

Industrialization

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Course

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Date

Industrialization

The most significant issue discussed is industrialization. It is a period where social and economic changes are noted as societies are transformed from agrarian to industrial. Industrialization started in Britain in 1750, where banks provided finances; thus, the establishment of industries. The trend reached other regions such as Europe by the 19th century. The concept is essential as the practices are there even today. With technological advancements, more industries are established, making the globe rely less on agriculture. Today's societies need to understand the concept more profoundly, especially the benefits and limitations because more changes are expected in the future.

The industrial revolution was necessary for making goods and services cheap and accessible. More factories and machines were developed, making the production processes faster and efficient. With that, supply increased, enabling the consumers to access essentials at lower prices. Foreign markets were also introduced, resulting in a balance of trade benefiting the producers with higher profits. Governments also benefited as the tax revenue increased, boosting the nation's economy (Spencer et al., 2018). However, wealth inequality was noted as some countries were producers while others were consumers.

The concept becomes essential today, considering the increased globalization. Studying history helps governments determine the source of the inequalities and implement reliable strategies. Industrialization also led to the development of labor-saving elements. New tools were introduced, and the means of transport developed, moving people and goods easy. The machines introduced helped workers operate faster and better, implying that industrial products were

helpful (Wuttke, 2020). Therefore, if nations need to save more labor today, more inventions are needed.

The industrialization process was also vital concerning the evolution of medicines. With technology, medical tools such as scalpels, microscopes and examination tubes were introduced. They helped clinicians diagnose better and research the cure of different diseases. Moreover, communication was increased, as they exchanged ideas on how well to ensure quality medical services using the new ideas. Industrial advancement thus played a significant role in developing the medicine sector, as the number of illnesses across the globe was increasing. Apart from that, industrialization improved the quality of life of the average residents. As said above, the developments led to mass production, enabling the buyers' access to goods and services at lower prices. The industries established also created new employment chances, helping people afford the basics and save. As a result, the living standards were increased since the income was more, but goods cost reduced.

Contrarily, the industrial revolution also had limitations that today's societies need to understand and resolve to prevent more damage. Cities and towns were overcrowded, resulting in housing and other challenges (Ding, 2017). Industries were built in the urban areas resulting in migration from the rural areas to seek employment. At first, better houses were established to accommodate the new working populations. However, the number of people in the cities exceeded the number of houses available, leading to overcrowding.

Besides, the jobs needed skilled workforces, whereas many people were illiterate. One of the outcomes here was water contamination, whereby people consumed unhealthy water leading to illnesses. Also, the housing services were inadequate, for example, on drainage. The issues

increased the need for better healthcare, whereby laws and urban planning strategies had to be implemented. Today's communities would learn from this, to ensure better education and distribution of industries around the nation, to avoid overcrowding in the urban as housing and water shortages become prevalent (Wuttke, 2020).

Pollution and environmental issues were the other industrialization outcome. Sustaining the industries needed things like fuel gotten from natural resources. Some of the resources are water, soil, minerals and animals, which were affected by the processes. The overexploitation of these resources led to pollution, biodiversity reduction, ecosystem destruction and global warming. Notably, the more the nations engaged in industrialization, the higher the negative impacts on the ecology. According to research, the amount of carbon dioxide produced in the 1700s was about 275 ppmv while in 2017; the amount was at 400 ppmv (Spencer et al., 2018). The gas contributes to global warming, which leads to challenges that would otherwise be limited. The information is vital today, considering the high levels of technology. Specifically, it motivates governments to cooperate and come up with reliable strategies to curb the impacts, for instance, by introducing waste management techniques.

The developments also caused unhealthy working conditions, as capitalists aimed to accumulate more wealth at the expense of the workers. Factory owners controlled the production process, making them greedy for high revenues. The workers' safety was ensured, as most machines were not serviced, leading to injuries. Protective clothes in companies dealing with chemicals and other harmful products were not given. Unfortunately, even though the workers earned more than those in the farms, they worked for longer, which is 16 hours a day, six days a week.

Consequently, inequalities were also evident, where men earned twice the women while children got very little. The situation led to the development of labor unions, to push for the workers' needs. Today, the unions are there, but maximum support of workers is not ensured mainly in the developing countries. Studying industrialization is therefore vital in letting the governments learn the situation which would be encountered if workers' welfare was not ensured. Moreover, they learn the exact problems to address in mandating that capitalists do not take advantage of the workers.

In a nutshell, the industrialization concept is significant as more industries are being established. When governments learn the revolution, they take the necessary measures to ensure the problems encountered then are addressed, so nations benefit from the changes. As covered in the paper, the advancements led to overcrowding, environmental degradation and poor working conditions. However, the issues would be solved by distributing the industries in the different parts of nations, and strategies put into controlling pollution and protecting the workers. With that, the past issues are prevented, making the future better as populations enjoy the benefits of revolution.

References

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