



Identification of Indicators/Attributes for Sustainable Development in Indian Scenario

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Abstract-

The goal of sustainable development is to strike a balance between our economic, environmental, and social needs, allowing us to succeed now and in the future. Sustainable development is a long-term, integrated approach to growing and achieving a healthy community by tackling economic, environmental, and social challenges together while avoiding excessive use of natural resources. We want to establish the indicators and qualities for sustainable development in Indian cities in this article

Keywords – Sustainability indicator, Nature, Environment, Society

1. Introduction

By gradually modifying the ways in which we produce and use technologies, sustainable development pushes us to protect and increase our resource base. Countries must be able to meet their fundamental employment, food, energy, water, and sanitation requirements. If this is to be done in a sustainable manner, a sustainable population level is required. Economic growth should be encouraged, and emerging countries should be permitted to expand at the same rate as developed countries.

The four goals of sustainable development are as follows:

- Social advancement and equality, environmental protection, natural resource conservation, and sustained economic growth are among them.
- Every person has the right to live in a healthy, clean, and secure environment.
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- Pollution, poverty, substandard housing, and unemployment can all be reduced to attain this goal.

To protect human and environmental health, global environmental risks such as climate change and poor air quality must be mitigated. Nonrenewable resources, such as fossil fuels, should not be abandoned overnight; rather, they must be used wisely, and the development of alternatives should be promoted to aid in their phase-out.

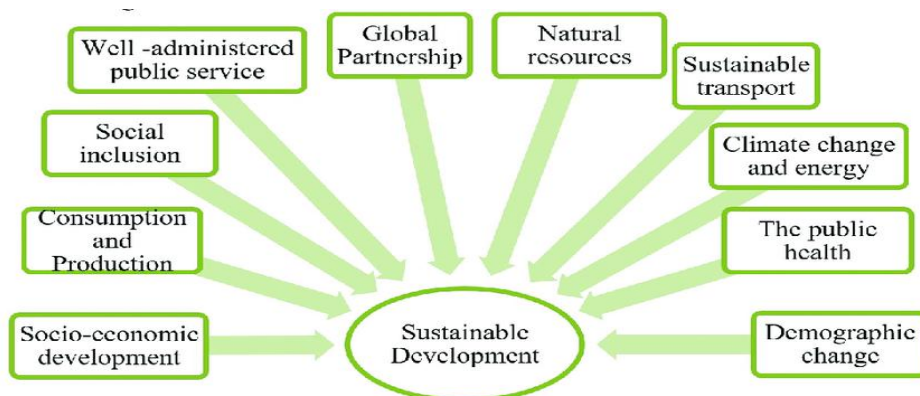


Fig. 1 Sustainable Development Indicators

Everyone has a right to a decent standard of living and more job prospects. If our country is to grow, our firms must provide a high grade of products that people throughout the world demand at rates they are willing to pay. We'll need a workforce with the right skills and education, as well as a structure to support them.

Three Pillars of Sustainability

The three pillars of sustainability are an effective instrument for describing the problem of Sustainable Development.

This is made up of three pillars: economic, social, and environmental.

If any one of the pillars is weak, the system as a whole will collapse.

The image below depicts two typical methods to represent the three pillars:

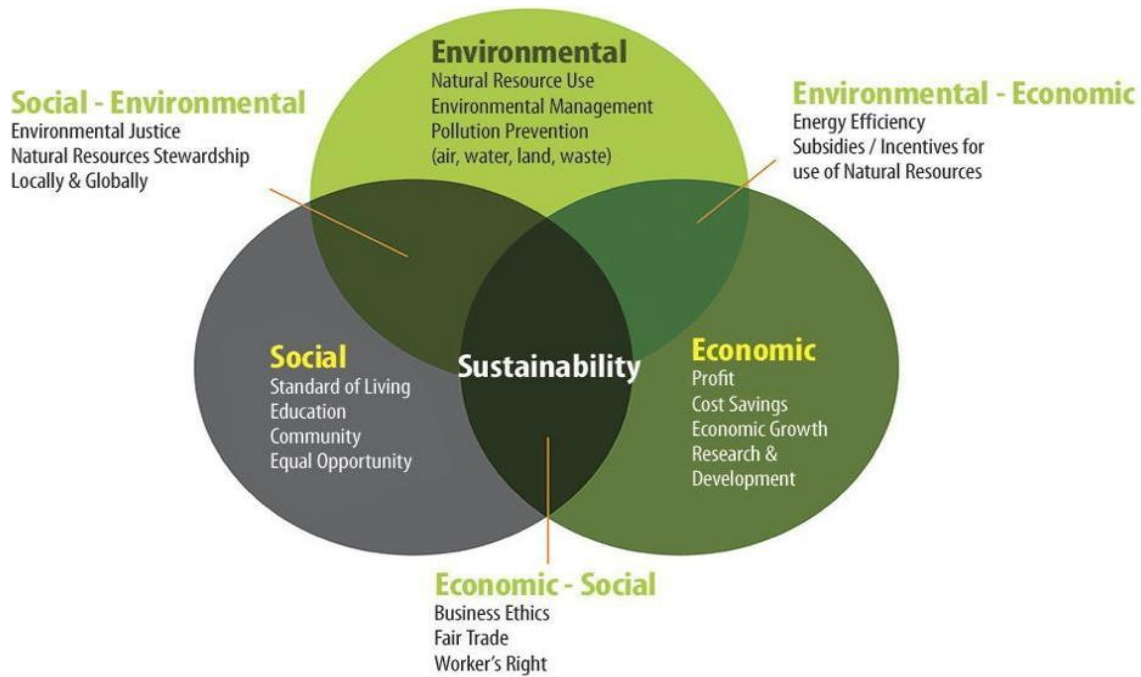


Fig. 2 Three Pillars of Sustainability

Social Sustainability

The ability of a social structure, such as a country, family, or organization, to function at a defined level of social well-being and harmony indefinitely is known as social sustainability. War, endemic poverty, widespread injustice, and a low educational rate are all symptoms of a socially unsustainable regime.

Environmental Sustainability

The ability of the environment to maintain a given level of environmental quality and natural resource extraction rates indefinitely is known as environmental sustainability. This is the world's most pressing problem, but because the consequences of not addressing it now will be postponed, it is given too low a priority to be addressed.

Economic Sustainability

Economic sustainability refers to a country's ability to maintain a certain level of economic output indefinitely. Since the Great Recession of 2008, this has been the world's most visible challenge, endangering growth owing to a lack of environmental sustainability.

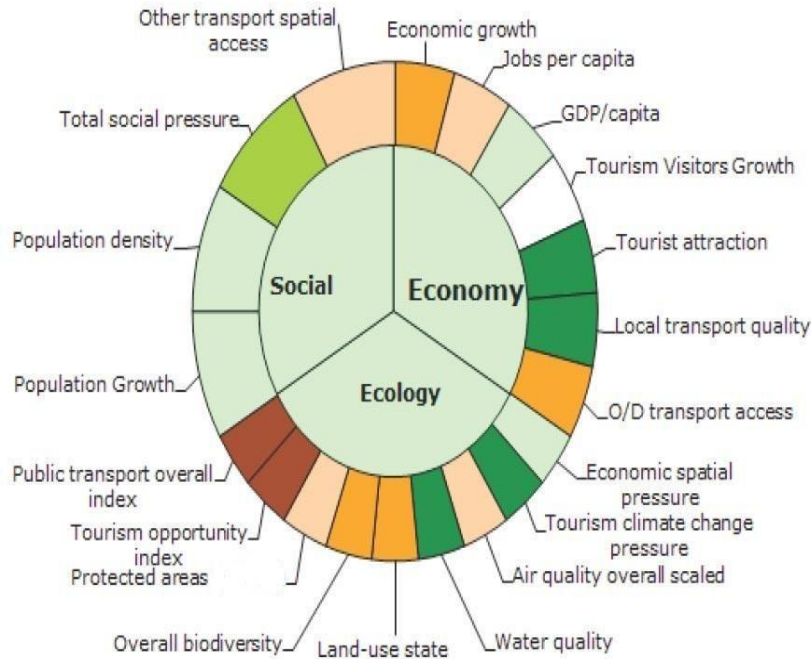


Fig. 3 Attributes of Sustainability

Taking these three pillars of sustainability further if we only achieve two out of three pillars then we end up with:

- **Social + Economic Sustainability = Equitable**
- **Social + Environmental Sustainability = Bearable**
- **Economic + Environmental Sustainability = Viable**

Only through balancing economic + social + environmental can we achieve true sustainability and a truly circular economy.

The Impact of Sustainability

For investors and executives, the main concern is whether or not sustainability is beneficial to a business. Companies may reinvigorate their dedication to basic goals like efficiency, sustainable growth, and value by giving them a bigger purpose and some new deliverables to strive towards. Perhaps more crucially, a publicly publicized sustainability strategy can result in intangible benefits like public goodwill and a stronger reputation. Why not, if it helps a corporation earn credit for things they're already doing? There isn't yet a clear market consequence for organizations who can't point to an overall aim to progress in these three pillars.

Conclusions

In a world where nature-society imbalances can jeopardize economic and social stability, sustainable development is primarily about people, their well-being, and equity in their interpersonal interactions. Climate change, its sources, repercussions, and policy responses will all interact with economic output and services, human settlements, and human societies, making it a crucial role in many areas' long-term growth. Simply said, climate change has the potential to have a beneficial or negative impact on many elements of human development, depending on geographic location, economic sector, and level of economic and social development already obtained. Because settlements and industry are frequently focal locations for both mitigation and adaptation policy and action, these interconnections are expected to be at the center of many development-oriented responses to climate change issues.

In most cases, with the exception of the Arctic, these links between climate change and sustainable development will only begin to emerge in the next decade or two as a result of major climate change-related impacts. Industry, communities, and societies, on the other hand, will be significant focus of mitigation activities and adaptations including land uses and long-term capital expenditures. In the meanwhile, activities that address climate variability concerns, such as extreme occurrences, help to environmental risk management and the reduction of potential climate change impacts.

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