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**A REVIEW OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICIES,
PROGRAMMES, AND GOVERNMENT IN INDIA**

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Abstract:

India has been a key contributor to the development of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As a result, the SDGs appear to be the country's public-progress objectives.

As a result, India has demonstrated that it is capable of attaining the SDGs even before they are completely implemented. As one of the countries that has opted to participate in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2017, India recognizes the focus on 'eradicating poverty and boosting achievement in an evolving world'.

While country's fight against poverty has switched from economic development, infrastructure development, and industrialization to amiable integration and strengthening of the poor. India is committed to environmental preservation while fighting poverty. The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of India have focused on reducing GDP emissions while also increasing carbon sinks.

The nation's Parliament has held a series of dialogues to improve cooperation and action viewpoints on poverty alleviation, gender equality, and environmental change in order to promote India's commitment to the public development plan and the SDGs. The Prime Minister will serve as the executive of the NITI Aayog, which would provide broad coordination and authority. The majority of sub-national governments have completed the alike planning of the SDGs, with a focus on the offices and projects in their respective states. The Statistics Ministry

and Program Application has compiled a list of proposed public standards based on global SDG standards.

Introduction:

Since independence, the country has put in a lot of effort to promote itself. Poverty is so pervasive and widespread in the country that our organizers and the government have given it special attention. The Governmental movement has focused on the vital need strategy for poverty/S reduction, as well as reforms in horticulture, water systems, and land area. A few formative projects were dispersed across the country in the hopes of establishing a communist model of society.

When one considers and evaluates the accomplishments of the previous 50 years, one discovers that the situation isn't particularly reassuring. Despite the fact that the number of poor has decreased from 55 percent in the 1950s to under 35 percent in 1994, the number of poor has unquestionably increased from 200 million to 312 million due to population growth. The number of landless people has increased, widening the gap between rich and poor people. The general population is substantially more divided than it was at the dawn of freedom. Most certainly, social indicators of improvement will be unable to provide the government with any level of fulfillment.

The government has not examined personal satisfaction in terms of ecological markers. This is rapidly dwindling due to the indiscreet manner in which formative activities are conducted. The government's thinking cycle and its exercises have been hoarded by financial specialists. There is an increased burden on normal assets during this age of liberalization and proclivity to market economy, making the existence of the poor even more difficult. Everyone understands that the modernization model of betterment, which comes at the expense of the environment, will benefit the wealthy first and foremost, rather than the poor.

In the Indian context, 'the stream down' hypothesis will fail. Then, how can progress and value be achieved at that point? This is a true litmus test for the strategists and the government. A greater challenge awaits them in dealing with massive ecological devastation that has already occurred. This necessitates a high level of political will, which is now lacking. At the time of writing, the country is preparing for the upcoming Loksabha elections, which will take place in February 1998. Regardless, none of the ideological camps have expressed genuine concern about environmental degradation.

Water Quality in India:

India currently uses a tenth of the annual precipitation it receives, and will only use a quarter in the not-too-distant future. India's groundwater resources are roughly equal to the country's annual precipitation.

However, as more than 3,00,000 cylinder wells are drilled each year, the water table is dropping in many areas, leaving the defenseless' dug wells stranded. With urbanization, intensified farming, and population pressure, the character of both surface and ground water is deteriorating. A huge amount of the country's streams and lakes are poisoned.

Status of Land & Soil in India:

Because of the growing interest of a rapidly expanding population for food, fuel, water, fiber, lumber, mechanical events, and other essentials, land use design is constantly changing. These human-made activities are to blame for land degradation and soil deterioration. Our attempt to eliminate our need for food grains by concentrating development on waterlogged area that is easily accessible has miraculously resulted in the corruption of a valuable resource and the loss of creation. On 2.5 percent of the earth's surface, India supports 16 percent of the world's population. This country's land-to-man ratio is among the lowest in the world. We have more agricultural land per capita than China, but due to soil disintegration, soil alkalinity and saltiness, water logging, desertification, and land corruption, we lose some valuable land. Every year, it is estimated that 5,334 million cubic meters of soil are lost in India due to soil disintegration, which results in the loss of nutrients, lowering horticultural efficiency, and contamination of water bodies due to the washing away of nitrates and phosphates, as well as a reduction in the capacity of waterways and supplies, resulting in regular floods.

At the public level, submerged logging covers at least 8.5 million hectares, with 2.4 million hectares under soil alkalization and salinization. While mineral production (in rupees) has increased by over 50 fold in the last 30 years, mining chores have wiped out a few million hectares of good harvest and timberland lands, and many towns have been displaced.

Massive dams and urbanization have taken up two or three big hectares of rural area for non-rural purposes. Without demanding afforestation and informal water and land, these patterns are on the rise, as executives practice under Command Areas of major ventures. Similar trends can also be seen in Andhra Pradesh.

According to a World Bank study in India, land depreciation causes a 4.0 percent to 6.3 percent efficiency loss in total agriculture produce each year, amounting to US \$ 1.5-2.4 billion.

Status of Forests in India:

Forests are multi-functional eco-systems that are complex and diverse. They stock huge measures of carbon that would else contribute to the "greenhouse" effect and global warming; they influence water stream on and in the ground and fill in as dampness repositories; they prevent soil erosion; and provide environment for a diverse scope of living life forms in inclusion of providing much-needed oxygen for us during the day.

Forests also help to reduce floods, droughts, water logging, salinization, and alkalisation, and so boost the land's production.

Status of Wastes in India:

Squander is a major concern in India. Hazardous Industrial and Biomedical squanders are domestic squanders. We produce 26,666 MT of homegrown, 8,000 MT of industrial and 20 MT of biomedical each day in A.P.

Local government entities do not effectively collect or organise homegrown squanders, which is the easiest to deal with. In Hyderabad, just about one-sixth of domestic sewage is treated. It is impossible to dispose of hazardous trash and biomedical waste in a rational manner in today's world. Although laws are available, there is a lack of consistency among businesses and medical

care organizations. The majority of these squanders is currently unloaded in low-lying areas near businesses or mingled with locally produced waste. The situation is comparable across the country, including in A.P.

This irresponsible approach is contaminating soil and ground water and posing a serious health danger to individuals.

Natural Disasters:

After Bangladesh, India is possibly the world's most flood-prone country. Between 1960 and 1980, India represented for one-fifth of all worldwide deaths because of flood. Flood damage increased nearly tenfold from an usual 50 crores annually in the 1950s to an unimaginable Rs. 2,307 crore annually in the 1980s. The flood-influenced region increased from 6.4 million hectares per year in the 1950s to 9 million hectares per year in the 1980s. The government of India's flood relief spending grew considerably from Rs. 230 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 567 crores in 1985-86. Between 1953 and 1984, the flood-prone zone of A.P. extended from 1.39 Mha to 5.98 Mha on many occasions. Each year, the use of flood insurance and mitigation grows. The frequency of such catastrophes is also on the rise right now.

Educated land use and settlement practices, as well as afforestation and soil preservation, are more climate-friendly methods for reducing flood effects. Another important issue in India is the dry season, which is affecting a growing area of the country. In A.P. likewise space of Rayalseema, some portion of Telangana has been dealing with issues of dry season. Dry spell alleviation consistently cost a fortune to Government.

Sustainable Development:

Individual advancement is linked to individual success. Increasing living standards and enhancing education, health, and chance uniformity are all important aspects of a monetary turn of events. A more comprehensive reform goal is to ensure political and social liberties. Monetary development is a crucial mechanism for enabling improvement, but it is a deeply flawed middleman for advancement in and of itself. Progress that is sustainable is referred to as reasonable improvement. One particular worry is that those who enjoy today's financial advancement products may irritate people in the future by unfairly corrupting the world's assets and contaminating the world's current situation.

The World Commission on Environment and Development's broad guideline of reasonable progress - that present generations should "handle their difficulties without jeopardizing the capacity of future generations to address their own concerns" - has gained widespread acceptance.

Environmental Impact Assessment:

Previously, issues raised by water assets initiatives drew organizers' and the general public's attention to the environmental consequences of such tasks. The concerns associated with well-being, fisheries, and settlements were recognized as early as 1950. The recognition of the whole organization of natural affects was centered inside the setting of canal bowl arranging in the late 1960s. During the 1970s, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) approaches were presented. During the preceding two decades, our knowledge base and understanding of ecological repercussions have steadily grown.

As a result, ecological appraisal technique and methods have become increasingly detailed in recent years. Currently, there are many different interpretations of what Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is and how it should be carried out. Such a wide range of assumptions could be muddled by the way the EIA concept is still evolving, and will most likely continue to do so in the future. In most cases, EIA is thought to include:

- forecast of the progressions in ecological quality that could result as immediate and indirect outcomes of that improvement activity;
- an implementable arrangement for the supervision and monitoring of natural quality before and after the task's development

Objectives of the study:

- To analyze the government's present water system and Command Area Development strategies, as well as their impact from agro-monetary and socio-financial perspectives;
- To consider hierarchical construction to complete such approaches/programs;
- To include the regions affected by natural debridement in predefined areas, such as water contamination, water logging, and salinization, among other things, inside the order space of a major water system project.
- To eliminate environmentally friendly costs and corruption, as well as a lack of farming creation, human and cow welfare, and the loss of valuable land in the order region of a big water system project.
- To promote possibilities for arrangements and potential procedures, as well as to make recommendations for how to accomplish them.

Methodology:

The analysis is based on optional information such as distribution reports, progress audits, assessment reports, and other key relevant archives. Essential data collection was adopted in reference to only a few selected components, particularly those linked to public awareness and the support or impact of government climate program.

Since the goal of this research is to lay down a foundation for strategy translation, the following principles are suggested to guide you through this crucial step of understanding:

- a) To generate logical clarifications of the conditions and logical outcome relations that are likely to be identified during an examination;
- b) To decipher the connections in the language of the essential interaction;
- c) to coordinate the comprehension and decisions based on a decent and broad idea of all relevant variables impacting the hypotheses.

Conclusion:

In light of coordination with other related arranging and examination of current ecological difficulties, the current Environmental Planning has proposed the arranging vision and targets, just as a starter conspire for natural useful areas and ecological useful locale the board.

The current Environmental Planning has proposed the arranging vision and goals, just as a fundamental plan for ecological useful areas and natural utilitarian locale the executives, in view of coordination with other related arranging and investigation of current ecological difficulties.

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