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THE IMPACT OF GEOLOGY ON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN MINING OPERATIONS

Dr. Arasuraja Ganesan[1], Dr. Priya Sethuraman[2], Dr. Sundara Balamurugan[3]

[1]BE., MBA., PhD., Associate Professor, Department of Management Sciences, St. Joseph's Institute of Technology, OMR, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. e-mail: arasuraja.mba@gmail.com, orcid: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6137-1911
[2]M.A., MBA., PhD., Professor and Head, Department of Management Sciences, St. Joseph's Institute of Technology, OMR, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. e-mail: priasethuraman@gmail.com, orcid: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1752-5001
[3]Assistant Professor, Department of Management Sciences, St. Joseph's Institute of Technology, OMR, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. e-mail: sundarabalamurugan@gmail.com, orcid: https://orcid.org/0009-0002-7440-0181

SUMMARY

Both biological populations and the terrain suffer greatly from mining. Mining activities upset plant communities, and the habitats that result from the mining become depleted, creating an extremely difficult environment for the growth of plants. The mining leaves behind nutrient-deficient sandy spoils that are hostile to plants, and methods of reclamation and revegetation aside from natural colonisation are extremely slow. The deforestation in all of the mine belts indicates that the woods are the primary victims of these activities. As a result, the district's natural lush, green scenery has been replaced with mine waste in numerous areas. Despite its positive effects on the economy, the mining industry nevertheless has an adverse effect on the environment. India environment is greatly impacted by mines, both socially and biologically. The use of mining as a means of subsistence and for economic growth carries significant implications. in terms of the environment. Local ecosystems are often destroyed when mines are opened.

Key words: *ground water management, environment, geology.*

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INTRODUCTION

Less carbon-intensive energy sources are demanded in an era where global warming is receiving more attention. Given this, there has been a slight rebirth in the nuclear business. As a result, the price of uranium has risen due to rising demand, and resources that were previously unprofitable to mine have drawn attention [1]. Metals and minerals are destined to fulfil human requirements such as housing and in use, are consumed, and the mining sector plays crucial roles for the provision of the necessary raw materials. Modern civilisation has continuously grown dependent on mining for its survival demands. A steady rate of replacement with new mines is necessary to guarantee supply continuity [2]. The expanding economies of China, India, and other Asian and Latin American nations are driving a sharp increase in the demand for metals and minerals globally. It seems unimaginable to exist in such a globalised environment without minerals [8]. In order for the fate of the current society to be linked to economic, social, and cultural entities because of their fascination with them. Mineral resource

extraction and consumption are interdependent, with the former dictating the latter. This pattern is seen in the steadily rising consumption of these resources in middle-class and upper-class countries [3]. The low-income countries' quick progress also guarantees that their need for natural wealth, which is essential to the development of all nations, will be satiated. Because the corporate sector is a major contributor to the global economy and depends on easily accessible natural resources, accessing mineral resources need not jeopardise the entitlement of future generations to minerals. Rather, this must be balanced against the costs associated with social, economic, and environmental implications [23]. Progress, scientific discovery, and technological innovation will overcome the environmental and social catastrophe that could be linked to their extraction [4], [12]. Additionally, through free trade policies, private cash flows, and sporadic charitable donations [5]. Figure 1 displays the mining process below.

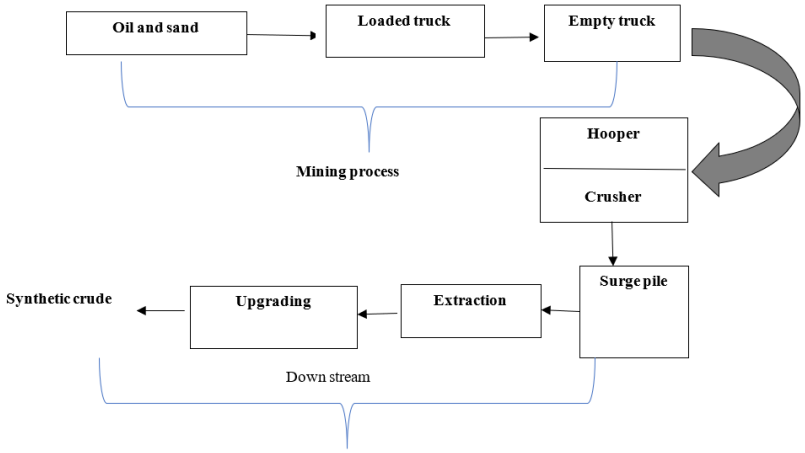

Figure 1. Mining process

Large-scale industries have been able to start and grow thanks to the activities of corporations. This may have been aided by the expanding mining sectors, which negatively affect society and the environment while providing the raw materials required by other businesses [6]. However, this led to environmental ideals and economic growth being incompatible, making it impossible for development and the environment to coexist with each other and with the economy. Welford (1997) emphasises that corporate activities driven by profit, which translate into "business as usual" dominated by liberal productivism and neoclassical economics, have put the globe in danger of environmental and social disasters. Furthermore, he contends that the current civilization's ability to create riches and prosperity is mostly dependent on non-renewable resources, some of which may be obtained at the expense of future generations. Political hazards are a result of the detrimental effects the mining industry has created to its current and future roles and operations. Nevertheless, this suggests that the upcoming mining endeavours will be assessed, correctly or incorrectly, in comparison to the failings of both current and historical enterprises. Thus, in discussions concerning social and environmental responsibility, the mining sector is seen as a crucial issue. It is also observed that no other industry has attracted as much attention as the extractive industry, which is particularly significant in many nations and sectors due to its larger concerns about industry social responsibility and sustainability. [7].

In this instance, section 1 of the article examines the introduction, and section 2 examines the relevant literature. The purpose of the work is explained in Sections 3 and 4, the business analytics are displayed in Section 5, and the project is concluded in Section 6.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to the research on the subject, mining negatively affects societies and their cultural heritage [24]. Large-scale land use for mining has lowered the county's environmental standards, leading to hunger, poverty, and land degradation. Other effects include locals being displaced, marginalised, and oppressed, as well as the health and safety of mineworkers and communities near operations [9]. Mining tasks lead to substance defilement of land and water, biodiversity misfortune, sinkhole development, and soil disintegration. Furthermore, mining activities contaminate the air, commotion, and sight [10].

Mining is a monetary cycle that beginnings with mineral store investigation and revelation, goes through extraction and handling, and finishes with the conclusion and cleanup of double-dealing locales [11]. Different mining procedures are utilized in view of the sort of mineral being taken out. The natural impacts of these procedures vary. Open pit, drill, quarrying, and open cast mining are the four most normal surface mining strategies. They all involve the extraction of mineral material from the surface for use in underground mining, which is available through shafts and passages; borehole mining and submarine mining are likewise involved [25]. In this manner, "the extraction of minerals from the Earth" may be a viable meaning of mining. Mining, from one perspective, makes organizations, networks, and countries well off. Notwithstanding, simultaneously, there has been an ascent in friendly indecencies such inbreeding, prostitution, drug abuse, and betting, which has prompted an overall unsteadiness in families and method for resource [13]. The financial impacts of mining incorporate the creation of gigantic measures of waste and contamination, unsettling influence of neighborhood organizations, networks, and native livelihoods, obliteration of regular natural surroundings, and the potential for the poisonous tradition of corrosive mine seepage. Impacted and shaky environments because of debased water, soil, and natural surroundings misfortune are among the other massive impacts, alongside the termination of plants and creatures. Certain negative consequences for the climate could keep going for many years. Mining causes contamination that affects sea-going life, plants, farmlands, animals, and agribusiness, at last influencing food security. Individuals are at times drawn away from reasonable vocations like cultivating by mining, and this could prompt the debasement of important land assets. Such elective adjustments put individuals' vocations at unreasonable gamble and cause extra ecological corruption [14]. Mined territory is as yet unsuitable for use in horticulture and industry. The encompassing woods, waterways, and streams are seriously affected by mining tasks. Creatures and people can become debilitated and even pass on because of polishing off corrupted unsafe water, soil, or plants. Lakes for gathering overflow water would be useful, however the issue would in any case exist. Extremely durable scarring of land surfaces where waste is discarded is one of the extra natural impacts of mining exercises recorded in the writing. Old, profound mining pits that give a gamble since they can sink either upward or evenly, making harm homesteads, houses, and streets. They can likewise change how surface waste examples are made. The noise from blasting and transportation in the mining sites causes more disruptions to the local population and wildlife. [15].

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ON MINING

The surrounds of a mine have an impact on the environment. Impact levels on the human environment that varies from the geography, climate, and mining location. Environmental harm in proportion to the impacted population, for instance When it comes to the environmental issues brought on by mining, a city with an annual mine production of 50,000 tonnes will receive more complaints than a far-off, abandoned island with an annual output of 5 million tonnes. The temperature and topography of the area have a big influence on the mining environment. The river moves more slowly and removes less silt from the water in the level area. On the other hand, noise and dust air can go a considerable distance at high altitudes. The undulating hills symbolised the importance of geomorphological elements and nation. The equipment placement in the valley can only be seen from a short distance and at a very high altitude. The surrounding hills have produced an excellent barrier, preventing noise and dust from escaping. The gadget is particularly prominent due to its high location. Due to its rapid flow velocity, the river at high altitude deposits a lot of sediment in a comparatively level low-lying area. Furthermore, the rate at which mine contamination diffuses into the surrounding environment will be significantly impacted by wind, temperature, humidity, precipitation, and other meteorological variables. Consequently, the degree of pollution is influenced by the climate. Precipitation has a significant impact on the diffusion of waste liquid, and the atmosphere is primarily responsible for the discharge of waste gas, dust, noise, and air [26].

Environmental geology is the use of information, data, and techniques in geology to identify problems and suitable countermeasures to avoid losses and failures. It opens up the environment to human activity. These methods and harm introduction functions, in the end, enable the nation's legislators and planners for sustainable development decide what should be done and what shouldn't. Water, which is found above and below ground, is essential to human survival and is maintained. It is of utmost importance. If it is hazardous, improper use could lead to contamination, which makes it extremely dangerous. Thus,

be mindful of subterranean aquifers, lakes, seas, fountain rivers, floods, and contaminated roadways. In environmental research, their contamination detection and prevention are crucial. Vibrant This collection also includes things like evaporation and precipitation in the form of rain and snow. The improper impact of rock and dirt on subterranean water and air is equally significant. As a result, one of the first tasks of environmental research is to pay attention to the permeability of lithology units as well as the harmful minerals in them. In this context, a range of domestic and industrial wastes, as well as mineral wastes, could be materials damaged as a result of human activity [16]. The air environment is another crucial component that is contaminated by a variety of activities. Compared to other elements, it will have a far wider potential for damage. Pollution is brought on by industrial activity and the release of toxic substances into the atmosphere. [17].

ENVIRONMENTAL GEOLOGY

The scientific study of the earth's materials, structures, and physical processes is known as geology. The scientific study of the interaction between earth's natural materials and processes and human activity is known as environmental geology. Stated differently, environmental geology's most common topic is how humans affect their surroundings. The core ideas of environmental geology include:

- The processes that give rise to natural structures and features are directly influenced by humans.
- For millennia, the fundamental processes and structures of the earth have not changed.
- In general, human activity has a detrimental effect on natural structures and processes. Natural structures can become contaminated by oils and other harmful synthetic elements due to individual acts.
- More broadly, people are causing enormously detrimental events and trends like global warming.

Importance of Environmental Geology

Environmental geology is important because it influences human behaviour in a variety of ways, including food, transportation, and disaster preparedness. This branch of science investigates the ways in which human behaviour affects the environment, both positively and negatively. Environmental geology study promotes lessening human effect on the planet. This research is crucial because of the steady rise in industrialisation, the use of synthetic materials, and the pervasive adoption of environmentally harmful behaviours and products [18]. Some people may assume from the concept of environmental geology that environmental geologists are exclusively interested in human behaviour and trends shows in figure 2.

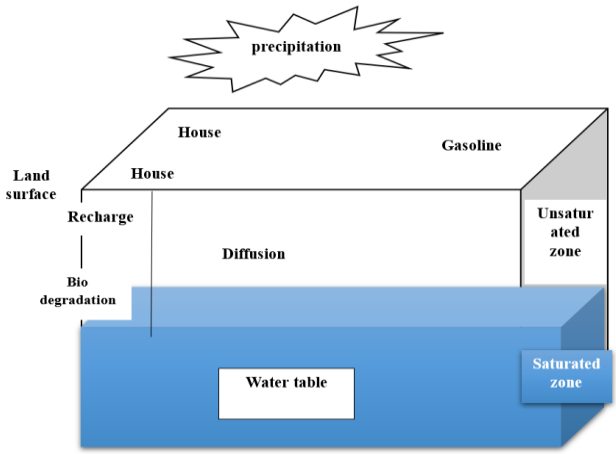

Figure 2. Environmental geology (web)

However, in order to comprehend how human influence results in departures from these patterns, one must have a basic understanding of how nature normally operates. For instance, most geologists are aware of how water erodes natural formations that it comes into touch with. River banks and the rock

walls that border the ocean erode with time due to water. These are natural processes that are typically not changed by people. Human behaviour, however, has the potential to worsen the consequences of these processes. For instance, contaminants in the water containing synthetic waste can exacerbate erosion. Furthermore, human activity has the power to change the makeup of the soil that the water is eroding. Man-made synthetic materials have the potential to introduce harmful substances like metals and oils into natural characteristics. These invasive substances can also stunt and distort trees. Increased topsoil disturbance may arise from industrial agriculture [19]. An environmental geologist is the most typical kind of researcher who works in the field of environmental geology. A master's degree is required, if not a PhD, in this subject. Knowing the conditions of the past might help one comprehend what might lead to future events in the context of environmental geology. The passage of time is the top concern for environmental geologists. Among these priorities are the following:

- Stopping harmful processes and potential environmental degradation. Environmental geologists can persuade bureaucracies and governments to properly dispose of human waste so as to minimise any adverse consequences on the surrounding area. For example, environmental geologists can advise governments to drill wells intended to contain and remove effluent. They can also design strategies or directives for what should be done by people during natural catastrophes like tornadoes or floods.
- Resolving the environment's problems now. For instance, the geologic features that mining operations encroach upon suffer considerable harm. By creating strategies and procedures for certain steps in the mining process, environmental geologists can provide valuable insights into mining practices. Creating a monitoring plan to assess the condition of surrounding soil and groundwater is a typical practice employed by environmental geologists in charge of overseeing mining and other underground activities.
- Reducing the adverse consequences of previous environmental degradation. When environmental contamination occurs due to human activity, environmental geologists are frequently sought after as consultants. Environmental geologists, for instance, might employ scientific techniques to look at the chemical composition of the land after oil spills or other dangers. With the use of these evaluations, they are able to estimate the degree and type of environmental harm as well as the best course of action for future damage reduction.

DISCUSSION ANALYTICS

We have decided to use positivism and interpretivism as our methods for doing this work. The positivist approach to reality discovery begins with theory (phenomena, concepts, rules, etc.). Interpretivism is a style of interpreting reality (the field) that begins with the actors' perceptions (opinions, opinions, text, meaning, etc.). Since our work is predicated on an established legal framework, we interpret these applications in the real world, which is why we choose this particular methodology. Next, we talk about these shortcomings. The firms that oversee the mining industry in India are the target population for this activity. We decided to send a questionnaire to India mining businesses in order to carry out this investigation. We processed the data using the SPSS program in accordance with the processes followed and the distributed questionnaires.

Table 1. Inter-correlations among various areas of Scales (N = 100)

Area	Experience	Automation	Innovation	Individuality	New business model	Agility	Full scale	Total
Government	1.000	.689**	.495**	.295**	.721**	.695**	.608**	.250*
Association		1.000	.375**	.044	.580**	.649**	.633**	.288**
Responsible companies			1.000	.263**	.494**	.491**	.462**	.196
Citizens				1.000	.244*	.288**	.132	.166
Agility					1.000	.730**	.596**	.156
Full scale						1.000	.721**	.158
Total							1.00	.306**

A result that results from both human structure phenomena and nature events shows in table 1. In this standard, the effects of the environment on humans as well as the effects of Man and his structures on the elements of the environment, particularly the weather, are desired from a variety of points of view,

including economic, social, cultural, ecological, artistic, health, and engineering. There is a dedicated section for environmental studies displays in figure 3.

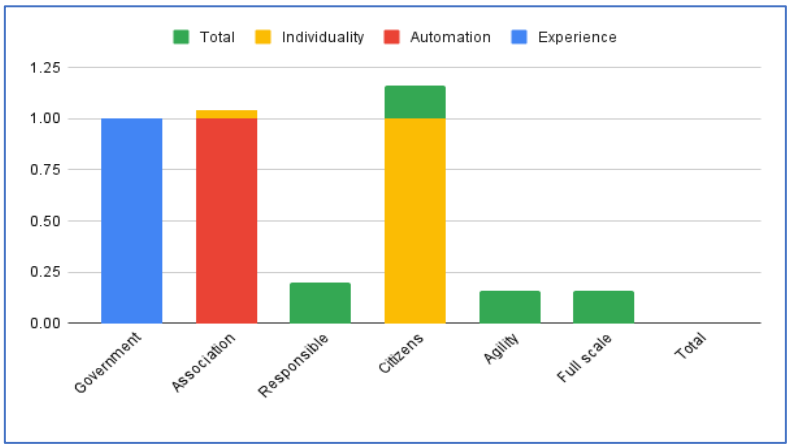

Figure 3. Inter-correlations plot

Listing the attributes of the human environment is essentially an evaluation of it. Using this approach, defining and descriptive signs inappropriate impact or inefficiency of environmental factors as a result of human activity the overview of these research, including an assessment and list of fixes and preventative measures the researchers in a different area of environmental studies called "Environmental engineering" have the unintended consequence of suggesting or putting into practice suitable solutions.

Table 2. Mean and Standard Deviation area-wise and for full scale (N=100)

Area	Experience	Automation	Innovation	Individuality	New business model	Agility	Full scale
Mean	19.49	8.43	11.97	10.07	8.05	35.84	106.09
S.D.	2.949	0.879	1.755	2.085	1.167	4.211	11.217

Exploration of mineral deposits, mine preparation and construction, processing of recovered minerals for their development, and raw material production are the several phases of mining activity, each with related effects. The richest resource locations are frequently where mines are found in table 2. Because mining is a transient industry, its shutdown will have a substantial socioeconomic impact. As a result, we need to consider the closure and rehabilitation of the mining area once it has been used. We should also note that, based on the results, the government bears full responsibility for protecting the environment, therefore we should consider solutions for these issues. Numerous waste products from mining can contaminate the water, land, air, flora, and animals. Due to dust, noise, and vibrations produced mostly during blasting and excavation but also during transportation operations, mining can have a detrimental effect on the environment displays in figure 4.

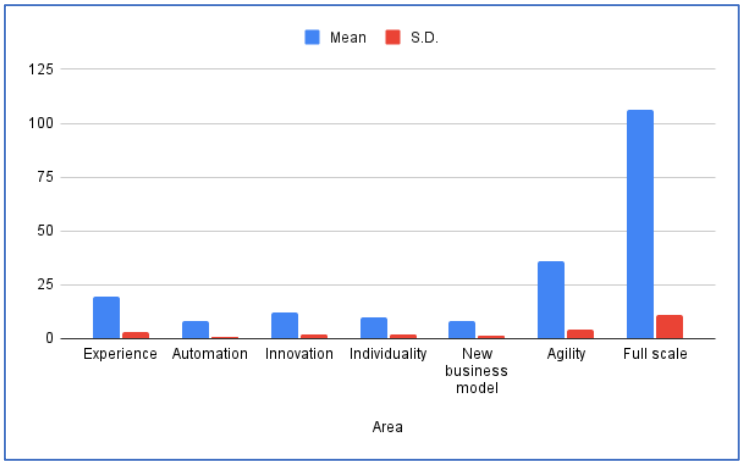

Figure 4. Mean and Standard Deviation plot

Research on waste and its effects on the environment has demonstrated that exposure to radioactivity can also happen in some kinds of operations. Companies operating in the field are responding in a variety of ways. India's economic and social development is significantly influenced by mining, owing to the advantageous geological conditions in the country [20]. Phosphates predominate in the mine, and with three-quarters of its reserves of base metals (such as copper, lead, and zinc), precious metals (such as gold and silver), useful substances (such as barite and gypsum), and other often exposed products, the kingdom is the largest exporter in the world. The projected changes to the environment when a project is completed are identified by an environmental impact analysis. Therefore, it is crucial that each project have an environmental impact study done beforehand in order to reduce the risk to both the environment and public health. Because of this, 75% of respondents view it as a crucial first step in any mining project. [21-22].

CONCLUSION

The projected changes to the environment when a project is completed are identified by an environmental impact analysis. Therefore, it is crucial that each project have an environmental impact study done beforehand in order to reduce the risk to both the environment and public health. For this reason, 75% of respondents view it as a crucial first step in every mining operation. An environmental geologist's work is essential to comprehending and controlling how human activity affects the environment. They are essential in determining and reducing the possible risks connected to geological hazards like earthquakes, landslides, and contaminated groundwater. By doing research and offering suggestions for waste management, land use planning, and resource exploitation, environmental geologists also aid in the development of sustainable practices. Their knowledge is crucial to guaranteeing that our ecosystem is safeguarded for upcoming generations.

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