

SECTION – 1

QUESTION-3.

ANSWER:-

Globalization:-

Globalization has had far-reaching effects on our lifestyle. Activists have pointed out that globalization has led to an increase in the consumption of products, which has impacted the ecological cycle. Increased consumption leads to an increase in the production of goods, which in turn puts stress on the environment.

Due to globalization and industrialization, various chemicals have been thrown into the soil which have resulted into the growth of many noxious weeds and plants. This toxic waste has caused a lot of damage to plants by interfering in their genetic makeup. It has put pressure on the available land resources. In various parts of the world, mountains are being cut to make way for a passing tunnel or a highway. Vast barren lands have been encroached upon to pave way for new buildings. While humans may rejoice on the glimmer with these innovations, these can have long-term effects on the environment. Various studies over the years, have found that plastic is one of the major toxic pollutants, as it is a non-biodegradable product. However, plastic is of immense use when it comes to packaging and preserving goods that are to be exported. This has led to increased use of plastic, causing widespread environmental pollution.

Its Impact on Environment:-

The impacts of globalization are numerous and severe. A detailed description of all the issues and impacts may not fit in to this article but some major effects and costs is briefly listed, which are as follows:

1. widening of the gap between rich and poor including individuals, countries and continents - it's a known fact that the richest 25% on this planet consume 80% of the world's resources.
2. the ever-rising power of multinational companies and global corporations and their multi-level world-wide inter-linkages of financial markets, causing regional instability from natural resource extinctions and rapid geographic shifts of production and financial assets;
3. dissolution of families, communities & culture;
4. weakening of democracy where it once existed;
5. social frustration leading to ever-increasing social crimes and population of offenders across borders.
6. unregulated and rampant privatization and subsequent degeneration of health care, education and other social services;
7. reduction in overseas support & grant mainly generated by wealthy nations;
8. steep increase in the numbers of environmental refugees;
9. increase in regional conflicts and cross-border terrorism;
10. loss of many indigenous languages, culture, traditions and associated rituals (which once

protected the regional & local environment & ecology);

11. crippling and elimination of local governing and control authorities over local events & activities);

12. loss of traditional knowledge and essential local skills and techniques;

13. degeneration of the complex and closely interlinked socio-economic fabric among local communities.

Thought globalization is not the only reason for these adverse changes, it definitely is the most significant underlying cause.

