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Conflict Between Technology and Environment In Malaysia : The Insights

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Introduction

Technology has become an essential part of our daily life, rather than just an optional addition. Technology has infiltrated almost every aspect of our daily existence, starting from the moment we are awakened by the alarm until we go to sleep at night. In recent times, society has been confronted with the development of modern technology, which has significantly altered the way of life compared to previous decades. The notable technologies encompass Wi-Fi, the Internet of Things, Voice assistants, Bluetooth, VPN, MP3, facial recognition, music streaming, apps, RFID technology, and Apple iPhones have become common in our daily lives.

There are various advantages to adopting technology in our daily lives. Among them is better and instant communication. The constant availability of cell phones, social media sites, and messaging apps has transformed the connection, allowing us to interact quickly and simply with anyone, wherever in the world. For example, messaging applications and social media platforms allow us to contact our loved ones instantaneously. Besides, global connectivity technology has bridged the divide between nations, bringing people together in unexpected ways. Foreign cultures can now be easily experienced and explored, thanks to virtual communication methods like video conferencing, forums, and online collaboration tools, allowing us to gain a global perspective

The initial category is Early Tools (pre-colonial). Ancient implements used in agriculture, fishing, and construction laid the foundation for future advancements. Next, the impact of colonial powers over the 18th to 20th centuries. The British innovated technologies such as railways, telegraphs, and rubber processing. The third phase of National Development occurred from the 1960s to the 1990s. The government placed high importance on industrialization, which led to the creation of local car brands like the Proton and Perodua.

Furthermore, the shift towards the Information Age, which began in the 1990s and continues to the present day. The focus turned towards telecommunications and multimedia. The significance of information technology infrastructure is exemplified by initiatives like the introduction of Malaysia's inaugural satellite, MEASAT in 1996. Lastly, the period of digital transformation from the early 2000s to the present. The internet revolutionized communication and commerce. Malaysia is currently striving to become a prominent figure in the digital economy within the region.

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Issues concerning land use development and environment

This issue has been brought up by various deterioration and pollution of land, making it unsuitable for its initial intended usage, specifically in agriculture. This degradation is a result of the noxious byproducts and chemicals emitted by industrial activities. These contaminants may consist of heavy metals. These substances can build up in the soil over some period, affecting the growth of plants and potentially entering the food chain, which can pose health hazards to human and living things

Next are organic contaminants. These substances can encompass petroleum products, solvents, insecticides, and other compounds that disturb the natural equilibrium of the soil and impair its fertility. The ramifications of such contamination are extensive, such as the diminishment of agricultural yield. Land that is contaminated becomes unsuitable for cultivating crops, resulting in decreased food production and the possibility of food poverty. Health hazards may come from direct contact or ingestion of contaminated crops thus exposing humans and animals to health concerns due to the presence of harmful substances in the soil.

This happens worldwide, but it is mostly concerning in rapid economic development and expansion locations. This frequently entails the construction of new factories, considerable increases in output, and the subsequent expansion of supporting industries such as transportation, banking, and communications. While this can lead to economic prosperity through higher production, job creation, and boosted exports, it also brings major changes to the society and environment. Rapid urbanization happens as individuals seek employment in industrial hubs, putting pressure on infrastructure and social services. Furthermore, limited land availability refers to a situation in which the amount of usable land suited for human requirements is insufficient to meet the increasing demands. As the population grows, so does the demand for land for homes, agriculture, and infrastructure. This may place a burden on current land resources, particularly in densely populated areas.

Land degradation caused by industrial activity happens because of inadequate waste management, notably the incorrect disposal of industrial waste. This further will pose a substantial threat to soil and water resources. When hazardous materials and industrial leftovers are not properly processed or disposed, they can release toxic chemicals and pollutants into the environment. The lack of sustainable resource extraction procedures also poses a substantial threat to the land's long-term health. Unsustainable approaches frequently prioritize short-term gains over environmental protection, resulting in the rapid loss of the land's natural resources.

Sustainable industrial practices include a variety of strategies that enterprises can use to reduce their negative impact on the land and improve its long-term health. Industries should use cleaner production processes. This entails optimizing industrial processes to minimize waste generation at the source. For example, using less hazardous materials in production and improving energy efficiency can help to lessen the environmental footprint. Only then, minimizing waste generation through waste minimization strategies can considerably reduce the need for landfilling and contamination. Implementing "waste hierarchy" principles, for example, entails prioritizing waste reduction, reuse, and recycling over disposal.

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