

SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES IN DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we examine how various cross-sectoral policies approach biodiversity, the obstacles that need to be overcome in order to mainstream biodiversity, and the potential economic possibilities that exist. In this study, one of the most important environmental problems plaguing India is that of speck pollution from the burning of hydrocarbon deposits. This problem has been covering India for some time. This has genuine fitness effects, and with the rapid expansion of the financial stability, these affects are growing to a greater extent. Along with this, the expansion of the economic situation is a required need, and the authors of the plan are concerned about the possibility that contaminated depletion operations might significantly reduce extension. In recent years, there has been a significant change in the narratives around growth due to the incorporation of environmental concerns.

Keywords: Circular Economy, Green Consumerism, Sustainable Development.

INTRODUCTION:

Human beings, all throughout the course of human history, have been modifying and remaking nature in order to better suit their own requirements. An ever-growing body of anthropological data implies that extinct human species, such as the Neanderthal men (*Homo neanderthalensis*), were the first to mold nature to suit their need. Recent findings made in a lignite mine in Halle, Germany, indicate that 125 thousand years ago, Neanderthals used fire to cleanse a forest of its vegetation. The Neanderthals caused a reduction in the amount of tree cover in the areas where they lived. (Puiu, 2021). It's possible that the overexploitation of nature was a contributing factor in the fall of ancient civilizations. The Indus Valley Civilization was an extremely sophisticated urban civilization that existed between 7000 and 8000 years ago. It predates several modern civilizations, such as the Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilizations.

The collapse of this civilisation was brought on by environmental reasons. (Das.B., 2018) (2016) According to Mukherjee There is a possibility that one of the driving causes behind climatic change and the desertification of the Indus valley was the clearing of land for urban development at the expense of forested areas. (From Up in the Heavens, 1993). (2005) (Wuqui, 1998). However, ancient Aryans had a healthy respect for the natural world. The Vedas include a number of ecologically conscious ideas. (As cited in Dwivedi, 2008, pages 3-16) The year 2018 marks the 75th anniversary of India's independence from British control, and the country is now commemorating this milestone.

The day when the country attained its independence, August 15, 1947, was a defining moment in the course of its history. During the time when Indians were still fighting for independence from British control, our national

leaders had already envisioned the need for the planned growth of our country. An effort was made to direct our nation's growth via a series of five-year plans that were initiated in the newly independent India in the year 1951. Since that time, India has made significant progress in terms of its development. In several areas, including food production, India has reached a level of self-sufficiency. Numerous enormous river valley development projects, such as Bhakra Nangal, Farakka, and the Damodar Valley Project, have been completed.

Additionally, industrial townships have come into being. Since the beginning of globalization, there has been a surge in the number of privately funded Special Economic Zones (Idiculla, 2016). One example of this is Electronics City in Bengaluru. However, there has been a loss of forest cover. The worldwide need for forest cover is 33%, while India's current forest cover is just around 25% of the country's total area. This is a significant deficit. (2009) (Agarwal, 2020) There has been an increase in the occurrence of damaging natural forces such as cyclones. In the year 2021, India was struck by a total of six cyclones, which caused severe devastation and damage. (Kumar, 2021) (Kumar) In light of these unavoidable truths, it is essential to reevaluate the meaning of the term "development."

The Idea of Long-Term Sustainability in Economic Growth The World Commission on Environment and Development, more often referred to as the Brundtland Commission, was the organization that first proposed the idea of "Sustainable Development" in the year 1987. In the year 1983, it was formed by the General Assembly of the United Nations. In the eighties of the 20th century, global leaders started to become painfully aware of the rapid degradation of the environment that was occurring as a direct result of excessive human exploitation of natural resources. Gro Harlem Brundtland made this observation in his "Chairman's Foreword," which reads as follows: "The current decade [that is, the eighties] has been marked by a retreat from social concerns." The urgent and compelling concerns of survival that scientists bring to our attention include a world that is warming up, dangers to the ozone layer of the earth, and deserts that are eating agricultural area.

The United Nations published a study in 1987 titled "Our Common Future," in which they delivered a blistering indictment of our social and political norms, arguing that these norms had a harmful influence on planet Earth. The following are examples of some of these:

- There has been a drop in the rate of infant mortality. The average length of human lives is becoming longer. However, the number of people throughout the globe who are hungry is on the rise. (Art 5&6).
- An increase in desertification, widespread loss of forests, acid rain, and the emission of greenhouse gases as a result of the combustion of fossil fuels (Article 7).
- Poverty is both a significant contributor to and a consequence of the world's environmental challenges (Art.8).
- The arms race has contributed to an increase in total global spending for military purposes (Art.20)

The findings of the Brundtland report came to the conclusion that national governments and multilateral institutions were coming to the realization that "it is impossible to separate economic developmental issues from environmental issues; many forms of development erode the environmental resources upon which they must be based, and environmental degradation can undermine economic development."

The Brundtland Commission was charged with achieving the following three goals: 1) to re-examine the environmental and development issues and come up with a 'realistic proposal' to solve these issues; 2) to propose new forms and methods of cooperation on these issues; and 3) to 'raise the level of understanding and commitment of a wide spectrum of people, businesses, governments, voluntary organizations, and institutes. The Brundtland Commission's discussions resulted in the formulation of the idea that might be referred to as "Sustainable Development."

The term "sustainable development" was given its definition by the Commission as "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (Article 27). Among the suggestions given by the Commission are the following: a) putting a cap on population growth; b) ensuring food security; c) ensuring safe energy; d) putting a stop to the export of dangerous industrial chemicals; e) practicing proper city management; (Articles 40-74) e) there is a significant risk of nuclear war; in order to realize peace and safety, it is essential for major nations to strengthen their relationships with one another (Art.88).

It has become abundantly clear to us over the course of the last several decades that we can no longer conceive of socioeconomic progress in isolation from the environment. Because of the nature of the challenges we face and the growing interconnectedness of nations, it is imperative that nations work together to map out a path of growth that is both sustainable and environmentally friendly. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which took place in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, was a watershed event. It was successful in drawing the attention of the world to the environmental and development challenges that we, as a global society, are confronted with. With the purpose of preparing the world to achieve the long-term objectives of sustainable development, the Summit brought together delegates from governments from across the world, as well as representatives from international agencies and non-governmental organizations.

A worldwide agreement and political commitment at the highest level on socio-economic development and environmental cooperation is reflected in the adoption of Agenda 21 at the summit. The primary burden of duty for guiding this transition has been put on the shoulders of national governments. It was anticipated of each government that they would devise national strategies, plans, and programs for sustainable development that would be in accordance with the specific circumstances, capabilities, and priorities of their nation. This was to be accomplished via collaboration with non-governmental organizations, international organizations, businesses, regional governments, state governments, and municipal governments, as well as citizens' groups.

The need for increased assistance for poor nations to fund the incremental cost of activities to deal with global environmental concerns and to speed sustainable development was also acknowledged by the Agenda. This was done in order to meet the goals of the document. Since the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), countries and international organizations have made significant attempts to incorporate environmental, economic, and social goals into decision-making processes. These efforts have taken the form of developing new policies and strategies for sustainable development or adjusting already established policies and plans. The Summit offered India with a chance to recommit itself to the developmental concepts that have long guided the country. As a nation that is sincerely devoted to raising the quality of life of its people and is actively associated with the worldwide coalition towards sustainable development, the Summit gave India with an opportunity to recommit itself to the values. As a result of the fact that these concepts are already included into the planning process of the country, it was not deemed necessary to establish a separate national strategy for sustainable development.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. This study seeks to examine how far the Sustainable Development Goals have been achieved in India.
2. We will focus on some selected human development and environment protection goals.

Sustainable Development Goals

In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly approved seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) on the basis of the proposals made by the Brundtland Commission (Fig. 1). The first twelve of these objectives, as well as the final two (16 and 17), might be considered human development goals. It is possible to consider Goals No. 13, 14, and 15 to be environmental protection goals. The United Nations kept a watchful eye.

There are many various beginnings and interpretations of the phrase sustainable development; however, the study that was compiled in 1987 by the World Commission on Environment and Development and was given the name the Brundtland study is usually considered to be the most accurate and is now one of the most frequently accepted definitions. "Development that fulfills the demands of the present without sacrificing the potential of future generations to satisfy their own needs is what we mean when we talk about sustainable development. The most significant obstacles to sustainable development are those that are global in scope. These obstacles include poverty and exclusion, unemployment, climate change, war and humanitarian relief, the creation of peaceful and inclusive communities, the construction of robust institutions of governance, and the support of the rule of law.

Sustainable development: Indian context The Constitution of India

- The right to a clean environment, the right to livelihood, the right to live with dignity, and a variety of other rights linked with living are included within the scope of Article 21, which grants the right to life.
- The Directive Principles of State Policy, which are often referred to as the "conscience" of the Constitution, are meant to guarantee "distributive justice" and that India's political democracy is accompanied side by side by social and economic democracy.
- This is because the Directive Principles of State Policy are sometimes referred to as the "conscience" of the Constitution. "Only such development is sustainable, which respects ecological constraints and the imperatives of social justice," states the National Environment Policy. The Seventh Five Year Plan (covering the years 1985-1990)
- "If the gains in productivity are going to be maintained over time, then we need to ensure that resources will continue to be available."
- This necessitates the management of the resource base in such a way as to permit sustainable growth while at the same time catering to the requirements of the present.

Environmental concerns have always played an important role in Indian culture, and they are now playing an increasingly important role in the planning process as well. Our constitutional, legislative, and policy framework, as well as our international responsibilities, all reflect this reality. The administration is aware that these admirable goals are being hampered by worries and they acknowledge this fact. The Indian government

is aware of the difficulties that must be overcome. Even while it has the goal of achieving high and consistent economic development, it is aware that such growth cannot be maintained if it is built on a foundation that is unstable in terms of both the social and environmental spheres. Enhancement of human well-being is given top priority in the national vision, which encompasses not only access to a sufficient level of food consumption and other consumer products but also access to fundamental social services, in particular education, health, drinking water, and basic sanitation. These elements are not exclusive to one another. Additionally, it places an emphasis on the broadening of involvement in decision-making processes, as well as the growth of economic and social possibilities for all persons and groups. The protection and prudent use of the earth's natural resources should play a significant role in any development strategy.

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Challenges of sustainable development: The obstacles that must be overcome in order to achieve sustainable development and the effects of these obstacles are plain to see. It is only unnoticeable if we choose not to look for it.

Population: is a significant obstacle for the development of sustainable practices. The number of people living on Earth surpassed 6 billion at the turn of the 21st century, and its population is forecast to remain stable somewhere between 10 and 11 billion during the next 50 years. The primary obstacles will be a lack of potable water and fertile land for agricultural purposes in order to produce food.

Poverty: is another significant obstacle due to the fact that about one quarter of the world's population lives on less than one dollar each day.

The issue of unending evolution is not a very pressing one. It should be an ongoing process for every company in the globe; the efforts should never halt at any level and at no point in time could they be considered to have stationed themselves. Permanent development can become a reality, but only if all of the countries of the world work together in a coordinated, consistent, and dedicated manner. The expansion of man's resources, the continuation of the revolution, and the development of institutional and architectural advancement will all play a significant role in the process of constructing growth that is unstoppable in the contemporary harsh universalized environment. The systematic investigation on long-term development activities in India revealed that our country has a significant gap in terms of the amount of work that is done in relation to long-term

development. Out of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the SDGs pertaining to egalitarianism, exhaustion in inequity, tranquility and impartiality, collaboration to attain objectives, acceptable tasks and financial methods, factories, revolution, architectural, imperishable towns and societies, rational utilization and manufacturing are the least explored areas.

There are sufficient openings in the fields of clean energy, hygiene, and tying the policies of the administration to SDGs. Denudation, malnutrition, fitness, and training are all community concerns that include potentially revolutionary nooks and crannies. The whole rank with regard to current data in this area is that there is sufficient possibility for exploring in this region of explorers. This is the case since there are enough explorers. However, the scope of this investigation is limited entirely to the Web of Science's beginnings. In light of the fact that developed nations may be capable of achieving imperishable growth in the sense of harnessing the present utilization standards over time, and that developing nations must still wrestle with the agreements between evolutionary and environmental goals in order to achieve greater rates of development, there is a necessity for organizing at the time of the revolution to imperishable growth. The concept of counseling, in conjunction with a lack of certainty about implementation and the standard of the authorities, might give rise to uncertainty over the effectiveness of contamination tariffs. The surcharges will increase as the risk of noncompliance with contaminated quality rises, and as a result, there will be a dispute between the industries over going into indemnification.

This may be the case, but the faster we advance in terms of the exploitation and application of our Natural Capital Resources, the more effluent we cause, and the more susceptible we are to ecological depletion and sap, the more likely it is that we will fail. As a result, if we set our sights on monetary development as our primary purpose, we will probably succeed in obfuscating our awareness of the natural world and relegating it to a secondary position in favor of the pursuit of wealth. However, in spite of this, it is fascinating to see that as a country achieves a higher standard of living, the clan would then combine themselves with environmental protection values. That is to suggest that when men get financially powerful, they have more spare hours to think about other problems other than their lifespan, and with this money, it may persuade the government to improve the natural environment. For instance, industrialized countries didn't start focusing on environmental problems until long after they had already achieved their monetary objectives. This is because, in their haste to make development, these nations had neglected the environment.

It is essential to have a clear understanding throughout the whole process because monetary development cannot coexist with monetary evolution. This indicates that monetary evolution is the continuation of monetary development within a country, with the goal of improving the overall well-being and health of the population. Improving a person's quality of living—which may be measured in a variety of ways, including their expectations of the future, their level of education, and their country's gross domestic product, for example—is the last step in achieving overall health and well-being. In contrast, the calculation of fiscal progress is constrained when considering solely GDP as the measure of output. The promotion of economic growth is seen as the way to lift developing countries out of poverty and improve the quality of our way of life as a whole. Many people have the opinion that even if economically powerful nations are able to reduce pollution, the progression of business will still impede on and contribute to the stress that is placed on the environment. Further, it is reasonable to assume that the gross impact on the ecosystem will grow as a result of an increase in GDP. This indicates that as GDP rises, so does the impact on the ecosystem, which is dependent on the kinds

of economic activities that are carried out, such as tourism, in which tourists remove things from the natural environment, as well as overharvesting of plants and animals, mining, and other such activities.

As a result, we have come to the conclusion that natural impacts are associated with monetary development as a consequence of the general depletion of the riches, the transformation of terra firma use into an inference for aqua standard and biosphere, and the proportion of destruction that exceeds charges of substitution and discharge that was initially generated. The creation of a prominent position in wealth growth at the current time is assisted in some way by advancement. The process of increasing wealth in a way that satisfies the needs of the generations of today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet those requirements is referred to as "imperishable progress." The ecological protection jurisdiction anticipates an advancing connection between fiscal coordination of natural riches and its affect on humans.

CONCLUSION:

The indestructible development is a complex and integrative aspect that is of very much significance and importance. Its economic forecast in general and the gloomy scientific perspective on the atmosphere both have a certain certainty that gives it an unusual relevance. The execution and endeavors to achieve the idea of imperishable development, particularly in the post rehabilitation period in India, have the focus of gravity on their shoulders. It makes an effort to investigate problems and messes related to the topic of India under such supervision. On the other hand, it is difficult to get all of the necessary and sufficient data on this topic, particularly those that pertain to India. In spite of this, it is a fact that the indestructible evolution should be accorded the utmost significance in both the financial plans of India and the tranquility goal of development. In the post-rehabilitation period, there is a lot of room for entrepreneurial through and comprehensive study on these smoldering problems with regard to India. This may be done via vast businesses and projects that have been well investigated.

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