

## IMPACT OF THE INDUSTRIALIZATION ON ENVIRONMENT IN INDIA

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Bhupender Kumar Mahendra\*

### ABSTRACT

*Industrialization is the process by which an economy is transformed from primarily agricultural to one based on the manufacturing of goods. Individual manual labor is often replaced by mechanized mass production and craftsmen are replaced by assembly lines. Development, agricultural and industrial lies of the heart of nation. For a nation to progress socially economically as well as politically development processes in different field are very necessary. India is several ways is indeed a unique country: it is developing among the developed and developed among developing countries. Industrialization had been a mixed blessing. There are considerable economic growth and increase in GNP per capita and overall standard of living. This is one side of coin. Let us talk about the another side. However all the development had been at a tremendous environmental cost increasing industrialization led to degradation of our land, forest, water, air and biological diversity by releasing of noxious chemicals and other factors?*

**KEYWORDS:** *Industrialization, Environment, GNP, Economic Growth, WHO.*

### Introduction

Since the ages of industrial and technological revolutions, economic growth has been regarded as the major fundamental of the world's growth. Industrialization plays a major role in economic development of any under developed country. India is also one of them. Industrialization has led to development in diverse areas like agriculture, manufacturing sectors, automobiles, timbers, coal, gas and chemicals. Development in these areas also has raised the lifestyle of public but in the mean while the effluents and waste products releasing from these industries are responsible for major environmental pollution like land, water and air pollution. Which is hazardous for environment as well as biodiversity?

According to report of WHO, the air pollution accounts around 2% of all heart and lung diseases, 5% of all lung cancers and about 1% of all chest infections. Now we can strongly say that industrialization is both boon and bane for nation. A large area of forest has been clearing for factories and industries which directly affect the flora and fauna of that area. Deforestation is the major cause of extinction of rare species of animals and plants.

### Harmful Effects of Industrial Progress on Environment

Although the progress in industrial and factories raised our life style and increase our economic status but our home, this environment is suffering a lot with this progressive approach. Industrial wastes are root of all kind of pollutions .effluent released from factories polluted air in which we respire, polluted water which we using in drinking as well as many daily works. The land pollution is also caused by industrial waste products. All these pollution contributes in adverse effect on mankind health. Bhopal gas tragedy in 1984. One of the major example of pollution the leakage of gas from union carbide India limited. Pesticide plant in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, it is considered as world's worst industrial disaster. Over 500000 people were exposed to methyl iso cyanate (mic) gas. Around 3787 deaths related to gas release. Other estimates that 8000 died within two weeks.

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\* Assistant Professor, Department of EAFM, Dr. B.R.A. Government College, Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan, India.

A wide variety of both inorganic and organic pollutants are present in effluents from breweries, tanneries, dying textiles, paper and pulp mills, steel industries and mining operations etc. The pollutants includes oils, greases plastics, plasticizers, metallic wastes, suspended solids, phenols, toxins, acids, salts, dyes, cyanides and DDT etc. Many of which are not readily susceptible to degradation and thus cause serious pollution problems. About 180 million liters of toxic effluents are discharged into periyar river every day by the industrial units in the great cochin area. Toxicants like acids, alkalies, fluoride, free ammonia, insecticides, mercury, and lead etc. Pumped in to the river that increases river BOD( biological oxygen demand) value up to 16.2 as against normal value of 5 .

It also cause many health diseases like minamata due to mercury neuromuscular disorder (leadlapy) due to lead and knock- Knee syndrome due to excessive fluoride in water. Large amount of waste released from power plants like thermal and nuclear plants. These power plants utilize large amount of water. Thermal power plant releases large amount of waste water with high temperature into water bodies like rivers lakes and ponds that affects aquatic life in these water bodies. The nuclear plants are the source of radionuclides. Causing different kinds of cancer and many ailments.

### **Suggestions**

There are two possible approaches that both factories and legislators can take to help reduced the impact of industrial pollution.

First, industries can reduce this reliance on the product that is causing pollution. One good example is removing lead from gasoline. We have lowered our dependence on lead, which reduced the amount of this heavy metal being leached into surrounding environment.

Second, industrial waste treatment was removing toxic components so that waste no longer harms the environment and easily disposed off. It is not always easy and it does require that each factory implements the proper procedure to purify or cleanse their waste by-products. It definitely helps in reducing soil, water and air pollution. In the same time it also facilitate in natural resource conservation.

### **Conclusion**

Although we have some of most sophisticated industrial plants, there are many more using outdated, polluting technologies and makeshift. Facilities with no provision of treating their waste as a result there are many cities and industrial areas that have been identified as worst in term of air and water pollution. Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature.

Government of state and centre should take serious steps to control pollutions. Criteria of guidelines for any industry or factory setup should be prepared. Awareness for environment education is necessary for common public. New skills should be acquired for identifying and solving environmental problems.

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