

## History of the World

Discuss the Social Consequences of Industrial Revolution

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### Answer

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#### In England

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- Towns that flourished in ancient and medieval ages have lost glory, giving place to new cities developed in and around factories.

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- England witnessed the rise of two classes in these new cities are

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1. Capitalist class and

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2. Working class.

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- As the workers settled in huge numbers in cities their living places have turned as slums, where hunger and unhygienic prevailed.

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- This also gave rise to problems of housing, water scarcity etc.

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- Workers had to work under conditions not congenial and hygienic.

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- They had to work in places without proper passage of air and sufficient light.

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- They didn't have fixed duration of work.

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## **In Europe**

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- Many Industries were conveniently located for the supply of raw material, power generators and means of transportation.
- Peasants have reached the cities that turned as workers.
- The customs, tradition, moral values and the very life style of the people underwent a great change.
- As the socio-cultural remnants of ancient and medieval ages are disappearing the dazzling picture of modern life was unveiling.
- The life worker has become wretched. Adding fuel to fire, the increase in the number of workers has decreased their wages.
- Women and children were also forced to drudgery.
- With exception of Scotland, there was no other nation cared for the education and health of the worker and his family.

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## **In India**

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- Peasants left their traditional cultivation, and forced to cultivate cotton in large scale.
- Indigo farmers started to lose their remuneration and importance due to the commercialised production of dyes.

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- Due to modern machineries, the cottage industry collapsed.  
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- The artisans who hitherto enjoyed individual status and respect had to return to the farms.  
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- Domestic products started to lose their values, since people started to buy foreign goods.  
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## **Rest of the world**

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- Fascination towards industries also drove some people to the cities, which joined the working class.  
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- The people from different areas flocking together led to the rise of heterogeneous culture.  
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- The products of the cottage industry could not compete with the machine products as the machine products were finer and cheaper.  
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