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**Industrial Development and Social Toxins: A Review Article**

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**Abstract.** The Industrial Revolution brought about changes in society in many areas, economic and social, including ways of living, where industrialization dominated manual craft manufacturing, which changed the ways of living. Modern history is the process of transformation in the economy, and this change had positive and negative consequences. Some benefits of this revolution include faster rates of economic growth, lower costs, better quality, and more services for people. On the other hand, there are drawbacks, such as fewer job prospects and the potential for the gap between the rich and the poor to expand

**Highlights:**

1. Industrialization replaced manual labor, transforming society and ways of living.
2. Benefits: economic growth, lower costs, better quality, increased services.
3. Drawbacks: job loss, widened wealth gap, social inequalities.

**Keywords:** Industrial Development, Social Toxins, Review.

## Introduction

Researchers have focused a lot of work on examining the risk of industrial air pollution in particular. Most research has demonstrated that the placement of industrial facilities [1-3]. Both poor and minority populations are disproportionately impacted by the pollution from industrial operations [4, 5]. However, a lot of this research has been cross-sectional, and given the widespread decrease in the quantity and toxicity of air pollutants, there is a good chance that the results would change if a different period were selected. These decreases can be linked to the growing concern and awareness of the dangers industrial pollutants represent to human health during the last few decades. Environmental laws have become more stringent as a result of this worry [6]. Furthermore, the quantity of manufacturing has drastically decreased during this time due to macroeconomic trends like deindustrialization [7].

For instance, grouped people linked to various residential paths into and out of polluted neighborhoods between 1991 and 2007 using latent class growth analysis. Pais and colleagues' research suggests that immobile individuals, were likely exposed to higher levels of air pollutants from the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). Nonetheless, the