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Humanities and sustainable development goals in the aspect of Sitamarhi district in Bihar

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Abstract

The concept of sustainable development of Sitamarhi district is based on harmonious balance between environment and development. Development means such development, which doesn't consider the fulfillment of the periodic needs of human society as its goal, but also remains the basic of development or future methods, that is to meet the needs of future generations, is called development. It includes such exploitation of resources for human needs and quality of life, which does not exceed the tolerance limits of the environment and does not create pressure, under which future generation are suppressed and development is stunted.

Sustainable development emphasizes on such conservation. Which does not take away the possibility of meeting the needs of future generation which providing maximum sustainable benefit to the present generation from the exploitation of nature by humans.

Sustainable development differs from environmental protection in several respects environmental protection mainly maintains the stability and functioning of ecosystem components, but sustainable development gives importance to human welfare.

Environmental protection, Emphasizes on protecting various resources separately. Where as sustainable development considers the protection of the entire ecosystem as priority.

Keywords: Environmental protection, ecosystem, eco-system protection, area development

Introduction

The study of human society, academic subjects, subjects, natural and a cultural aspect is Humanities.

The Brundtland commissions brief definition of sustainable development as the ability to make development sustain-able-to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sitamarhi district is a district of Tirhut division of BIHAR state with its headquarter at Dumra. Or the district is adjacent to the border of Nepal.

Sitamarhi district was formed on 11th December 1972 by separating it from Muzaffarpur district. From a historical point of view, this district is considered to be the birthplace of Mata Sita, the main character of the epic Ramayana.

Geographical background

The district lies between 26°16'N to 26°52'N latitude and 85°15'E to 85°48'E longitude. The total area of this district is 2294 km². The other district that share the border with this district are and east Champaran in the west, Muzaffarpur in the south and Nepal in the north. Darbhanga and Madhubani in the east, Sheohar

Historical background

Sitamarhi is a sacred place in Hindu mythology. When Raja Janak ploughing in field, Sita, the wife of Lord Rama, sprang to life out of an earthen pot.

Sex ratio

According to the census of Bihar the total population of this district is 3,423,574. The sex ratio is 899 females for every 1000 males.

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Table 1: Sitamarhi District Sex Ratio

| | Total | General | SC | ST | Child |
|------|-------|---------|-----|-----|-------|
| 2011 | 876 | 875 | 881 | 843 | 879 |
| 2001 | 861 | 863 | 838 | 948 | 915 |

Source: Bihar census report 2001-11

Table 2: Sitamarhi District Literacy Rate

| | Total | Male | Female |
|------|-------|-------|--------|
| 2011 | 72.2% | 78.5% | 65.5% |
| 2001 | 66.5% | 74.5% | 56% |

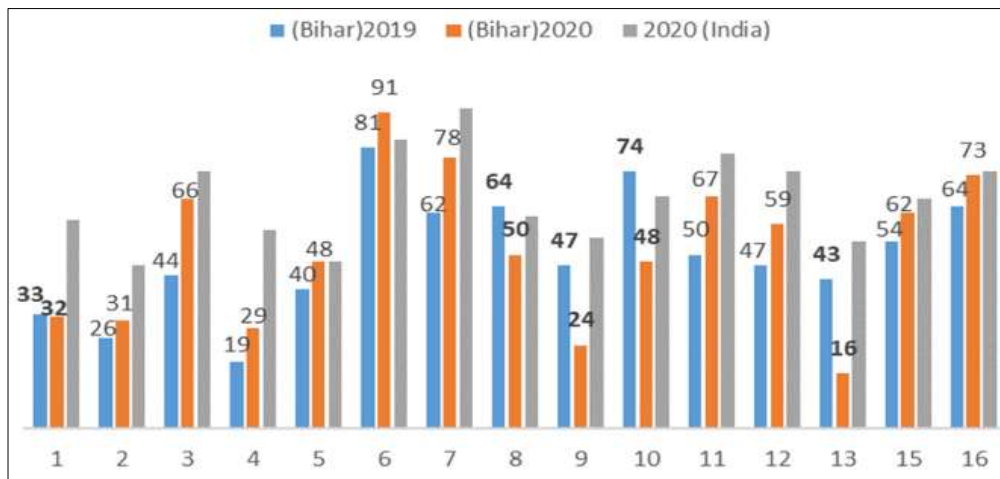
Source: Bihar census report 2001-11

Literacy

According to the census of Bihar 1.2 lakh people in the district are literate, among them about 67 thousand are male and about 49 thousand are female. Literacy rate (children under 6 are excluded) of Sitamarhi is 72%. 79% of male and 65% of female population are liter

Sustainable development goal (SDGs)

The decision to adopt the sustainable development Goals was taken at the united Nations summit general assembly meeting held in New York on 25-27 september2015. The list of the following targets was published in the global Goals of sustainable Development Goals in which the level of Sitamarhi district are being mentioned.



Source: Bihar SDG index report by NITI ayog 2019-20 and 2020-21

Fig 1: Bihar's SDG index 2019-20 and 2020-21

Complete end of poverty

Poverty is said to be the problem in which a person is unable to fulfill the basic necessities of his life like bread, clothes, an house. From a more perspective, that person is considered poor or below the poverty line. In which the person is unable to fulfill his material needs due to low level of income. More than 80% of the population of Sitamarhi district is depended on agriculture and producer of vegetables in India. It also occupies an important place in the production of rice, wheat, maize and pulses. But despite this a large population of Sitamarhi district is forced to live their life below the poverty line. Rather 12 district of Bihar are backward in terms of per capita income and Sitamarhi is one of them.

Zero hunger

The next goal of SDGs is that no person in the world should go hungry. Efforts are being made to ensure that no one in the world goes hungry by 2030. It aims to provide nutritious and complete food to the people living in poor and difficult conditions and newborns. In the resolution, it has been announced to achieve the goal of eliminating malnutrition from all over the world by 2025. A target has also been set to double the production capacity of small farmers, especially women by 2030.

Good health and well-being

We consider the standard of living of a person who eats well, lives in a well-ventilated house, wears clean clothes and makes proper arrangement for health and entertainment etc. Sitamarhi district is very backward in the field of health. If we look at the figures of the last few years, there has been a

huge increase in the number of death due to lack of doctor, hospitals infrastructure, hospital equipment's and proper arrangement of hospitals in Sitamarhi district.

Quality education

Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all. According to the 2011 census, the population here is 3423574. Literacy rate is 52.05% if we talked about Sitamarhi district of Bihar then the level of teaching and learning of children in school is very low in terms of quality. Due to such an educational system in Sitamarhi still have to face the problem of Unemployment. If the government had paid attention to the primary secondary education of the district. Then it would not have taken long to change the situation there. Out of the total literate people of Sitamarhi district 885188 are male and 551606 are female. Which represent a lower level of education.

Climate change

Climate change refers to long-term changes in climate over a period of decades, centuries or more. Another bad news for Bihar battling all the problems! Climate change means that the state is also going to be hit the most by climate change. This has been revealed by a study by the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), which believes that 14 district of Bihar are among 50 most affected by climate change in India. And Sitamarhi district is one of them. Sitamarhi district is included in the list of flood affected and draught prone districts from the point of view of climate

change. Because most of the rivers being Himalayan and due o rain water gives rise to the threat of floods. Koshi, Gandak, Budhi Gndak, Bagmati, Mahananda all these rivers flow through some district of north Bihar which is responsible for flood.

Due to non-admission of monsoon in Bihar at the right time. Sometimes the rainfall is less than the average rate, which creates a crisis of draught.

Industries innovation and infrastructure development

Inclusive and sustainable industrialization along with innovation and infrastructure, Can unleash dynamic and competitive economic forces that generate jobs and income. They play vital role in introducing and promoting new technologies, Facilitating international trade and enabling efficient use of resources.

| Sugar Season | SMP (Per quintal) | Basic Recovery Level |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 2009-2010 | 129.84 | 9.50% |
| 2010-2011 | 139.12 | 9.50% |
| 2011-2012 | 145.00 | 9.50% |
| 2012-2013 | 170.00 | 9.50% |
| 2014-2015 | 210.00 | 9.50% |
| 2015-2016 | 220.00 | 9.50% |
| 2016-2017 | 230.00 | 9.50% |
| 2017-2018 | 230.00 | 9.50% |

The objective of this goal is to create strong infrastructure. Encourage inclusive and sustainable industrialization and promote innovation. Mainly sugar industries are the only major industries in Sitamarhi district. After the bifurcation of the state, sugarcane based industry has become the biggest industry. Along with sugar industry, many other industries like Jaggery, Khandari, Paper, Ethanol, animal feed and electric energy, organic manure depend on sugarcane production.

The only sugar mill is working in Sitamarhi riga block, whose production capacity is as follow-

Problem facing sugar Industry in Sitamarhi is low production of sugarcane, modernization problem, Number of sugar mill is less, workers payment, farmer's problem, lack of cooperation by government, etc.

In NITI Aayogs Third innovation index Karnataka topped the list of 17 major states followed by telengana SOURCE:- <http://swc.bihar.gov.in/portal/#!/agriculture-ector/sugarcane> at the second and Bihar is on number 15th place. The commissions India innovation index 2021 examines the innovation capabilities and environment at the state level.

Infrastructure is the structure that provides necessary and basic facility for the smooth running of a society or industry established in it.

In other words, understanding this there is 3 sectors in the economy.

1. First sector is primary sector
2. Secondary sector
3. Third sector or service sector

The infrastructure required for this same service are called infrastructure.

Conclusion

In terms of sustainable development goals, Kerala once again occupies the number one position. Whereas Bihar-Jharkhand is at the bottom of this list as before. It simply means that Bihars progress report a and its performance is

very poor. But there is an improvement compared to last year.

If seen from the perspective of the same Sitamarhi district, there has been a very poor performance in achieving the 17 goals of SDG, out of which mainly education, health, poverty alleviation, per capita income, quality of life have registered a decline.

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