AN OVERVIEW: IMPACT BY MULTINATIONAL NATIONAL CORPORATIONS RESULTING IN ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Dr. M. Santhoshraju, Assistant Professor, Vignan Institute of Law, Vignan's Foundation for Science, Technology & Research, Vadlamudi, Guntur.

Korrapati Rohini, BBA.LLB (Hons.), Vignan Institute of Law, Vignan University, Vadlamudi

ABSTRACT

This research paper offers a critical legal analysis of the environmental degradation caused by Multinational Corporations (MNCs), with a focus on their operations in developing countries where regulatory frameworks are weak or poorly enforced. The study emphasizes how MNCs contribute to ecological damage through unchecked pollution, deforestation, and unsustainable exploitation of natural resources. Using a doctrinal methodology, it explores the inadequacies of both international and domestic legal regimes in holding MNCs accountable for environmental harm.

The paper delves into India's legislative framework, including the Environment Protection Act, 1986, and the Companies Act, 2013, highlighting how CSR obligations are often symbolic rather than substantive. It also investigates the limited application of the "polluter pays" principle and the role of corporate structures such as limited liability in evading accountability. Case laws such as M.C. Mehta v. Union of India and India Council for Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India are analyzed to show how judicial activism in India has attempted to fill the regulatory vacuum.

Comparative insights are drawn from environmental practices in countries like the USA and Japan, which offer stricter compliance mechanisms. The research further examines the impact of grassroots movements like the Chipko Movement and the Silent Valley Campaign in India, which have historically challenged corporate environmental misconduct. It calls for reforms that align economic development with environmental sustainability, arguing that corporations must transition from profit-centric models to ecologically responsible operations. This study ultimately underscores the urgent need for systemic changes to ensure environmental justice and sustainable development in an increasingly globalized economy.

1. INTRODUCTION

Different types of legal organisations based on their area both within and outside in transnational features have been formed by economic life and its ongoing development in industrialised countries. The establishment of multinational corporations is frequently examined in connection with the evolution of political and economic ties following World War II. However, their creation and appearance date back to the early stages of a nation's growth, when its capital was concentrated and centralised, respectively. One of the earliest instances of capital concentration with the intention of conducting business across national borders was the East India Company, which at the time economically occupied the Indian subcontinent, home to over 250 million people, and paid the greater army to protect its financial interests.

The creation of multinational corporations is thought to be primarily caused by the following factors: scientific and technical development technological advancements in communication and information technology, the laws of market efficiency, unequal levels of economic development and manufacturing power worldwide; concentration and centralisation of capital and growing participation of technical and technological factors.

The fact that multinational firms are a significant and fascinating economic phenomenon has inspired me to explain this scientific viewpoint in my research. We describe multinational companies as an organisation in the first chapter and discuss the challenges they have experienced from the time of its founding to the present. Optimising their operations and arranging the components of the company to maximise profit also required careful consideration of the organisational structure. The word itself refers to a collection of people who create a company, and it offers us the reference point that these entities are made up of two or more people, and that their funding is pooled capital that is then converted into bonds or shares.

Therefore, the global corporation is more than just a business that sells goods. It plays a significant role in discussions and theories of modern human history as the hub for international investment, the owner and creator of the majority of contemporary technology, and the main producer of worldwide trade. In this role, the company takes on a sociopolitical influence that affects every aspect of global society and at all levels.

As a result, there is no need to contest the corporation's significance for sustainable development because, in addition to being a significant producer and distributor, it also owns the technology that may assist in stopping environmental damage. This indicates that there is a wide range of topics related to the multinational organisation nevertheless, instead of focussing on just one, this brief essay will at least try to highlight the different connections and strategies. The multinational corporation has been at the forefront of political and ideological discussions for the past few decades.

Multinational firms have been more significant and influential in recent years due to a variety of factors. Global economic integration, the market economy's pervasive influence, and the deregulation of international trade and financial operations have all had an impact on this development. National trade policies and international relations are now more heavily influenced by multinational firms than ever before. It is evident that these companies are now the primary drivers influencing and advancing the global economy, together with governments and international bodies.

1.1 OBJECTIVES

1. To evaluate international, regional, and domestic legal regimes to hold MNCs accountable for environmental destruction.

2. To examine prominent court cases involving MNCs and environmental responsibility, noting relevant findings and implications for legal regimes.

3. To assess the success of CSR initiatives in holding MNCs accountable for environmental damages.

4. To propose viable legal and policy recommendations that leverage economic development at the expense of the environment.

5. To analyse the role of government, NGOs, and international organizations in their ability to hold MNCs accountable for environmental matters.

2. HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Since the eighteenth century, multinational corporations have existed. In 1913, foreign direct investment (FDI) made up about 9% of global output; by 2000, it had increased dramatically to 12%. Significant national differences have been observed in the industry distribution of foreign direct investment (FDI), with German multinational investment heavily biased towards chemicals and electricals, Swedish multinational investment towards engineering and machinery, and British multinational investment skewed towards branded consumer goods and minerals. Significant country differences have also been found in the location of FDI. While US multinational corporations have historically tended their investment patterns towards Mexico and Canada, Japanese corporations have historically preferred Asia. Historically, most European countries have had strong incentives to invest in their neighbours. International business seems to be significantly impacted by nationality, but at the business enterprise level, ambiguities begin to surface.[1]

Due to widespread migration and mobility in the 18th century, it was challenging to categorise international economic activity using national standards. Many businesses were founded by emigrants, which gave the resulting businesses a hybrid quality. One company that lacked Swedish parent company authority and had its headquarters and decision-making in Russia was the pre-Revolutionary Russian Nobel oil industry. The company's equity was owned in Russia and other Western European countries, with German banks holding the largest foreign stake. Large-scale foreign direct investment (FDI) in the exploitation of natural resources in Latin America and beyond was made possible by the frequent participation of emigrant entrepreneurs in nineteenth-century Europe and the US. It can be difficult to decide which country their ventures belong to.

The question of MNCs political power has long piqued the interest of political scientists. One of the first true multinational corporations in the 17th century, the East India Company rose to prominence in politics and, by the 18th century, had a position of quasi-government in the colonies. Given the emergence of powerful multinational corporations in the contemporary era, their distinct role in the global economy, and their substantial financial resources, more research on the political influence of MNCs is essential.

2.1 MNC'S ON PROTECTING ENVIRONMENT

In worldwide commercial transactions, multinational corporations have long been a necessary

[1] Andreff, W., & Andreff, M. (2017). *Multinational companies from transition economies and their outward foreign direct investment*. Russian Journal of Economics, 3(4), 445–474.

business model. Additionally, their investment and operational methods are highly developed.

Environmental contamination brought on by multinational corporations during foreign investment has long-term, discriminating, and covert characteristics. Multinational corporations construct factories in underdeveloped nations as host nations to manufacture highly polluting goods using foreign investment. This type of production procedure that could lead to contamination is more covert in developing nations than when toxins are exported there. It is challenging for the general public to find and notice. Because of their low level of economic development, developing nations prioritise economic growth.[2] Environmental contamination brought on by multinational corporations during foreign investment has long-term, discriminating, and covert characteristics. Multinational corporations construct factories in underdeveloped nations as host nations to manufacture highly polluting goods using foreign investment.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS AND CORPORATE LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN INDIA

The interrelated body of rules and collective laws that deals with how human activity affects the environment is known as environmental law. These laws, which concentrate on environmental contamination, are also known as environment and natural resource laws. Certain natural resources and their effects on the environment are governed by environmental laws. There are various aspects of environmental legislation that lessen their effects on the environment. water quality, air quality, disposal of waste, cleaning up pollution, safety of chemicals, the significance of environmental legislation People, animals, vital natural resources, and environments are all protected by environmental protection laws. Regulations pertaining to hunting, pollution, and even disaster relief would not exist without these laws. Infractions of environmental laws, which safeguard the land, air, water, and soil, can result in fines, community service, and in severe situations, jail time. The government couldn't prosecute those who violate the environment without these environmental laws.

Protecting the various plants and animals that make up our broader ecosystem, as well as our present and future generations, depends heavily on environmental laws and regulations. to live Governments and citizens cooperate and refrain from endangering the environment and its

[2] Hosseini, M. M., & Zare, A. (2017). *Responsibilities of multinational corporations on environmental issues*. Journal of Politics and Law, 10(5), 78. https://doi.org/10.5539/jpl.v10n5p78.

ecosystems thanks to environmental law. Environmental legal principles, including the precautionary principle: When there is scientific proof that the rate of environmental or human health risk is unpredictable and the stakes are high, it enables decision makers to take preventative action. Following its initial appearance in the 1970s, it was subsequently incorporated into a number of international environmental accords. This idea enables early environmental protection measures to be implemented.[3]

3.1 CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 2013 AND CORPORATE LAWS

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), with a focus on corporate environmental responsibility, has gained prominence according to the Companies Act of 2013. The Act seeks greater disclosure and transparency through its disclosure or explanation obligation. The Act’s Schedule VII lists CSR initiatives with a primary emphasis on communities. However, by highlighting a company’s engagement with stakeholders and incorporating CSR into core activities, draft regulations propose that CSR should go beyond simple philanthropy. This suggests that corporate social responsibility (CSR) has a wider range of applications, including stakeholder involvement, sustainable company practices, and community welfare. The Companies Act's Section 134(3)(m) requires that details about energy conservation initiatives be included in the board’s report.

According to Section 166 of the Companies Act, directors shall act in good faith to further the company's objectives for the benefit of its members, employees, shareholders, the community, and the environment. The Companies Act. Companies that satisfy certain requirements must set up a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) committee to supervise CSR policies and initiatives, as mandated by Section 135 of the Companies Act and the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014. 3 These companies must allocate at least 2% of their average net income over the preceding three fiscal years to CSR activities, with the board's report detailing relevant CSR initiatives.

The Indian Companies Act’s Section 166(2) gives directors a statutory obligation to safeguard the environment, extending their fiduciary duties beyond just operating in the company’s best interests. This change is a reflection of how businesses are becoming more socially and

[3] Aarti Raghunath, *Environmental Legislation in India*, iPleaders (Nov. 26, 2021), https://blog.ipleaders.in/environment-legislation-in-india/.

environmentally responsible. In the Tata Mystery Case, the Supreme Court emphasised this development by highlighting the directors' responsibility to advance the company's goals for the benefit of its members while simultaneously protecting the environment.

Section 166(7) of the Companies Act stipulates that noncompliance with these obligations, which include environmental protection, may result in fines. Furthermore, under section 241 of the Act, shareholders who are worried about directors putting financial gain ahead of environmental preservation may file a complaint with the National Company Law Tribunal, claiming actions that are against the public interest. As evidenced by pertinent cases, the Tribunal has broad jurisdiction, including the ability to suspend the company's board of directors while proceedings are ongoing. When directors' business choices are contested in court, the business judgement rule provides an essential buffer. According to this theory, directors are immune from culpability as long as they behave honestly, with proper diligence, and with the sincere conviction that their actions are in the best interests of the firm.[4]

3.2 CORPORATE LIABILITY AND THE RIGHT TO A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT IN INDIA

A healthy environment is a fundamental right, according to the Indian Constitution, and preserving this right requires holding corporations accountable for environmental damage. Businesses have been held responsible for their environmental impact and for making sure that their operations do not infringe upon people's rights to a healthy environment in recent years. Indian law holds companies accountable for any environmental damage they do and imposes penalties and fines for noncompliance with environmental standards. Even in cases where there was no malicious intent, businesses are held accountable for damages brought about by their operations under this legal system's strict liability doctrine.

Corporate accountability for environmental harm must be in line with the increasingly acknowledged right to a healthy environment. It is essential to keep public and corporate interests in balance and to consider how company operations affect society and the environment. Holding companies responsible for their entire environmental impact is one of the biggest obstacles in this field.

[4] Indian Companies Act, 2013, § 166(2), § 166(7), § 241 (India).

The right to a healthy environment must coexist with corporate culpability for environmental harm, but there are a number of difficulties that must be resolved first. Tighter enforcement of environmental laws, increased sanctions and punishments for environmental infractions, and increased criminal liability for environmental harm are all necessary. Businesses must also take responsibility for their direct and indirect effects on the environment, including greenhouse gas emissions. Given the wide spectrum of social and environmental effects of business operations, a comprehensive approach to corporate accountability for environmental harm is required.

4. CAUSES OF MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES POLLUTIONS WHICH WILL VIOLATE THE PRINCIPLES OF ENVIRONMENT'S

Economic expansion has been seen as the primary driver of global growth since the eras of the industrial and technological revolutions. For organisations attempting to combat environmental degradation, the problem of industrial pollution has taken on significant relevance. Industrial pollution lowers soil quality, discharges undesirable pollutants into the atmosphere, and contaminates various drinking water sources. Industrial accidents have resulted in significant environmental catastrophes that need to be controlled.

An additional consequence of all of them was industrial pollution. In the past, the primary pollution from industries was smoke from tiny manufacturers. However, pollution levels did not rise noticeably since there were only a fixed number of factories and they only operated for a set number of hours each day. However, when these factories were fully operational. Manufacturing facilities and industries, the problem of industrial pollution began to gain increasing attention. Industrial pollution is any type of pollution that may be directly linked to industrial operations.[5]

Many contend that there is no need for pollution prevention. But pollution in the environment affects more than just our immediate surroundings. It can have detrimental, and occasionally fatal, direct effects on our health. Companies and corporations are far too frequently directly to blame for environmental contamination that causes people who are exposed to it to suffer from severe and chronic illnesses. Businesses recklessly harm the environment and endanger

[5] Jing Xie et al., *Environmental Regulations, Corporate Social Responsibility, and Corporate Financial Performance in China*, 10 *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 1020 (2022), https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2405844022028092.

people's lives and health in a variety of ways.

4.1 CAUSES OF POLLUTION BY MNC'S

Many industries were able to enforce the pollution control board's laws due to a lack of effective policies and a weak enforcement effort, which led to widespread pollution that had an impact on many people's lives. Unplanned growth occurred in the majority of industrial townships, where businesses disregarded regulations and standards and contaminated the air and water. The majority of industries continue to create goods that produce a lot of trash using outdated methods. Industrial pollution has wide-ranging consequences that could affect the ecology. Large volumes of water are needed for the development of most industries. The water is exposed to hazardous chemicals, heavy metals, radioactive waste, and even organic sludge during a number of procedures. These are either dumped into the ocean or rivers. Because of this, there is a significant quantity of industrial waste in many of our water sources, which has a negative effect on the ecosystem's health. Farmers then utilise the same water for irrigation, which has an impact on the quality of the food produced. Water contamination has already rendered many groundwater supplies useless for both humans and wildlife. At best, it can be recycled for use in other sectors.[6]

4.2 MOVEMENTS FOUGHT AGAINST THE COMPANIES

4.2.1 CHIPKO MOVEMENT

In the 1970s, the Chipko movement was a peaceful social and ecological campaign led by rural people in India, especially women, with the goal of preserving forests and trees that were about to be cut down by government-sponsored logging. The movement swiftly expanded throughout the Indian Himalayas after starting in 1973 in the Himalayan state of Uttarakhand, which was then a part of Uttar Pradesh. The activist's main strategy of embracing trees to obstruct loggers is reflected in the Hindi word Chipko, which means to embrace or cling to.

The Indian state of Uttar Pradesh saw prosperity after the Sino-Indian border dispute ended in 1963, particularly in the rural Himalayan areas. In order to gain access to the area's abundant forest resources, numerous international logging corporations were drawn to the inner routes

[6] K. N. B. P. Das et al., *The Role of Corporate Social Responsibility in Environmental Protection: A Review*, 10 *Environmental Sustainability* 145 (2022), https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC9566108/.

constructed during the battle. Government policy barred the rural villagers from managing the lands and denied them access to the timber, despite the fact that they relied significantly on the woods for their sustenance both directly for food and fuel and indirectly for services like soil stabilisation and water purification. In many of the surrounding areas, the clear-cut forests caused erosion, decreased agricultural yields, reduced water supplies, and increased flooding as a result of poorly managed commercial logging operations.

In order to support small businesses for rural villages using local resources, environmentalist and Gandhian social activist Chandi Prasad Bhatt established Dasholi Gramme Swarajya Sangh (later renamed Dasholi Gramme Swarajya Mandal [DGSM]) in 1964. DGSM became a force of opposition against the large-scale industry of industrial logging when it was connected to the devastating monsoon floods that killed over 200 people in the area in 1970. In April 1973, the first Chipko protest took place in the upper Alaknanda valley, close to the village of Mandal. The government gave a sporting goods firm a considerably larger site, which infuriated the peasants who had been refused access to a few trees to use for building agricultural implements.[7]

The campaign eventually evolved into the Save Himalaya movement as protests grew more project-oriented and broadened to encompass the region's ecosystem. To raise awareness of the campaign, Bahuguna marched 5,000 kilometres (3,100 miles) across the Himalayas between 1981 and 1983. Throughout the 1980s, a number of protests over the Tehri dam on the Bhagirathi River and other mining operations led to the closure of at least one limestone mine. Similarly, over a million trees were planted in the area as a result of a huge reforestation initiative. When the logging ban in Himachal Pradesh was lifted in 2004, Chipko protests began, but they were unable to have it reinstated.[8]

4.2.2 SILENT VALLEY MOVEMENT

The "Silent Valley" in Kerala is a tropical evergreen forest area. It is incredibly biodiverse and one of the few untouched areas of tropical evergreen forest in India. When a hydroelectric power project was proposed in 1973, locals and environmentalists were incensed. Public pressure compelled the government to designate it as a national reserve forest in 1985. This

[7] Aayushi, *Impact of Environmental Protection Laws on Sustainable Development*, 68 *Aayushi Int'l Interdisciplinary Research J.* 45 (2020), https://www.aiirjournal.com.

[8] Chipko Movement, *Encyclopedia Britannica*, https://www.britannica.com/topic/Chipko-movement (last visited Apr. 24, 2025).

forest is known as the Silent Valley because it is densely forested and has a large area covered by foliage. The only loud sounds in the forest are those of a few birds and insects. The total surface area of this valley is 90 square km. The Kunthipura River flows through the Silent Valley.This descends at a height of 2400 meters and spans roughly 15 kilometres. Mythology claims that after losing their empire and territory, the Pandavas decided to dwell in the Silent Valley.

After working for more than a year, the task force carried out many polls and suggested that the project be put on hold. According to the task force's assessment, the building of the project will seriously damage the green cover. Eventually, it will damage the water, plants, and animals. Large-scale forest disasters will follow from this. Additionally, this research recommended that the government follow the 17 suggestions listed in the report if it is forced to build the dam. The leader of the task force acknowledged in 1979 that the first report was a mistake and pleaded with the government to completely stop the project.

In order to protect the biodiversity of the valley, the silent valley effort was crucial.

In order to protect the biodiversity of the valley, the silent valley effort was crucial.The following explains the impact of the Silent Valley Movement: Kerala Sasthra Sathiya Parishad (KSSP), the largest science organisation in Kerala and an NGO, started the initiative. The KSSP launched a large-scale signature drive to stop the project's construction after the state administration embraced the proposal to ban it. The proposal was then approved by the parliamentary assembly. In 1979, India's then-prime minister ordered the state government to drop the project.[9]

5. JUDICIAL PRECEDENTS

1. M. C. Mehta v. Union of India[10]

Facts of the case:

The privately held fertiliser plant, Shriram Food and Fertilisers Ltd., was situated in the densely populated Kirti Nagar neighbourhood of Delhi, which was home to about 200,000 people. The

[9] Silent Valley Movement, *Testbook*, https://testbook.com/ias-preparation/silent-valley-movement (last visited Apr. 24, 2025).
[10] M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, (1987) 1 SCC 395

factory's chemical operations resulted in the release of dangerous materials that were an annoyance to the general people. On December 4 and 6, 1985, public interest lawyer MC Mehta petitioned the Supreme Court under Articles 21 and 32 to close and relocate the Shriram Caustic Chlorine and Sulphuric Acid Plant.

The Oleum Gas Leak incident, which happened at one of the factory's plants during the ongoing case, seriously injured those who inhaled the gas. One of the solicitors who worked at the Tis Hazari Court was also killed by the spill. Another small-scale oleum gas leak occurred at the same spot two days after the plant collapsed as a result of the leak. As required by Section 133, sub-section (1), the Delhi Magistrate acted right away. Shriram Food and Fertiliser was ordered by the case to cease manufacturing harmful chemicals including phosphate, oleum, super chlorine, chlorine, etc.

Issues:

- Whether such hazardous industries should be allowed to operate in thickly populated areas and if they are allowed, whether any regulating mechanism be evolved?
- Whether compensation would be provided to the victim who suffered harm due to the leakage of oleum gas if so, then how the compensation is to be determined?

Judgement:

The Supreme Court of India established the "Absolute Liability Principle" in the MC Mehta v. Union of India case, which states that the rule of absolute liability will be applied in cases involving industries like Shriram that are involved in activities that are inherently dangerous. This means that any industry that engages in hazardous activities that harms the environment or people through an accident will be held completely liable.

2. **India Council for Enviro-Legal Action v UOI[11]**

Facts of the case:

The Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action, the petitioner, filed this lawsuit in order to prevent and correct the pollution that multiple chemical industrial plants in Bichhri village, Udaipur

[11] Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India, (1996) 5 SCC 281.

District, Rajasthan, were causing. The responders, which included Hindustan Agro Chemicals Limited, worked in heavy industry facilities at Jyoti Chemicals, which produced chemicals like H acid, Oleum (concentrated sulphuric acid), and Single Super Phosphate. The respondents argued that, subject to certain conditions, the Rajasthan Pollution Control Board had granted a "No Objection Certificate" for the manufacturing of sulphuric acid and alumina sulphate.

However, this machine changed the product without the Board's consent. In place of sulphuric acid, it started processing oleum and single super phosphate (SSP). On February 16, 1987, the unit subsequently rejected the consent. Although there were instructions to close the unit, the respondents operated these plants without licenses, seriously contaminating the environment and endangering the health of the public. They did not install any equipment to treat the extremely toxic effluent they released.

Issue:

Whether the factories are liable to be shut down?

Judgment:

The Supreme Court has ordered the closure of Jyoti Chemicals and Hindustan Agro Chemicals Limited's factories in Bichhri, India, due to reports and conclusions that the factories were rogue and disregarded pollution prevention laws, causing hardships for impoverished peasants and damaging their land, water supplies, and ecosystem for personal gain. The court mandated the closure of all such factories.

3. **Sachidanand Pandey v State of West Bengal**[12]

Facts of the case:

The town planning case is the name given to this lawsuit. In this instance, the West Bengal government leases four acres of Calcutta Zoo logical Garden land to the Taj Group so that five-star hotels can be built there. The PIL suit filed by the secretary of the union of zoological park workers and a zoo live member challenge the transfer of this four-acre plot of property to the Taj company. A Supreme Court appeal was filed about the hotel's construction, which had the

[12] Sachidanand Pandey v. State of West Bengal, (1987) 2 SCC 295

unintended consequence of upsetting the zoo's animals and disrupting the ecosystem of the greenery, causing the plants to vanish.

The idea to build a hotel on zoo property was opposed by the secretary. The Committee objected to two things: A multi-story structure next to the zoo will disrupt the natural equilibrium, disturb the animals, and disrupt the migration of birds. The site was already utilised for a number of things, including the production of fodder, animal burial grounds, hospitals, operating rooms, quarantine areas, post-mortem rooms, and nurseries.

The Committee asserts that these necessary services cannot be provided on the main zoo's campus. The Managing Committee's accusations were initially raised by the Minister of Metropolitan Development, who then brought up the same matter in a message to the Chief Minister. Following the claims, the Chief Minister declared that the zoo required these amenities. The Managing Committee then changed its mind and accepted the idea with the guarantee that the zoo would receive matching grants and neighbouring acreage. The court dismissed the writ petition after concluding that the appellant's complaints were unfounded based on all of the arguments put out by the respondent and appellant.

Issues:

1. Whether the respondent is liable for the creation of environmental pollution?
2. Whether the assumption made by the central government is justifiable?

Judgement:

The honourable judges in this case ruled in favour of the respondent and dismissed the appellant's pleas. Furthermore, the court said that it must take Article 48 and Article 51 A of the Indian Constitution into consideration whenever an ecological issue is brought before it. Despite all of this information, the court does not believe that the respondent industry poses a significant threat to the zoo. The West Bengal government acted fully and truthfully when it granted the Begumbari land lease to the Taj Group of Hotels for the construction of a five-star hotel in Calcutta.

6. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The influence of corporate companies in the changing world is will be the key in changing the system it can be used as the innovation as well as breaking of environmental degradation which will hampers the environment which will have the cascading effect in the future companies like Shri ram fertilizers, LG polymers are the glaring example for environmental degradation is at the par point with increase of pollution. Companies need to strive towards ecofriendly policies. Companies have to find out the solution how to get into the Eco-friendly activities with an independent organisation. They are looking for some sort of corporate social responsibility but it pertains to the books themselves they have to implement in the field. To make the best Eco- friendly activities that will lead to more innovation ECO friendly activities in the country. Companies need to bind to the environmental laws which will allow the industries to operate in the future. Eco-friendly activities will boost up the economic development of the company' but they need to be more responsible and accountable for the future development of the countries. Countries with an advent technology can also utilise the resources with the potential development of the countries. ECO friendly activities can help in striving for development. Companies have the failure of the process towards. Economical solutions to achieve the goals but they have to strive towards a better future. But companies are always in the stake to earn profits. Eco friendly companies have provided the profits to gain the future disparities raised in the world.

Companies need to enlighten the employees with the Eco-friendly activities with the employees and they need to opt for ecofriendly activities which will raise more awareness and will also improve in the form of Eco -friendly activities. Corporate social responsibility by complying to the laws with the environmental laws in the future. Companies need to have some sort of social wings that purport the environment. Companies don't have the ability to work for the benefits of the people. Companies need to have conservation from the communities with an Eco-friendly activity which will strive towards a better environment with sustainable development under article 21 of Indian constitution. Companies not only work for the profit motive, they need to abide by the laws. Companies will also have the rights to different parts of the industries which are located in the regions which are prohibited in the world. The world is at stake with an alarming amount of pollution which is the highest in all the world. MNC in order to make the most influential of the countries they are at the utmost influence to involve in different forms of the countries with an advent level promotion that are there in the country. MNCs have also made the mark in the world with innovation but they need to have the most innovative solutions to comply with the laws. But they are making the profits out of those projects. Innovative solution is spreading of the green and sustainable buildings with the

Multinational companies with an industrial Eco system. Industrial Revolution make changes in the fate of the employees but they are not concentrated on the development of the factories but now alarming level of pollution takes place across the cities only solution to the opening of the pandora box MNC needs have the liability to make the situation more complex because of their influence on the capitalistic countries for example USA under the trump regime Elon Musk is playing the role in the government while making in the decisions these capitalistic countries ruling is not for the legislators they are ruled by the corporate industries with utmost influence. If we consider the example of China in particular, a famous billionaire runs from the country because he is making the wrong statements regarding the government. That is the thing that a socialist government has in the thing. Socialistic governments are busy making governments in the future. Socialistic governments will have the good form of the governments when they have diligence with the government and respect towards the government in order to achieve the goals in a sustainable manner. Economic development of the company will not be the criteria but the profits of the company. Sustainable development is the part of the purpose to maintain the development in order to provide the more productive form of development. Governments are in the wrong while dealing with the MNCs because without having the power to influence the public at large.