

**INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION IN  
POST LIBERALISATION ERA****Dr.S. Shyamala Devi****Government First Grade College Channapatna****INTRODUCTION**

Industrial Development and Environmental issues and the links between them are of vital significance. It is not a question of having industrial development or sound environment, whereas it is the challenge of attaining both rapid industrial growth and protected environment.

Industrial liberalization unleashed hopes of healthy and competitive industrial expansion. But on contrary to general expectation of business and industry, the post-reforms industrial performance has not been robust, at least in quantitative terms. In the pre-reform period spanning over a decade (1981-1992), industries scored an average growth rate of 6.3% per annum. In the post reform period (1992-2001), the average growth rate has just been marginally higher at 6.5%. But however, the industrial expansion in post-liberalized era has definitely resulted in massive environmental pollution.

The different industrial pollution notable like water, air, noise, solid waste, hazardous waste has been oriented towards environmental issues. The industrial activities which have not only adverse effects on the environment but also on the quality of life, threats to flora and fauna, degradation of agricultural land, impact on health and natural conditions. Several studies on the breadth of environmental problems due to industrialization are conducted by Arjun Makhijahi (1993), Ray. P. K (1992), Thavamani. K (1993), Nagendar Rao (1997), Marimuthu. A (2002), Parikh. J (1997), Dhulasi Burindha. V (1999), Kannan. G. K (1996), revealed that industrial pollution had devastating effect on environment.

**GROWTH OF POLLUTION INDUSTRIES IN INDIA**

In order to know the trend in which the industries are growing in the state, the relative growth of polluting and non-polluting industries is measured by using the data from the Reports of Annual Survey of Industries. This analysis is useful to know the direction of industrial growth from the angle of environmental pollution. (Ravichandra 1989, A. Marimuthu 2002. A report in proceedings of Nation workshop on Environment Statistics, GOI, 2000). With Industrial development as the rise industrial pollution

accounts for 33 percent of the total pollution as against 20 percent a decade ago (Dr. Trivedi 2000).

It has been estimated that between 1975 and 1995, when the Indian Economy doubled, industrial pollution levels went up four times and we could see what a single rupee of economic growth could do (V.S. Gupta 2001).

The survey conducted by Central Pollution Control Board(CPCB) to ascertain the states of pollution control measures in large and medium scale industries in 1984 and 1995 reveals that the number of industries identified as significant from the point of view of pollution have increased from the 4054 units (1984) to 8432 (May 1995) which means the polluting industries have doubled.

The industrial activities can be carried out with lesser pollution by incurring some pollution abatement cost by the industry. Since the environment is regarded as a free good such costs are not voluntarily incurred and it requires government regulations and direct control. These regulations require the specification of permissible pollution standards on level of abatement.

The present approach to control pollution in India is to use regulatory instruments along with systems for monitoring the prescribed standards to achieve the government policy goals. Thus, standards for ambient and point source emissions/discharges are set by various acts of the government. Compliance is mandatory and provisions for penalties are made in the acts, these are monitored by the Central and State pollution Control Boards (Indian development Report 2000). Compliance by the industries with the environmental standards has not been adequate in spite of the effects including prosecutions made over the years by the various pollution Control Boards (CPCB Report 2001-2002).

#### **POLICY OF IMPLICATIONS**

1. The industrial ecology is to develop a sustained dynamic of technological improvement use of clean technology, energy efficient devices, pollution control systems.
2. Internalize environmental safeguard as an integral component of industrial total cost.
3. Fiscal incentives and use of economic instruments.
4. Policies by the government and the industries emissions, internal recycling and reuse of waste substitutions away from toxic inputs, improved efficiencies of

energy and materials use and products designed for lower environmental impacts over their life cycle.

5. Governments to give more emphasis to education and training, information absent risk management for forms and use of flexible enforcement mechanisms.
6. Educate and train people regarding environment protection and create a warm to change their mind set up.
7. Proper implementation of Regulations.
8. People's participation.

### References

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