

# **Recognising the Human Environment**

#### What is the issue?

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• There was widespread protest in Tuticorin, TN against Vedanta's copper smelter recently.

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• The incident calls for a broader understanding on the issues related with environment and business projects.

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### What is the problem in Tuticorin?

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• The Vedanta subsidiary promised world class community engagement, environment management and CSR.

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 $\bullet$  But the proposed copper smelter was located close to human habitation.

- It generated about 400 MT of chemical gases like sulphur dioxide every day.
- These are gases that can travel for miles as in the case of Bhopal's Union Carbide.

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- Resultantly, people are suffering from various ailments.
- They wanted to halt the construction of the new 1200 MT copper smelter and demand a closure of the existing facility.

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## What are the recent developments?

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• The Labour Party in the UK asked for Vedanta Resources to be delisted from the London Stock Exchange.

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• Earlier, the Church of England had withdrawn from Vedanta.

• As Vedanta had failed to respect the human rights of local people in setting up a bauxite mine in Odisha.

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• The Dongria Kondh tribals protested against taking away of their hill of worship in Niyamgiri, Odisha.

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• In all, investors are becoming wary of companies that are seen to be environmentally irresponsible.

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 $\bullet$  High standards of social governance are gaining significance in companies.

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### What are the larger concerns?

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• **Human environment** - There is predominance of a forest department outlook in the environment ministry.

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• It leads to a narrow interpretation of the environment for only its physical side - water, air, land/forests.

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• Nonetheless, human beings are fundamental to any discourse about the environment.

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• Divorced of this, the environment has no social value.

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• **EPA** - The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 came after the UN Conference on the Human Environment.

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• Under it, India pledged to take steps for protection and improvement of the human environment.

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- Unfortunately, the EPA has only a passing mention of the human being.
- **Clearance** In most cases, environment clearance is pushed through as an ease of doing business proposal.

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• The company's presentation of strong CSR credentials results in overlooking the environmental impact.

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• **People** - No significant social impact study is undertaken, nor is people's consensus ensured.

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• There is little opportunity for people to put forward the concerns in future implications of the project.

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### What should be done?

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• **Government** - It must mandate a social impact study prior to the public hearing.

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• This should include the likely impact on health of people in the influence zone of the project.

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• It should consider the nature of the likely effluents and the already existing health sensitivities.

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 Quality of available water and impact of the expected discharges should be accounted.

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• The methodology of waste disposal and its impact on water and air should be studied.

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• Government should ensure that public hearing takes place only after the general consent of all villages.

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• **Company** - Company must define the affected zone of the project.

• It should include villagers whose land is being acquired and who will be under the environmental influence.

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• It should reserve 15-24% initial shareholding for villagers who are in the affected zone.

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• This portion could be allocated as social/sweat equity.

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• The company should announce benchmarks for water, air and soil quality.

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- It should also commit to pay compensation for any breach of these.
- $\bullet$  Companies must re-examine their entire CSR framework.  $\ensuremath{^{\text{\sc Nn}}}$
- $\bullet$  They can recruit village-level representatives to engage better with the villagers.  $\ensuremath{\backslash n}$
- $\bullet$  In all, there is a need for a bottom-up approach of social and civic engagement, with prime focus on the human environment.  $\ensuremath{\backslash n}$

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**Source: Business Standard** 

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