European Journal of Business & Social Sciences
Available at https://ejbss.org/
ISSN: 2235-767X
Volume 07 Issue 03
March 2019

Sustainable Development in India

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Abstract: - Sustainable development is an important issue at present time. Due to the imminent threats of climate change, its importance has increased significantly. The world's governments have agreed on an ambitious agenda to change our world by 2030, adopting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), whose aim is not to be left behind, and everyone gets the benefit of development efforts. The agenda 2030 is unprecedented in scope and importance. The United Nations defines sustainable development as "the development that fulfills the present needs of future generations without compromising their ability to meet their needs". In the previous dialogue on sustainability, more and more focus has been focused on climate change and environmental issues, but in the form of a new paradigm of stability, for the Summit in the last three years, an inclusive, all efforts are involved in the direction of sustainable and flexible future. There is an important departure from the previous structure, which now include harmonizing of three elements such as Economic Development, Social Inclusion and Environmental Protection. Elimination of poverty in all its forms and dimensions is an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, "the UN has said.

Key Words: - Sustainable development

Introduction:-From the perspective of India, continuous development goals need to bring development and environment together in a set of goals. The fault line, as ever happens in global conferences, is a justified balance between the environment and the development. We have to take steps to redefine MDG structures and focus on issues related to development after 2015. The concept of sustainable development was first announced in 1987 by the World Commission on Development and Development in the Netherlands, named 'Our Commit Future'. It is a process of economic development that aims to maintain the quality of life of both current and future

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generations without harming natural resources and the environment. The main reason behind the use of this concept is that in the process of economic development in almost all developed countries and economic development in undeveloped countries, the cost of natural resources and environment has happened. As the concept evolved, it has shifted to focus more on economic development, social development and environmental protection for future generations. It has been suggested that the term "stability" should be seen as the target goal of humanity of homeostasis, while 'sustainable development' refers to the overall approach. The concept of sustainable development is still and is still under criticism, what is really going on in sustainable development? It has been argued that there is no such thing as sustainable use of non-renewable resources, because of exploitation any positive rate will ultimately cause the exhaustion of the finite stock of the Earth, in this perspective, the industrial revolution is fully expanded. It has also been argued that concept means has been eliminated from 'conservation management' in a rarity. For 'economic development', and that the Brundtland report did not publish anything as a business in the form of a general strategy for world development, in which there is a vague And the controversial concept was linked to public relations slogan. According to Word Development Report 2003, "It is a process of sustainable development which fulfills its needs without meeting the requirements of the future generation to meet the needs of the current generation"

Need for Sustainable Development in India: - This entry is definitely an understanding. All available indicators point to ecological conditions which are not less than destructive. In most parts of the country, natural ecosystems are under stress and fall; Some 10 percent of the wildlife in the country are in danger of extinction; Agriculture biodiversity has declined by more than 90 percent in many areas; More than half the available water bodies are polluted beyond drinking and often beyond agricultural use; Two-thirds of the land is eroded at different levels of sub-optimal productivity; Air pollution is the worst in the world in many cities; The 'modern' waste, including electronic and chemical, is produced at higher rates than our ability to recycle or manage. A 2008 report by the Global Footprint Network and the Confederation of Indian

ISSN: 2235-767X
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Industry states that India has the world's third largest ecological footprint, whose resource use is already twice its bio-efficiency, and that this bio-capacity itself has declined by half in the last few decades. The importance and need for sustainable development is mainly due to the following reasons-

1. Poverty declining but still a challenge
2. Inequality widening
3. Conflicts devastating
4. Air pollution
5. Fresh water increasingly scarce
6. Soil being degraded
7. Forest being destroyed
8. Biodiversity disappearing
9. Fisheries declining

Various features of Sustainable Development:

1. Efficient use of natural resources

2. No reduction in the quality of life of the future generations

3. No increase in pollution

4. Does not delimit the concept of development

5. Distributional equity

6. Preservation of three types of capital (human, physical and natural)

Sustainable development goals:

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is a new, universal set of goals, goals and indicators that United Nations member states would expect to use their agenda and political policies over the next 15 years. SDG is followed and expanded on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were agreed by governments in 2001 and ending later this year. The proposed seventeen sustainable development goals are as under:-

1) Eliminate poverty everywhere in all its forms

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2) Finish hunger, get food security and better nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

3) Ensure healthy life and promote well-being for all ages

4) Ensure inclusive and equal-quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for everyone

5) Gaining gender equality and empowering all women and girls

6) To ensure the availability of water and sanitation and permanent management for all

7) Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for everyone

8) Promoting sustainable, inclusive and sustainable economic development, full and productive employment, and decent work for everyone

9) Building flexible infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and promoting innovation

10) Reducing inequality within countries and within

11) Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, flexible and sustainable

12) Ensure Permanent Consumption and Production Pattern

13) Take immediate action to deal with climate change and its impacts (note the agreements made by the UNFCCC Forum)

14) Conservation and continuous use of oceans, seas and sea resources for sustainable development.

15) Protecting, rehabilitating and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem, continuously managing forests, desertification and blocking and preventing land degradation, and reducing biodiversity

16) To promote peaceful and inclusive society for sustainable development, to provide justice to all and to create effective, accountable and inclusive at all levels.

17) Strengthening the means of implementation and reviving the global partnership for sustainable development

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Different dimensions of sustainable development:

Environmental: - Environmental sustainability concerns the natural environment and how it remains diverse and productive. Since natural resources are obtained from the environment, the situation of air, water and climate is a matter of particular concern. The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report outlines current knowledge about scientific, technical and socio-economic information related to climate change and lists the options for optimization and mitigation. From environmental sustainability, society needs to design activities to meet the human needs while preserving the planet's life support systems. This, for example, requires continuous use of water, using renewable energy and the use of durable materials (such as timber harvesting from forests maintaining biomass and biodiversity).

Agriculture:-sustainable agriculture includes methods of environmentally friendly agriculture that allow the production of crops or animals without damaging human or natural systems. It involves the prevention of adverse effects of soil, water, biodiversity, surrounding or under resources, as well as people working in fields or in neighborhood areas. The concept of durable agriculture is liberalized, passing on a protected or better natural resource, biotic and economic basis rather than being moderate or polluted or polluted. Elements of sustainable agriculture include agro forestry, mixed farming, many crops, and crop rotation.

Economics:- It has been suggested that due to rural poverty and extreme poverty, environmental resources should be considered as important economic assets, which are called natural capital. Economic development requires traditionally increasing GDP. This model of unlimited personal and GDP growth can end. In sustainable development many people may be able to improve the quality of life, but a reduction in resource consumption may be required. According to the economist Malte Faber, ecological economics is defined by nature, justice and its focus on time. Issues of interdependent equity, irreversibility of environmental change, uncertainty of long-term results, and sustainable development guide ecological economic analysis and evaluation.

Environmental Economics: - Not only in the total environment, but also in the biosphere of earth, air and water, there are also human interactions with these things, with nature, and what humans have created as their environment. As the countries around the world continue to grow economically, they put pressure on the ability of natural environments to absorb high-level pollutants, which are made as part of this economic development. Therefore, there is a need to find solutions in order to keep the world economy growing, but not at the cost of public good.

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Energy: - Sustainable energy is clean and can be used for a long time. Unlike fossil fuels and biofuels, which provide energy to the world, renewable energy sources such as hydroelectricity, solar and wind power generate very little pollution. Solar energy is usually used on public parking meters, street lights and buildings on the roof. Wind power has expanded rapidly, at the end of 2014; the share of electricity usage worldwide was 3.1%.

Transportation:- Transport is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. It is said that one-third of all the gases produced are due to transport. Motorized transport also issues exhaust fumes, which have particulate matter, which is dangerous for human health and contributes to climate change. There are many social and economic benefits of sustainable transport which can accelerate local sustainable development. According to a series of reports of low-emission development strategies, Global Partnership (LEDs GP), sustainable transportation can help in making jobs, improving computer safety through investment in cycle lanes and pedestrian, employment and social Make access to opportunities more affordable and efficient. It also provides a practical opportunity to save the government's budget along with people's time and household income, from which investment opportunities in sustainable transportation are available.

Business: - The most widely accepted norms for corporate stability constitute the efficient use of a firm of natural capital. This eco-efficiency is usually calculated as a financial value in relation to its collected ecological impact by a firm. This idea has been popularized by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) under the following definition: "The efficiency of the environment comes from the delivery of competitive prices and services that meet the needs of human and brings the quality of life. While increasingly from the life-cycle to at least one level, the effects and processing are in line with the sustainability of the ecological Earth's carrying capacity.

Politics: - One study concluded that social indicators and, therefore, sustainable development indicators are scientific productions whose main purpose is to inform public policy-making. Similarly, the International Institute for Sustainable Development has developed a political policy framework, which is linked to a sustainability index for the establishment of measurable institutions and metrics. The structure includes the role of communication technologies in six main areas, international trade and investment, economic policy, climate change and energy, measurement and assessment, natural resource management, and sustainable development.

Steps Taken by Indian Government towards sustainable development:

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Ratifying Paris Agreement:-The 21st Conference of Parties (COP 21) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) successfully concluded in Paris after intense negotiations by the Parties followed by the adoption of the Paris Agreement on post-2020 actions on climate change. This universal agreement will succeed the Kyoto Protocol. Unlike the Kyoto Protocol, it provides a framework for all countries to take action against climate change. Placing emphasis on concepts like climate justice and sustainable lifestyles, the Paris Agreement for the first time brings together all nations for a common cause under the UNFCCC. One of the main focuses of the agreement is to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre- industrial level and on driving efforts to limit it even further to 1.5°.

The Clean Development Mechanism projects in India:-As on 4 January 2016, 1593 out of a total of 7685 projects registered by the CDM executive board are from India, which so far is the second highest in the world with China taking the lead with 3764 projects registered. Indian projects have been issued 191 million CERs, 13.27 per cent of the total number of CERs issued. These projects are in the energy efficiency, fuel switching, industrial processes, and municipal solid waste, renewable energy and forestry sectors and are spread across the country. About 90-95 per cent of the CDM projects are being developed by the private sector, facilitating investments of about R583,751 crore (US$ 87.77 billion) in the country, which is more than the total of multilateral grants available for climate change related activities.

State Action Plans on Climate Change:-The State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) aim to create institutional capacities and implement sectoral activities to address climate change. These plans are focused on adaptation with mitigation as co-benefit in sectors such as water, agriculture, tourism, forestry, transport, habitat and energy. So far, 28 states and 5 union territories (UTs) have submitted their SAPCCs to the MoEF&CC. Out of these, the SAPCCs of 32 states and UTs have been endorsed by the National Steering Committee on Climate Change (NSCCC).

Coal Cess and the National Clean Energy Fund:-India is one of the few countries around the world to have a carbon tax in the form of a cess on coal. Not only has India imposed such a cess

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but it has also been progressively increasing it. The coal cess which was fixed at R50.00 per tonne of coal since 22 June 2010 and increased to R100.00 per tonne of coal in Budget 2014-15, was further doubled to R 200.00 per tonne in the 2015-16 budgets. 8.46 The National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) which is supported by the cess on coal was created for the purposes of financing and promoting clean energy initiatives, funding research in the area of clean energy and for any other related activities. Till date 56 projects have been recommended by the inter ministerial group (IMG) with total viability gap funding (VGF) of R34, 784.09 crore spread over several years. For 2015-16, R4700 crore has been allocated in the Budget for NCEF projects.

National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change:-A National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) has been established with a budget provision of I350 crore for the year 2015-2016 and 2016-2017. It is meant to assist in meeting the cost of national- and state-level adaptation measures in areas that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The overall aim of the fund is to support concrete adaptation activities that reduce the adverse effects of climate change facing communities, sectors and states but are not covered under the ongoing schemes of state and central governments. The adaptation projects contribute towards reducing the risk of vulnerability at community and sector level. Till date, the NSCCC has approved six detailed project reports (DPR), amounting to a total cost of I117.98 crore, submitted by Punjab, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Conclusion: - It is a very big task to follow the achievements of SDG in which the participation of every level and participation of every level of society is required. Experiences of pilot countries show those opportunities for the purpose of creating meaningful and sustainable state-charity partnerships to achieve the vision of the Prime Minister of India "All along, development of all (collective effort, inclusive growth)" for the stage. Can. This is continuous development. Sustainable development addresses both inter-generational and intra-generational equity. It enables all generations of current and future to best utilize their potential abilities. The concept depends on the belief that the next generation gets the opportunity to enjoy the same good that

ISSN: 2235-767X
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we now enjoy. Sustainability is a matter of sharing opportunities for development, not poverty and human lack. This is the process adopted as a daily life activity. This is not just a specially prepared program or production process which is adopted by the government. It is more about our awareness of the implications of what we are doing as manufacturers and consumers. This is more about concerns for future generations and our social responsibilities. More than the monetary costs, it involves the actual cost of our efforts for the betterment of the society as a whole. As producers we are conscious of using the environment- friendly production techniques and environment-friendly techniques for disposal of waste. As consumers, we are conscious of using environmentally friendly means of environmentally friendly goods and services and garbage disposals. Of course, the government should contribute a little bit in implementing laws related to environmental protection.

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