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Inclusive Economic Growth through Sustainable Utilization of Available Natural Resources: Issues and Challenges

Dr. Ashutosh

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, National PG College, Bhogaon, Uttar Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

India becomes the fastest growing large economy in the world under the NDA Government. It has been a historic year for the Indian Economy. From a period of low growth, high inflation and shrinking production, the NDA Government has not only strengthened our macro-economic fundamentals, but has also propelled the economy to a higher growth trajectory. India's GDP Growth rocketed to 7.4 percent, which is the fastest among all the large economies of the world. Assessment regarding the definition of the urban areas and process of the urbanization has a historic background, at first focus of these debates will on the social process and major events which to lead establish city or urban areas. This process of appraisal has noted few scholarly questions about urban formation and studies regarding the mass migration settlement were started and explored various aspects of the urbanization. Increasing utilization of recourse and facing environment challenges in the urban areas lead to emergences of perspective of environmentalism in urbanization. It is challenging to environmental study the urban areas and draws a map which correlates to rapid urbanization and settlement pattern with the land usage share and new transformation in the technologies. Most of polices suggested by the environmental scholars are against the process of rapid urbanization and social developments, which lead to look in the definitions and understanding of urbanism through the integrated ecological format. Urbanization has been connected to various significant procedures that help advance sustainability by reducing energy consumption and reducing rates of fertility etc. the understanding of what is city can be identified through idea of "urban" inceptions propelled by the recent progress. The present paper highlighted to understand Inclusive Economic Growth through Sustainable utilization of Available Natural Resources: Issues and Challenges.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Debates regarding the definition of the urban areas and process of the urbanization has a historic background, at first focus of these debates will on the social process and major events which to lead establish city or urban areas. This process of debating has noted few scholarly questions about urban formation and studies regarding the mass migration settlement were started and explored various aspects of the urbanization. Increasing utilization of recourse and facing environment challenges in the urban areas lead to emergences of perspective of environmentalism in urbanization. It is challenging to environmental study the urban areas and draws a map which correlates to rapid urbanization and settlement pattern with the land usage share and new transformation in the technologies. Most of the polices suggested by the environmental scholars are against the process of rapid urbanization and social developments, which lead to look in the definitions and understanding of urbanism through the integrated ecological format. Urbanization has been connected to various significant procedures that help advance sustainability by reducing energy consumption and reducing rates of fertility etc. the understanding of what is city can be identified through idea of "urban" inceptions propelled by the recent progress.

India becomes the fastest growing large economy in the world under the NDA Government. It has been a historic year for the Indian Economy. From a period of low growth, high inflation and shrinking production, the NDA Government has not only strengthened our macro-economic fundamentals, but has also propelled the economy to a higher growth trajectory. India's GDP Growth rocketed to 7.4 percent, which is the fastest among all the large economies of the world. Various rating agencies and think tanks have predicted that India's growth would accelerate sharply in the next few years under the NDA Government. Banking on the strong fundamentals & reforms being undertaken by the NDA Government, Mody's upgraded India's rating from 'stable' to 'positive' recently. With the Government's thrust on manufacturing, Index of Industrial Production grew at 2.1 percent this year after the negative growth last year. Inflation (WPI) has seen a steady decline, from 5.55 percent in April 2014 to -2.65 percent in April 2015. FDI Inflows are increasing at a historic pace. The FDI Equity Inflows shot up by 40 percent to reach Rs 1,75,886 crore from Rs 1,25,960 last year. The Fiscal Deficit is in a state of steady decline. India's current account deficit reduced from 4.7 percent of GDP last year to 1.7 percent of GDP this year. India's Foreign Exchange Reserves have increased significantly, from $ 311.8 Billion to $ 352.1 Billion. This will provide insulation to India in the event of any global shocks.

2. Justice and Urban Environment

Justice is a central (important) yet frequently overlooked the guidelines of sustainability However; sustainability for some to the detriment of others subverts the standards and practice of sustainability as a power for positive change. Young (1990) in "Justice and the politics of difference," views that "Fairness in the application of environmental law and removing barriers for citizen participation, especially for the most marginalized, in environmental decision-making are two examples of process justice. The struggle of marginalized groups for recognition in environmental decision-making has also been a subject of interest to environmental justice scholars and activist groups". The confirmative goals are informant of metrics type that command in every sector. To ensure justice to the environment the effort is put into knowing the environmental concerns affect the everyday life of minority population. Emphasizing on the environmental justice research: while decision making is affecting in the area of analytical method. This is applicable in the case of built in environment. In case of vulnerability science, analyzing vulnerability or prone, sensitivity and adaptive aptitude of people (and to a certain degree the bio-physical environment) to impending dangers is a critical activity. Sustainability research larger in scope than environmental justice and exposure but often thrust on metrics that defines about long-standing feasibility of earth's natural resource and ecosystem services and interconnected implications for human development.

3. World Bank (1992) views regarding environment and growth:

- Environmental quality is itself part of the improvement in human welfare which is supposed to result from development.
- Environmental damage can undermine future productivity growth - a critical factor in economic development.

On the off chance that there are principal contrasts in the interest for ecological quality among developing and developed nations, an equal contention proposes that comparative contrasts should exist on the production side in the limit of natural assets to absorb toxins. To start with, the less propelled condition of industrialization in many creating nations has brought about surrounding levels of ecological quality well over those in cutting edge nations. In this manner generous extra contamination can be consumed before the equivalent surrounding levels of air or water quality are reached-considerably after significant contamination control endeavors in the propelled nations have prompted significant upgrades there. This may not be valid for blocked urban territories like Sao Paulo, Lima, Lagos, Cairo, Bombay, or Seoul, yet outside these zones a decent arrangement of ecological "slack" may even now exist. Second, climatic and different variables may increment "assimilative limit" - the capacity of the earth to scrub it in some developing nations past what exists in the advanced nations. Particularly if contamination is estimated by "emissions" (human assimilation) instead of discharges or encompassing levels, the presence of enormous meagerly populated zones in poor nations may offer ascent to a prominent capacity to sustain pollutants.. Fundamentally, lesser environmental preferences on claiming sides, conjoint with greater or never used assimilative faulty in those developing nations initiate certain economic benefits upon them. Initially pollution control expenses to the extent where no government subsidies often passed ahead to product prices or retrograded to returns on constructive factors, thereby producing pollution acute productions with characterizes of less benefitable and lower attraction in the charm of marketplace. In having minimal pollution regulating costs to pass ahead, sub-pliers of internationally traded/marketed products in those countries with

developing nature is expected to achieve rivalries avail upon the already established industrial country competitors in specific products arenas. Novel pollution investment projects in the progressive countries that are either stooped or delayed citing environmental issues suggest in the new scenario to be newly re-established in developing nations..

In spite of the fact that contention and debate among systems in an examination field are inalienable in the logical field, two changes related to globalization improve the degree of contention. To begin with, there is an expanding accentuation on crucial financing focused on innovation move and mechanical advancement, particularly when equipped to national modern needs and territorial modern groups. Thus the choice of research motivation turns into a strategic issue to be tended to from the worth viewpoint of the seriousness of mechanical (and military) development. Second, there is a countervailing pattern of epistemic modernization, which includes opening up the substance of logical research fields to more noteworthy open support and impact. Sometimes clashes inside a logical field between two research systems are corresponding to general cultural clashes, where two verbalizations of an open advantage (one characterized by military-modern associations and one characterized by common society associations) are in a struggle. Be that as it may, in light of the fact that there is in every case some level of self-sufficiency in the logical field, the relations of collaboration and strife among systems in science don't generally delineate onto more extensive social divisions. Indeed, even where the arrangements with more extensive social divisions are not promptly noticeable, financing needs a shape to organize predominance. Since the needs of subsidizing sources reflect, anyway defectively, the connection of the arranged needs of researchers and those of monetary and political elites, there will in general be an arrangement between the prevailing systems of an exploration field and the interests of the elites. Specialists who are creating transferable and licensable innovation will in general win gigantic helpings of financing served on rich platters, while the individuals who wish to investigate the wellbeing and ecological impacts of such advances may wind up being sent to the kitchen to ask for the pieces of the table of the subsidizing framework. Since prevailing systems will in general control access to the methods for a disciplinary generation they can bear to overlook the non-predominant systems and let them die from neglect of obliviousness. No paranoid idea is expected to clarify the arrangements that happen; one need just to comprehend that the fields of science are not self-ruling with respect to the self-assurance of the wide needs of research motivation. Somewhat they never were: from the seventeenth through the twentieth-century researchers have consistently battled to keep up a level of independence from extra-logical intercession. Consideration regarding the particular institutional changes that have happened in the time of globalization makes it conceivable to see how the logical field is progressively a site where general cultural clashes play themselves out

4. Urban Areas and Environment:

Urban areas everywhere throughout the world are scanning for approaches to turn out to be stronger to environmental change impacts: ways that will empower them to flourish socially, monetarily, and ecologically later on. Be that as it may, flexibility in the manufactured condition stays a questionable idea; it isn't tied in with reacting to environmental change. It can exemplify prerequisites, for example,

- An emphasis on distributed localized energy, water and food production.
- Decreases in resource consumption at household, neighborhood and city levels.
- Energy efficiency through improvements in urban infrastructure, buildings, transport, food and water systems.

The ambiguity of flexibility can likewise be ascribed to the way that urban communities may confront various difficulties, driving them to create diverse explicit arranging arrangements so as to turn out to be stronger later on. Sustainable resilient cities are to be achieve for the better life, but resilient cities requires lots of efforts in planning and building, government policies must be more innovative in solving the environment problems and allotting the space for development in urban areas and regulation must be ensured to reduce misuse of provided space for development, global co-operation has a major role in developing the sustainable resilient cities and also the national government should actively encourage the citizens and community organizations to involve in achieving the sustainable cities. Policy makers should consider the behaviour of the individual stakeholder as well as the private firms so the government can provide them with the more opportunities for sustainable cities. “Our built environment has a pivotal role to play in delivering resilience, from the individual building to the master plan and city scales. There are opportunities with existing buildings to retain heritage and a sense of place, whilst enhancing resilience for existing and future generations. There is great potential to learn from different approaches taken in cities globally and to communicate experiences in the developed and developing world, where resilience issues are often shared. Resilience, we have learned, is complex and messy. We need to

be cognizant of whose resilience agenda is prevailing. We should embrace the positive aspects of resilience and be aware that we can make change for the better. Adaptive reuse, or change of use adaptation, is part of a transitional change to a new state of equilibrium within resilience and we need to acknowledge this". When we propose change of use, we must be cognizant that some retention of flexibility is useful to cope with the unexpected and to factor this into our decision-making to some extent. Finally, there are the different scales and timescales in which resilience can be delivered. With individual buildings, some degree of resilience and sustainability can be delivered in the short term, but at the precinct or master plan and city scales, the change may take many years. Urban public spaces can support crucial social infrastructure in which democratic deliberation can flourish. Some cities are adapting urban spaces to support social, cultural and political sharing: Seoul's 2012 'Sharing City' project aims to connect people to one another and encourage sharing services, to recover a sense of trust and community, to reduce waste and over consumption, and activate the local economy. All these developments, they argue, build resilience and enhance sustainability. On large developments, construction occurs over long periods, with projects having increased vulnerability to any local and/or global economic changes. The benefit of redeveloping existing buildings first is the creation of a community hub and identity, but in other circumstances new build can create necessary cash flows for the following phases of the development. Decision-making around adaptation and demolition on larger sites is more complex; there are often more influencing factors. When making these decisions, which can have significant impacts on an urban area, it is vital that all stakeholder perspectives are recognized and that the balance between influencing factors is considered appropriately.

5. Methodology

The whole emphasis of research is based on a descriptive method. The study has been carried out with the help of both historical and analytical source the present work based only secondary data which include NNS data, NITI Aayog, survey reports, articles, books, journals, news report and web source its special focus on survey report in government data.

6. Discussion

Sustainable Environment:

The objective is to maintain a clean, green and healthy environment with peoples' participation to support higher and inclusive economic growth through sustainable utilization of available natural resources.

6.1. Air pollution:

A. Bringing down PM2.5 levels in Indian cities to less than 50.
B. Creating 175 GW of renewable energy generation capacity.
C. Eliminating crop residue burning.
D. Ensuring the coverage of all households with LPG for cooking.
E. Solid waste management
F. Implementing effectively the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

6.2. Water pollution

1. Encouraging industries to utilize recycled/ treated water to the extent possible and ensuring zero discharge of untreated effluents from industrial units.
2. Ensuring Aviral and Nirmal Dhara in the Ganga, Yamuna, and other rivers.

Forestry

A. Increasing the forest cover to 33.3 per cent of the geographical area, as envisaged in the National Forest Policy, 1988.Improving the quality of existing forests.
B. Encouraging Farm Forestry.

6.3. Current Situation:

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 302 polluted river stretches on 275 rivers.

The government is aware of this challenge and has launched National Mission for Clean Ganga to address this concern. The total polluted reverie length is 12,363 km. Moreover, Indian cities face a high risk of air pollution. The rise in air pollution can be attributed to rapid industrialization, high urbanization, increased use of vehicles, uncontrolled burning of crop residue and emissions from coal power plants and brick kilns, etc. Forests are critical to achieving sustainable environmental management. In March 2018, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change released the Draft National Forest Policy, 2018. The 1894 and 1952 versions of the forest policy largely focused on the production and revenue generation aspects. The National Forest Policy of 1988, for the first time, focused on environmental sustainability.

The new 'National Forest Policy' seeks to increase the sustainability of forest management in India. At present, forest and tree cover occupies about one-fourth of the total geographical area in our country. The new forest policy aims to increase this share to 33.3 per cent. Moreover, out of the total land area under forest cover, about 40 per cent has only 10 to 40 per cent canopy density. Solid waste generation and its treatment is a pressing concern as well. In

2016, the government had estimated an annual waste generation of 62 million tonnes in the country, including 5.6 million tonnes of plastic waste, 0.17 million tonnes of bio-medical waste, 7.90 million tonnes of hazardous waste and 1.5 million tonnes of e-waste. Of this, between 22 and 28 per cent was processed and treated.

6.4. Constraints:

A major contributor to air pollution is the practice of burning crop residue, particularly in North India. Convincing farmers to discontinue the practice by providing alternative methods of disposal through economically productive use of crop residues is a key challenge.

Lack of awareness of the ill effects of pollution impedes efforts to control pollution. This makes it difficult to bring about the behavioural change that is critical to fighting pollution.

'Polluters should pay for the pollution' principle is not effectively implemented.

Agro-forestry is hampered by regulatory restrictions. Besides, biodiversity conservation and maintenance of healthy habitats for wild life have to be aligned with sustainability goals.

Way Forward:

6.5. Crop residue burning:

1. To eliminate the practice of burning biomass (crop residue), the Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare should introduce suitable modifications in their guidelines of schemes for farm mechanization to provide support to farmers to purchase equipment to collect, transport and sell biomass to processing sites for economic benefits.
2. The Task Force on Biomass Management, constituted by NITI Aayog under the 'Cleaner Air, Better Life' initiative, has made the following key recommendations in its report titled "Action Plan for Biomass Management" that need to be implemented by the central and state governments expeditiously:
3. Extend financial support to farmers in the short-term for in-situ treatment of paddy-straw/non-burning of crop residue.
4. Create a "Clean Air Impact Fund" to provide viability gap funding (VGF) for projects with long gestation periods and low returns on investment such as bio-power or bio-ethanol projects.
5. Upscale technologies for crop harvesting and utilization of farm residue
6. Support service-based shared infrastructure.
7. Provide process-based incentives for entrepreneurs.
8. Allow accelerated depreciation for farm implements.
9. Reward and monitoring at the local level
10. Institute a reward scheme for village panchayats with zero burning.
11. Put in place a mechanism to monitor farm fires.
12. Provide regulatory support for business models for crop residue utilization
13. Re-assess the fuel quality criteria for briquettes/pellets made out of crop residue.
14. Issue directives to power plants to procure paddy-straw briquette/pellet.
15. Remove the size limitation for bio-power captive generation.
16. Create awareness amongst farmers for better soil management practices
17. Plan awareness campaigns for farmers.
18. Recognize farmers following non-burning practices.
19. Design information tools for in-situ mulching and on-farm management.

Solid waste management and air, water and soil pollution

Effective implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, which has significantly expanded the scope of efficient solid waste management in the country, will help achieve environmental sustainability by 2022-23.

It is necessary to ensure the remediation of contaminated sites, safe disposal of hazardous substances, protection and restoration of ecosystems through stringent enforcement of relevant Acts, implementation of specific schemes, generation of awareness, stakeholders' participation and application of best practices. Action plans for remediation of contaminated sites should be prepared and implemented.

The air pollution issue will require continued efforts on the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana. The scheme has already met with resounding success and it is recommended that continued efforts be made to prevent any slippage back to cooking using solid bio mass. Initially, the scheme aimed to distribute 50 million LPG connections to BPL households by 2019; however, the target has been increased to 80 million

households. As of 19 March 2018, about 35 million connections had been released.

A task force should be set up to study and implement measures to control pollution from brick kilns. The focus of this task force should be on the technological upgradation of kilns to control pollution.

Emission and effluent standards for industries need to be revised and effectively implemented.

Sewage treatment plants of adequate capacity should be installed at suitable locations to make rivers pollution free.

Wastewater discharge from industrial units into rivers and other water bodies should be reduced to zero.

The use of bio-digester toilets, a technology licensed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), may be expeditiously considered for nationwide implementation. It can be a complete game changer as, if successful; it can do away with the need to have sewers and sewage treatment plants.

Revised waste management rules including Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, E-Waste (Management) Rules, Hazardous and other Wastes (Management and Trans-boundary Movement) Rules and Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules should be effectively implemented.

Introduce an eco-labelling scheme to promote the sale of products made out of waste.

Introduce stringent civil penalties to strengthen enforcement of environment-related Acts.

7. Forest Management

A forestation should be promoted aggressively through joint forest management (peoples' participation) and the involvement of the private sector. Highly denuded forests and wastelands in the country could be leased out to the private sector for specified periods for a forestation. Participation of people, particularly those dependent on forests for their livelihood, may also be encouraged along with the private sector.

Public land available along railway tracks, highways, canals, etc., should be used for greening India. Further, re-stocking of degraded forests needs to be accorded priority.

We should tap the huge scope that exists in agroforestry. States and UTs may consider exemption of trees grown on private farmland from permit/transit pass. Revenue record and geo tagging should be used to verify the origin of wood and wood-based products to identify species extracted from farm forestry.

The new National Forest Policy, after incorporating the comments of states, concerned central ministries/departments and other stakeholders, should be expeditiously implemented.

The boundaries of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, which cover more than 5 per cent of the country's geographical area, need to be protected and habitats for wildlife kept healthy.

Undertake measures to convert vacant spaces in urban areas into urban green areas. This will help increase the overall tree cover in the country, which is presently 2.85 per cent of the geographical area, as per the India State of Forest Report 2017.

8. Climate change:

By 2030, 40 per cent of cumulative power generation capacity installed should be non- fossil fuel based. The strategies to achieve this are given in the chapter on Energy Supply and Demand. Access to low cost finance especially through the Green Climate Fund should be encouraged. Review all eight national missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change in the light of new scientific information and technological advances. New national missions on wind energy, waste-to-energy and coastal areas should be developed. The National Water Mission should be re-designed for efficient water resource management. Similarly, the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture should be redesigned to increase agricultural productivity and contribute, Projects under state action plans on climate change that have been endorsed by the National Steering Committee (NSC) on Climate Change need to be implemented. Use the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change and other global funds for strengthening resilience against climate change in sectors like agriculture, forestry, infrastructure and others. Scientific and analytical capacity for climate change related assessments should be strengthened.

9. Conclusion:

Environmentalism in urbanization has emerged due to increasing use of resources in the urban are landscape. It cannot view as development and urbanization. Urbanization plays a crucial role in the sustainability approaches and finding new ways reduce the energy consumption etc. solution to the ecological and environmental problems found in the centers of human concentration which urban areas.

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