

Role of Industrialization in Environment Threat

Paper Submission: 01/06/2021, Date of Acceptance: 06/06/2021, Date of Publication: 26/06/2021



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Abstract

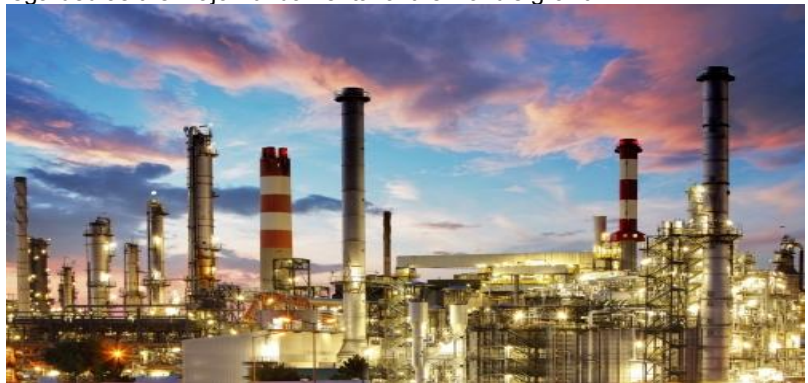
India is a developing nation. India is well thought-out as the world's biggest booming economies. Industrial Development can be driven by policies in countries of origin, countries of destination, corporations own initiatives and by international institutions. Modernization has led to the development in the lifestyle and the basic needs are no more just food, cloth and shelter. The formation of massive pollution making industries are the result of the constant need and greed of the human being. Since the ages of industrial and technological revolutions, economic growth has been regarded as the major fundamental of the world's growth.

The industrialization has led to development in diverse areas like agriculture, manufacturing sector, coal, timber, bottling plants, automobiles, gas and chemicals. This has definitely developed the economy of India and the lifestyle of people living in the country. It had also led to the degradation of environment and the environmental conditions, the flora and fauna in different ecosystems, extinction of the rare species of animals, plants and birds and the depletion of natural resources.

Keywords: Industrialization, Enteerpreneurship, Economic development, New Businesses, Technology and Enviroment threat.

Introduction

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As India skilled modernization of its Industries in diverse areas, including agriculture, manufacturing, iron ore, coal, timber, bottling plants,

degradation of the environment and its inhabitants posing inevitable long degradation of the environment and its inhabitants posing inevitable long term threat to life span, environmental condition, flora and fauna pertaining to the industrialized belt. Destruction of the bio-system, accelerated extinction of rare species of animals, rapid reduction of natural resources and deforestation are various evils accompanied with rapid spread of so called "Noble Industrialization". The major cause of this is the deforestation of the ecosystems for industrialization. Industrialization has resulted in the increase in the emission of harmful effluents and pollutants both into water, soil and air. These effluents have caused a severe and irreversible destruction to the different species residing in those specific ecosystems. Many life species have become vulnerable and some are extinct due to deforestation. Economic development is fuelled by brisk industrialization, which in turn catalyzes irreversible pollution of the environment and our very own existence is threatened.

Objectives of the Study

1. To explore the industrialization and development.
2. To know what will assist us clear the air when we extend to pollute it.
3. To explore the effects on environment of industrialization.

Human life is not immune to such toxic changes which is resonant over time and results in shorter life span, premature mortality and diminished health conditions owing to poisoning of air and water pollution in developing countries such as India. The ground water reserves are no more pure, global warming has caused in the depletion of the ozone layer and has caused deadly diseases in certain areas. Most of this is caused by heavy industrialization. The ill effects of industrialization are very well known but the major question remains whether we want this to continue and suffer in the near future or make a change.



Impact of Industrialization on The Environment

We focus on the role of industrial agencies and policy within nations. The latter, particularly if implemented widely across nations, is the most direct pathway to sustainable industrial development. Industrial activities are one of the major sources of air, water and land pollution in India. World Health Organization estimates that outdoor air pollution only

accounts for around 2% of all heart and lung diseases, 5% of all lung cancers, and about 1% of all chest infections globally. The recent changes in Indian political system suits Industrial growth, but at the similar time we need to be more careful towards Industrial hazards. Even after witnessing one of the most horrible industrial disasters of all time in Bhopal in 1984, there has not been much improvement in Industrial sector. In the three days, around 8,000 people died.

Thousands of people still feel the effects even after three decades. Industrial growth has started to affect the entire environment with its severe downside problems. These industries include, transportation and manufacturing, which are exhausting the earth's resources, but also causing tremendous stress on the environment and the ecological system. The productiveness of industries generally depends on the natural resources available. Vivid and favorable climatic conditions in India compliment the diversified scope of industrialization. Erroneous industrial plants are flourishing across the various belts in India primarily due to ease of land availability and lack of awareness amongst local inhabitants owing to lenient or no environmental laws in the region. With this burgeoning proliferation of industries in diverse regions within India, comes an array of multitude, complex and diversified threats to the environment and living beings of those belts. This multifaceted problem demands unique and tailor-made antidotes to prevent further deterioration of already exploited natural resources, eco-system and above every one, human life.

The impact of industrialization on the environment has led the way with certain positive and large negative outcomes, with progressive rates and inventions. There are quite a number of resourceful natural elements like, water, air, soil and fisheries, which are considered to be positive and fertile assets. The pollution of water, soil and air, are defined as the by-product of economical development in industry and city life. It is evident that pollution from industries has pessimistic impact resulting in loss of unique genetic resources. This is an evolution period for many developing economies like India, so there is a strong call for to strike a balance between industrial growth and physical environment so as to reduce the intensity of pollution. In this paper an attempt has been made to analyze the ill effects of industrialization on the environmental pollution.

Global warming and greenhouse effects are the result, which is a massive impact of industrialization on the environment. The degradation of the entire environment and ecological system, is inclined to become permanent and tends to cause several negative effects on the economy, by causing human losses, ill health of the employees at large costs to governments, manufacturing and society. Constant air and water pollution are affecting the quality of human lives with its harmful pollutants. India is known for its abundance in wildlife, countless of the images seen depicting India is of the wilds: majestic

mountains, lush timber plantations, sunlit meadows teeming with wildlife. But what a lot of don't seem to appreciate is that the wilderness is not infinite. It will not regenerate at the drop of a hat and Indian wildlife will not last forever if we don't act to keep them from being destroyed. Many life species became vulnerable and a few even extinct attributable to direct human involvement. Our finances are reinforced with the farther reality of wildlife and numerous natives look upon it in respect. We do not have the right to take away the plant's and animal's right to live alongside us as a part of the biotic community and we should work to preserve them. The rapid growth of industries are leaving harmful effects on the human life, by polluting water and air. The air and water pollution are, thus, the main problems in the environment.



Impact of Industrialization on The Environment

The establishment of more industries increase the major difficulties of degrading the water and soil. The impact of industrialization on the environment needs to be emphasized with more intensity and feeling as the world is quietly but surely facing destruction from man-made follies. Before you assume that these events are caused by prophetic stories from way back in history, there is a more logical reason: unhampered or merciless industrialization. Scientists have traced the cause of mutation in fish to be from estrogenic compounds in the water. India has far surpassed the global anticipations, for being one of the world's biggest booming economies that is on its way to be at the pinnacle of success. India has thus far imprinted its footsteps on the Globe as most promising destination for soaring returns on investment. This has lured numerous national and international organizations to exploit limitless potential that the sovereign land has to promise in the name of economic transformation and modernizing third world countries. While there are natural estrogenic compounds found in soy, urine, and manure most come from synthetic sources like chemicals, birth control pills, plastics, and pesticides – all of which come from the efforts and successes of industrialized farming. They end up in waterways and rivers because of farm irrigation.

More alarming is that exposure to estrogenic compounds is not limited to the fish in the rivers of Pennsylvania. They are seen everywhere including big cities and provincial towns. For example, in an effort to ease menstrual cramps and prevent premature labor, a synthetic drug commonly referred

to as DES was developed which eventually led to cervical and breast cancer. Whatever consumers are putting in the land will eventually end up in the water not just because of natural flow of water but because of increased flooding, erosion, and human sewage. Scientists estimate that 90% of estrogenic compounds come from industrialized farming not because farmers are using chemicals in animal feeds but from herbicides, pesticides, and the urine and waste of livestock. On the other hand, human waste from the cities can end up in the waterways that will flow out into rivers and seas. India has made a extensive move from the era of colonial reign to now powerful, independent and modern India which extends to tread on the development route. Ontogeny in any nation is a direct outcome of industrialization. Pre-Colonial era glimpsed India as an indigenous industries hub. What lead to the downfall of these homegrown, small scale and produced to need industries was the industrial uprising of England. Thus the novel developed undertaking took two forms: plantations and factory commerce from the modern India. The bottom line is: the waste has to go somewhere and most likely into the land or into the waters.

Halfway across the world is the Great Barrier Reef and due to the impact of industrialization on the environment, it is slowly falling into a sad state because over half of the coral reef is gone. Initially, the cause was natural forces but now even the protected areas are being threatened because of industrialization. For instance there are plans for the port to be expanded to facilitate coal mining activities. Industrialization has not only good effects but has furthermore deteriorating consequences. The affirmative economic and communal outcomes of developed growth have been escorted by grave ecological degradation.

The world cannot exist if it consisted only of industrial buildings and everything manmade, an "urban forest". The world will not survive and neither can we, if we have the tendency of being ignorant towards its depleting natural resources. Not only wildlife but also life would come to an end of existence.

1. So what will assist us clear the air when we extend to pollute it?
2. What will help make a town cooler in the hot summer months with the sun bearing down upon us?
3. What will purify the water before running into the underground freshwater reservoirs? What will we eat when everything has become too polluted due to the chemicals we so effortlessly put into our soil that just accumulates over time?

Clearly wildlife has a large part in the continuation of Earth's wellbeing. They are vital to numerous ecological and biological processes that are crucial to human existence. Around the world, these 2 scenarios are duplicated as proponents of growth and development battle with environmentalists on how to find the middle ground and lessen the impact of industrialization on the environment. The

debate and fight will never end because for earth-friendly advocates, there is no middle ground. The environment must be protected. Global warming is the rise in temperature of the earth's atmosphere. Urbanization is the intensification of urban areas as a result of global modifications. Number of ramifications of global warming are Polar ice caps dissolving, advanced likelihood and intensity of droughts and heat swell. However, Humans are the major origin of global warming.



Land Pollution

This industrial sector is usually associated with high rates of raw material consumption and pollution during the production process, added to which road vehicles are consistently targets of criticism because of their emissions, involvement in accidents, the cause of noise and so on. This paper presents a reverse perspective of this subject, i.e., how can environmental threats affect some of the largest manufacturing enterprises of the World? We conceptualise environmental threat as any aspect of the natural environment that might negatively affect an organisation for running its operations, including the implication of those aspects. Hence, economic and social consequences that are derived from environmental threats are also considered. To put it in other words, the discussion of each environmental threat could explore implications in terms of regulation, technology, culture and economy. So far, we could raise the following assumptions regarding the environmental threats:

1. pressure for reduction of plant emissions,
2. raw material shortage,
3. energy and oil security,
4. engine emissions control,
5. traffic control, and
6. need for product recovery.



Deforestation

Primarily, Global warming is caused by air, water, and land pollution. First, Air pollution is produced by emission of harmful greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Then, Urbanization is the progression by which cities grow or societies develop

into more urban and also when large population from the village area migrates to cities for jobs or education purpose. For one, urbanization is the development by which cities grow or societies turn out to be more urban. This increases the expansion of people with their increased demands for all necessities. For example, number of the people amplifies in the cities and that may get the human activity higher plus the increase of cars on the roads. In addition, now days, societies are developing which leads people to use modern equipments such as technological machines. For example, those machines like, refrigerator, microwave, air conditioner, etc produces more green house gases and chemicals which affects global warming. Also, more people are moving to cities which will force them to cut down trees so they can build some shelters/ houses for them.

The results show that energy and oil security, engine emissions control and need for product recovery should be prioritised. The limitation of this work is first its theoretical background, and second, its generic approach that does not consider how different contexts could modify the strength of each threat for a specific company. It is proposed to supplement this analysis with a surveybased empirical study to help organisations prevent future damage to their business and stimulate proactive behaviour of society towards higher levels of sustainability.

All the above scenarios and rationale in correspondence to the ill growing effects of rapid Industrialization are very well known. Vivid examples from around the world have not yet managed to awaken our conscious and fear of a planet earth being there tomorrow for our future to cherish.

In conclusion, industrial agencies and policies can play a big part in the road to inclusive and sustainable economic growth. They can be reformed to augment investment inflows and facilitate transformational change in the industrial base that creates pathways to sustainable industrial development. Finally, coherent policies in other agencies can help industrial agencies scale up their impact on economic, social and environmental development.

The big question is –

1. Do we continue to be oblivious about the ever deteriorating condition of the environment?
2. Its prominent negative effects on us, our children and the wildlife?
3. What we need is a well informed civilization, tightly governed laws and above all stringent punishment for violators of such laws. All this for a better future, pro-longed life-span and for a better tomorrow for India and the world.

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