

Prosperity and Development for Holistic Growth

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Abstract

In order to illustrate the critical necessity for the environment's specific protection, this study emphasizes the essential function of the environment as a crucial public resource within human systems. As far as we now know, any human system requires sustainability. In the past few decades, the idea of sustainable development has sparked a huge global movement, particularly in the area of education. Studies and research projects are being conducted to investigate novel solutions to improve global sustainability. The growth of a few key fundamental human values, such as love, truth, peace, morality, aesthetic values, and nonviolence, among others, is crucial in this regard. The article's conclusion makes a solid case for the importance of promoting sustainable development goals and a few fundamental human values among our pupils. It has become clear over the past few decades that we can no longer consider socioeconomic development in a vacuum from the environment. The key to the world's general prosperity is sustainable development. "Sustainable development" refers to the concept of advancing development while safeguarding future generations' capacity to meet their own needs. This idea is detailed in the landmark report of the same name. This broadly accepted concept emphasizes how crucial it is to satisfy present needs without endangering the welfare of future residents. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which took place in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, is regarded as a historical occasion that significantly increased public awareness of the urgent environmental and developmental difficulties that the world community is currently facing. With the aim of setting the world up for the achievement of sustainable development goals, the summit brought together representatives of international organizations and non-governmental organizations from governments all over the world. Governments and international organizations have made significant efforts since UNCED enacted Agenda 21 to incorporate environmental, economic, and social goals into decision-making through new policies and strategies. Global issues like poverty and exclusion, unemployment, climate change, war, and humanitarian relief, as well as the need to strengthen institutions of governance and uphold the rule of law, are among the primary difficulties facing sustainable development.

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INTRODUCTION

Conditions for Sustainable Development

Although integrating social and environmental issues into economic decisions is the goal of sustainable development, achieving this goal necessitates adherence to broad principles that must be coupled with the fundamental prerequisites for success Figure 1.

Government Bodies

Without true democracy, sustainable development

cannot easily be started or implemented. [1] It is challenging to understand how to adequately meet current needs. Additionally, they must safeguard their cultural and ecological treasures.

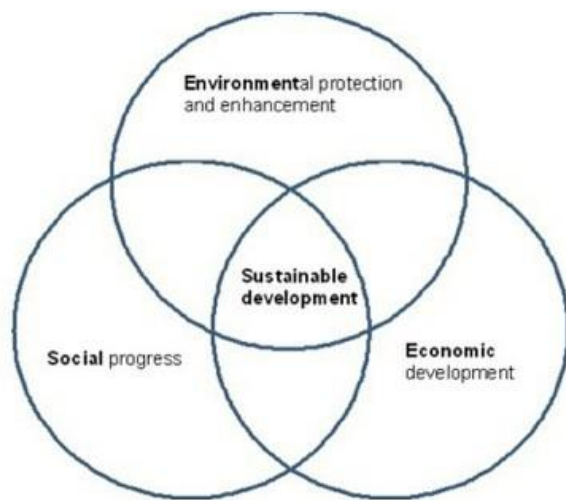


Figure 1. Representation of Environment

Fairness

Being founded on an understanding of the global and shared character of our environment and the necessity for the planet's resources to be shared in a sustainable development, the concept of justice is important to the overall issue of sustainable development.[2]

Interdependence

Another prerequisite for sustainable development is interdependence, which comes from the idea of justice: the common good can only be advanced through international cooperation.[3] Industrialization, greater technological capabilities, and the globalization of trade and commerce—even at the local level—have all contributed to increased interconnection. It brings its own set of issues, including the loss of traditional rights to some resources and an increase in industrial and commercial output, which results in a decrease in the ability of local communities and people to make decisions. However, interdependence is now global, particularly in relation to the environmental issues harming the biosphere, and it goes beyond a local and regional context.[4]

Responsibility and Accountability

Since protecting the environment and using it sustainably is in everyone's best interests, all nations have an obligation to protect the environment, restore it, and accomplish development without endangering their own or others' environments. [5] Therefore, all nations must actively participate and demonstrate their support for this cause. Furthermore, according to each party's needs and in proportion to the severity of the environmental situation, the obligations of each party may differ from one another but still be fair.

Damage and their respective capacities to address it. This is true whether the concept of fairness is applied to countries and nations, generations, or individual. In the context of globalized trade and environmental challenges, a business activity's economic benefits also need to be compared to its environmental effects in order to understand each stakeholder's responsibilities and make sure that everyone is held accountable for their own actions.

THE MAIN CHALLENGES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The fundamental objective for developed nations is to free their societies of problems like waste management, environmental obligations, and social inequities. Developed nations may be developed, but that does not mean that they are sustainable.

1. A significant obstacle to sustainable development is population growth. Over the next 50 years, it's predicted that there will be between 10 and 11 billion people on the planet. The main problem will be a lack of potable water and agricultural land for growing food.[6]
2. People in poverty frequently put the environment under additional stress due to larger families, inappropriate human waste disposal, and unhealthy living circumstances.
3. Although the decrease in food prices over the previous 30 years may have helped drive up consumption, there aren't many places with enough arable land.[7]
4. Another barrier to sustainable development is human health. The immediate goal is to lower the death rate of young mothers by 70% and that of children under the age of five by two-thirds by 2015.
5. The amount of petrol consumed is constantly rising. The conference emphasized the importance of realizing the Kyoto Protocol's decision in order to come to an agreement on standards for greenhouse gases.[8]

APPROACHES TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Public Means of Transportation

Public transportation should be efficient, comfortable, and affordable. Public transportation is a vital aspect of modern society, and it is crucial that it meets the expectations of the public in terms of efficiency, comfort, and affordability. [9] As an integral part of urban infrastructure, an efficient public transportation system ensures seamless connectivity, allowing people to travel conveniently and without unnecessary delays. By optimizing routes, employing advanced technologies, and implementing effective scheduling, public transportation can minimize travel times and improve overall efficiency.

Technology

It is culturally appropriate, environmentally benign, resource-efficient, and regionally adaptive. The technology should produce the least amount of trash and consume the least amount of resources.

The "3R" approach—reduce, reuse, recycle— promotes minimising the use of resources, reusing them repeatedly rather than adding them to the trash stream, and recycling the material. This strategy greatly aids in reaching sustainability goals.

Enhancing overall quality of life, which includes social, cultural, and economic aspects: development shouldn't concentrate only on one segment of the already wealthy. Along with the urgent need to handle population growth, active community involvement in the establishment of policies and procedures is crucial.[10]

Administration Management

India published its National Action Plan on (NAPCC) Climate Change India unveiled its National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on June 30, 2008, including the nation's plans for addressing this crucial matter. The NAPCC places a high priority on improving ecological sustainability while also improving India's response to climate change.

As a result, the action plan identifies steps that advance India's goal of sustainable Providing benefits for both development and halting climate change. Eight national missions form the basis of the national action plan. These missions were created by fusing multiple active programmed with recently developed ones.

National Solar Mission

The goal of this effort is to promote the usage of solar energy. India has reached 20 gw (giga watts) of cumulative solar capacity in January of this year.

Enhanced National Energy Efficiency Mission

By supporting new policies and efficient market tools, the project aims to advance the energy

efficiency sector. It aims to increase building energy efficiency, manage solid waste, and hasten the transition to mass transportation. Figure 2

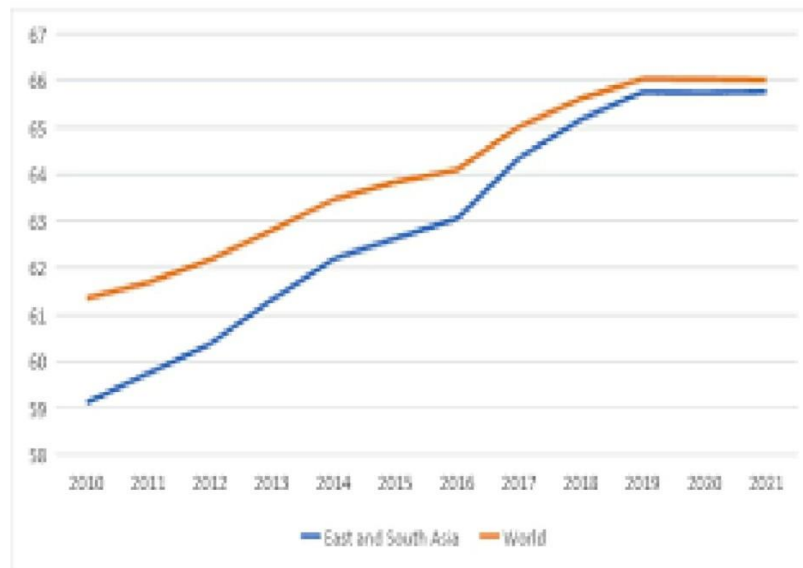


Figure 2 The National Mission on Sustainable Housing, launched in 2011,

The National Mission on Sustainable Housing The PM authorized it in 2011 with the intention of making cities more sustainable by increasing building energy efficiency, controlling solid waste and using public transportation. The missions have the support of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Mission National Water

The main goal is to "ensure water conservation, reduce waste, and ensure more equitable distribution of water across and within states" through "integrated water resources development and management." It is supported by the National Water Policy and the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development, and Ganga Rejuvenation despite being one of the most aggressive goals.

Himalayan Ecosystem National Mission

The Union Cabinet gave its blessing to NMSHE, a complex, cross-sectoral mission, in 2004. Its goal was to safeguard the Himalayas, and to make coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations easier, it mapped the institutions and civil society organization's working on the Himalayan Ecology.

National Mission for a Green India

It attempts to combat climate change by boosting carbon sinks in sustainably managed forests and by helping local communities that depend on forests and vulnerable eco-systems adapt to the changing environment. The Cabinet gave its approval in 2004 and it was headed by the Ministry of the Environment and Forests Governmental Agency for Sustainable Agriculture With an emphasis on integrated farming, effective water usage, controlling soil health, and synchronizing resource conservation, it was created to boost agricultural production, particularly in rain-fed regions.

National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for climate Change To effectively address the difficulties posed by climate change while maintaining the nation's growth objectives, it is imperative to create a dynamic and thriving knowledge system.

Some of the flagship policies and programs implemented by the Government of India are as follows: Beti Bacchao Beti padhao (BBBP), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti

Yojana (DDUGJY) and many more.

CONCLUSION

According to the demands of society, it is essential to guarantee the continued growth of the economy on the one hand, while also working to safeguard the environment and lessen environmental damage on the other. You may say that stable environmental requirements result from sustainable growth. Because of this, future generations can use the resources. Sustainable development is an excellent method for protecting the natural resources that the environment offers. This may be accomplished by employing technology and materials that are ecologically friendly and won't significantly harm the environment. There is a lot of need for more research in this field, according to the general status of this study. But because this study is only based on one Web of Science source, readers should think about additional sources before drawing any conclusions.

“Yes, we have ruined the earth and have done an exceptionally good job of it. Yes, we should look at sustainable development. But we cannot afford to do things sequentially, but parallelly and make sure that we do not repeat our mistakes”-Rakesh Sharma

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