

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA – AN OVERVIEW

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## ABSTRACT:

The notion of Sustainable development has become a major topic among literati from various fields. The word sustainable development has gone through many deviations in its demarcations and at present United Nation gives clarification as per 2030 agenda. The United Nation also states the three main elements which acts as the main pillars of sustainable development. By evaluating the basic and common needs of the living beings the United Nation framed 17 Goals which includes all the dimensions to End Poverty, Zero Hunger etc., The current status of India in achieving the goals to gain sustainable development is clearly stated here. An initiative like banding plastic things, increasing the literate percentage all over the country will help to reach the sustainable development goals. The India has focused mainly on five pace to attain Sustainable Development Goals.

## INTRODUCTION - SUSTAINABLE:

Sustainable means the capability to continue into the distant future. There should be an action, time dimension, the level of action should not decrease.

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

According to **United Nations**:

“A Sustainable Development is the development which meet the requirements of the present, without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own necessities”.

## PILLARS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

The Sustainable Development basically has three major pillars. These three pillars include all zone to reach sustainability. It has its own key features as follows:

### ENVIRONMENT:

- Reduction of Carbon-di-oxide emission.
- Protection of biodiversity.
- Reduction of energy usage.
- Management of chemicals etc.,

### SOCIAL:

- Response to human rights issues.
- Contribution and coordination with regional societies.
- Consideration for worker rights of safety etc.,

**ECONOMIC:**

- Consistent, Profitable growth.
- Risk Management.
- Total shareholders return.

When all three pillars of sustainable development come to meet each other, there exist another three forms to attain sustainable development Socio-Environmental, Eco-economy and Socio-Economic.

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:**

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for sustainable Development that includes 17 Goals, which in turn called as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The United Nation General Assembly, has 193 member countries including India.

Agenda is mainly framed to End all forms of poverty, Fight inequalities, tackling climatic change with ensuring the words “Leaving no one Behind”. The Goals of Sustainable Development includes a word ‘disability’, this is because to remove disability everywhere and to bring ‘ability’ overall the World.

The 17 Goals is further divided into 169 heads which covers all dimension to reach the sustainable development. The 17 goals to renovate our World are:

- GOAL 1: No Poverty
- GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
- GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being
- GOAL 4: Quality Education
- GOAL 5: Gender Equality
- GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
- GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality
- GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- GOAL 13: Climate Action
- GOAL 14: Life Below Water
- GOAL 15: Life on Land
- GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions
- GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal

**INDIA’S STATUS:**

India played a vital role in making the declaration and its progress in achieving the goals of sustainable development. India is a home to about 17% of the world’s population. Just 3years later, India has crossed halfway mark in obtaining all the 17 Goals of Sustainable Development.

**INDIA’S INDEX:**

The Sustainable Development Goals of India Index released by NITI Aayog and the United Nations in the month of December 2018.The Index shows the Indian Nation has a score of 58%, a little beyond the halfway mark to reach the target of 2030 agenda. India has a ranking system 0-100 to attain Sustainable Development Goal’s for each states and Union Territories. The below stated information are given as per the recent updates of sustainable development.

**PERFORMANCE OF STATES:**

- ⇒ The states which emerged as the top performance are Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu with 69%.
- ⇒ The states which are lagging behind are Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. These states are ranking between 0-49%.
- ⇒ Goa, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland are the top performers in achieving Zero Hunger Goal.

**From January 2019:**

BSVI Petrol and Diesel were introduced in India from January 1<sup>st</sup> 2019. Delhi will be the first city to leap from Euro IV grade Petrol and Diesel to Euro VI. 13 Major cities like Mumbai, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Pune will switch over to cleaner Euro VI grade fuel. Simultaneously Supreme Court has ruled that BS-IV Vehicles will not to be sold after March 31, 2020.

**Pace taken by Indian Government:**

The following are the five steps taken by Indian Government to succeed Sustainable Development Goal's.

- ❖ Ratifying Paris Agreement
- ❖ The Clean Development Mechanism projects in India
- ❖ State Action Plans on Climate Change
- ❖ Coal Cess and the National Clean Energy Fund
- ❖ National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change

**MEASURES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:**

An Indian Government has set up a policy commission called NITI Aayog to attain Sustainable Development Goals. NITI means 'National Institute for Transforming India', Aayog is a Hindi word called for policy commission. This committee says about the measurement of Sustainable Development as given below:

- ❖ Using appropriate Technology in the way not harming the nature.
- ❖ 3-R Approaches i.e., Reduce, Reuse and Recycling.
- ❖ Promoting Environmental level and Education awareness to each and every one.
- ❖ Population stability.
- ❖ Conservation of Non-Renewal Resources.
- ❖ Usage of Renewal Resources.

**CONCLUSION:**

As to end poverty, to bring zero hunger, to maintain peace in the overall world, to keep healthy environment by maintaining sanitation condition the Goals of Sustainable Development helps a lot. The pillar of Sustainability ensures all dynamics for achieving Sustainable Development. If population is in a stable level, then the sustainable development can be automatically improvised. Social contact, a sense of communication, fertility of soil, safety from diseases are some of the outcomes of Sustainable Development. A pollution free Tamil Nadu, a bio-fuel will be some of the initiative from this January 1 2019 to enhance the word 'Sustainable Development'. The quotes "SABKA SAATH, SABKA VIKAS", which means Development for all frame work, Transforming Architecture, Achievements in 18 months is followed by Indian Government to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

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