World History · GS - I

“The Industrial Revolution transformed not only the economic structure of Europe but also reshaped global society, politics and imperialism.” Discuss. (150 words)

EXAM YEAR	PAPER	SUBJECT
Daily Practice 08/10/2026	GS - I	World History

MARKS	WORD LIMIT
10	~150 words

Answer Hint

Mention mechanisation, factories, urbanisation, capitalism, labour class, imperialism, technological advantage, social change and global trade.

Model Answer

The **Industrial Revolution**, beginning in Britain in the 18th century, fundamentally transformed economic and social structures and subsequently influenced global politics.

Economically, mechanisation and the factory system shifted production from households to large-scale industries, increasing productivity and promoting **capitalism and mass production**. Rapid urbanisation created industrial cities and expanded domestic and international markets.

Socially, it produced new classes—the industrial bourgeoisie and working class. While industrialisation generated employment and technological progress, workers often faced long hours, low wages and unsafe conditions. These conditions encouraged **trade unionism and socialist movements**.

Politically, industrial capitalism strengthened the influence of the middle class and contributed to demands for political representation and democratic reforms. Technological and military advantages acquired through industrialisation also strengthened European imperial powers.

Consequently, industrialisation accelerated **colonial expansion**, as European powers sought raw materials, markets and investment opportunities in Asia and Africa.

Thus, the Industrial Revolution was not merely an economic transformation; it **restructured society, stimulated political change and laid important foundations for modern imperialism and global interconnectedness**.

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