Module 1 Semester I

2020-21

Chp 1:- Environment and Man’s Activity

1. Human activities are dividend into different categories based on their nature such as primary activities secondary activities and tertiary activities.

* Primary activities are resource based such as agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining etc.
* Secondary activities includes manufacturing procedure which alters raw materials into finished products. Thus manufacturing can be defined as the processing & alteration of raw materials into finished products to enhance their value. While area of production of raw material are wide spread. Production & consumption of goods is highly concentrated in large urban centres. Transport acts as the greatest intermediary in the movement of raw material & finished goods.

The linkages are developed to reduce the inequality of resource distribution

Procurement cost Manufacturing cost Distribution cost

Factors influencing transport cost

1 length of haul

Generally greater the distance of any two places greater will be the total cost of transportation for any given item but in reality it is seen that transport cost increases at a decreasing with distance from the point of origin this is known as length of haul, thus short trips are relatively more costly then longer once this depends on the terminal cost and break of bulk point. Terminal cost is the cost of the transport mode(construction & maintains). Break of bulk point is the site where the goods are transferred from one mode of transport to the other.

1. Nature of commodities

There are different types of goods and commodities such as costly, cheaper, bulky, fragile or hazardous the mode of transport is selected as per the type of commodities. The costly goods can withstand the cost of air transport &voce versa. The bulky commodities are generally carried by railways or water transport. Some goods require special loading & unloading as well as packaging facilities such breakable items made up of glass or electronic goods & goods which are inflammable & hazardous.

1. Modes of transport

Commodities can be transported by different modeof transport which vary in terms of cost speed carrying capacity & choice of commodity carried.(merits demerits).

1. Area characteristics between complimentary places

A major modification of the distance cost factor takes place due to the nature & composition of the territory between any 2 places. If it is necessary to change mode of transport as when land faces water front cost will fall from land to water transfers. Similarly areas that have single modes without regulations charge very high rate of transport. Even with regulations places served by single mode usually have higher rate of transport.

1. Government regulation and control

The effect of regulation & control is evident in both national & international trade. The internal transport is control by different charges such as route rates, permits, toll octroi etc. Tariff’s are imposed to protect local economic activities another.

Basis of spartial interaction (theory part)

World industries

Location pattern

The nature of industrial location decisions has changed with the development of manufacturing economy since industrial development. Location of an industry was apparently random. Those industries depended upon minimizing production cost for their long term survival. This changes that took place during industrial revolution are as follows:-

* Widening of market areas due to improvement in transportation.
* Concentrated of industries in areas with rich resource reserve
* Industrial zones developed in urban areas
* Industries became responsible for creating major centres

Following factors were consider for industrial location where place of availability of raw material & their characteristics, location of market & characteristics of finished product. In the 21st century these criteria changed tremendously. Since early 20th century with continuous industrial development new manufacturing technologies evolved plants became large scale producers and the location was viewed as optimum location or best location. It is important to note that toady the industrial location decisions are more governed by psyche of producers, consideration of distributed of land use and government rather than strategic reasons in development of industrial estate in backward areas.

Major changes in manufacturing sector have taken place they are as follows:-

* The industrial output is increased
* Industries expanded in developing countries but the real growth is concentrated in already industrialised countries.
* The foreign investment is done directly by multinational corporation which are associated with development countries
* New type of materials are required and hence new sources of supply are coming up since existing sources are depleted
* There has been a constant change in the nature of demand giving rise to new types of industries
* Many industries are now internally based and the size of manufacturing unit has also increased
* The interdependence among countries has increased mainly for supply of the material energy & market
* Old industrial areas are trying to attract new industries
* Industries are moving out from the city centres to the distinct places
* New innovation & high end technologies are significant in today’s industries
* Increased automation resulting in increased unemployment
* There is move from standardized products to customized ones based on market demand
* There important of service sector is growing rapidly

World Industries

1. North America:- Los Angles, san diega

(Aircraft, Electronic Equipments, Automobiles.)

1. San Francisco

(Food processing, ship building, machinery.)

1. Port land (pacific NW district)

(Aircraft, lumber product, Food processing.)

1. MinnepolisSt.Paul

(Food processing, Machinery)

1. Dallas- fort worth

(Transportation, Equipments & Food processing)

1. Denver - Pueblo

(Food processing, chemicals & iron & steel)

South America

1. Rio de Janerio

(mining, food processing)

1. Buenos Alres

(mining, leather processing & animal based product)

1. Valparaiso – Santiago

(mining, food processing)

1. Caracas – Manaus

(mining& petroleum refining)

Africa

1. Johannesburg – Natal

(gold mining)

1. Liberia

(petroleum refining)

Europe

1. Mid lands

(every industry)

1. Derby

(textiles& engineering)

1. Yorkshire – Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire

(woollen textile & machinery)

1. Manchester

(cotton textile)

1. Stockholm

(engineering product)

1. Oslo

(ship building, paper & engineering)

Germany

1. Middle Rhine, Berlin, Hamburg

(engineering, textiles &electricals)

1. Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands

(diamond cutting, ship building, engineering, textiles & milk product)

1. Italy, Milan, & Vespa

(Automobiles textiles, chemicals)

1. Switzerland

(engineering, watch making, chemicals)

Russia

1. Mosco region

(steel engineering & textiles)

1. Urals

(Iron & steel, chemicals)

1. Leningrad

(engineering& ship building)

Asia

1. Damodar valley

(ship building & iron & steel industry)

1. Nagasaki

(machinery& glass)

1. Osaka

(textile, ship building & iron & steel)

1. Tokyo

(engineering chemicals & ship building)

Australia

1. Perth

(agriculture)

1. Adelaide

(food processing & dairy products)

1. Melbourne

(chemicals& ship building)

1. Sydney

(Iron & steel, ship building)

New industrial policy

The government of announced the new industrial policy on 24thJuly 1991. The main objectives of this policy were:-

* Encourage economic growth
* Generate employment
* Increase exports
* Simplify procedural formalities
* Attain international competitiveness
* Development of backward areas

Main features of the policy were:-

1. De reservation of public sector except railways atomic power & some minerals to generate a healthy competition between the private and public sector.
2. De licensing of industries except alcohol, cigarettes, explosives, defence product, pharmaceuticals, & hazardous chemicals to improve the efficiency & productivity of industries.
3. Disinvestment of public sector units to improve the performance & customers service & also to overcome competition for eg:- ITDC, NELCO, VSNL
4. Liberalisation of Foreign Direct Investment(FDI) procedural formalities & encourages more capital inflow & transfer of technology
5. Liberalisation of foreign technology which allowed the services of foreign technicians in industries without permission
6. Liberalisation of industrial location no approval from central govt is required to locate industries in areas which are 25 km away from the cities
7. Modification of MRTP Act, this act was replaced by competition act 2002 which encouraged healthy competition by restricting anti competitive practices.

Chp2 :- ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM

Introduction

1. Travel has fascinated human being since ancient times. People travel as a curious observer, a pilgrim, a merchant, a musician and a scholar as civilisation development exploration to see the world began. Trade was the important medium for cultural exchange & expansion of knowledge about the world’s people & their way of life. Many people travel to explore the world for eg:-Magellan, Columbus, Vasco-Da-Gama etc. Roman’s were the 1st pleasure travellers. Travel for religious purpose became important in middle ages for the spread of different religions even today it is important in middle ages for the spread of different religions even today it is important basis of travel especially in India. The industrial revolution &development of transport brought travel to the masses it is consider as the beginning of the modern tourism
2. The stress of urban life & increasing income contributed in development of tourism. Development of air transport at end of 2nd world war brought about international tourism. Tourism is no longer confined to leisure & pilgrim

Causes of rapid growth of tourism

1. Increase stress in urban life – Need for break
2. Development of transport modes
3. Large disposable income available at hand
4. A growing attribute towards travel for leisure
5. Increase in education thereby increase in curiosity of the people about the world
6. The growth of the concept of package tour
7. Increasing novelty in tourism ideas
8. Paid holiday & leave travel concession
9. For eg:- exchange earnings & economic growth
10. The multiplier effect of tourism

Definition of tourism

1. Tourism is defined as the sum total of operators which directly relate to the entry stay & movement of foreigners inside & outside the country or a city
2. Tourism is the totality of the relationship and phenomena arising from the travel & stay of strangers, provided the stay does not imply the establishment of a permanent residence & is not connected with remunerative activity

Objectives

Tourism is either domestic or interaction. The basic motivation for travel comes from within a person. It largely depends the choice of person and their financial status there are different objectives of tourism they are as follows:-

1. For recreation purpose:- It includes visiting places with natural landscape and pleasant climate for the purpose leisure, entertainment, enjoyment & change from the routine for eg:- hills stations & amusement parks
2. For education purpose:- People travel for the academic causes and they visit the areas where such events are organised for eg:- study tour, field visit, nature trail participation in conference by researchers & excursion
3. For cultural purpose:- People visit the places which are famous for their people & culture. In this type places with historical importance & cultural diversity are selected. For eg:- places of historical monuments or art forms, foods, celebration
4. For pilgrim purpose:- People visit places of religious importance this type of tourism is common in India(Vatican city)
5. Sports and adventures:- People visit certain places to enjoy sports activities while some people travel for the sake adventures. For eg:-International cricket tournament, Wimbledon series, FIFA & Formula 1 car racing event, for adventure activities skating, skiing, trekking, paragliding, water surfing & river rafting, bungee jumping
6. For personal purpose:- Sometimes people travel for family occasions like visiting native places, attending family functions & get together
7. For business purpose:- People involved in business activity travel to attend & participate in trade fair conferences and conventions. It is meant for expansion of business as well as taking it to international forum. For eg:- metro cities, Mumbai, Noida, Ahemdabad, Berlin, Detriot in USA, Malaysia, Indonesia

New tourism:-With growing years the sectors of tourism has evolved in various types it is considered as eco tourism or new tourism. Types of tourism:- new tourism, agro tourism, vedical accessible, think tourism

Eco-tourism:- It is an alternative form of sustainable tourism, it ends at giving people a first hard experience of the natural environment and demonstrate to them the importance of conservation. Eco tourism ends act serving people who want to see exhaustive side wild life & cultures but feel guilty about the foot prints they leave eco tourism is define as responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improve the welfare of the local people, the objectives of eco-tourism are not fulfil because it provides greater access into fragile areas and caused more damages to the environment

Medical tourism:- This tourism involves people’s movement for medical purposes. For eg:- people from developed countries travel to Asian countries to seek medical help at economic cost. The major surgeries are performed at concessional rate in this countries and therefore people from American Europe travel India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia etc.

Accessible tourism:- In this type the tours are organised for people with physical challenges blindness as well as old age problems. Travel agencies organises special tours for this people by providing all required facilities throughout the tour, it is known as accessible tourism.

Health tourism:- Sometimes a normal person who is healthy opts for health tourism which provides all health facilities rejuvenate there body and mind. The destinations provide facilities to various kinds of people such as puchtarma, Ayurvedic therapy, herbal therapy, yoga and meditation. Kerala is famous in the world for health tourism.

**Factors influencing development of tourism**

Environment that attract tourism is compressed of natural and geographical acids of different places. The manmade features are also important in development of tourism activity. They are number of factors that play an important role in development of tourism.

1. Geographical factors:- This factors include physical and climatic acids of a region for the growth of tourism places must be physically & climatically attractive. This features include:-

* Pleasant climate
* Beautiful landscapes
* Deserts
* Snow, our lands, green areas
* Wild life
* Water bodies

This pleasant climates are normally available in hilly & mountainous areas.

 Ranthambore (Rajasthan), Tiger project (chandrapur), Sunset Point & Sunrise Point

Cultural factors:- The place should have unique culture representing its population. Eg:- A history of a place a food culture, tribal community, architecture, celebration of festival, art, music, dance etc.

* Brazil:-
* USA:-
* SPAIN:-
* INDIA:-

Historical factors:- A rich historical heritage attracts tourist on a large scale, this include places of historical significantance, monuments, building and some archaeological sites.

TajMahal, Kutubminar, Red fort. Maharashtra is known as fort culture unique architecture are design and is different ancient side is also architecture (Ajanta &Elora caves is one & only manmade wonders).

Economic factors:-Places should be assessable and in a position to make the tourist comfortable. This factor include different modes of transport, hotels, restaurants, shopping malls, car parking, car higher services, banking facilities, money exchange information centres availability amusement parks, constant supply of electricity and drinking water etc.

Political factors:- The political face of the country will determine the number of tourist people visiting that country reputation, safety and security concern, political stability, political relations, planning & functioning, Govt facilities paid holding, live travel concession marketing strategy and peaceful environment.

Challenges of India

Behaviour :- Indian mind set, Discipline, Lack of belongingness, Poor infrastructure, Our behaviour with others, Poor maintaince. Conclude:- A negative image in international scenario.

Consequences of tourism:-A place that is attractive cannot be a tourist destination if it is not able to economically prosper the environment. Thus, all tourist destination and allowing development to take place within the limits of carrying capacity is the only way to sustain tourism. For eg:-Matheran which is close to Mumbai has became over crowded with hotels. There are many problem experienced by tourist leading to inconvenience. For eg:- water shortage, increase in garbage concession lack of electricity etc.

Increasing significance of tourism can be determined by following factors:-

1. The volume of tourist arrival
2. The type of tourism activity
3. Cultural Exchange
4. Economic prosperity of a region

Positive impact

1. Foreign exchange earner:-International tourism provider valuable foreign exchange that can be used to support import and rectify adverse balance of payments for emerging economics. Tourism is an important activity leading to overall development.
2. Multiplier effect:- Income received from a tourist flows quickly through the different status of the economy of tourist places. The tourism activity demands different services such as hotels, shopping, transporters, and local tour operators to built this facility lot of human labour is required. Ultimately, the income level rises which leads to increase standard of living.
3. Employment opportunities:-Tourism is one of the biggest employment generating industry when the service sectors develops it absorbs a large human of hotel requires engineers labourers, architects and management of hotel needs a staff on different departments such as reception, house-keeping, restaurant and maintance
4. Regional development:-Development of infrastructure in terms of road, railways, airways electricity and water supply which is brought about for the sake of tourists also serves the local population of that region. Thus reduces regional imbalances.
5. Cultural exchange:-Tourism leads to mutual enrichment of cultures. People want to know more about local population and their cultures thus tourism give rise to cultures mix. Exchange of dance, music, art and dressing style is attributed to the exposure of people to different cultures due to tourism.
6. Better political relations:-Exchange of people and ideas can help to improve political relations of different areas. Tourism plays an important role as a mediator for this process to take place.
7. Education:-Local people may benefit from increasing training and demand for skills. This may lead to growth of the information centres and increased knowledge on the part of the visitor.

Negative impacts

1. Environmental impact (All forms of pollution):- Tourism brings about a change in the natural environment. Infrastructure development results in destruction of forest, biodiversity occupying breaches and other landscapes it results in displacement of animal life on a large scale over a period of time pollution(air, water, noise), soil degradation and loss of as value of a place are experienced as long term problems.

The most serious of which is disposal of waste created by large number of tourist. These problem need to be tackled in time because they cause environmental destruction and consequently affects human health.

1. Damage of historical monuments:-Important monuments and world heritage sites like TajMahal, Ajanta Elora caves are damaged both due to pollution & tourist misbehaviour. Inscribing graffiti on the monuments, throwing garbage like plastic bottles & packets, creating noise pollution spoils the ambience of such places.
2. Cultural shock:-The implantation of new cultural may not always produce good results sometimes it results in either people developing antagonistic ideas for tourism or get addicted to the habits of alcoholism, drugs, dressing style etc.
3. Spread of contagious diseases:-Growing tourism is likely to cause a spread a AIDS, Swine Flu and other such diseases amongst ignorant population and in poor countries.
4. Displacement of local people:-Tourism shares land with other uses for eg:-on the coast it shares land with fishing activity & on the hill station it is with forest community. Many a times the unrest develops between tourist and local population giving rise to serious issues. Many times local their means of livelihood.

New Tourism policy:- The new tourism policy of 2002 the objective of the policy was to place India as a global brand to take advantage of the growth trend of travel & tourism & the vast untated potential of India as distinction the main features of this policy are:-

1. Develop tourism as a major factor of economic growth.
2. Tat the multiplier effects of tourism for employment generation & economic development.
3. Provide impetus to rural tourism.
4. Develop domestic tourism in India & also expand international tourism.
5. Acknowledge the critical role private sector with government working as facilitator.
6. Create & develop integrated tourism circuits based on India’s civilisation and heritage.
7. Ensure that the tourist to India get physically enriched and feels India from weavin
8. Focus the 7 keys areas of tourism development such as welcome, information, facilitation, safety, cooperation, infrastructure development & cleanliness.
9. A changed approach by focusing on infrastructure development & building rural & medical tourism.
10. Introduction scheme for skill development tourism should be recognised as a positive activity. Development should be sustainable which is taking place within the carrying capacity of a place.

**Chp 3:-Environment movement & management**

Environmental management

Concept need and relevance

Environmental management is the optimum utilization of fund resources among different possible uses the task of environmental management is to focus the limited availability of material resources and to raise the question of how we need to balance our requirements. A sound environment management includes a balanced and effective use of existing resources and also to tackle the question like preserving biodiversity, generating sensitivity & a responsible behaviour in the present generation. The solution for environment degradation requires the balance level of consumption of water, food & energy, thus environment management is not the management but managing our activities consciously within the limits of the set by environment with ecological care in mind.

Environment management covers functions designed to facilitate comprehensive planning that takes into account the sides effects of human activities, & thereby protects & improves the human environment for the present & future generation.

Outcome of environmental education

1. The natural context

An environmentally educated person understands the scientific concepts & facts that includes environmental issues & the interrelationship that shape nature.

1. The social context

An environmentally educated person understands how human society is influencing the environment as well as the economic legal and political mechanism for addressing issues and situations.

1. The valuing context

An environmentally educated people explore value in relation to environment issues & decides whether to keep or change those values.

1. The action context

An environmentally educated person becomes involved in activities to improve maintain and restore natural resources and environmental quality for all.

Environmental Protection

The complex system that regulates the global environment have managed to absorb for a very long time sustain damages without many unmanageable ill effects the consequences of human action could be dest hence environmental protection is a must for survival. In ancient times may countries believed that tree cutting, soil erosion and over grazing were destructive forces that Greek and Roman scholars mentioned about soil conversion and land management. During 17th century Europeans develop power technology & modified large areas of environment. Development of agriculture generated large scale problems of destruction of natural vegetation, wild life and soil erosion. In 18th century the industrial revolution & scientific & technological advancement resulted in tremendous increase in demand for natural resources. The 19th century is noted for environmental writings and conservation movement.

Major environmental movements in India

Environmental movement have their origin in concern expressed towards biodiversity since long period of time in India. It has been a long tradition for Indian to protect & safeguard the environmental component. The earlier civilisation accepted the powers of the nature with this background people in India showed their concern about environment through participating in environmental movements.

Major environmental movements in India

1. Chipkoandolan:- The origin of this movements has both economical & ecological background. The movements to hug the trees is the world’s most well known green movement which received wide publicity all over the world. A part from its popularity as a gandhian movement based on principle of non violence. It is also known for participation of women significantly. In 1973 the movement became in remote town of chamolidistrict of Uttar Pradesh of Allahabad went to this village Mandal to cut the trees villagers courageously opposed the act but when they persisted villagers decided to hug the trees & thus manufacturers people had to return empty handed. The forest in other villages also were saved in similar manner the movement got recognition when women of Reni village under the leadership of Goura Devi participated actively in the movement later it was advocated by ChandiPrasandBhat from Dasholi Gram SwarajMandal as the movement was successful it became a source of inspiration for similar actions in other states of India. Many such movements were started in the parts of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra.
2. Narmada bachoandolan:- The movement has put all its affects to oppose the construction of multi growth or multipurpose project on Narmada river. It begin as a campaign for rehabilitation of over 1lac people from the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh. The action resisting the government affects to relocate people living in submergence area. The position has centred on questioning the development policy & its cost & benefit ratio. The activist of this movement have lobbied in India & aboard. The world bank is the principle financer of this protect & decide to suspend further assistance of the project due to pressure of this movement. The committee was setup to review the impact construction of dam. The report of this committee said this construction is harmful for agriculture land and forested areas. As a result the project was temporarily suspended further the activist approached the supreme court with an appeal to suspend the project completely. The fight is on even today, &inspite of the supreme court issued orders to speed up work of dam construction with monthly reviews of resettlement issues. The movement won the right to livelihood award popularly known as altenate novel price 1991. The movement continued under the leadership of medhapatkar.

Environment legislation (constitutional provisions in India)

Environment problems and issues received attention of the government of India which resulted in the establishment of National Council of environment & co-ordination in 1972 as recommended by an empowered committee a separate department of environment was set in 1980. It was then upgraded into ministry of environment & forest in 1985.

Environment problems

Environment problems in India are classified into 2 categories

1. Problems arising as negative effects of development process.
2. Problems arising from poverty and under nourishment.
3. The constitutional and legal support has played significance then.

Article includes the clause which says the state has endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safe guard the forest and wildlife of the country. It also includes the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forest, lakes, and wildlife and to have compassion for living creature.

The subject of protection of wildlife is incorporated in the 7th schedule in list number 3 of the 17(B)in the constitution. Article 253 gives powers to the parliament to make laws regarding international agreements and articles 21 guarantees fundamental right to life of dignity in the environment to an individual.

Environmental laws:-

1. 1974 The water prevention act & control of pollution act was enacted.
2. 1981 The air prevention act & control of pollution act.
3. 1981 Legislation with regarding to environment pollution was implemented.
4. Wildlife protection act.
5. 1986 Environment Protection Act- comprehensive legislation considered as umbrella act.
6. 1988 The motor vehicle act.
7. 1990 The central pollution control board- for assessment monitoring & control air & water pollution.
8. Hazardous substance act included in environment protection act.
9. The central ganga authority was setup in 1985 for cleaning polluted water of ganga.

Several other acts covers the areas of biosphere wetlands, mangroves (CRZ Act), lakes & biodiversity.

GREEN BUSINESS & GREEN CONSUMPTION

The world is facing several problems which are threatening the life support system of planet. Environmental management plays an important role in promoting concept of green thinking amongst the producers & consumers all over the world. The rise of green thinking has resulted in introduction of law for environmental protection. It is believed that shift incorporate prospective will be beneficial to the environment. Business have realized that green company attract capital investment on account of strategies of waste minimization & pollution control.

Green consumerism has potential to reduce the burden on our environment because the environmental conscious people have change their life style. The consumer organisation have started requesting consumers to think green and also to start incorporating environmental values in quality criteria for all products.

Green businessman manufactures the products which are eco-friendly that do not cause environmental degradation during the extraction, manufacturing, using or disposal. In India the ministry of environment has initiated a scheme of giving eco level or environment friendly tags to products that are eco friendly.

As the pressure from consumers increases manufacturers have to produce goods that do not harm the environment. To name few companies that have join the green business are johnson&Johnson, tata chemicals etc.

Just legislation is not enough to control environmental degradation but it is necessary for the country to introduce the green mechanism. More regulation it is only adopting clean processes technology, methods of waste minimization and pollution control. We can hope for a cleaner environment. Regulatory authority must address themselves to the task of environmental changes rather than formulating rules.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSSEMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT

EIA is a process to evaluate the environmental compatibility of project in terms of its location suitability of technology efficiency in resources utilisation & recycling EIA was introduction in India 1978 under this provision following project are required to be assist.

1. River valley, thermal power plant, mining industries, atomic power, road trail, highway, bridges, ports 7 harbours, airports, new towns, communications project.
2. Those which require the approval of the public investment board/planning commission/ central electricity authority.
3. Public sector undertaking of the centre where the project cost is more than 50crore. In India environmental impact assessment was made statutory. The EIA notification of 1994 was amended in 1997 to provide for public hearing as well as for empowering state government for according environmental clearance in respect of certain thermal power project. Thus EIA it is compulsory to have environmental management plan as part of EIA which prevents population assure sustainable development in India.

The functions of EIA is as follows:-

1. Submission of project proposal by set of ministry of environment & forest
2. Review of state level
3. Site suitability
4. Estimation of hazardous chemicals
5. Certification by pollution control board
6. Provision for mitigation
7. Review of problem solving process

ENVIRONMENT STATEMENT(AUDIT)

The environmental audit is a review of activities affecting the environment to determine the status of a corporation’s compliance with central, state and local environmental law & regulation this exercises carried out every year & a report in the form a document is produce and submitted to govt. agencies, particularly in charge of pollution control & environment issue. The concept of environmental auditing in industrial units in India was formally introduced with the overall objective of minimizing consumption of resources & promoting use of clean technologies in industrial production to minimize generation of water.

The world audit changed to the statement in 1992 of the ministry of environmental & forest. The environmental statement comprehensive it can be limited to a particular activity it is a management tour. For taking inventory of a company’s environmental assets & liabilities it enables corporate managementto take step to avoid being target of legislation it can help to adopt efficiency & cost effective technologies there by benefiting the environment. It help in crisis situation such as accident avoid negative publicity.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ORGANISATION(ISO)

It is widely known as International Organisation for standardization which is composed of representatives from various national standard organisations. It came into existence in 1947 which enlists industrial & commercial standard. Its headquarter is located in Geneva, Switzerland. ISO is a non-govt. organisation has ability to set standards that often became law through national standard which makes its more powerful. At present it has 159 member.

ISO 14000 of 2004\

ISO 14000 is a standard for environmental management system(EMS) to be implemented in any business regardless of size, location or income the aim this standard is to reduce the environmental footprint of a business & to decrease the pollution. Structurally the ISO 14000 is similar to ISO 9000 quality management hence both can be implemented simultaneously in order to get awarded and certified by ISO 14000 the organisation must be externally audited by an auditing body. It includes aspects of environmental management. The first two standards deal with EMS and it gives general EMS guidelines the other standards include labelling, performance evaluation, lifecycle analysis and auditing.

It is a management tool enabling & organisation of any size or type to identify and control environmental impact, to improve its environmental performance continuously & to implement a systematic approach to achieve the environment objective.

ISO 16000

ISO 16000 is focused on indoor pollution monitoring. Indoor air quality refers to quality within and around buildings & structures. Especially it is concerned with health & comfort of people. Internal air quality is affected by micro bial contaminants gases, particulate matter & any kind of mass. Indoor air is becoming increasingly more concerning health hazard using ventilation to dilute contaminants, filtration and source control are the primary methods for improving air quality of the buildings. Determination of this air quality involves collection of this air samples, monitoring human explore & computer modelling of air flow in side buildings. Before monitoring it is necessary to clarify for what purpose, when, where, and over what period of time monitoring is to be performed. ISO 16000 deals with the significance of this factors & provide suggestions& how to develop a sampling strategy it is applicable to recreational areas, recreational rooms, workplaces, offices, stadiums, public buildings, hospitals, libraries, hotels & theatres.

CARBON BANK & CARBON CREDIT

The world countries are concerned with the problems associated with global warming. In today’s world the decision is going on the world carbon foot print, carbon bank, carbon credit & trading.

Carbon dioxide has become a tradable commodity. Develop countries have committed to bring down the levels of carbon from the year 2000. Emissions can be brought down in 2 ways either by making it clean. Through this options are costly a new plan is derived called clean development mechanism. An industry in a develop world which has the target to reduce emissions from its production process will provide the funds to the industry in developing world to introduce clean technology. For each ton of carbon dioxide emission is saved by the company 1 credit is earned with a certificate called certified emission reduction. It can be sold to any country from the developed world at a mutually agreeable price. The develop world do offset trading for reducing carbon emission to earn credit points. This way world wide investments have been made that will generate 1.9 billion CER & therefore reduce 1.9 billiontons of carbon emissions. India & china agreed to the proposal to include no mandatory emission cuts for the developing countries should limit growth of emission. The US has committed to provide 10 billion dollars to fight climate change. All countries principally agreed that actions are needed to reduce carbon emission.Around 138 countries have signed this agreement.