



INDUSTRIAL GROWTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

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ABSTRACT

The Industrial Revolution began in Britain in the 1700s, and spread to the rest of the world, beginning with the United States. The use of machinery and factories led to mass production, which in turn led to the development of numerous environmental hazards. The effects on the environment would only be seen clearly years later.

While the Industrial Revolution was the cause of positive change for the industrial world, there is no question that it has wreaked havoc on the environment. The depletion of natural resources, the carbon emissions, pollution and human health problems that have resulted directly from the Industrial Revolution's accomplishments have only been disastrous for the world environment. These articles identify the environmental consequences of industrial growth, and provide suggestions against environmental degradation, including the use of clean technologies and environmentally sound production techniques, with special reference to the developing world.

KEYWORDS: Industrial Revolution, carbon emissions, electronics industry, Soil pollution, Noise pollution, environmental degradation, zero carbon economy

Introduction

Industrialization to achieve economic development has resulted in global environmental degradation. While the impacts of industrial activity on the natural environment are a major concern in developed countries, much less is known about these impacts in developing countries. This article identifies and quantifies the environmental consequences of industrial growth, and provides policy advice, including the use of clean technologies and environmentally sound production techniques, with special reference to the developing world.

The developing world is often seen as having a high percentage of heavily polluting activities within its industrial sector. This, combined with a substantial agricultural sector, which contributes to deforestation, the erosion of the top soil and desertification, has led to extreme pressures on the environment and impoverishes the population by destroying its natural resource base. This crisis suggests that sound industrialization policies are of paramount importance in a developing countries' economic development, and calls for the management of natural resources and the adoption of low-waste or environmentally clean technologies.

Industrial processes play a major role in the degradation of the global environment. In industrialised countries, environmental regulation and new technologies are reducing the environmental impact per unit produced, but industrial activities and growing demand are still putting pressures on the environment and the natural resource base. In developing countries a double environmental effect is occurring: old environmental problems, such as deforestation and soil degradation, remain largely unsolved. At the same time, new problems linked to industrialisation are emerging, such as rising greenhouse gas emissions, air and water pollution, growing volumes of waste, desertification and chemicals pollution.

The more developed a country's industrial capacity, the greater the potential for economic growth and development. If carried out in a sustainable manner, taking into account the often fragile nature of the surrounding environment, societal patterns and economic conditions, this can achieve lasting improvements in living standards, incomes, working conditions, education and healthcare. If, on the other hand, industrial development is cou-

pled with environmental degradation and resource depletion, societal exploitation and economic recklessness, the associated benefits, if any, will not last. Accordingly, there is a need to ensure access to basic services as well as to modern, safe and affordable energy in developing countries. Access to energy will also contribute to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on achieving universal primary education and on promoting gender equality. Increasing energy efficiency and diversifying energy supply, among other things, by exploiting the opportunities of renewable energy, are important aspects in ensuring sustainable industrial development. The EU is implementing various initiatives to improve access to sustainable energy services and promote renewables, such as the EU energy initiative (EUR 220 million is available through the associated EU energy facility from 2006) and the Johannesburg

Stimulating technological innovation is driving progress towards more sustainable industrial practices. The various policy tools that the EU has developed have encouraged more sustainable production and consumption patterns. On the production side, this owes much to the research and development of environmentally sound technologies, fostered by environmental regulation. Many air pollutants have been dramatically reduced, the pollution of Europe's waters is decreasing, landfills and incinerators are being cleaned up and recycling rates are rapidly rising. At the same time, industrial production has increased more than 50% over the past 20 years. Production efficiency makes up a large proportion of these environmental gains and relies on technological innovation. Such technological innovation cannot come about without the right incentives. More effective economic and other market-based instruments that incorporate the monetary value of negative external costs — such as the EU emissions trading scheme — are needed to drive environmental innovation further. In addition, frequent dialogue, knowledge management, technology transfer, education, training and capacity building must be developed so that sustainable industrial practices can spread throughout the world. This will support developing countries in making strides towards sustainability. The social side of sustainable development must also be considered in terms of gender equality and workers' rights. Moreover, the costs of inaction must be acknowledged. The longer we allow for unsustainable methods of industrial development to

go on, the less chance future generations will have to attain a healthy, wealthy and sustainable way of life.

Objectives

- 1: identify the types of industries
- 2: contribution of different industries to the economic development of the country
- 3: relate between the industrial development and increase in pollution
- 4: discuss the steps to be taken to prevent pollution caused by the industries

Identify the types of industries

agro based industries ,information technology and electronics industry, - cotton, jute ,silk and woollen textiles ,sugarcane and vegetable oil industries are based on agriculture raw materials, this Industry is very significant in India because of the following reasons

- Provides employment for 35 million people
- contributes 14% to the total industrial production
- contributes 4% towards the GDP
- Only industry in India which is self-reliant

Hand spun cotton textile were being used in India since the ancient times. Handlooms came into existence after the 18th century. The traditional cotton textiles industry suffered a serious setback during the colonial period due to the competition with the mill made cloth from England.

This industry provides a living to farmers, cotton boll pluckers & workers and other people involved in ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, designing, tailoring and packing. It also supports many other industries by creating demands. Spinning khadi provides employment to a large number of people in the villages. India exports its cotton Goods to countries like U.S.A, U.K, Russia, France, East European Countries, and Nepal, singapur, srilanka and other African countries.

Jute textiles Rank number one in the production of jute and second in the export of jute

There are about 70 jute mills in the country and most of them are located on the banks of Hooghly River in west Bengal. Availability of raw material as this region is a major jute producing area. This industry supports 2.61 lakh workers directly and also 40 lakh farmers who are involved in the production of jute and mesta

Sugar industry, but India ranks second in the production of sugar, but occupies the first position in the production gur and khandsari. This industry is also flourishing in the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka, tamilnadu Andra Pradesh, and Gujarat. This industry is ideal for co-operative sector as it is a seasonal industry.

Challenges faced by sugar industry

seasonal nature of the industry, out dated methods of production, transport delay in reaching sugarcane to factories, minimum use of baggase.

Information technology and electronics industry- This industry also contributes a major share in the foreign exchange earned. The electronics industry produces wide range products like transistors, televisions, telephone exchanges, computer, radar etc. Bangalore is considered to be the electronic capital of India.

Automobile Industry- India has been in the business of producing and selling self –powered vehicles, including buses, motorcycles, scooters, passengers cars, trucks, farm equipment, and other

commercial vehicles. This industry grew rapidly as a result of liberalisation and the foreign direct investment .

Industries Contribution to the economic development of the country

The share of industries to the G.D.P has is 17% which goes up to 27% when the contributing of mining, quarrying, elegricity and gas is included. The growth rate predicted for the next decade is 12% and it is at present growing at the rate of 9 to 10% per annum.the national manufacturing competitiveness council (NMCC) has been set by the government To increase the growth rate of the industries

Industrial development and increase in pollution

Rapid industrialisation in India has not only led to the economic development. On the other hand it has increased pollution of land, water, noise and air.

Air pollution

it is caused by the presence of poisonous gases such as carbon monoxide and sulphur dioxide. Factories producing paper, bricks ,metals and other factories which burn fossils fuels pollute the air. Emissions of poisonous gases by the industries affects the human health, animal plants .

Water pollution

the untreated industrial waste effluents dumped into nearby water bodies by the factories lead to water pollution. This polluted water becomes unfit for human use and. also for irrigation. It also effects the human life

Soil pollution

This is caused by the presence of man –made chemicals or other alteration in the natural soil environment .the rupture of is type of contamination typically arises from Underground tanks storage, application of pesticides, oil and fuel dumping, leaching of wastes from landfills or direct discharge of industrial wastes to the soil.

Noise pollution

This is caused by the industrial and constructional activities, machinery, factory equipment, generators, etc.

Measures to control environmental degradation

Minimising the use of water and treating the water before discharging it in river and ponds.. Rains water harvesting should be practiced to reduce the ground water pollution and water scarcity. Air pollution can be reduced by selection of proper fuel and fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatics precipitators ,fabrics filter ,scrubbers and inertial seperators,

Noise pollution can be reduced by efficient machines producing less or no sound .Noise absorbing may also be used. Economic development should be consistent without degrading the environment.

Conclusions and suggestion

In my opinion the schools should be environmentally cautious and they should add environmental issues in their school curriculum so. Therefore the students who are the future of country will be environmentally oriented right from the beginning. Environmentally climate people understand the ramifications of global warming and its snow balling effect.

A low-carbon economy may be judged to be more economically efficient (cost-effective) than high-carbon economy, because of the higher energy efficiency of low carbon energies, existing technological improvements, increases in the costs of carbon fuels, and the introduction of carbon trading or carbon taxes

A zero carbon economy is an economy in which the use of carbon fuels is zero. The economy runs on renewable sources of energy, which are used efficiently.

Fossil fuels are finite, and their burning has a disastrous impact on our environment through global warming. Therefore, it adversely affects long-term economic sustainability. And as gas and oil prices rise inexorably, sustainability is high on the political agenda. While zero carbon economy remains the target, the world is trying to achieve the lowest possible level of carbon use. This requires a progressive shift to lower carbon fuels, a more efficient use of energy.

Each generation needs to grapple with the challenges of its times. The environmental challenge facing our planet today. Each and every citizen of the country must have responsibility to check G.H.Gs emission. As per the available data it is worked out that every after 50 years. The temperature of earth is goes by 1 degree Celsius if remedial measure to control the G.H.Gs is not taken in time. It will not only jeopardize the national interest but also create a great damage to the citizen of the country each and every individual of the country has great love and affection for their mother land thereby they seriously endeavouring to produce vehicles, machines with zero emission rate putting their best effort. They always try look betterment of the nation no matter how Herculean problem they are likely to encounter.

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