

## **CHAPTER – 24**

### **WELFARE STATE AND INDUSTRIALIZATION**

The definition of welfare state policy for industrialization is that amount of monetary richness present in the country would set the limits for industrialization in the country. Established norms in the governance should not get eroded but industrialization should be a smooth and flexible process. Industrialization in means should satisfy the needs of the people and no exaggeration is to be seen in societal values. Process of industrialization should generate revenue for the exchequer such that industrialization in itself becomes a cause for the welfare of the poor people. Neatness proposition for industrialization would be each and every element of the industrialization process pays his role if he is in clause with prosperous folds. Peculiarity of industrialization process should be to generate revenue in direct steps to cater to the needs of the people. The effect of industrialization should be to transform the face of the people from rich to the poor man. Prosperity lessons in a welfare state policy are richness should percolate from rich to the poor man.

The richness clause for industrialization is associated because then we can do justice to all manners of people and guide the course of industrialization on the lines of true justice with fair opportunities to the people. The richness clause will guide the industrialization process to the limits which are sought as essential barricades for providing protection to monetary spending on industrialization process. The clause will set the limits on quality thresholds which are essential to guide the course of the industrialization process in reasonable terms and to the liking of the people. The richness clause will set the limits on various thresholds for industrialization process which as such are the essential requirements to channel the course of development. The thresholds for industrialization process are not to spend too much on advertising the product but to seek virtuous folds by easy sailing of the industrialization process. The industrialization process should not tamper the government norms of governing the people but should seek easy sailing of industrialization process by being virtuous in open folds.

The norms of governing the country should not be tampered with but industrialization should be a smooth and flexible process suited to the requirements of the people. Thus industrialization should be guided by being virtuous in open arenas while satisfying the needs of the people. The virtuous folds of the industrialization process should be well defined such that it does not lead to exaggeration in societal values by creating chaos as to the ambiguity attached with its usage as envisaged by the various strata of the populations. The societal folds should pave way for easy adoption of the productive consoles on terms which are well suited to the requirements of the public.

The industrialization process should be productive such that it contributes to the government exchequer by way of taxes such that it becomes adaptable on grounds of welfare state. The industrialization process should be productive to the extent that each and every element of the industrial process from the manufacturer to the customer contributes fund to the exchequer and thus paves way for easy casting of welfare state policy into the public folds. The industrial processes are intense in the sense that rich are in clause with multi range of products while the poor are not in a position to solicit that much attributes or virtues to their fold. Therefore the industrial processes should be such that each and every element of the industrial process contributes funds for soliciting an equal measure of satisfaction to the lower strata of populations.

The industrialization process should not depend on creating a voice of acceptance amidst people but should generate revenue in direct steps. The virtuous folds of industrialization process should be such that its virtues are openly expressive and lead on easy terms for acceptance. This exercise would guide the industrial process to long ranges and direction of development will also be to correct measures. The effect of industrialization should be to transform the face of the people from rich to the poor man such that effectiveness of industrial process can be certified on grounds of welfare state policy. The prosperity lessons in welfare state are prosperity should percolate from rich to the poor man.

Planned development is the norm of the welfare state policy. First stage of development requires basic necessities are provided to the citizens of the country. The process of development requires that government lays the necessary infrastructure for all round growth to take place. Thus it is essential basic amenities be provided to the public folds under government control and next provision of improved growth be laid in the hands of private sector for large growth with large capital formation in the country. Large population of the country cannot reap improvised provisions in life thus has to be administered by the government for various reasons such as price control and unity with solidarity among the masses. Role of private sector is limited to the extent as utilizing capital in the country or exploiting richness for capital formation.

Welfare state policy for private sector would be limited to the people with needs in life. Private sector should not create demand in the markets for newly discovered products because than it would be too costly and will lead to price rise for products thus cause waste of monetary resources. Welfare state policy for private sector would be they exploit the existing traits of life for betterment of society. There should be uniformity in social values and cultural outlook to a large extent to support modern precepts of life. Welfare state policy for industrialization in the country would be large scale industry and small scale industry should seek salvation of the people within the ambit of resources of the people. The welfare state policy should identify the needs of rich class and poor people thus

exploit their potential for consuming goods such that universal application for industrialization is sought in the country.

Welfare state policy for industrialization in the country should not be mouthful approach but people should seek salvation with purposefulness in life. There should be strong urge and desire to succeed in life thus people are kept on tenterhook for provisions in life. They should seek salvation under modernization umbrella by virtuousness of talent and hard work. Prosperity does not percolate to one until and unless there is concentrated effort by oneself. Modernization umbrella is suitable for modern person but he should achieve it in virtuous folds. Government policy for modern precepts is always of lethargic postures hence a lot of impediments are faced by the manufacturer and the government in the initial stages. Modern precepts do not become a utility effect in immediate precepts but takes its own time until it becomes a way of life. Dismantling existing norms would be a mistake on the part of the government and hence it is essential that modern precepts are guided by the manufacturer by exploiting natural existing norms of life. Industrialization would become a welfare state policy only when it becomes a way of life and benefits of industrialization reach to the poor man.

Taxing system of governance dictates that people who are benefited from the government endeavor should pay the exchequer in the form of taxes. Thus industrialization process should generate vast revenue from its policies and henceforth progressively increasing taxing policies should be adopted as each stage of success progresses for industrialization policies. People should pay for each new benefits to their fold and adopt economic process only when they find it fit thus suitable to their fold.

Development in the form of industrialization is sought to remove face of poverty, provide ample employment opportunities and transformation in social life. These slogans of development cannot be totally supported by industrialization. Development has to take place at grass root level and gains there from are utilized for industrialization process. Ground realities are part of the government and on the economic front optimum interest rate system should satisfy living discourses of the people. Optimum interest rate system cannot satisfy all slogans of development in totally. Therefore welfare state policy for development in form of industrialization via optimum interest rate system should not be a process of exaggeration but ground realities should direct the process of industrialization.