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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Sustainable Development in Relation to Haryana at Present Scenario

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the present paper is to focus the Sustainable Development in relation to Haryana at present Scenario. Sustainability can be defined as the practice of reserving resources for future generation without any harm to the nature and other components of it .The present paper examines the sustainable development in Haryana leading to increased farmers income, employment generation, opportunities for value addition by the industries, and environmental benefits in the state of Haryana, India. This state is primarily an agricultural state with only about 3.3% of its geographical area and the introduction of a network of irrigation canals; farmers of Haryana have achieved a significant increase in productivity of wheat and paddy fields following progressive farming systems. The gradual establishment of backward and forward linkages has made agriculture an economically viable activity leading to enormous development in the state. Consequently, even the small and marginal farmers have recognized agriculture as a profitable venture Recently the, Haryana Government has taken several initiatives to ensure sustainable development in the National Capital Region (NCR) by improving connectivity, ensuring adequate power and water supply and creating social infrastructure such as schools, hospitals and recreation centers. A facilitating legal policy environment, availability of adequate infrastructure and micro-finance resulted in the establishment of 300 veneer mills in the city of Haryana, in Haryana.

Key words: *Sustainable Development, Reserving Resources, Employment Generation*

INTRODUCTION

Sustainability science is the study of the concepts of sustainable development and environmental science. There is an additional focus on the present generations' responsibility to regenerate, maintain and improve planetary resources for use by future generations. It can also be defined as any construction that can be maintained over a long period of time without damaging the environment and the development balancing near-term interests with the protection of the interests of future generations. It is evidenced from the history of human civilization that blind metaphysical development became the cause of destruction. In real sense the progress of man only can be measured by the scale of sustainable development. Sustainable development ties together concern for the carrying capacity of natural systems with the social, political, and economic challenges faced by humanity. The world transition has begun- a universal community will take shape over the coming decades. But its outcome is in question as the current trends set the direction of departure for the journey, not its destination. Depending on how environmental and social conflicts are resolved, global development can branch into dramatically different pathways. On the dark side, it is all too easy to envision a dismal future of impoverished people, cultures and nature. Indeed, to many, this ominous possibility seems the most likely. But it is *not* inevitable. Humanity has the power to foresee, to choose and to act. While it may seem improbable, a transition to a future of enriched lives, human solidarity and a healthy planet is possible.

CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

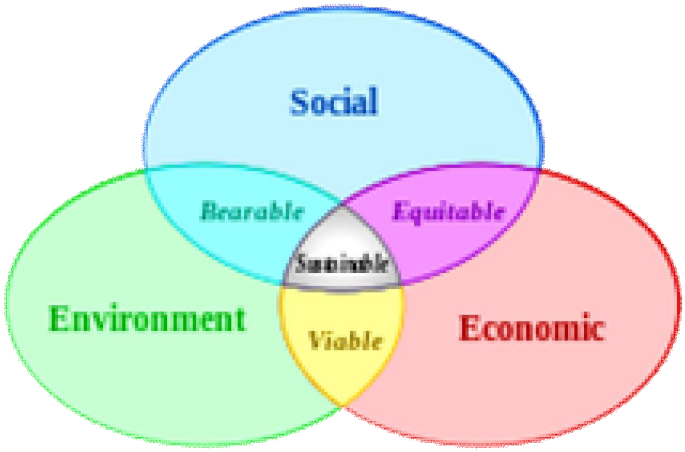
An ideal is by definition unattainable in a given time/space but endlessly approachable and it is this endless pursuit what builds in sustainability in the process. While the modern concept of sustainable development is derived most strongly from the 1987, Brundtl and Report, it is rooted

in earlier ideas about sustainable forest management and twentieth century environmental concerns. Sustainable development refers to a socio-ecological process characterized by the pursuit of a common ideal. Sustainable development is the organizing principle for sustaining finite resources necessary to provide for the needs of future generations of life on the planet. It is a process that envisions a desirable future state for human societies in which living conditions and resource-use continue to meet human needs without undermining the "integrity, stability and beauty" of natural biotic systems.

MEANING OF SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability science is the study of the concepts of sustainable development and environmental science. Sustainability can be defined as the practice of reserving resources for future generation without any harm to the nature and other components of it. Sustainable development ties together concern for the carrying capacity of natural systems with the social, political, and economic challenges faced by humanity. There is an additional focus on the present generations' responsibility to regenerate, maintain and improve planetary resources for use by future generations. It can also be defined as any construction that can be maintained over a long period of time without damaging the environment and the development balancing near-term interests with the protection of the interests of future generations.

DIMENSIONS OF SUSTAINABILITY



Sustainable development has been described in terms of three dimensions, domains or pillars. In the three-dimension model, these are seen as "economic, environmental and social" or "ecology, economy and equity"; this has been expanded by some authors to include a fourth pillar of culture, institutions or governance.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MOVEMENT IN INDIA

Before we examine SD in Haryana, it is essential to view the overall picture of SD in India. As SD is related to climate changes, it is necessary to look to main interests India has in climate change(CC).A roadmap to Paris UN meet has been discussed by GOI Ministries concerned. Vishwamohan writes in times of India that there are five pillars of strength key to climate deal. These include adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology transfer, and capacity building. Poverty removal and food security are our main concerns. The rich countries are keen on mitigation (emission cut) measures. India is working on its Internally National Determined Cuts (INDCs) for emissions of GHG. It has asked Renewable Energy Development Agency, The Energy and Resources Institute, and Institute of economic growth to help draw INDC. In general, the PM has stated that India is keen to follow the Principles of UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol (equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities), that should be the basis of deal. Sushil Kumar the India delegate for negotiation process, says that "We want all five key elements – adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology transfer, and capacity building must be there in the global climate deal. " (See TOI 6.12.14.). The Panel of experts from Planning Commission has asked for investment of $834bn to

reduce carbon footprint in India in next two decades to chalk out a low-carbon and environmentally friendly growth rate. (TOI 20.5.14). The emissions level with 2007 as base year will cut 42% of GDP by this investment.

Nevertheless, it is recognised that it is time for action on climate change. The Hindu newspaper warns in its editorial on 23.9.14 regarding The New Climate Economy Report of the Global Commission on the Economy and Climate. The Report of Commission is for action plan by all governments, businesses, financial institutions, and citizens to weigh the environmental risks and opportunities of their operations. The report calls for removal of current subsidy of $600bn on fossil fuel, and raising the $100bn support to renewable. The WHO has also warned of seven million premature deaths due air pollution. The Report suggests redeploying $90 Trillion spent for infrastructure for next 15 years towards low-carbon technologies. In Delhi and neighborhood, the use of LED electricity has reduced energy use by billions. The Report recommends that govt. should set a target for 2025 on GHG and global annual target of zero or less by the latter half of century. As per estimates, US, EU, India account for 58% of global GHG emissions. (TOI 23.9.14). A UK research group estimates that the global carbon budget shows that future emissions cannot exceed 1200 billion tones to keep global warming by 66% chances below 2 degree centigrade, since pre-industrial times. This 1200bn tones at current rate will be used up in next 30 years. Thus one generation is left before safeguard to 2 degrees centigrade is threatened. Prof. Pierre Friedlingstein warns we have used two third of carbon we can burn, in order to keep warming below 2 degrees centigrade. If we carry on at current rate we will reach limit in next thirty years. It seems thereafter, the climate will breakdown due warming. In India therefore there are widespread changes in laws for land, water, forests, and deserts to keep carbon level under control. Energy uses like solar has maximum benefits for environment friendly growth. Public transport by metros is growing. Car free days are observed. Inland waterways are promoted. Rain harvesting is done in all states to grow more food and forests. Government is planning a national grid for food to control food prices. Skill development centers are opened to use human resources and employment for national economy. In other words, sustainable development is a national norm for lifestyle in India. Indian PM Narendra Modi recommends change of lifestyle in global terms to promote conservation and harmony with nature and its resources.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN HARYANA

Haryana is by comparison a smaller state out of 30 states with area of 44212 sq.kms. Next door Punjab is 50362 sq.kms, Himachal Pradesh 1h 55673 sq.kms. Among larger in area states are Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat, and Rajasthan. In years to follow, next door Rajasthan is poised for greater sustainable developmental (SD) activities. SD has become a global phenomenon in response to climate change, and because of new science paradigm that has brought forth a biological/ecological world order in which all social and scientific disciplines are integrated. The UNESCO started this SD movement for Biosphere on the whole. The UN took over the work of formulating new environmental laws. The 1972 UN Declaration was adopted to protect nature, and have a new dialogue with nature of man's partnership with nature and a conservation movement for natural resources. The UN adopted recently 17 SD goals to reduce global warming caused by increase in carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane and other GHG. Mankind is set to meet in Paris in December 2015 to draft a new treaty for global climate control and to reduce global temperature by two degrees bring it to pre-industrial age, and to save planet earth from natural disasters for humans. I gave this short introduction necessary to understand SD movement in Haryana.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Haryana is in an arid zone with large land mass in the West full of desert sands. Last few years has seen drought conditions. Almost 302 districts out of 614 are under pressure of drought. Hence the society and government in Haryana are engaged in green movement to catch rain water, reform laws for land, water, forest, real estate, industry development, and other measures to create new forests, dams. Being near to NCR, Haryana gets attention for development. Metro train connections to Gurgaon and Faridabad have improved public transport. Smart towns are listed like Karnal and

Faridabad to release pressure from other towns for comfortable life. Air pollution from Delhi is spreading to Haryana Towns. Big and small projects are underway for green developments. Solar energy, waste management, improved healthcare, new forests and dams building are giving new shape to SD in Haryana. Affordable homes are coming up all over. Ground water levels are being recharged. The Environment Department was created when Haryana State was born. Haryana has State Control Board for Pollution Control. Site clearance, environment clearances are given by this Board. The Board acts in cooperation with MOEF and CC and Central Pollution Control Board. Haryana Govt. has a notification to ensure conservation of natural resources and save environment. Haryana is an agriculture state with 80% land being cultivated. Additional Chief Secretary is in charge of revenue and disaster management. Haryana Govt. employs large staff for environment purposes. On forest policy, Haryana Govt. has some differences with Union Govt.

The Govt. Departments involved in environment and natural resources are power and renewable energy, transport and civil aviation, food production, irrigation and water resources, town planning and houses, minerals development, and agriculture. Foreign experts from various countries are engaged to improve efficient use of natural resources like new seeds, drip irrigation, banana cultivation, vegetable growth etc. Land laws have been recently amended to use 26 acres plots for housing projects instead of 50 acres earlier. As per newspaper reports, Gurgaon town is being divided into four green zones with forests, dams, parks, playfields, affordable homes, industries, public transport to look like modern smart town. Dr Naresh Trehan, an enterprising medical giant says Gurgaon has been developed by efforts of its citizen. Today it compares with global standards in hospitals, hotels, diversity of life, metro transport some made, some in pipeline, Maruti car industry, other home appliances industries, and golf courses. It has beautiful modern malls.

Haryana has introduced many research projects for natural resources, power reduction and skill developments. It has water resources from Yamuna, Gajjar etc. New attempts are in progress to revive old rivers, dams, spiritual centres for tourism Rao Tula Ram, Ugarsen are remindful of great leaders of this state who are known for progress of Indian civilisation. Sonepat town is developed for new global education. Gurgaon has some outstanding education universities including Northcap University earlier known ITM University for advancement in legal education, management and engineering departments. A big national defence university is growing not far from Gurgaon to update the country in defence matters.

It seems Haryana is on pathway to great progress. Like Chandrababu Naidu who has global plans for a new Andhra Pradesh with Umbravati as capital. Haryana has many towns that have potential for modern smart towns of education and culture centres to attract global tourism. Never mind the western desert areas, Haryana is consulting Israel to make desert areas as pastures for new horticulture and food production. Bhutan says supply us vegetables from Haryana, and we provide hydro-energy. On a recent visit to India, a former President of Israel said that when Israel was formed in 1948, it had no land or water to grow food etc. But it had science to use ideas. He thinks India PM Modi is a big dreamer. Hence, India has to shine as a superpower to help remove global poverty, and save environment through sustainable development and avoid global warming and climate change.

THE HARYANA VISION

To position Haryana as a pre-eminent Investment destination and facilitate balanced regional and sustainable development supported by a dynamic governance system, wide scale adoption of innovation & technology, and skill development for nurturing entrepreneurship and generating employment opportunities.

THE MISSION

1. Reposition Haryana as a 'Preferred Destination' for doing business
2. Facilitate State GDP growth rate in excess of 8%
3. Generate employment for 4 lakh persons
4. Ensure Rs. 1 lakh crore investments flow into the State
5. Increase contribution of secondary sector in the State GDP from 27% to 32%, in tandem with the Government of India's National Manufacturing Policy and 'Make in India' initiative

6. Promote balanced regional development through geographical dispersal of industry
7. Increase the competitiveness of MSMEs through cluster development
8. Adopt 'Zero Defect Zero Effect' manufacturing practices
9. Ease of Doing Business
10. There will be online & time bound approvals under the same roof/cloud – through an empowered CEO located in the CMO (Chief Minister's Office)
11. CEO will have concurrent powers of 10 Departments under the Industrial Promotion Act 2005 (IPA), for projects having investment in plant & machinery (criteria as per MSME Act) above Rs.1 crore & CLU of land above 1 acre as per T&CP norms
12. All project related approvals will be given in 2 phases within 2 months Time bound clearances will be given, with a provision of 'deemed approvals' under Clause 11 of IPA
13. 34 Services relating to Industries Dept. will be notified under the Right to Service Act
14. 30 services will be delivered through the e-biz portal
15. For projects having investment in plant & machinery (criteria as per MSME Act) upto Rs.1 crore & CLU of land upto 1 acre as per T&CP norms, DCs will have the power as per the Industrial Promotion Act 2005
16. Investment Promotion Center (IPC) will be strengthened, and a - Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) will be set up for foreign direct investments under the aegis of IPC. FIPB would also manage & promote the initiative for NRIs/PIOs, christened as 'Overseas Friends of Haryana'
17. District Facilitation Centers will support industry and help in troubleshooting
18. Relationship Managers will handhold Mega Projects
19. Economic Development Council will be set up to harness the intellectual capital in the State
20. In the allotment of plots, e-auctions will be resorted to when demand is more; in other cases, similar objective criteria would be adopted Fortune 500 companies, large Corporate and MNCs would be 'invited'

THERE WOULD BE A THREE TIER GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MECHANISM

1. District level Agency, under DC – to meet on a fixed day every month;
2. State level Agency, under CS – to meet once in two months;
3. Apex level Agency, under the Chief Minister – to meet once in three months

INFRASTRUCTURE/LAND BANK FOR INDUSTRY

1. Geographical dispersal will be ensured, by identifying Industrial Zones through mapping
2. Simplified CLU/Industrial Licensce norms will apply in declared Industrial Zones – SW/DCs
3. Simplified procedures & rationalized EDCs on SEZ pattern, and reduced thresholds, will apply for Private Industrial Parks/de-notified SEZs – they will also benefit from higher residential component, self governing under 243(Q). For above 200 acres Parks, mixed land use will be permitted, and they would get deemed electricity distribution licenses
4. A Virtual Land Bank Exchange will be set up, for easier land sourcing by industry (eg land on 33 year lease for Solar Parks @ ~Rs.25,000 per acre, with ~15% increase every third year)
5. MSME Parks will be developed by HSIIDC on Panchayat/Private lands in rural areas/industrially backward blocks
6. Basic infrastructure - water, power, roads, broadband connectivity etc. - will be provided at the time of first allotment
7. IMTs will participate under PPP Model via sharing of developed space instead of equity participation
8. Identified services like Bulk Cargo, Tourism, Health, R&D, Education, Sports and IT/ITES will be fiscally supported and categorised as Industry for incentives/power tariffs etc.
9. General Industries will be entitled to higher FAR
10. Housing for Industrial Workers will also be entitled to increased FAR (225%, with density 900) as per Affordable Housing norms under PPP Mode
11. For warehousing zones in Industrial Estates, land will be taken on lease or at Institutional rates

12. The issue of Kherkhi Daula Toll Plaza will be addressed, in order to facilitate industry in and around Manesar.

MSMEs

1. Schemes of Ministry of MSMEs will be leveraged – eg. for easier exit mechanism for MSMEs, Mudra Bank for financial support to MSMEs
2. There will be focus on Cluster development – more clusters will be encouraged for Food, Leather, Textile, IT/ITES, Plywood, Metal/utensils etc.
3. MSMEs will be offered leased panchayat lands/flatted factories with plug & play facility
4. MSMEs start-ups will require no approvals (except environment related)
5. MSMEs will be offered fiscal Incentives like interest subvention, reduced stamp duty, reduced electricity tariff
6. Rs.1,000 crore corpus will be created under CGTMSE, for offering collateral free loans
7. Rural & MSME Parks will be set up in industrially backward blocks/rural areas on panchayat/private land, and appropriate incentives will be offered to allottees

IT/ITES

1. A new Policy for Electronics & IT/ITES will be issued within 3 month
2. Gurgaon will be positioned as a Global Innovation Hub
3. Iconic IT Towers will be set up in Tier II cities, for housing BPOs, Data Centres, Incubation Centres etc., with DEITY support
4. Technology Incubation Centers will be set up, with accelerators/mentors, to support innovation, leveraging Angel/Venture Funds in Gurgaon & Panchkula
5. The possibility of setting up Innovation Centers in each University/College will be explored

LABOUR

1. Periodicity of Inspections will be reduced to once in 5 years and/or there will be inspections by exception with prior intimation duly authorised by a top Authority – and a report will be submitted within 72 hours
2. All services will be made online within 3 to 6 months, and notified under Right to Service and Industrial Promotion Acts
3. All records will be maintained electronically
4. There will be online filing of returns through a single form, for 12 laws applicable to the State
5. A Virtual Employment Exchange will be set up for sourcing of labour
6. IT/ITES, Electronics, Auto, Textile and Exporting Units will be declared as Public Utilities under the Industrial Disputes Act
7. Retrenchments/lay-offs/closures will now apply to factories having more 300 persons (from current 100)
8. Overtime hours will be increased from 50 hrs/quarter to 50 hours/month
9. The possibility of differential labour wages for Tier II towns, which will help in the dispersal of industry, will be explored
10. The minimum number of workers in a factory, which attracts the Factories Act, will be increased to to 40
11. Incentives will be given to units that employ 75% of their semi-skilled/un-skilled workers from Haryana

ENVIRONMENT

1. Inspections will take place only once in 5 years and/or inspections will Periodicity of Inspections will be reduced to once in 5 years and/or there will be inspections by exception with prior intimation duly authorised by a top Authority – and a report will be submitted within 72 hours
2. There will be an increased periodicity for approvals based on category – Red (5 years), Amber (10 years) & Green (Lifetime)
3. Categorisation of polluting industry will be done as as per CPCB guidelines

4. There will be online filing of returns through a single form covering all Acts
5. Self certification and Third Party verifications will be undertaken by upgraded Quality Marking Centers under PPP Model & Institutes (Universities/Engg. Colleges/Polytechnics etc.)

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

1. Skill Development initiatives will be taken under the Haryana Skill Development Mission
2. 17 lakh persons will be skilled upto 2017
3. Customised industry-wise short/long duration skill development courses will be undertaken by utilising govt./private ITIs , Single Point/Window clearance mechanism/Haryana Skill Development Mission
4. 3rd Party Certifications will be undertaken by Engineering Colleges, ITIs, and Polytechnics etc.
5. Skill development institutes will be set up on Industrial Plots on a lease/allotment basis at institutional rates

MEGA PROJECTS

1. DMIC Initiatives – MRTS, Global City & Logistics Hub
2. Aviation Hub at Hisar, Rail Coach Factory, IMTs under PPP Model, KMP Expressway, Global Economic Corridor
3. Mega Projects/Mother Units - by Invitation: Fortune 500 Companies & Multinational Companies (MNCs); projects supporting ancillarisation, generating employment, involving hi-tech technologies, using local resources/raw material, green/optimal utilisation of resources (water/power etc.), requiring less space (like Electronics) etc.

POWER

1. General cross subsidy surcharge will be reduced to 93p (from Rs.2)
2. A pilot for 'Time of Day' tariff will be set up in a town in Haryana within 6 months
3. 24X7 quality power supply will be assured; planning & augmentation of substation/electric lines etc. will be at 60% loading, with provision of redundancy in T&D network

SOLAR PARKS

1. Solar Park will be set up jointly by HSIIDC and Power Utilities; there will be no cross subsidy for power that is wheeled from Solar Parks in the State
2. Net metering will be introduced

ESTATE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

1. Liberalised Estate Management Procedures will be set up
2. There will be transparent evaluation criteria for the allotment of industrial plots
3. General category plots will get more time for project implementation, with extension fee
4. Norms will be liberalised for leasing, renting, transfer, change of project and surrender of plot
5. There will be greater emphasis on self-certification and 'deemed approval', with strict penalties for non-compliant cases
6. There will be efficient delivery of services through the e-governance platform
7. An Amnesty Scheme will be proposed to address old cases of transfers/leasing/change in constitution - subject to certain conditions.

CONCLUSION

The pro-reservation protests by Jats in Haryana turned violent on Thursday, with several people reported injured and clashes between the protesters and police personnel in Rohtak, forcing Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar to convene an emergency meeting of the Cabinet in the evening. A few vehicles, including at least one police vehicle, were damaged by the protesters in Rohtak. In the evening, the administration clamped prohibitory orders in the district by imposing Section 144 of CRPF to avert any further deterioration in law and order situation.

Mobile internet services blocked in Rohtak after clashes over Jat reservation. Rohtak SP Shashank Anand said BSF personnel have been deployed to control the situation. "Now we have 15

companies," he said. Deputy Commissioner, Jhajjar, Anita Yadav said schools and colleges have been closed until February 22 as a precautionary measure.

Haryana agriculture is confronted with formidable problems of water resource imbalances, soil degradation, and inefficient input use, decreasing factor productivity, high cost of production, labor shortage and low returns to the farmers. All these, warrant conserving and saving fresh water and arrest degradation of resource base by adopting appropriate management practices. The conservation agriculture based agro-technological package not only saves substantial quantity of water at no extra cost but also helps in producing more output at low costs, improves soil health, promotes timely planting and ensures crop diversification.

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