

Indian Perspective towards Sustainable Development

Abstract

Sustainability is ultimately wrapped up with human values and institutions, it is not just ecological functions. As entirely ecological definition of sustainability is inadequate allocations that may reflect other intergenerational equity concerns. In its broadest sense, Sustainable development aims to promote harmony among human beings and between humanity and nature, guidance for social decision-making also is required. At the same time, economic analysis without adequate ecological underpinnings also can be misleading. The sustainability debates also should remind economists to carefully distinguish between efficient allocations of resources the standard focus of economic theory and socially optimal.

Keywords: Environment, Technologies, Sustainable, Development.

Introduction

Concept of Sustainable Development

Although the concept of sustainable development is controversial the debate over environmental policy, programmes and projects has clustered around certain distinct definitions that share a central core. At the most general level the development studies posit a strong relation between economic development, poverty and environment poor economic performance increases poverty, which aggravates environmental degradation. The well- documented effects of poverty on environmental degradation gave birth of the concept of sustainable development, first popularized by Brundtland Commission (1987). The report stressed the need for a style of economic development capable of meeting basic needs of a developing country's population, while maintaining its stock of natural resources so as not to rob future generation of their use.

The concept of sustainable development is not only development which will conserve our resources and not destroy and damage them, as our present development models are doing, sustainable development is equally important because it is development for all and for a few societies. Therefore, the practical application of sustainable development is first, that we must choose such development policies, which are not resource consuming, resource damaging and resource destroying. Secondly, to build into the policies and the means conserving the resources which have to be consumed, and countering the damage and pollution to environment that emerges as a result of development, whatever be the activity. For policy and programmatic purposes development economists have broken the concept of sustainable development into interrelated components.

1. A healthy, growing economy.
2. a commitment to social equity, and
3. protection of the environment.

Accordingly, the underlying correlation between population, poverty and pollution must be analyzed against the backdrop of ecosystem's capacity to provide supportive capacity for development and assimilative capacity for maintenance of acceptable quality of environment.

Objectives and Goals of Sustainable Development

The satisfaction of human needs and aspirations is the major objective of development. The essential needs of vast number of people in developing countries-for food, clothing, shelter, jobs are not being met, and beyond their basic needs these people have legitimate aspirations for an improved quality of life. A world in which poverty and inequality are endemic, will always be prone to ecological and other crises. Sustainable development requires meeting the basic needs of all extending to all opportunities to satisfy their aspirations for a better life.

Living standards that go beyond the basic minimum are sustainable only if consumption standards everywhere have regard for long-term sustainability. Yet many of us live beyond the world's ecological means. Sustainable development requires the promotion of values that



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encourage consumption standards that are within the bounds of ecologically possible and to which all can reasonably aspire. However, sustainability should not be treated in static sense: it is rather a dynamic concept that reflects changing needs.

The following are the goals of sustainable development

1. Restoration of the past ecological damage.
2. Production of the country from the damage as consequence of future development.
3. Successful management to resources to satisfy changing human needs:
4. Conservation of natural resources and to maintain or enhance the quality of the environment.
5. To maintain the production at levels necessary to meet the increasing needs and aspirations of an expanding world population without degrading the environment.
6. To establish a healthy, growing economy and increase economic efficiency, a commitment to social equity and justice.
7. To create ecological harmony.
8. To create ecological harmony.
9. Enhancing development for all and not for a few.
10. Control of pollution and damage of environment.
11. To reduce rice-poor gap and rationalize the use of renewable resources it.
12. Introducing a new development model in which there will not be any kind of exploitation, and to sustain the same for future, and.
13. To provide the impetus for a renewed search for multilateral solutions and a restructured international economic system.

Nature of Problem of Sustainable Development

Although the nature of the problem of sustainable development differs from one country to another, the problem has special dimensions for the poor countries. High and rapidly rising populations in poorer countries make sustained development extremely difficult even if all resources were renewable but were scarce, as most of them are. In these countries. Scarcity of non-renewable resources accentuates the problem.

The environmental problems of poor countries like India are becoming acute and they deserve immediate attention in terms of planning and investment programmes. Since the depletion of resources is faster than their regeneration in these countries, it is absolutely essential to design, adapt technologies that are appropriate to both sound environment and sustained development.

Sustainable Development and Economic Growth

Sustainable development does not mean only environment protection. It implies a new concept of economic growth-one which provides fairness and equal opportunity for all, not the privileged few, without further destroying world's finite natural resources and without compromising the carrying capacity of the world.

Sustainable development means that we have a moral obligation to go at least that much for our successor generation, as our predecessors did for us. Sustainable development is a process in which economic, fiscal, trade, energy, agricultural and industrial policies are all designed to bring about

development that is economically, socially and ecologically sustainable. That is, current conurbation cannot be financed for long run incurring economic debts that other must pay. It also means that sufficient investment must be made in the education and health of population of today so as not to create a social debt for future generation. And it means that resources must be used in ways that do not create ecological debts, by over-exploiting the carrying and productive capacity of the Earth.

The life styles of rich nations will clearly have to change. The present economic growth should be curbed to conserve the environment. The North has roughly one-fifth of the world's population and four-fifths of its income and it consumes 70% of world's energy, 70% of its metals and 85% of its wood, If the eco-sphere were fully priced, not free, such consumption patterns would not continue. Such a paradigm of development enables all individual to enlarge their human capabilities to the full and to put those capabilities to their best use in all fields economics. Social, cultural and political. It also protects the option of future generation. It does not run down the natural resources base needed for sustaining in the future. Nor does. It destroy the richness of the nature that adds so much to the richness of human life. Lastly, it is eco-friendly development.

Sustainable development is pro-people, pro-jobs, pro- nature and pro- mankind, it gives highest priority poverty elimination, productive employment, social integration an environmental regeneration. It brings human being into balance with the coping capacities of societies and carrying capacities of nature. It accelerates economic growth and distributes its benefits equitably and translates it into improvements in human lives, without destroying the natural capital needed to protect the opportunities of future generations. It also recognizes that without improvement in the status of women much cannot be achieved and opening of economic opportunities to women. Sustainability is central to many current natural rather than marginalizing them- enabling them to design and participate in the processes events that shape their lives. The concept of sustainability is central many current natural resources debates. The concept has substantial appeal so far as its meaning is concerned however, the basic question is as to what should be sustained. The many meanings of sustainability are addressed by four defining question what is sustained, why sustain it how is sustainability measured, and what is the politics of sustainability The questions are used to identify, the nine types of sustainability, each reflecting a different vision of which resources should be sustained illustrations are drawn three major renewable natural resources areas- agriculture, forestry and marine fisheries.

Conservation of Environment for Sustainable Development

The world is fast becoming restless about its future due to more depletion of resources and deterioration of environment. Appalling pollution, Ozone-layer depletion rising temperature in addition to increasing desires egoism, degeneration in character which may result in far reaching devastations. There is the need for conservation of

natural resources and environment by adopting preventive environmental policies and appropriate technologies for sustainable development.

Conservational Strategy

1. Make all attempts not to impair the natural regenerative capacity of renewable resources and simultaneously avoid excessive pollution hampering the biospherical capacity of waste assimilation and life support system.
2. All technological changes and planning strategy processes, as far as physically possible, must attempt to switch from non-renewable to renewable resources uses.
3. Formulated a phase out policy of the use of non-renewable resources through substantial recycling effort or use rates will be in line following a myth because eventually the finite stock is bound to exhaust.

Technological Imperative- Sustainable Technologies

Choice of an appropriate technology is essential for bringing about sustainable development. Ecological acceptability should be one of the criteria for choosing appropriate technology. The present technology depends heavily on the fast depleting minerals and fossil fuels and they unleash excessive consumerism there by leading to exhaustion of critical natural resources and polluting the environment.

During recent years, the term, "appropriate technology" seems to carry a some-what magic connotation. It is a technology of low cost and environment friendly. It should make least assault on bio-diversity, and the fast depleting fossil fuel energy, mineral an other culturally and socially acceptable. It should be such as to use the renewable, capital 10-saving and freely available local resources. In this

context one may speak of a "Sustainable technology" as prerequisite for sustainable development.

Conclusion

Sustainability is ultimately wrapped up with human values and institutions, it is not just ecological functions. As entirely ecological definition of sustainability is inadequate, guidance for social decision-making also is required. At the same time, economic analysis without adequate ecological underpinnings also can be misleading. The sustainability debates also should remind economists to carefully distinguish between efficient allocations of resources the standard focus of economic theory- and socially optimal allocations that may reflect other intergenerational equity concerns. In its broadest sense, Sustainable development aims to promote harmony among human beings and between humanity and nature.

Commitments remained unmet while developed world not only pursued its own agenda but also forced the developing nations to go on a path of unsustainable development. The rich-poor divide within a among the countries widened. As U.N. Secretary- General Kofi Annan put it mildly, there are "gaps in the implementation that are particularly visible"

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