



CHALLENGES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN ECONOMY – A STUDY

***Prof. LAXMAN.T,**

Asst Professor, HKES Smt C.B.patil Arts and Commerce Degree College, Chincholli.

Abstract:

The main purpose of this study is to understand the challenges of sustainable development in Indian economy. The Government of India, under the prime minister ship of Narendra Modi, is working hard for making sustainable propaganda in India. One of his significant steps is implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, in which it is committed to achieve these goals by 2030. Again, another work is privatization. Without the support of private organization and institutions government cannot alone the meet the goals and revenue gap. Again the government now a day's adopted various supplies policies like education and vocational programs, to drop the literacy rates up and making awareness among people for environmental surrounding. The various policies taken by the present government of India includes Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Make in India, Digital India, Jan Dhan Yojana, band of tobacco and plastic, poverty alleviation program, promotion of gender equality and solution to the climate change. The NITI AAYOG, with the prime minister as its chairperson always vowed to provide necessary cooperation and leadership. To wide up black money and corruption the government is taking necessary steps in time to time. In the 11th five year plan the term inclusive growth is given due emphasis. Inclusive growth helps in bridging the gap social, economic and environmental to create sound sustainability. Accordingly, UNDP with other UN agencies, developing factors including private sector and civil society are working extensively to support and assist countries, who are taking a step towards sustainable and inclusive growth strategies. India has continuously playing in implementation of sustainable development goals as its national development goals are focused in terms of sustainable development goals. The revolutionary phrase "SABKA SAATH SABKA VIKASH" or "COLLECTIVE EFFORT, INCLUSIVE GROWTH" introduced by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi is considered as the main slogan for India's national development agenda. With the inclusion of social and empowerment of the poor, the targets like economic growth, infrastructural development, industrialization and the war against poverty are fundamentally focused.

Keywords: Challenges, Sustainable Development, India, Economy etc.

INTRODUCTION:

‘Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’. This most widely accepted definition of Sustainable Development was given by the Brundtland Commission in its report Our Common Future (1987). Sustainable development (SD) calls for concerted efforts towards building an inclusive, sustainable and resilient future for people and planet.

India played a key role in the development of the United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda 2030, and the Sustainable Development Goals in India mirror much of India’s National Development Agenda (SDGs). The world’s progress towards achieving the SDGs is primarily dependent on India’s success. However, the SDGs may be difficult to absorb and understand, with 17 goals, 169 targets, and 306 national indicators, and defining and quantifying progress may be tough. While governments around the globe debate how to implement and monitor progress toward the Goals, the NITI Aayog has taken the initiative by releasing the SDG India Index – Baseline Report 2018, which demonstrates how the SDGs will be measured in India. The NITI Aayog published the Baseline Report of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) India Index, which details the progress achieved by India’s states and union territories in achieving the 2030 SDG objectives.

The SDG India Index was created by NITI Aayog and covers 13 of the 17 SDGs (leaving out Goals 12, 13, 14, and 17). The Index measures the success of all States and Union Territories (UTs) on a set of 62 National Indicators, which track the outcomes of the Government of India’s actions and programs. The SDG India Index aims to present a comprehensive picture of the country’s social, economic, and environmental situation, as well as those of its States and UTs.

The SDG India Index is a broad metric that governments, corporations, civil society, and the general public can all understand and apply. It was made to give an overall evaluation of all Indian states and union territories, and to assist leaders and changemakers in evaluating their performance on social, economic, and environmental aspects. Its goal is to track India’s and its states’ progress forward towards 2030 SDGs.

CORE ELEMENTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

Three core elements of sustainable development are economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. It is crucial to harmonize them. Sustainable economic growth, achieving sustainable livelihood, living in harmony with nature and appropriate technology are important for sustainable development.

Environmental Sustainability:

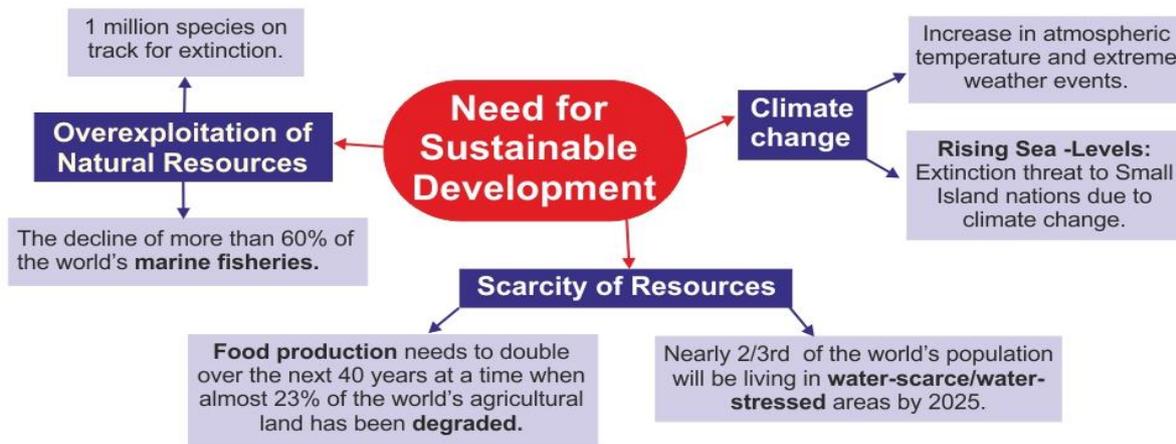
It prevents nature from being used as an inexhaustible source of resources and ensures its protection and rational use. Aspects such as environmental conservation, investment in renewable energy, saving water, supporting sustainable mobility, and innovation in sustainable construction and architecture, contribute to achieving environmental sustainability on several fronts.

Social Sustainability:

It can foster gender equality, development of people, communities and cultures to help achieve a reasonable and fairly-distributed quality of life, healthcare and education across the Globe.

Economic Sustainability:

Focuses on equal economic growth that generates wealth for all, without harming the environment. Investment and equal distribution of economic resources. Eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions.



The Open Working Group of the United Nations, while acknowledging the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, has proposed the following aims for its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) accompanied by specific targets for some:

- Ending of poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2030 and eradicating extreme poverty for all everywhere, now measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.
- Ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture by 2020
- Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting life-long learning opportunities for all by 2020
- Ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2020
- Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all by 2020
- Promoting sustained, inclusive and economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
- Sustaining per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and in particular, at least 7 Percent per annum GDP growth in the least-developed countries.
- Building resilient infrastructure and promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialisation.
- Encouraging innovation by developing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being.
- Reducing inequality within and among countries by 2020.
- Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by 2020.

- Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- Taking urgent action to stop and mitigate climate change and its impacts through resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
- Conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development by 2020.
- Protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems; sustainably managing forests, combating desertification, and halting and reversing land degradation and biodiversity loss by 2020.
- Providing access to justice for all and promote effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

The main purpose of this study is to understand the challenges of sustainable development in Indian economy.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This study is purely based on secondary sources of data such as websites, journals, articles, books and other sources.

CHALLENGES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN ECONOMY:

- Increasing inequality among and within countries requires urgent attention.
- Young people are more likely to be unemployed than adults.
- Barriers in achieving gender equality.
- Global hunger has been on the rise after a prolonged decline.
- Extreme poverty declined from 36% in 1990 to 8.6% in 2018, but the pace of poverty reduction is starting to decelerate as the world struggles to respond to entrenched deprivation, violent conflicts and vulnerabilities to natural disasters.
- Extreme poverty is three times higher in rural areas than in urban areas.
- 2018 was the fourth warmest year on record. Levels of CO₂ concentrations continued to increase in 2018.
- Natural environment is deteriorating at an alarming rate.
- Sea levels are rising.
- Ocean acidification is accelerating. Ocean acidity is 26% higher than in pre-industrial times.
- 1 million plant and animal species are at risk of extinction.
- Land degradation continues unchecked.
- **Defining indicator:** In India there is a scarcity of indicators to measure the outcomes from sustainable development. For example- according to some official data 86% of Indian have safe drinking water facility. But the number of patients suffering from water prone diseases and deaths due to diarrhea clearly indicate, this is not the case. It means safe drinking water was not provided at all.

- **Financing sustainable development goals:** In case of financing the sustainable development goals in India, the union government has stated that unless states devote a significant portion of their resources on the social sector, there is likely to be a significant funding gap. High growth and redistribution is not sufficient. According to United Nations MDG 2014 report, despite high economic growth in 2010, the 1/3 of worlds extreme poor live in India alone. From this we can assume that domestic revenues aside, private finance could be a crucial source of financing SDGs.
- **Monitoring and ownership:** The one of the most important challenge to maintain sustainability is with respect to ownership. Present reports state that NITI AAYOG plays a significant role in tracking progress. However the members at the AAYOG expressed reservations on being able to take this. Moreover, if states are expected to play the lead role, it will require ownership not only nationally, but also at the state and local level.
- **Measuring the progress:** Last but not the least one of the crucial challenge to sustainable development in India is measuring the progress of achievement. Because of the in availability of the data, sometimes the government's own decisions, periodicity issues and incomplete coverage of administrative data pulls the measuring of measuring sustainable development to virtually impossible.

For India, Sustainable Development Goals needed to be target for the development and environment into a single set of target. But fault lies in the global conferences where there is no balance between environment and development goals. For development without the fruit sustainability we have to suffer from negative externality. Natural resources are found to be decline and undress stressed situation in many country, some 10% of countries wildlife get threatened with existence, agricultural biodiversity has declined over 90% in many regions, half over the available water bodies polluted and is not useful even for agricultural purposes, 2/3 of the lands are degraded to various levels of sub-optimal productivity, in several cities in India air pollution is playing dangerous role, there is the excessive modern waste are generated in the form of electronic and chemical waste. The most sorrowful news is that India has already used its resources as twice the biological capacity and it is also found that for some decades bio-capacity has declining rapidly.

India has continuously playing in implementation of sustainable development goals as its national development goals are focused in terms of sustainable development goals. The revolutionary phrase “SABKA SAATH SABKA VIKASH” or “COLLECTIVE EFFORT, INCLUSIVE GROWTH” introduced by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi is considered as the main slogan for India's national development agenda. With the inclusion of social and empowerment of the poor, the targets like economic growth, infrastructural development, industrialization and the war against poverty are fundamentally focused.

CONCLUSION

The Government of India, under the prime minister ship of Narendra Modi, is working hard for making sustainable propaganda in India. One of his significant steps is implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, in which it is committed to achieve these goals by 2030. Again, another work is privatization. Without the support of private organization and institutions government cannot alone the meet the goals and revenue gap. Again the government now a day's adopted various supplies policies like education and vocational programs, to drop the literacy rates up and making awareness among people for environmental surrounding. The various policies taken by the present government of India includes Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Make in India, Digital India, Jan Dhan Yojana, band of tobacco and plastic, poverty alleviation program, promotion of gender equality and solution to the climate change. The NITI AAYOG, with the prime minister as its chairperson always vowed to provide necessary cooperation and leadership. To wide up black money and corruption the government is taking necessary steps in time to time. In the 11th five year plan the term inclusive growth is given due emphasis. Inclusive growth helps in bridging the gap social, economic and environmental to create sound sustainability. Accordingly, UNDP with other UN agencies, developing factors including private sector and civil society are working extensively to support and assist countries, who are taking a step towards sustainable and inclusive growth strategies.

To make the process of sustainable development feasible and operational, it is important to establish a common focus that can integrate the outlook and efforts of various participants in development, worldwide, realizing the diversity, in terms of geography, society, economics, level of science and technology capabilities and capacities and education standards/levels. Developed countries need to change their production and consumption patterns, including by limiting the use of fossil fuels and plastics, and to encourage public and private investments that align with the SDGs. Environmental commons—such as the atmosphere, rainforests and oceans—must be safeguarded as crucial sources of ecosystem services and natural resources. All stakeholders must work together to conserve, restore and sustainably use natural resources. The food system must undergo widespread changes to the infrastructure, cultural and societal norms, and policies that are supporting the current, unsustainable, status quo. The much deeper, faster and more ambitious response is needed to unleash the social and economic transformation needed to achieve our 2030 goals. A far more optimistic future is still attainable only by drastically changing development policies, incentives and actions.

REFERENCES:

- The world economic and social survey 2013.
- M. Prabhakar Christopher David, “Sustainable Development goals-challenges for India”.
- Adams WM (2009), Green Development: Environment and Sustainability in a developing world, 3rd edn. Rutledge, London, pp. 1-25
- Post 2015: Measuring the (real) scope of ambition; social watch 2015
- Post 2015 Development Agenda Declaration: One Step Forward, Two Steps Backward? Third world network

- Cicin-sain, Biliana (2015), “Goals 14_ conserve and sustainably use Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development”. UN Chronicle, Vol. LI, No.4.
- Chandy et al. (2013). the final countdown: Prospect for Ending Extreme Poverty by 2030. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution.
- Ansuategi, A. et al. (2015). The impact of climate change on the achievement of the post-2015.
- Sustainable Development Goals. Climate and Development Knowledge Network. Available from www.gwp.org/Documents/Impact-of-climate-on -SDGs-technical-report-CDKN.pdf.
- Government of India and United Nations Framework, 2018 sustainable development framework.
- The high-level forum on sustainable development, new York/July 2017.
- Kanchan Devi (2021), Challenges To Sustainable Development In Context To India, Xilkogretim Online - Elementary Education Online, 2021, Volume 20, Issue 5, Pp.1888-1892.

