INDUSTRIALISATION

Institution Affiliation

Name

Date

Before the initiation of the Industrial Revolution, nearly all natives dwelled in small, countryside communities where their everyday survival revolved around farming. Existence for the typical individual was not comfortable, as incomes were inadequate, and starvation and illness were frequent. The citizens produced the vast of their consumption, outfits, equipment, and devices. Most production was done in residences or miniature, rural shops, using hand tools or simple as well as basic machines. The period in which the agrarian, rural communities in the Europe and America transformed into industrial and urban was the first mark of the industrial revolution was occurred in the 18th century before the Industrial Revolution in Britain that started in1700s. The industrialization marked a drastic change to the powdered, special- purpose machinery, factories and mass production (Blinder, 2006).

The phenomenon of industrialization has got both the positive and negative effects on society. The innovation of energy machine and many factories led to the creation of employment opportunities to the nation. The invention of new machinery through technology led to a rise in production speed of products and assisted the people to have the capability and more accessible means of transporting the raw materials. Through the innovation of the Industrial Revolution the urbanization culture was brought to the limelight. Urbanization is the ability of people to shift into cities to be closer to the factories where they deploy their workforce. Through industrialization, infrastructures are constructed to easy transportations thus making manufacturing process to run smoothly. The negative impact of industrialization is the overcrowding in urban regions and health issues as a result of pollution from the manufactured factories.

Reference

Blinder, A. S. (2006). Offshoring: the next industrial revolution?. *Foreign affairs*, 113-128.