

Sustainable development into relation between environment, poverty and economic growth

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Abstract

This article throws light on sustainable development into the relation between environment, rural economics, poverty and economic growth. The need of the hour is to save our environment. It is only the environment which gives us so many things for our needs. Really environment is tremendous which serve so many people but we the cruel people for our selfish needs are destroying such a beautiful environment and natural resources. And even think of future generation. So making population mindful the concept of sustainable development came. Everyone wants clean air, fresh water, corrupt free politics, healthy body and list is endless.

It is said that India's heart is in villages. And most of the population in villages does agriculture and agriculture is the backbone of the Indian Economy. But everyone is running after money and for this farmers are selling their land only for few days money. For changing this arena big focus of government is on germinating the major and medium irrigation projects and doing co-operative farming and so on. Poverty is also an important issue for any nation, especially for the developing countries like India. India ranked 3rd poorest country in the world and 28.5% of population lives under the poverty line. Poverty is like a dangerous disease which causes many other problems like theft, crime, slow development etc.

Economic growth is concern of every nation. If economic growth of country is good then surely his present and future generations are in safer mode.

And article also throws light on the present policies effecting sustainable development.

Keywords: environment, economic growth, poverty and goals of sustainable development

Introduction

Today, the need of the hour is to save environment. It is the only environment which gives us so many things for our needs. Really, environment is tremendous which serve so many people. But we the cruel people, for our selfish needs are destroying such a beautiful environment and the natural resources. And not even think of future generation. So for making the population mindful the concept of sustainable development came and this term first coined in 1987. This is coined only to depict to how to save the environment for the upcoming generations.

The sustainable development let in the various aspects of economics, politics, social development and environment or natural resources.

Everyone wants clean air, fresh water, corrupt free politics, healthy body and the list is endless. Everyone wants these things but one putting the stepping stone to make these things beautiful. We the only human things which make the environment so dirty that so many people all over globe lead to death due to air pollution. No one is caring of others; everyone is busy in just fulfilling their own jobs not even think that what type of environment or 'sanskars' we are giving to our children. They imitate their parents and that's why we daily heard the news that some parents are sending to old age home because they may saw their parents doing so. If you want that this should not happen with you then treat everyone like a man treats her children. The same will happen with environment, if we use the environment with care only

then environment will provide us the abundance of resources. In the same way politics and economical development of world works.

Environment has available with abundance of resources and every generation has the right to get benefits of the environment. But it is quite calamitous that available resources shall be fagged in a speedy and within a short time most of the resources would be played out. We and especially our figure generation will be disadvantaged of natural resources. So it is need of hour to use the resources wisely so that a little bit component of environment is left for our upcoming generation to use it in future. We should protect our wealth both animals and birds from human exploitation otherwise these beautiful species would replenish forever. If this happens, then our coming contemporaries be deprived of much magical spell (charm) and beauty which we relish today by seeing different assortments of animals and birds. Most of the precious minerals like gold, silver, copper, etc. is also exhausted. We have to use them very carefully; try to recycle them so that our future generation will also be able to use these beautiful resources or minerals. That is why it has rightly said, "Earth has plenty of resources to meet the wants and demands of all but not enough to gratify the rapacity of even one person."

The first and second five years plans putted big focus on extension irrigation facilities by germinating the major and medium irrigation projects. Mainly the stress was on the co-operative farming. In 1965-67 the country face life threatening

drought conditions and 90 million tons of food grains had to be imported to debar fanishment.

Poverty

Poverty is one of the important issue for any nation, specially for the underdeveloped and developing countries like India. India ranked 3rd poorest country in the world. In these countries per capita income is very low which cause poverty. Poverty is the sterling dispute that underdeveloped country is facing. It is an expletive upon humanity. It divest a section of society from basic requirements of life i.e. food, clothing, shelter, health and educations.

Due to the poverty most of the population around the world deprive from the basic needs and this also affect the future generations. Poverty is one of the hurdle in the sustainable development.

It is the need of the hour to make the world poverty free. In our country India, 28.5% of the population lives under the poverty line. A person whose daily income is less than Rs.33 a day in urban area and Rs.27 a day in rural area is a poor person. But do you imagine this sum is sufficient to live the livelihood for a person. Not at all. Poverty is like a dangerous disease which surely affect the future of present generations and upcoming generations too. And is just like a continuous increment in the population.

Table 1

States with higher % of poverty	States with lower % of poverty
Chhattisgarh: 39.93%	Andaman & Nicobar Island: 1.00%
Jharkhand: 396.96%	Lakshadweep: 2.077 %
Manipur: 36.89%	Goa: 5.09%

Causes of poverty in India

- 1. Addition in population:** One of the major cause of poverty is the continuous increment in the population. Despite increasing in the national income the per capita income will not increase because the population is increasing at faster than the increase in income.
- 2. Lack of technologies in agriculture:** More than 50% of the population in India depends upon the agriculture. But most of the farmers use the old techniques for growing crops and these results in the low productivity and mostly people come under below poverty line.
- 3. Addition in unemployment:** The rate of poverty increases with the addition in unemployment. Mostly people will not get employment even after the efforts of government during five years plans etc.
- 4. Social elements:** There are so many elements which cause poverty such as illiteracy, castism, fatalism etc. All these factors are the main hurdles in eradicating poverty.
- 5. Exploitation of natural resources:** India is such a country where there is plenty of resources specially natural resources. But we the cruel people not utilizing these resources carefully and which is the main cause of poverty.

Measures to eradicate poverty

- 1. Extension of unemployment opportunities:** Government has to make such plans and policies which helps in the extension of employment opportunities like give due preference to the cottage and small scale industries which

help in increasing the employment opportunities.

- 2. Poverty alleviation programmes by government:** For the removal of poverty government has started many alleviation programmes such as Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana on April 1, 1999, National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM Aajeevika) on 24th June 2010, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) on February 2, 2006, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dan Yojana and many More programmes.
- 3. Ascendance over population:** The need of the hour is to control over population and it will help in increasing the per capita and results in eradicating the poverty.
- 4. Reduce inequalities of income:** To reduce the gap between rich and poor, inequalities of income should be minimize by the government to reduce the poverty to some extent.
- 5. Raise the rate of economic growth:** By increasing the economic growth rate of a country poverty can be removed and it will raise the income rate or per capita income.

These are some measures for reducing the poverty because poverty is one the obstacles in the way of the sustainable development.

Economic Growth

Today Economic Growth is concern of everybody and in such an era, growth theory has received peculiar tending of economists. Economic growth simply means a rate of expansion that can loco mote (move) an under developed country from a nigh subsistence mode of living to substantially higher grade in a comparatively short period of time. If the economic growth of country then surely his present and future are in safer mode.

For the economic growth of a country various are used which are as follows:

- 1. Classical model of economic growth:** According to this model if any country wants economic growth then it has to follow four schools of thought.
 - A. Linear stages of growth model:** For the development of country there must be right quantity and mixture of saving, investment and foreign aid are used for the economic growth.
 - B. Theories and patterns of structural change:** This model centering on the process by which a under developed economy put their efforts more on the modern techniques of production, industries, etc. rather than agriculture.
 - C. International dependence revolution:** This model of economic growth accent on the external and internal institutional and political constraints on economic development, so that new policies help in removing poverty, more employment opportunities and can also reduce inequalities of income.
 - D. Neo-classical or free market counter revolution:** Also known as neo-liberal theory. This model or theory accent on the privatization of ineffective public enterprises and also focus on the role of free markets and policies related to price.
- 2. Rostov's Stages of Growth:** According to him, a country must make strategies for the economic growth i.e. the militarization of domestic and foreign saving in order to

yield sufficient investment.

3. **Harrod-Domar model:** This model mainly emphasize on the level of saving; just like our P.M. Modi giving focus on the savings so he started the Jan Dan Yojana and second is productivity of investment.
4. **Lewis theory of development:** India is the world's second largest populated country and labour force is also in abundance. So this model helps in how labour can be used in various ways and production can be measured and more employment opportunities are also developed.
5. **Public-Choice theory:** India is a democratic country and politicians and bureaucrats play a major role in the country but these people will do nothing but using the government resources for their selfish needs. Bureaucrats take bribes and politicians misuse their powers which led to corruption in a country. So, this theory focuses on the fact that these things will not happen then surely a country will become develop and then there is no misallocation of resources.
6. **Karl Marx's model:** According to this model government of any country take ownership of productive resources, centralization of planning and equal distribution of income among various classes.

By using these various models a country will always get success and economic growth.

Sustainable development

Today, every country is facing adverse results of the global warming and the depletion on natural resources. We are so rapidly consuming natural resources that these beautiful resources are few left for our future generation. According to Brundtland Report, sustainable development means social development and environment protection for the upcoming generations.

It simply means the growth which should continue till the universe is here. And sustainability means the study of conceptions of sustainable development and environment. Sustainable development has its root age in thoughts about sustainable forest management which were originated in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries; for growing a sentence of use up of timber resources in England. In 1980 the international union for the conservation of Nature (IUCN) promulgated a world preservation scheme that led in one of the first references to sustainable development as a global priority.

Goals of sustainable development

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly officially adopted the "Universal, Integrated and Transformative" 2030 Agenda for sustainable development which is the lay of 17 sustainable development goals. And these goals are to be enforced and attained in every country from the year 2016 to 2030.

- Eradicate poverty
- No Hunger
- Secure Health and Welfare i.e. Well being
- Character Education (quality education)
- No Gender discrimination
- Fresh and Clean Water and Sanitation
- Low priced and Clear Energy
- Acceptable Work and Economic Development

- Industry, Innovation and Contour
- Debase inequality
- Sustainable cities and Hamlet
- Amenable Consumption and Production
- Hostilities Climate Change and its Impact
- Reduce Marine Pollution
- Prevent and Improve sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems.
- Lessen all forms of Violence and make Justice
- Join hand to achieve goals

Conclusion

So, the countries have joined hands for the betterment of this beautiful earth and can sustain the beautiful and natural species for the future generation. It becomes the very urgent task for each and everyone to take responsibilities for the protection of the wonderful natural resources because everyone has the right to see the beauty of the nature. Sustainable development can be promoted only if we start at individual level and government has to take the major steps like starting of environmental studies which mainly includes the importance of nature and sustainable development.

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