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## “A REVIEW ON THE OBSTACLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE INDIAN ECONOMY”

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### ABSTRACT:

The principal objective of this study is to figure out the difficulties of supportable advancement in the Indian economy. The Indian government, led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, is working hard to create permanent propaganda in India. One of its milestones is the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, in which it commits to achieving these goals by 2030. Here, too, the next task is privatization. Without the support of

private organizations and institutions, the government is unable to meet its goals and revenue deficit on its own. Here too, the government today adopted various procurement strategies such as vocational education and training programs to reduce the literacy rate and increase people's environmental awareness. Various measures taken by the current Government of India include Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Make in India, Digital India, Jan Dhan Yojana, Tobacco and Plastic Tax, Anti Poverty Scheme, Promote Gender Equality, and Combat Climate Change. NITI AAYOG, with the State head as President, has forever been focused on giving essential cooperation and administration. In order to spread black money and corruption, the government takes the necessary measures from time to time. The 11th Five-Year Plan gives the term "inclusive growth" the importance it deserves. Inclusive growth helps close social, economic, and environmental gaps to ensure sustainable development. In this regard, UNDP works intensively together with other United Nations agencies, and development factors such as non-public regions and civil society to aid and help international locations shift toward an inclusive and sustainable increase strategy. India continually endeavors to carry out Manageable Improvement Objectives, with its Public Advancement Objectives rotating around the Supportable Advancement Objectives. The progressive expression "SABKA SAATH SABKA VIKASH" or "JOINT ENDEAVORS, COMPREHENSIVE TURN OF EVENTS", presented by Top state leader Narendra Modi, is viewed as the primary motto of India's public improvement plan. When addressing social issues and empowering the poor, goals such as economic growth, infrastructure development, industrialization, and poverty alleviation are usually pursued.

**KEYWORDS:** Sustainability Development, Indian Economy, Obstacles.

### INTRODUCTION

“Advancement that solves today's problems without jeopardizing future generations” potential

outcomes is what you need to survive. This most common definition of sustainable development was of the Brundtland Commission in their report Our Common Future (1). Durability (GG) calls for a concerted effort to build an inclusive, sustainable, and

resilient future for people and the planet. India has played a key role in shaping the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and India's Sustainable Development Goals reflect much of India's National Development Agenda (SDG).

Global progress towards Sustainable Development Goals depends primarily on India's success. However, the Sustainable Development Goals can be difficult to assimilate and understand and define with 17 targets, 169 targets, and 306 national indicators and quantifying progress can be difficult. While governments around the world debate how to implement and Tracks Progress, Towards Goals, NITI Aayog Takes Lead in Publishing SDG Index in India - Baseline Report 2018 shows how Sustainable Development Goals are measured in India. NITI Aayog published India Index of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Benchmark Report detailing progress achieved by Indian states and union territories to achieve 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

The SDG India Index was prepared by NITI Aayog and covers 13 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (excluding SDG 12, 13, 14, and 17). The index measures the performance of all states and union territories (UTs) from a range of 62 states and national territories metrics tracking the performance of Government of India activities and programs.SDG Index of India intends to present a complete picture of the country's social, economic, and environmental situation as in its States and UT.

The SDG India Index is a comprehensive metric that governments, businesses, civil society, and the public can understand and apply. It was created to provide a comprehensive assessment of all Indian states and union territories and to help leaders and change-makers assess their performance in social, economic, and environmental aspects. Its purpose is to monitor the progress of India and its states toward the Sustainable Development Goals up to 2030.

**KEY ELEMENTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:**

The three basic elements of sustainable development are economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection. The key is to unite them. Sustainable economic growth, sustainable livelihoods, living in harmony with nature, and the right technology are important for sustainable development.

**Environmental Compatibility:**

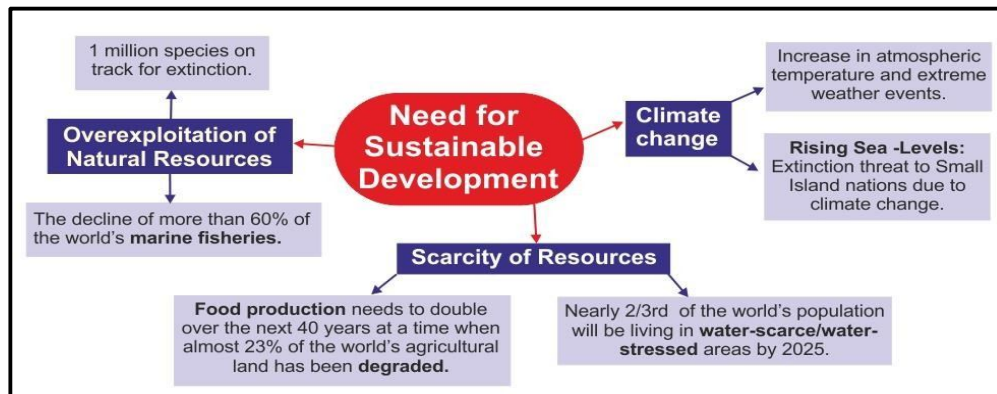
It prevents the use of nature as an inexhaustible source of resources and ensures its protection and rational use. Aspects such as protecting the environment, investing in renewable energy, saving water, promoting sustainable mobility, and innovation in sustainable construction and structure make contributions to attaining environmental sustainability on numerous fronts.

**Social Sustainability:**

Can support gender equality, and human, community, and cultural development to help achieve an adequate and equitable quality of life, health care, and education worldwide.

**Sustainable Economic Development:**

It emphasizes equal economic growth that creates prosperity for all without harming the environment. Investment and fair distribution of economic resources.



United Countries Open Working Gathering perceiving the United Countries structure The Convention on Environmental Change proposed the accompanying objectives for its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with explicit focuses on some:

- Finishing of neediness in the entirety of its structures wherever by 2030 and killing outrageous destitution all over the place, presently estimated as individuals living on under \$1.25 every day.
- Finishing hunger, accomplishing food security and further developed sustenance, and advancing economical agribusiness by 2020.
- Guaranteeing comprehensive and evenhanded quality instruction and advancing deep-rooted learning potential open doors for all by 2020.
- Guaranteeing accessibility and reasonable administration of water and sterilization for all by 2020.
- Guaranteeing admittance to reasonable, solid, maintainable, and present-day energy for all by 2020.
- Advancing maintained, comprehensive and monetary development, full and useful business, and fair work for all.
- Supporting per capita financial development as per public conditions and specifically, at least 7% per annum Gross domestic product development at all created nations.
- Building versatile frameworks and advancing comprehensive and maintainable industrialization.
- Empowering advancement by creating quality, solid, manageable, and versatile foundations, including local and trans-line frameworks, to help financial turn of events and human prosperity.
- Decreasing imbalance inside and among nations by 2020.
- Making urban areas and human settlements comprehensive, protected, tough, and economical by 2020.
- Guaranteeing manageable utilization and creation designs.
- Making a dire move to pause and moderate environmental change and its effects through versatility and versatile ability to environment-related perils and catastrophic events in all nations.
- Saving and reasonably utilizing the seas, oceans, and marine assets for maintainable improvement by 2020.
- Safeguarding, reestablishing, and advancing supportable utilization of earthly biological systems; reasonably making due woods, fighting desertification, and stopping and switching land corruption and biodiversity misfortune by 2020.
- Giving admittance to equity to all and advancing compelling, responsible, and comprehensive organizations at all levels.

#### **Objective of the study:**

The principal reason for this study is to grasp the difficulties of manageable advancement in Indian economy.

#### **Research Methodology:**

This study is simply founded on optional wellsprings of information like sites, diaries, articles, books and different sources.

#### **Obstacles of Sustainable Development in the Indian Economy:**

- Expanding imbalance among and inside nations requires earnest consideration.
- Youngsters are bound to be jobless than grown-ups.
- Boundaries in accomplishing orientation fairness.
- Worldwide yearning has been on the ascent after a drawn-out decline.
- Outrageous destitution declined from 36% in 1990 to 8.6% in 2018, yet the speed of neediness decrease is beginning to decelerate as the world battles to answer settled in hardship, savage contentions, and weaknesses to catastrophic events.
- Outrageous neediness is multiple times higher in rustic regions than in metropolitan regions.
- 2018 ranked fourth in terms of annual temperature. Levels of CO2 focus kept on expanding in 2018.

- Regular habitat is disintegrating at a disturbing rate.
- Ocean levels are rising.
- Sea fermentation is speeding up. Sea sharpness is 26% higher than in pre-modern times.
- 1 million plant and creature species are in danger of annihilation.
- Land debasement proceeds uncontrolled.
- Characterizing pointer: In India, there is a shortage of markers to quantify the results of economical advancement. For instance, as per a few authority information 86% of Indians have safe drinking water offices. However, the number of patients experiencing water-inclined sicknesses and passing because of looseness of the bowels obviously show, this isn't true. It implies safe drinking water was not given by any means.

**Supporting manageable advancement objectives:** in the event of funding the economical improvement objectives in India, the association government has expressed that except if states give a huge part of their assets to the social area, there is probably going to be a critical financing hole. High development and rearrangement aren't adequate. As per Joined Countries MDG 2014 report, notwithstanding high monetary development in 2010, only in India do the outrageously destitute 1/3 of the universe reside. From this we can accept that homegrown incomes to side, private money could be a critical wellspring for supporting SDGs.

**Observing and possession:** One of the main tests to keep up with supportability is with regard to possession. Present reports express that NITI AAYOG assumes a critical part in the following advancement. Anyway, the individuals at the AAYOG communicated reservations about having the option to take this. Additionally, if states are supposed to play the lead job, it will require proprietorship broadly, yet additionally at the state also, nearby level.

**Estimating the advancement:** Last yet not the most un-one of the vital test to supportable turn of events in India is estimating the advancement of accomplishment. In light of the inaccessibility of the information, at times the public authority's own choices, periodicity issues, and deficient inclusion of regulatory information pull the estimating of estimating economical improvement to basically unimaginable.

For India, Economical Improvement Objectives should have been focused on the turn of events and climate into a solitary arrangement of targets. Be that as it may, shortcoming lies in the worldwide gatherings where there is no harmony among climate and advancement objectives. For improvement without natural product supportability, we need to experience the ill effects of a negative externality. Regular assets are viewed as decline and strip-focused circumstances in numerous countries, some 10% of nations natural life gets compromised with presence, horticultural biodiversity has declined more than 90% in numerous areas, half-finished the accessible water bodies are contaminated and aren't valuable in any event, for agrarian purposes, 2/3 of the grounds are debased to different degrees of sub-standard efficiency, in a few urban communities in India air contamination is assuming risky part, there is the unnecessary present-day squander produced as electronic and compound waste. The most dismal news is that India has previously involved its assets as two times the natural limit and it is likewise found that for certain many years bio-limit has declined quickly.

India has consistently played in the execution of reasonable advancement objectives as its public advancement objectives are engaged concerning economical improvement objectives. The progressive expression "SABKA SAATH SABKA VIKASH" or "Aggregate Exertion, Comprehensive Development" presented by the Head of the state Narendra Modi is considered the primary motto for India's public improvement plan. With the incorporation of social and strengthening of poor people, the objectives like monetary development, infrastructural advancement, industrialization, and the conflict against destitution are generally engaged.

**CONCLUSION:**

The Government of India, under the top state leader boat of Narendra Modi, is buckling down for making maintainable promulgation in India. One of his huge advances is the execution of Economical Improvement Objectives in 2015, which is resolved to accomplish these objectives by 2030. Once more, another work is privatization. Without the help of private associations and establishments government might alone meet the objectives and income at any point hole. Again the public authority now daily embraced different supplies approaches like instruction and professional projects, to drop the proficiency rates up and make mindfulness among individuals naturally encompassing. The different strategies taken by the current legislature of India incorporate Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Make in India, Advanced India, Jan Dhan Yojana, a band of tobacco and plastic, neediness easing program, advancement of orientation uniformity, and answer for the ecological change. The NITI AAYOG, with the head of the state as its director generally promised to give vital collaboration and administration. To widen up dark cash and defilement the public authority is taking important stages so as to time. In the eleventh long-term plan, the term comprehensive development is given due accentuation. Comprehensive development helps in overcoming any issues social, financial, and ecological to make sound maintainability. Appropriately, UNDP with other UN offices, creating factors including private areas and common society are working broadly to help and help nations, who are making a stride towards feasible and comprehensive development techniques.

To make the course of manageable improvement plausible and functional, it is critical to lay out a normal center that can coordinate the viewpoint and endeavors of different members being developed, around the world, understanding the variety, with regards to geology, society, financial aspects, level of science and innovation capacities furthermore, limits and schooling guidelines/levels. Developed nations need to change their creation and utilization designs, including restricting the utilization of non-renewable energy sources and plastics, and energizing public and private ventures that line up with the SDGs. Natural houses — like the environment, rainforests, and seas — should be shielded as urgent wellsprings of biological system administrations and normal assets. All partners should cooperate to preserve, reestablish and reasonably utilize regular assets. The food framework should go through far-reaching changes to the foundation, social and cultural standards, and arrangements that are supporting the current, impractical, business as usual. A lot further, quicker, and more aggressive reaction is expected to release the social what's more, financial change expected to accomplish our 2030 objectives. An undeniably more hopeful future is as yet feasible simply by radically changing improvement approaches, motivating forces, and activities.

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