

Understanding Government Initiatives In Sustainable Development

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Abstract

India is the world largest democratic country. The aim of Indian constitution to ensure social, economic and political justice among its citizens without any discrimination. India is the second world's largest population faces several problems like poverty, unemployment, hunger, disparity in many ways, climate change, water crises, unskilled population, rural urban gap, scarcity of essential goods etc. The government of India consistently moving forward to attain progressing through multi dimensional approach to protect the social and economic interests of marginalized and weaker section of society. The sustainable development goals came into effect in January 2016, all member states pledged to shape their policies to achieve sustainable development goals by 2030. The government of India is committed to global community agenda to reduce all forms of inequality. Sustainable development goals are focusing to no poverty, zero hunger, good health, quality education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, clean energy, economic growth, industry innovation and infrastructure, reduce inequality, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption, climate action, life below water, life on land, peace justice and strong institutions. India has taken several steps in forms of policies/ programmes to create an inclusive society by focusing on marginalized section. The government of India set the target to achieve 5 trillion dollar economy by 2024. For the purpose to achieve this aim government is consistently progressing and moving forward to newer heights in numerous sectors such as infrastructure, innovation, space technology, resources conservation, etc. This paper intends to highlight the government measures through policies and programmes in different sectors such as smart cities, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna Gramin, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission, Ujjwalascheme, Saubhagya, Swachh Bharat Mission, Deendayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Kishu Sinchai Yojana, Namami Ganga for clean Ganga mission, National Mission Sustainable Agriculture, Direct Benefit Transfer, e-governance, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra, National Health Policy, Ayushman Bharat Programme, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao and there are more development policies to make India high growth economy capable to achieve sustainable development goals.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Government Initiative for Indian Development

Introduction

The term sustainability is widely used to indicate programs, initiatives and actions aimed at the preservation of a particular resource. Sustainable development means that development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development in broader sense covers all those areas which ensure strong and healthy environment. It brings about changes and people's knowledge, attitude and skills. Sustainable development awares the people of the responsibility to use and preserve natural resources. India representing social, economic and environment progress. Sustainable development is an opportunity-economically to build markets and create jobs, to bring people socially from the margins and politically, to give every man and woman a voice and a choice, in deciding their own future. The 2030 sustainable development goals were adopted by United Nations in 2015 targets to ensure that all

people enjoy peace and prosperity. The all members of United Nations need to take multidimensional measures to eradicate poverty which is the cause of all problems like starvation, bad health, rural urban migration growing of slums unhygienic environment etc. No one leave behind, countries have committed to fast track progress for those people who are living under multi dimensional poverty. Sustainable development goals are designed to bring the world to several life changing zeros including zero poverty, hunger, discrimination against women and girls. Sustainable development goals and their targets stimulate action in areas of critical importance for humanity and planet and as a support platform of the United Nations development system and the resident coordinations. United nation development programs (UNDP) helps countries accelerate progress through our sustainable development goals integration function.

India representing sixth largest economy in the world and is poised to become the second largest economy by 2030. India is also the third largest consumer of energy in the world. Without India support the world cannot achieve its sustainable development goals. India faces several problems relating with the multi dimensional poverty. Multi-dimensional poverty looks beyond income to understand how people experience poverty in multiple ways. It's means how people are being left behind across key dimension; health, education and living standards like nutrition ,child mortality, years of school attendance, sanitation, cooking fuel, drinking water, electricity housing and assets. Thus there is a need for a continuous series of action oriented programs to empower efforts of change makers, and match -up innovation with organized expertise in a bid to scale up progress and create more meaningful impact.with india being the world's youngest country its youth need to be engaged in skill education and actions to create and sustain a long term momentum that can help the country to achieve sustainable development goals. The government of India is committed to all round development of its population with multiple actions and programs. The government has taken several measures in the form of policies and programmes to make new India with specially focus on marginalized section of society.

India's rise is an opportunity to reimagining India in consonance with our highest civilisation ideals; joy, sustainable prosperity, responsible freedom, inclusive growth, peace and mutual respect. India needs a dream an overarching vision to bring coherence to our actions to act as a balancing power and contact with individual's nations and regions for achieving sustainable prosperity and progress. The inception of Nitti Ayoug is a unique feature to renewed centre -state relations through cooperative federalism recognizing that strong nation. India is the world largest democracy is committed to fulfill its world obligation towards human rights, social justice, equity, environmental management, climate change mitigation, sustainable energy supply, good governance etc. Government of India recently fully geared for planned accomplishment essential for national building and meaningful contribution towards global agenda on sustainable development. The efforts of Indian government have seen a considerable stepping up of financial resources for improving rural infrastructure, diversifying livelihood of poor households, reducing poverty and thereby improving the well being of poor in terms of allocation of funds through different programs. The prime minister of India has set a vision for new india to make india free from poverty, discrimination, injustice corruption, unemployment and atrocities against women. This paper highlights some recent sustainable initiatives can potentially transform India into a high level economy capable of fulfilling the aspirations of people and facilitating achievement of sustainable development goals.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana scheme to provide every poor family with a pucca house. For the purpose of upliftment of slums this scheme provide house with water connection, 24x7 electricity and toilet facilities. This is a big step in the realisation of new India vision by 2022. Thus scheme will create millions of jobs for skill and unskilled workers. This scheme would be covered in three faces.

From April 2015 to March 2017, 2nd face- April 2017 to March 2019 and 3rd face from April 2019 to March 2022. This scheme implementing in two ways PMAYG and PMASU.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Grameen

For addressing rural poverty the government of India initiated with the intention to provide low cost housing to the people residing in the rural areas. Under this yojana providing 'House for all' by the year of 2022. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Grameen beneficiaries are entitled to get ninety days of wage employment in district under integrated action plan. National Institute of Public Finance and Policy assessed the impact of Prime Minister Awas Yojana Grameen on income and employment. The report found that by using information about the completed and under construction houses since 2016-17, estimated that the scheme could have generated about 52.47 crore person-days. PMAYG is converged with Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin and MGNREGS.

Pradhan Mantra Awas Yojna Urban

Under this yojna aims to achieve the objective of housing for all through its four pillars (a) in-situ slum redevelopment; (b) affordable housing through a credit linked subsidy scheme; (c) affordable housing in partnership between public and private agencies; (d) subsidy for beneficiaries led individual house construction or enhancement. Over eighty one lakh houses with an investment of about rupees 4.83 lakh crores have been sanctioned of which construction has started in about forty seven lakh houses. Over twenty six lakh houses have been completed of which nearly twenty four lakh houses have been delivered to the beneficiaries. There is a large scale adoption of new technologies for construction of these houses.

Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojna

For rural infrastructure the Prime Minister Gramin Sadak Yojna has been a flagship programme to change the lifestyle of rural population. Road construction is the key instrument of rural development by generating employment. Under this programme during the last four years 1.69 kilometers of roads were constructed. In 2017-18 the 134 km average road length constructed per day under Prime Minister Gramin Sadak Yojna. Over the last three years the central government allocated nearly 70,000 to 80,000 crore was available only for road construction. Nearly 25% generating direct employment in rural areas through this scheme.

The government of India increase connectivity by expanding the road network through four major projects to be undertaken:

- 1 (a) Bharat Mala Pariyojana phase-1 target 24,800-km by 2022.
(b) Special accelerated road development programme for north-eastern region.
(c) North-East Road Network Connectivity project phase one improve infrastructure in Meghalaya and Mizoram and enhance connectivity with interstate roads and international borders and Char Dham Mahamarg Vikas Pariyojana.
2. Improve road maintenance and safety by adopting a maintenance management system (MMS).
3. Streamline land acquisition sensitise stakeholders to iron out details of land acquisition like determining market value deciding a compensation amount disbursement of compensation etc.
4. Increase the capacity and reach of public transport transform state road transport undertaking and promote public transport rural transport and last mile connectivity and the

central government we'll have to work with states to twelve bus terminals and provide sport on technology software.

Woman and girl child; woman is an important section of our society. Without the equal participation of this section in every sphere of life it is impossible to achieve sustainable development. The government of India realised that gender equality and development is an important factor which needs special attention. In order to bring gender equality and development of women many schemes have been launched by the government of India such as ;

Women self help groups

Under this program the main focus is on rural poor women, who are living below poverty line, to make them self dependent, economic empowerment and freedom from all types of exploitation. The government initiative is the leveraging of bank loans by women self help groups. A total of rupees 1.64 lakh crore have been mobilized as bank loan by a woman self help group in the last five years. Under self help groups more schemes have been initiated by government of India like Deen dayal Antyodaya yojana -National Rural Livelihood Mission - has also ensured that number of poor households receive priority in welfare programme. Over 6222 custom hiring centres managed by women self help groups fully functional.

- a) 11000 bank sakhis and 773 bank mitras trained as banking correspondents from among the self help groups women.
- b) 33 lakh women farmers supported under non- chemical based agro ecological intervention.
- c) 449 vehicles under aajeevika gramheen express yojana for rural transport playing on roads with women drivers.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

For protection of a girl child and to prevent from biased sex selection, it is to ensure the survival, protection and education of the girl child. Prohibition of sex selection act nineteen ninety four is aimed at prohibition of misuse of technology to determine the sex of a foetus. **swadhar Greh scheme** to set up homes in each district with a capacity of thirty women. This capacity can be extended up to 50 to 100 on the basis of need assessment.

Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)

By using the ICDS infrastructure with the aim of breaking the inter generation life cycle of nutritional and gender disadvantage, thus providing a supportive environment for self development of adolescent girls. The key objective of this scheme is to facilitate, educate and empower adolescent girls so as enabling them to become self reliant and aware citizens. To improve the health status, the emphasis is on enabling the adolescent girls for self development and empowerment, improve their nutrition and health status, promote awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition provide information about existing public services such as primary health centres, Rural hospital, post office, bank, police station etc.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

Under this scheme a cash incentive of Rs 5000 is provided directly to the bank /post office account of a pregnant woman and lactating mothers for first living child of the family. **kilkari and mobile academy** is to create proper awareness among pregnant women, parents of children and field workers about the importance of Anti Natal Care, institutional delivery, Post Natal Care and in immunization.

Ayushman Bharat scheme

Healthy India well-nourished women and children, this vision can serve as the third step to sustaining the health policy implementation and ensuring that the country achieves health related sustainable development goals by 2030. Health policy initiatives started are scaled up and implemented well and then sustained for the next few years through strengthening of primary health centers. national health policy 2017 has proposed to use two third or more of the government spending on public healthcare system. india states have an elaborate network of nearly 200,000 government primary health care facilities, which deliver around ten percent of total out patient services. The policy is clearly supportive for strengthening primary healthcare system in india. The government of india has taken several other programmes such as swachh bharat mission, national mental health care policy, task force on strengthening primary health care in india, poshan abhiyan etc.

Swachh Bharat Mission

This mission launched on 2nd October 2014 on the birth anniversary of the father of nation Mahatma Gandhi. This is the cleanliness abhiyan initiated by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi pledged to fulfill Mahatma Gandhi dream of a clean and hygienic India. The main object of this abhiyan to aware and motivate the marginalized community to use the sustainable sanitation facilities and practices by providing health education. To achieve the aims of this abhiyan is restructured the name of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan. Under this project till 2018, 11 states, 341 districts and 3.25 lakh villages were declared as open defecation free. Ministry of human resource development launched the swachh bharat swachh vidyalaya campaign with the help of students.

Ujjwala scheme over energy economy is also closely linked with a critical development indicator

Women in India also have to bear the brunt of energy poverty. Energy access has the potential to positively inflow women's health, education, finance and access to information, especially in backward regions. Our government deserves credit for introducing the landmark Ujjwala Yojana launched in two thousand sixteen to distribute LPG gas connections to women of below poverty line families. The aim of this scheme to make India clean and healthy. Under this scheme seven crore household benefited with access to clean cooking gas replacing firewood for coal both major sources of indoor pollution. This project saves women's health from serious health hazards. This was the game changer for woman ensuring them a smoke free healthy lifestyle reduced drudgery and more time to pursue alternative livelihood opportunities.

Subhagya scheme

The scheme launched by prime minister in September two thousand seventeen with the motive to free electricity connections to all APL and poor families. Subhagya scheme targeting universal electrification and till date it has covered more than 99% of rural households, thus ensuring a new era of progress. Similarly, on the distribution side a major deterrent has been the poor financial and operational health of state discoms affecting their performance. The government has announced the UDAY scheme to spark a financial revival of discoms, which would in turn help revitalize the entire sector. A web portal has been developed to disseminate information about the progress, status and monitor of the scheme.

Skill development schemes

According to the economic survey the working age population in the country will grow by roughly 97 lakh per year during the coming decade and 42 lakh per year in the 2030s.'

It has projected that if we assume that the laborforce participation rate would remain at about sixty percent in the next two decades, about 55-60 lakh jobs will have to be created annually over the next decade" also quoted in the survey was the finding in the NSSO Report which found that only 2.3% per cent of the total population in work force in India had formal sector skill training. The government of India efforts were enhanced to make India with a comprehensive skill development programmes have been implemented with the setting up of the ministry for skill development and entrepreneurship in 2014.

The Skill India initiatives

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

The aim of this yojana to mobilising the youth to take up industry- relevant skills training and recognize and certify prior learning. In 2015-16, 19.8 lakh youth are trained under this plan under 2016 -20 more than three crore people have been trained under skill india and more than fifty lakh candidates so far under prime minister kaushal vikas yojana. PMKVY second version for 2016 -20 brought in mandatory provision for placement tracking and achieved 54 percent placement, about 12.05 lakh candidates, in the short term training. Of the 30 lakh candidates who enrolled, twenty seven point nine lakh were trained.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra

Launched in 2015 to set up aspirational model training centre in every district. 851 PMKK have been allocated and 601 PMKK have already been established. National apprenticeship promotion scheme was initiated in 2016 to promote a printing shop with the provision for basic training and on the job training or practical training at work place. 11.87 lakh candidates and 76,860 establishments have registered under the scheme.

SANKALP

Skill acquisition and knowledge aware for livelihood promotion launched in 2017, aims to create convergence among all skill training activities, improve quality of skills development programs and create industry- led and demand driven skill training capacity. As on the process of disbursement of funds to states and union territories is underway regional workshop with states and Uts are also being held to facilitate roll out. Strive, another initiative launched in 2017 aims to create awareness through under cluster, integrate and enhance delivery quality of ITIs. beside above programmes other flagship initiative of the government to promote skill development include UDAAN (special industry initiative for J&K), DDUGKY (Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana), Deendyal Antyodaya Yojana, Smarth (textile sector), SIPDA (skill development for PWDs), skill development for minorities, USTTAD (upgrading the skills and training in traditional arts /crafts for development), Maulana- azad national academy for skills. and some state specific programmes such as mukhya mantri kaushal samvardhan yojana – Madhya Pradesh, kaushal yuva program- Bihar, kaushalcar .com– kamataka, Kaushalya vardhan kendra- Gujarat, seekho-sikhaao Haryana. There are also changes in the new education policy aims to introduced skills in schools, colleges and universities.

Water crisis & management policies

India has just only four percent of world's fresh water resources. Agriculture sector alone consumed seventy percent of fresh water for irrigation. Due to deforestation and loss of

green cover, changing lifestyle extension of irrigation area causes of depleting ground water. The government of india has adopted multiple projects with collaboration of states governments for the development of ground water resources, river development and rejuvenation irrigation, flood control and interlinking of rivers. Sustainable management of water resources require striking the balance between supply and demand. Sustainable water management seeking interaction across scientific discipline and governmental entities. As the New india moves in the direction of sustainable development, due to emphasis is to given for fomulation of strategies, guidelines and plans for sustainable use of water resources. The government ministry of jal shakti has launched '**jal shakti abhiyan**' a water conservation and water security abhiyan. India has made huge investment towards implementation of **integrated watershed development programme**' there are some other programmes /schemes such as **PMKSY- 'Har Khetko Pani', More Crop Per Drop' Jal shakti abhiyan ; River Basin Management ; National Water Mission for sustainable agriculture, National Mission for sustainable Himalayas; Dam improvement and Rehabilitation programme; Interlinking of Rivers, Ground Water management, Flood Cotrol and Forecast, Biodiversity conservation, Waterland conservation, Green India Mission.**

Some best practices for ground water harvesting in different parts of the country which are also sportive to achieve the goal of water conservation are given below;

Dobha construction for Rain Water Harvesting, Jharkhand

Dobhas stores rain water which can be used for irrigation purpose during non rainy months. This reduced the dependence of the farmers on monsoon and helps them diversify their cropping patterns. Under the scheme the beneficiary applies for a dobha (farm ponds) has to be sanctioned by the state government.

Kapil Dhara construction of dug wells under MGNREGA, MadhyaPradesh

Construction of dug wells for irrigation purpose and various water conservation structures like check dam, stop dams, Contour Trenches.

Farm pond on demand scheme vidarbha and Marathwada region, Maharashtra

Through this farm ponds it reduces dependence on ground water, reduces power required to pump water as compared to ground water. 90,180 farm ponds have been completed and an amount pf Rs 369.48 crores has been released to beneficiaries.

Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyan, Maharashtra

This include arresting rain water within the village boundaries, increasing ground water level creation of the decentralized water bodies, rejuvenation of the old water storage structures, creation of new water bodies, restoring the storage capacity, increasing area under protective irrigation by efficient water use implementation of groundwater Act.

Sujalam Sufalam Jalsanchay Abhiyan 2018, Gujrat

The aim of this scheme to increase the storage capacity of the existing reservoirs by de-silting of check -dams and deepening the ponds, lakes and riverbeds. Through the campaign 11,000 lakh cubic feet of water storage capacity was enhanced in the state.

The government of India has initiated more programmes for Divyangjan;

ADIP

Under assistant to the Divyangjan for purchase /fitting of aids and appliances (ADIP)- 1456 camps were organised and more than 2.40 lakh Divyangjan were provided **Aids Assistive Devices** in the year of 2018.

AIC

Accessible India Campaign launched in 2015 by ministry of social justice and empowerment for creating universal accessibility for person with Disabilities in Built Environment, Transport, and information & communication technology ecosystem.

ISLRTC

Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre; developed First Indian sign language Dictionary in New Delhi. It celebrated sign language Day on 23rd sep 2018.

UDID

Unique Disability Identity Card– the aim of this project to create national database for PWDs to provide ID card with disability certificate to every disabled person. 11.20 lakh e-UDID Cards have been generated in 27 states .

Administrative Reforms

Transforming India requires clarity of vision, well thought out strategy and action plans detailed to achieve that larger vision. The Sustainable Development Goals 16 specifically deals with access to justice and building effective, accountable and inclusive institution. This needs Administrative Reforms with collaborative approach of all stakeholders of administration. Administrative Reforms is a unique feature of strategy for new India. NITI Aayog , focused exclusively on Good Governance for better service delivery and more effective outcomes. The government of India has taken recent measures for reforming in governance can potentially transform India into high growth economy.

E-Governance

Digital India programme being implemented by the Ministry of Electronic and Information Technology is covering multiple projects of various Central Ministries/Departments and States/ UTs. Key elements of this programme include connectivity for all 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats through **BharatNet**, providing Aadhar numbers, setting up Common service Centers in each Gram panchayat, Digital lockers for every citizen, digital life certificate, DBT, digital payments, and so on. Besides, portals such as Centralised Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), the Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG) and MyGov are in place providing information to citizens seeking feedback and resolving grievances.

Direct Benefit Transfer

Direct Benefit Transfer continues to make major inroads into policy and service delivery framework of the country. 55 ministries are covered 439 schemes by DBT. The main benefit of this scheme to delete fake/ duplicate registrations. Alone LPG under DBT deleting 4.23 crore duplicate/ fake connections. While Public Distribution System (PDS) has contributed Rs 47,633 crore by deleting around 3 crore duplicate ration cards. Besides this the government of India create digital connectivity through financial investment of Rs 1.13 lakh

crore initiatives to make India from **e-governance** to **m-governance** mean **mobile governance**. The government has taken several initiatives under digital india program such as **Digital Locker**-facility to store crucial documents, **MyGov.in**-for people to avail online services,**e-sign framework** ,**Swach Bharat mission mobile app**,**National scholarship portale** **Hospital**,**Digitize India Platform**,**Bharatnet**,**Wi-fi Hotspot**, **Next Generation Network**, **Electronic Development Fund**,**Centre of Excellence on Internet of Things** etc.

Conclusion

In view of the social and economic disparities between marginalized and the general population, large number of initiatives has been taken by government of India some of which are mentioned above in this paper. The sustainable development Goals, of which India is a signatories, lay out the roadmap for all countries including india, to achieve by 2030. The prime Minister has seen a dream of a 'New India' which will be 5 trillion economy and a model of good governance for the world. The government has been taken sustainable measure with the objective of 'Sabka saath, Sabka Vikas, sabka vishwas' to develop all section of society. Since last five years the government of india have seen a considerable steeping up of financial resources for improving Rural Urban infrastructure reducing multidimensional poverty, disparities and thereby improving the wellbeing of poor household interms of launched different programmes /policies in diverse sectors like e-governance, banking, education, agriculture, healthcare ,rural electrification, smart cities, swach Bharat and so on speak of the vast reach of initiatives for all round development.

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