
I N T R O D U C T I O N

INTRODUCTION

The term transformation has been explained in the Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary as, change the shape appearance quality or nature of something. The term transformation is a complex and multi dimensional pheonomena. It is defined and interpreted in different aspects. The concept of transformation has been changing over through the time. Rural transformation is essentially rural development. Rural development often looks like a catch word for modernisation or evokes an imagery in the idiom of hostalgia revivalism. Every one agree on the need for greater production, sustanence and beyond it, generation of marketable surplus. Agriculture has been the sheet anchor for such Production. Intensification of agriculture has also led to enlarging production items off farm and on farm. The result is a growing accent on specialised effort in these avocations as in crop production.

The second important segment of rural transformation, almost emerging out the above, is the human resource development. The rural population has not been able to participate in all places in their own development programmes and expect government to do manythings for them. They are still tradition bound and caste conscious, fetalism and lack of efficacy are, if not manifest, latent as hinderances to process of transformation.

The element for rural is the attempt to improve the quality of life. Certain basic aminities for living, such as water, healthcover and housing, intrastructural facilities in transport and communication, power and education are all

sought to be expanded and improved. Poor health, malnutrition, insufficient drinking water and bad environment have evervated the rural population. The infrastructural support for above could give viability to production as also the capability to the people to lead a better life.

The above three elements of production, human resource development and quality of life, are almost axiomatic for any preposition about rural progress. These factors are regarded as generative of a transformation into a modern society could be added and delivered by reorienting system. Thus development is essentially transformation which registers possitive changes or growth. So for the etymological meaning is concern the term transformation can be used both for the development as well as the deterioration of the status of something. Transformation thus can either be development or deterioration. Since the present study is concern solely on the socio-economic transformation resulting from industrialisation is used to mean only development and not deterioration.

The process of Rural transformation is a complicated interplay of shifts in industrial structure, urbanisation, the character of economic and social organisations, change in land utilization, consumption pattern and increase in population which provided a key to economic growth. Development process are marked by two concomitant but opposite spatial tandencies, i.e. concentration and dispersion. Concentration leads to point location or clustring of human activities while dispersion brings about an even spread of such activities.

Kenneth Galbraith (1969:3) conceptualised development as the faithful imitation of the developed. He recognised three types of economic development:-

(i) Symbiotic modernisation, (ii) Maximised economic growth and (iii) Selective growth.

Common factor in these three types of economic development is a change from a given situation to attain a better situation. There are number of norms to measure these changes. Also there are number of dimensions to look at these changes for example social change, economic change, political change and technological change etc. . Thus change factor is a basic component of development, improvement on the situation transforming it to a better position is the normative of desirable change.

Thus development is not a single functional approach to what is desired. For the welfare of down trodden people it implies an improvement in the material wellbeing of the people which can be identified with an increase in rural production, availability of amenities and services, infrastructural facilities, modernization, better living conditions and increase employment opportunities. Any change for the betterment in these parametres indicates development. Because of the close interrelation of economic and social elements no 'purely' social for 'purely' economic development is possible. Economic development of a area can lead to differentiation of its economic structure only when the productivity of its workforce increases. For the development of secondary and tertiary sector production in the primary sector has to be increased. This leads to the

development of such industries and consequently, the transformation of working population from agriculture to manufacturing and service sector, and corresponding decline in the proportion of workers in the agriculture. The decline of population in agriculture and their increases in industries and service sectors leads to transfer of population from rural to urban and region under study is not an exception to this. Consequently, it is better not to speak of social development separately, it is a single process which is best called simply development (Drewno Tosky, 1966).

Though the word industrialisation has been in use from the days of the Latin Language (Industria) but it has found a new dimension in the Modern Age, that too after the industrial revolution. Industrialisation implies not only the establishment of modern factory industries, but it also includes the extension of the methods commonly associated with an industrial society to transportation and communication, to the extraction minerals, to agriculture in fact to all aspects of the economic activity (Orcherd, John E : P. 194). In the contemporary world the concept of industrialisation has become very vast and it is a continuous process. Industrialisation is not only confined to the establishment of large, medium and small industries but it also implies that infrastructure-educational institutions, banks, roads and other public facilities effecting the quality of life should also be developed.

As the concept of the industrialisation got a new dimension and is considered as the key to success. Moonis Raza

regarded the process of industrialisation as the only hammer with which chains of underdevelopment could effectively be broken. The effects of industrialisation are clearly seen on the overall development of the region. Once the industrialisation is started, the region develops with the increase of infrastructure and records the improvement in the quality of life.

OBJECTIVES

The above exposition logically leads to the most crucial link in the chain of rural transformation viz. agriculture-industry and village-town interdependence. Rural resources are mostly agricultural resources. The demand for these resources exists in urban and semi-urban centres and a major part of final industrial output comes back to the villages for consumption at prices not matched to either the resource price or the rural incomes. Rural resources flow to urban centres and urban products find their markets in the rural areas and hardly there is any rise in rural incomes. Polish economist, Oscar Larger, has defined industrially developed country as one that has highly developed agriculture (Joshi, 1979 : 18).

The purpose of the present study is to evaluate the process of industrialisation; to analyse the spatio-temporal pattern of industries; to study the determinants of industrial concentration in the region; to gauge the impact of industrialisation on the process of transformation of the rural areas; to examine the impact of industrialisation on demographic transformation, agricultural transformation, infrastructural development and finally to analyse the impact on the quality of life in the region.

STUDY AREA

The Indore-Dewas-Ujjain industrial triangle region lies within the administrative territories of Indore, Dewas and Ujjain districts of Madhya Pradesh. The region is divided into five development blocks i.e. Indore, Sawer, Dewas, Ujjain and Ghatliya. The region is accessible both by rail and road transport and with an airport at Indore. The region has made a considerable headway in industrial expansion as compared to other regions in the state. The region has more than 5.5 per cent of the registered factories and 11.4 per cent industrial employment of the state. Even than industrial growth has not been uniform all over the region and industrywise and areawise disparities also existed and has been effecting the development of the rural areas along with the urban centres accomodating most of the industrial units of the study region.

SOURCE OF DATA

Primary and Secondary data have been used in the present research work. The district, tahsil, block and village level data related to industries, agriculture, population, and infrastructure (transport, power, health, education, banking, post and telegraph) have been collected from the government records and publications by visiting various government departments.

Block development offices, Directorate of Agriculture, District Industries Centre, Directorate of Industries, Directorate of Economics and Statistics and Census office libraries were tapped to collect the data required for the present study.

To gauge the impact of industrialisation in the process of rural transformation in the rural areas of the study region, village and household data have been collected with the help of the village questionnaire and household questionnaires designed for this purpose.

SELECTION OF THE SAMPLE VILLAGES

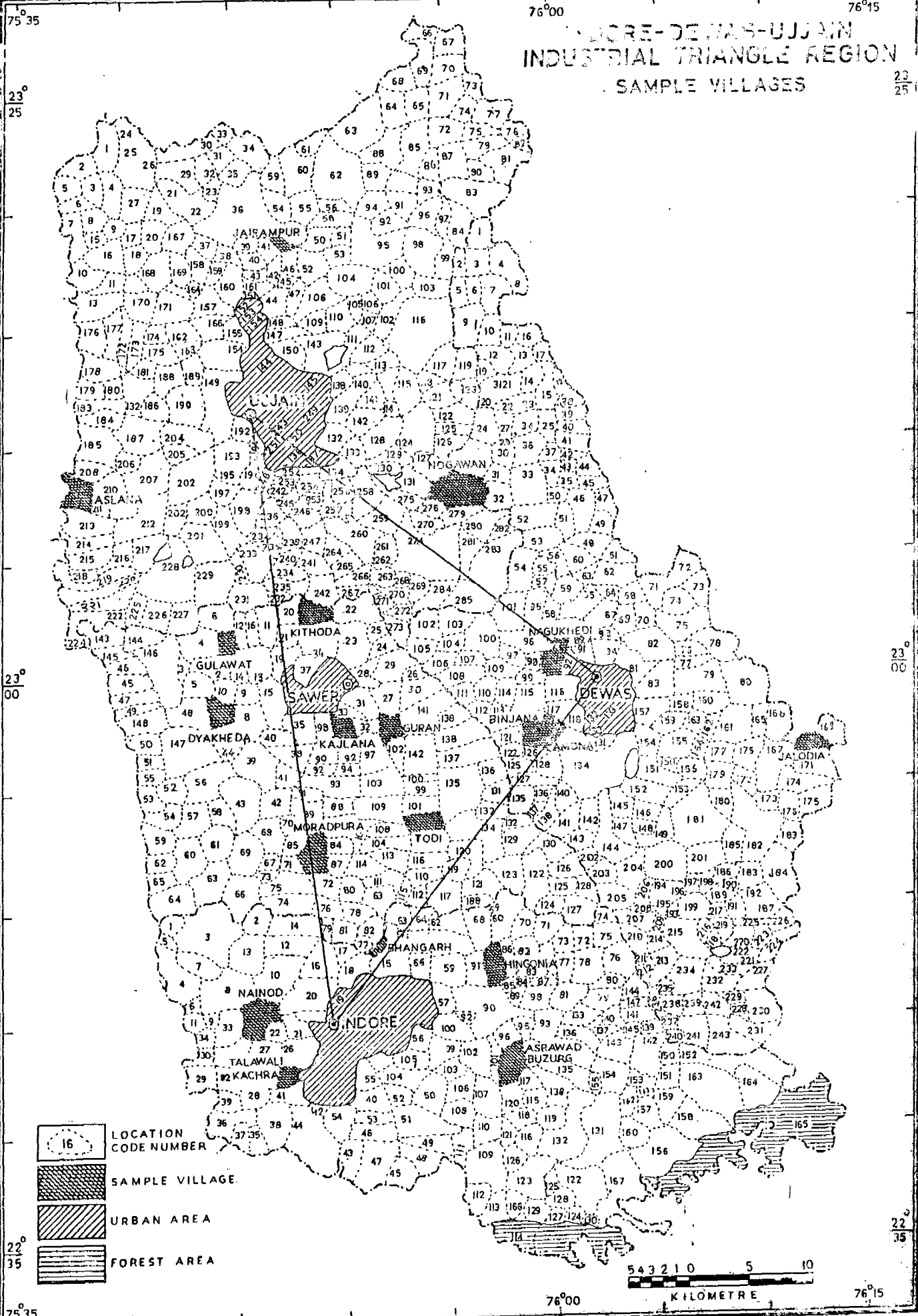
Indore-Dewas-Ujjain industrial triangle region has five blocks with 821 revenue villages. At the first stage 6 villages (2.0 per cent) from the triangle region have been selected as sample villages. At the second stage 13 villages (5.0 per cent) of the total villages lying within the triangle have been selected as sample villages. Finally, 19 villages have been selected by using the multi-stage random sampling method (Plate 0.1).





SELECTION OF RESPONDENTS

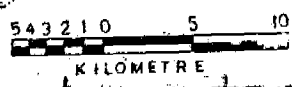
The ultimate unit of the study was the household from the selected sample villages. The problem was how to select the representative and the manageable cross section of the households for the detailed study. Realising the limitations 6 per cent (143 households) of the total households from the 19 sample villages were randomly selected. Efforts have been made to randomly select sample respondents (households) from the cultivator, agricultural labourer and non-agricultural sector representing various castes.

DATA ANALYSIS

Tabular analysis has been done to derive the conclusions for the present study. The collected data was processed for



-  LOCATION CODE NUMBER
-  SAMPLE VILLAGE
-  URBAN AREA
-  FOREST AREA



simple frequency counts, cross tabulations, simple statistical methods of percentage, change and averages.

All the information, thus obtained have been analysed and presented with the help of cartographic techniques, using maps and diagrams to correlate the different aspects of the present study.

ORGANISATION OF THE WORK

On the basis of the status and objectives the present work has been organised and divided into seven chapters. The first chapter deals with the physical base of the geoeconomic personality of the region. It also discusses the physiography, Geology, Soil, Drainage, Climate and Natural Vegetation.

Chapter second deals with the process of industrialization. It discusses growth and the spatio-temporal pattern of Industrialization.

Demographic characteristics and the transformation process due to industrialization has been discussed in the third chapter.

The Fourth Chapter deals with the agricultural transformation taking place due to industrialization.

Impact of industrialization on the infrastructural (Power, transport, banking, education and health) transformation has been attempted in the fifth chapter.

The Sixth Chapter explains the impact of industrialization on the quality of life in the study region.

Finally seventh chapter presents conclusions of the present work.