Industrialization and Its Impact on Agriculture: A Case Study on Savar Upozilla, Dhaka, Bangladesh

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Abstract

The words industry industrializations are highly comply with developed country indeed. However industrialization could be a blessing for a country where the land area is limited and population is too high. Bangladesh is mainly an agriculture based country with high population and slow economic growth rate. However, increasing population along with many other natural calamities are the causes of continuous decrease to cultivable land over the years. The history of reckless industrializations in Bangladesh is not too long. But by this time, it has already created serious impact on general environment and livelihoods at nearby area. This paper is based on the findings and observations of the study of industrialization and its impact on agriculture: A case study of savar Upozilla, Dhaka. The methodologies used for this research are GIS and GPS along with qualitative research techniques; that is Focus group discussion (FGD), semi structured and in-depth interview. There are 200 industries (indifferent types i.e chemical, leather, dying, textile, garments, iron, pharmaceuticals and food processing) excluding a large export processing zone (EPZ), which are discharging its waste directly to the open water and wet lands, resulting a huge amount of productive agricultural land toxic, water of the river and beel (a large wet land area, full of water in monsoon but come under paddy cultivation in dry season) seriously polluted. Therefore indigenous spices and available fish have been decreased over the year though industries have ability to create and open up with many of the new and alternative opportunities. However current trend of industrialization is the evident of serious affect of traditional and occupational livelihoods i.e. farmer and fisher folk. While creating the general environmental disturbances it also exposed with serious health hazards for locals. Some suggestions have been given to overcome these problems.