

Political Aspects of Sustainable Development

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Abstract

Sustainability is related with Equity, Economic Efficiency and last Environmental Integrity. It has become a legalized goal for environment policy. It has become main challenge for policy makers as how to convert these political ideas into making. The Sustainable development goals require efforts from all the sectors of the society including States and Union Territory. It is that kind of goal which will be achieved only by taking concern of all fields like Poverty, Gender Equality, food security, Women Empowerment, Infrastructure etc. The development goal aims at meeting the present needs of the Environment, Society by taking into consideration the future needs. These goals are one such kind which are not only adopted by India but all United Nation member state in the year 2015 in order to act primarily on Poverty, Planet and Prosperity by 2030.

Keywords: {Development, Sustainability, Poverty, Politics, governance}

Introduction

The term sustainability should be viewed as humanity's target goal of human-ecosystem equilibrium, however sustainable development refers to holistic approach and temporal processes that result to the end point of sustainability. Instead of the popularity of use of the terminology "sustainability", the possibility that human group will achieve environmental sustainability has now and it continues to be in question respect of environmental degradation, change in climate, growth of the population and the societies as well in pursuit of unbounded growth of the economy in the closed system. Goals of Sustainable Development are universal agreement to end poverty in all its dimensions and craft an equal, just and secure world- for people, planet and prosperity. The organizing principle for sustainability is sustainable development that includes four domains: economics, ecology, politics and culture. The SDG was setup in the year 2015 by UN General Assembly with an aim to achieve its target by 2030.¹

Objectives

- To study in detail Sustainable development and India.
- To analysis Sustainable development goal state wise along with their current status.
- To study India and international organization

efforts towards Sustainable development. To examine the

- action of Indian Parliament regarding Sustainable development goals. Taking consideration regarding role of Punjab related to Sustainable development.
- To study state and union territory efforts in attaining these goals.

Methodology

This paper is based on secondary data like books, articles, journals and internet. Selection of Journals and Proceedings. Analytical, Descriptive and evaluative method has been used.

Review of Literature

A lot of literature on sustainable development is available some of the important books that appeared on the above topic from time to time have been reviewed as follows: James **Meadowcroft (2012)** outlined governance of the environment and sustainable development. In this book the author discussed about the difficulties of developing countries and also highlighted contemporary democratic system, its challenges as well. It deals with the World Commission Report findings on Environment and Development that brought the idea of sustainable development to come at international stage.

Ajay Ahlawat (2019) Sustainable Development

goals have given a new direction in Indian Politics. The book deals with 360 degree approach, it also explain about the 1 "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". United Nations – Sustainable Development knowledge platform policies that are made in such a way not only to meet the present needs but also to fulfill global needs as well that will result in achieving sustainable development goals.

Vertika Shukla, Narendra Kumar (2020) it highlights the role of energy, security and sustainable development its effect on India. They discussed about the process of globalization that has led government and individuals to realize the international and trans-boundary aspects of environment.

Three pillars of sustain ability

The Summit which took place on Social Development has moreover admitted goals of sustainable development which are basically social and economic development.

The three pillars which have been defined are interdependent, and they are in the long run and no one can exist without one another. Particularly in the food industry they have served same ground for various sustainability standards and certification systems in past years. Some of the Experts have defined sustainability four pillars. One of its kind focuses on the long- term thinking which relates with sustainability.

The above diagram shows the relationship in which both economy and society are mannered by environmental limits.



National Review of Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in India

As a registrar to 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development India been committed to participate in the international review of progress of Sustainable development Goals on a frequent basis. The main platform for international scenario and review of the 2030 Agenda is High-Level Political Forum, which started their meeting annually from 2016 under the auspices of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). In the HLPF, the members of UN countries have expected to present their

Voluntary National Review (VNR) on implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The VNRs played an important role in the process of Sustainable Development Goals. The 2017 High Level Political Forum was held during 10th to 19th July at the UN, New York. It has concentrated on the topic that's 'Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world' and on the SDGs No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well- Being, Gender Equality, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, Life Below Water, Partnerships for the Goals. As part of the role NITI Aayog has presented the 1st Voluntary National Review on implementation of SDGs in the country to the 2017 HLPF on 19- July-2017.

Steps which have been taken by Indian Parliament

A lot of initiatives that have focussed on importance of gender equity in the context of the SDGs which includes the National Women Legislators Conference as well as second BRICS Women Parliamentarians Forum. Parliament of India has taken initiatives to take the SDG agenda forward. Lower House for example has organized few discussions on these Goals with parliamentarians from both of the Houses as a part of the Speaker's Research Initiative. It has observed that women parliamentarians can make a remarkable contribution towards shaping public opinion in the support of the new global development goals. Forum brought out the 'Jaipur Declaration' communicate its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals. South Asian Summit on Sustainable Development Goals was another initiative that was organized in the year 2017. It relied on the theme of 'Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Resources for SDGs'.

NITI Aayog's Role

The Aayog been trusted in order to transform the world and to achieve agenda for Sustainable Development. The NITI Aayog will be involved in a long process for achieving the goals during from the period 2016-2030. The Aayog will now cover all the seventeen goals and One hundred sixty nine targets that were resolved in the summit meet which was represented at the level of Prime Minister. These goals will stimulate, align and accomplish action over the 15-year

period in areas which are critically important for the humanity and the planet. Ministry of Statistic has already taken a parallel exercise of interaction with the ministries to evolve indicators reflecting the SDG goals and targets. The Aayog role is not only for collecting the data but also acting on it in order to achieve the required goals and the targets. All the work related to the working and projection can be from the website of NITI Aayog which is working proactively on it in order to achieve the targets and goals. The Official Agenda for Sustainable Development which was adopted on 25-Sept-2015 contained Ninety two paragraphs, with the main paragraph (51) outlining the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals and its associated targets. It includes seventeen goals.

Goal 1: Remove Poverty in all Fields Everywhere

Major initiatives: The major initiatives which were taken into consideration were Housing Scheme for everybody by 2022, The PM Jan Dhan Yojna which deals with opening bank accounts, in the line of Housing to be provided to everybody by 2022, one more mission with deals with Swachh Bharat, Providing safe drinking water under rural water scheme, Road scheme.

- * By the year 2030, eliminate extreme poverty for all people, which have currently been measured as people living on less than \$ 1.25 per day.
- *By the year 2030, do ensure that all men and women particularly the poor and the vulnerable have identical rights to economic resources, access to basic servs.

Goal 2: Remove hunger, attain food security and better nutrition and advance sustainable agriculture

Major initiatives: The initiatives under this scheme includes to provide facilities to farmers by doubling their income, introducing the Public Distribution which deals with supplying food grain and other commodities through a subsidized rate for some regular period, introducing the services related to child welfare like providing Mid-day meal in schools.

- *To double the income of small scale producers.
- *Double the income for working women and indigenous peoples.
- *To make sure that proper food production

systems and ensure facilities like resilient agricultural practices that will not only increase the productivity but also will be helpful in maintain the ecosystem.

Goal 3: Ensuring Health and well-being

Major initiatives: To ensure that health mission for everyone, prevention of diseases like strokes, heart disease, diabetes, kidney related disease etc., The countries are trying to remove AIDS but as per the trends report it shows that one out of four countries won't be able to end AIDS which are under five years². This goal also aims at providing easy approach to vaccines and medicines.

- *Lowering global maternal mortality ratio.
- *To accelerate the end of diseases AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria.

Goal 5: Ensuring Gender Equality, Women Empowerment

Major initiatives: To provide the maternity benefit program to the pregnant women, saving the Girl child and educating them for a better future. Child marriages have also been declined in the past years and it will achieve its target as well by the year 2030.⁴

- *Eliminating all forms of discrimination against women, girls and promoting the women Empowerment. To provide better opportunities, equal rights, ensuring safe place to work on etc.

Goal 9: Relates to Infrastructure, Industry and Innovation for the country.

2 "Progress for Every Child in the SDG Era" (PDF), UNICEF. 3 "WHO - UN Sustainable Development Summit 2015", WHO. 4 "Progress for Every Child in the SDG Era", UNICEF.

Major initiatives: It deals with providing regular power supply to rural areas in India, to promote the Make in India mission so that country must produce the goods on their own, Atal innovation deals with Self-employment.

- *To enhance industry's share of employment so that it can meet gross domestic product with national circumstances as per the requirement.
- *To create job opportunities this will help the youth of the country.

Goal 14: Ocean, Seas and Marine Resources

Major initiatives: The main initiatives for this project are to protect the marine ecosystem

from getting polluted, to promote investment in coastal ecosystem.

- *Reduce marine pollution from all its kinds, in particular which generates from land-based activities and causing pollution.
- *Reducing the ocean acidification.

Goal 17: Strengthening the Global Partnership

Major initiatives: To introduce GST, Direct-tax reform and Public-Private Partnership.

- *Adopting and implementing investment schemes for countries that are less developed.
- *Increasing the exports of developing countries with a view to doubling the least developed countries.

The Diagram shows the relationship between Sustainable Development and above mentioned goals which have been defined.



PM's statement at the United Nation Summit for the acquisition of Post-2015 Development Agenda to eliminate the poverty from all forms everywhere is at top. It is a crucial necessity for all. The goals recognize that economic growth, industrialization, infrastructure, and access to energy provide the foundations of development. The distinct goal on ocean ecosystem reflects the distinctive character of its challenges and opportunities. Equally important, it focuses our attention on the future of the island states. Blue Revolution which includes the prosperity, sustainable use of marine wealth and blue skies. New bank accounts for 180 million with direct transfer of benefits and pension for everyone's nightfall years. New and advanced personal sector of individual enterprise, micro enterprises and micro finance drawing on the strength of

digital and mobile applications. Housing, water, power and sanitation for all. Making our farms more productive and have better connection to markets.

PM at G20 Working Lunch on Development and Climate Change G20 must line up itself with the Sustainable Development Goals. By doing this we will also encourage faster and more broad-based economic growth. We are encouraging the growth and investing in skills to create employment for youth. We have the world's largest financial inclusion program. Also we have definite target dates for meeting all the basic needs of our people. Aspiring plans for addressing the summons of climate change which includes additional capacity of 175 GW of renewable energy by 2022.

Role of Punjab in SDG

Aiming for maximizing the coverage of villages availing water supply schemes, the 24x7 Metered Water Supply initiatives has successfully involved the community in planning and implementation the metering water consumption for judicious use in Punjab region. The nodal department as well as the Department of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (DRWSS), Government of Punjab, they have also introduced a novel pull-model of proactively calling beneficiaries to obtain beneficiary feedback and to label grievances on water supply service. In order to implant sustainable practices in the usage of water, for ensure parity in usage, and also to ensure that water charges are paid, water meters and system of pay-per-use has been introduced in fifteen villages of Punjab. Funds that have been left over after the completion of tasks are reused into water and sanitation-related projects in village as it has not been permitted to be used for other purposes.

Water supply in rural areas of the state of Punjab has been limited. Submersible bore-wells, Hand pumps are commonly used by the community as sources of water. Even then people are facing problems due to water sources drying up during the months of summer, unhygienic and non-potable quality of water, spreading of poor sanitation related diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera, and jaundice etc. Alarming rate of groundwater depletion has also been a major cause of Concern in Punjab region. It was in such a situation that the Department of Rural Water

Supply and Sanitation in collaboration with the World Bank, initiated reforms in the system of water supply in 2005. Round the clock metered water supply was an initiative envisaged as a community-driven model requiring participation in organising, managing and streamlining water supply through Gram Panchayat Water Supply and Sanitation Committee.

Conclusion

To conclude this paper we can say that Sustainable Development playing an important role in Indian Politics. As we know India is democratic country so the main duty of democratic country is to fulfill the basis needs of the people. Only then a democratic country successfully runs otherwise it is very difficult to make a stable government in the country. On the other hand Sustainable development is an important aspect for each and every country. If we talk about international organization like G20, BRICCS, these are economic organization their main motive is to increase the growth rate

of developing countries which can only be attained by implementing the policies and programs in order to achieve these Sustainable development goals.

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