

A NEED OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: ECONOMICAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTING IN INDIA

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INTRODUCTION

The issue of relating to the role of government in development Management has arisen through the introduction of environment into development theory and policy. The integration of the environment into development economics has now given birth to a new approach known as "Sustainable Development". In a way sustainable development is regarded as an important revolution in development objectives and policies. Environmental protection and resource management for sustainable growth requires government regulation which may conflict with the market freedom and deregulation trend in modern development economics. It should also be noted that most environmental economists believe in competitive markets and in favour of economic incentives instead of regulation and control for achieving environmental and resource conservation goals. Hence, policy conflicts may occur between exponents of free trade and advocates of sustainable development.

In a way sustainable development expands the role of government in regulation and in directly controlling the use of natural resources will increase to a great extent. However, the objectives of Control different from those in the past. For instance government inter venting is nor designed to promote economic growth, but rather to prevent economic activity from polluting the "Environment" or depleting or degrading the natural resource base. Moreover, sustainable development has far-reaching social equity goals on both a national and global

basis. In short, the distinguishing characteristic feature of sustainable development is the maintenance of the natural resource base of the economy. Thus, sustainable development might be described as "return to nature" following a century old predominant concern with industrialization, trade and urbanization as the symbols of national progress.

Increasingly international concern towards world problems has also been reflected in a number of U.N. Conferences of Environment and Development or the earth Summit held to Rio-de-Janeiro in June 1992 in which for the first time the North and South deliberated together on issues of vital concern rated together on issues of vital concern to both. In fact Mrs. Gro Harlm Brudtland, the Prime Minister of Norway had earlier presided over the world commission on environment development and prepared a prepared as report "our common future (1992)" which paved the way for Rio Conference.

However even as the anticipated devastating consequences of "Ozone Hole" continues to frighten the humanity, the signals of doom are no longer sustained. Substantial confidence is gained in regard to the fact the pollution problem can be tackled by investing necessary resources and the orientation of Public Policy and Public Co-operation. A vast literature on the subject over the years have established the view that the experience of pollution over the years seems to suggest that it possible to deal with many forms of pollution successfully. Care keysen, Henery

Wallich Julian Simon among good number of optimistic analyst have communicated the message of "no limits to growth". According to an assessment "The U.S.A. spent one percent of G.N.P. in 1970 for Pollution Control and it may reached \$50 billion pr year by 2000 which was about 2 percent of G.N.P. by the spending 2 percent of G.N.P. for averting ecological disaster was small investment of resources ... compared with possibility of an active pollution Control Policy.. the policy of stopping economic growth the order to stop pollution would be incredibly inefficient. It would mean throwing away the baby with the bath water.

In practical sense the recent trend at the global level in these contexts are disturbing. Every March towards the entry into the new century seems, of course, to be followed with erosion of natural resource base which is so crucial for sustainable development. The rapid pace of industrialization through excessive harnessing of natural resources has led to rapid warming up of the earth's atmosphere and thereby creating the dangers of environmental disaster the admission of the major greenhouse gases distorts the whole process of development and resource allocation. One of the possible impacts of greenhouse effect is the melting of snow in the polar regions and increase in global sea level. If the present extent of greenhouse effects is left to continue then in the coming 7 to 8 decades low lying countries like Bangladesh, Maldives, etc. my completely disappear, 30 to 80 percent of the coastal wetlands of the U.S.A may submerge into the sea.

It is a matter of regret that these things needs to be stated in this country of Buddha and Gandhi and a country of the saints of the vedic civilization and the Upanishads who have always preached of a life in harmony with nature. If there is anything which distinguishes 'Bharat' this country from the other countries of the world, it is our heritage of living in harmony with nature.

Now a day nature is called the life supporting and life sustaining system. So a development prospects which is built on the destruction of life supporting and life sustaining

system in bound to be counterproductive, and this what happening. This realization has made us think that we can no longer say that environmental problems are the disease of the rich.

The following are the major contributors to the imbalances in the economic system can be identified as the following :

Expanding Industry and Environment

The expanding industries have pollution the environment. Chemical discharge and other pollution, Air Pollution, Acid Rain etc. According to Tiwary Committee, industry is the main source of pollution. It is not necessary to explain in detail all educated and aware people know that the big chimney beech smoke which is highly polluting and also the liquid effluent from various factories is highly toxic, it smells it is obnoxious and in points the water and land. All this to be controlled.

In Creasing Population Growth and Environment

Social progress and economic growth, population, the natural and manmade resources, Environment and the development of human settlements are closely connected and crucially Important factors in the development process. The interaction between these factors determine the direction and pace of development. Best the way in which different societies use these process in their development and distribute the benefits obtained through deliberate development, And their Mode towards environment are determined by the value systems and the political Processes of decision making. Therefore, it needs the adoption of a unified socio-economic, Environmental and administrative approach to planning and plan implementation. With the growth of industries people began to move towards the newly emerging industrLL townships. But they never are to protect even their newly formed urban agglomerations. The type of ecological damage perpetuated in urban areas was of a different nature. In fact it was leased largely on effluent of factories felling of trees for factory, and house sites and the increasing density of population leading to

congestion, unsanitary condition and unhealthy settlements. Added to this the increased use of motor vehicles and the difficulty faced in disposing of waste and chemical residue creates more health hazards like asthma and cancer while life because costlier in general urban areas insecurity and antisocial activities like robbery, crime etc. is on an increase. Apart from urbanization and industrialization creates various types of pollution like air, water, noise etc. which causes health hazards to human beings in general.

Article 48 States that

"The state shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country".

Article 51-A inter alia, states that:

"It shall be the duty of every citizen of India-(g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forest, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creature". In the result of this constitutional provision the issue of environment came under the legal umbrella of the Government of India. After this constitutional protection India Government has passed several Acts from time to time. Among them, the more recent ones are :

The insecticides Act 1968, wildlife protection Act 1972, water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, water Pollution Cess Act 1977, Forest Conservation Act 1980, the air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, Atomic Energy Act 1982, The Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and now the National Environment Tribunal Bill 1992 is under consideration.

PUBLIC LED ACTION TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT

Narmada Bachao Andolan

A movement for proper rehabilitation of over 100,000 people being avicted for building Rs. 1000 crore multipurpose project over Narmada river. The

movement is led by Baba Amte and Medha Patkar. Arundhati Roy, The Booker Prize winner has also given support to the NBA. The Oct. 19 decision by Supreme Court allowing the Gujarat Govt. to proceed with the Construction was a heavy blow. But the movement is still simmering.

Silent Valley Movement

An environmental movement against a 75MW hydro-electric project of Kuthipuzha (a tributary of Periya river) on the dense evergreen forest region of Western Ghats. It is home to many rare species of plants and fauna which would otherwise have been destroyed by submergence.

Chipko Movement

The people of Mandal Village started their struggle against deforestation in Chemeli district, UP, in 1973. The movement received the leadership of Goura Devi, Sunderlal Bahuguna and Chandi Prasad Bhat.

The Bishnoi Movement

The Bishnoi Movement believed to have been started by a sage called Sambaji 400 years ago in Rajasthan_ People Worship Trees and resist cutting them down.

Saliyapal Movement

Ba=1-iaral Movement was against taking over of the thickly population Balyapal Village's fe. le land for testing of missiles.

CONCLUSION

The sustainable development is the development that meets the need of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Since high levels of productive activity and widespread poverty can co-exist and can endanger the environment. The sustainable requires the societies meet human needs both by increasing productive potential and by ensuring equitable opportunities for all the quality of growth in such perspective needs a through improvement as against the mere material aspects of growth. It should also include

consideration such as education, health, clean air and water, reforestation, redistribution of income reducing the vulnerability of the population to the crisis situation.

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