

A circular wreath of various botanical illustrations, including green ferns, red and orange flowers, and large green leaves, framing a central white circle.

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Sustainable Development
and **India's** Perspective



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Introduction

In the world we live, we have large industries, great tourism across world, and many activities. This roles define vital impact on socio-economic and political development but it also damages the environment and human life in the area. As the world advances, many people loses jobs due to Robotic technology





Sustainable development is defined as “**a constraint upon present consumption in order to ensure that future generations will inherit a resource base that is no less than the inheritance of the previous generation.**”





Determinants of Sustainable Development



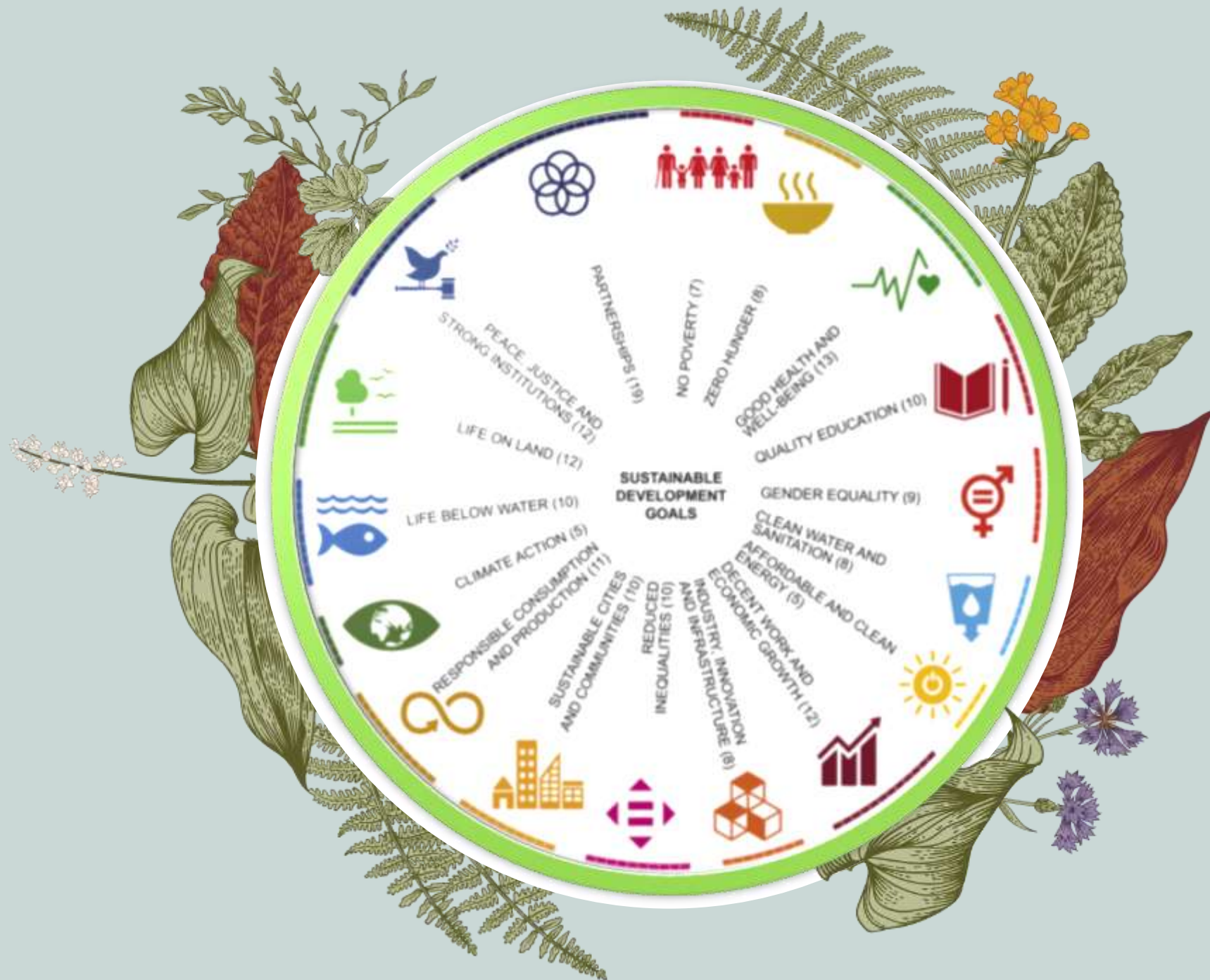


➤ Consumption

➤ Production

➤ Distribution







Indian Perspective

There is a strong sense of progress made at community level, where it matters. India has made remarkable gains so far in sustainable development, as measured, for example, in three summary 'outcome' indicators.

→ **Life Expectancy** India has achieved a decade's gain, which is a broad indicator of economic well-being with social justice.

→ **Literacy** a third summary indicator is gains in literacy among younger women, an indicator of future generations' well-being.



→Forest Cover there has also been a rise in forest cover despite the pressures on land use, which is a measure of environmental sustainability. India is one of the few developing countries where **forest cover has increased over the last 20 years and continues to increase**, although a slight dip is reported in the latest data for 2011.

→On all three counts, **India has outpaced the 'deltas' on global averages**, although it could have done even better.

→ The **Constitution of India and relevant amendments** that have been incorporated over the years, reinforce the policy and legal basis of sustainable development in India. The pillars of sustainable development are embedded in the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution, which lay down the framework for social justice in India.



→ **Article 21** conferring the **Right to Life** has been assigned the broadest interpretations by the judiciary to encompass the right to a clean environment, right to livelihood, right to live with dignity, and a number of other associated rights.

→ The **National Environment Policy 2006**-has attempted to mainstream environmental concerns in all developmental activities. The Government of India, through its various policies, has been factoring ecological concerns into the development process so that economic development can be achieved without permanently damaging the environment



A circular wreath of various botanical illustrations surrounds a central white circle. The plants include green ferns, a red maple-like leaf, a large green heart-shaped leaf, a branch with small pink flowers, a cluster of yellow flowers, a large red leaf, and purple flowers. A small green leaf is positioned at the bottom center of the wreath.

India and its Initiatives



National Solar Mission: The program Seeks to deploy 20,000 MW of solar electricity capacity in the country by 2020. The first phase (2010-12) is currently underway during which 1,000 MW is planned to be installed, and about Rs. 4,337 crore will be spent on it.

National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency: This mission aims to create new institutional mechanisms to enable the development and Energy Efficiency strengthening of energy efficiency markets.

National Mission on Sustainable Habitat: It has been envisioned to promote the introduction of sustainable transport, energy-efficient buildings, sustainable Habitat and sustainable waste management in cities. About Rs. 1,000 crore would be needed to realise these goals.



National Water Mission: This mission is to promote the integrated management of water resources and increase water use efficiency by 20 per cent, and a whopping Rs. 89,101 crore will be spent on it.

National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system: The Himalayas, as grand they are, are also a relatively new ecosystem and too fragile at that. This program, therefore, establishes an observational and monitoring network for Himalayan glaciers, and looks forward to promote community- based management of ecosystems.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture: The focus of this mission is on enhancing productivity and resilience of agriculture, in order to reduce vulnerability to extremes of weather, long dry spells, flooding, and variable moisture availability. It will invite a total investment of Rs. 108,000 crore.

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Conclusion



→The renewable energy technologies and other non-conventional technologies will play an important role to enable the sustainable development.

→Large scale implementation of the renewable energy resources need to have motivating government policies and well established technology standards.

→ Proper financial support is the governing factor for a generation deficient and developing country like India.





Thank you



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