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## THE PLACE OF AGRARIAN IN MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

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**Abstract:** *An agrarian society, or agricultural society, is any public whose economy is based on producing and upholding crops and farmland. Additional way to define an agrarian society is by seeing how much of a state's total manufacture is in agriculture. In an agrarian society, cultivating the land is the main foundation of wealth. Such a society may acknowledge other means of livelihood and work habits but pressures the significance of agriculture and farming. Agrarian societies have occurred in numerous parts of the world as far back as 10,000 years ago and continue to exist nowadays. They have been the utmost common form of socio-economic association for most of noted human history.*

**Keywords—** *Agrarian and Industrial Societies. Changes in Economic Activity, Neolithic Revolution, Industrial Revolution*

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### INTRODUCTION

Societies are categorized on the base of dominant types of economic action into agrarian and industrial societies. In an agrarian society, the leading type of economic activity is agricultural while in an industrial society factory production is the leading type of economic action. Simply in the past era and a half has the world known industrial society? Even nowadays, from two-third to three-fourths of the world's persons living in agrarian or peasant societies. The initial men existed in comparatively small bands, formed based on family and blood bonds. Their economy contained of seed and root gathering, of hunting and fishing. The Neolithic Revolution marks one of the extreme changes in the history of society, one coordinated only by the Industrial Revolution. The Neolithic Revolution began in the near east and the Nile Valley about 13,000 years ago.

## **DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS**

It spread to central and western Europe three or four thousand years later and throughout this period men began to polish nearly of their stone tools, giving them a sharper cutting edge, and they conceived the arts of pottery and weaving. Then these were not the most significant changes. It was the domestication of plants and animals which laid the basis of agrarian society.

The growth of agriculture importantly altered the social structure and institutions. The fresh form of economy made likely a more rapid growing in population. It also meant a more established abode. Man originated villages and thus shaped the need for new systems of social structure and social control. A very significant influence in the history of society has been the Industrial Revolution which has transported about far-reaching penalties in the structure of societies. Prior to the Industrial Revolution most workers tenable their personal raw materials and owned their own tools. They worked under their own roofs on their own time, and determined both the quality and quantity of what they created and sold the complete product to the consumer. The worker took superiority in his product and he used to launch his reputation as a man who had made the top product. He lived a life of simplicity organized by traditional community customs. His children saw his father occupied on the product, helped him and slowly learnt the job the father was doing.

This social structure started to change with the beginning of Industrial Revolution. An entrepreneur, an individualist capitalist came in and took over some of the processes. He was an intellectual, determined man and established a factory. He protected the raw materials, gauged the market, and took workers from under their own roofs to produce things in his factory. He took the produce and sold it. In this procedure the worker came to be disconnected from the means of production. He now owned neither the raw material, nor the tools, nor the building nor the product. He was today a labour. Factory production, fixed capital and free labour were the features of this uprising. As a result of this economic revolution, numerous significant alterations happened in the social structure and a new type of society called industrial society was born. During this period we saw some negative impacts, including a greater division of labor and status in which the rich gained control of the surplus resources and power became extra integrated. Those that were wealthy were able to gain control over surplus resources and could afford a better living quality. Changes in social classes by ethnicity and gender increased. The Industrial

Revolution allowable for faster and larger production of goods and more diverse peoples, but also led to negative factors, comprising:

- Overloading in metropolises due to the huge number of persons moving to urban settings to be closer to factories.
- Skilled workers were changed with low-skilled workers who missing agricultural work. The low-skilled workers were underpaid and overworked.
- The variation gap between the rich and the poor recognized in the Agricultural Age persisted and widened in the Industrial Age as the rich continuous to stockpile and control resources while the poor faced overcrowded and poverty-ridden circumstances.

### **CONCLUSION**

The Industrial Revolution transported about a rapid and important change in the economy due to the overview of power-driven machinery and other energy bases. Societies established from agricultural to industrial quickly. Work that was before done by individuals was now being accomplished in centralized settings in cities with large factories and on equipment accomplished of producing massive amounts of products quickly. The steam engines, textile mills, and other large-scale tools are products of this age.

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