

# INDUSTRIALIZATION

## MODULE 3

# INTRODUCTION

- **Industrialisation** (or **industrialization**) is the period of social and economic change that transforms a human group from an [agrarian society](#) into an [industrial society](#). This involves an extensive re-organisation of an [economy](#) for the purpose of [manufacturing](#).<sup>[2]</sup> Historically industrialization is associated with increase of [polluting](#) industries heavily dependent on [fossil fuels](#); however, with the increasing focus on [sustainable development](#) and [green industrial policy](#) practices, industrialization increasingly includes [technological leapfrogging](#), with direct investment in more advanced, cleaner technologies.
- **Industrialization** is the process by which an economy is transformed from a primarily agricultural one to one based on the manufacturing of goods. Individual manual labor is often replaced by mechanized mass production, and craftsmen are replaced by assembly forms.
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# HOW IT EFFECTS?

- **Industrialization** is the social and economic transformation of society from an agrarian to an industrial economy. ... **Industrialization** also exacerbated the separation of labor and capital. Those who owned the means of production became disproportionately rich, resulting in wider income inequality. Aug 1, 2019

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# HOW IT CHANGES?

- As countries industrialized, factories became larger and produced more goods. Larger companies that were able to achieve economies of scale did better in international trade. Earlier forms of work began to disappear. Perhaps the most harmful consequences of **industrialization** were those affecting families.
- Jan 27, 2020

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# FACTORS

- **Natural resources.** Become goods, Raw materials.
- **Capital.** needed to pay for the production of goods, Stable currency.
- **Labor** supply. Used to make goods, High birth rate.
- **Technology.** Better ways to make more and better goods, Electricity = more production power.
- **Consumers.** ...
- **Transportation.** ...
- **Government support.**
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# EXAMPLE

- **Industrialization** is defined as the process of introducing manufacturing activity.  
An **example of industrialization** is turning a forest into an auto plant. A process of social and economic change whereby a human society is transformed from a pre-industrial to an industrial state.
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# OTHER EXAMPLES

- The technological changes included the following:  
(1) the use of new basic materials, chiefly iron and steel, (2) the use of new energy sources, including **both** fuels and motive power, such as coal, the steam engine, electricity, petroleum, and the internal-combustion engine, (3) the invention of new machines etc.
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# HOW IT EFFECT ENVIRONMENT

- There are four primary **impact** points when it comes to **industrialization** — air, water, soil and habitat. The biggest problem is air pollution, caused by the smoke and emissions generated by burning fossil fuels. ... Finally, **industrialization** has led to dramatic habitat destruction.

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