

# Environmental Impact Analysis

## #1 Definition

↳ Environmental impact assessment (EIA) can be defined as the systematic identification & evaluation of the potential impacts (effects) of proposed projects, plans, programs, or legislative action relative to the physical, chemical, biological, cultural & socioeconomic components of the total environment.

## #2 EIS

↳ Environmental Impact Statement is a document prepared to describe the effects of proposed activities on the environment.

↳ Environment = natural & physical env. & people's relationship with it.

↳ Include land, water, air, structure, living organisms, environmental values at the site, social, cultural & economic aspects.

↳ EIS describes impact as well as ways to mitigate impacts.

↳ lessen or remove the  
-ve

## #3 EMP

- ↳ Environmental Management Plan
- ↳ Process of allocating natural & artificial resources so as to make optimum use of the environment in satisfying basic human needs at the ~~wise~~, more sustainable basis.
- ↳ can be describe as generic description of a process undertaken by sys-oriented professionals with a natural science, social science, engineering, law or design background tackling problems from an quantitatively or futuristic viewpoint.

## #4 Human Activities that affect Environment

- ① Deforestation
- ② Water pollution
- ③ Air pollution
- ④ Exploitation of Marine life
- ⑤ Global Warming
- ⑥ Habitat Loss
- ⑦ Extinction
- ⑧ Overuse of Harmful Pesticides & Fertilizers
- ⑨ Urbanization
- ⑩ Ozone layer depletion



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## #5 Ecology & Ecosystem

**Ecosystem** — It is the geographic area where plants, animals & other organisms weather, landscape work together to form a bubble of life.

↳ Contains biotic as well as abiotic

plant, animal  
other organisms

rock, temp & humidity

**Ecology** — Study of relationship b/w living organisms, including humans & their physical env.

↳ It seeks to understand the vital conn b/w plant, animal & the world around them

↳ Provide info. about benefit of ecosys. & how we can use it healthily.

## #6 Ecological Imbalance

↳ The stability of ecosystem refers to balance b/w production & consumption of each element in the ecosystem.

- ↳ Balance b/w I/P & O/P of energy & material from diff. bio-geo-chemical cycles & stable cond<sup>n</sup> of concentration of all element.

### ⇒ Reasons

- ① Change in Hydrology → dams change flow of river
- ② Fertilizers & Pesticides
- ③ Changes in Earth Surface → deforestation & swamp drainage change evaporation cycle thus changing energy of area.

④ Acid Rain — Sulphuric Acid ( $H_2SO_4$ ) & Nitric Acid ( $HNO_3$ )

- ⑤ Green house effect
- ⑥ Forest fire
- ⑦ Overgrazing
- ⑧ Deforestation
- ⑨ Loss of genetic resources (species extinction)
- ⑩ Plant & animal breeding
- ⑪ Mining activity
- ⑫ Industrialization
- ⑬ Urbanization

### → Impact

- ① Human Health
- ② Soil degradation
- ③ Desertification → land → desert



- ④ Genetic Resource depletion
- ⑤ Contamination of food
- ⑥ depletion of Ozone layer
- ⑦ global warming

## # 7 Indian Industrial Policy

- ↳ gov. action to influence the ownership & structure of the industry & its performance
- ↳ take form of paying subsidies or provide finance in other ways.

### → Objective

- ↳ to maintain a sustained growth in production
- ↳ to enhance gainful employment
- ↳ achieve optimal utilization of human resources
- ↳ attain international competitiveness
- ↳ to transform India into a major partner & player in global arena.

## ① ~~Ind~~ Industry Policy Resolution of 1948

- ↳ It defines the broad contours of the policy delineating the role of the state in industrial development.
- ↳ Announced on 6<sup>th</sup> April 1948
- ↳ Main goal — Industrial development by introducing a mixed economy.

↳ Large Industries were classified into 4

↳ Strategic Industry (→ ③)

- Public Sector
- Gov Ctrl
- Eg - Arms & ammunition  
Atomic energy  
Rail transport

↳ Key Industry → ⑥

- Public - cum - Private
- Eg - coal, iron, steel, aircraft  
ship building, telephones,  
mineral oil

↳ Important Industry → ⑮

- Controlled Private Sector
- Eg - heavy chemical, sugar, cotton,  
wollen, cement, paper, salt,  
electricity, etc.



⑦

- ↳ ~~Private~~ Other Industries
  - Private cooperative
  - all other

- Passed in 1951

②

1956

↳ April 20, 1956

↳ Regarded as Economical Constitution of India

↳ emphasis on need to expand public sector by growing cooperative sector.

↳ prevent the rise of private monopolies

↳ Industry classification into 3

↳ Schedule A → (17)

- Responsibility of state
- Eg - Arms, atomic, railway & airways

↳ Schedule B → (12)

- Private & Public

↳ Schedule C

- Private
- all other

- ↳ Imp of cottage & small scale industry
- ↳ Fair treatment for the private sector
- ↳ Removal of regional disparity
- ↳ Labour welfare

↳ Sys of licence  
↳ for open & expand

(3) 1977

↳ Small sector

- cottage & household
- tiny sector
- small-scale

↳ prescribed different areas for large scale

- Basic
- Capital goods
- High tech
- Other

↳ Restricted scope of large business houses so that no unit has monopolistic position.

↳ Reduce occurrence of labour unrest.



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④ 1980

- ↳ Promotion of balanced growth
- ↳ Redefined the role of small-scale units
- ↳ Improving the performance of Public Sector.
- ↳ Taking over industrial sick units

⑤ New Industrial Policy 1991

- ↳ Introduced during economic instability.

→ Features

- De-reservation of Public sector
  - except — arms, atomic, mineral oil, rail & mining
  - currently — atomic & railway.

- De-licensing
  - except

↳ Electronic ~~access~~ space & defence

↳ Specified hazardous chemicals

↳ Industrial explosion

↳ Cigarette & tobacco.

- Disinvestment of Public Sector

↳ gov. shall reduce to ↑ efficiency.

- Liberalisation of Foreign Investment.

↳ 1<sup>st</sup> to allow foreign companies to have majority stake in company

(47)

↳ high priority industry - FDI 100%

↳ export trading licence - 74%.

- Foreign Technology Agreement

↳ Automatic approval for tech. related agreement.

- MRTP Act was replaced by Competition Act of 2002

→ Outcome

↳ Licence, Permit & Quota Raj removed  
↳ liberalized economy by removing bureaucratic hurdles.

↳ limited role of Public sector.

↳ Easy entry of MNC, Privatisation  
asset limit removal in MRTP, liberal.

↳ licencing

↳ ↑ competition ↓ price.

↳ domestic & foreign investment in every sector.



→ limitation

- ↳ Manufacturing sector contribution to GDP is halted at 15.1%
- ↳ selective inflow of investment ~~not~~ getting - engineering power, tool & machine, etc.
- ↳ displacement of labour
- ↳ absence of incentive for raising efficiency.
- ↳ vaguely defined industrial location policy.

# Combustion efficiency

$$= \frac{\% \text{ CO}_2 \times 100}{1.002 + 1.00} = 99.7$$