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Sociological dimensions of sustainable development

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Abstract

This Research paper focused on how sustainable development from a sociological perspective involves examining how social factors and structures influence and are influenced by sustainable practices. It includes issues such as social equity, community involvement, and the distribution of resources. Sociological dimensions explore how sustainable development can address and be shaped by social inequalities, cultural values, and the role of communities in decision-making processes. The sociological dimension adds at least two sets of elements to sustainable development. In the first place, it provides a number of concepts that help explaining social actions, human relations, the complex forms of sociological organisation, institutionalized arrangements and culture, motivations, incentive and values that shape man's attitude towards his fellow creature and natural resources. In the second place, it provides social methods for the prompt coordination of social actions and acts as a barrier against harmful behaviour stimulating association, alternative social arrangements and social capital development. It also considers the impact of globalization on social structures and the need for inclusive and participatory approaches to achieve long-term sustainability goals. Sustainable development involves meeting the necessities of the current generation without compromising the capacity of the coming generation to satisfy their own needs. The score of the index of all 17 goals has to be increased by finding a balanced solution to the socio-economic and environmental aspects of sustainable development through inclusion and integration. In the presented research paper, all aspects of sustainable development have been analysed. Which can help in ensuring sustainable and balanced growth prospects.

Keywords: sustainable development, SDGS, millennium development goals, MDGS, social, economic, institutional & environmental dimensions, quality of life

Introduction

Sustainable development is a process that seeks to meet present needs to ensure prosperity, while ensuring the security of future wealth, thereby improving environmental, social and economic conditions. Its main objective is to protect the future from poverty and secure a prosperous future for the land, taking into account social justice, economic conditions, and economic balance. Its main goal was to preserve the quality of the environment. At present, the sustainable development also embraces the quality of life both from the economical and the social perspective. Prosperity, social justice, and partnership are considered important in the sociological aspect of sustainable development. It pays attention to inclusion in the social structure, social dimensions of prosperity, and sustainability. Efforts are made to support sustainable development through a vision of social justice, partnership, and prosperity to empower individuals and communities. Economic sustainability in sustainable development means that the development process should be such that balance between society, environment, and economy is maintained. It reflects the ability to maximize profits as well as maintain prosperity for future generations.

The sustainable development is the totality of socio-economic

development forms and methods not only on the short or medium term, but also on the long term. The basis of these methods is the balance between the socio-economic systems and the elements of the natural capital. Sustainable development as a concept has materialized during decades, within the framework of thorough international scientific debates, and has assumed political potential through globalisation. Sustainable development was probably coined by Barbara Ward -Lady Jackson, founder of the International Institute for Environment and Development, in the early 1970s. Sustainable development is broadly about the equality of people, their economic and social well-being, and their relationships with each other, in a context where eco-society imbalances may threaten economic and social sustainability.

The legacy of the concept of sustainable development is attributed to the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development entitled *Our Common Future* for the title 'Our Common Future', which described it as a development Defines that “it is necessary to meet the needs of the present without compromising the abilities of future generations”. Thus, it also attempts to fulfil the imperative of fairness within human generations and intergenerational fairness. Sustainable development is development that meets

the welfare needs of present and future generations. It is concerned with development over the long term, focusing on sustainability issues and particularly structural changes that result from qualitatively different characteristics of states or the behaviour of the system under consideration.

The global and local impacts of environmental degradation, it is no surprise that sustainable development has become a 'favourite term' in development planning and resource management. However, the interpretation of this concept is still unclear. According to the Brundtland Report, the idea of sustainable development reaches far beyond environmental protection, as it implies a process of change, including the exploitation of resources, the direction of investment, the orientation of technological development and institutional change in the future as well. They are also made logical with the needs of the present. It is not a fixed state of harmony, but a balanced and adaptive process of change.

The "balance between economic growths" for sustainability includes all quantitative and qualitative changes in the economy that contribute positively to well-being, and ecological sustainability includes all quantitative and qualitative environmental strategies that work to improve the quality of ecosystems and ultimately have a positive impact on well-being. Both economic and environmental systems require a certain minimum starting point to survive.

"In short, sustainable development is a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investment, the orientation of technological development, and institutional change, are all in harmony with the current and future capacity to meet human needs and aspirations. Let's increase both".

The Brundtland Commission's definition of "meeting the needs of present generations without compromising the needs of future generations" is strongly endorsed by the World Development Report (1992).

The sustainable development rejects the traditional approach, which considers economic development as a necessity but environmental protection as a luxury. Partha Das Gupta and Karl-Goran Maler, 1990 write that "Environmental resources are of little importance to poor countries they play an important role in the process of economic development such Resources are luxuries, and they become more prominent in the public consciousness only when incomes are high. Environmental resources are simply the preoccupation of rich countries. They are a distraction by economists from issues that concern poorer is not sensitive to the real needs of the poor in the countries."

Ashish Kothari (1993) states that "the definition of sustainable development as currently defined does not adequately address the sustainability of intra-generational inter-species inequity, and hence happiness, equality, is not acceptable from the perspective of the larger humanitarian goals of justice and peace."

Griggs (2013) has redefined sustainable development as—"Sustainable development is development that meets current development needs while preserving the Earth's life-support systems on which the well-being of present and future generations depends".

The slogan of the then Government of India, 'Sabha Saath Sabha Vivaas' also underlines the same principle of SDG. The 17 goals of the SDGs are woven around five pillars (the initials

'P') made up of 5 P's - People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnership (Peace & Partnership).

Nature of sustainable development

When considering what we leave and inherit for our children and grandchildren, we must think about the full range of physical and human capital and natural resources that will determine their well-being. Adopting the principle of sustainable development will require a fundamental change in thinking. Data used for decision-making should constrain the true costs of resource depletion and pollution as they impact future generations rather than the short-term benefits of depleting income-producing resources now. Data should take into account future needs alongside current needs, not discount them, leading to decisions that favor short-term impacts.

Ciriacy-Wantrup, 1952 emphasized the use of safe minimum standards for conservation by avoiding overexploitation of important areas of the environment by limiting human activities, which would allow it to halt or reverse environmental degradation. Make it unconstitutional. Thus, the idea of sustainable development requires careful consideration of local threshold levels for both economic and environmental systems. For example, deforestation may be necessary for agricultural development in a regional economy such as Brazil, but it may prove fatal and detrimental to global ecological sustainability when a country experiences rapid population growth or rapid urbanization, then Gross National Product or GNP growth may hide major development problems.

Pillars of sustainable development

Social dimension

The social dimensions of sustainable development include "zero hunger", "good health and well-being", Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society with emphasis on "Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well-being, Quality Education, Population Control, and Gender Equality" Is.

Economic dimension

The economic dimensions of sustainable development include "no poverty", "sustainable economy", "employment opportunities", especially for women, decent work and economic growth", "management of natural resources", "responsible consumption and production" (The economic well-being of the public is included with an emphasis on No Poverty, Sustainable Economy", Employment Opportunities, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Managing Natural Resources, and Responsible Consumption and Production).

Environmental dimension

The environmental dimensions of sustainable development include "Clean Water and Sanitation", "Affordable and Clean Energy", "Reducing Emissions from Industry, Transport and Energy" along with promoting a green environment. Reducing Emissions from Industry, Transport and Energy) (reducing emissions of greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming and air pollution). "Encouraging the use of renewable sources" (such as solar or sun, wind and hydro energy), 'Climate Action and Preservation of Natural Resources' while respecting and protecting life forms in natural habitats (life under water and life on earth) Is included.

Institutional dimension

The institutional dimensions of sustainable development include "Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure", "Strong Financial Resources", "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions", "Sustainable Cities and Communities", "Partnerships/Partnerships for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and International Cooperation" (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, Sound Financial Resources, Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Partnerships for the Sustainable Development Goals and International Cooperation).

UN SDGs (Sustainable development goals)

The United Nations created a set of 17 separate but interrelated goals to guide global development between 2015 and 2030. Each objective contains target actions – there are 169 targets in total, with a total of 232 sub-indicators. The SDGs, also known as the Global Goals, call for action by all UN member states by 2015 to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. Can.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are:

- No poverty,
- Zero hunger,
- Good health and well-being,
- Best education,
- Gender equality,
- Clean water and sanitation,
- Cheap and clean energy,
- Decent work and economic development,
- Industry, innovation and infrastructure,
- Reducing inequality,
- Sustainable cities and communities,
- Production of responsible consumption,
- Climate action,
- Life under water,
- Life on land,
- Peace, justice and strong institutions, and
- Partnership for the goal.

The UN resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017. The proposal identifies specific tasks for each goal with indicators that are to be used to measure progress towards each task. Achieving the SDGs requires partnerships between governments, the private sector, civil society and citizens to ensure we leave a better planet for future generations.

The SDGs address many closely related issues, such as gender equality, education and culture all underpin the SDGs. To achieve sustainable development, the 3 sectors need to come together. The economic, social, political and environmental spheres are all critically important and interdependent. Progress will require multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary research in all three areas. This is proven the hard way, when major governments fail to support it. According to the United Nations the community has goals to reach far back. However, data or information should be adjusted for vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly and persons with disabilities, indigenous people, migrants and internally displaced persons. The COVID-19 pandemic had serious impacts and implications on all 17 goals in 2020.

SDGs in Indian's perspective

India as a nation is the youngest country in the world and is at

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the cusp of change on the back of its inherent entrepreneurship. This requires youth to remain engaged in early education and leadership to be successful in building and sustaining long-term momentum and helping the two countries achieve these ambitious goals over the remaining ten years of the SDGs. From. According to a report, India needs US\$2.64 trillion investment for SDGs by 2030, which provides an investment opportunity of more than US\$1.12 trillion to the private sector by 2030. The study also identifies opportunities for the private sector to contribute to three infrastructure funding targets between today and 2030; Which includes Goal 6 (own water and sanitation), Goal 7 (affordable and clean energy) and Goal 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure). 7 percent of the country's population still does not have electricity. 24 percent of people still do not have access to clean water and sanitation, and nearly US\$20 billion in investments will be needed to close this gap by 2030. To improve Goal 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) by 2030, the private sector can invest in transport and digital sectors; this will require an investment of approximately USD 226.5 billion. Overall, USD 176.9 billion will be required to take forward transport infrastructure and the remaining amount is for the digital sector which is only 45 per cent of the current reach. Today, due to the Corona epidemic, there are many problems like lockdown, social distancing and working from home.

Under the circumstances, there is an urgent need to increase the reach of digital sector in remote areas. In the SDG Index for 2019-20 by NITI Aayog, India has been given an overall score of 60 points, an increase of three points over the score of 2018. Kerala tops the list with a score of 70, while Bihar (50) is at the bottom. In this race, races from Himachal Pradesh and Siddhikam are competing. The slight improvement in the overall score for India is due to its improvement in the areas of clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, and innovation. With respect to Goal 6 – clean water and sanitation – India's overall score is 88. However, India has shown modest improvement on other SDG indexes mainly on zero hunger (Goal 2) and gender equality (Goal 5). India's overall score on Goal 2 is 35, with Goa (76) scoring the best and Jharkhand (22) Score lowest. India is facing high levels of malnutrition and hunger – it is ranked 102nd in the World Hunger Index – this must be addressed as soon as possible. India's overall score on Target 5 is 42 and among the states, Himachal Pradesh (52) leads and Telangana (26) is at the bottom. Factors like low sex ratio, poor political representation and unequal pay have contributed to this. Goal 10 on 'Reducing Inequality' aims to ensure that the bottom 40% of the country's economically weaker sections have an income above the national average by 2030. The World Bank report states that India's high population and unequal distribution of water are responsible for keeping the Gini index (0.35) at a low level. Currently, however, it is estimated to be closer to 0.50, which is now the highest value of the day. Prime Minister's Jan-Nan Yojana is a comprehensive strategy of inclusion, financial empowerment and social security in the context of Goal 10.

Conclusion

Sustainable development is supported with economic, technological and ecological arguments, but its social component is at least as important as they are failing to admit the chief role of the "social actors" has a negative impact on

many programmes aimed at sustainable development. Sustainable social development implies avoiding major problems as the discrepancies between the rich and the poor; a society that is divided after this criterion cannot be stable on the long run; Forbidding a language or cultural community, an ethnic community or a nation to oppress other communities etc. Sustainability must be “built” socially and its three aspects—economy, environment and society— must be approached simultaneously. The social management tools and cultural mechanisms that can be used to encourage social dynamism and coordinate actions towards development programmes. Sustainable development involves meeting the necessities of the current generations without compromising the capacity of the coming generations to satisfy their own needs. Sustainable development principles are time-driven and may lead to successful results of current environmental provisions, while serving the interests of human society.

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