

* Concept of Development:-

Development is both cause and consequences of change over a period of time. There is a two way relationship between them i.e. - development influences and is influenced by change. Development means a qualitative change which is always value positive. This means that development cannot take place unless there is an addition to the existing conditions. Development occurs when positive growth takes place. The change implies a physical, technological, economic, cultural, attitudinal, organisational or political change. A change may be either for better. A change may be occur naturally or autonomously or may be induced.

Man is both cause and consequence of development. It is the human factor that is the pivot in the processes of development. Development is a universally cherished goal of individuals, families, communities and nations all over the world.

Development is not a unidirectional but it is a multidimensional concept and has various facets, such as economic, social, cultural, political, ecological, ethical and institutional. It is usually

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defined as a process that makes efforts to improve socio-economic conditions of the people or increase human welfare and social wellbeing.

A/c to UNDP, "Development is a comprehensive economic, social, cultural, and political process which aims at the constant improvement of the wellbeing of the entire population and all of its individuals, on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in the development and in the fair distribution of benefits resulting therefrom. Thus, development may be defined as a process of qualitative change in and quantitative growth of the social and economic status of the people.

The UNDP described, development has 3 essential methods -

- i) The ability to lead a long long healthy life.
- ii) To acquire knowledge, and
- iii) To have decent standard of life.

Some people also believe that the political has of a country is an important factor in its development. Which include freedom of speech and demonstration. Development can be measured

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in many different ways —

- (a) Employment.
- (b) Poverty.
- (c) Health.
- (d) Education.
- (e) Property.
- (f) Social cohesion.
- (g) Good governance.

What is Development?

Ans:-

Generally Development is the gradual growth of situation that becomes more advanced and stronger than previous one.

Development is intended to bring a positive change for human being and its surroundings. Development may take place by bringing about a change in policy, project and legislative.

Development is a unfolding of Human potentials for meaningful participation in economic, social, political and cultural process and institutions, so that people can improve their conditions.

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Development :-

The term 'development' is generally used to describe a set of activities initiated by humans to enhance the quality of life. These activities have an impact on the environment, economy, and the societal structure. Any noticeable and measurable change in one or more of these components would sooner or later cause a 'backlash', and very often the goals of activities initiated for human welfare remain unachieved. In this context, the process of sustainable development should be viewed as an interplay between these components. Some of the issues, concerns, methodologies and action plans for achieving sustainable development at the regional and global levels (have been addressed in this chapter.)

Sustainable Development :-

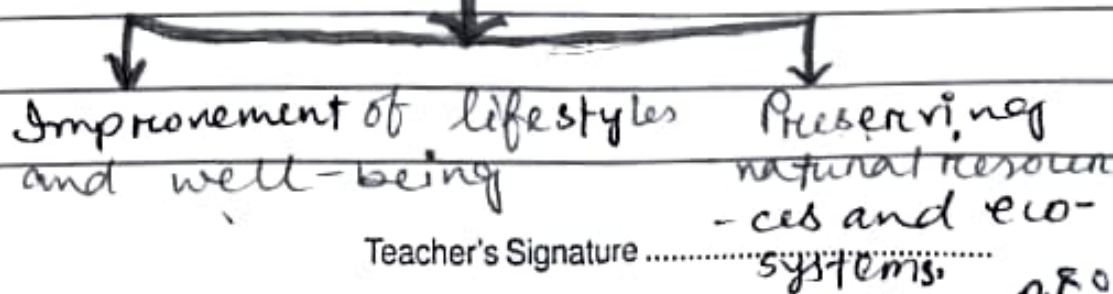
Introduction :-

The term "sustainable development" first came to prominence in the world conservation strategy (WCS) in 1980. It achieved a new status with the publication of two significant reports by Brundtland on ; North and South ; a programme for survival and common crisis 1985.

Our common future (1983) and has gained even greater attention since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio-de-Jenerio in June 1992.

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Gro Harlem Brundtland first induced the concept of Sustainable development in 1987. He was the Prime Minister of Norway and Chairman of The world on Environment and Development.

Sustainable Development.



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The concept of Sustainable development has long historical background. In ancient - Indian writings, "Nature" or "Environment" has been considered as the controller of all human activities including economic development. They have given the status of God to all the components of Environment such as air, water, land, natural vegetation, animals etc. In spite of the fact that there was no need for their conservation, the concept of their protection has been put forward in all the religion of India.

The term Sustainable stands for sustainability and it present an approach to development which concerns itself with such human concerns as poverty-alleviation, equality, Justice, democracy, economic sustainability and environmental sustainability. It recognizes the vital link between socio-economic development and environment as well as between development and peace. It seeks to secure enduring and positive development in its all dimension. The concept of sustainable development is very comprehensive and decided much

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broader than the traditional concept of development.

Four major component of sustainable development are -

- i) The climatic change
- ii) Nutrient cycles
- iii) Hydrological cycles
- iv) Bio-Diversity.

Aim:-

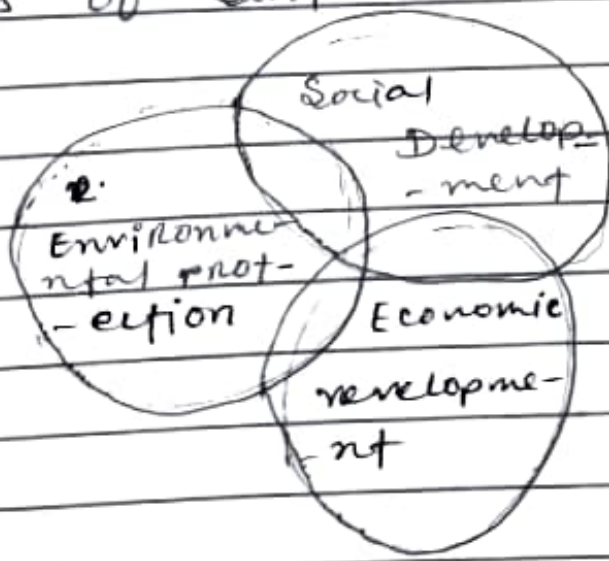
① Maximizing the probability of achieving Sustainable Development.

② Minimizing the chances of environmental degradation.

Example of Sustainable development -

- ① Solar energy ② wind energy ③ Crop rotation.

Interdependent and Mutually Reinforcing Pillars of Sustainable development.



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Out comes of Sustainable Development:

- Clean water & air
- Fertile Soil & good food
- A livelihood & a healthy economy
- An optimum population size
- Halting global warming
- Work, rest & celebration
- Safety from poverty & diseases.

The 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) to transform our world

GOAL 1:	No Poverty
GOAL 2:	Zero Hunger
GOAL 3:	Good Health and Well-being
GOAL 4:	Quality Education
GOAL 5:	Gender Equality
GOAL 6:	Clean Water and Sanitation
GOAL 7:	Affordable and Clean Energy
GOAL 8:	Decent Work and Economic Growth
GOAL 9:	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
GOAL 10:	Reduced Inequality
GOAL 11:	Sustainable Cities and Communities
GOAL 12:	Responsible Consumption and Production
GOAL 13:	Climate Action
GOAL 14:	Life Below Water
GOAL 15:	Life on Land
GOAL 16:	Peace and Justice Strong Institutions
GOAL 17:	Partnerships to achieve the Goal