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"SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT" WITH REFERENCE OF INDIA"



Vikas Deshmukh

INTRODUCTION

The meaning of development: The systematic use of scientific and technical knowledge to meet specific objectives or requirements. The process of adding improvements to a parcel of land, such as grading, subdivisions, drainage, access, roads, utilities. Sustainable development, at present time is a most concern phenomena. Globally every country including most developing countries like India and China thinks very much the statistic shows the total population of India from 2004 to 2014. In 2012, the estimated total population in India amounted to approximately 1.22 billion people. India currently has the second-largest population in the world and is projected to overtake top-ranking China within forty years. This drastic increase in population realizes that their future generation must be suffering to lack of resources which is obviously most central to

Abstract

The term "sustainable development" is defined as development to achieve the needs of present generation without compromising future generation's needs, while we are misusing the resources in a very vital manner, which is not good for the present generation and as well as to the future generation. 'Future Generations' is mainly related to the geographical and environmental problems of resource consumption and pollution and their distribution over long time terms in developing countries like India. In this paper we focus on strategies for sustainable development which are necessary for survival of and our present generation as well as coming generation. And also concentrate on how to improve the quality of life of both current and future generations, while safeguarding the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity.

Keywords : Sustainable Development , geographical and environmental problems .

Short Profile

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survive. This phenomenon comes after Second World War. The concept of sustainable development is not related only future generation but also with the present generation. Firstly it is important to know the conceptual meanings of sustainable development.

It is a way of thinking by which we can secure our present and future generation. The right to development means the right to improvement and advancement of economic, social, cultural and political conditions that can be improved the global quality of life. Improvement of

global quality of life means the implementation of changes that ensure every person's life of dignity and at same time citizens realize their human rights. These changes must include the eradication and alleviation of wide spread conditions of poverty, unemployment, and inequitable social conditions. In this context the

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statement of Mrs. Indira Gandhi would like to quote in which she was emphasized on environmental security for sustainable development. At the UN Conference on Human Environment at Stockholm in 1972 she said that, the removal of poverty is an integral part of the goal of an environmental strategy for the world. Sustainable development ensures the well-being of individual by integrating social development, economic development, and environmental conservation and protection. The most frequently used definition of sustainable development is 'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.' The meaning of needs is something that is necessary for the organism to live healthy life. It is necessary for the sustainable development that the policies and technologies should be green so that environmental ability meets present and future generation in equal manner. It was coined in 1987 by the United Nations-appointed World Commission on Environment and Development, also known as the Brundtland Commission after its chair, former Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland. Chronological Milieu of Sustainable Development In the mid-20th century world community highlights four points of collective desire and aspiration of the people - peace, independence, development and environment 'Limit to Growth' centralized the attention on environment degradation occur due to development in 1972. This report challenged the idea of progress that compares the present with the past, and considers the future an endless possibility for further growth and improvement, on the grounds that it failed to acknowledge the obvious truth that resources are finite, and hence growth dependent on resources cannot be endless. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, was a remarkable event. The heads of 179 states and representatives of numerous countries, international organizations and non-governmental organizations were in

attended the conference. This conference demonstrated that humanity could no longer treat the environment separately from economic development. The conference led to the acceptance of a world action plan called Agenda 21, an action programme spanning the next 100 years. The Rio Declaration contains the basic principles that must underline future state decisions and policies. After ten year of Rio de Janeiro summit Johannesburg Summit 2002 held in Johannesburg. The focus of this summit was on the need to remove the barriers to sustainable development in modern societies. Alleviate poverty and disease, manage natural resources rationally, and promote responsible consumption and production. The main emphasis was to use the benefits of globalization to establish a balance between development and environment.

STUDY AREA:

India is the study area which is at the central of South Asia. India latitude extension is north $8^{\circ}4'$ to $37^{\circ}6'$ north latitude and longitude extension is $68^{\circ}7'$ east to $97^{\circ}25'$ east longitude. India total area 3,287,590 sq. k.m. East west distances is 2,933k.m. While south and north is 3,214k.m. Hence, India shape looks like triangular

OBJECTIVE:

- To assess the role of geographical sustainable development in India.
- To study the impact of geographical factors in sustainable development.
- To examine problems of development in India.

SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION AND METHODOLOGY:

Data will be collected from primary and secondary sources. Secondary data from Toposheet, socio-economic review, gazetteers, reference books, and articles published in geography journals, newspapers and magazines, Indian handbook. Internet

information is also another popular source of information for data collection

Challenges of sustainable development

The challenges of sustainable development and its consequences are clearly visible. It is only invisible if we not want to see.

Population is a major challenge for the sustainable development. In the beginning of the 21st century the population of the Earth reached 6 billion, and is expected to level out between 10 and 11 billion over the next 50 years. The basic challenges will be shortages of drinking water and arable land for food production. Poverty is another major challenge because almost 25% of the world's population lives on less than USD 1 per day. Inequality continues to be a serious obstacle to sustainable development with the number of people suffering from undernourishment. The fall of food prices over the past 30 years may have contributed to increases in consumption, but in many regions of the world arable terrains are limited, and the creation of new ones has a destructive effect on the remaining ecosystems. In the future, the growth of food production should not come at the expense of nature. By 2010 the current step of biodiversity loss should be significantly slowed.

The shortage of drinking water

In many regions of the world is a major barrier to sustainable development. It is expected that, at the current rate of development, every second person will suffer from water shortage by the year 2025. Human health is also an obstacle in sustainable development. In many cases, deaths in developing countries are avoidable. Humanity should direct more attention and money in the coming years to the struggle against diseases. The imminent task is to reduce the death rate among children under five years of age by two-thirds, and the death rate of young mothers by 75% by 2015.

Consumption of energy

Is a major challenge for the sustainable development? Consumption of all forms of energy is continually rising. The improvement of access to reliable, sustainable and environmentally friendly energy sources and services, as well as the creation of national programmes for energy effectiveness, is a particularly important task for the next 10-15 years.

Deforestation

Is particularly great challenge before the sustainable development? The world's forests diminish mainly due to expansion of agriculture. In the coming years, improving the recovery and management of the forests will be of utmost importance. Petrol consumptions constantly rising. The Summit emphasized the need to realize the decisions of the Kyoto Protocol for reaching an agreement on emissions norms for greenhouse gases in developed countries.

Strategies for Sustainable Development

The conceptual meaning of sustainable development is not to create an obstacle in development process but this concept belongs to how we utilize our resources so that an inter-relationship can be established among present and future generation. To attained sustainable development many probable strategies can be useful.

Input Efficient Technology

Can be reducing the exploitation of resources. So this technology may good for sustainable development. Via Using of Environmental friendly Sources of Energy, such as LPG and CNG which are eco-friendly fuel, we can reduce the greenhouse gases from the earth. Delhi Transport Corporation's initiative to CNG Buses in Delhi is the one of the best effort to reduce CO₂ and other harmful gases. Government should pay attention on Integrated Rural Development Programmes. Through this the burden and interdependency on cities for

employment can be decrease. To focus on renewable sources of energy like solar and wind for energy needs. It will be beneficial for the country like India, where enough sun light, to Convert is Sun light into solar Energy and Solar Energy in Electricity. It will create an atmosphere for green development. For attaining the sustainable development it is necessary for the government and society to control on the Tragedy of Commons. It means to stop the maximum use of easy available resources. With above these government should stimulate the organic forming and recycle the wastes. Last but not least, it is responsibility of citizen's to encourage the awareness to conserve the natural assets for inter-generational equality.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Sustainable development is a vision and a way of thinking and acting so that we can secure the resources and environment for our future generation of India It will not be brought about by policies only — it must be taken up by society at large as a principle guiding the many choices each citizen makes every day, as well as the big political and economic decisions that affect many. It is clear that environmental degradation tends to impose the largest costs on those generations that are yet to be born. Future generations are disadvantaged with regards to present generations because they can inherit an impoverished quality of life, share a condition of structural weakness in having no voice and representation among the present generation and so their interests are often neglected in present decisions and planning while it is very much needful that we think about our generation. We can only improve sustainable development when it will put an emphasis on involving citizens and stakeholders. Ultimately, the vision will become reality only if everybody contributes to a world where economic freedom, social justice and environmental protection go hand in hand, making our own and future generations better off than now. Sustainable development is a road-map, an action plan, for

achieving sustainability in any activity that uses resources and where immediate and intergenerational replication is demanded. Sustainable development coincides with further economic growth and human development in the developed economy (and society) for finding the means of continual development beyond economic development. As such, sustainable development is the organizing principle for sustaining finite resources necessary to provide for the needs of future generations of life on the planet. It is a process that envisions a desirable future state for human societies in which living conditions and resource-use continue to meet human needs without undermining the "integrity, stability and beauty" of natural biotic systems

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