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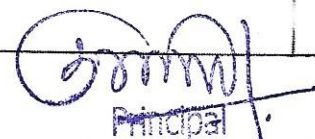
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Principal

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13. Sustainable Economic Development in India

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Introduction

Economic development essentially means a process of upward changes whereby the per capita income of a country increases over a long period of time. Economic Development is a process whereby there is a gradual increase in gross domestic product, national income, per capita income, economic welfare of the people and reduction in the economic and financial disparities of the people. Every country is very keen and alert in promoting its economic development. Economic Development implies the development of agriculture, industry and service sector resulting in an increase in the per capita income of the country.

In India, the value of Rupee is declined and now is increasing. Our economy is a mixed economy i.e. private sector, Public Sector and Co-operative Sector. To achieve the growth we have adopted Five year Plans from 1951 and onwards. In 1991 there was a serious position of our economy. Our economy was entered into liberalization, globalization and Privatization policies.

Sustainable Development

We want to achieve the growth or development but the development will be sustainable. Sustainable development means it is a pattern of resources use that aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that the needs can be meeting not only in present but also for generations to come. The term was used by Brundtland commission "Sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs."

Constituents of Sustainable Development

There are three constituents of sustainable development.

- 1) Economic Sustainability
- 2) Environmental Sustainability
- 3) Socio-Political Sustainability.

Objectives

- i) To study the sustainable development in India
- ii) To discuss about opportunities and challenges of sustainable development


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Research Methodology

The paper is based on mainly secondary data such as relevant books, journals and internet.

Sustainable Development in India

Sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own 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 Generation' is mainly related to the environmental problems of resource consumption and pollution and their distribution over long time horizons. Sustainable development is necessary for survival of and our present generation as well as coming generation. We have to think about 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. Sustainable development 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. Sustainable development ensures the well-being of individual by integration social development, economic development, and environmental conservation and protection. In simple sustainable development means 'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.'

We liberalized our economy and make our market global such as think locally and act globally. Our static economy changed viable. Various changes taken place. Every day there is a change so that the world markets become competitive. Revolutionary changes taken place such as close economy to open economy, regulated economy to deregulated economy.

Sustainable Development Goals

- 1) No Poverty
- 2) Zero Hunger
- 3) Good Health and well Being
- 4) Quality Education
- 5) Gender Equality



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