

# Policies to Enhance Sustainable Development in India



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## Abstract

The present paper is explored the policies of sustainable development and its relevance in Indian context. There are many Sustainable Development Commission and other policies makers which have significant role in the development of India. In this paper, some of the policies would be discussed. Further, it would be also explained the implications of the policies in development; and whether it is appropriate and not.

Keywords: Sustainable development, Policies, and Implications

## Introduction

People have various sources for their development at physical, psychological, social and intellectual level and there are various measures for the envelopment. But in this paper, the sustainable development is used to understand the sources of development in India. The term “sustainable development” is defined by several commissions and academics. **World Commission on Environment and Development**, (1987) defined as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”, and the global development is guided by the sustainable development.

“Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas,” a slogan which translates as “Collective Effort, Inclusive Growth” and has been commenced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, forms the foundation of India’s national development agenda. In this agenda, the Government of India has just released a draft Three-Year Action Agenda covering years 2017-18 to 2019-20. In 2015, the nations of the world agreed on a plan to end extreme poverty by the year 2030. The plan is called the sustainable development goal.

## Goals of Sustainable Development

For maintaining sustainable development, there are various goal proposed by the Indian Government, which are detailed below:

- 1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
- 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

- 3) Ensure health lives and promote well-being for at all ages.
- 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunity for all.
- 5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- 6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- 7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all.
- 8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
- 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
- 10) Reduce inequality within and among countries.
- 11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe resilient and sustainable.
- 12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- 13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact.
- 14) Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and massive resources for sustainable development
- 15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
- 16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institution at all levels.
- 17) Strengthen the means of implementations and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

The goals of the sustainable development cover broad area and need step by step action to get an appropriate solution for the development of people and society. Here, the listed goals are multidimensional approach to promote the well-being of people in society.

### **Policies in India**

In India, Sustainable development encompasses various development schemes in social, clean tech (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. In fact, India is expected to begin the greening of its national income accounting, making depletion in natural resources wealth a key component in its measurement of gross domestic product (GDP). India's sustained efforts towards reducing greenhouse gases (GHG) will ensure that the country's per capita emission of GHG will continue to be low until 2030-31, and it is estimated that the per capita emission in 2031

will be lower than per capita global emission of GHG in 2005, according to a new study. Even in 2031, India's per capita GHG emissions would stay under four tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, which is lower than the global per capita emission of 4.22 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> in 2005.

For implementing the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) agenda, the Government of India has launched several ambitious programmes. One of them is the *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)* which is the world's largest financial inclusion programme. In India, PMJDY provide financial security for everyone to strengthen their well-being and individual's financial situation is to be benefited. Further, special efforts have been made to strengthen the federal governance structure of the country through cooperative and competitive federalism.

State Governments are playing a major role in advancing the national development agenda. The recommendations made by three sub-groups of Chief Ministers of States on various themes including *the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Movement)* and skill development programmes have significant contribution towards shaping relevant policy decisions at the national-level.

India's bold Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), communicated to the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, form a significant part of its SDG strategy. These include substantially reducing the emission intensity of GDP, tapping non-fossil fuel energy sources and creating additional carbon sink.

The responsibility for overseeing SDG implementation has been assigned to the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog), which is the premier policy think tank of the Government and is chaired by the Prime Minister of India. NITI Aayog has mapped the goals and targets to various nodal ministries as well as flagship programmes. State Governments are also engaged in developing roadmaps for achieving the SDGs with several of them having already published their plans. Draft indicators for tracking the SDGs have been developed and placed in the public domain by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for wider consultation.

## **Conclusion**

Sustainable development promotes the well being of individual by providing social facilities, improving economic development and conserving and protecting the environment. Sustainable development defines as holistic development of the individual which may not interfere or harm the future generation to meet their own needs. The implementation of the schemes have significant role in the well-being of the people in society.

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