

Industrial Revolutions and Sustainable Development Goals in Linda Winchell's 'The Industrial Revolutions'

Marvellous Gift GBADEGESIN¹

Jibuo Kingsley EZIUCHE²

^{1, 2}*Lead City University, Ibadan*

¹*marvegifty@gmail.com, +2348148174119*

²*kejubstar@gmail.com, +2349033008754*

Abstract

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 global goals adopted by United Nations (UN) member states in 2015. They provide a framework to address various social, economic, and environmental challenges and aim to achieve a more sustainable and equitable world by 2030. The SDGs build upon the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and encompass a wide range of interconnected issues. The Industrial Revolutions are marked by significant periods of rapid industrialization, technological advancements, and socioeconomic changes. While the Industrial Revolutions brought about unprecedented economic growth and improved living conditions, they also had adverse environmental and social impacts. The aim of this study is to examine the interconnectivity between the Industrial Revolutions and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) while interrogating Linda Winchell's poem 'The Industrial Revolutions.' The study employed content analysis to bring out the salient thoughts of the poets on how the industrial revolutions hinder the achievement of the SDGs and addressing the challenges that arose from industrialization. The study found that industrial revolution, rather than removing hunger, has increased it. Industrial revolutions have led to environmental degradation and pollution. The study therefore recommends that while attention is given to the positive aspects of industrial revolutions, their challenges should be prepared for and properly addressed.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Industrial Revolution, Socioeconomic Changes, Hunger, Environmental pollution

Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 global goals adopted by United Nations (UN) member states in 2015. They provide a framework to address various social, economic, and environmental challenges and aim to achieve a more sustainable and equitable world by 2030. The Industrial Revolutions, which took place during the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries, marked significant periods of rapid industrialization, technological advancements, and socioeconomic changes. While the industrial revolutions brought about unprecedented economic growth and improved living conditions, they also had adverse environmental and social impacts. The connection between the Industrial Revolutions and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) lies in their shared focus on promoting sustainable development and addressing the challenges that arose from industrialization.

Literature Review

Industrialization is an extensive reorganization of an economy for the purpose of manufacturing. It is the process of change from an agrarian and handicraft economy to one dominated by industry and machine manufacturing, in modern history. It is a departure from primitive to automated way of distributing service and production. These technological changes introduced novel ways of working and living and fundamentally transformed society. The industrial revolution, which began in Britain in the late 18th century and spread to other

parts of the world in the 19th and 20th centuries, was a major turning point in the history of human existence. It led to dramatic changes in the way goods were produced and distributed, and in the way people lived and worked. Industrialization is the social and economic transformation of society from an agrarian to an industrial economy (Blokhin 2021).

On the positive side, industrialization has led to increased productivity, economic growth, and higher standards of living. According to Amanda Strom (2021) technology has been making massive strides in software development, computer programs, and online educational tools for students and educators to utilize in the classroom.

While Industrialization has its perks, several disadvantages that it has brought to us have not been really emphasized, leaving us oblivious of the truth. Industrial revolution has done more harm than good. It has led to pollution. Earth pollution refers to the contamination or degradation of the Earth's natural environment by various pollutants. These pollutants can come from various sources, including human activities, industrial processes, and natural events. Earth pollution can have significant negative impacts on ecosystems, human health, and the overall well-being of the planet. Industrial revolution has also led to the displacement of workers from traditional industries and the creation of new forms of exploitation.

Another negative effect of industrial revolution is social inequality. With the coming of the Industrial Revolution, humans were able to advance further into the 21st century. Technology developed rapidly, science became advanced and the manufacturing age came into view. But with all of these came one more effect, pollution. Industrial expansion has long been causing serious negative environmental effects. The entire biosphere and elements of the natural system, including as the soil, water, and air, as well as the biodiversity of the surrounding ecosystem, are severely stressed by it.

Undoubtedly, the progress of the economy of a nation rests on industrial revolution as the central pillar; however, this comes with a lot of disadvantages. In fact, there are many flaws to the way of industrial management system, Magsi (2014). Environmental Pollution has been a menace the world has been dealing with even before the rise of Industrialization, but more and worse of it came with the Industrial revolution.

Environmental degradation is one of the effects of industrial revolution. Patnaik R. (2018) submits that industrial revolution has it negative effects on the environment because it has resulted in more population (congestion), urbanization (environmental degradation), obvious stress on the basic life supporting systems while pushing the environmental impacts closer to the threshold limits of tolerance. He further states that with booming industrial growth environmental sustainability is now becoming a significant deciding factor.

Realizing the severity of the impacts of industrialization on the environment, it needs to be analyzed with more intensity and feeling (Webnote, 2017). Environmental degradation has been the main distress in recent years due to the drastic effect of industrial revolution. For example, burning coal produced pollution in the air and water, as did most of the processes involved in making metals and basic chemicals.

Domestic waste generated more issues in the lack of proper sanitation and garbage collection. Working families living close to industrial sources were disproportionately affected by the frequently disastrous effects of air pollution, occupational exposure to hazardous products, and water-borne diseases like cholera and typhoid on the health of urban communities. Pollution levels that were common back then would have prompted quick action now, at least in wealthier nations and regions.

Blokhin (2021) argues that one negative byproduct of industrialization is environmental pollution that can adversely impact human health. When companies do not pay for the environmental damage they cause, or when these harms are not captured in

pricing, this is considered a negative externality. The cost burden is placed on human society in the form of deforestation, extinction of species, widespread pollution, excessive waste and other forms of environmental degradation. The impact of technology in achieving sustainable development cannot be overemphasized. The United Nations recognized its importance and has mandated countries to develop their technology infrastructure as a tool to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

Magsi (2014) concluded that a communication system should be set up to supervise information regarding environmental pollution and degradation. Since environmental protection is a global issue, it must be the responsibility of every economic unit (industry, firm, etc) in the country to unite for the betterment of human beings and the earth. We all have our parts to play in this environmental pollution saga, industrial revolution has created the mess already and we all need to work together to deal with this mess.

The Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 global goals adopted by United Nations (UN) member states in 2015. They provide a framework to address various social, economic, and environmental challenges and aim to achieve a more sustainable and equitable world by 2030. These include:

- i. No Poverty: End poverty in all its forms and dimensions.
- ii. Zero Hunger: End hunger, achieve food security, and promote sustainable agriculture.
- iii. Good Health and Well-being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
- iv. Quality Education: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
- v. Gender Equality: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- vi. Clean Water and Sanitation: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- vii. Affordable and Clean Energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.
- viii. Decent Work and Economic Growth: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.
- ix. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation.
- x. Reduced Inequalities: Reduce inequality within and among countries.
- xi. Sustainable Cities and Communities: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.
- xii. Responsible Consumption and Production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- xiii. Climate Action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
- xiv. Life below Water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources.

- xv. Life on Land: Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss.
- xvi. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.
- xvii. Partnerships for the Goals: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

These goals are interconnected and aim to address global challenges comprehensively, considering social, economic, and environmental dimensions. Governments, organizations, and individuals are encouraged to work collectively to achieve these goals and create a more sustainable and inclusive world for the future generations.

The SDG Climate Action aims to limit global warming and all other forms of air pollution, making sure that they take actions to combat climate changes and its impacts. The key aspects of SDG Climate Action include reducing greenhouse gas emissions, transitioning to clean and renewable energy sources, enhancing climate resilience, and promoting sustainable practices. It encourages countries to develop and implement climate policies, strengthen institutional capacity, and mobilize financial resources for climate-related projects. Technology is the instrument that gave birth to industrial revolution and it is to be leveraged on for the achievement of SDGs.

Industrial Revolutions and Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure): The Industrial Revolutions were characterized by advancements in technology, manufacturing, and infrastructure development. Goal 9 of the SDGs seeks to build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation. By aligning industrial development with sustainable practices and incorporating technological innovations, it is possible to achieve economic growth while minimizing negative environmental and social impacts.

Industrial Revolutions and Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy): The Industrial Revolutions were fueled by the increased use of fossil fuels, which contributed to environmental degradation and climate change. Goal 7 aims to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all. Transitioning towards cleaner and renewable energy sources is essential to mitigate the environmental consequences associated with industrialization.

Industrial Revolutions and Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production): The Industrial Revolutions led to significant changes in consumption patterns, including mass production and increased waste generation. Goal 12 focuses on promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns. It calls for reducing waste generation, improving resource efficiency, and implementing environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes.

Industrial Revolutions and Goal 13 (Climate Action): The industrialization process has had a profound impact on climate change through greenhouse gas emissions. Goal 13 emphasizes the urgent need to take action to combat climate change and its impacts. Transitioning to low-carbon and sustainable practices is crucial for mitigating climate change and achieving sustainable development.

Industrial Revolutions and Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth): The Industrial Revolutions brought significant changes in the world of work, with the emergence of new industries and labor practices. Goal 8 aims to promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. It

focuses on ensuring that economic growth is inclusive, equitable, and provides fair working conditions.

Addressing the challenges posed by the Industrial Revolutions aligns with the broader vision of the SDGs to promote sustainable development. By embracing sustainable practices, adopting cleaner technologies, promoting responsible consumption and production, and pursuing inclusive economic growth, it is possible to reconcile the positive aspects of industrialization with the need for environmental stewardship and social progress.

Air pollution has numerous adverse effects on human health, ecosystems, and the environment. Here are some of the defects that could affect humans from air pollution: Respiratory Issues, Cardiovascular Problem, and Impaired Lung Function. The mentioned line in the poem indicates that the aspiration for the Industrial revolution to address climate change did not materialize as expected; instead, it exacerbated the situation. World Health Organization (2019) states that exposure to high levels of air pollution can cause a variety of adverse health outcomes. It increases the risk of respiratory infections, heart disease and lung cancer. Both short and long term exposure to air pollutants have been associated with health impacts. More severe impacts affect people who are already ill. Children, the elderly and poor people are more susceptible.

Role of Literature in the Society

Literature is any work of art that mirrors life; the elements of life mirror by literature include culture, government, economy, people, religion and social relation. By this, literature is saddled with the responsibility of preserving culture, correcting social ills and educating the people. Literature means something that is written for refreshing and inspiring the mind. Literature is important in our life because it is more than just a historical or cultural artifact (Zala 2013). It is through reading such great literary and poetic works, that one understands life. Dubey (2013) states that a society is a group of people related to each other through continuous and uninterrupted relations. Literature mirrors life, it brings what is happening in the society both seen and unseen into the public glare through movie, oral or written form.

We learn through literature, it helps us know about our culture and other people's culture, about things that are happening within and outside of our environments. It keeps us informed just like technology. Ogundokun (2021) argues that literature as a product of a society has all that it takes to suggest solutions to the challenges in a human society. Literature is the bedrock of life, it helps us to see through other people's eyes, it could be from a different cultural perspective, a different national ideology, a different tribal or racial heritage. It helps us to appreciate everyone for who they are and value their culture as much as we value ours. e. The influence of literature on the society is felt greatly.

Since literature has an established link with a given society, it can be a tool to set agenda for discussion with a view to moving the society forward. Literature gives us a detailed view on human interrelatedness and experiences in the society. Literature is the lighthouse of any culture and to know any culture better we must know its literature as it gives us a true picture of the culture and its development. The extant remains of the literary texts of earlier civilizations throw light on our past and gauge our development (Zala 2013). It exposes critical societal issues such as prejudice, discrimination, and political frauds and environment.

Literature has inclination towards social transformation in a given society. This argues the fact that we know how the society and the world at large was before Industrial revolution came to view, literature showed us how our forefathers and ancestors lived way before the rise of industrialization, so we should be able to know when we look around us now, whether it has done us more good or more harm. We should be able to take a look at the

sustainable development goals that was aimed to be achieved and decide whether Industrial revolution enhanced the achievement or actually inhibited it, we would see that instead of doing better, more harm was done to mankind.

Objectives

The aim of this study is to examine the interconnectivity between the Industrial Revolutions and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The specific objectives are to:

- i. Identify the effects of industrial revolution on human and animal existence
- ii. Examine whether industrial revolution has enhanced SDGs or inhibited them in Winchell's Industrial Revolution?

Research Questions

1. What are the effects of Industrial Revolution on human existence?
2. Does Industrial Revolution enhance or inhibit the achievement of SDGs?

Methodology

The study adopts qualitative design to interrogating Linda Winchell's poem 'The Industrial Revolutions'. The study employed content analysis to bring out the salient thoughts of the poet on how the industrial revolutions hinder the achievement of the SDGs and addressing the challenges that arose from industrialization. The poem was purposively selected because of the issue of industrial revolution that forms the fulcrum of the poem's subject matter.

Information was sourced from books, articles, journals and also the internet. In analyzing the poem, intrinsic and extrinsic approach was used.

The Poet

Linda Winchell was born on the South side of Chicago in the forties. She is married and is living on a farm in a small town in Concord Michigan. She had interest in many things growing up, but has always been really passionate about writing poetry and children's books and the love of God. Linda has written a total of 1,186 poems according to according to poem hunter, all her works are highly inspirational, but Industrial Revolution, one of these poems was adopted and analyzed for this study.

The Industrial revolution talks about how humans were looking for a way to make living better and get rid of all pollutions and environmental issues employed industrialization for the purpose and industrial revolution actually came to the world promising a better future and a better life for all. In the end, all efforts was proved futile as Industrialization only made more 'mess of things' as said in line 5 of the poem, things were made worse than they were in the first place. The poem concluded that industrial revolution only inhibited the achievement of the aims and didn't achieve them at all.

Analysis

"Has the world, now searching for a better solution"

Line 2 of the poem above shows that industrial revolution aimed at making life better

"To remove all of Earth's pollution"

Line 3 depicts 'removing earth's pollution' as one of the aims of SDGs

"We've seemed to have made a mess of things"

Line 6 here shows that Industrial Revolution has made a mess of the human existence, it is one of the disadvantages of Industrial Revolution.

"Polluting the air in which we breathe"

Environmental and air pollution is mirrored in line 7 of the poem as one of the disadvantages of Industrial Revolution.

“Claiming false promises that we all believed”

Line 9 of the poem shows the concept of illusion, industrial revolution making human believe lies as if it were true.

“That they would make those changes needed”

This is a clear aim of the SDGs in line 10 here, SDGs promised to make changes to humanity and make life better for all.

“To go and clean up the mess they’d made”

Line 11 depicts Industrial Revolution promising to clean up their mistakes.

“Burying their poisoness messes in un-marked graves”

Poisons in form of fertilizers, herbicides and the likes that are aimed at making life better especially in farming, ended up doing worse and poisoning the land we live on.

“Then along came those scaming builders”

Line 14, in the poem, shows Deceit, how Industrial Revolutions scam us into thinking they mean well when they don’t.

“Selling those who bought homes a bill of goods,” “All left now feeling like real chumps”

Hunger and poverty are depicted as some of the effects of Industrial Revolution in Line 16 and 17 here. It shows how human waste their hard earned money on things that don’t even last or fulfill the purpose intended.

“On the dollar that they spent”

Line 19 discusses overspending on technology, and the economic issues that comes with Industrial Revolution.

Babies born with cancers and Birth defects

Line 23 depicts an obvious failure of Industrial Revolution; it mirrors the health hazards that come up as a result of industrialization.

One of the main effects of Industrial Revolution on mankind according to the poem is **Pollution**. Industrial Revolution was made to eradicate every form of Earth pollution to enable people to live free of pollution, it aims at ensuring healthy lives for everyone one and also promoting well-being for all at all ages as well as making sure there is availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation. However, this was not achieved, if we look at line 2 of the poem which says, *“to remove all of Earth’s pollution”* this is explaining that Industrial revolution aimed at making sure every person on Earth is in Good health and Well-being, also, wanting everyone to have access to Clean water and Sanitation just as it was listed in the SDGs goals 3 and 6 respectively. SDG promised to eradicate every form of pollution providing clean water and sanitation using the industrial revolution as a tool, to rid the earth of all pollution and keep our environment clean and sanitized enough for us to live in without any issues, but in the process of doing this, more mess has been created.

Another of the effects of Industrial Revolution on human existence is **Air Pollution**. Air is of utmost importance to mankind for several reasons, some of which are; Oxygen supply, Breathing, Climate regulation, Photosynthesis, Air quality and many more. Air is indispensable to the human life, providing us with oxygen, supporting respiration, regulating climate, enabling photosynthesis, facilitating sound transmission, and influencing overall health. Recognizing the importance of clean air and taking steps to preserve its quality is crucial for the well-being and sustainability of mankind.

With these, it seems obvious that no living thing can survive without air and when air is polluted, mankind is at risk.

Linda Winchell in line 6 of the poem presented how industrial revolution pollute the air making life difficult for mankind instead of making it better as it is stated in the SDG. “*polluting the air in which we breathe*” its shows that Industrial revolution polluted the air instead of enhancing it as said in the SDG number 13, **Climate Action**. Climate action is crucial because climate change poses significant threats to the environment, societies, and economies worldwide. This corroborate with the submission of WHO (2019) that exposure to high levels of air pollution can cause a variety of adverse health outcomes. It increases the risk of respiratory infections, heart disease and lung cancer.

Another effect of Industrial revolution as seen in the poem is **Illusion**. Illusion refers to a misleading or deceptive perception or belief that can have negative consequences or lead to misunderstandings. It is a situation where things appear differently from reality and can create confusion, disappointment, or harm. Industrial revolution made us believe lies as if it were true, it promised to bring good life but it’s all but a mirage. Industrial revolution through the usage of weapon of war made towns that were living in peace to live in hostility, the fight between Russia and Ukraine is a testimonial to this, obviously if there were no weapons of war, the fight wouldn't have lasted so long. All the promises of good life we had from Industrial Revolution are all lies. This is seen in Line 8 of the poem “*claiming false promises that we all believed*” and line 9 “*that they would make those changes needed*” which clearly shows that industrial revolution promises were filled with lies and false promises which they made us believe and anticipate. In **Line 10**, industrial revolution promised here to “*clean up the mess they made*” they agreed that they made a mess and aims at cleaning it up but all they did was make it worse.

Another effect of Industrial Revolution according to the poem is **Poisoning**. Poisons are the toxic substances or pollutants that are released as by-products of industrial processes or activities. These poisons can have detrimental effects on human health, and the environment. Industrial poisons can include various chemicals, heavy metals, and other harmful substances. Many Nigerians working in factories were exposed to a range of poisonous compounds in factories and mines throughout the Industrial Revolution, which resulted in a major rise in occupational poisoning. There are a number of these poisons that are exposed to humans; however, a few of them would be discussed. Riva et al. (2012) states that **Lead Poisoning** is one of the earliest identified and most known occupational disease. Its acute effects have been recognized from antiquity when this condition principally afflicted manual workers and slaves, actually scarcely considered by the medicine of that time. The Industrial Revolution caused an epidemic of metal intoxication. Lead poisoning, which can cause a number of health issues, including neurological damage, anaemia, and kidney disease, could occur in workers exposed to lead dust and fumes.

Another of these terrible chemicals that brings harm to mankind as a result of industrialization is **Mercury Poisoning** which is the extraction and refinement of gold and silver, as well as the production of thermometers, barometers, and other devices, all which requires the use of mercury. Mercury poisoning, which can cause neurological damage, digestive issues, and kidney illness, could occur in workers who were exposed to the metal, but most workers are busy working to make ends meet to even think of the threats and damages being done to their health. Linda Winchell provokes readers thought by reflecting what happens in a general public in her artistic works, this support the view of Kakarla (2020) that what occurs in a general public is reflected in artistic works in some structure. in some structure.

We cannot discuss these dangerous poisons we’re exposed to without talking about **Arsenic** and **Carbon Monoxide Poisoning**. Glass, wallpaper, and herbicides are all made

with arsenic. Workers could experience arsenic poisoning, which results in cancer, digestive issues, and cardiovascular illness, when they are exposed to arsenic dust and fumes while working. On the other hand, **Carbon Monoxide Poisoning** is the combustion of coal and oil which is an industrial operation that produces carbon monoxide as a byproduct. It can result in headaches, nausea, dizziness, and in severe cases, death, might strike workers exposed to the gas.

Due to the pollution that factories and other industrial facilities send into the air and water, the Industrial Revolution also contributes to an increase in environmental poisoning. Heavy metals, soot, and sulphur dioxide are some of these contaminants. Numerous respiratory and digestive issues, as well as cancer and other chronic disorders, may result from exposure to these contaminants.

Children and women throughout the Industrial Revolution experiences particularly severe impacts from occupational and environmental pollution. In industries and mines, where they are frequently employed, kids get exposed to the same harmful materials as adults. Women are frequently employed in textile mills and other light industries, where they are subjected to dangerous machinery and chemicals.

A reminder of the value of workplace safety and environmental protection comes from the Industrial Revolution's poisoning of both people and the environment. Both the environment and workers must be safeguarded from pollution and harmful material exposure, respectively.

Line 12 of the poem “*burying their poisoness messes in un-marked graves*” vividly tells us that mistakes that were made that could cause a lot of problems were dumped and hidden in a place, making that whole place disastrous, this can be related to preservatives added to our foods, fertilizers, herbicides and other products that aims at creating benefits for the purpose of mankind but instead causes harm such as Green House Gas Emissions, financial cost, soil degradation, and water pollution, all of this mess are thereby buried and covered up by dubious act to ease the masses from complaining or protesting.

Deceit is another one of the numerous effects of industrialization. Deceit is said to be to the act of intentionally misleading or deceiving someone by concealing or distorting the truth. The Industrial Revolution was a time of great progress and innovation, but it was also a time of deceit and exploitation. Factory owners and other industrialists often used deceitful practices to maximize their profits, at the expense of their workers and the environment.

The falsification of a product's quality or safety is another frequent method of deception. Factory owners frequently produced their items using cheap or inferior materials and then marketed them as high-quality goods. Consumers may suffer severe accidents and injuries as a result of this. The offered pay and working conditions were misrepresented. Once hired, workers would discover that they were being paid less than promised and being forced to work in hazardous and unhealthy conditions. Factory owners would frequently make such promises, promising workers great earnings and favourable working conditions. Additionally, business owners misled the authorities to avoid paying taxes or following safety laws. For instance, manufacturing owners frequently inflated their revenues or the number of employees they had in order to lower their tax obligations. Additionally, they would pay off government authorities to overlook safety issues or treat them favourably.

Line 13 and 14 of the poem “*then came along those scaming builders, placing homes on top of those toxic dumps*” is quite self explanatory; the environments we live in are polluted by industrial revolution. A lot of houses collapse just few months after building and harming mankind around it. Also, the service provider masts that are all around which we see

as assets that make living better actually have negative impact on our lives and health as the radiation that comes from it is most times harmful to human existence.

Also, Industrial revolution has brought many **Health hazards** to mankind; it has in many ways brought on us a number of negative effects especially on our health. Industrial revolution brought about increased exposure to pollutants, it makes human more exposed to contaminants which is very bad for the health. Pollutants such as sulphur dioxide, soot, and raw sewage which are just a few of the pollutants those factories and other industrial sites release into the air and water. Cholera, bronchitis, asthma, and other respiratory and gastrointestinal issues are brought on us by this exposure, which is very dangerous to the human life.

Unsafe working conditions are also part of the several effects of industrial revolution which tells very badly on the workers' health. We get so happy when we get employed to these factories because of the earnings but little do we know that it has adverse effects on our health. Some workers in many factories are frequently exposed to hazardous chemicals and machinery, and many of these factories have poor lighting and ventilation. As a result, there are always mishaps, injuries, and occupational illnesses including lead poisoning and silicosis, which are brought on by breathing in silica dust that exhumes from many of these factories. Many of these workers even work for long hours in this terrible condition which most times lead to malnutrition, exhaustion and stress and still get paid really low wages which often times isn't enough for even their hospital bills at the end of the day.

Another health hazardous effect of industrial revolution on mankind is getting to deal with crowded and unsanitary living conditions. Poor housing conditions are associated with a wide range of health conditions, including respiratory infections, asthma, lead poisoning, injuries, and mental health (Krieger et al. 2002). Overcrowding and unhygienic living conditions were a result of the Industrial Revolution's rapid urbanisation. Infectious diseases like tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and dysentery spread more widely as a result of this. For women and children in particular, the Industrial Revolution's health risks were extremely serious. Children were frequently used as labourers in mines and industries, subjecting them to the same hazardous conditions as adults. Women were frequently employed in textile mills and other light industries, where they were subjected to dangerous machinery and chemicals.

Conclusion

Overall, the Industrial Revolution had a mixed impact on human health. It failed to enhance the achievement of the sustainable development goals. While it led to some improvements in public health, it also created a number of new health hazards. The negative health effects of the Industrial Revolution are still felt today, and we continue to grapple with the challenges of environmental pollution and occupational safety. Literature is proven to contribute to the development of and reshaping our society through its numerous ways. It continuously shapes our society by fostering morality and ethics throughout our community and decries societal ills. This is seen in how Linda Winchell systematically brings out the evil of industrial revolution. The researchers have interrogated the poem with specific attention to how negative aspect of industrial revolution affects the achievement of SDGs. It is recommended that for SDGs to be attained by 2030, government of various countries of the world should pay serious attention to combating negative effects of industrial revolution that is threatening human existence.

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