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Sustainable Development for Society. Industrial Development, Material, Energy and Environment: Key Issues, Opportunities and Challenge

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BUDGETARY POSITION OF RAIGAD ZILLAH PARISHAD

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Abstract:

The role of local government in rural India is highly anticipated recently to achieve the goals of economic development, job creation, social justice, poverty eradication, free education and social security. Rural Local Bodies must be willing to raise their own resources and various additional areas of taxation. Rural Local Bodies try to motivate people to accept a higher burden of taxation. Provide additional incentive grants to RLBs. Due to lack of sufficient financial support, existing sources of Rural Local Bodies to meet the rising fiscal needs are highly inadequate, therefore, serious efforts to mobilize the resources by Rural Local Bodies is called for.

Keywords: Revenue, Capital, Expenditure, Local, Raigad, Rural, Parishad

Introduction:

The role of local government in rural India is highly anticipated recently to achieve the goals of economic development, job creation, social justice, poverty eradication, free education and social security. The local rural council wants to undertake a number of economic and non-economic activities and adhere to certain policies related to finance in the form of income, borrowing and expenses.

Objectives:

1. To understand the concept of budget of local governments
2. To know the Fiscal operations of local governments
3. To study the overall budgetary position of Raigad Zillah Parishad
4. To study of fiscal operations of Raigad Zilla Parishad on revenue account and capital account

Methods:

The present study will rely on both the secondary and primary data, which will cover the period from 1991-92 to 2008-09. The research paper is based on the secondary data source. Considering the requirements of the research objective, the study design used for the study is descriptive type. The necessary and adequate secondary data for this study will be availed with the help of sources such as, Budgetary Documents of Raigad District Rural Local Bodies, Administrative Reports, Socio-Economic Survey of Maharashtra. Socio-Economic Survey of Raigad District.

Budget

A balanced budget is a consistent flow of government revenue and expenditure. The budget allows authorities to determine revenue and expenditure. Total revenue means the

amount of revenue collected by the local government to perform its assigned functions. The revenue budget deals with receipts for revenue from revenue, transfers and allocated revenue as well as non-recurring costs in the creation of assets that are considered revenue costs. Income receipts and expenses are related to the current provision of public services and services. Income receipts include 'normal' and 'gains'. Capital receipts relating to loans, government loans, loan repayments, grants, transfers from income accounts etc. Receipts for cash are capital investments and development projects made up of loans collected for a specific purpose. A general deficit is the difference between all receipts and expenses, both income and capital deficit, the old concept, represents the excess of all expenses incurred by the government in addition to its regular receipts for revenue and capital budget. The difference between total revenue and total government expenditure is called a deficit. Revenue means the difference between receipts of income and expenses of income, Lack of revenue gap between revenue receipts and revenue costs. Lack of revenue has negative consequences for the government, as it does not create receivables. The shortage of revenue arises when real government total receipts are lower than anticipated receipts. Expenses in the revenue account do not create revenue assets. Profit expenditure does not create assets and should therefore be met with non-liability benefits. Income receipts are derived from tax and non-tax sources.

Fiscal operations of local governments

The Village Panchayats have independent power to levy taxes due to autonomous local governments. The financial position of the



ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract:

"Environmental issues are defined as "problems with the planet's systems (air, water, soil, and so on) that have arisen as a result of human meddling or mistreatment." A severe environmental catastrophe is rapidly approaching on our planet. The existing state of the ecosystem puts us at risk for disasters and tragedies today and in the future. We are living in a time of global crisis as environmental issues mount all around us. We are doomed to failure unless we take a cautious and serious approach to the many issues at hand. Current environmental issues also necessitate immediate action. An environmental issue is a problem caused by human activities that has a negative influence on the biophysical environment. For both humans and nature, environmental protection is the act of safeguarding the natural environment, whether on a personal, corporate or governmental level. Environmentalism, a social and environmental movement, seeks to address environmental issues through advocacy, legislation, outreach, and other forms of direct action.^[1] There is a global problem with human-induced environmental destruction. Even if human society manages to stay within the limits set by our planet, most experts believe that a peak world population of 9-10 billion people can coexist peacefully within Earth's ecosystems.^{[2][3][4]} The world's most affluent people are to blame for the vast bulk of environmental damage.^{[5][6][7]} This year, the UN Environmental Program released its 2021 "Making Peace With Nature" Report, which stated it is possible to solve environmental issues including pollution, climate change and biodiversity loss if all parties work together to meet SDGs.^[8] There are a slew of environmental issues facing the country. India is dealing with a wide range of environmental concerns, including air pollution, water pollution, trash, banned commodities, and the damage of the natural environment. Also, in India, natural calamities are inflicting havoc. Situations were far more dire during that time period (1947-1995). According to data gathered and environmental assessments verified by World Bank specialists throughout the period 1995-2010, India made some of the fastest progress in addressing its environmental concerns and improving its environmental quality worldwide.^{[1][2]} Even still, India has a long way to go before it can achieve environmental standards comparable to those seen in rich economies. For India, pollution is both a challenge and an opportunity.

Law and Policies:

During the British rule of India, various environmental regulations were enacted. The Shore Nuisance (Bombay and Kolkata) Act of 1853 and the Oriental Gas Company Act of 1857 were among the first. Anyone who voluntarily fouls the water of any public spring or reservoir faces a fine under the Indian Penal Code of 1860. In addition, the Code made careless acts punishable. In addition, Government policy in British India tried to reduce emissions of polluting substances into the atmosphere. Notable examples are the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act (1905) and the Bombay Smoke Nuisance Act (1912). India's environmental regulations were shaped in part

by these failed attempts at legislation. After independence from the UK, India established a constitution and a slew of British-enacted laws, but the country's founding document made no mention of environmental protection. India's constitution was revised in 1976. According to Article 48(A) of Part IV of the updated constitution, the State shall strive to conserve and improve the environment, as well as the country's forests and animals. Article 51 A of the Indian Constitution imposes additional environmental requirements on the state (g). To name just a few contemporary Indian legislation, there's the 1974 act on water pollution prevention and control, 1980's act on forest conservation and



1981's act on pollution prevention and control in air. The Air Act was shaped by the decisions made during the Stockholm Conference. Environment (Protection) Act 1986 was enacted by India's government as a response to the Bhopal gas disaster in 1986. Indian legislation regulating and controlling noise pollution was passed in 2000. In 1985, the Indian government created the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). For environmental control and protection, India relies heavily on the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Despite the federal government of India actively passing regulations, environmental quality declined in reality between 1947 and 1990. The rural poor had no choice but to rely on what they had. The state of air pollution has worsened, and the amount of forest land has decreased. Beginning in the 1990s, various reforms were put in place. Since then, significant air pollutant concentrations have decreased in every 5-year period for the first time in Indian history. Satellite data shows that India's forest coverage expanded by over 4 million hectares, or 7%, between 1992 and 2010, for the first time. The Ministry of Environment and Forests was founded in 1985 by the Indian government. The Ministry of Environment and Forests is India's major administrative entity for environmental regulation and protection. Between 1947 and 1990, despite the central government of India's active passage of laws, the reality of environmental quality deteriorated. The poor in rural areas had little choice but to make do with what they had. Air pollution has deteriorated, and forest cover has shrunk. Reforms were implemented starting in the 1990s. For the first time in Indian history, substantial air pollution concentrations have dropped in every five-year period since then. Between 1992 and 2010, India's forest cover increased by more over 4 million hectares, or 7 percent, according to satellite data.^[3] Earlier this year, the Indian government announced that single-use plastics would be banned across the country starting on October 2nd, 2019.^[4]

Possible causes:

Some have said that economic development is to blame for environmental problems. The fundamental cause of India's environmental degradation is thought to be the country's expanding population. Empirical

evidence from nations like Japan, England, and Singapore, all of which have population densities equivalent to or higher than India's yet have considerably superior environmental quality, suggests that population density may not be the main factor affecting India's problems.^[5]

Major Issues:

Resource depletion (such as water, mineral and forest sand and rocks), environmental degradation, public health, biodiversity loss, ecosystem resilience loss and low livelihood security are all key environmental issues.^[6]

Many factors contribute to the rapid burning of fuelwood and biomass like the dried waste from livestock as the main fuel source: a dearth of garbage and waste management, the lack of flood control and monsoon water drainage systems and sewage treatment, the diversion of consumer waste into rivers, the large land areas used for burial purposes, and cremation practises near major rivers. Government mandated protection of highly polluted areas are also major factors.^{[7][8][9][10][11]}

Air pollution, insufficient waste management, water scarcity, declining groundwater tables, water pollution, forest preservation and quality, biodiversity loss, and land/soil degradation are some of the most pressing environmental issues facing India today.^[12]

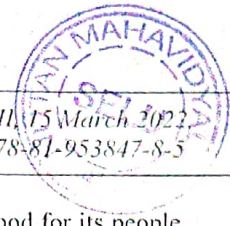
Increases in India's population place further demand on the country's natural resources and environmental issues. Due to growing urbanisation in Ghaziabad, heavy metals have collected in the soil and are being ingested through polluted crops. The carcinogenicity of heavy metals has been established, and they are therefore hazardous to human health.^{[13][14]}

Major Current Environmental Problems:

1. Pollution:

The seven primary forms of pollution include air, water, soil, noise, radioactive, light, and thermal pollution, all of which have a significant impact on our ecosystem. A chain reaction links and influences the other types of pollution. As a result, we must deal with all of them at once.

It will take millions of years for polluted water, air, and soil to return to their natural state. Industry and automotive exhaust are the biggest damaging sources of air pollution in



the United States. Pollutants such heavy metals, nitrates, and plastics.

Soil pollution is primarily caused by industrial waste, which depletes soil nutrients and causes oil spills, acid rain, and urban runoff to pollute waterways. Different gases and pollutants emitted by factories and industries, as well as the combustion of fossil fuel sources, cause air pollution to rise.

2. Water Pollution:

There is a growing shortage of safe drinking water. Water has become an economic and political issue as the human population fights for this resource. Consideration has been given to desalination. Our rivers, seas, and oceans are being polluted by industrial waste that poses a danger to human health.

3. Climate Change:

Climate change is another environmental issue that has emerged over the past few decades. Increasing global warming, which is driven by the combustion of fossil fuels and the production of harmful gases by industry, is the primary cause of this phenomenon.

Many detrimental effects of climate change can be attributed to a variety of factors, including the melting of polar ice, seasonal shifts, new diseases, regular flooding, and changes in the overall weather.

4. Global Warming:

Human actions, such as the emission of greenhouse gases, are to blame for climate change and global warming. Natural disasters such as flooding, ice melting in the polar regions, increasing sea levels, and unexpected precipitation patterns like flash floods, hurricanes, wildfires, droughts, heavy snowfall, and desertification are all being exacerbated by global warming in the oceans and on land.

5. Polar Ice Caps:

The rate at which the polar ice caps are thawing is a hotly debated issue. NASA studies show that Antarctica's ice is increasing, although this increase is just a third of the Arctic's loss.

Sea levels are rising, and the melting of Arctic ice caps is a significant factor. Flooding, tainted water, and other long-term consequences are all possible outcomes of the melting of the polar ice caps.

6. Soil Degradation:

An area's ability to produce food for its people is closely linked with the health of its soils. Agricultural land is damaged on an annual basis by over 12 million hectares, according to the United Nations.

Soils can be damaged for a variety of reasons. Abundant use of monoculture crops and soil compaction are just a few of the practises that exacerbate erodibility. Soil conservation and restoration options are numerous and diverse in today's world.

7. Waste Disposal:

Global waste disposal has become a problem as a result of resource depletion and the production of plastics. Developed countries are notorious for producing large amounts of waste and then dumping it into the oceans or on the shores of developing nations. It is extremely dangerous to dispose of nuclear waste. People's health is threatened by the use of plastic, fast food containers, packaging, and low-cost technological wastes. As a result, waste disposal has become one of the most pressing environmental concerns of our time.

8. Deforestation:

Our trees serve as carbon sinks, removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and generating oxygen in the process. As the population grows, demand for food, housing, and fabric increases, equating to the country of Panama's annual loss of tree cover in the area. Land is cleared of its forest cover so that it can be developed for human settlement, industry, or commerce through a process known as deforestation.

9. Loss of Biodiversity:

The loss of biodiversity is being exacerbated by the extinction of species and the degradation of habitats as a result of human activity. Any species population decimation puts ecosystems, which have evolved over millions of years, at risk.

Natural processes like pollination, which are essential to the ecosystem's survival but are under threat from human activity, are at risk. Other examples include destroying coral reefs in various oceans, which provide habitat for a variety of marine species.

10. Ozone Layer Depletion:

Invisible to the naked eye, the ozone layer serves as a protective barrier against the sun's harmful radiation. The pollution created by Chlorine and Bromide contained in Chloro-



fluoro carbons is blamed for the degradation of the atmosphere's critical Ozone layer (CFCs) (CFCs). There is one particularly large hole in the ozone layer that is located directly above Antarctica, caused by harmful chemicals reaching the upper atmosphere. CFCs have been banned in a wide range of industries and consumer goods. The ozone layer is important because it protects the world from damaging UV rays. This is one of the most urgent environmental concerns of our time.

11. Acid Rain:

Acid rain is a result of the presence of certain pollutants in the atmosphere. Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide are released into the atmosphere when fossil fuels, volcanic eruptions, or decomposing plants burn. We all know that acid rain can harm wildlife and aquatic life, as well as people's health.

12. Natural Resource Depletion:

Another major issue facing the environment today is the depletion of natural resources. The amount of natural resources we use as humans is so great that it would take nearly 1.5 Earths to meet our needs. This trend is expected to continue as Asian countries like China and India industrialise. Industrialization, population growth, and air pollution are just a few of the environmental issues that arise when natural resources are overexploited. Depletion of natural resources will lead to an energy crisis in the future. Climate change is exacerbated by the emissions of many natural resources. The primary cause of global warming and climate change is the use of fossil fuels, which release greenhouse gases. There is a worldwide movement to move away from fossil fuels and toward cleaner, more sustainable forms of energy such as solar, wind, biogas, and geothermal. This has resulted in a significant decrease in the cost of setting up and managing these resources in recent years.

13. Overpopulation:

Water, fuel, and food are becoming increasingly scarce as the world's population continues to grow at an unsustainable rate. The increasing population in developing and less developed countries is putting additional strain on already limited resources.

To feed the world, intensive agriculture uses chemical fertilisers, pesticides, and

insecticides. Not only is overcrowding a human problem, but it is also a pressing environmental issue.

14. Generating Unsustainable Waste:

Our overconsumption is wreaking havoc on the environment with the massive amounts of waste it generates. The average American generates 4.3 pounds of waste each day, with the United States alone generating 220 million tonnes of waste annually, according to the report.

As a result of our excessive consumption, plastic packaging, toxic e-waste, and hazardous chemicals pollute our waterways. Because of its high global warming potential, methane produced when organic waste ends up in landfills is one of the most harmful greenhouse gases. It has a high potential for a catastrophic explosion.

15. Public Health Issues:

The current state of the environment puts both human and animal health at risk. Water pollution is the most serious threat to human health and well-being on the planet.

Runoff carries toxins, pollutants, and disease-carrying microorganisms into river systems. Asthma, heart disease, and vascular disease are all made worse by pollution. High temperatures aid the spread of infectious diseases like Dengue fever. The current state of the environment puts both human and animal health at risk. Water pollution is the most serious threat to human health and well-being on the planet.

Runoff carries toxins, pollutants, and disease-carrying microorganisms into river systems. Asthma, heart disease, and vascular disease are all made worse by pollution. High temperatures aid the spread of infectious diseases like Dengue fever.

16. Genetic Engineering:

Genetic engineering is the practise of genetically altering food through the application of biotechnology. Genetic modification of food causes an increase in toxins and diseases because genes from an allergic plant can be transferred to the target plant. Due to the dangers posed by genetically modified organisms, the use of GMO crops is a major environmental concern. Using more toxins to create insect-resistant plants can also lead to antibiotic-resistant organisms. In our daily lives and in our government's policies,



there is a strong desire for change. Voting, governmental issues, and the need to keep to one's regular schedule prevent many people from considering the long-term effects of their decisions. If current trends continue, there will be no future for anyone to look forward to. No matter how hard scientists work, they'll never be able to completely stop the thinning of the

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