



## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

**Shri. Vijayakumar S Kelur** Teaching Assistant, Department Of Social Work, Haveri University, Haveri, Karnataka State.

**ABSTRACT**

Man has always tried to use the resources at his disposal to meet his current needs. The ability and willingness of man to continuously evolve is the source of his current growth and development. Man is said to be attempting to satisfy his own needs at the expense of future generations. Inclusive sustainable development is aimed at addressing this issue. Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is sustainable development.

**KEYWORDS :** Resources, Willingness, Generations, Sustainable, Development.

**INTRODUCTION:**

Since the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Environment in Stockholm, the concept of sustainable development has evolved. As many as 113 governments attended the first major international conference on the negative effects of human activity on the environment. In 1983, the World Commission on Environment and Development was appointed by the United Nations under the chairmanship of Mrs. Establish Harlem Brunt land. This commission issued a report in 1987 with the title "Our Common Futures," which emphasized the significance of environmental and economic development. The commission coined and popularized the term 'Sustainable Development'. In 2002, the World Summit on Sustainable Development was held in Johannesburg, South Africa. The Summit urged nations to commit to sustainable development and its implementation at the local, national, and international levels through the development of partnerships between governments, the private sector, and civil society. Dimensions of inclusiveness in sustainable development: Environmental quality has deteriorated as a result of rising population and industrialization. Additionally, not all of the accumulated physical health has been distributed equally. The goal of inclusive sustainable development is to get people interested in all of these issues. Social, economic, and environmental sustainability are the three main components of inclusive sustainable development as a concept.

**Methodology:**

The present research study is based on secondary data. The data is taken from different research reports, journals, websites, and research papers.

**Economic Dimensions:**

It involves poverty reduction and equal distribution of wealth among all sections of the society. Hunger and malnutrition are caused by poverty. This is because there isn't enough access to education, health care, clean water, or sanitation. Poverty makes people vulnerable to economic shocks, natural disasters, violence and crime.

Technological development has contributed in the rising inequality among the rich and poor in the recent times. The demand for low-skill workers has decreased, while the demand for highly skilled workers has increased. As a result, highly skilled workers stand to benefit from increased opportunities and rewards.

**Social Dimension:**

Among other things, disparities in income and poverty are thought to be significant causes of social issues. Governments all over the world are dealing with unemployment while also providing drinking water, health care, primary education, sanitization, and other essential services to their citizens. The

issue of an expanding population affects many nations. This is straining these nations capabilities and putting pressure on land, food, water, the environment, and other resources. Unscrupulous people can easily persuade poor, illiterate, and deprived people to engage in illegal and antisocial behaviors.

**Environmental Dimension:**

The so-called developed nations used fossil fuels and released thousands of tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere in an effort to grow their economies. Mankind continually overuses and degrades natural resources. Environmental degrading factors include industrial activity, energy consumption, transportation, agricultural activity, and so on. Carbon dioxide, sculpture oxides, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter concentrations are increasing as a result of the use of coal and oil in coal-fired power plants and homes. Need for sustainable development in India: Modern growth theories suggest that, in a world having finite resources, environmental sustainability is potentially not compatible with continuous economic growth and even becomes an obstacle in achieving long-term economic growth. Therefore, the idea of sustainable development serves as the compass or guiding principle. Collaboration among sectorally organized government departments is required for this. Joint planning, transparency, and implementation coordination are necessary for this. Indicators of sustainable development: During the course of the entire process, a number of nations and organizations-governmental and non-governmental-worked together to develop these sets of indicators.

**The Following Are The Main Indicators Of The Sustainable Development:**

1. **Poverty:** Income poverty, Income Inequality, Sanitation, Drinking water, Access to energy and Living conditions.
2. **Governance:** Corruption, Crime.
3. **Health:** Mortality, Health care delivery, Nutritional status, Health status and risks.
4. **Education:** Education level, Literacy.
5. **Demographics:** Population, Tourism.
6. **Natural Hazards:** Vulnerability to natural hazards, Disaster preparedness and response.
7. **Atmosphere:** Climate change, Ozone layer Depletion, Air quality.
8. **Land:** Land-use and status, Desertification, Agriculture, Forests.
9. **Oceans, Seas:** Coastal Zone, Fisheries, Marine Environment and Coasts.
10. **Freshwater:** Water Quantity, Water Quality.
11. **Bio-Diversity:** Ecosystem, Species.
12. **Economic Development:** Macroeconomic performance, Sustainable public finance, Employment, Information and communication technologies, Research and Development, Tourism.
13. **Global Economic Development:** Trade, External Financing.

#### 14. Consumption And Production Patterns: Material consumption, Energy-use, Waste generation and Management.

##### National Strategy For Sustainable Development:

Initially, the Indian Government did not feel the need for a separate specific strategy for sustainable development. The overall development medium-term strategies were provided by the Five Year Plans. Indian protection was only established following the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm. Within the Department of Science and Technology, the National Council on Environmental Policy and Planning was established in 1972. This council evolved into a full-fledged Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) in 1985. It is the country's central administrative body for regulating and guaranteeing environmental protection at the moment. Additionally, it is accountable for the nation's sustainable development strategy.

The ninth five year plan (1997-2002) explicitly recognized the synergy between environment, health and development. One of its main goals was to make sure that the development process was environmentally sustainable by mobilizing people and getting them involved at all levels. In 2002, India presented its perspective on sustainable development before the World Summit for Sustainable Development in the form of a detailed study "Empowering People for Sustainable Development" (EPSD) which was brought by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF). The four main goals of EPSD are as follows:

- I) Combating poverty,
- II) Empowering people.
- III) Using core competence in science and technology, and
- IV) Setting environmental standards: conservation of natural resources and improving core sectors of the economy.

The sectoral orientation in EPSD focuses on identified core sectors as energy, industry and transport, because they are essential for the future growth of Indian economy and have been responsible for much of the air and water pollution in the past.

The MOEF published a manual titled "Carrying Capacity based on Regional Development Planning in 2002" to encourage regional authorities to incorporate sustainable development into planning. It describes the content of sustainable development and the "carrying capacity", process, a scheme to analyze regions and case studies.

##### The Institutional Set-up Comprises The Following Main Bodies:

- I) The National Environmental Council (NEC), chaired by Prime Minister and Minister for Environment and Forests, advises MOEF in its work in environment policy and planning matters of national concern.
- II) The Tata Energy and Resource Institute (TERI) is the largest research institute working on local, national and global sustainability issues in all developing countries.
- III) The Centre for Environment Education (CEE) is an autonomous agency under the MOEF. With CEE's Regional cells, Projects can be implemented with a strong local focus.
- IV) A large number of NGOs are actively discussing environment issues with the MOEF. At present, their number is about 10,000.
- V) Information Technology (IT) also provides platforms to raise awareness, people's participation and increase transparency through National Environmental Information System.

In the Tenth Plan, an integrated approach has been adopted to improve agricultural sector in order to protect natural resources and combat poverty. The salient features of this

approach are:

- I) Utilizing waste and degraded land
- II) Macro management approach to centrally sponsored schemes,
- III) Diversification of cropping pattern by growing medicinal and aromatic plants, bio-fuels, agro-forestry, etc.
- IV) Organic farming.
- V) Precision farming to ensure optimal utilization of inputs,
- VI) Integrated pest management using biological controls,
- VII) Revamping the extension system by extending Krishi Vigyan Kendras,
- VIII) Use of frontier technology especially bio-technology,
- IX) Conservation and Upgradation of Native breeds of livestock through selective breeding, and
- X) Extension of 'Operation Flood' to uncovered hilly and backward areas.

##### CONCLUSION ;

The Indian economy is the fourth fastest growing economy in the world. The growth is evident in all sectors, but there is also a significant loss of natural resources. Natural resources should not be sacrificed for economic growth because they are limited and will ultimately hurt everyone. Clean air and drinking water will be the next serious problems. Even now days in India there are several areas where drinking water is the main problems. High growth in industrialization is also creating high air pollution and creating the problem for drinking and irrigation water. At the earliest opportunity, a well-defined, implementable integrated land use policy and rural fuel wood, grazing, and fodder policies should be developed to guide scientific and sustainable land and forest management. Because the two resources are inseparable and cannot be managed separately, land management and water management must be at the center of any national development plan. Land should be managed in accordance with natural watersheds whenever possible because they provide the ideal unit for the most efficient management and rational use of land and water resources for maximum production at the lowest possible risk to the resources. Environmental policy that is based on prevention must be strengthened. Priority must be given to environmentally friendly technology and land use planning that takes environmental factors into account.

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