

# Scenario of Sustainable Development in Bharatpur District of Rajasthan through Industrial Sector



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## Abstract

An economic development that is conducted without depletion of natural resources is termed as sustainable development. Sustainability can be defined as the practice of maintaining processes of productivity indefinitely natural or human made by replacing resources used with resources of equal or greater value without degrading or endangering natural biotic systems. Sustainable development ties together concern for the carrying capacity of natural systems with the social, political, and economic challenges faced by humanity. 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. Sustainable development has its roots in ideas about sustainable forest management which were developed in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries. Environmental sustainability concerns the natural environment and how it endures and remains diverse and productive. Since natural resources are derived from the environment, the state of air, water, and the climate are of particular concern. An unsustainable situation occurs when natural capital is used up faster than it can be replenished. Sustainability requires that human activity only uses nature's resources at a rate at which they can be replenished naturally. Theoretically, the long-term result of environmental degradation is the inability to sustain human life. Such degradation on a global scale should imply an increase in human death rate until population falls to what the degraded environment can support. The paper surveys the scenario of the sustainable development in the Bharatpur district of Rajasthan in the context of the industrial sector.

**Keywords:** Scenario, Sustainable Development, Industrial Sector, Cottage Industries, Small Scale Industries, Large Scale Industries, Developing Nation.

## Introduction

Sustainable development is the organizing principle for meeting human development goals while at the same time sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services upon which the economy and society depends . The desired result is a state of society where living conditions and resource use continue to meet human needs without undermining the integrity and stability of the natural system. Sustainable development can be classified as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations.



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While the modern concept of sustainable development is derived mostly from the 1987 Brundtland Report, it is also rooted in earlier ideas about sustainable forest management and twentieth century environmental concerns. As the concept developed, it has shifted to focus more

on economic development, social development and environmental protection for future generations. It has been suggested that "the term 'sustainability' should be viewed as humanity's target goal of human-ecosystem equilibrium (homeostasis), while 'sustainable development' refers to the holistic approach and temporal processes that lead us to the end point of sustainability". The modern economies are endeavouring to reconcile ambitious economic development and obligations of preserving the natural resources and ecosystem, the two are traditionally seen as of conflicting nature. Instead of holding climate change commitments and other sustainability measures as a drug to economic development, turning and leveraging them into market opportunities will do greater good. The economic development brought by such organized principles and practices in an economy is called Managed Sustainable Development (MSD).

In 1980 the International Union for the Conservation of Nature published a world conservation strategy that included one of the first references to sustainable development as a global priority and introduced the term "sustainable development". Two years later, the United Nations World Charter for Nature raised five principles of conservation by which human conduct affecting nature is to be guided and judged. In 1987 the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development released the report *Our Common Future*, commonly called the Brundtland Report. The report included what is now one of the most widely recognised definitions of sustainable development.

It has been argued that since the 1960s, the concept of sustainable development has changed from "conservation management" to "economic development", whereby the original meaning of the concept has been stretched somewhat. In the 1960s, the international community realised that many African countries needed national plans to safeguard wildlife habitats, and that rural areas had to confront the limits imposed by soil, climate and water availability. This was a strategy of conservation management. In the 1970s, however, the focus shifted to the broader issues of the provisioning of basic human needs, community participation as well as appropriate technology use throughout the developing countries (and not just in Africa). This was a strategy of economic development, and the strategy was carried even further by the Brundtland Commission's report on *Our Common Future* when the issues went from regional to international in scope and application. In effect, the conservationists were crowded out and superseded by the developers.

But shifting the focus of sustainable development from conservation to development has had the imperceptible effect of stretching the original forest management term of sustainable yield from the use of renewable resources only (like forestry), to now also accounting for the use of non-renewable resources (like minerals). This stretching of the term has been questioned. Thus, environmental economist Kerry Turner has argued that literally, there can be no



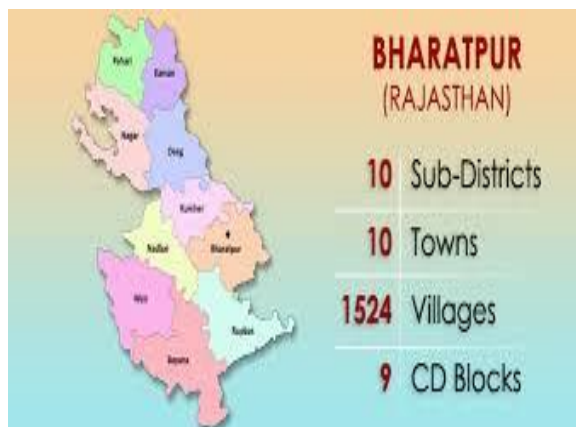


Rajasthan today reflects the aspirations of over 50 million people for an inclusive and sustainable growth. Rajasthanis across the globe are known for their entrepreneurship and resourcefulness. The state of Rajasthan has been marching ahead in terms of industrialization. But there is still scope for improvement in many areas - education, poverty alleviation, civic and industrial infrastructure, economic growth, agriculture etc. Easy access to largest consumer markets, Rajasthan touches six major states of the Northern, Western and Central India. It is a natural corridor between the wealthy Northern and the prosperous Western states of the country, which makes an important trade and commerce centre. In terms of employment, the business and economy of Rajasthan is predominantly pastoral and agricultural. Business and economy of Rajasthan include agriculture, industries, mining and tourism as well. Since 1950, Rajasthan has been the lucrative hub of industrialization. Illustrious Business Communities like the Singhanias, the Birlas and the Shrirams established large scale business enterprises in the state of Rajasthan. Thus Singhanias' JK Synthetics and Shriram's Company- Shriram Rayons came up in the year 1962 and 1965 respectively. National Engineering Industries and the Chambal Fertilizers which belong to the Birla group of Companies was set up in 1950. At present almost all prominent Business masters like the Modis, Bangurs, Poddars Thapars, Goenkas, and Rankas have established their industrial units in the gigantic state of Rajasthan. Over the years 212 industrial regions have developed embracing about 42,000 acres of land.

Industrial Parks with the added advantage of modern infrastructure system like telecommunications, electricity, water, etc have also come up. The Major Industrial estates of Rajasthan are Shahjahanpur, Khushkhera, Neemrana, Behror, Jurhera in Bharatpur. The Bhiwadi Industrial Development Authority, the industrial township was set up by RIICO recently in Rajasthan. Other industrial sites include Udaipur, Abu Road, Banswara in South Rajasthan. All these areas are related to mineral based projects. The industrial regions of Malviya Nagar, Sitapura and Vishwakarma in Jaipur boast of superior social infrastructure and Sitapura houses the Export Promotion Industrial Park. Steel and Textile Industries are located in the Jodhpur and Bhilwara regions respectively. The state capital Jaipur has 19 industrial estates and Kota has 14 industrial estates. These areas have rich deposits of sandstone and limestone. RIICO along with the State Government has developed several Growth Centers as Sirohi, Jhalawar, Sikar (Palsana), Bikaner (Kahara and Karnal), Dholpur, Naguar and Bhilwara. The main Industrial areas developed are: Bhiwandi, Industrial Area, Neemrana, Khushkhera, Chopanki, Sarekhurd, Sotanala, Shahjahanpur, Behror. Rajasthan offers industrial areas that provide a ready to use base with supportive infrastructure facilities. The Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO) has played a major role in giving an impetus to industrialization in the state as well as developing industrial infrastructure.

#### **Industrial Scenario and Sustainable Development in Bharatpur District**





District Bharatpur lies on eastern part of Rajasthan located between 26°.22 To 27°.50 northern latitude and 76°.53 To 78°.17 eastern longitudes and on the 100 meters. Height from mean sea level. According to national resource dots the district has a total land area of 507073 hectares which is 1.48% of the total area of Rajasthan State. All around boundaries of the district are as in north it is connected in the district gurgaun of Haryana, in the east with district Mathura and Agra of Utter Pradesh. In the State it is connected with Dholpur and west Alwar and Swai Madhopur district. Estimated 2.5% of the total area of the district comes under the area of mines and minerals. Minerals are generally found in the area of Bayana, Kama, Weir, Bhusawar, Deeg, Roopwas & Bharatpur which covered approximate area 12736.9 hectares main mineral find in the district are Silica Sand, Soap stone, Brick clay, Mill 4 stone, quartzite etc. Brick clays is found generally all over the district.

Total area of the forest in district is 30336 hectares, which is nearly about 6.43% of the total area of the district. These forests are largely confined in the southern parts of the district. The forests in this district are dry deciduous is nature. Mainly on Anogeissus pendula (dhok or dhoo), acacia, catechu (khair). Large dry area of the district is also covered with the forests of Acacia nilotica locally called Babul. The Keoladev National bird Sanctuary popularly known in Ghana is a dense forest covering the area of 29 Sq. Kms. The topography of the bird Sanctuary is mostly low laying and became like a lake in the rainy season.



**Industry at a Glance**

Sl. No.	Head	Unit	Particulars
1	Registered Micro and Small Scale Unit	Nos.	10322
2	Registered Medium & large Unit	Nos.	5 (only two are running)
3	Employment in Micro & Small Scale sector	Nos.	33461
4	Employment in Large and medium scale industries	Nos.	286
5	Investment in Micro & Small scale sector.	Rs. In Lakhs	3935.8
6	No. of Industrial Area	Nos.	06
7	Investment in large & medium Scale Industries	Rs. In Crores	276.67

**Review of Literature**

Jan Bebbington (2001) in Sustainable Development: A Review of the International Development, Business and Accounting Literature holds that one should be careful about following the business literature and using SD to mean 'good environmental management'. Rather, from a review of the international development literature it becomes clear that SD was originally thought to address the question: what kind of economic system would lead to everyone's needs being met in an environmentally sustainable and socially just manner? While 'good environmental management' is part of the answer to such a question, this paper argues that it is not the core issue at stake.

Christian R. Bueno Montaldo (2013) observes that principles related with any framework related with SD: It should be universal in character, covering challenges to all countries rather than just developing nations. It should express a broadly agreed global strategy for sustainable development. It should incorporate a range of key areas that were not fully covered in the MDGs. It should be comprehensive, reflecting three dimensions of SD. It should incorporate near-term benchmarks while being long-term in scope, looking ahead to a deadline of perhaps 2030. It should engage all stakeholders in the implementation and mobilization of resources. It should provide scope for the review of these goals in view of evolving scientific evidence.

Devendra Kothari (2014) in Change Rajasthan: Agenda for Sustainable Development holds that The immediate focus of the new government must be two pronged – focus on human development and tone up the basic infrastructure aiming at improving the quality of life and productivity, thus, creating favourable conditions for the sustainable development.

Dr. Saroj Kumar Singh (2016) in Sustainable Development: A Literature Review holds that the biggest challenge of sustainable development remains the global consciousness from households to boardrooms regarding the importance of tackling the challenges of the Industrial Revolution: a limitless human and environmental exploitation.

#### **Objectives of The Study**

1. To go into the past of the global trends of development
2. To be familiar with the origin and history of sustainable development
3. To concentrate on the need of sustainable development in India
4. To present the scenario of industrial development in the Bharatpur district of Rajasthan
5. To interpret the sustainable development of the Bharatpur district of Rajasthan in the context of the industries working in the district
6. To find out the challenges before a successful sustainable development in Bharatpur district of Rajasthan
7. To suggest how sustainable development can be brought out and ensured in the area

#### **Hypothesis**

1. Sustainable development is a global issue that forces the various agencies to ensure its maintenance
2. It guarantees the preservation of the natural resources
3. It encourages development through strategic ways
4. Industries are an integral part of development in a nation
5. The industrial sector of the Rajasthan state is quite considerable
6. The Bharatpur district of Rajasthan is facing challenges in order to maintain sustainable development

#### **Methodology**

The study is empirical and survey based. For the purpose, both the secondary data collected through the various studies available on various internet sites, books, journals and theses, and the primary data collected through interview, face-to-face interaction and observation were used. The steps undertaken by the researcher include- search for the sources of the secondary data, selection of the studies for review making, analysis of the contents, setting of aims and objectives, formulation of hypothesis, determination of tools and techniques, collection, classification and analysis of data, and finally findings and conclusion. In order to keep up the scientific spirit of the work, the researcher maintained objectivity while studying the industries of the Bharatpur district.

#### **Key-Findings**

1. The past of global development reveals a risk-free development all around the world
2. The materialistic aspirations of man disfigured the development
3. Man is destroying nature and all its gifts in order to provide himself maximum of pleasure
4. The natural resources meet a horrible threat and need to be protected
5. Sustainable development is the only way to protect and preserve and conserve the natural resources
6. India has agreed to adopt the SD for its growth
7. The Bharatpur district needs a strategic and sustainable development
8. The industrial scenario of the Bharatpur district is not enthusiastic, but can be so through sustainable development

#### **Conclusion**

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly formally adopted the "universal, integrated and transformative" 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The goals are to be implemented and achieved in every country from the year 2016 to 2030. Sustainable development, or sustainability, has been described in terms of three spheres, dimensions, domains or pillars, i.e. the environment, the economy and society. The three-sphere framework was initially proposed by the economist René Passet in 1979. It has also been worded as "economic, environmental and social" or "ecology, economy and equity". India along with other countries signed the declaration on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, comprising of seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the Sustainable Development Summit of the United Nations in September 2015. RIS through its work programme on SDGs in collaboration with UN in India pursued a rigorous research agenda to explore various facets of India's negotiations, adoption and implementation of SDGs.

Economic growth, social development and environment protection are the three pillars of Sustainable development. Sustainability has different meanings for different contexts. For example, while developed countries are grappling with lifestyle sustainability, the developing countries are tackling issues of livelihood sustainability. As a developing country in the frontlines of climate vulnerability, India has a vital stake in the evolution of a successful, rule-based, equitable and multilateral response to issues relating to climate change.

Rajasthan is unique in several ways – its mystique and romanticism emanate from its vibrant culture and traditions; its art and crafts; its hostile, yet beautiful, geographic profile; its colours, cuisine and proud history; and most importantly, the undying spirit of its deeply religious & peace loving people. There is no one thing that can define Rajasthan - a land, which charms and enchants all residents and tourists alike. With its large mineral wealth, vast tracts of unused land, strategic location on the Delhi-Mumbai corridor and the proven entrepreneurial spirit of its people,

Rajasthan has unlimited potential for development and growth. Yet, Rajasthan is much track to cover before it can reach to its potential. The challenges include poverty, illiteracy, female foeticide, child marriage, caste prejudices, water scarcity, inadequate rural infrastructure, poor economic growth, being a border state, governance among others.

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