

CHAPTER - III

Industrialism

1. Indian Social Context :

Industry is like the centre of a web whose strands reach out to embrace almost every aspect of society, culture and personality. Industrialism has contributed heavily to economic cycles and the social problems raised by these cycles can hardly be overestimated. Industry is a part of the society. The functions of an industry - production of economic goods and services are closely related to the wider functions of a society. Industrialism has given rise to competition and white collar crime. It has created great social problems concerning the relationship of man to machine of industry to society. The relations between vital groups in an industry, mainly labour and management cannot be properly judged without reference to the society as a whole. Industrial Relations have been traditionally looked upon as an area of economic problems of wages, working conditions and welfare facilities. experience has shown that, though economic aspects have a primacy in industrial relations, social factors are equally important. Industry is inseparable from the society in which it functions. Though the functions of an industry are mainly economic. Urbanization, social mobility, housing and transport problems in industrial centers, disintegration of

family structure, stress and strain, alienation are but a few social consequences of industrialization.

Industrialism in a new, is a culture by itself. It sets new relationships, institutions, behavioral patterns and new techniques of dealing with human groups. The social and economical ethos of a society is significant here. Collective interest, social responsibilities, voluntarism, Mutuality, faith and understanding are some of the indicators which show that employers and employees as groups, can involve themselves in a more meaningful way in the dynamics of industrial relations. The social change has given a new setting to the industrial worker. The industrial worker, today has acquired a dignity not known to his predecessor. He has now a personality of his own. Labour problems are not primarily plant or economic but simultaneously legal, political, psychological and social. Industrial relations thus present a complex of social facts and situations which includes the understanding of the motivations of different groups. Accommodation and assimilation follow conflict and competition. Management and labour can be as much partners in industrial democracy, as they are parties to industrial disputes. This process of workers management and social government in industry is again dependent upon many social factors like value-system, institutions, structural changes and development policy. The process of change and modernisation in industrial

relations are complex in character from a sociological perspective. Some of the social problems continue with industrialization, sometimes in different forms. Poverty, disease, ignorance, housing congestion, lower social integration, alienation are same of the problems.

Robin M. Williams, distinguishes the social system from the social group and defines, a social group as 'one form of a social system, marked by a specially high rate of interaction between members, who are set off by sharply defined interests and sentiments from other individuals.' 1. Here, it would be necessary to relate industrialism to the social system. One of the most important features of any social system is the way in which the necessary work is divided among the roles i.e. the division of labour. A proper division of labour is necessary for the attainment of the aims of a given system; in fact, the industrial system is dependent on a very fine division of labour. The authority structure sanctions and enforces the division of labour, thereby maintaining order and avoiding friction within the system. In every social system, there is found a prestige or status structure, which has important functions for the system. But the disorganization of social systems may arise from - the failure of individuals, role conflict, the discrepancy between the demands of roles and biological capacity, some of the fault in their structure. It is also important to note that,

while changes in the formal social relations of production have been accompanied by vast changes in society, changes in the social relations of work have usually affected only the workers involved and those dependent on them.

One type of productive system which has flourished in many times and places is the guild system. Max Weber defines : "The term 'guild' meant 'an organization of the workers in a special craft.'" ² The Guild had two principal aims which contrast sharply with the aims of our own industrial system - first, the guild tried to preserve equality, at least among the masters of the craft; and second, to maintain its economic position in society. The masters were the managers or controllers of the guild system.

The progress of industrialisation during the last three years since 1951 has been a striking feature of Indian economic development. The process of industrialisation launched as a conscious and deliberate policy under Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 and 1956 and vigorously implemented under the five year plans, involved heavy investments in building up capacity over a wide spectrum of industries. The progress India has made in the field of industrialisation is clearly reflected in the commodity composition of India's foreign trade in which the share of imports of manufactured goods has steadily declined, on the other hand, industrial products, particularly engineering goods have become a growing component of India's

exports. Finally, the rapid stride in industrialisation has been accompanied by a corresponding growth in technological and managerial skills for efficient operation of the most sophisticated industries and also for planning, designing and construction such industries.

One striking advantage of industrialisation is that the structure of India industries had changed in favour of basic and capital goods sector. Then there is the growth of the public sector in a big way in the heavy and basic industries, the machine goods sector, engineering industries etc. significant progress has been recorded in the field of science and technology. India now ranks third in the world in respect of technological talent and manpower. Indian scientists and technologists are working in many areas on the frontiers of today's knowledge, as in agriculture and industry, in the development of nuclear power and the use of space technology for communications and resource development. The rapid pace of industrial growth and the development of productive capacity has been marked by remarkable, though still inadequate, expansion of infrastructural facilities in the country.

But it is necessary to emphasize the demerits of industrialisation in India. Firstly, it is unfair to consider that the index of industrial production is an adequate measure of industrial growth since it covers the factory sector alone.

Industrialisation has not resulted in a significant increase in per capita industrial output in the manufacturing sector as a whole. Secondly, (the share of industry in national income in 1948-49 was 17 percent. In 1984-85, it was still around 18 percent. Thus), in terms of contribution of national product, the share of manufacturing industry sector continues to be low. Thirdly, the process of industrialisation has not been able to make a dent on the problem of unemployment. Moreover, the high capital intensity of public sector investment generated a very small amount of employment. The employment effects of industrialisation can't be expected to be very large for several decades ahead, that is, until the region is much more industrialized. It may be said that, 'this dimension of the problem as well as the wider consequences for labour utilization outside the modern sector, is overlooked in the vision that sees industrialisation as the remedy for 'unemployment' and 'under employment'. Fourthly, the process of industrialisation has resulted in the rapid expansion of large sector, resulting in comparative neglect of the small and medium sector. Lastly, the big business houses have been able to mould the licensing policies of the government in their favour and thus pre-empt licensing capacity.

In short, the process of industrialisation has not generated sufficient growth potential either in terms of contribution of output or in terms of employment.

Industrialisation has been revolutionary phenomenon, not only in England, but also in India, its effects were seriously felt which changed the face of the society totally. Especially the impact of industrialisation on the traditional life of rural India was great. The traditional rural India was overtaken by the far-reaching consequences of industrialisation. The encroachment of industry caused the decay of the natural beauty, played havoc with the village economy, uprooted the farmers and brought about social degeneration and loss of traditional and human values. Even the birds have forgotten to sing in the polluted air caused by the industrialisation not only disturbed the peace of the village, it also brought its evils with it. There was the sordidness, hitherto unknown to the villagers. There was moral degradation also. Rising prices was one of the reasons of it. Rural Indians boasted their tradition and traditional outlook. But industrialisation brought its end too.

The bureaucratic form is found in the industry as a religion in each bureaucracy there is a distinction between the administration of the bureaucracy on the one hand & the masses of people who are administered on the other on industry, the distinction is between management & workers. The development of a mechanized technology in industry has hastened the development of a bureaucratic social organization. Mechanization inevitably increases specialization & therefore the need for bureaucracy.

Also mechanization demands the co-ordination of human activities. The bureaucracy more nearly meets the needs of industry than any other type of social organization. Max Weber observes "It has always been its purely technical superiority over any other form of organization. The fully developed bureaucratic mechanism compares with other organizations exactly as does the machine with the tool".

The worker's tenure on the job is determined by technical & economic conditions. No one should underestimate the differences in attitude & outlook between workers & management which results from this difference in their roles. The other difference between the positions of management & of the worker is the degree of specialization in their roles. Workers are paid in wages, i.e. in strict accordance with amount of work done, or of time put in.

The industrial worker's role is shaped by the nature of industrial production. Certain aspects of the technology of modern industry seem to be of general importance in shaping the worker's role. Eg. - these include the division of labour, specialization mechanization & standardization. These aspects affect the worker's role. The results of industrial technology on the worker's role are (with important exceptions) diversification, specialization, reduction of skills, routinization, the reduction of the importance of the role, isolation & the crea-

tion of special physical conditions. Industrial technology imposes direct & indirect strains on the worker's role. By the term direct strains is meant most notably, fatigue, boredom, monotony & the loss of a "sense of workmanship". By indirect strains we mean technological unemployment insecurity & loss of status in the community. But the process of production is not any material, it is also social. In the ideal sense, the worker, under the present system, is a commodity in the process of production, he is supplying one necessary ingredient for production - his labour. The industrial worker is a part of a laity, ruled or administered by a bureaucratic hierarchy. He is at the bottom of a hierarchy of authority at the bottom of prestige ladder, & at the end of a chain of communication & command. The aspirations of the worker, are directed toward the fulfillment of certain community goals, toward achieving "good working conditions" toward controlling his own affairs, toward gaining an understanding of controlling forces.

At least, five major strains in the worker's role can be detected. 1) those arising primarily from the physical conditions of his role. 2) those arising from his frustrated desire for status. 3) those arising from his inability to secure satisfying emotional responses from others. 4) those arising from his frustrated desire for independence. 5) those arising from his sense of insecurity.

Furthermore, industry and society (community) influence each other in more direct ways. One of the most important results of the rise of industrialism has been the construction of new communities. An industrial system demands labour which can be depended on to report to work each day & on time. Due to the connection of industries & communities, the industrial product exists in the community reasonably. Industrialism demands the working force. Industrialism demands a tight discipline which might be impossible to achieve without a working force, which had no resources, no ties, no rights, other than those conferred by the factory system. In a rapidly developing industry, labour must be treated as a commodity. But the use of labour as a commodity, to be bought at the lowest possible figure & only when needed, implies social relationship which are the very antithesis of those found in a traditional community. Industrialism creates great disparities in wealth, security, standard of living & way of life. Industrial owners industrial management & skilled & unskilled working maintained to develop separate cultures, separate standards of living & separate interests. Industrialism on the other hand is much too recent a development to have evolved such traditions, perhaps industrialism is inimical to the development of such traditions. The result is not only a situation of social & economic inequal-

ities but a sense of inequality which is often accompanied by a sense of injustice. It is this combination which tends to destroy the unity and cohesion of the industrial community.

In general, the industrial 'owners' possess the highest status, but managers & some technicians may occupy high status positions. Most technicians, foreman, white-collar workers & at least some skilled workers occupy middle status position and the mass of unskilled workers occupy low status position in the community. Thus the class positions of owners & managers on the one hand & of workers on the other hand to accord with their positions on the status scale. Thus the chances for life & health and chances for education are directly correlated with position in the stratificational structure.

Arthur W. Calhoun remarks "Industrialism quickly and permanently shattered the family form & it continues to do so wherever it enters a region or a nation ". Industrialism can't even tolerate a deeply rooted urban family for it requires a mobile population, mobile in both the social & geographical senses. Industrialism is incompatible with traditional family relationships. It must use the labour of father, mother, adolescents & even children on an equal plan, it has no affinity for the fine distinctions of status & authority in the traditional family. Industrialism separates the place of work from the place of family life, and in doing so it pulls parents away

from children, husbands away from wives. Industrialism has shattering affects on the extended family. The extended family is often scattered, the component parts of the extended family may live in different sections of the city, indifferent cities or nations. Ties between relatives become looser & in many cases disappear entirely. It radically changes the physical environment of the family & it induces certain changes in the family structure. In short, industrialism dissolves the hard lines of relationships in the traditional family. The functional nature of the family represents a compromise between the needs of industrialism & the emotional needs of humanity. Industry affects the formation of marriages through the medium of class and status. In general, industrialism seems to increase the power and freedom of women within the family more specifically, the position of the woman in the family also varies in terms of the social & economic status of the family. The upper class woman may enjoy a position of high status within the family. The middle class wife finds herself faced with a difficult & complex role. The working class woman just as burdened as her middle class sister by housework.

The relationship between industrialism & the role of children is almost entirely on indirect one, whatever imposes from industry affect children are transmitted through the structure of the family. Although industrialism is no longer a

direct influence on children, the role of the child is never there is influenced by industry at all levels of society. Industrialism also has certain indirect effect on the position of the aged in our society, effects which are often of an adverse kind. It is possible that industry is directly contributing to the disorganization of some working class families by imposing certain deleterious physical conditions on those families. The role of management, technology the organized labour movements are the major dynamics of industrialism.

It is truism to say that the subject of wages is the most important of all the labour problems and that it touches the vital aspects of the whole life of the community. Not only in India but in other countries also wage determination is more & more being governed not so much by economic factors as by social consideration workers and trade unions are never enthusiastic about wage oriented productivity techniques especially when the part of the earnings that depends upon the performance is substantial. The trade unions in India do not have enough expertise within themselves in the field of industrial engineering.

We must be prepared to treat labour as humanity, not merely as a means of production. We must be prepared to look upon our employee as one of us, not as our inferior. The only difference between employers & employees is that employers want

money & the employees (workers) need money. The very knowledge that the employer wants to meet them & know them personally is enough for the majority of workers to respond to this feeling nobly personal relationship with labour demands that relationship be continued as long as labour & employer have a joint work to do. The fact remains that the true index of good industrial relations is the spirit of co-operation that should exist between labour & management & in various activities which results in higher productivity and contentment. The interaction may take place in the family, in an industrial organisation or in a larger community group. It is needless to say that industrial conflict is a result of several socio-economic & political factors. A psychological approach to the problems of industrial relations offers a deeper insight into the working of the other factors. The employers also meet frustrations through various restrictions & policies of the Government conditions of the market & so on.

economic development of the underdeveloped countries. The pattern of growth through trade in primary commodities was however, realised in the 19th century when industrialisation was closely linked with international trade first because countries previously isolated by high transport costs as well as other barriers came to specialize and secondly economic development through trade was diffused in outlying areas because the



tern of advance in the rising industrial countries happened to be such as to cause a rapidly growing demand for crude products of the soils which those areas were well fitted to supply. But now the traditional pattern of growth through trade is out of place. The volume of exports from the underdeveloped countries expanded at a rate of 3.6 percent per annum while the exports from the developed countries rose at the rate of 6.2 percent. Thus in view of unfavorable trends in world trade of primary commodities, industrialisation is the only effective answer to the problems of underdeveloped countries. As industrialization proceeds economies of scale and inter-industrial linkages become more pronounced. The process of industrialisation is associated with the development of mechanical knowledge attitudes and skills of industrial work, with experience of industrial management & with other attributes of a modern society which in turn are beneficial to the growth of productivity in agriculture trade, distribution and other related sectors of the economy. As a consequence of these factors, any successful transfer of labour from agriculture to industry soon contributes to economic development. Industrialisation is thus inseparable from substantial, sustained economic development because it is both a consequence of higher incomes and a means of higher productivity. With the rise in income levels people tend to spend more on manufactured goods than on food. Industrialisation acts as an instrument

both of creating capacity to absorb excess labour power and or catering for the diversification of the market required at higher stages of economic development. In fact, unless agriculture is modernised substantially, industrial expansion is likely to proceed at a slow speed due to lack of purchasing power in the hands of the bulk of population. The problem facing the less developed countries is therefore not one of choosing between primary and secondary activities but rather one of ensuring the balanced expansion of all appropriate sectors of the economy.

In short, industrial development depends upon the rate of capital formation. Supply of capital goods can be augmented either through imports or through domestic production. Increase in the imports of capital goods depends upon the rate of growth of exports. In addition within the current volume of imports capital goods may be substituted in place of consumer goods. Thus export promoting industries import substituting industries and domestic capital goods industries are not mutually exclusive alternatives. Simultaneous development of all the three classes of industries will prove to be the most effective strategy of industrialisation.

The British economists have always upheld that the backwardness of the Indian economy and its failure to modernize itself was largely due to the volume system, i.e. spiritualism

asceticism, the caste system, joint family etc. Bipin Chandra remarks - "It is a historical fallacy to assume that India under British rule did not undergo a fundamental transformation or that it remained basically traditional". But the modernization of India was brought within the political parameters of a colonial economy. Thus the colonial links between India and Britain resulted in the progress of the Industrial Revolution in Britain while it meant the modernization of those sectors of the Indian economy which strengthened the process of integration of the Indian economy with British Capitalism. A close look at the economic development of Indian during the British period reveals that whenever India's colonial economic links in terms of foreign trade and inflow of foreign capital were disrupted, Indian economy made strides in industrial development. The benefits of British rule were only incidental. Thus in 1947, when the British transferred power to India, we inherited a crippled economy with a stagnant agriculture and peasantry steeped in poverty. As Jawaharlal Nehru put it : "India was under an industrial capitalist regime, but her economy was largely that of the procapitalist period, minus many of the wealth-producing elements of that pre-capitalist economy. She became a passive agent of modern industrial capitalism suffering all its ills and with hardly any of its advantages ".

The industrial pattern in India, on the eve of planning was marked by low capital intensity, limited development of medium sized factory enterprises and imbalance between consumer goods and capital good industries. The government of India launched the process of industrialisation as a conscious and deliberate policy of economic growth in early fifties.

2 : Mulk Raj Anand :

2.1 Coolie :

Coolie (1936) is M.R.Anand's second novel. But this novel brought him recognition and fame as it portrayed a complex social scene touching upon many social problems. Like Two Leaves and a Bud, it is also a tragedy a depiction of the economic exploitation of the poor.

Anand feels very much concerned with the dehumanizing effect of machines introduced into India with the advent of industrialism during the British rule. Dr. A.V.Krishnarao rightly maintenance "Coolie is typical novel of this oppressive trend in modern society---"⁷ In Coolie, Anand describes the tragic existence of the Indian masses with a view to bringing a change of heart. To Anand 'Coolie' is a symbol of human degradation.

Munoo, the tragic protagonist of this novel, is a fourteen years old orphan. First he works in a town as a servant

boy at the house of a middle class Babu. For his innocence, Munoo is treated like a criminal. Babu Nathoo Ram beats him with his boots.

Manoo asked himself : "What am I Munoo? --- I am Munoo Babu Nathoo Ram's servant."⁴ Munoo is not very sure of what makes for his masters superiority but he is convinced of his own inferiority. Due to the abuses of Babu Munoo slips out of the house and runs away.

Prabha takes Munoo to Doulatpur and adopts him as his son. Capitalism and Industrialism are full forces of exploitation which we detect in Daulatpur and Bombay episodes. Anand's description of Munoo's life in the dark, chambers of the primitive pickle factory at Daulatpur gives an idea of the miserable life of factory workers : "It was a dark and evil life. He (Munoo) rose early at dawn before he had had his full sleep out --- the strength had gone out of his body and left him a spineless ghost of his former self."⁵

Maharaj, Bhonga and Tulsi are other boys who are in the pickle factory. Ganpat being a wicked man, is very harsh towards them all. When Prabha said to his partner : "We had better take him with us". Ganpat said : "We don't know who he is, he may be a rogue, a thief. But ofcourse, we need another boy at the works help Tulsi --- He will be glad enough to have the food, and we need not pay him."⁶

Sir Todarmal, who was a lawyer, shouted at the smoke coming out of the factory. His son Ram Nath was also with him. Ganpat pushed Ram Nath into the Gully. Lady Todarmal also came out. Prabha intervened in the quarrel because Ganpat was beaten. He showed his humility to Sir Todarmal. However, Sir Todarmal wrote a letter of complaint to Dr. Edward, the Health Officer of Daulatpur against Prabha's factory being located in his Mohalla. The health officer ignored his letter. Sir Todarmal who was a member of the Municipal committee also lodged a complaint against the health officer; but Mr. Hem Chand the president, suggested him to have a talk with Dr. Edward who, however, agreed to visit the cat killer's lane for an on the spot inspection. There was quarrel between Ganpat and Lady Todarmal. Ganpat said : "Oh, go away, go away, it has nothing to do with you. We have a right to chastise our servants if we like."⁷

But at that time Prabha went to Lady Todarmal to ask forgiveness. He said : "Oh mother forgive us. I joint my hands to you. I will fall at your feet--- But please forgive him. For God's sake --- He did urona --- Now cool your self forgive us."⁸

Here we find the difference between two persons' nature Ganpat was out of Daulatpur to Collect money. He was late in coming back. Prabha who was in active need of money borrowed Rs.500 from Sir Todarmal. He had borrowed money from other money lenders in the Bazar also. When Ganpat did come, his behaviour

was strange. He had collected 350 Rs. but told Prabha that he recovered only Rs.50 Ganpat said : "I really collected about three hundred, but as I have not been paid my share of the profits for the last year, I have kept two hundred and fifty for myself."⁹

Prabha became suspicious because his partner was playing foul. When Prabha asked him : "Tell me everything, let us check up the accounts and see where we can get money to meet this."¹⁰

At that time Ganpat refused and said : "I shall dissolve the partnership and I shall see that you grovel in the ditch for the insults that you have heaped on me this morning. You have betrayed me. You are a dirty Coolie, and a dirty Coolie you will remain all your life."¹¹

And he went away after a scene of abusing and quarrelling. He started his own pickle factory with the fifty rupees left and posing as the maltreated partner to his former clients, Ganpat damaged the reputation of Prabha. Prabha's creditors thronged his house. They shouted : "Oh, there he is, the illegally begotten. There is the rogue! The scoundrel! come down, son of a dog! Come and pay us our money!"¹²

Prabha could not accept this shock and one day she left for their village. Again Munoo had become lonely when Manoo expressed his desire to go to Bombay the elephant driver prom-

ised to help him. At the central station the elephant driver told him that it was the land of his heart's desire. However Munoo soon became painfully aware of the truth of the elephant driver's statement. The cruelty of child labour is another evil thing. Making little children work under abominable conditions for long hours for a pittance. This is a cruel practice almost built-in in a capitalistic factory framework. The factory whistle is as horrifying as the signal of death itself. Anand says : "Coolies of the sir George white factory crept like ghosts through the waste land of the mills --- that little spark of life which made them move about willingly had died, any left them a queer race of men, dried up shriveled ---."18

M.K.Naik observes, "It is his stint at the sir George white Cotton Mills in Bombay that exposes Munoo to the full force of the modern capitalistic machine. The factory is a huge octopus with its numerous tentacles clutching the labourers in its deadly grasp --- The British foreman is at once the recruiting authority a landlord who rents out ramshackle cottages at exorbitant rent and also a money lender all rolled into one --- the ill-paid, ill-housed, under nourished and bullied labourer is broken, both in body and mind, a Munoo finds his friend is though his own youthful vitality saves him from this ultimate fate."19

K.R.S.Iyengar remarks : "Man should cease to take a Coolie as a cheap and useful machine, an uncomplaining target for abuses and indignities."²⁰

Manoo finds Bombay to be --- a land of cruel contrasts, where the hybrid pomp of the rich mingled with the smell of sizzling grease in black frying pans. Bombay, land of luxury and lazzaroni, where all the pretences of decency ended in dirt and drudgery, where the lies or benevolent patrons were shown up in the sores and deformities of the poor --- ."²¹

2.2 The Big Heart :

M.R.Anand's next novel The Big Heart, vividly shows the profound anti machinery reactions and the resultant despair. The major character, Ananta, was back in Amritsar after having been in the factories and mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad, back in the "Crumbling and rickety" lane called Billionaran, cat -Killer's Lane, and he fully grasped the plight of his fellow members of the coppersmith Brotherhood. As saros Cowasjee observes : "The basic conflict in The Big Heart is between the forces of tradition and modernity."²² This is evident in the setting of the novel -Billimaran or the cat-killer's lane : "It must be remembered, however, that Billimaran is not a blind alley. Apart from the usual mouth, which even a cul de sac. Keeps open, it has another which makes it really like a two headed snake. With one

head it looks towards the ancient market, where the beautiful copper, bras, silver and bronze utensils made in the lane are sold by dealers called kaseras, hence called Bazar kaserian. With other it wriggles out towards the new Ironmonger's Bazar, where screws and bolts and nails and locks are sold and which merge into the Book Seller's mart, the cigarette shops and the post office with the spirit of modern times."²³

They were all jobless, and the new factory that had put them out of work was less likely than ever to employ them now that it was engaged in war production for the British. Their sullen bitterness was manifest in every glance and in every ooze of sweat from their hungry bodies. And it was all the machines fault. It was the machine that took away their livelihood, and it was the machine that turned men into automations Ananta, whom the factory manager had also refused a job, deeply sympathized with these men. He understood their rage and their feelings of helpless frustration. After all, different though he was in certain respects, he was yet one of them. Unlike the others, he also understood that : "It is no use blaming the tools but it is a question of who is master of (the) machines --- Machines don't think or feel. It is men who do."²⁴

Again and Again throughout the long and stifling day that was to end in Ananta's death at the hands of Ralia, he

repeated the same message : "This is the machine age, you know ---." ²⁸ He uses a homely analogy to stress the boon of machinery : "Like the fashionable vilayati bride, we have accepted. We ought to accept the dowry of machines she has brought and make use of them, provided we keep our hearts and become the masters --- ." ²⁹ He points out that matches "make a light even --- ." ³⁰ Firstly, Janki calls the machines 'toys of Shaitan.'

As K.R.Srinivas Iyenagar observes : "A single days events are chronicled in the novel, but the tempo increases steadily hour, but hour and sparks fly in the air and there is rumbling thunder in the confabulations and speeches." ³² In this connection Prof. Mehta remarks : "Theis novel has much hectic overstraining elements --- ." ³³ Ananta, too, believes that most of the sufferings of the poor are caused by the pain and cruelty that some men take pleasure in inflicting on other less privileged members of the society, Referring to the conditions obtaining in his own village, he tells Janki : "I tell you there is famine in this land, and there are wars --- ." ³⁴ Ananta knows that all this cruelty is unnecessary and avoidable Deeply pained to see the Thathiars endlessly suffering at the hands of the rich, relentless kasenras, he says : "Why indeed, are the dealers torturing --- ." ³⁵

M.R.Anand believes that the machine is an unalterable fact and it is unwise to discard it. Ananta echoes this faith d

believes that his fellowmen are capable of mastering the machine which is already in their midst. Ananta says : "When the thathis begin to handle the machine --- ."36

2.4 Other Works :

In *Death of Hero*, Ibil, referring to the arrival of machines, says : "The Tractor and the corn Goddess and 'The power of Darkness' and also 'The cobbler and the machine have for their theme the machine which is Anand's ne myth. Their artistic success is due to Anand's ability to reveal his philosophy through a description of the impact the machine on various characters in the stories rather than through peroration on the advantages of the machine and industrialisation."

In his next story, *A lament on the Death of a master of Arts* (1939) which is a long story, we, however, see the physical and mental suffering of an Indian youth in the peculiar Indian situation where people regard physical labour as undignified.

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