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इतिहासाचार्य वि. का. राजवाडे मंडळ, धुळे या संस्थेचे त्रैमासिक ॥ संशोधक ॥

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- शके १९४५
- वर्ष : ९२
- पुरवणी अंक : १४

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दूरध्वनी (०२५६२) २३३८४८, ९४२२२८९४७१, ९४०४५७७०२०

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सकाळी ९.३० ते १.००, सायंकाळी ४.३० ते ८.०० (रविवारी सुट्टी)

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- डॉ. सुवर्णा प्रकाश पाटील ----- २५५



Economic growth with sustainable development in India

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Abstract:

In 1987, the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development released the report Our Common Future, commonly called the Brundtland Report. India has Sustainable economic growth is economic development that attempts to satisfy the needs of humans but in a manner that sustains natural resources and the environment for future generations. An economy functions in the ecosystem. We cannot separate the economy from it. In fact, an economy cannot exist without it. This research paper focus on explore the various Aspects of the Economic Growth and Sustainable Development in India This paper also discuss to sustainable development goals (SDGs) relationship Economic growth with Sustainable Development in India.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Economic Growth, Sustainable Development Goals

Introduction:

The United Nations declared the year 2005 to 2015 as the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development. As Brutland was the chairman of this commission, the report submitted by him is known as Brutland Report.

The concepts of development and environment are not mutually exclusive but complementary and both are essential for human development and economics growth so neither aspect can be neglected while envisioning human development. Therefore, development should

be one that is friendly to both humans and the environment.

Objectives of the Research Paper :

- 1) To study the various aspects of the economic growth and sustainable development in India.
- 2) To review SDGs in context to economic growth and sustainable development in India.

Research Methodology :

Every research is necessary a specific methodology so for the present research has used specific methodology. For the collection of the data, the researcher has used the secondary source. The study is descriptive in nature. Secondary data required for the study are collected from books, journal and other government website, periodicals and reports etc.

Definition of sustainable development :

1. Brutland Commission:

Development in which the current generation meets its own needs while maintaining the capacity of the population to meet the needs of future generations is called sustainable development.

At the core of sustainable development is thinking in the present with a view to ensuring that the quality of life of future generations does not deteriorate. Sustainable development is the attempt to maintain the quality of the environment to meet the needs of future generations by meet the economic, social and



environmental needs of the individual by making judicious use of natural resources.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) :

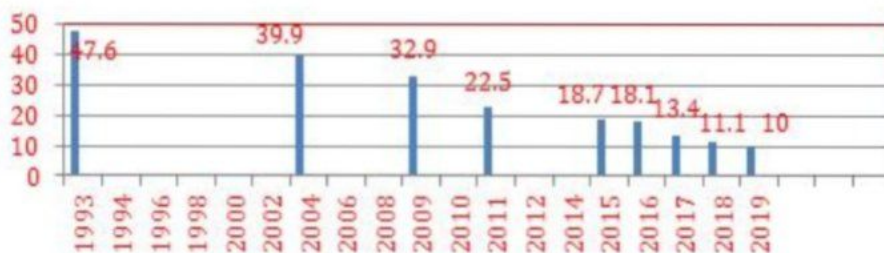
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations members in 2015. A total 17 world Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been set. The aim of goals is “peace and prosperity for people and the planet.” The SDGs emphasize the interconnected environmental,

social and economic aspects of sustainable development. The sustainable development goals are stated below.

1. No Poverty :

The no poverty is a goal number is one of the sustainable developments. The aim of this goal is end poverty in all its forms everywhere. Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)

Table 1



Source: SDG Country Profile, United Nations, Dept.of Economic and Social Affairs

2. Zero Hunger

The zero hunger is a goal number two of sustainable development .The aim of this goal is end hunger, achieves food security and improved nutrition and promotes sustainable agriculture.

Table 2

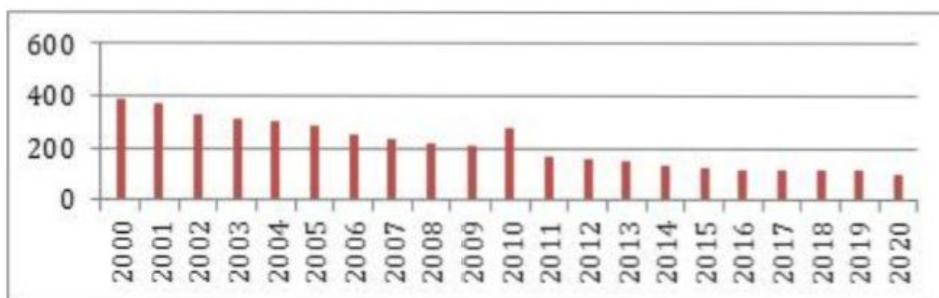


Source: SDG Country Profile, United Nations, Dept.of Economic and Social Affairs

3. Good health and well-being

Sustainable development goal 3 is to “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.” The Important indicators here are life expectancy as well as child and maternal mortality. The indicators are for example deaths from road traffic injuries, prevalence of current tobacco use, and suicide mortality rate.

Table 3



Source: SDG Country Profile, United Nations, Dept.of Economic and Social Affairs

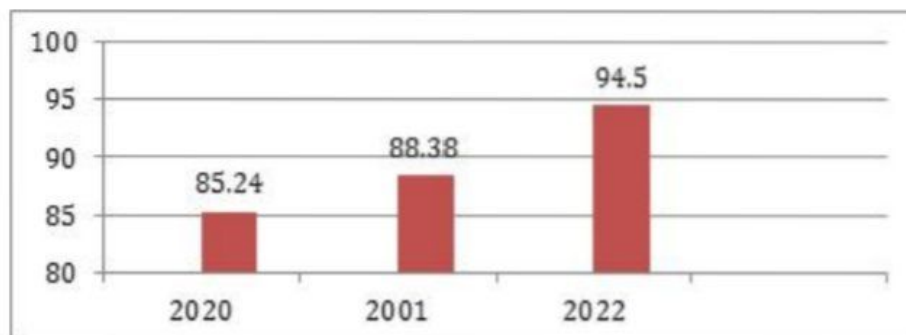
The above table shows that the maternal mortality ratio decreased from 384.4 per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 102.7 per 100,000 live births in 2020.

4. Quality Education :

Sustainable development goal 4 is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. The indicators for this goal are for example, attendance rates at primary schools, completion rates of primary school education, participation in tertiary education etc. The **quality education** is to ensure that students have access to free primary and secondary education and affordable higher and technical education.

Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex (%)

Table 4

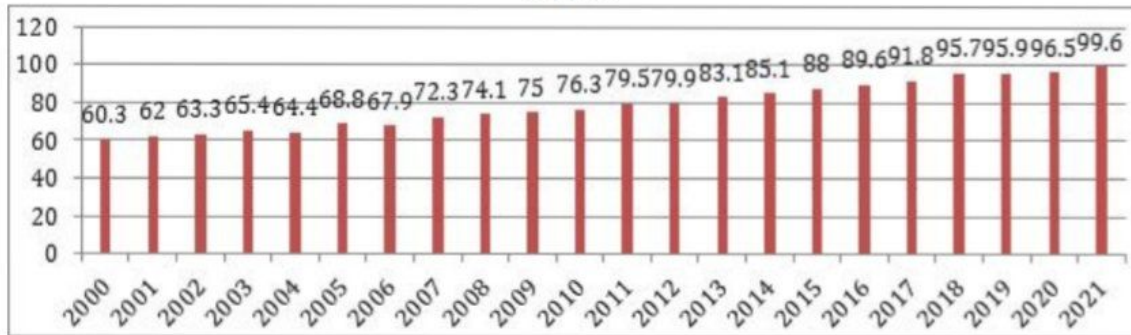


Source: SDG Country Profile, United Nations, Dept.of Economic and Social Affairs

The above table shows that the participation rate of children in pre-primary or primary education in the year prior to the official entrance age for primary school increased from 85.2% in 2020 to 94.5% in 2022.

5. Gender equality :

Sustainable development goal 5 is to “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.” Indicators include, for example, having suitable legal frameworks and the representation by women in national parliament or in local deliberative bodies. The aim is to give equal political, economic, and social equality for women thereby creating more opportunities. To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

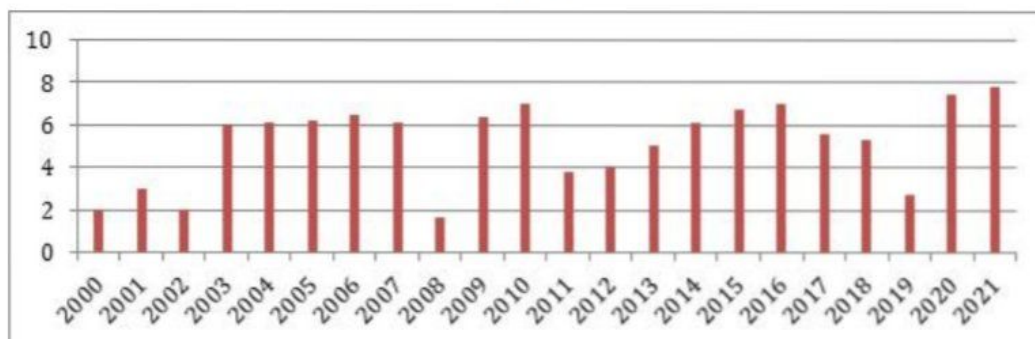
**Proportion of population with access to electricity, by urban/rural (%)****Table 7**

Source: SDG Country Profile, United Nations, Dept.of Economic and Social Affairs

The above table shows that the proportion of the population with access to electricity increased from 60.3% in 2000 to 99.6% in 2021.

8. Decent Jobs and Economic Growth

Sustainable development goal 8 is to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. According to the national circumstances sustain per capita economic growth.

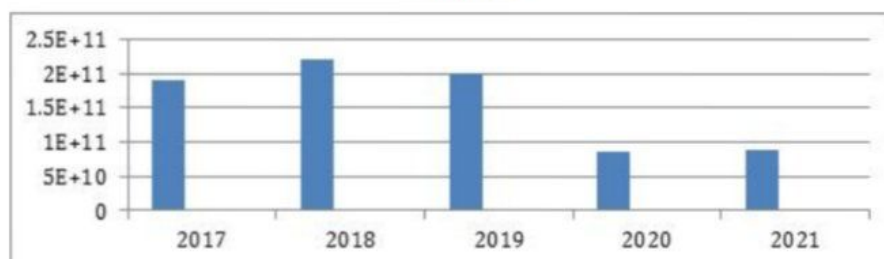
Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)**Table 8**

Source: SDG Country Profile, United Nations, Dept.of Economic and Social Affairs

The above table shows that the annual growth rate of real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita increased from 2.0% in 2000 to 7.8% in 2021.

9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Sustainable development goal 9 is to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

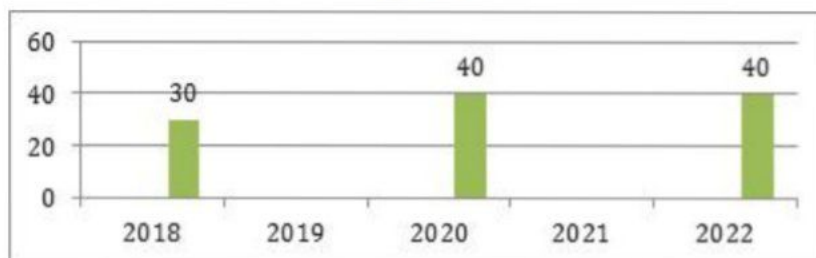
Passenger volume (passenger kilometers), by mode of transport**Table 9**

Source: SDG Country Profile, United Nations, Dept.of Economic and Social Affairs



Legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality (percentage of achievement, 0 - 100) — Area 3: employment and economic benefits

Table 5



Source: SDG Country Profile, United Nations, Dept.of Economic and Social Affairs

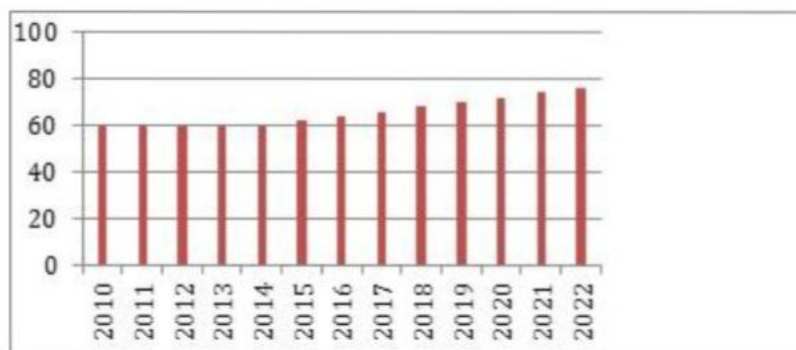
The above table shows that in 2022, the degree to which legal frameworks promote, enforce and monitor gender equality with respect to employment and economic benefits stood at 40.0 points on a 0-100 scale.

6. Clean water and sanitation :

Sustainable development goal 6 is to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Important indicators for this goal are the percentages of the population that uses safely managed drinking water, and has access to safely managed sanitation.

Proportion of population with basic hand washing facilities on premises, by urban/rural (%)

Table 6



Source: SDG Country Profile, United Nations, Dept.of Economic and Social Affairs

The above table shows that the proportion of population with basic hand washing facilities on premises increased from 59.3% in 2010 to 76.3% in 2022.

7. Affordable and clean energy :

Sustainable development goal 7 is to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. It helps in energy efficiency and increases in the use of renewable for climate change mitigation and disaster risk reduction.



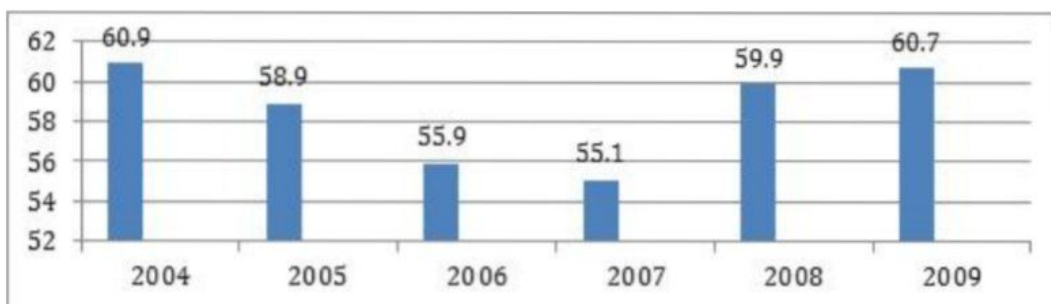
The above table shows that passenger volume by air transport was from 190343511177.0 passenger kilometres in 2017 to 88509873563.0 passenger kilometres in 2021.

10. Reduced Inequalities :

Sustainable development goal 10 is to reduce inequality within and among countries. The aim is to reduce inequalities so that everyone gets an equal chance and collectively achieves sustainable development goals.

Labour share of GDP (%)

Table 10



Source: SDG Country Profile, United Nations, Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs

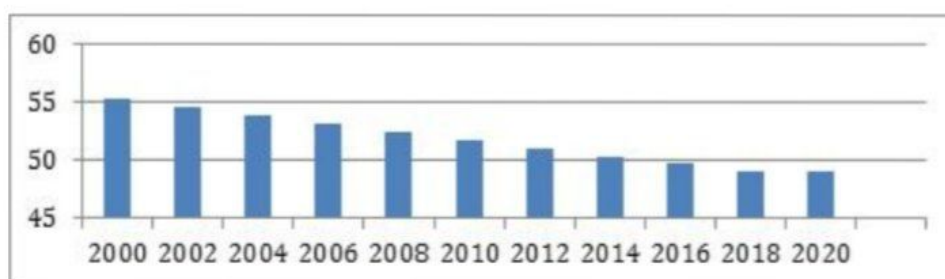
The above table shows that the share of GDP from labour, comprising wages and social protection transfers decreased from 60.9% in 2004 to 57.8% in 2020.

11. Sustainable Cities and Communities :

Sustainable development goal 11 is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Ensuring everyone has access to affordable housing conditions and transportation. The aim is to allow sustainable human settlement planning across the world.

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)

Table 11

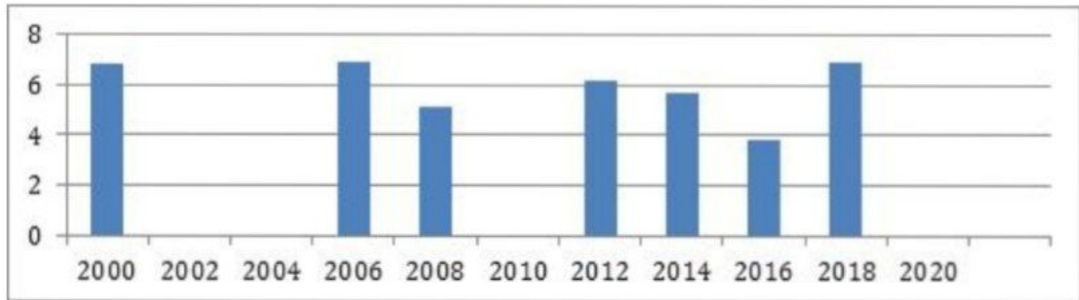


Source: SDG Country Profile, United Nations, Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs

The above table shows that the proportion of the urban population living in slums reduced from 55.3% in 2000 to 49.0% in 2020.

12. Responsible Consumption and Production

Sustainable development goal 12 is to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. It involves decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation, promoting sustainable lifestyles, and increasing resource efficiency. **The climate change** aim is to combat climate change and its impacts on saving lives. The aim is to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by 43% by 2030 and net zero by 2050.

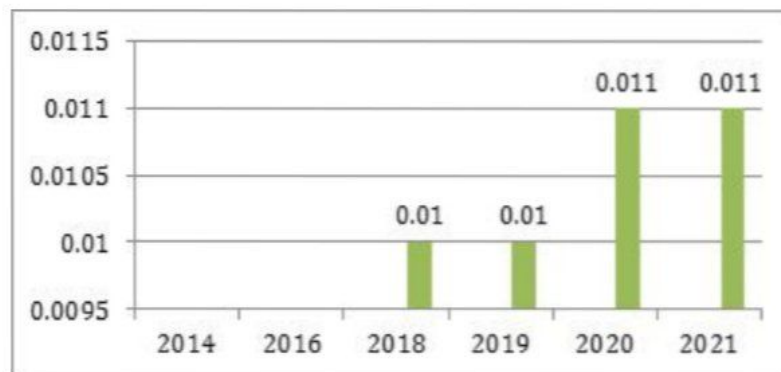
**Hazardous waste generated, per capita (Kg)****Table 12**

Source: SDG Country Profile, United Nations, Dept.of Economic and Social Affairs

The above table shows that the quantity of hazardous waste generated per capita decreased from 6.8 kg in 2000 to 6.2 kg in 2019.

13. Life below Water :

Sustainable development goal 13 is to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. The aim is to create an understanding of the oceans and the resources that it offers. It also focuses on learning methodologies to keep our seas clean.

National ocean science expenditure as a share of total research and development funding (%)**Table 13**

Source: SDG Country Profile, United Nations, Dept.of Economic and Social Affairs

The above table shows that the share of national ocean science expenditure in total research and development funding decreased from 0.3% in 2013 to 0.0% in 2021.

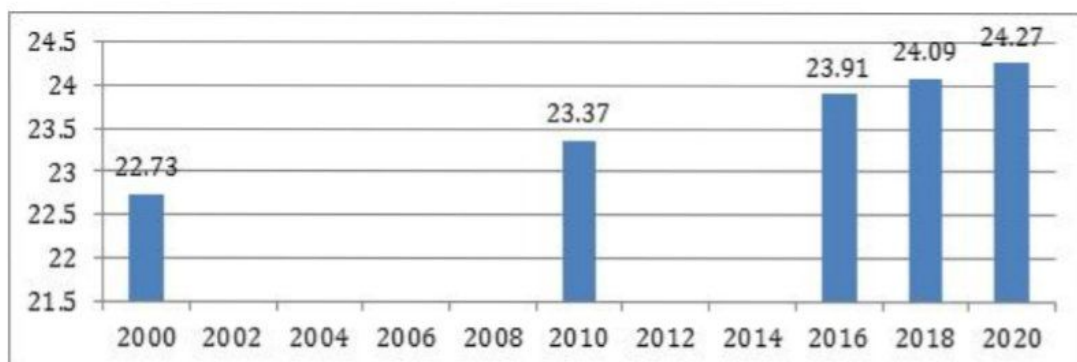
15. Life on land :

Sustainable development goal 15 is the aim is to protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, combat desertification and reverse land degradation. It is important to take care of the ecosystem since these provide raw materials and ecosystem services.



Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%)

Table 15



Source: SDG Country Profile, United Nations, Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs

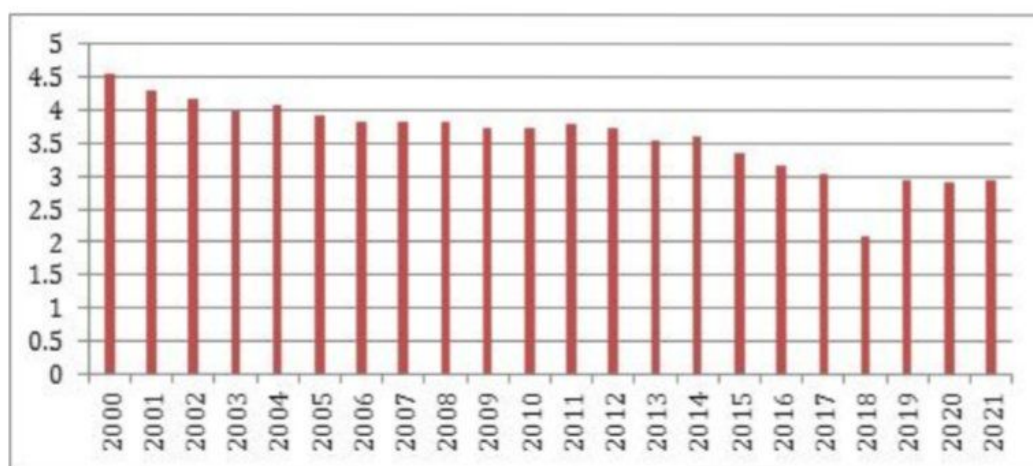
The above table shows that the proportion of land area covered by forest increased from 22.7% in 2000 to 24.3% in 2020.

16. Peace, justice and strong institutions :

Sustainable development goal 16 is to Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Since conflict, weak institutions, and limited access pose a threat to sustainable development. It is, therefore, important to promote peace and facilitate inclusive societies.

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex (victims per 100,000 population)

Table 16



Source: SDG Country Profile, United Nations, Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs

This table shows that in 2021, the intentional homicide rate was 2.9 per 100,000 population.

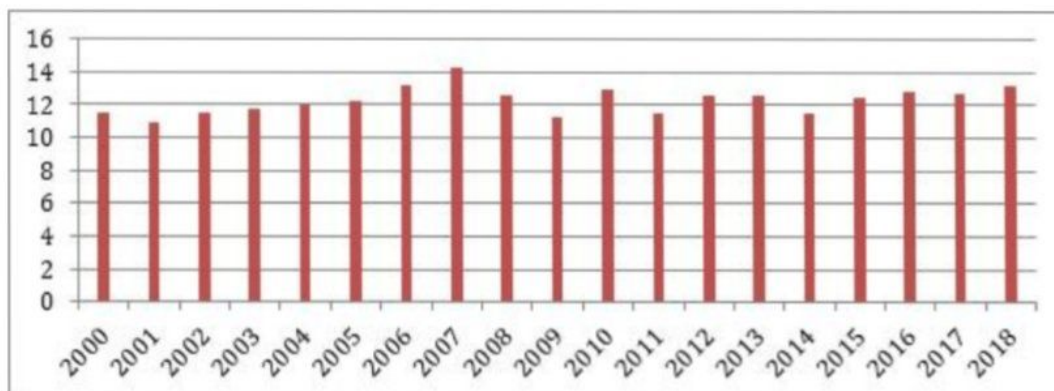
17. Partnerships for the goals :

Sustainable development goal 17 is to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. Government, society, private sectors, UN, and civil society must act as global partners to achieve each goal of sustainable development.



Total government revenue (budgetary central government) as a proportion of GDP (%)

Table 17



Source: SDG Country Profile, United Nations, Dept.of Economic and Social Affairs

The above table shows that the total government revenue as a proportion of GDP increased from 11.5% in 2000 to 13.2% in 2018.

Conclusion :

In this research paper, economic growth with sustainable development in India was reviewed. United Nation's stated goal of sustainable development was considered in the context of India. Some conclusion can be drawn from this context. India has reduced poverty. The hunger index seems to have decreased. Good health and living conditions seem good. Improvements in quality education are observed. Women have got a chance in gender equality. There is an increase in clean drinking water and sanitation. There is an increase in affordable and clean energy. **Decent Jobs and Economic Growth** and GDP increased. Industry, innovation and infrastructure are improving. The sustainable development goals are helping to reduce inequality. The focus is on making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The conservation of underwater land has been given importance for sustainable development of sea and ocean resources. Emphasis is placed on conservation of forest ecosystem biodiversity in land livelihoods. A strong institution of peace justice is essential for sustainable development. Government, society, private sector,

United nation and civil society are involved in the sustainable development goals.

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