



Sustainable Community Development: The Way Forward

Dr. K Mahadevamma

Reader & Head, Dept. of Social Work

Principal, SPW Degree & PG College, Tirupati

Andhra Pradesh

Abstract

Sustainable development is the organizing principle for meeting human development goals while simultaneously sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services based upon which the economy and community depend. The desired result is a state of community where living conditions and resources are used to continue to meet human needs without undermining the integrity and stability of the natural system. Sustainable development can be defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development is a common agenda for global concern, which everybody agrees upon, but bringing this global concern into public policies is a difficult task. The most accepted definition of sustainable development according to the Brundtland's report is, *"To meet the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"*. It advocated the idea of *"sustainable growth"*.(1) According to *The World Conservation Strategy* report (1980), by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), for development to be sustainable it must *take into account the social and economic factors as well as the ecological ones*.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Community, Future, Human Development

Introduction:

Development, to be significant, ought to consistently be sustainable in nature, for it is a procedure of long haul character; it doesn't stop anyplace, whenever. Continued endeavors should consistently be on to procure the products of sustainable development. Sustainable development is one that of responsibility towards social advancement quickened monetary development and expanded environmental protection. Nonetheless, the Indian experience has been development turning out to be unsustainable in view of poor condition of foundations, expanded social and local awkward nature, the approaching environmental dangers including water and vitality deficiencies.

The soul of sustainable development has been enunciated in the National Environmental Policy (NEP) of 2006 which expresses that such a development which regards ecological limitations and the objectives of social equity must be viewed as sustainable development; generally not. Given,

- I. Human creatures appreciate a better than average personal satisfaction,
- II. Human creatures ought to get fit for perceiving the limit of the biosphere and
- III. That neither the yearning of a decent life nor the acknowledgment of the cutoff points of the biophysical world ought to block the more noteworthy equity on the planet, the essential goals of sustainable development are considered accomplished.

The per capita Gross National Income in India developed from \$ 730 of every 2005 to \$1410 in 2011, adding up to a development pace of 11.9%. In the 2001-multi decade the normal yearly GDP development was 7.4%. It is gladdening to take note of that India, among the six South-East Asian nations, has accomplished a decent positive monetary development pace of 8.2%, regardless of the world financial emergency in 2009. With an anticipated 4.9% development, the Indian economy demonstrated the most reduced development since 2002; a recuperation was normal by 2013 with GDP development adding up to 6%; the past government at the Center expected a development pace of 9 to 10%. The present development status, it is contended, isn't sustainable as we (as a Nation) are, estimated on International principles, poor in street arrange, ports, conveyance systems and so on.

India is by and by developing as a financial superpower, however interestingly, there is another profile of India. We establish around 17% of the total populace, however represent about 35% of poor people and 40% of the unskilled people in the world.(2) Experiences from the monetary change demonstrate that while there have been enhancements in financial development, remote trade, IT upset, send out development, etc, disparity in salary dispersion has been developing all the while (proportion of urban to rustic pay is 4.5).(2) Exclusion from advantages of financial transformation has been proceeded regarding low farming development (horticulture's offer in GDP has been diminished to half, with no reduction in subordinate populace in the rural sector(2)), low quality business development, convergence of neediness in specific gatherings (SC/ST), occupation (rural and easygoing work), and area; and deficient development of ladies and kids. Our sex proportion keeps on staying good to men. Concentrates dependent on emergency clinic measurements in South Delhi show that sex-proportion during childbirth is as low as 500 females for each 1000 males,(3) All the above variables have brought about the augmenting of financial and social disparity, which is a danger to sustainable development. The present financial development makes more open doors for the more instructed area of the upper and white collar class, with a 'stream down' impact on a segment of poor people.

In India around 700 million individuals in the country region are straightforwardly reliant on atmosphere delicate areas (farming, backwoods, and fisheries) and normal assets, (for example, water, biodiversity, mangroves, seaside zones, meadows) for their subsistence and jobs. Environmental change and its belongings will additionally diminish the versatile limit of dry land ranchers, woods occupants, fisher society, and migrant shepherds, which is as of now very low.(4) Water, soil, and air, which are the imperative environmental hotspots for keeping up life have been contracting alarmingly. Yearly per capita accessibility of inexhaustible freshwater has been diminishing from 5,277 m³ in 1955 to 1,820 m³ in 2001.(5) The principle purposes behind the water emergency are expanding request, zonal disparity in dissemination, absence of moral system for use, insufficient information and assets, significant land-use changes, long haul water level decrease, and increment in saltiness and contamination. India, with a huge level of its property under horticulture, is additionally inclined to the notions of climate conditions and environmental change. Around 228 Mha of its topographical territory (almost 69%) falls inside

the dry land (bone-dry, semi-dry, and dry sub-damp) district and 142 Mha (68% of the all out developed region) in the nation is downpour fed.(6)

Social Disparity:

To meet the difficult circumstance of broadening financial and social disparity, comprehensive development is the best instrument, however it is a fantasy without progress in rural development, business age, neediness decrease, and association of the social part (wellbeing, instruction, and ladies strengthening). We should gain from China in such manner. Components of the fruitful experience of the Chinese, for example, high and work discharging rural development, ideal salary appropriation through wide based agrarian development, accessibility of foundation, more elevated levels of proficiency and aptitudes, affectations for the area of endeavors in country zones, and simple access to credit and contributions for the poor segment of community, are very important for creating nations. Ladies strengthening through supplanting the "Life-Cycle Approach" of the young lady youngster, which has a prime goal of marriage and parenthood by a "Capacity Approach" – as proliferated by Amartya Sen, where the young lady kid's commitments both in monetary and social terms are given due acknowledgment. All Acts and Schemes identified with the young lady youngster, in this way, should be completely looked into to raise the status of the young lady kid as an advantage instead of weight, for instance, restrictive money and non-money move plot, etc.

Endeavors required addressing the difficulties:

Deliberate and continued endeavors are required to address the difficulties coming about because of environmental change and its belongings. Ground water preservation rehearses like development of khadin (mainstream in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Gujarat), check dams, ranch lakes, revive shafts, infusion wells (in waterfront district and to battle issues of intensely siphoned out springs), and form digging, to capture surface run-off at rises, and correspondingly surface water protection methods, similar to development of ooranies (surface water assortment lakes with improved catchments, regularly found in Tamil Nadu), are significant measures to handle issues of water shortage and the diminishing ground water table. Age of mindfulness and preparing among the majority for water

protection by means of rooftop top downpour water reaping and sifting floors can likewise be executed. Contribution of the Gram Panchayat/Village Health and Sanitation Committee for activity, support, and observation of water quality, as in the National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Project, can have a significant effect. Different estimates like reusing and reuse of water, utilizing water-productive family unit hardware, for example, low volume flushing storages, appropriate metering of water, objective tax, and the idea of a water-effective home, would diminish water request and support protection.

Integrated development:

Integrated development of dry season inclined zones should be possible by long haul preventive estimates like afforestation, field development, and animals the executives, (by developing better top feed species, which can endure yearly dry spells and give rich grain). Possibility crop arranging can be actualized by developing different blends of harvests, natural products, trees, and grasses, to limit the danger of yield disappointment and to give soundness to cultivate pay. Effective land the board and water system advancements like sprinklers and trickle frameworks ought to be promoted, which target augmenting the generation per unit of water system water. Different estimates like human and domesticated animals populace the executives and age of interchange methods for non-ranch work can go long way. An examination titled, "Complete Assessment of Watershed Programs in India" by the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad, has recognized the decrease of badlands by about 8.58 Mha during 2000 and 2005, by utilizing different procedures of integrated development of the dry season inclined area.(7) The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is by and by one of the most dependable projects that manages incessant neediness and improving sustainable development in country regions. Under NREGA, up to two-third of the exercises are for water protection (52%) and land development (14%), a stage toward sustainable development.

Ecological conditions:

Improving the present ecological conditions, India has made various stringent strides, for example, (1) enlistment of the biggest number of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

ventures (31%) in the world.(8) CDM or carbon credits is a system concocted under the Kyoto Protocol to grant encashable focuses to eco-accommodating tasks, based on carbon emanations they control. (2) A Mumbai fire up, Sustainable Technologies and Environmental Projects Ltd (STEPS), has found an approach to change over plastic, natural, and electronic waste into oil without the standard destructive buildup. Such plants, which cost US\$ 2 - 3 million each, can create up to 25,000 liters of oil a day, at a working expense of Rs. 12 for every liter (barring cost of crude materials).(8) India is likewise attempting to supplant 10% of its vehicle fills with condition well disposed biofuels (blending ethanol, doping diesel, and nonedible oil) in the following 10 years, to cut carbon emissions.(9) (3) another activity of the US Green Building Council-Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (USGBC-LEED) – an association that uses the 69-point criteria to grant endorsement at the platinum, gold, and different levels to structures. Today, our nation has more than 25 million square feet of enlisted green structure breadth, which is good to go to contact 100 million square feet by 2010-12. ITC Green Center in Gurgaon, is the world's biggest green structure, with a space of 170,000 square feet, and the first non-business complex in our nation to be granted a platinum rating by USGBC-LEED.(4) (4) People cooperation as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), as a methods for diminishing the social and monetary disparity and improving ecological conditions through different exercises by means of the corporate area like wellbeing, instruction, regular asset the executives, foundation development, community support, non-homestead and ranch based occupation development. We have a way for sustainable development, yet except if every one of our techniques are coordinated toward it, we can't accomplish sustainable development.

Sustainable development in globalized world:

Globalization as it is occurring to-day is expanding the separation between the rich and poor people. It must be directed with the goal that it serves business interests as well as social objectives of development. Worldwide business flourishes with and along these lines supports and forces significant levels of homogeneity in buyer propensities. Then again, the worldwide items and administrations to be locally fitting and sustainable, it must be guided by nearby contemplations which lie in social decent variety and customs. In this manner, noteworthiness of decent variety and need to safeguard it, is a significant precondition for globalization to be sustainable. Globalization is continued by a huge, universally spread labor. Their security is in

some cases compromised by worldwide bending(for example sanctions against nations not adjusting to worldwide standards in human rights or condition related matters).Therefore, Mechanism to shield exchange and occupations, particularly in creating nations, must be advanced and consulted to make globalization a viable vehicle of sustainable development.

Conclusion:

The issue of sustainable development would not be a conclusive one. For every economy on the globe, it should be a continued process; the efforts should never halt anywhere and anytime. Only with the concerted, undivided, dedicated efforts put by every country on the planet earth, sustainable development can be a reality in true sense. Development of human capital, promotion of innovation, institutional and infrastructure development- all will go a long way in making development sustainable in the present competitive globalised environment.

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