ASSESSING THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

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Abstract

The role of government programs in India's sustainable development is complex and requires a thorough analysis of various factors. These programs address issues like poverty alleviation, education and healthcare access, and environmental conservation. However, their effectiveness and impact on the ground are crucial for long-term sustainability. Given India's diverse socio-economic landscape, tailoring government programs is essential. These programs support initiatives like renewable energy projects, waste management systems, and poverty alleviation programs. They also promote inclusive growth, empower marginalized communities, and ensure equitable resource distribution for long-term sustainability.

Keywords: *Sustainable Development, Programs, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart Cities Mission, AMRUT, SDGs and targets*

INTRODUCTION

India celebrates 75 years of freedom from British rule, a significant milestone in the nation's history. Launched in 1951, the Five Year Plan aimed to make a name for itself in all sectors of the economy, including food. Deep integration between nations, however, necessitates the creation of sustainable development plans by each nation. The 1992 Rio de Janeiro United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) is a significant occasion that brings environmental and development concerns to the attention of the global community. For the purpose of enhancing global commerce and environmental cooperation, Agenda 21 stands for political agreement and commitment. India's engagement in the International Alliance for Sustainable Development and its dedication to raising the standard of living for its citizens have resulted in remake itself for progress that leads the nation. The Brundtland Commission of the United Nations has suggested sustainable development as a paradigm change in economic development that takes environmental concerns and balanced economic growth into account. The United Nations established Agenda 21, the first, although ineffective, blueprint for sustainable development, during the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in 1992. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are designed to lessen the adverse effects of climate change and comprise a range of economic, social, and political initiatives that are required to attain fair and sustainable growth. The 169 targets that make up the Sustainable Development Goals are tracked and assessed using over 230 distinct indicators. By 2030, every member nation has committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

1. M. Prabhakar Christopher David(2018) highlighted The world's economies are united in achieving sustainable development goals, despite imbalances caused by growth and government pursuits. This has led to global warming and climate change, threatening human life. Sustainable development ensures natural resources are sustained and passed on unimpaired. This paper explores India's challenges in achieving sustainable development goals and offers suggestions to overcome them.

2. Dr. Sharyn Prabhakar Bangera (march 2020)highlighted This research paper discusses India's adoption of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, a blueprint for sustainable development, and its progress in meeting these goals, highlighting the need for environmentally responsible economic growth and the challenges associated with balancing rapid economic growth with ecological systems.

3. Prabhakar Mohandas (2018)Study The world's economies are united in achieving sustainable development goals, despite previous approaches focusing on growth. This has led to imbalances in economic development, depletion of natural resources, and environmental imbalances, causing global warming and climate change. Sustainable development aims to sustain natural resources and ensure a safe environment for future generations. This paper explores India's challenges in achieving sustainable development goals.

4. Prajal Pradhan emphasized (2017) The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs) aims to address global challenges such as poverty, economic prosperity, and environmental protection. However, interactions among SDGs can cause diverging results. A study analyzed SDG interactions using official indicator data for 227 countries, finding positive correlations between SDG pairs outweighing negative ones. SDG 1 (No poverty) has a synergistic relationship with most goals, while SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production)

is associated with trade-offs. Achieving the SDGs depends on leveraging identified synergies and addressing trade-offs.

RESEARCH GAP

The study review some of the Important research reveals that yes there is some research on policy sustainable development of India but a very few studies on the role of government programs in sustainable development of India. This macro level and international perspectives. No study relating to Governments programs at local level, found most of all the study concerning role of government in sustainable development of India. as well as progress of programs.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study role of Government Programs in Sustainable development of India.
2. To Assess the Programs Related Sustainable Development of India.
3. Determine the Progress in achievement of programs related to sustainable development of India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To develop the framework, the analysis will be based on secondary data from papers, research papers, reports, policies and documents of the Government of India. NITI Ayoga, United Nations, Government Information, EPW , Network and Websites. The main purpose of this study is to evaluate the role of public services in sustainable development. In addition, the purpose of this study is to determine the role of the Indian government and revie w the progress of these projects. Highlights of Swachh Bharat Mission, Review of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBB P) plan, Samrt Cities Mission, pib.gov.in

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

1) Swachh Bharat Mission:-
Prime Minister Narendra Modi introduced the Swachh Bharat Mission in 2014 with the goal of eradicating defecation in rural areas through equipment upkeep, toilet building, and behavioral modification. The project's initial phase is being carried out all throughout the nation with an emphasis on enhancing community and Panchayati Raj institutions, cleanliness, hygiene, and sanitation, as well as encouraging the use of technology and effective leadership. The project seeks to enhance community sanitation, be clean and safe for the environment, and have a beneficial effect on social connections and gender roles. Approval or revision of the plan is the responsibility of the National Plan Sanctions Committee (NSS). There are five levels of technology in the nation under the Swachh Bharat Mission: state, district, village, and district. The initial stage concentrates on raising the general standard of living in rural regions, with the second phase concentrating on sustainable waste management and the eradication of open defecation.

2) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao:-
The government of India introduced the Beti Bacha Beti Padhao (BBBP) initiative in 2015 with the intention of empowering women and reducing gender inequality. The program's objectives are to make the kid sexually active, guarantee gender equality, reduce gender inequality, safeguard and survive females, and encourage involvement and education. Its three main components are financial support-related programs called Sukanya Samriddhi, multidisciplinary interventions, and awareness-raising. The project's primary beneficiaries are young people and newlywed couples, elderly and pregnant women, parents, youth, and the police. To strengthen social inclusion and gender equality in the workplace, programs and interventions have been undertaken in a few gender-sensitive domains. Performance goals include closing the gender gap and raising region-specific SRBs by two percentage points annually. lowering the annual rate of under-five fatalities by 1.5 percentage points, installing functional restrooms for female students in schools, and raising the rate of prenatal care enrollment by 1%. a year to decrease anemia and stunting in girls in order to enhance nutrition.

3) Smart City Mission:-
The prime minister launched the "Smart City Mission" in 2015 with the intention of enticing communities to use clever solutions to give their residents a basic, healthy, and sustainable environment and quality of life. The project is run as a centrally sponsored initiative, with financial backing from the central government totalling Rs. 48,000 crore over the course of five years, or an average of Rs. 100 crore each city annually. Consolidation, ULB's own finances, the Finance Committee, and new funding methods including municipal bonds, other government initiatives, and loan money are all producing more resources. Over 5,000 projects totalling over Rs. 20 trillion are part of the Smart City Programme (SCP) that the chosen cities have submitted. Of them, 45% are subsidies,

21% are convergence, and 21% are % comes from public-private partnerships; the remaining percentage comes from various sources. Knowing what draws people to a city is essential to comprehending its DNA, or the essential component that gives it the ability to develop. Only when the populace supports the decisions made by the city can it be considered to serve them. For instance, whereas students may require access to decent schools, cycling and walking opportunities, or quality healthcare, immigrants may need reasonable accommodation, good public transit, and entertainment.

4) AMRUT:-
Prime Minister Narendra Modi introduced the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in India in 2015 with the goal of enhancing urban quality of life with a focus on the impoverished and destitute. The idea, which was adopted by 60% of the city's populace, enhanced public services and decreased carbon emissions. By June 2021, 1.93 billion units of energy had been saved thanks to the installation of 7.8 million sewage connections, 10.5 million residential taps, and 8.8 million LED street lights in favour of incandescent ones. According to the Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), the AMRUT project's numerous activities have saved 8.46 million tonnes of carbon footprint. The program's goal is to provide the city with a sufficient quantity of water. urban growth has improved the city's water and energy supplies. The AMRUT program's Annual National Employment Scheme was initially implemented by the state of Rajasthan. The AMRUT project can be associated with the Swachh Bharat scheme, the Housing for All scheme 2022, and government initiatives related to infrastructure, water, and waste. As of June 2021, 66% of the Rs. 52.477 billion worth of AMRUT projects has been completed. The Wastewater Treatment Plant (STP) has a capacity of 1,240 MLD, of which 907 MLD was for reuse. 11,385 water pumps in 396 cities spanning 27 states and territories needed to be replaced, according to an energy audit of water pumps.

5) National Clean Air Program:-
In January 2019, the Indian government's Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change declared the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) to be in operation for a long period. a national policy designed to address the issue of air pollution nationwide. NCAP aims to reduce PM10 (particles smaller than 10 to 2.5 microns in diameter) and PM2.5 (particles smaller than 2.5 microns in diameter) concentrations by 20% to 30% between 2017 and 2024.2. When the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) released a draft NCAP in 2018, it selected 94 non-profit cities (NACs). In January 2019, the NCAP was amended to 102 NACs. In 2020, two additional cities were added. There will be 124 NCAP target cities by 2021, and the total number of cities is 132 people living there.
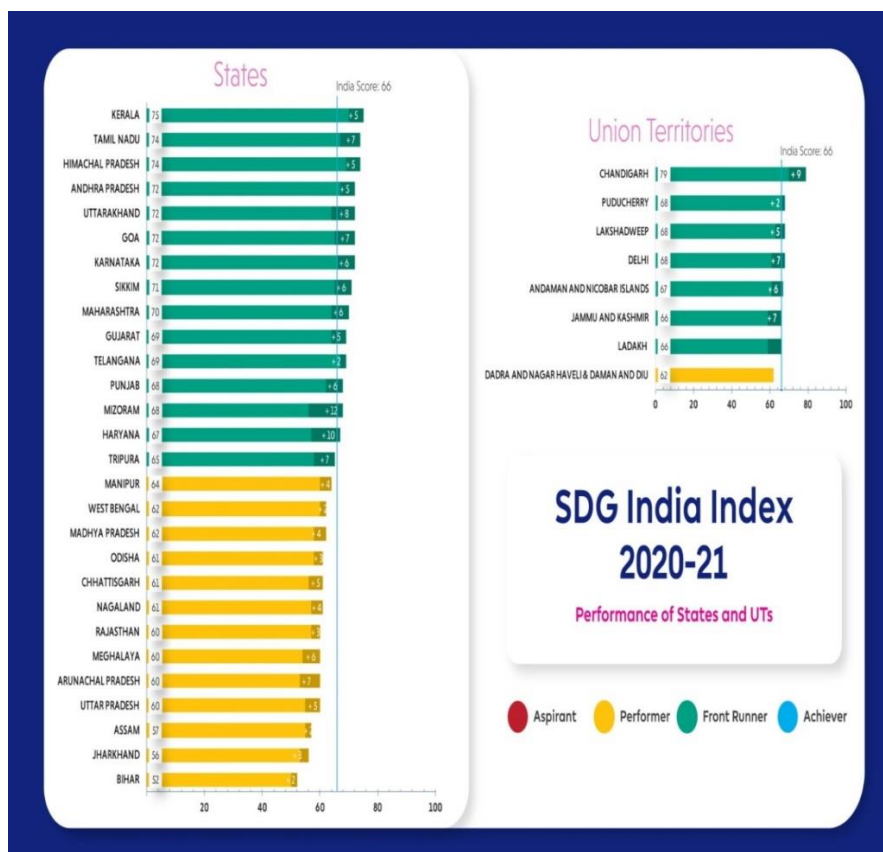
According to ministry of affairs this state performance best in this scheme

No.	Scheme	Best Performing state
1	Swachh Bharat Mission	Madhya Pradesh
2	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao	Uttarakhand
3	Smart Cities Mission	Madhya Pradesh
4	AMRUT	Odish
5	National clean air Programme	Gujarat

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

India, with its one-sixth of the world's population, is a major contributor to the 2030 Agenda. The nation has embraced a "whole of society" strategy, collaborating with the commercial sector, subnational and municipal governments, and civil society. India's notion of Sabka Saath Sabka Vikaas (Collective Striving for Inclusive Growth) reflects the alignment between the country's development plan and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). India has achieved economic growth and empowerment to pull over 271 million people out of abject poverty. India has decreased stunting, child and maternal mortality, and achieved 100% rural sanitation through programs like the Clean India Campaign and the National Nutrition Mission. Universal access to food, health care, education, and social protection are key components in achieving social inclusion. , employment and business development. India's climate policy mandates ecological planning, infrastructure that is robust to disasters, and the use of clean and efficient energy. India's GDP was $2.72 trillion USD in 2018–19. It targets integration and entrepreneurship by encouraging manufacturing, infrastructure, investment, development technology, and business assistance in order to reach its goal of being a US$5 trillion economy by 2025. To realize the 2030 Agenda, the Indian government would keep collaborating with all domestic and international partners. (2020,TheNation) Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, the Indian Minister of Finance and Corporate Affairs, presented the Economic Survey 2018–19 to Parliament, outlining the nation's advancements in resource usage, pollution, climate change, and sustainable development. According to the poll, India is dedicated to eradicating economic disparity, poverty, and gender injustice. reducing inequality and preserving global health for next generations. States and territories receive scores from 57 to 68 on the Sustainable Development Goals Index, whereas Indian states receive scores between 42 and 69. (Global, 2019) In order to eradicate poverty, safeguard the

environment, and advance peace and prosperity by 2030, the United Nations approved the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015. Conflicts in the area and climate change jeopardize the 2030 Development Agenda. India, the world's second most populous nation, is not in a good position to meet the goals of sustainable development; for the third year running, it is ranked lowest in the 2022 Global Sustainability Report. Eleven out of the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals are difficult for India to achieve, with Goal 11 being particularly difficult. aims to provide productive, approachable spaces that draw talent, encourage innovation, and facilitate corporate expansion. It also supports inclusive and sustainable cities. India's urban development progress is hindered by factors such as food shortages, traffic congestion, pollution, climate change, and urbanization. If the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is successful in organizing its initiatives under Sustainable Development Goal 11, Indian cities would be able to attain the same goal. India acknowledges the significance of the Sustainable Development Goals in light of the fact that sustainable development necessitates stakeholder agreement and collaboration. With the participation of both the federal and state governments, India is pursuing a top-down strategy in the development, execution, and oversight of SDG 11. Nevertheless, this strategy has not yet reached the level of cities, particularly small and medium-sized. Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), Pradhan Mantri A is Yojana (PMAY), Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), Pradhan Mantriana Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), and Pradhan Manjj Uwala Yojana (very priority) are the main reasons for India's progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). with the nation's advancement. State and local organizations, strategies, and programs It is put into practice in certain places. In order to address disparities in development, implement suitable policies, and foster competition among states and regions, the global advancement of the goals is crucial. The advancement of every state and area within the region The 13/17 Sustainable Development Goals Index takes 62 factors into account to represent social, economic, and state-level progress. Selected indications. It is helpful that advanced policy states that score 65 or above are seen as leaders, performers, and enthusiasts when assessing environmental sensitivity, and that states that score 100 are regarded as successful, leaders, performers, and enthusiasts. A perfect performance score is 0. States' SDG Index ratings vary from 42 to 69, while national territories' scores range from 57 to 68. States that score more than or equal to 65 are considered favourites (green), actors are states with scores between 50 and 64 (yellow), and candidates are states with scores less than 50 (red). A state that receives a score of 100 is deemed Achieving (blue), indicating that it is fulfilling the objectives outlined in the National Standards for 2030. A perfect performance score is 0. States' SDG Index scores vary from 42 to 69, whereas regions' scores range from 57to68,as indicated in Table 1 below.

Source: NITI Aayog's SDG India Index Baseline Report 2020-21

Government Programs in Sustainable Development Of India

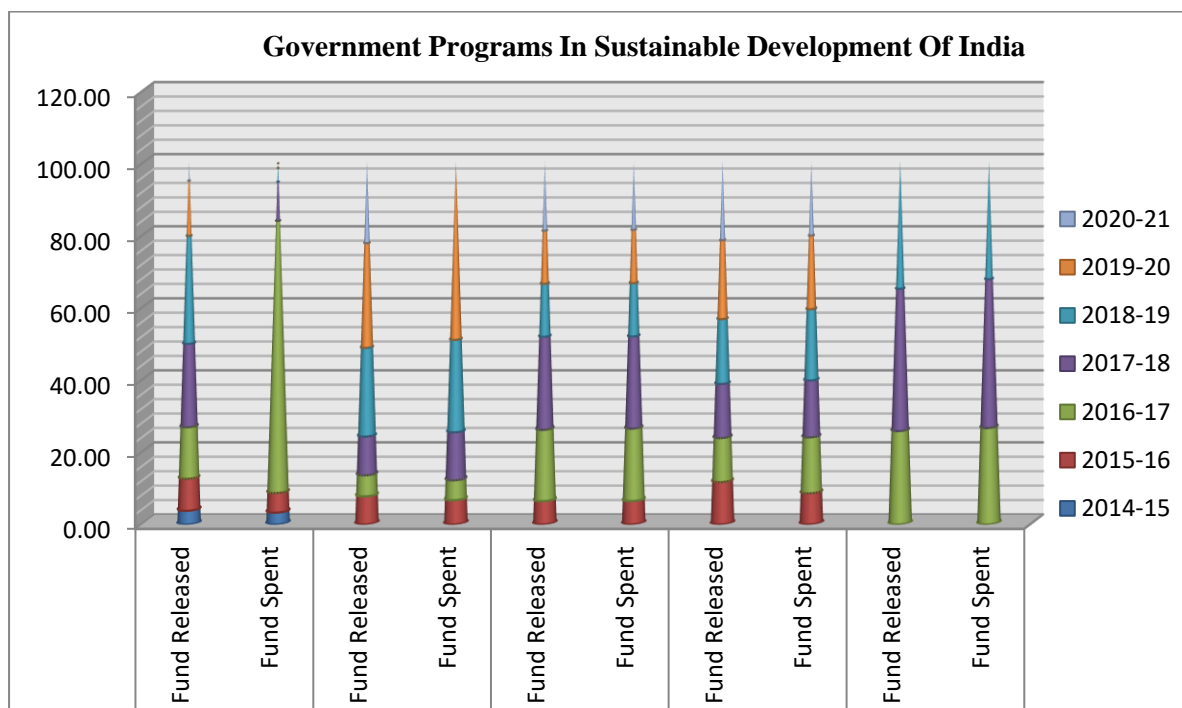| Financial Year	Swachh Bharat Mission		BetiBachaoBetiPadhao		Smart Cities Mission		AMRUT		National clean air Programme	
Crore	Fund Released	Fund Spent	Fund Released	Fund Spent	Fund Released	Fund Spent	Fund Released	Fund Spent	Fund Released	Fund Spent
2014-15	2730.31	97.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015-16	6362.96	160.50	3328.6	1082.65	1469.20	1450.73	3,919	2702	-	-
2016-17	10,271.96	2234.86	2485.34	887.65	4492.50	4482.50	4080	4864	12800	12637.38
2017-18	16,610.87	320.16	4574.44	2138.24	5856.80	5698.50	5000	4936	19498.27	19483.69
2018-19	21,493.12	114.04	10482.1	4119.44	3332.33	3300.00	6000	6183	17478.03	15442.73
2019-20	10,992.28	38.01	12366.2	7959.93	3345.83	3300.53	7300	6391	-	-
2020-21	3,892.18	16.14	9680.69	-	4365.44	4235.55	7300	6448	-	-
Total	72323.68	2981.03	42917.37	16187.91	22,862.1	22467.81	33599	31524	49776.3	47563.8
Mean	10336.24	425.861	7152.9	3237.58	3810.35	3744.64	5599.83	5254	16592.1	15854.6
S D	6824.52084	803.901	4188.36	2934.82	1475.5796	1432.48	1512.36	1438.57	3435.89	3441.69
CV%	66.03	188.77	58.55	90.65	38.73	38.25	27.01	27.38	20.71	21.71
CGR	-0.13	-0.23	0.16	0.33	0.17	0.17	0.09	0.13	0.05	0.03

Source: https://data.gov.in/

From the years 2014-15 to the year 2020-21, the government has released a total fund of 72323.68 out of which 2981.03 has been spent. From the years 2015-16 to the year 2020-21, the government has released funds amounting to 42917.37 for the scheme Beti Bhachu Beti Padhav and out of this fund 16187.91 has been spent. Also, the government released 22862.1 funds for the Smart City Mission scheme from 2015-16 to 2020-21 out of which 22467.81 funds were spent. For this scheme AMRUT, from the year 2015-16 to 2020-21, the government has released 33599 funds and out of that 31524 funds have been spent. For the National Clean Air Program from 2016-17 to 2018-19, the government has released 49776.3 and spent 47563.8.

Government Programs in Sustainable Development Of India Percentage

Financial Year	Swachh Bharat Mission		Beti Bachao Beti Padhao		Smart Cities Mission		AMRUT		National clean air Programme	
In RsCr	Fund Released (%)	Fund Spent (%)	Fund Released (%)	Fund Spent (%)	Fund Released (%)	Fund Spent (%)	Fund Released (%)	Fund Spent (%)	Fund Released (%)	Fund Spent (%)
2014-15	3.78	3.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015-16	8.80	5.38	7.76	6.69	6.43	6.46	11.66	8.57	-	-
2016-17	14.20	74.97	5.79	5.48	19.65	19.95	12.14	15.43	25.72	26.57
2017-18	22.97	10.74	10.66	13.21	25.62	25.36	14.88	15.66	39.17	40.96
2018-19	29.72	3.83	24.42	25.45	14.58	14.69	17.86	19.61	35.11	32.47
2019-20	15.20	1.28	28.81	49.17	14.63	14.69	21.73	20.27	-	-

https://www.gapbodhitaru.org/

2020-21	5.38	0.54	22.56	-	19.09	18.85	21.73	20.45	-	-

Government Programs In Sustainable Development Of India

It is observed that during the period under consideration from 2014-15 to 2020-21, all the Government programs are showing how much funds released and how much funds have been spent. The highest 29.72% fund has been released in the year 2018-19 for the government scheme Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. And 3 of them. 83% fund has been spent.Also, the highest 28.81% fund has been released in the year 2019-20 for the scheme BetiBhachuBetiPadhav. And spent 49.17% of the total fund that year.In the year 2017-18, 25.62% of funds were released for the Smart Cities Mission, out of which 25.36% of the funds have been spent.21.73% fund was released for AMRUT scheme in the year 2020-21 and 20.45% of that fund was spent.For the National Clean Air Program, the highest amount of funds was released in 2017-18, i.e. 39.17% and 40.96% of the total released funds were spent that year.

MAJOR CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY SUGGESTIONS

Sustainable real estate development is a sustainable approach to building, managing, and constructing buildings, neighborhoods, and cities that consider the environmental, social, and economic impacts of development. India, the world's most populous country, is increasingly focusing on sustainable development due to its rapid urbanization and the strain on natural resources. The country has set a target of achieving 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022, and has launched initiatives like the Smart Cities Mission and the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan to promote sustainable urban development. (Sood, 2023). Despite these challenges, the potential opportunities for sustainable real estate development in India are vast, and it is essential for stakeholders to work together to create a more sustainable future for all. Addressing these challenges is crucial for India's growing urban population and ensuring a more sustainable future for all. Inadequate policies and regulations are another significant challenge. The government needs to create policies that incentivize sustainable development practices and enforce regulations that ensure their implementation. Despite these challenges, sustainable real estate development presents a tremendous opportunity for India, creating more liveable and sustainable communities and reducing the strain on natural resources.

Policy design can reinforce synergies between economic, social, and environment objective, some common threads can be identified: Structural reforms can promote sustainable growth in developing countries. These include increasing agricultural productivity, investing in education, strengthening institutions, improving tax systems, reducing barriers to entry, and increasing banking competition. Developing countries should increase tax revenues, cut wasteful spending, and strengthen public service delivery to achieve redistributive goals. Financial inclusion is also important for reducing income inequality and providing women with greater economic opportunities .Reducing energy subsidies and getting energy prices right can improve environmental sustainability, create fiscal space for growth, and improve water resource management. Financial sector policies can also help mitigate adverse climate-related events.

From 2014-15 to 2020-21, the government programs showed the highest release and expenditure of funds. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan scheme released the highest 29.72% of funds in 2018-19, with 83% spent. The Beti Bhachu Beti Padhav scheme released the highest 28.81% in 2019-20, with 49.17% spent. The Smart Cities Mission released the highest 25.62% in 2017-18, with 25.36% spent. The AMRUT scheme released the highest 21.73% in 2020-21, with 20.45% spent. The National Clean Air Program released the highest amount in 2017-18

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Sustainable real estate development in India presents challenges such as lack of awareness, high initial costs, limited availability of sustainable building materials, and inadequate policies and regulations. However, there are significant opportunities such as increasing demand, incentives and funding, innovation in building materials and technology, and positive environmental and societal impacts. To promote sustainable development, stakeholders need to create more awareness and education, including training for architects, engineers, builders, and policymakers. The government should create favourable policies and regulations, such as building codes promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy. Developers and investors should invest in sustainable development, recognizing its potential for long-term returns and social impact. Greater collaboration between stakeholders in the real estate industry is also needed.

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