



# BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY

Tiruchirappalli- 620024, Tamil Nadu, India

## Programme: M.A. History (Integrated)

**Course Title : History of Science and  
Technology in India**

**Course Code : CC12**

### Unit-V

### Big Vs Small Debate

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# KARL MARX-CLASSIFICATION OF MODES OF PRODUCTION

- ◉ Capitalist mode of production
- ◉ Capitalism is based on private ownership of enterprises such as factories, plantations, mines, offices or shops and the operation of these assets for profit. Other elements of the means of production such as labour, land, technology and capital are also privately owned and can be bought and sold.
- ◉ Labour is the most important input for production. Under capitalism, labour, the work of men and women, has become a special type of commodity which is sold in the marketplace. Capitalists use their money to buy labour and combine this commodity with other inputs, such as land, raw materials etc. to produce new goods and services. In profitable businesses, the economic value of these new goods and services are greater than the other inputs required to produce them.
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# ASIATIC MODE OF PRODUCTION

- aboriginal, primitively communal mode of production much as in his writings before that date the family, tribe, or clan figure as the aboriginal, primitively communal social formation.
- Its putative characteristics derive, less from Marx's examination of its actual structure, than from his retrospective rational reconstruction, out of the 'categories' of the capitalist mode of production and the logic of dialectical development, of a schema which would embrace 'all' modes of production in a single progressive (though not straightforwardly successive) system of the economic formation of society.

# SPREAD OF CAPITALISM TO ASIA

- ◉ Colonialism and capitalism
- ◉ Industrial revolution and changing systems of production in India
- ◉ Baconian science and utilitarian philosophy
- ◉ Survey sciences to understand natural wealth of India
- ◉ Commercialisation of nature (plantation industry)
- ◉ Commercialisation of agriculture.
- ◉ India as a centre of raw material supplier to the industrial England

- ◉ Industrialisation and de-industrialisation of India
- ◉ Industrialisation of indigenous industrial arts and crafts
- ◉ Debate on development in 1930s
- ◉ Gandhi's critique of industrial revolution
- ◉ Nehruvian admiration of large scale industrial development
- ◉ Ambedkar's social management as a solution to reduce effects of large scale industrial development

- ◉ Tussle between Nehruvian Big and Gandhi's Small
- ◉ Nehru wins but adopts Gandhi's concerns
- ◉ Mix of Big and Small
- ◉ Emergence of industrial mixed economy
- ◉ State as main investor in the large scale scientific and technological projects
- ◉ First problem with the market economy in 1970s- the Chipko Movement
- ◉ First opposition to large scale development- Narmada Bacho Andholan against SSP