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## Assessment process of environmental impact and its management

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### Abstract

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is an important method by which environmental management issues are incorporated into the decision-making of a project/activity to ensure sustainable development. In the past, it was only evaluated and approved on the basis of technical and financial feasibility. It is also necessary that it is also environmentally friendly. The main objective of the project is to minimize the negative impact on the environment from the project activities. EIA in India is started with environmental impact assessment of river valley projects but had no constitutional recognition at the time. On January 27, 1994, EIA Notification this was enacted by the Environment (Protection) Act (1986) for various projects likely to have serious effects on the environment and human health. The implementation of the procedure was made necessary and at the same time a legal recognition was obtained. After this EIA various reforms were made in the notification, in which the public consultation, the public consultation as well as many other important projects from the EIA have been approved. This includes the introduction of a methodology that required environmental approval from the Government of India's Department of Environment and Forests. To complete the process of EIA to improve. A new notification has been issued. According to this notice, projects/activities to obtain an environmental permit have been divided into eight categories, which are approved by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, the Government of India at central level (category A) or the National Impact Assessment Board (category A) at the state level B. Category B projects/activities are in turn divided into two parts. Category "B" projects receive an EIA. While the project activities of category "B" of EIA are to be carried out, a report must be submitted. A notification is not required. According to the September 2006 notification, it is necessary for both category "A" and category "A" projects to carry out a public hearing according to the procedure prescribed in the notification. Shortly before that, on January 19, 2009, EIA A draft notification has been proposed proposing new threshold criteria for both 'A' and 'B' category projects as well as for the EIA. And the environmental approval process needs to be made more transparent and accountable to the public interest of society.

**Keywords:** Environmental impact, environmental management, development

### Introduction

Environmental protection and environmental protection are currently a burning issue. With the passage of time, human beings have advanced development utilizing natural resources, but knowingly or unknowingly could not control the damage done to the environment, resulting in irreparable damage to the environment. Climate change caused by global warming and possible sea level rise, destruction of the ozone layer in the atmosphere, ozone hole, acid rain, extinction of many species, radioactive substances affecting the environment. Hazards and water, air pollution, these are all the consequences of damaging the environment. If this destructive process is not stopped, the destruction of people and the environment is almost certain. In light of these fears, efforts are made worldwide from time to time to prevent this possible destruction of the environment.

In India too, environmental protection and environmental protection have always been an important and burning issue. Since ancient times, we pay special attention to environmental protection and management. Our ancient culture/belief also knew the importance of respecting various aspects of nature such as air, water (rivers, lakes, etc.), forests and wildlife, animals, birds, trees and plants, forests, mountains and oceans protect your terrible losses due to uncontrolled use and possible destruction were also mentioned. Many such

examples have been described in our history, in which people have done many types of penance and sacrifices for the protection of the environment. In recent years, many non-governmental organizations and individuals have launched many important mass movements targeting various aspects of environmental protection such as the protection of wildlife, the protection and management of water and the protection of trees, plants and wildlife.

Even after independence, the basic idea of environmental protection was maintained in India Utilities were maintained and many such provisions were incorporated into the Constitution protecting various environmental factors such as rivers, mountains, atmosphere, and wild animals, plants and birds. Can go India is probably one of the few countries that has declared various aspects of environmental protection and environmental protection to be basic responsibilities of citizens. The role of the judiciary in environmental protection was also very significant and commendable. The Supreme Court, through its numerous decisions, has also strengthened the tenet of environmental protection while expanding the scope of various fundamental rights of citizens enshrined in the Constitution of India have included various courts of India have made many such important decisions that have strengthened various aspects of environmental protection and raised awareness among the general public. As a result of their efforts, the central and state governments have taken many important steps to protect the environment, which have produced very significant results. Due to the intervention of the judiciary, various state governments and the central government also had to make many of these important decisions that were very important for protecting the environment, but the government was reluctant to make decisions for fear of public anger. The central and state governments have enacted many important laws/regulations on environmental protection, which have given many important rights to the administration and the judiciary and have promoted environmental protection and sustainable development. According to one estimate, there are currently about 350 such laws in India indirectly related to environmental protection and management.

#### **Development projects and environmental protection**

With the development of human civilization, it has always been a difficult and controversial issue to establish mutual harmony between development and environmental protection. On the one hand, the environment has been irreparably damaged by the indiscriminate implementation of development projects, on the other hand, many important projects, including many physical infrastructure projects, have been installed in the name of environmental protection, which worries experts too. Expert believes that they could have been achieved with proper guidance and supervision without causing serious harm to the environment. In fact, environmental protection should be an integral part of any project implementation. Whenever a major project related to physical infrastructure is implemented, it is natural that there will be environmental damage and imbalances. However, it should be ensured that the environmental damage is such that it can be minimized through the use of appropriate and proportionate resources and environmental management techniques, and that the environmental damage can be reduced over time and restored to its original state. Now a need for such projects in the country, where plans

should be made considering the various aspects of environmental protection, so that the country can achieve sustainable development in addition to the environment, every part of society has its rights and gets its share in the development of environmental impact assessments and environmental management techniques.

Indeed, sustainable development is a concept in which natural resources are used in a way that is beneficial both in the present and in the future, bringing economic and social benefits to many generations to come, and as few as possible damage the environment. In sustainable development, we strive to carry out the project with no or minimal impact on the environment. For all these reasons, efforts have been made in recent decades to develop such methods and techniques so that environmental protection and environmental damage can be scientifically examined, evaluated, maintained and prevented. EIA is a similar process across the world including India where efforts are made to scientifically solve/manage the above aspects related to the environment. Incidentally, EIA has been fashionable in India since 1987 when it was first introduced in river valley projects to ensure environmental protection had no legal rights and no recognition. EIA May 1994 Notification of This was implemented by the Central Government under the Environment (Protection) Rules 1986. Various projects/sectors/processes in which environmental protection is a key issue and environmental damage can have irreparable and serious consequences as a result of the environmental release procedure (if not properly approved). Passing was made compulsory. While the process for the EIA was established before May 1998, in various larger projects/processes the EIA There was only an administrative requirement. According to the May 1994 EIA receive legal recognition. The purpose of the notification was to keep track of the ongoing major projects/processes in India so that the damage to the environment can be reduced and the environmental protection efforts can be legally recognised. The Indian government made further efforts to make the process simple and transparent. As part of this, EIA on 14 September 2006 A new notice was issued on the basis of which the May 1994 EIA was issued. In addition, several important changes were made in the notification, making efforts to decentralize the environmental permitting process and end the unnecessary delays in this process.

EIA is a process in which the possible impacts on various aspects of the environment (air, water, land, plants, animals, social systems, etc.) are analyzed as part of a project process and such an environmental management plan is implemented in such a way that the environment is minimized by minimizing the damage caused, sustainable development can be promoted. Various options (including technology and location options) of the project will be examined to ensure that these options cause minimal damage to the environment. In addition, at the time of implementation of future projects, an environmental monitoring program will also be established, so that technical analysis of environmental damage can be carried out from time to time and suggestions for improvement can be made, as well as, if necessary, according to the relevant recommendations legal regulations. Action can be taken.

According to the EIA Notice (EIA) of September 14, 2006, the activities related to industry, construction and development have been divided into eight parts. These eight types of projects are controlled by the central government

(Ministry of Environment and Forests) or the state government (Committee of the State EIA Board). The classification of these projects depends on the impact of the works and the impact on human health, nature and resources. According to the 2006 notification, the projects are divided into the following parts

- Mining, natural resource extraction and power generation (Mining, natural resource extraction and power generation); Primary Processing (Primary Processing) Material production. (Material production); Material processing (material processing).
- Manufacturing / fabrication; Service area Sector);
- Physical infrastructure including environmental services as well as building/construction projects/area development projects and urbanization (building/construction project, area development project, community).

EIA According to the 2006 notification, the projects are divided into categories "A" and "B". All such projects controlled by the central government (Department of Environment and Forests) were listed in category "A" (Category "A"), and those projects controlled by the state government (State Level Environmental Resolution Assessment Authority). Are going to category "A" (category "A") to category "B". Category "B" is also divided into two segments, namely "B" (B-1) and "B-2" (B-2). All projects that require an EIA are classified as 'B' and those projects that do not require an environmental impact assessment are classified as 'B'. In both cases, however, the environmental permit is issued by the state authority. There are also some "B" category projects, which are regulated like "A" category under the following special circumstances. If it falls within a protected area which has been declared under the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972 and is identified from time to time as a critically polluted area by the Central Pollution Control Board; Designated environmentally sensitive zone, all or part of which is within ten kilometers of interstate and international borders.

EIA According to the 2006 decision, various new or expansion and modernization projects must go through the environmental approval process. These are the four consecutive sequences:

In addition, the projects/activities are divided into categories "B" and "B 2" by the state authority. EIA to obtain environmental approval for category "B" projects. While the "B2" category does not have to go through this process.

### Stage 2

Scoping this applies to both projects category "A" and category "B". The application for Form 1 / Form 1A is displayed below. All projects/activities listed as category "B" in Item 8 of the Schedule do not require an extension and will be evaluated based on Form 1/Form 1A and the Holding Plan. The tasks will be sent to the applicant by the evaluation committee within 60 days of receipt of the draft, which will also be published on the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's website.

### Stage 3

#### Public Consultation

This applies to both "A" category and "B" category projects, excluding some projects such as irrigation project upgrading, road and highway upgrading, all building

construction/area development projects and urban planning projects and activities category "B2", all projects and activities related to national defense and security, etc.

There are two components of the public consultation (1) Public Hearing (Public Hearing): It collects suggestions from people affected or likely to be affected by the project. (2) Submission of a reasoned written statement from each person on the environmental aspects of the project for consideration.

Public Consultation EIA It can also be called the soul of the public consultation, because in the public consultation not only local influencers affected by the projects but also any other person who has their own opinion on the project(s) mentioned above activities mentioned above, get their opinion and the problems will be understood goes. At the same time, they can present their suggestions, views and intentions at the public hearing. If there are objections, the written information can also be sent to the Office of the Regional/State Pollution Control Council. Along with the printed and printed copy of the environmental impact assessment report of the associated projects and its summary (executive summary) together with the regional office of the State Pollution Control Board in many more different offices, the information of which is also provided in newspapers is available to the general public and interested persons for inspection and information.

### Stage 1

Screening this process determines whether the project or activity is eligible for an EIA. According to the 2006 EIA notification Whether it is necessary to obtain an environmental permit by going through the environmental permit process and whether this should be done under central government (category 'A') or state government (category 'B'), if any.

### Step 4

**Assessment:** This decision is taken on the basis of a public consultation. Whether an environmental permit can be granted for the project and whether it can be continued or not.

### Conclusion

EIA (EIA) has gained technical and scientific recognition around the world including India and allows for the technical study and assessment of the environmental impact of each project/activity. As a result of this study, efforts are being made to eliminate or reduce the negative impacts on various aspects of the environment through various environmental protection techniques. EIAs in India have been legally recognized under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 which requires the listed projects/activities to go through a mandatory environmental permitting process. EIA In the new September 2006 notice, May 1994 EIA notice made several important changes, the primary goal of which is to simplify the environmental permitting process and make it more transparent and meaningful. This notification has also improved the public consultation process so that the public's views can also be given due weight in the required due process of government decision-making. Another important goal of this announcement is also or is expected to be that the so-called delays caused by environmental law procedures in various sectors, development/infrastructure projects can be eliminated and that a disciplined expert

assessment can be carried out by the state government committee through the decentralization of this environmental law approval procedure B's projects can also be included in the decision. In January 2009, EIA based on three years' experience several reforms were also proposed in the communication of 14 September 2006. Accordingly, a redefinition of the thresholds for different projects/activities has been proposed and further improvements in the public consultation process have been proposed, through which full information on different aspects of the environment related to each project is made available to the general public in a transparent way. Could although the proposed reforms will only come into effect after being announced in India's Official Gazette, it is expected that the EIA The process can make environmental protection more sensible and also ensure its implementation on site.

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