



Research Paper

## Sustainable Development in Indian perspective.

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### Abstract

*This article discusses Sustainable development from an Indian perspective and SDGs has become a buzzword in this competitive world because every country is in a race to become the world's top developed country, they are the one forgetting about their carbon footprints, Human population is exploding in Urban areas, resources are shrinking or declining, affecting food security, increase in water air pollution, shortage of land affecting in both the agriculture and biodiversity these are affecting the quality of life these are some examples of unsustainability in India or in the world it's very important to find the solution for sustainable living with the Mother Earth. SDGs help the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs". The goal of which is to achieve balance/harmony between environmental sustainability, economic sustainability, and socio-political sustainability. In this competitive world for the 17 united nations, Sustainable development goals need to be achieved by the public and private sectors must do their part. The article ends with a note on how indigenization practices help India in achieving sustainable development in India.*  
**Keywords:** sustainable development; 17 SDGs, India, food security, pollution, unsustainability, indigenization.

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### I. Introduction

The term "sustainable development" first appeared in the WCED's report "Our Common Future" (also known as the Brundtland Report) in 1987 as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". To be sustainable, development must possess both economic and ecological sustainability, it indicates the way in which developmental planning should be approached. UNDP works in about 170 countries and territories, helping to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and exclusion, and build resilience so countries can sustain progress. As the UN's development agency, UNDP plays a critical role in helping countries achieve Sustainable Development Goals.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The 17 SDGs are integrated—they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others and that development must balance social, economic, and environmental sustainability. Countries have committed to prioritizing progress for those who are furthest behind. The SDGs are designed to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination against women and girls. The creativity, know-how, technology, and financial resources from all of society are necessary to achieve the SDGs in every context.

### Is India progressing towards achieving sustainable development goals?

Vasudhaiva kutumbakam, the world is one family (Upanishads) In Values of India, they imagine a world where no one is left behind modern India. Realizing hopes resurgent full of aspirations pursuing modern India vision of collective effort and inclusive growth for all hoping economy booming millions of jobs will be added and the numbers of those living in poverty hoping will be halved. India is constantly innovating to include most citizens in its relative economic prosperity the country pioneered self-help groups that brought thousands of women into the banking system these accounts are used to support social security systems like job security, pension, insurance, etc., India desires dignity for all citizens, comprehensive health services through national health mission, hunger is a crucial food security mission guaranteed food security system -mid-day meals, etc.,

women empowerment reflecting through various government programs and prioritizing their rights. India's commitment to inclusive sustainable development extends in international developments of the international solar alliance, Mangalyaan, India's mission to mars, etc. Despite all these above-mentioned programs tasks goals still the largest number of people are living below the international poverty line. India is undergoing economic growth during the demonetization period from 2013, a lot of confusion in GST, Covid 2019 Pandemic, etc. Sustainability is a challenge and in spite of this India has shown leadership in meeting Sustainable development. India's immediate priority is to provide basic livelihood and employment opportunities through creating sustainable economic opportunities at the micro and macro levels to increase single-digit GDP to double-digit.

### **India's poor run-in sustainable development**

The past record indicates that we have been not very successful in setting relevant indicators to measure outcomes. Quality education has not successfully been defined. India's myopic definition of "safe" drinking water (with hand pumps and tube wells considered as safe as piped water supply) means that official data suggests 86% of Indians have access to safe drinking water and, as a result, we are "on track" for the MDG goal on drinking water. Failure in reducing carbon footprints and in environmental Issues like - Degrading Air Quality Index, Rampant Environmental Degradation, Loss of Biodiversity, Urbanization in the Himalayas, Loss of Resilience in Ecosystems, Lack of Waste Management, Depletion of Resources (land, air, water) Growing Water Scarcity, etc. In India Still, 18 crores are malnutrition, 51.4% of women are anemic in reproductive age, 24.7% are underdeveloped, 34.7% are disabled under 5 years of age.

### **Indigenization practices and sustainable development goals in India.**

The greatest threats to sustainable development on earth are population growth and urbanization, energy use and global warming, excessive waste generation and the subsequent pollution of soil, air, and water, transportation in cities, and limited supply of resources. Many of them are interrelated. The 3 pillars of sustainable development are Social, Environmental, Economic.

### **Social Development:**

The ability of a community to develop processes and structures which not only meet the needs of its current members but also support the ability of future generations to maintain a healthy community, quality of life, education, equal opportunities, Law and ethics, environmental law, public involvement in social development. Social workers work as change agents with individuals and institutions, community organization, policy analysis, social planning, and administration. Working according to the Indian constitution with the cultural aspects for the development of the society for the social development. Working for the rights and equality of every citizen.

### **Environmental Development**

Sustainable development aims at promoting the kind of development that **minimizes environmental problems** and meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs. For example, before our ancestors were Planting sacred trees across the city and roads. - banyan tree peepal tree, neem tree, tamarind jackfruit tree, mango tree, etc. What did we plant on the sides of the road? - Now we plant ornament plants – Gul Mohar, copper pod, fancy flower tress, etc. There are many cultural aspects India needs to come back. The protection of the environment is an essential part of sustainable development. Without adequate environmental protection, development is undermined; without development, resources will be inadequate for needed investments and environmental protection will fail. The strong environmental policies complement and reinforce sustainable development.

### **Economic Development**

Sustainable development in India encompasses a variety of development schemes in social, cleantech (clean energy, clean water, and sustainable agriculture), and human resources segments, having caught the attention of both Central and State governments and also public and private sectors. Sustainable development aims at creating sustainable improvements in the quality of life of all people. (ii) Increase in economic growth: Sustainable development aims at increasing economic growth through meeting basic needs i.e., raising the standard of living. The benefits of Sustainable Economic Development impact more than just those in poverty. For example, reducing energy use and expanding public transit options leads to less air pollution, which can improve asthma and heart conditions. Efficient homes and businesses will be more comfortable and safer. Thus, economic growth will be sustainable if the stock of capital assets including land remains constant or increases over time. It may, however, be noted that future economic development and quality of life crucially depends on the natural resource base and quality of the environment i.e., the quality of land, water, and air, the Indian government must also relentlessly pursue the development of world-class indigenous technologies in multiple

sectors as a native full-stack advantage for its citizens. India can more deterministically secure its digital and material interests with such a strategic moat in place, through the make in India concept.

### **Responsibility of Social workers in sustainable development**

Social workers facilitate and foster partnerships within communities and between various partners, at local, national, and international levels, to translate UN SDGs in various ways (social, economic, and ecological) and design together with new knowledge of sustainable solutions for the implementation action.

There are three types of sustainability in social work: social, economic, and environmental. Social workers are familiar with social sustainability, which recognizes that individual health and well-being, nutrition, shelter, education, and cultural needs must be met (Brennan, 2009).

Social Workers are often involved in teaching people about resources and how to develop particular skills such as budgeting, the caring discipline of children, effective communication, the meaning of a medical diagnosis, and the prevention of violence.

## **II. Conclusion**

conclusion Sustainable Development is, therefore, a historic opportunity for the world communities to deliver inclusive growth, eliminate poverty and reduce the risk of climate change by changing perspectives and approaches to economic development. It entails everyone to participate in making efforts to achieve sustainable development. India and the world have a long and challenging way to go in dealing with environmental problems and learning to live together in sustainable communities. We need to realize that economic and sustainable development is a collective responsibility. We, as individuals, also have to grow into responsible consumers by committing to a changed lifestyle. If we do not act now, we will be delayed to reverse the impact. Sustainable development does not focus only on the environment but however, it is also for meeting the diverse needs of all the people in existing and future communities, promoting their personal well-being and equity in their relationships with each other, in a context where nature-society imbalances can threaten economic and social stability. So, adopting some Indian cultural aspects in sustainability living and development to protect our mother earth by reducing global warming, reducing reuse, recycling plastic, clean air, clean water, quality education, gender equality, social, economic security, etc. helps everyone to live sustainably and also, we can reach SDGs goals by 2030.

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