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Contact.: +91-9824097643 E-mail : editor@ijar.in

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Research Paper Economics



Industrialization And Sustainable Development

* Pallavi C. Vyas

*Prin. M.c. Shah Commerce College, Ashram Road, Navgujarat Campus, Ahmedabad

ABSTRACT

The Indian economy opened up to freer trade in 1991, Gujarat has sought to put in place a new policy regime to boost industrial production, improve the State's infrastructure, attract higher levels of domestic and foreign investment and spur employment. With increased investment flow from large domestic groups as well as from multinational companies, this growth rate is expected to accelerate. In order to compete globally and qualify for IMF and World Bank loans, Gujarat has aggressively promoted these statistics to attract the attention of large multinational corporations seeking a location to establish their global operations in South Asia with minimum capital investment. While these statistics and Gujarat's booming economy are impressive, they disguise the environmental and social consequences of extremely rapid unregulated industrialization.This paper deals with industrialization in Gujarat, some issues of industrial development and also focus on solution for sustainable development through industrial ecology. Its objectives suggest a potential for reindustrialization in economies that have lost major components of their industrial base. These objectives also suggest a new path for developing countries, like India.

Keywords : industrial Problems and Solution of industrial ecology in Gujarat

Introduction:

Industry is rightly regarded a leading sector in economic growth because of its intensity in reproducible tangible capital scale economics and greater amenability to rapid technological changes. The economic development of a country shows that the share of the agriculture sector in national income declines while share of the industrial sector increases so industrialization is taken as a concomitants of development. The impacts of industrialization on as the economy of a country are drastically changes in social environment pattern of trade and rises in the per capita income. After independent in 1947, the Indian industrial economy was very small and industries facing so many problems such as capital, raw material shortage etc. the Indian government issued first industrial policy resolution on April, 6 1948. Government makes industrial policy for employment generation and balanced regional development in the country and States. Investment in industry has a multiplier effect on employment generation as rapid industrialization can create large scale employment directly and indirectly.

In India, Gujarat is most industrialized State. With new investments totaling over US $ 39.72 billion, Gujarat is amongst the richest State in India. Gujarat, the second most industrialized in the country only next to Maharashtra. With 5 percent of India's population, Gujarat has 16 percent of industrial production. Gujarat had an annual average growth of 9 percent in the last 3 years and an average industrial growth of 15 percent. Gujarat, with a diversified industrial base, continuing improvements in the State's investment climate, one of the most attractive States' for domestic private investors, setting-up of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs), availability of large skilled managerial and technical manpower, exporting almost 20 percent of India's total exports already, and last, but not the least, being a coastal State, with almost 1600 kms of coastline, the State of Gujarat can become a major platform for labour-intensive manufacturing exports in the country. While these statistics and Gujarat's booming economy are impressive, they disguise the environmental and social consequences of extremely rapid unregulated industrialization. The industrial economic growth has increased the dangers of industrial pollutions of air, water and land in the state.

It has been discussed through some issues of industrial development and also has been focused on solution for sustainable development through industrial ecology. First, we will see the meaning of sustainable development. Many social scientists and economists are projecting a future based on differing philosophical, social, political and economic perspective on sustainable development. One view advocates sustainable development as a set of policies and methods to sustain global industrialization.

What is sustainable development?

In the view of Brutland, 1987 sustainable development can be defined as: "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising future generations' ability to meet their own needs". The key principles of sustainable development are:

·**Living within environmental limits:**

Respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity- to improve our environment and ensure that natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so far future generations.

·**Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society:**

Meeting the diverse needs of all people existing and future communities, promoting personal well-being, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all.

·**Achieving a sustainable economy:**

Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them and efficient resources use is incentivised.

·**Using sound science responsibly:**

Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty as well as public attitude and values.

·**Promoting good governance:**

Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society- engaging people's creativity, energy and diversity.

Wallimann, (1994) identified broad view of sustainable development, a view based on sustaining global industrialization.

Global industrialization view:
According to Chandler (1972) "the global industrialization view represents the most common and pervasive attitude to sustainable development, based on a future vision attributing the market and technology as centerpieces of social change. This view includes rational objective assumptions about sustaining global industrialization, within a mainstream view of economic reductionism and an economic cost-benefit analysis approach." In the views of Barbier (1987) "the global industrialization view relies on continuing high levels of economic growth and technogical progress within a northern hemisphere quality of life perspective.

Gujarat industrialization: an overview:
Gujarat has become prosperous through rapid industrialization instead of reliance on the agricultural sector. The number of registered working factories in the State were 20,050 (provisional) at the end of 2000 and the number of small scale industrial units was 2, 56,388 as on March 31, 2001. Establishments engaged in the manufacture of cotton textiles provide employment to a major portion of the industrial workers followed by the manufacture of non-metallic mineral products. These two industries together provide employment to 31.49 percent of the industrial workers. There is a development of industries like chemicals, petrochemicals, fertilizers, engineering, electronics etc. with the largest petro- chemical complex in the country, Gujarat is a major producer of inorganic chemicals such as soda-ash and caustic soda as well as chemical fertilizers.Gujarat industrial development corporation (GIDC) have developed around 257 mega industrial estates such as the ones at Jhagadia, Vagra, Savli, Dahej, Ankleshwar etc. Jamnagar, Porbandar, Jafrabad, Bhavnagar etc are centers of industry and trade. With 5 percent of India's population, Gujarat has 16 percent of industrial production. Gujarat had an annual average growth of 9 percent in the last 3 years and an average industrial growth of 15 percent.

Problems: (false impression of industrialization):
While these statistics and Gujarat's booming economy are impressive, they disguise the environmental and social consequences of extremely rapid unregulated industrialization. In its quest to become industrialized, the state has followed a reckless overall industrial policy and compromised those who are a large majority of gujarat's population and resources: the rural poor and farmers, who comprise around 7o percent of the state population. The immediate economic gains are dramatic, but due to the devastating consequences to traditional agro-based industries and the environment, the long-term economic benefits will be increasingly difficult to realize. The industrial economic growth has increased the dangers of industrial pollutions of air, water and land in the state. Infrastructure is one of the problems for the growth of industrial economy. Industrial development in Gujarat has remained concentrate in a few areas. It creates the growth of regional imbalance in the process of economic development.

Impact of industrialization : (some issues of industrial development):
Several concerns have been raised regarding the impact of the new industrial investments on the state economy. We would like to discuss some issues.

- The first issue is regarding the validity of the policy of promoting or rather pushing modern industries in backward regions without attacking the roots of backwardness in the regions. The question is not of selecting one against the other, but it is of sequencing them for the healthy development of backward regions. Backward regions are frequently suffering from severe environmental degradation
- The second issue is whether these industries enrich the region through the functioning of factor markets and if not, what kinds of interventions are needed. In order to improve the functioning land market It is important to examine carefully the validity of the land acquisition act for industries. Efforts should also be made to develop the land market through enforcing the laws regarding the sale of common land and forest land.
- The third issue is regarding the model of industrial development for the state. It is clear that the state government has initiated a new model since inception of the reforms. The question is whether it is sustainable and whether it can generate enough employment opportunities in the economy. Theoretically, there are two approaches to industrialization, namely, the textile first approach and machinery second approach. While the former approach advocates highest priority of industries that produce non durable consumer goods like textiles, sugar, tea, edible oil etc; light engineering goods, and simple equipments and machines; the latter advocates heavy capital goods, basic inputs etc.
- The next issue is pertaining to large-scale incentives given to industries in the state. There is a race going on among some major states in the country in providing incentives to attract industrial investments to their respective states.

For industrial and economical growth, we can't prevent industrialization but we can make balance between environment and industrial development. If we follow further steps we can get sustainable development by industrial ecology.

Solution for sustainable development through industrial ecology:
Industrial ecology provides a foundation for sustainable industrialization, not just incremental improvement in environment management.

Objectives of industrial ecology:
- Its objectives suggest a potential for reindustrialization in economies that have lost major components of their industrial base. These objectives also suggest a new path for developing countries.
- Central objectives of an industrial ecology based development strategy are be making economies profoundly more efficient in resource use, less dependent upon non-renewable resources, and less polluting.
- A corollary objective is repair of past environmental damage and restoration of ecosystems.

An industrial ecology perspective provides tools for understanding the environmental impacts of a community's industry, commerce, infrastructure and household behavior as a whole system. Industrial ecology builds common ground for addressing industry's needs in the transition to sustainable communities. The benefits of IE could contribute to revitalization of local economies in developed countries and to more a sustainable process of industrialization in developing countries.

The IE based concepts of eco-industrial parks and ecosystem offer communities and industries two approaches to improving the efficiency of materials and energy flows and reducing other environmental impacts.

Eco-industrial parks:
Eco-industrial park projects in North America, Asia and Europe offer powerful models for sustainable economic development in communities.

Industrial ecosystems:
Industrial ecologists have proposed that business learn to function as industrial ecosystems. This concept is very useful to communities seeking to make their industrial sectors sustainable. Indigo associate, Nick Gertler, has offered this definition:

"An industrial ecosystem is a community or network of companies and other organizations in a region who chose to in-

teract by exchanging and making use of by products and/ or energy in a way that provides one or more of the following benefits over traditional, non-linked operations:

- Reduction in the use of virgin materials as resources inputs;
- Reduction in pollution;
- Increased energy efficiency leading to reduced energy use the system as a whole.
- Increase in the amount and types of process outputs that have market value.

The town and industrial region Kalundbrog in Denmark is the most celebrated example of an industrial ecosystem.

Conclusion :

As we know industrialization is very important for getting growth and development. Gujarat is second most industrialized State in India. Gujarat had an annual average growth of 9 percent in the last 3 years and an average industrial growth of 15 percent. It shows Gujarat's booming economy. But industrialization is harmful for environment and health and it is of sequencing them for the healthy development of the backward regions. Backward regions are frequently suffering from severe environmental degradation. It must be reiterated that industrial development is a must for economic growth. But to impose modern capital intensive industries on the fragile ecology of backward regions will not be sustainable. If we use industrial ecology, we can get sustainable development. Central objective of an industrial ecology based development strategy are be making economies profoundly more efficient in resource use, less dependent upon nonrenewable resources, and less polluting. Industrial ecology offers to sustainable community planning an awareness of the community as a living system embedded in its natural systems. The benefits of industrial ecology could contribute to revitalization of local economies in developed countries and to more a sustainable process of industrialization in developing countries.

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