

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH

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The summation of annual usable water resources available in the country is fixed. The minimum flow of water in the rivers must be maintained by dredging in river or digging of soils in proper. The twelfth five year plan can solve the water supply if the following measures can be adopted in serration

1. Proper irrigation system by laying stress on canals and dams or barrages. Mainly in rainy season the out flow of gallons or cu- sec water should be controlled in proper way.
2. Due to large use of shallow pumps the level of ground water is going deep to deeper and days are coming the scarcity will spread in village and in urban areas the same problem arises due to use of large number of shallow pumps by dense population.
3. There should be reform of urban water distribution as such time should be curtained of tap water. The river water should be properly refined by reducing the use of ground water.
4. The urban water market will flourish in every corner among urban people but proper control should be maintained otherwise after a decade or century the cost per liter of water will exceed the cost per unit of electricity or any other fossil fuel.

Possible Measures to be taken from Twelfth Five Year Plan onwards are as Follows.

1. Most Possible curb in population growth by taking most suitable measures.
2. Water resources should not waste.
3. Establishment of Hydro- oxygen plant may be required in future.
4. Sector wise refinery water pollution center should be flourished as for curtailment in use of ground water.

Extension and control of Unusable Scarce water Resources.

As eleventh five year plan ensures at end dot the reduction of total provision for food for all drinking water for all. The government has already laid emphasis on food. Water and shelter even to cover up for rural poor by 2016-17-

The eleventh plan has set a sectoral target of doubling agricultural growth to 4 per cent per annum which needs to be the use of shallow pump and with the help of nearby river water.

There should be proper check in flourishing the increasing supply of usable scarce water resources in coming twelfth five year plan. Otherwise the planning outcome will be failure in future.

Development of Integrated water Management Policy

Water Bodies will be Free from pollution

The basic source of natural water are rain water, spring, sea or ocean But every plan should free from causes of water pollution; these are a) Human and animal excreta, b) Industrial wastes and c) domestic wastes etc and the effect of water pollution should be free as this is not only unfit for human life but also a threat to the lives of aquatic animals and plants and also affects industries. Over and above polluted water, specially logged in shallow area may cause water born diseases such as Blue Baby Syndrome due to eutrophicated water which is mainly occurs due to deficiency of oxygen in the water bodies as a result of excessive growth of algae.

Water Reservoirs should be free from Garbage.

Due to overpopulation the dropping of garbage from one Country to another Country's Sea or Ocean border, In India, Specially in Delhi the Present annual plan shows that everyday 6000 metric- ton- garbage is produced. As report shows Delhi Nagar Nigam utilizes five hundred trucks to remove garbage and around 14 million rupees is spent on diesel every year. As the Scientists are thinking to generate electricity from Wastes/ garbage and are also thoughtful to generate fertilizers from organic wastes that is to recycle all the wastes at large.

Conclusion

In future if the wastes cannot be re-used and if these are dumped in water at large due to dense population in and all the water resources will be adversely affected and the net impact that scholars will quarrel in a mode of what to do suggestion.

It is well known to all of our economists that in hundred years about one hundred Corer people have increased, these increased trends of population shall have to maintain parity to get per capita with water resources not only in twelfth five year plan but also for ever forthcoming plan in ever future.

Energy: Recent Development & Advancement of Over Coming Power shortage:

Energy is an animate object to human life as even today the poorest of the BPL members, The Planning Commission has laid stress the top priority of the energy sector. After the proclamation of our President of India on 14th Aug, 2005 just day before the day of 59th Independence Day that the people will get energy independence within the next 25 years.

Power Shortage & Unreliable Quality:

In forthcoming twelfth five year plan there will be the vision to narrow the gap between energy demand and supply as to increase the per capita electricity consumption from 457 KWH towards world. Average of 2516 KWH (as was in the year 2004) as per the World statistics of International Energy Agency 2006.

It is also obvious from another source of yearbooks Statistical Energy Review, 2010 that India's energy consumption China has 2234 Mtoe. The number one in the world The other important scenario that per capita energy consumption in India is 530 kg of oil equivalent (kgoe) whereas the world average of per capita energy consumption as approximately 1800 kgoe. Our revered Finance Minister o India, Sri Pranab Mukherjee, has laid emphasis that structural reform of the energy sector is needed to attract investment in energy sector and to ensure double- digit growth of Indian economy.

In the last plan and in last before one plan our Indian economy recorded a sustained growth in spite of world recession and our planners have been expecting that our economy will continue to demonstrate robust growth within one or one after one five year plan period. Whatever are the comparisons, India has limited resources like coal, Oil, Gas etc. but it requires a rapid increase in energy Consumption for faster and more inclusive growth. Due to heavy use of raw coal and crude oil in generating power it is not so reliable to generate power or to supply its demand in domestic or in industry at large. Even if to supply electric power in semi urban or in rural areas there is either power cut or low voltage even on today.

Equitability and Affordability of Energy Supply within Limited Domestic Resources:

In the entire three sector primary. Secondary and secondary and tertiary the energy sources plays a key role in accelerating the economic growth but the Indian energy sector has been facing a number

of problems like low level of productivity, inadequate capital technology, environment and top level pollution. According to Indian energy policy the energy need should be met as by following the whole tree:

Extra ordinary significance and Role of Government in Present

Compromising Environment Scenario:

The Government has already taken bold step to reform energy sector by a 130 per cent increase in investment in energy sector that is by Rs. 5130 Corers in 2010-11 than the allotment of Rs.2230 corers in 2009 - 10 fiscal year. Not only that the govt, has from June, 2010 the Petroleum Prices have been deregulated keeping diesel, kerosene, cooking gas under the control of Govt. In coal production average 200 tons capacity P.a. India is 4th largest producer, Natural Gas is also indigenously available but in petroleum most part is imported other than a small amount is received from our own fossil fuel mines. With vast incomparable ever compromising environment that India is a vast country with huge reserve of national resources. This broad generation and installed system is clearer from tables 1 & 2. The Ministry of power has set "Power for by 2012" with an estimated generation of 200,000 MW by 2012. That the Ministry has implemented National Power grid in a phased manner by 2012

Energy Cost, Energy Pricing & Energy Audit:

In an economy per Unit energy cost is vital for more awareness and for more savings of power calculation sufficient number of meters in machine wise may not be available, so the Bills of electricity and fuels are necessary. The Financial year Balance sheet is one such main source where power and fuel costs are mentioned with related Production information, for example here is mentioned one such per Unit Cost Power of a Textile Industry.

Cost of Supply Power	= Rs. 3.20lac
Power Load Electric Charge (PLEC)	= Rs. 0.73lac
Meter Rent	= Rs. 0.10lac
Fuel Surcharge	= Rs. 0.10lac
	Rs. 4.13lac

Say Production of the Concerned month = 100000 kg of yarn
Hence, at cost per kg of yarn = Rs. 4.13 Power cost.

The effective and need based use of energy for optimum profit at minimum cost should be implemented so as to strengthen India's Position in the Competitive world scenario.

Conclusion

Though we have limited domestic resources, our innermost challenge is that we can meet this need equitably and affordably without compromising on our environment having more effort to check the waste & control of all such avoidable losses and avoid adverse environment. 'Save energy' is possible by curtailment of loss & theft in energy sector and 'save fuel' is possible if we are unanimous with our then External Affairs Minister revered Shri Pranab Mukherjee who taught a lot about the use of anhydrous ethanol (a bi-product of sugar) as a blend of gasoline or as a pure (hydrated ethanol) and by proper use of reservoirs. Blaming growing demand for oil in India for rising gas Prices, Hon'ble President shri Barrack Obama has unveiled a plan to improve the fuel efficiency of U.S. vehicles to 54.5 miles per gallon (i.e,19.5km/litre) by 2025. So it is suggested that the planners will look forward

for internal sources and will make arrangement to check or control all possible losses than to depend on imports or seeking support elsewhere abroad other than a few extreme exceptions.

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