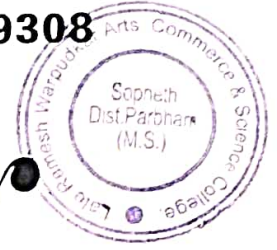


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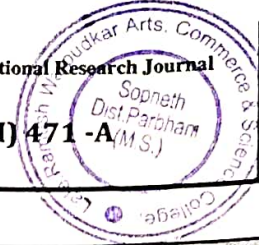
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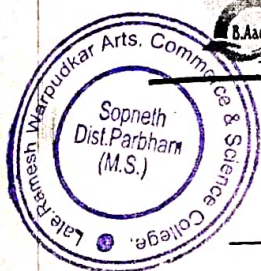
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Sustainable Development: The Need of the Hour

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Nature has given many natural resources to humans. Free use of air, water, land, food along with basic human needs like food, clothing, shelter are fulfilled by nature itself. Nature and human development are two sides of the same coin. Both nature and human development factors should be given equal importance for holistic development. Development is a continuous process. Development is mainly related to economic, social, political and cultural spheres. But man is destroying natural resource wealth for his own development. This kind of development is going to be dangerous for that nation. While implementing the development plan in any country, without considering the natural conservation, the plan cannot be completed and become the welfare of the people. Human welfare cannot exist without natural protection. In the early days, there was an abundance of natural resource wealth. The immense population growth with changing times has raised many fundamental questions. Humans have attacked nature for industrial development, resulting in immense loss of natural resources and problems such as environmental degradation, temperature rise, floods and droughts, lack of rain, heavy rains, storms etc. This has put all human lives at risk. The future of human beings depends on the maintenance, protection and preservation of nature. This is why the concept of sustainable development has been developed for long-term use and development of nature. The responsibility of sustainable development lies with the administration. For this, it is necessary to effectively implement the various laws, various plans, policies and programs of the government by the administration.

Purpose –

The present research paper has been written with the following objectives in mind.

- 1) To explain the concept of sustainable development.
- 2) Seeing the meaning of Sustainable development.
- 3) To explain the stages of Sustainable development.
- 4) To elaborate the elements of sustainable development.
- 5) Elucidating sustainable development measures.

Study Method –

Secondary source material has been adopted to write the present research paper. It includes various books, reference books, magazines, journals, dailynews papersand internet linksetc. Includes.

Concept –

Environmentalists and experts have long been aware of nature's nutritional potential. But the concept of sustainable development was developed in the 1970s. The term sustainable development was first used in the World Conservation Strategy in 1980 by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED). In the same decade, the World Commission on Environment and Development prepared the Brutland Report (1987). He introduced the concept of eternal development. In the 1990s, it was realized that excessive and indiscriminate use of environmental resources was depleting the balance of the environment. This is especially true in developing countries.

Meaning –

WCED defines sustainable development as follows.

- 1) WCED - Sustainable development means meeting the needs of the present without compromising the natural ability to meet the needs of future generations
- 2) Brutland Report –According to the brutland report, sustainable development is that which meets the needs of the present and does not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their needs or conserves and protects sufficient natural resources for future generationsDevelopment is called eternal development.

Today man has made a great revolution in the field of industrial, agriculture and information technology etc. But due to its bad effects on nature, pollution, soil erosion, accidents, earthquakes, heavy rains etc. have created dangerous problems for human life. Development does not mean exploitation and unlimited use of natural resources, but development means proper balance between nature and human movement. For this, effective implementation of environmental protection work at



international, national and local levels is necessary. Some nations of the world are developing while some nations are underdeveloped. It depends on the availability of natural resources in that country and the quality, standard, skill and technological capacity of the population. Equal development of these capacities is important and it is imperative that the principle of not destroying other important factors during development is followed everywhere.

The basic objective of sustainable development is to maintain a balance between human life and nature. A review of the current development program reveals that the current development path is adversely affecting human life and the earth in many ways. Therefore, there is a possibility of losing the foundation of development. This affects both rural and urban society and it is necessary to take timely measures. For this, human life is going to be easier by taking measures such as increasing social awareness, enforcing strict laws and implementing them, keeping modern administrative systems ready, protecting nature by finding suitable techniques and machines.

Stages of Sustainable Development -

The concept of sustainable development works to control pollution and environmental degradation. Sustainable development must be studied from the perspective of social development, economic self-reliance, energy use, consumption and production patterns, waste, management, transportation and happy life. For this, efforts have been made in India and internationally through several phases.

1) India :- Environment Protection Acts

- 1) Factories Act (1948)- This Act was enacted for the safe storage of hazardous chemical substances.
- 2) Motor Vehicle Act (1939) – Act was enacted in 1988 to control vehicle emissions.
- 3) Indian Forest Act (1927) – This Act was enacted to protect forests, curb illegal logging and protect forest resources as per Indian Forest Act 1972 and Forest Act 1980.
- 4) Environmental Protection Acts – Laws like Atomic Energy Act 1962, Prevention of Water Pollution Act 1974, Environmental Protection Act 1986, National Environment Authority Act 1995 were enacted for environmental protection.

2) International Environmental Protection Laws :-

- 1) Stockholm Environment Conference 1972 :- In Stockholm in the year 1972, this conference gave the message that to make the awareness of environmental protection global and that environmental pollution is an international problem, collective effort is needed for it.
- 2) Motrel Resolution – 1987 :- This resolution was taken to reduce the amount of industrial gas emissions which have a harmful effect on the ozone gas in the atmosphere.
- 3) Acid Rain Convention – 1988 :- Acid rain caused by air pollution destroys trees, rivers, lakes and animals. 24 European nations signed this treaty in 1988 to address this problem. These nations agreed to reduce nitrogen oxide emissions by 50 percent by 1995.
- 4) Inter Government Pannal on Climate change group :- What are the effects of climate change and global temperature increase on human life in different countries. This group was formed in 1980 to discuss this. 3000 scientists from various fields were working in this group. The chief Indian scientist of this group was Dr. Rajendra Pachauri was.
- 5) Rio Earth Conference – 1992 :- The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held in the city of Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil in 1992. In this conference, a manifesto was announced after discussing the two factors of economic development and environmental protection.

6) Kyoto Agreement - 1997

The rising temperature of the earth was discussed at the environmental conference in the city of Kota in Japan. In this conference it was decided to reduce the quantity of Green House Gases. But this agreement was opposed by an advanced country like America.

7) Copenhagen Conference - 2009

A conference was held in Copenhagen, Denmark in December 2009 with the aim of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases that increase the temperature of the earth. This has been seen as an important effort in recent times.

**Elements of Sustainable Development –****1) Political and Administrative -**

In terms of sustainable development, there must be strong will in the political and administrative person. This development needs to be endorsed by all the human elements of the society. For this, citizens must be involved in sustainable development. The success of the government's environmental protection laws and schemes depends on political leaders, administrative officials and public participation.

2) Social –

Society needs to accept the concept of sustainable development. For that, without endangering the environment, the local needs of the society e.g. Development programs must be implemented thinking that the needs of education, health, agriculture, industrial development and science will be met. Society needs to realize that it is our responsibility to protect and conserve the environment around where we live.

3) Economic –

Economic development must consider the economic needs of every individual in the society without any discrimination. Unbalanced development promotes natural hazards. For this, the administration should focus on poverty, poverty and education in the society. Because these factors create obstacles in development. Individuals are using environmental factors to a large extent for their own development. For example deforestation, pollution

4) Ecosystem

Ecosystem means that all living things on earth must have a suitable path of development. There should be development that causes minimum damage to the environment. Deforestation, pollution, use of chemical substances pose a threat to the environment. So it is essential to control it.

Measures on sustainable development

- 1) Finding ways of development that cause the least damage to the environment.
- 2) Conservation and conservation of natural resources.
- 3) Controlling population.
- 4) Improving the standard of living of human beings.
- 5) To make a positive change in the attitude of the individual towards the conservation of the environment.
- 6) To invest in skilled and knowledgeable manpower.
- 7) Enhancing global environmental protection efforts.
- 8) Effective implementation of rules, laws and schemes.
- 9) Minimum use of chemicals in the development process.
- 10) Use and promote traditional values.

Summary, Sustainable development is development that promotes human life and environmental conservation. Sustainable development will be a visionary initiative to overcome the cause of environmental degradation. For this, additional responsibilities fall on entrepreneurs, government, administration and citizens. Environmental degradation must be considered from a human rights perspective. Only then future generation can lead a happy and satisfied life.

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