



## Effect of Industrialization on Environment (Indian Scenario)

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### ABSTRACT

*India is a developing nation. India is well thought-out as the world's biggest booming economies. Modernization has led to the development in the lifestyle and the basic needs are no more just food, cloth and shelter. 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. 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. 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.*

**KEYWORDS : India, industrialization, environment, pollution.**

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.

It is evident that pollution from industries has pessimistic impact resulting in loss of unique genetic resources. This is a 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.

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.

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 home-grown, 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.

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.

As India skilled modernization of its Industries in diverse areas, including agriculture, manufacturing, iron ore, coal, timber, bottling plants, automobile, gas and chemical, what went unnoticed was the parasitic 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".

Economic development is fuelled by brisk industrialization, which in turn catalyzes irreversible pollution of the environment and our very own existence is threatened. Aleatory and impromptu industrialization has substantially elevated environmental perils; considering the replenishing and carrying capacity of the environment is limited it has lead to adverse sinusoidal pillage of eco-system as some regions are more susceptible than others. 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.

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.

India is known for it's 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 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. So what will assist us clear the air when we extend to pollute it? What will help make a town cooler in the hot summer months with the sun bearing down upon us? 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.

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.

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.

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. The big question is – Do we continue to be oblivious about the ever deteriorating condition of the environment? Its prominent negative effects on us, our children and the wildlife? 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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