PERSPECTIVES ON ENVIRONMENT DEGRADATION AND AGRARIAN CRISIS IN INDIA

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Proceedings of Seminar on

PERSPECTIVES ON ENVIRONMENT DEGRADATION AND AGRARIAN CRISIS IN INDIA

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PREFACE

Economic development during post reforms period have drastically change an environment of the country. According to the models of economic growth and development; development at the cost of environment will never helps to achieve the goal of inclusive and sustainable development. Mere negligence of the agrarian and environmental issues in the policy domain will further worsen the situation. Day by day declining quality of the environment will leads to the multiplier effects on the factor productivity. This has further increase in the cost of production as well as declining production. And lastly it has resorted at the grave issues like unemployment and inflation. In this situation the agrarian community suffers badly.

Agrarian relations in India had undergone a sea-change during the period of green revolution in general and to that of last two decades of economic reforms in particular. One of the serious outcomes of these changes is the incidence of suicides of farmers in different states of the country. Changes in agrarian relations occurred due to the changing policies and change in ecology. Changing macroeconomic policies and other changes led to the gross neglect of agriculture consisting of 60 per cent of the population and one fifth of the electorate. This took agriculture and rural economy towards distress. The number of suicide cases in rural parts has been mounting in last fifteen years. During the period of 1995 to 2012 (2, 87, 967) farmers has been committed suicide in the country. Since the mid 1990s, large section of farm households have been facing a distress as a consequence of decline in agricultural income and loan repaying capacity and increased debt burden. Rain-fed areas are particularly prone to year to year fluctuations in production and degradation in environmental resources. In the present book we tried to analyze and criticize the reciprocal relationship between the agrarian reforms and environmental degradation. As well as it also focuses on the functional relationship between climate changes, declined agricultural productivity, unremmunarative profession and thereby agrarian crisis and farmers suicides in India.

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CONTENTS

Smart City Infrastructure Planning and Environment

Sonu R. Funde*

Abstract :-

To study how the infrastructure can integrate with existing infrastructure Smart City and Environment. Smart city is an emerging concept. This concept is being used all over the world with different nomenclatures context & meanings. A smart city is a city that is well planned, and it provides the cost efficient services, environmental efficiency, and technological sound services for the welfare of the citizens. Smart solutions can be helpful in controlling the ever increasing population in the cities. Smart city approaches and applications, to provide a better understanding of the relevant framework, and to develop environmental recommendations. Environmental benefits and burdens, as well as economic and social impacts.

Keywords :- smart city, smart economy, smart energy, smart environment,

Introduction :-

First we have know what is the smart city? What relation to an environment of smart city? what effect on the human health of smart city? due to the formation of smart city which area polluted? which dieses forms.

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Smart City is a booming international phenomenon. Due to formation of smart city the government of India allocated INR70.6 billion for smart cities in Budget 2014-15. The predictions are based on an analysis of the Indian government's development, Bhendi Bazaar, a 16.5- acre site in Mumbai. Given the sheets scale of the development plan, the public resources would largely be insufficient and the government is working on envisaging new financing routes to boost program.

The six dimensions of a smart city are Smart Economy, Smart Mobility, Smart Environment, Smart People, Smart Living and Smart Governance. Every city can become smarter by focusing on any of the above dimensions. A smart city is a community that is efficient, sustainable & liveable. The term smart city has become more and more popular in the field of urban planning.

Description :-

Caragliu and Nijkamp 2009 :(Guest researcher in regional & urban economics at VU university Amsterdam.) "A city can be defined as 'smart' when investments in human and social capital and traditional (transport) and modern (ICT) communication infrastructure fuel sustainable economic development and a high quality of life, with a wise management of natural resources, through participatory action ... This scientist very swell define the smart city but he does not show relation with environment, the smart city are related to environment. Because to make /produced these mega plane the government use big machinery they produced various earth pollution to make a big highway/roads. The government machinery is working on putting together the standards for exucating this mega plan, and identifying the cities of the developed in consultaion with states. A few smart cities are already coming up across the country, including Kochi Smart city, Gujrat International Finance, Tec-city (GIFT) in Ahmadabad, Naya Raipur in Chhattisgarh, Lawasa in Maharashtra and Wave Infratech's 4,500 – acre smart city near Delhi.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi in June 2015, announced the fund to make a 'Smart Cities Mission' in India, 98,000 crore in 2015. Smart Cities Mission envisions developing an area within 100 cities in the country as model areas based on an area development plan, which is expected to have a rub-of effect on other parts of the city. In the 2014 Union budget of India, Finance Minister Arun Jaitley allocated 7,016 crore for the 150 smart cities.

To develop the smart cities we create lots of pollutions of air, pollutions of water, pollutions of sound, pollutions of earth they are destroyed the human health. Smart City is a city in which you can get anything which we want there is no problem for anything in smart city there is new modern techniques and modern appliances and also the city is a developed City. Smart City there is a lot of pollution and it has many industries which can harm the water or our surroundings because of many people's of the Smart City come and settle in the city so that the everything which they needs so because of this that over population in a particular city. Due to formation of high housing, density, streets and concretes sideways, glass buildings- all of that creates a particular urban environment, in which there is not a lot of space for relaxing benefits of nature. The psychical characteristics of the city are feeding the problem. Things like that the heat, noise, artificial light are affecting us. To develop the smart cities we create lots of pollutions of air, pollutions of water, pollutions of sound, pollutions of earth they are destroyed the human health. Due to formation of high housing, density, streets and concretes sideways, glass buildings-



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Conclusion:-

The Smart city concept can be used for transforming any city into a smart city. Smart cities concept has gained a lot of attention lately and it will most likely continue to do so in the future. Cities are publishing smart plans , related conferences are trending and more books. Smart technologies can provide solutions for cities. Not so long ago, I wrote how the city's layout influences the environmental merits/demerits, economic success, pollutions, as well as human health of the city. The way of the streets are arranged and connected, has a very profound effect on many aspect of human life. And while this all sound good, we cannot help to think that there is something. The Smart cities must focus on reducing the volume of waste directed to landfills based on the 3'Rs' (Reduce,

Reuse and Recycle) approach, involving a complete shift in the mindset of users from simple waste disposal to waste avoidance and prevention.

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About the Editors

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Is presently working as a Assistant Professor and Head Department of Economics of PMTs' Arts, Commerce and Science College Shevgaon. He holds his doctoral degree in Economics in 2011. He is having 15 years of an experience of teaching economics at higher education level. He published 4 books and 9 research papers. He is also with the several associations in economics.

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Uncertainty and adequacy are the fundamentals characteristics of the indian monsoon. variations in the mansoon affect the agricultral production. However, the agricultural in maharashtra is camparatively developed in india. But at the same time, there have been huge amount of disparities in agrucultural development in the state. Adequate irrigation facilities are the prerequisite for the sustainable development of the sector. Over the year s there is increase in number of failure of indian mansoon. It is an outcome of the changing nature of climate and moreover, the increase in temperature of earth surface. I strongly believe that to come up with the problem we need along term constructive policy measure. As well as the people participation is the prerequisite while coping with the problem of climate change. I congratulate the orgniser for the conducting the academic discussion on this burning issue. The academic debate on this vital issue will be helpful for designing the long term policy on climate change and Agrarian Crisis. I wish greate success for these seminars.

Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Vikhe Patil

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