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India's Strategies for Sustainable Development

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ABSTRACT

The present article deals with the India's strategies for sustainable development. Sustainable development refers to a mode of human development in which resource use aims to meet human needs while ensuring the sustainability of natural systems and the environment, so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for generations to come. Every economy wants to development continuously. So, they utilized natural resources with rapid rate. Due to economic development they degrade the environment. So there is a need for the sustainable development for all economies and check on environmental degradation

KEYWORDS sustainable development, economic development, environmental degradation.

INTRODUCTION

The term 'sustainable development' was used by the Brundtland Commission, which coined what has become the most often-quoted definition of sustainable development: As early as the 1970s, "sustainability" was employed to describe an economy "in equilibrium with basic ecological support systems." Ecologists have pointed to The Limits to Growth, and presented the alternative of a "steady state economy "in order to address environmental concerns.(*en.wikipedia.org/wiki)* More than one hundred definitions of sustainable development exist, but the most widely used one is from the World Commission on Environment and Development, presented in 1987. It states that sustainable development is "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Sustainable development promotes the idea that social, environmental, and economic progress are all attainable within the limits of our earth's natural resources. **(www.sustainabledevelopmentinfo.com)** Sustainable development requires meeting the basic needs of all and extending to all the opportunity to satisfy their aspirations for a better life. In essence, sustainable development is a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development; and institutional change are all in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations.(**www.un-documents.net/ocf-02.htm**)

INDICATORS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

WATER

Water is a common factor that cuts across all sectors of development. Because of the strong linkage water with development, monitoring the sustainability of water resources can effectively provide an indication of sustainable development in the region. Drinking water increasingly fails to meet standards due to pollution, poor operation of treatment facilities, lack of disinfection and the poor condition of supply systems and sewerage systems. Apart from households, water being an essential input to agriculture, industry and commercial purposes like aesthetics and recreation, the efficiency, equity and sustainability aspects would be studied.

ENERGY

Energy is central to social and economic well-being, and is indispensable in achieving human progress. Energy is not an end in itself, but only a means to an end. Energy, whatever may be the form, coal, solar, nuclear, or biomass is not good or bad in itself, as far as it can deliver this end. At present, much of the energy in transformation, from source to end use, goes as waste. Hence it is important to use energy efficiently with appropriate fuel choice to avoid crisis in future. This can be done by substituting efficient technologies for inefficient ones and renewable energy in place of non-renewable resources.

LAND

Land use is mainly to satisfy residential, commercial and industrial requirements and also to improve public facilities, which in turn enhance quality of life. The land usage pattern changes due to the interaction of demographic, political, economic, societal, environmental, and cultural reasons. However, this change usually makes a direct and serious impact to the natural environment. Land, being a limited resource, needs to be utilized in a sustainable manner. Sustainable land use requires strategies which optimize economic development, enhance social welfare and minimize the environmental impacts of human activity.

AIR

The quality of air directly affects the socio-economic condition of a society. As a result of the rapid economic growth in India over the past two decades, commercial and industrial activity is increasing resulting in significant air pollution. There is a relation between air pollution and sickness rate. The increasing number of vehicle remains the main cause of the deterioration of air quality in urban regions causing respiratory diseases. The impact of air pollution on the market value of real estate is significant. The indoor air pollution at workplace (factories) also needs to be parameterized.

POPULATION

The process of urbanization is an intrinsic dimension of economic and social development and, in consequence, developing countries are going through the process of shifting from predominantly rural to predominantly urban societies. **(K. Nathan and B.Reddy,2008)**

STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Interest in sustainable development was it seems first sparked by the non –aligned countries, including India, in the early 1970s and was an issue at the 1972 United Nations Conference on Development held in Stockholm. Pandit Nehru was anxious to make it an international issue and concern about sustainability was enhanced by the oil crises of the 1970s.Both pollution and depletion of non-renewable resources, such as oil, as a result of economic growth and population increases became major concern. **(Tisdell, 1995)** The strategy sets overall objectives and concrete actions for priority challenges

for the coming period , many of which are predominantly environmental:

- Conservation and management of natural resources
- Public Health
- Social inclusion, demography and migration
- Global poverty and sustainable development challenges.
- Sustainable consumption and production.
- Climate change and clean energy.**(***ec.europa.eu/environment/eussd/***)**

ENVIRONMENT

- Environmental related Acts and Rules taking by Indian government are following;
- India Forest Act, 1927.
- Mines and Mineral Act, 1957.
- Atomic Energy Act, 1962.
- The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- National Forest Policy, 1988.
- The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995.
- National Forest Commission, 2003.
- New Environment Policy, 2004. **(Jain, Khanna, Batra and Bhatia ,2007-08)**

POPULATION

India is the second highest populated country of the world. About 16.87% population of the world lived in India.It is very necessary to check on increasing population. **Table No.;-1** (Size and Growth of India's Population) **(Crore)**

(Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011)

Year	Population	Increasing and decreasing	Average Annual Growth Rate(%)
1961	43.92	7.82	1.96
1971	54.81	10.89	2.22
1981	68.33	13.52	2.20
1991	84.63	16.30	2.14
2001	102.9	18.07	1.93
2011	121.02	18.12	1.76

Schedule show that population increase with rapid rate from 1961 to1971, but after this population growth come down till 2011. Its means India moved toward a sustainable growth of population. Remedial Measures for population control are following;

- Late Marriages: minimum age for male is 21 and female 18 years.
- Spread of Education.
- Health and Sanitation.
- Urbanization
- Family Planning Programme 1965, 1976.
- National Population Policy (2000) (Jainand Majhi,2012-13)

ENERGY

India was the first country in the world to set up a ministry of non-conventional energy resources, in early 1980s. India's cumulative Grid interactive or Grid Tied Renewable Energy Capacity (excluding Large Hydro) has reached 26.9GW, of which 68.9% comes from wind, while solar PV contributed nearly 4.59% of the Renewable Energy installed capacity in India. Renewable energy in India comes under the purview of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. The development of wind power in India began in the 1990s, and has significantly increased in the last few years. Although a relative newcomer to the wind industry compared with Denmark or the US, domestic policy support for wind power has led India to become the country with the fifth largest installed wind power capacity in the world. As of December 2010 **Renewable energy sources in India**

TableNo.;-2

Total Renewable Energy Installed Capacity (2016)

Sources	Total installed capacity (MW)
Solar Power (SPV)	7,805.34
Wind Power	27,151.40
Small Hydro Power	4,304.27
Waste to Power	115.08
Bio Power	4860.83
Total	**44236.92**

(www.mnre.gov.in/)

AGRICULTURE

Organic farmers tend to equate "natural" with "sustainable" and consider that their methods followthe tenets of a sustainable system. Their approach goes beyond methodology to embrace a philosophy of co-existing with nature rather than exploiting it. It involves benign designs and management procedures that work with natural processes to conserve all resources, minimize waste and environmental impact, and promote agro-ecosystem resilience. The ultimate goal or the ends of sustainable agriculture is to develop farming systems that are productive and profitable, conserve the natural resource base, protect the environment, and enhance health and safety, and to do so over the long-term. (http://www.angrau.ac.in.)

CONCLUSION

Economic development is very necessary for all economies because of the problem of poverty, unemployment, low living standard and economic backwardness and maintain there growth level. So they used natural resources and degrade the environment. there is a needs for sustainable utilization of natural resources. India continuous moving toward a sustainable development in agriculture, check on population, environment, water, forests, energy etc.

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