

**DE JURE NEXUS LAW JOURNAL**

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**A CRITICAL STUDY ON THE GRANTING LICENSE TO INDUSTRIES****INTRODUCTION**

This study has been conducted to elaborate the environmental and socio-economic impacts that results from industrial hazardous waste due to miss management of dumping sites. In India southern industrial lands was chosen to study area and follows its waste from the resource's generator up to the dumping site. The study follows many ways of collecting data and information.

Since the liberalization and deregulation of the Indian economy in 1991, most industries have been exempting from obtaining an industrial license to start manufacturing in India. Government attention is reserved only for those industries that may impact public health, safety, and national security.<sup>1</sup>

Consequently, it results on human health deterioration and decrease in income. The results show that more attention should be given to the waste management in order to avoid the future problems

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<sup>1</sup> Air prevention and control of pollution act, 1981  
Environment protection act, 1986  
Environmental law

and to achieve sustainable development. Lastly, the most important recommendation of the study is to put more emphasis on proper waste management.<sup>2</sup>

## **SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS**

Industries are simultaneously important for economic growth and socio-economic growth. Industrial policy is combination of all government regulation aimed at regulation and control of industrial activities in a country. Regulatory actions taken by a government in order to affect or interfere with decision made by the industries groups or organization regarding economic and social matters. Environmental health and community health should also be taken in account by the government while granting permission.

The question really should be how factories 'have' affected the environment, as there is no doubt that they have played a major role in the damage caused to the environment. In fact, it has been claimed that factories are to blame for as much as 2/3rds of the pollution that has caused climate change. As a result of the pollution that is created from toxic and dangerous materials into our environment, not only does the planet's ecosystem come under threat, but our own health is potentially at risk too. Factories alone are not the only man-made damage that continues to be done to the planet but they are the biggest threat.<sup>3</sup>

## **RISK FACTORS**

1. Rising sea levels.
2. Rise in the earth's temperature.
3. Risk of species of animals becoming extinct.
4. An increase in tsunamis, typhoons, hurricanes, floods and other natural disasters.
5. Melting of the ice caps

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<sup>2</sup> P leelakrishnan environmental law in India Edition: 4<sup>TH</sup> Industrial Relation & Labor Law Latest (Edition: 2020) A Book based on The Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 and The Factories Act, 1948: SBPD Publication (English)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.tidco.com/>  
Tamil Nadu minor mineral concession rules, s 1959

6. Furthermore, our very existence as human beings could be under threat too, not to mention the increased risk of us catching diseases such as cholera, malaria, and Lyme Disease.<sup>4</sup>

The government had separated the industrial sectors in four basics

1. Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 60 and above – Red category
2. Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 41 to 59 – Orange category
3. Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 21 to 40 – Green category
4. Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score incl & up to 20 – White category<sup>5</sup>

Projects under the new category of white, which is practically non-polluting, will not require either Environmental Clearance under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or Consent under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.<sup>67</sup>

## **ECONOMIC GROWTH**

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Industrial developments have both advantages and disadvantages. One of the main advantages of this is socio economic growth. To increase the employment rate government of India is motivated to build more industries. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/chennai/2010/sep/06/industrial-zone-threat-to-natural-resources-184338.html>

<https://frontline.thehindu.com/cover-story/major-environmental-conflicts-in-tamil-nadu/article10108760.ece>

<sup>5</sup> the environmental protection act, 1986 § 35 in the water prevention and control of pollution act, 1974.

M/S. Sterlite industries (India). v. the chairman Tamil Nadu pollution, (2013).

T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad. v. Union Of India & Ors, (2011).

The Environment Protection Act, 1986, § 5.

<sup>6</sup> The Perundurai Citizens Welfare. v. The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control, (2004)

Vellore Citizens Welfare Forums, v. Union Of India Rep, (2014).

THE AIR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION ACT, 1981, § 3

THE AIR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION ACT, 1981, § 19

<sup>7</sup> Narasimha chary, Industrial development in India with special reference to FDI.

S K Goyal India industrial development & globalization.

Anup Chatterjee, Industrial policy & economic development in India, (1947/2012).

India has struggled long and hard to industrialise and turn into a developed, high-income, and prosperous economy like the US, many European countries, Japan, South Korea, and others but has consistently failed.<sup>8</sup>

In 1950-51, industry contributed 11.1% to national income (GDP) - as per the 2004-05 GDP series, constant prices - and 9.3% to employment (EPW, December 3, 1966). Manufacturing, its main component (others being mining and utilities), contributed 8.9% to national income (GDP) and 8.8% to employment.

More than seven decades later, their contributions have improved, but not significantly, and are confined to a very narrow band, nowhere close to those of industrialized nations.

Poor contribution to GDP and employment

Industry's share of GDP never touched 25%; manufacturing's share never touched 20%.

## **IMPACTS OF INDUSTRIES**

The immediate result is in the gradual disappearance of many natural resources, the pollution of land, water and air. The increase in vehicular traffic, launching of space ships and rockets by competing nations, the incessant working of machines in factories have brought in noise-pollution and dust and smoke. The general dirty and unhealthy conditions in and around the industrial sites have affected human health and happiness. Diseases, unheard of before, are spreading far and wide. There has been instances of child labor in factories.<sup>9</sup> The exploitation of the poor by the rich has increases the crime-rate, isolation, and sense of loneliness. The gradual displacement of manpower in industries is ultimately leading to unemployment. There has been a steady decline in spiritual values and well-being of man consequent upon the growth of an artificial, mechanical, and materialistic civilization brought about by industrialization. Capitalistic ethics with a craving

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<sup>8</sup> Sanjiv varma, The Indian economy (Edition: 2020).

A brief history of modern India (Edition: 2019-2020) by spectrum books.

Sankarganesh Karuppiyah, India economy key concepts (Edition: 6<sup>th</sup>).

Kenneth Bo Nielsen is a postdoctoral fellow at the Department of Sociology at the University of Bergen, Norway: Industrializing rural India land policy and resistance, (2016).

<sup>9</sup> Rajanarayan Chandaparkar, Cambridge South Asian Studies: The Origins of Industrial Capitalism in India (Edition: Business Strategies and the Working Classes in Bombay), (1900-1940), 51.

<https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/national/indias-gdp-growth-estimated-to-be-in-range-of-725-125-says-world-bank/article34203804.ece>

for more and more money seem to dominate and influence millions of people. The grave uncertainties in the money-market sometimes bring misfortunes for the common people. Inflation sets in, the value of money goes down and the poor working class becomes poorer. Class conflicts, strike, dharnas, gheraos and bandhs and then lockouts cause hardship and unrest. Society faces their impact in various ways. Large scale heavy industries lead to a sharp fall in the number of cottage industries and their gradual disappearance. Regional and local artisans and workers of various trades and professions suffer a great deal.<sup>10</sup>

## **CONCLUSION**

It is time that emphasis is put on a planned and balanced industrialization keeping in view the preservation of environment. Excessive dependence on the machine makes man unfit for many things and renders him a helpless creature. Heavy industries and cottage industries must be complementary to each other, so that sustained development would be possible. It would be a move in the right direction. It will employ local and regional manpower and utilize the local and regional resources.<sup>11</sup>

Ours is an unbalanced economy. Our greater dependence on agriculture has made us poor. With the industrialization in the economy this disparity can be removed. If agriculture is the backbone of the economy, industry is the energy.

Hence the above discussed points are highlighting the contribution of industries in the economic development of India, utilization of natural resources and increased job opportunities, increased national income, and supplementing exports.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> R D G Allan mathematical, analysis for economist.

<sup>11</sup> Uma kapilla, Indian economy performance and policies (Edition: 17<sup>th</sup>).

Environment, sankar (Revised Edition: 7<sup>th</sup>) (2019-2020 session).

The Indian economy an analysis of economic survey (2019-2020) & budget (2020-2021).

H L Kumar, Industrial disputes acts and rules with model forms (Edition: 8<sup>th</sup>).

Labor management (Edition: 11<sup>th</sup>).

<sup>12</sup> <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy>

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/is-india-misrepresenting-misreading-its-gdp-growth-rate-7239093/>



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