

TRANSITION OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE MODERN WORLD AN OBSERVATION FROM DALIT LITERATURE

Bolleddu Amruth Kumar

*PhD English Literature, English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad
amruthkumarhyd@gmail.com*

Abstract: In the history of human civilization man was always subject to change. Over the time there was a tremendous development. In this connection he could invent and reinvent and innovate the scientific tools. In this regard this process was occurred in all the area of human life in the entire world. Indeed the scientific development and technological development carried forward by all the human groups. In this regard the human history can be divided into three periods that is history of Old Age and the Feudalistic and the Dark age of Medieval Period and the Modern Period. In this connection Indian scientific and the world scientific and technological development changed radically in the modern age, because of this industrial effect the the Indian self reliant professions based families lost their professions. So the industries replaced their profession there was a great transition in the technology and human life for instance Dalit Community lost its professional life of "Shoe Making". In the same way the other professions of Indian village were lost and replaced by modern technology and the same produced the innovated goods from the industries in the era. In this transition the women professions were also dynamic to adapt the new professions.

Keywords: Industrialization, Technology, Transition, Modernity, Medieval Periods.

Introduction: In the history of human development and women were treated equally one another all the humans were equal to each other. In this continuation the scientific development was occurred in various stages. In this development all countries have the participation. In deed the world scientific and technological development can be based on European world. In deed Greeks did much observation about the various sciences including the humanities and social sciences. In this regard Greeks contribution is remarkable, such the great personalities are Socrates, plat and Aristotle. In their relation the significance of philosophy was noticeable. Further Romans also did the same contribution to develop knowledge. In the world the Europeans contributed in investing the various tales. In their contribution the era of is the centuries opened the is industrial revolution " it had a great impact on the entire world. Because of England's political control over the world or the sun never sets on the kingdom of England", it treated with its colonies and obtained the great profits. Further England made age of the other colonies or the sources of production of raw material for example, India produced more cotton, so it could sell the cheap rater, there was more benefit to the government could construct the big danger and water reservoirs for the cultivation of land to produce the cotton.

Industrial revolution could develop various scientific developments such as railway liner, postal and telegram facilities, educational facilities. In third way the colonizer were made use of all resources which are available in the colonizer. Replaced by westernized industrial relation, later on their people look the other professions and became labors in the field of agriculture. So they could not earn much amount of money in their lives. In their way self reliant people became dependent people on some other professions. In this continuation the transition of people's lives, science and technology was occurred in the entire world. In this regard the advancement of science could bring welfare but damaged the lives of the people. In this continuation the "Dalit communities such as" Madiga" people lost their profession of leather industry.

Regarding this the people used depend on the profession of "Shoe making", but today they could not do the same job. In their contribution the industrial made leather work such as shoe making more "cheaper rate". In their way the industrial development look place in England and in its colonies. In the course of time, due to the industrialization the people professions were lost for instance, in India every caste has its own profession, and they never struggled for difficulties of the financial conditions. But when there was introduction of westernization effect on both colonized and colonized countries. In their regard "Dalit communities along with the other caste communities lost their professions. In their way "Madiga" caste community lost their profession of leather making and shoe making was made by industrialists, further they get profits. In the same way the other professions such as pat making, washing by washers, cloth washing, and making goods by carpenters last their professions. Further the scientific development gets various forms under various changes. In this regard the scientific knowledge is also gets innovated. In this way Madiga cast community gets changed and have made people who depended on division of labor became the labor without self reliance and for no profits but the capitalists obtain more profits. In relation to these developments, the primitive man and woman used to have a limited work and scientific usage but today its usage is waste, indeed the primitive man laid the foundations for scientific developments in various areas such as botany, zoology, chemistry, physics and the society existed for the longer time peacefully without any disturbances such as calamities of diseases; beside these developments the journey of society was with the meting of necesaties, comfortable and luxuries. In this way all the communities did their effects for example, carpenter community intended the wheel, in the history of sciences and the social sciences its role is remarkable.

Because used all the machines to develop the scientific world. Indeed Madiga community contribution for science is noticeable. At the same time the other Indian castes communities worked for the development of scientific fields. In this continuation the Madiga people developed leather industry though the scientific methods and it became a industry in India. In addition to this these people worked for all the groups in India; the noble families used to enjoy wearing variety kinds of shoes. These peoples require were rendered by kings and queens to the labor and formers. Beside these developments they also made their lather work for the other professions in India. In continuation these people sequel the society for the sanitary activities in the village such as cleanness of the village, burning the dead bodies of humans outside of the village in the other place so that the village will be out of danger of affecting the bad smell otherwise the villagers will get the contaminated diseases. Along with these requires these people also used to work for the other services such as throwing the animals deed to extract the need materials such as the skin of the animals for making the leather for various purposes. If the animals are not through out of the villages, the villagers will be in sickness with diseases because of stinking the bacteria will be mollified and the entire village will be dead some times.

References:

1. Arnold Pacey, *Technology in World Civilization*, MIT Press 1997, London
2. Deepak Nayyar, *Liberalization and Development*, Oxford University Press 2012, London.
3. John Peirce, *the Beef Industry* Sunstone Press 2015, New Mexico.
4. Kancha Ilaiah, *Maadiga Tatvam*, Bhoomi Book Trust.
5. Lorna Piatti-Farnell, *Beef: A Global History*, Reaktion Books 2013, London.
6. Subas C Kumar, *Indian Leather Industry: Growth, Productivity And Export Performance*, Aph Publishing Corporation 1997, New Delhi.
7. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/...beef-festival...>
8. <https://www.thenewsminute.com › Karnataka>
9. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Globalization>
10. <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/.../globalization>.
11. www.investinganswers.com/.../globalization-494
12. www.indianmirror.com › Indian Industries
13. www.investinindia.com/industry/leather/leather-indu.
14. saddlesindia.com/history-of-leather-in-india/
15. <https://books.google.co.in/books?isbn=928930426X>
16. www.dummies.com/careers/.../indias-caste-system/

17. digitalcommons.calpoly.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?
18. https://en.wikipedia.org/.../History_of_science_and_t.
19. <https://www.ibef.org> › Industry