

Role of Indian Administration in sustainable development

Dr. Lonarkar Pravin Pandurangrao

Dept. of Public Administration
B. Raghuanth College, Parbhani
Email- lonarkarpravin@gmail.com
Mob. No- 9518787205

Abstract

Environmental protection is considered to be the most important issue in the last few decades globally. United Nations has taken the initiative to protect the environment. The UNO has set 17 goals for the sustainable development of the environment. All of these goals are expected to be achieved by all member countries of the United Nations by 2030. Thirteenth goal is related to the protection of the environment. The work done by India in the field of environmental protection while maintaining the pace of development has been remarkable. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Gas Yojana 8 crore 3 lakh 40 thousand gas connections were distributed. Out of 315 water purification schemes under Namami Ganga scheme, 122 schemes have been completed and 154 schemes are nearing completion, And the tree planting program, India's performance in this area is remarkable in terms of environmental protection. In the last few years, not only has carbon emissions from India decreased, but forest cover has also increased with increasing water purification. The purpose of this paper is to review India's efforts in the field of environmental protection.

Objectives of the Study: To study the Role of Indian Administration in Sustainable Development.

Data Collection Technique: Apart from Primary Data Secondary Data has been used for this Paper. It includes Library resources, Internet base data and study reports etc,

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Namami Gange Scheme, Ujjwala Yojana, Afforestation program,

Scope of research: Sustainable development is a very broad concept. Considering the limitations of the research paper, this research has been limited to the three schemes namely 'Namami Ganga', 'Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana' and 'Afforestation'.

Introduction

Development is a continuous process. The development process depends on the use of natural resources. Exploitation of nature while completing the development process has caused a great deal of damage to biodiversity. Natural resources are limited and cannot be easily reproduced. While the developmental needs of the present generation have been met, the developmental needs of future generations must also be considered now because they have the same right to development as the current generation. Therefore, protection, conservation and transfer of the environment is the duty of the current generation. Changes in the development process, such as pollution, global warming, and Climate change are having a devastating effect on nature. This threatens the very existence of biodiversity. Recognizing these serious consequences in a timely manner, the United Nations introduced the concept of sustainable development to the world and determined to achieve sustainable development in 17 different regions by 2030. Both developed and developing nations were given an underlined role in their environmental protection.

United Nations Policy on Climate Change and Sustainable Development Goals

In the month of September 2015, United Nation adopted the 17 sustainable Development Agenda for 2030. The SDGs Building on the Principle of “Leaving no one Behind.” The United Nation Defines sustainable development as “Development that fulfill the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” This new Agenda emphasizes a holistic approach to achieving sustainable development for all. The Paris Agreement is a milestone in achieving sustainable development through environmental protection. At the World Conference held in Paris, France on November 4, 2016, it was decided to reduce global warming by at least two degrees by 2020. The Paris Agreement is a milestone in achieving sustainable development through environmental protection. At the World Conference held in Paris, France on November 4, 2016, it was decided to reduce global warming by at least two degrees by 2020. He called on all member nations to formulate policies and action plans on climate change and sustainable development by reducing carbon emissions. This Agreement are expected to prepare, maintain and coordinate nationally determined contributions. This agreement highlight Climate related targets, action plan and policies

in response to Climate Change. On June 7, 2017, 148 countries signed the Paris Agreement. The agreement also stipulates that developed countries will provide technology and financial assistance to developing as well as backward countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Graph -1
United Nations Sustainable Development Goals



Source: www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/

Sustainable Development Goal and India

India is a very active member of the United Nations. India is also a globally important country as a democracy with the largest population in the world. India's contribution to the overall functioning of the United Nations has always been outstanding. The United Nations views India with the same optimism in terms of environmental protection. Even in the area of environmental protection, India does not appear to have compromised while meeting its development needs. Environmental protection and conservation has been the basis of Indian culture since ancient times. Therefore, India's role in protecting the environment is natural, not artificial. In India's point of view Sustainable Development Goals need to bring together development and environment into a single set of targets.

India's plan of action on sustainable Development Goal

After United Nations Convention on climate change India also to change its environment policy, new goals and new action plan was set up. India has identified eight areas of sustainable development for the protection of the environment. It is known as the 'National Plan for Climate Change.'

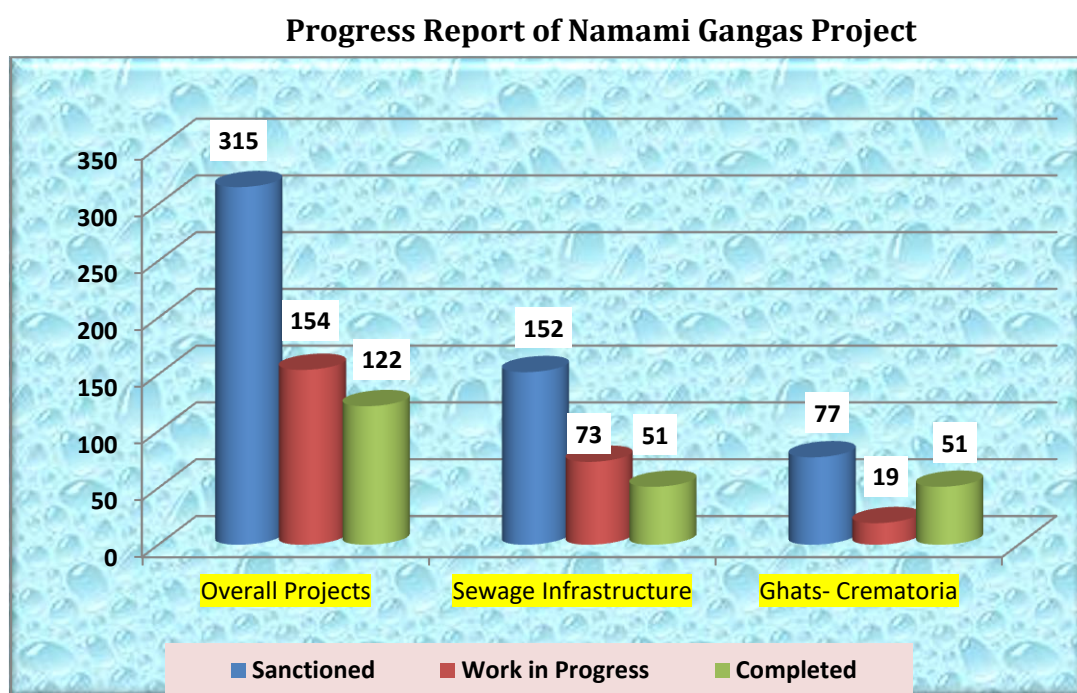
1. **National Mission for Solar Energy** : In this sector government set a goal to provide affordable energy for every household. As well as promote solar energy and solar water heater system, also set a goal of deploying at last 1000 Megawatt of solar thermal power generation in a year.
2. **Enhancing Energy Efficiency**: Reducing power outages and reducing the industry's dependence on conventional power consumption.
3. **To Increase Sustainable Settlement**: To Promote energy efficiency in all sectors. Emphasis on energy conservation Building, Water management, recycling and Power production from all kind of waste.
4. **National Water Mission**: To purify the main water sources of the country and supply water through all river connection projects.
5. **National mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem**: To maintain and Conserve Himalayan Glaciers, Biodiversity and ecology.
6. **Green India Mission**: to increase Afforestation in the country from 23% to 33%, Increasing public participation in Afforestation.
7. **Mission Sustainable Agriculture** : The biggest impact of climate change has been on agriculture. Support agriculture to develop climate resistant crops.
8. **National Mission on strategic Knowledge for climate Change**: To prepare action plan in line with the change in the environment and to set the goal of sustainable development at present.

Steps Taken By Indian Government:

National Mission to clean Ganga (Namami Ganga Programme):

Ganga is one of the largest river in country. The river provides water to about forty percent of India's population in more than ten states. Serving an estimated population of five hundred million people which is more than any other river in the world. Ganga considered as a fifth most polluted river in the world. The river Ganga is important not only for Indians as a source of water but also for its religious, cultural and medical significance. Originating in the Himalayas, this river is also important in terms of biodiversity. Therefore, the cleanliness of the river Ganga has been given the highest importance in the cleanliness of water resources in India. A Number of initiatives have been undertaken to clean the Ganga river included Ganga action Plan, National river Ganga Basin Authority, Clean-up campaign, Ganga Manthan and Namami Ganga Programme etc.

Graph-2



Ref- <http://35.154.100.225:8080/nmcgdashboard/index.html>

The Namami Ganga program is being implemented in India in collaboration with the World Bank. At the same time, work is being done in many areas, not only for water purification, but also for sanitation of ghats, treatment of water discharged into the river, public awareness, etc. Under this, a total of 315 projects were launched at various levels. Out of which 212 projects have been completed and 125 projects are nearing completion.

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana:

After the ratification of United Nations Agreement on Sustainable Development, India began making sincere efforts to reduce its carbon emissions. According to census 2011, 24 crore families are belong to lower income group in India, among them 10 crore live below the poverty line. These families still use firewood, coal and dung cakes to meet their cooking and other needs. This leads to high carbon emissions and adversely affects the health of women and children. With all this in mind, Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched an important project in India known as the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana. This leads to high carbon emissions and adversely affects the health of women and children. With all this in mind, Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched an important project in India known as the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana. Through this scheme, the target was set to supply free LPG gas to ten crore families below the poverty line by 2020. The scheme was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on May 1, 2016. Under this scheme, LPG gas will be supplied to 8 crore 3 lakhs 40 thousand households by 2019. In addition, these beneficiaries are given four cylinders a year free of cost. Considered to be one of the most successful schemes in India, the scheme has not only reduced carbon emissions in the last few years but has also helped in reducing greenhouse gases.

Graph-3

Progress report of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)			
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Targat (in crore)	2.00	2.00	2.00
connections released (in crore)	2.00	1.56	3.62
Fund Reimbursed (Rs in crore)	2,500	2,251	3,200

Ref-<https://pmuy.gov.in/>

Green India mission:

Growing population is India's biggest problem. Forests appear to have been converted into agricultural and residential areas to meet the growing needs of the population. Forests are considered to be at least 33% of the total area of any nation. Considering the population density of India in terms of area, forest cover is very low. India has less than 23% forest cover and therefore maintaining ecological balance is a major challenge for India. The Green India Mission was launched as it was necessary to develop the forests and forest areas by meeting the developmental needs of the population. Waste lands were converted into forests through public participation by involving each of the states to convert 23% of the forest area into 33% forest areas. With the cooperation of citizens, the number of trees has been increased by implementing mass planting programs in urban, semi-urban and rural areas.

Recommendation:

1. Need to Setup a New Administrative Monitoring Agency.
2. Use Public Private Partnership models for implementation the schemes.
3. Effective implementation is necessary.
4. Make awareness among the citizens of the country.
5. Incorporate environment education in school and college syllabi.
6. Make Afforestation a people's movement.

Conclusion:

In countries with large populations like India, achieving developmental needs and balancing the environment is a difficult task. But meeting the developmental needs of the present generation. The task of managing, protecting and transferring the environment for future generations is not as simple as it may seem. But India seems to have struck a balance so far. Incumbent Prime Minister Narendra Modi, during his first term, was honored by the United Nations with the 'Champion of the Earth' award for his efforts to protect the environment. Another example of how much India is aware of environmental protection is that in year 2019, India unveiled the United Nations building by Solar Energy. Since environmental protection and conservation has been the mainstay of Indian culture since ancient times, it has to be said that India's work in the field of sustainable development is natural and not artificial.

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