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Sustainable Development In INDIA

Sustainable Development

- The use of renewable and nonrenewable resources in a manner that satisfies our current needs but does not compromise the future availability of resources
- According to the UN, sustainable development “meets the needs of the present without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

Sustainable Development



Determinants of Sustainable Development

- Consumption
- Production
- Distribution

Best Practices in Sustainability Tourism Development

- o Involve Local Residents and Communities in Tourism Planning**
- o Establish Partnerships with Different Stakeholders**
- o Develop Products Based on the Destination's Strengths**
- o Strengthen Local Capacity to Manage Tourism**
- o Use Guidelines to Limit Impact**

POVERTY ERADICATION AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS:

- Restoring natural systems and improving natural resource management practices at the grass root level are central to a strategy to eliminate poverty.
- the process of sustainable development should be guided by principles of inclusive social development and protection and conservation of environment.
- The inclusive and social development will come only when people displaced from their lands and environmental resources are provided new opportunities in the vicinity of their lost habitats.
- Basic education is a pre condition for sustainable development.

PROTECTING AND CONSERVING NATURAL RESOURCE BASE OF ECONOMICAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- An environmental protection perspective must guide the evaluation of all developmental projects, recognizing the role of natural resources in local livelihoods.
- To ensure the sustainability of natural resources base, the recognition of all stakeholders in it and their roles in its protection and management is essential.
- There is a need to establish well defined and enforceable social rights and to ensure equal access to land, water and other natural and biological resources for these disadvantaged groups.

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INDIA'S PROGRESS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

- 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.
 - a. Life Expectancy India has achieved a decade's gain, which is a broad indicator of economic well-being with social justice.
 - b. Literacy a third summary indicator is gains in literacy among younger women, an indicator of future generations' well-being.

c. 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.

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

e. 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.

f. 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.

g. 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

INDIA INITIATED

- ***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.

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- ***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.

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.



Any questions?





**THANK
YOU
AND
STAY
SUSTAINABLE**