
**THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

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Engineering, Near East University, Mersin 10 Turkey, TRNC.Email: fidan.aslanova@neu.edu.tr**Abstract**

Industrial enterprises have great responsibilities in the solution of environmental problems. Enterprises should take part in solving environmental problems and unify all their activities with these problems. Enterprises should not come up with solutions after the emergence of problems, but they should adapt an active approach. This research aimed at identifying the views of the personnel about the impact of environmental management systems and industrial enterprises in environmental management. A qualitative model was conducted in this research. The participants were composed of the personnel in the industrial enterprises through random sampling. The result of this research drew attention to an important issue for the future of the world that the managers in industrial enterprises should adapt new perspectives on the environment and should consider the environment as a crucial factor when making decisions.

Keywords: *Environment, environment-friendly enterprises, industrial enterprises***Introduction**

Throughout the entire periods of the history of humanity, people aimed at developing by making use of natural resources. In doing so, they benefited from the nature as a living space where they could reach the resources to fight scarcity. However, while using natural resources correctly and for the benefit of mankind, they mercilessly abused it on the other hand. Following the new era, after the discovery and the use of fire, steam engines were invented, power was generated, parallel to these inventions, industrialisation and urbanization started followed by the establishment of empires and States. At the beginning, man produced to live, changed what could not be consumed, improved it and as a result became a political power and reached at a position “consumption for production” instead of “production for consumption”. All these activities in consumption and production laid the foundations of industrialisation (Dura, 1991).

Industrialisation emerged from the requirements set for reaching the specified targets of both developed and developing countries as well as meeting ongoing needs. In the second half of the 1700s, industrialisation movement started in England followed by the industrial revolution and soon took control over the world. This rippling process involved all countries in different times and dimensions, started the fight against poverty, and a world-wide struggle in producing goods and services to be able to survive in the market (Barnet & Cavanagh, 1995).

Following the industrial revolution, the capitalists interfered in traditional economies and changed them to maximise their profits, accelerated development and changes in the production of goods and services, introduced the focus points of production to overseas countries and displayed it all around the world (Weintraub et al., 2000). Although people do not benefit from the sources, developments and the outcomes of the changes equally, the developed and developing countries have exhibited an underestimated performance in their economic growth and becoming richer. Parallel to globalisation, the financial and industrial capital has gradually crossed its national borders and expanded trading activities all around the world. The rapid development of technology in global economy and competition has also developed structural changes. The new actors, guiding and managing the changes, found themselves managing common markets and multi-national companies in different scales (Şaylan, 1995; Kurtulmuş, 1996).

Today, the European countries, well aware of the process resulting from industrialisation, gradually occupied the top positions in the world production and wealth and became the centers of change. Meanwhile, some communities struggled to find a place around these centers to adapt to new changes. The countries with the capacity to determine changes and lead development are now known as the ones possessing information, technology and capital. Such countries have powerful economies and have reached their targets. Many of these countries are located in the north hemisphere and have been leading international trade by using world resources for centuries. They also determine the rules and division of labour in finding a place in the enlarging market with more production and decide on the necessary structure for the smooth run of the world economic system (Fröbel, Heinrichs & Kreye, 1982; Keleş ve Hamamcı, 1991).

As a result of the economical perception caused by changes and dominated by a competitive culture, it seems obvious that the environment will fall short in meeting all needs. It is anticipated that it will be difficult to create a quality environment. In other words, a scarce source, short in meeting people's needs is in question. The ones approaching the environment through an economical perspective, argue that this is a result of a fall short of natural capital stocks, described as the productive wealth stocks and a component of the capital (Dura, 1991; Fisunoğlu, 1997).

Many believe that, failure in the use of the existing resources effectively and productively, and considering the artificial capital and behaving accordingly, the problems created by the passion for economical growth can only be solved by the economy itself. Such people argue that instead of trying to protect the market share of a quality production with low-cost, advocate the idea that there is no need for any effort to obtain environmental elements ignoring the costs caused by the deterioration of the environment. They also state that there are ample environmental

elements, but are not referred to as “free goods” and s consider economy in ecological environment (Dura, 1991, Uslu, 1997).

Preservation of universal values and natural resources, improving life-standards, development nd reaching aims, are esential conditions to be contemporary societies. In the 21st century, introducing goods and services to the world markets without providing the standards in the preservation of environmental values in international economic and societal relationships is making it harder to have a place in the world market, in which we are a party, because of international arrangements and public pressure. While an environmental management system in organised industrial sites is implemented at an increasing rate and a clean environment is encouraged, expansion of business world, business volume, and trade is aimed. In this regard, the aim of this research is to specify the views of the involved in industrial enterprises about environmental management system and the impact of these enterprises on the management system.

Research Model

This research was carried out to specify the views of the employees in industry about the impact of industrial enterprises on environmental management. A qualitative method was conducted in this research. In this process, observation, interviews, and document analysis are done for qualitative data collection and perceptions and events are revealed in full (Legard et al., 2003; Tanrıöğen, 2011). In this study, views were collected through interviews with semi-structured questions.

Populationand Sample

50 employees from industrial enterprises were picked through random sampling method to participate in this research.

Data Gathering and Method

The data were collected through semi-structured interview forms with 10 open-ended questions. The “Face-to-face interview technique” was conducted, which is frequently referred to in qualitative researches and helps understand the views clearly and in depth.

Data Collection Process

The participants were employees in industrial enterprises in North Cyprus. The research was carried out between January 1st – April 1st. 2018. Each interview lasted 20-30 minutes.

Data Analysis

A content-analysis was used to specify the views. A content analysis specifies views in depth and dimensions and themes which are not determined in advance (Yıldırım&Şimşek, 2005). In content analysis, the data are coded, themes are set, and the data and themes are interpreted. Every answer was categorised and shown in Tables. The themes were overviewed, similar

categories were put together and the different ones were shown under separate categories (Tanrıöğen, 2011., Legard et al, 2003).

Findings

This section of the research reveals the findings and interpretations.

Dimension I: What is The Impact of Industrialization on Environment?

In this research, the thoughts of the participants were determined according to the rates and themes in Table 1.

Table 1. Participants' Views About Impact of Industrialization on Environment.

Themes	Participants	
	Number of Participants	Percentage (%)
<i>Development of Technology</i>	45	30%
<i>Industrialization</i>	41	27%
<i>Carbon emissions</i>	35	23%
<i>Pollution</i>	29	20%
Total	150	100%

%30 of the participants answered as "development of technology", %27 industrialization", %23 "carbon emissions", and %20 "pollution".

The person answers the first questions, "The process which a society or country transforms itself from a primary agriculture society into one based on the manufacturing of goods and services (I: Maram (1))".

Other person answers the same questions, "Better living conditions provision of employment technological advancement (I: Goudeh (1))".

Other person answers the same questions, "The quality of products is very high, and the production of goods is very efficient, giving us more leisure time, and improving our standard of living (I: Vasili (1))".

Other person answers the same questions, "Industrialization has actually, contributed to the high pollution experienced today. This is because of the high need of using fossil fuels to provide the needed energy in order to produce products. In addition, products produced by industrialization contribute to anthropogenic emission, which in turn cause greenhouse gases. The general effect of this emissions cause global warming. Although industrialization is good, it's by products are not healthy to the environment (I: John (1))".

The person answers the questions, "Industrialization affect education with noisy and migration of the going and old learners or teachers because of noisy and it affect the education. (I: Ramadan (1))".

Other person answers the same question, "Industrialization brings the proliferation of industries in a country. Much as it is good for the economic development of the people and

government; it also brings in its train some bad consequences such as pollution. Fumes from industries could cause depletion of the ozone layer and its attendant adverse effects (I: Anna (1))”.

Other person answers the question, “The industrial is not good for health of people because he caused the diseases and more people for environment of society (I: Celena (1))”.

Other person answers the same question, “Industrialization brought several important changes to the field of education by making education accessible for children of all socioeconomic backgrounds and setting laws making education a requirement (I: Mary (1))”.

Dimension II: How is the Industrialization Important on Environment?

In this research, the thoughts of the participants were determined according to the rates and themes in Table 2.

Table 2. Participants' views about industrialization how is important on environment.

Themes	Participants	
	Number of Participants	Percentage (%)
Economic growth	80	53%
Technology changes	70	47%
Total	150	100%

%53 of the participants answered as “economicgrowth”, % 47“technologychanges”.

The person answers the first questions, “Industrialization in environment is important because it gives you access to raw materials before and after becoming finished goods, moreover technical manipulations are seen in reality due to easy access to industries (I: Esther (2))”.

Other person answers the same questions, “Employment to the local people economic growth and development (I: Rose (2))”.

Other person answers the same question, “Industrialization is important in the following ways: It encourages the mass production of products, the more the industrialization the capacity to produce more emerges. Industrialization attracts more customers to reside within a particular location, thus, business is encouraging among the vast populace. It encourages the employment of skilled workers and laborers. Industrialization encourages the use of machines to perform tasks, thereby reducing fatigue among the workers (I: Helen (2))”.

Other person answers the same question, “There is employment creation. There is an increase in economic wealth the gross domestic product (I: Chinelo (2))”.

Other person answers the same question, “The an theraway the industrial is important of environment because he fabrication the food and water (I: Dickson (2))”.

Other person answers the same question, “Industrialization makes possible the optimum utilization of the scarce resources, it helps in increasing the quality and quantity of various kinds of manufactured goods and thereby makes a larger contribution gross national product (I: Ritu (2))”.

Other person answers the same questions, “Industrialization is important as technology changes almost every day, and we are increasingly becoming more efficient in our products, this has emerged from industrialization throughout its growth since the industrial revolution (I: Frenca (2))”.

Other person answers the same question, *“I think industrialization plays an important role in our society especially in helping youths to secure jobs. Thereby, eliminating high number of unemployed individuals (I: Kity (2))”*.

Other person answers the question, *“The positive aspects of industrialization as follows; It enabled the Russia, China, United States of America to enrich their economy and become World powers. Industrialization reduce the degree of unemployment, by providing a lot of job options for skilled, semi-skilled, and laborers. The prices of good sand services became cheaper as a result of Industrialization. However, the negative aspects of industrialization include the following: It encouraged the cutting down of trees, in order to create space for industrial purposes, the amount of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere increased thereby causing global warming. Most industrialized cities are over populated, as a result, their state of living is poor because of poor ventilation. Staff were take on due advantage of, by making them to work dangerous jobs. For example, working in a nuclear plant facility (I: Maris (2))”*.

Dimension III: What is The Industrial Revolution Positive and Negative Effects of on The Environment?

In this research, the thoughts of the participants were determined according to the rates and themes in Table 3.

Table3. Participants' views about industrial revolution and positive and negative effects of on the environment.

Themes	Participants	
	Number of Participants	Percentage (%)
Global warming	61	41%
High level of pollution	53	35%
Need environmental education	36	24%
Total	150	100%

%41 of the participants answered as “global warming”, %35 “high level of pollution”, %24 “need environmental education”.

The person answers the first question, *“Life becomes easier for the people because processing of goods is now at their finger tips but on the other hands, the environment tends to become polluted (I: Mustafa (3))”*.

Other person answers the same questions, *“Development will begin in the environment. The environment problems such as migration of people ant’s animals from the area it’s happen (I: Manhood (3))”*.

Other person answers the same questions, *“Well I think that the industrial revolution has caused a lot of harm to our weather e.g. global warming and pollution to our environment like our rivers etc. (I: Reams (3))”*.

Other person answers the same questions, *“There was a dramatic change to humanity as the production of goods increased rapidly. The service of humans where needed for operation providing a rapid growth in employment and advancement in technology (I: William (3))”*.

Other person answers the same question, *“The environment became littered with waste products that needed the appropriate expertise to help manage them. Pollution from burning fossil fuel became a problem, which caused a number of medical conditions like headache, heat attacketc. (I: Omotoke (3))”*.

Other person answers the same question, *“There was a lot of pollution which led to global warming and also the use of machinery led to mass production, which in turn led to the development of numerous environmental hazards and it led to the depletion of natural resources (Gladwin (3))”*.

Other person answers the question, *“Pollution fumes coming out of the machines used in the industry can cause problems to the environment. Deforestation some industries uses trees in the manufacture which can lead to deforestation and that leads to environmental problems ozone layer gases coming out of the machines used in the industry affects air and increases carbon dioxide and that affects ozone layer and that destroy the environment (I:Olabisi(3))”*.

Other person answers the question, *“The increased use of modern inputs has increased the yield of crops and has given boost to economy development in the country but the use of fertilizers and artificial nutrients may cause cancers and some diseases and the modern equipments destroys the built facilities (I: Becky (3))”*.

Other person answers the same questions, *“Industrialization affects education in a bad way, there will be noise pollution and people want to go to school. Because they can easily get job without certificate (I: Godwin (3))”*.

Other person answers the same questions, *“Industrialization has actually affected education positively with the new inventions and think it’s helping our environment a lot (I: David (3))”*.

Other person answers the same questions, *“The industrial revolution brought several important changes to the field of education by making education accessible for the children of all socio economic backgrounds and setting laws making education a requirement (I: Daniel (3))”*.

Other person answers the same questions, *“The industrialization helped by improving our technological advancement as so many courses starts springing up. Also the pay cut for the demand convince parent to send their ward to school there by affecting education positively (I: George (3))”*.

Other person answers the same question, *“The industrial revolution brought several important changes to the field of education by making education accessible for children of all socioeconomic backgrounds and setting laws making education a requirement (I: Raphael (3))”*.

Other person answers the same question, *“Industrialization affected education in a number of way, the need for upgrading literacy and primary education, boosts the overall productivity, by using existing technologies. Those with upgraded skills are usually top engineers and entrepreneurs that enables a society to inviolate and foster the type of rapid technological progress that boosts the industrialization. Thus, people tend to get themselves educated so that they could*

play essential roles in the factories. Education equips individuals with appropriate skills to design and manage a machines that are used in the industrialization process (I: Tamilore (3))”.

Other person answers the same question, *“It results to reduction of environmental damages by industries. It results to improved economic efficiency (I: Ralia (3))”.*

Conclusion

Communication and many other full-scale technological developments all around the world have changed people’s life-styles. On the other hand, various global problems such as, excessive consumption of natural resources, the thinning of the Ozon layer, rapid population growth, and air and water pollution, have caused worries among people about to their future. In this regard, it has become an inevitable issue that, enterprises heading towards natural capitalism should reconsider their responsibilities for their production activities and implementations so as to eradicate people’s worries.

It is of utmost importance for the future of the world that, managers of industrial enterprises reconsider their point of views about the environment and bear in mind that it is the determinig factor in their decision making.

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