



## GLOBALIZATION AND ENVIRONMENT: CHALLENGES TO INDIA

### KEYWORDS

GLOBALIZATION, ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT, HUMAN SOCIETY, NATURAL RESOURCES, BIO-DIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE, ECOSYSTEMS, GLOBAL WARMING, DISPLACEMENT, CHALLENGES, INDIA.

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**ABSTRACT** Globalization is usually thought of as an economic phenomenon of global movements of capital and trade in goods and services. However there are environmental dimensions of globalization that are equally important both for the future of the life support system of the planet and for their impacts on human society. The globalization of trade puts pressure on natural resources around the world, helping to drive the rapid depletion of tropical forests, the collapse of many ocean fisheries, and even the global impoverishment of biological diversity. The planetary environment is highly diverse, and human responses and adaptations to it need to be similarly diverse. One challenge in a globalizing society is to empower people and institutions everywhere to respond effectively to their local environmental situations while maintaining at the same time a global perspective on their environmental impacts. Generally, globalization brings with it potentially large benefits as well as risks. The challenge is to manage the process of globalization in such a way that it promotes environmental sustainability and equitable human development. In short, the more integrated environmental and trade policies are, the more sustainable economic growth will be and the more globalization can be harnessed for the benefit of the environment, because all dimensions of globalization affect the natural environment and through it human development.

### INTRODUCTION

Globalization is usually thought of as an economic phenomenon of global movements of capital and trade in goods and services. However there are environmental dimensions of globalization that are equally important both for the future of the life support system of the planet and for their impacts on human society. The globalization of trade puts pressure on natural resources around the world, helping to drive the rapid depletion of tropical forests, the collapse of many ocean fisheries, and even the global impoverishment of biological diversity. The planetary environment is highly diverse, and human responses and adaptations to it need to be similarly diverse. One challenge in a globalizing society is to empower people and institutions everywhere to respond effectively to their local environmental situations while maintaining at the same time a global perspective on their environmental impacts. Generally, globalization brings with it potentially large benefits as well as risks. The challenge is to manage the process of globalization in such a way that it promotes environmental sustainability and equitable human development. In short, the more integrated environmental and trade policies are, the more sustainable economic growth will be and the more globalization can be harnessed for the benefit of the environment, because all dimensions of globalization affect the natural environment and through it human development.

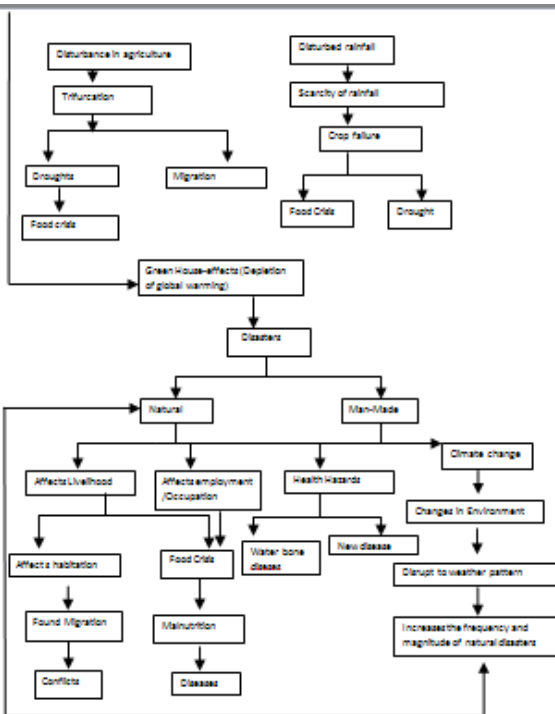
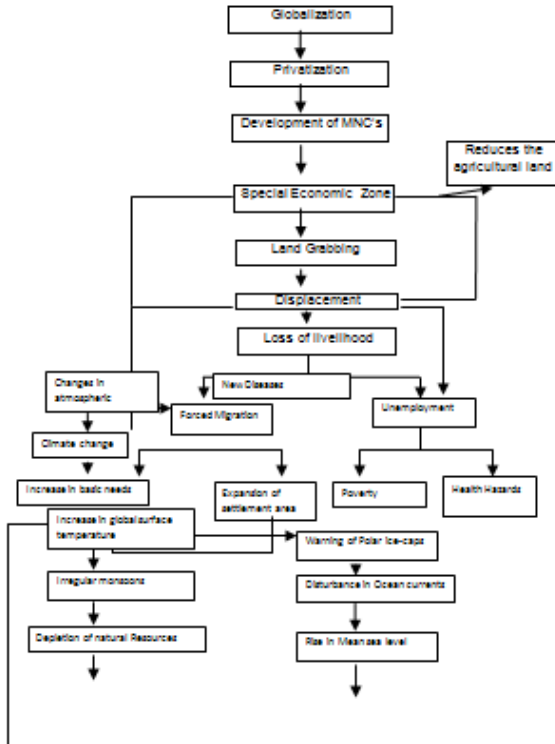
Globalization diffuses capital and technology on their environmental characteristics related to existing capital and technology, the environment may improve or deteriorate. Globalization transmits and magnifies market failures and policy distortions that may spread and exacerbate environmental damage; it may also generate pressure for reforming as policies heretofore through of as purely domestic attract international interest. Globalization could conceivably reduce economic prospects in individual countries, sectors and industries; such marginalization of economies and

people may result in poverty- induced resource depletion and environmental degradation. Globalization accelerates structural change, thereby altering the industrial structure of countries and hence resource use and pollution.

India, the world's largest democracy, an emerging power and a predominant state in South Asia has many success stories to narrate – an impressive economic growth rate beckoned by the liberalization of the economy since 1991. She is exerting increasingly greater influence in the multi-polar world order and in its immediate regions. There are, however, two sides to this coin. The other picture of India is quite a disparate reality of abject poverty, sharp urban-rural divide, religious-communal-ethnic conflict, regional disparities and imperiled and collapsing ecosystems. This 'paradox' gives cause for seriously questioning 'the triumphant Indian democracy' and its political economy approach that does not emphasize the required links of economic policies to societal and environmental processes that ensure that polity is enabled to withhold the rights of the people, gender democracy, social justice, human rights and sustainable development. Climate change is projected to have severe adverse effects on India's development as it compounds the pressures on natural and the environment associated with rapid urbanization industrialization, and economic growth. The sectors that have the highest vulnerability to these impacts are water resources, coastal ecosystems, biodiversity, and agricultural productivity.

One can observe the below picture how globalization influences the environment

Globalization and Environment



1. Now, rapid globalization is leading to the environmental degradation and the massive intensification of agricultural and destination of lowest.
2. Due to Globalization, smog water pollution, air pollution, and rain forest dentition are intensified, had with numerous effects, which exposes to human health, hazards.

3. Globalization encourages the rapid development Multi National Corporations (MNC's), these MNC's concentrates on Special Economic Zone (SEZ's), due to SEZ's, land is grabbed, it reduces the agricultural land.
4. In India, due to deforestation, its net emission of Co2 should drastically and significantly increased, i.e. De-station of rain forests, facilitate the ecological imbalances.
5. During part 30 years of globalization in India leads to rapid industrialisation and high rate of urbanization and forced migration which had created tremendous pressure on natural responses like land, air and water, particularly the urbanization is brining a lot of other facilities like drinking water, sanitation etc., and due to forced migration , the infrastructure such as roads bridges, drainage and water supply did not fully cope up with this, not only social and economic problems arose but also such should had to problem related to environment and climate.

Conclusion:-

Globalization has ushered in an era of contrasts – of fast-paced change and persistent problems. It implies a growing degree of inter dependence among economies and societies through cross-country flows of information, ideas, technologies, goods, services, capital, finance, and people. It has challenged the traditional capacity of national governments to regulate and control. The rapid pace of economic integration – a central force behind and a manifestation of globalization – has led to interlinked world markets and economies demanding synchronization of national policies on a number of issues. One dimension of this coordination concerns the environment. From shared natural resources such as fisheries and biological diversity, to the potential for transboundary pollution spillovers across the land, over water, and through the air, we now understand that governance defined solely by the traditional notion of national territorial sovereignty cannot protect us from global-scale environmental threats. An effective response to these challenges will require fresh thinking, refined strategies, and new mechanisms for international cooperation. Globalization presents a mixed blessing for the environment. It creates new opportunities for cooperation but also gives rise to new issues and tensions. For example, liberalized trade may generate economic growth, which, in turn, may translate into increased pollution, including transboundary spillovers of harm (“super externalities”) and unsustainable consumption of natural resources. Hence, these pressures constrain national government capacities to regulate and necessitate inter governmental coordination of domestic policies as well as cooperation in the management of the global commons. Without effective international-scale governance, globalization may intensify environmental harms wherever regulatory structures are inadequate.

Suggestions:-

1. Development of recycling of industrial waste:- The industrial wastes should be recycled which will protect the environment and the resources. So that, the resources will be saved for the further generations.
2. Plantation and protection:- Plantation of siblings should be made to protect the environment through Corporate Social Responsibility so that, there will be generation of Oxygen and decrease of global warming.
3. Develop a Biodiversity-sensitive management:- By using appropriate mechanisms such as rural development instruments, agro-environmental programmes and organic agriculture, to inter alia support their economic

and ecological viability.

4. Encourage participation of farmers in food quality schemes based on environmental criteria:- This helps them to develop or sustain delivery of environmental benefits and there is market failure (e.g. products of conservation grazing).
5. Deliver environmental benefits through supporting developments in processing and marketing of products derived from sustainable land and water management.

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