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# DEFINITIONS:

- Dictionary definition: 'to develop' means 'to improve' or 'to progress, grow'.
- Development is a process of improvement and changes required for better living and existence.
- Dudley Sears defined development as the reduction and elimination of poverty, inequality and unemployment within a growing economy.



# DEFINITIONS: BY AMARTYA SEN

- .... Development economics is concerned with the study of the causes of problems facing those economies where the majority of the population are in absolute poverty, and with finding solutions to those problems in order to raise the quality of life.



# LINKAGE ... WITH ENVIRONMENT



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# LINKAGE ... WITH ENVIRONMENT



**EUTROPHICATION**



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# LINKAGE ... WITH ENVIRONMENT



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# LINKAGE ... WITH ENVIRONMENT

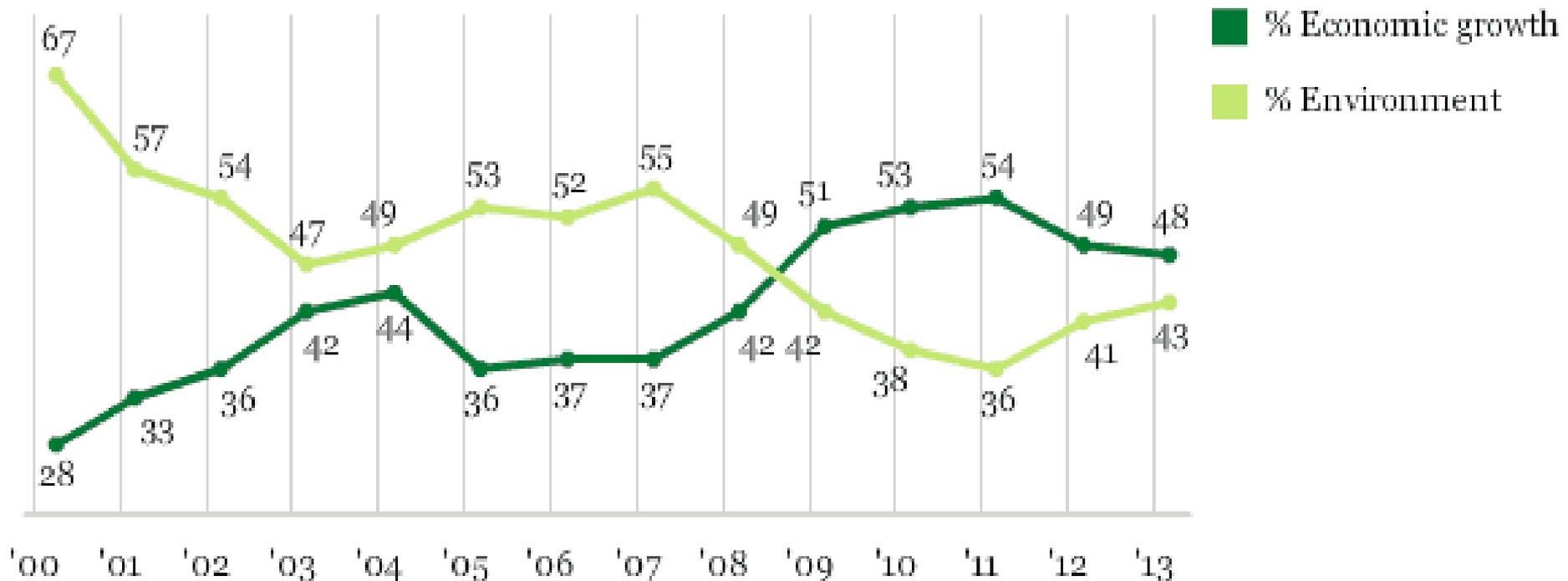
## Overpopulation



# LINKAGE ... WITH ENVIRONMENT

## *Prioritizing Environmental Protection vs. Economic Growth -- Recent Trend*

With which one of these statements about the environment and the economy do you most agree -- [protection of the environment should be given priority, even at the risk of curbing economic growth (or) economic growth should be given priority, even if the environment suffers to some extent]?



Trend based on Gallup's annual Environment surveys, conducted April 2000 and each March since 2001.



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**DEVELOPMENT**

**ECONOMIC**

**ENVIRONMENTAL**

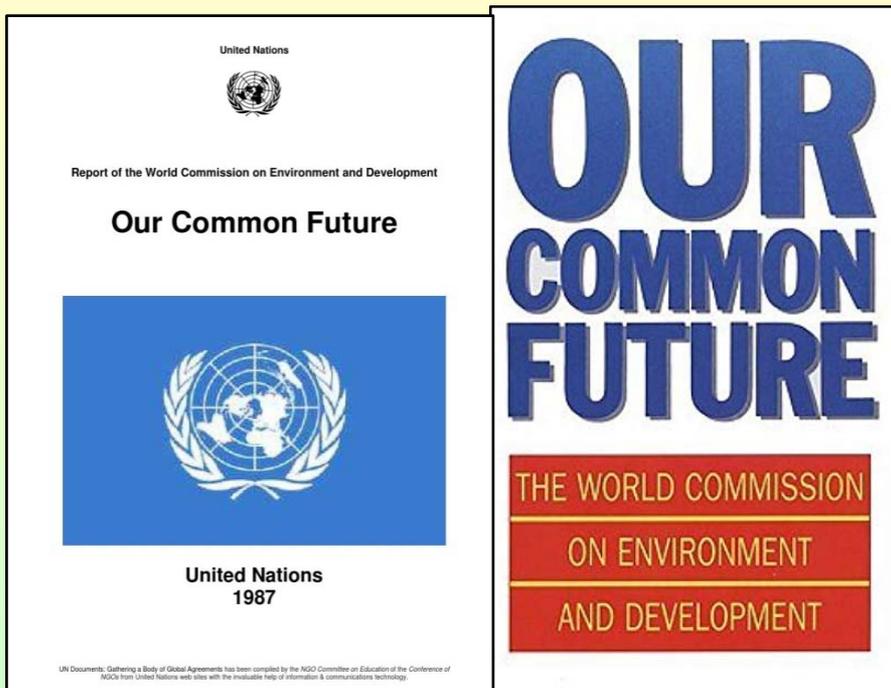
**SOCIAL**



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# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- It is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.



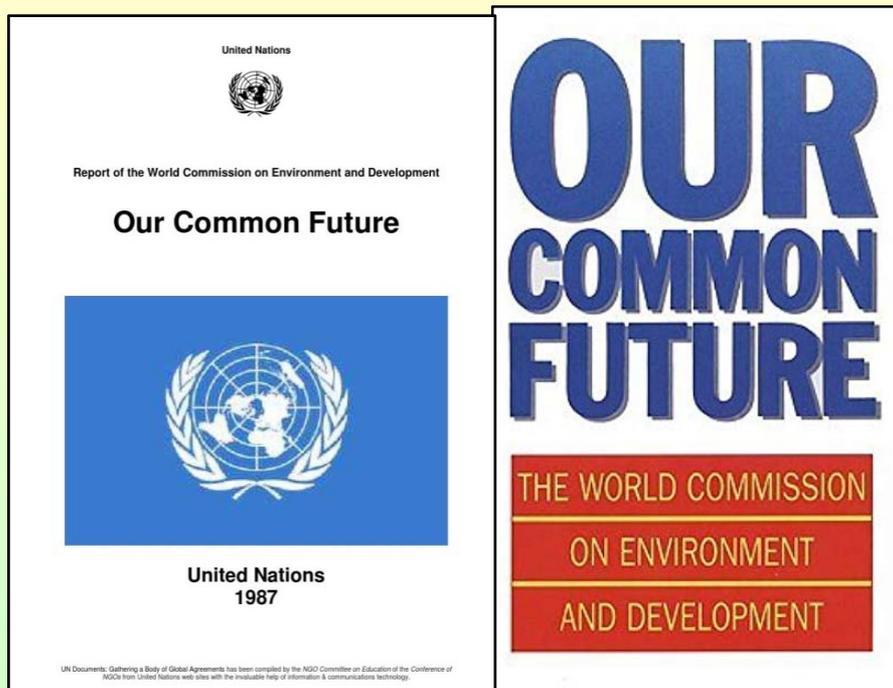
(Ref. In 1987, the Bruntland Commission published its report, Our Common Future, in an effort to link the issues of economic development and environmental stability)



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# So is it all just about the environment?

- Living within our environmental limits is one of the central principles of sustainable development. One implication of not doing so is climate change.
- But the focus of sustainable development is far broader than just the environment. It's also about ensuring a strong, healthy and just society.
- Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity.



# If sustainable development focuses on the future, does that mean we lose out now?

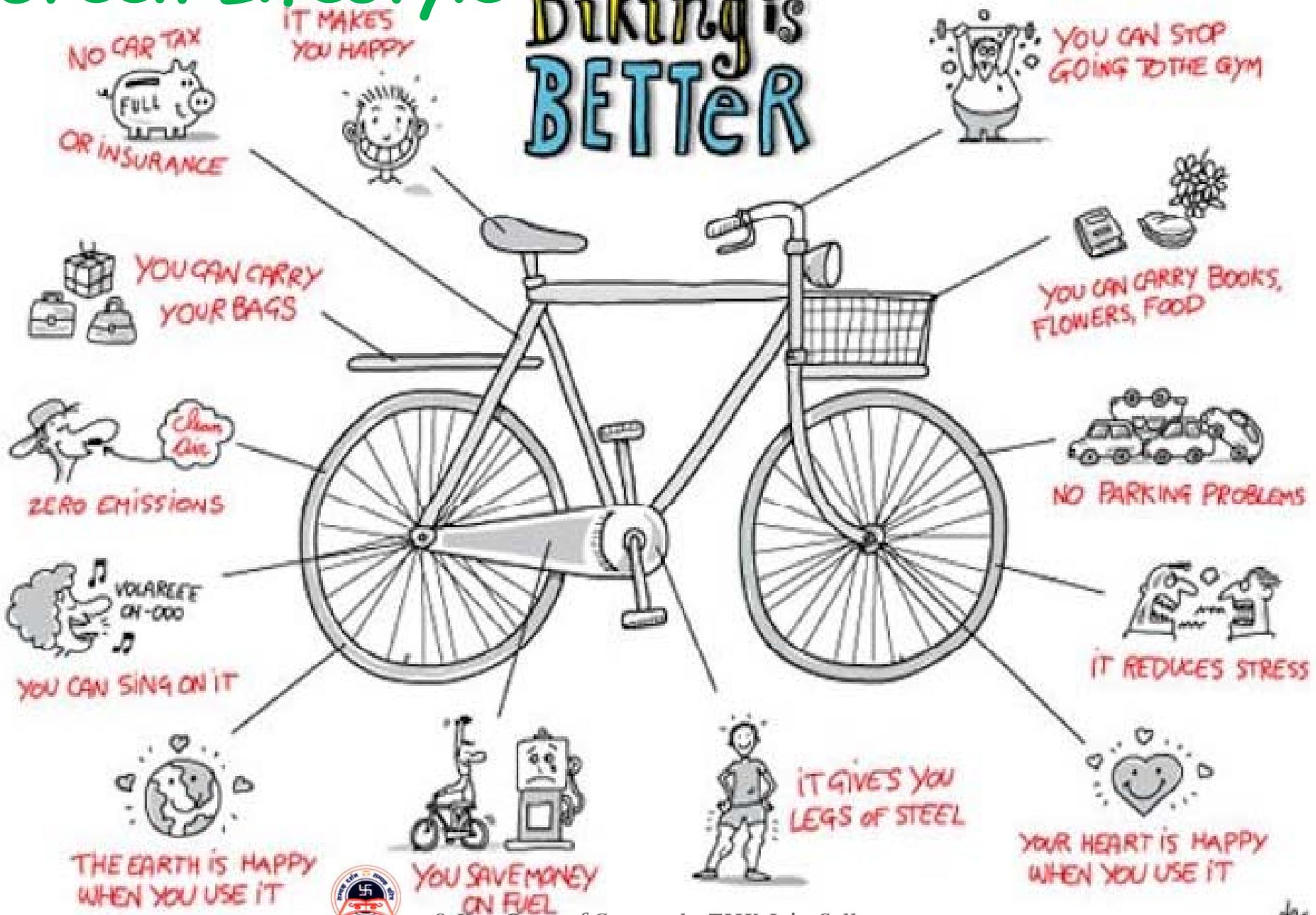
- Not necessarily. SD is about finding better ways of doing things, both for the future and the present. We might need to change the way we work and live now, but this doesn't mean our quality of life will be reduced.
- A sustainable development approach can bring many benefits in the short to medium term.
- Examples ...

## *Bike sharing in New York City*



# Green Lifestyle

# Biking is BETTER



# How does it affect me?

- The way we approach development affects everyone. The impacts of our decisions as a society have very real consequences for people's lives.
- Relying on imports rather than growing food locally puts the country at risk of food shortages in future. Proper planning for more sustainable food supply chains, can ensure the country has enough food for the long-term future.
- SD provides an approach to making better decisions on the issues that affect all of our lives. By incorporating health plans into the planning of new communities, we can ensure that residents have easy access to healthcare and leisure facilities.



# How do we make it happen?

- We all have a part to play. Small actions, taken collectively, can add up to real change.
- By practicing Sustainable Activities in our daily life -
- Few examples ...



# Definitions of Sustainable Development

Authors	Year	Country	Definition
WCED	1987	United States of America	"Sustainable development is meeting the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs." (WCED, 1987).
Pearce, D., Markandya, A.and Barbier, E.	1989	United Kingdom	"Sustainable development involves devising a social and economic system, which ensures that these goals are sustained, i.e. that real incomes rise, that educational standards increase that the health of the nation improves, and that the general quality of life is advanced."(Pearce et al., 1989).
Harwood, R.R.	1990	United States of America	"Sustainable development is a system that can evolve indefinitely toward greater human utility, greater efficiency of resource use and a balance with the environment which is favourable to humans and most other species."(Harwood, 1990).
Meadows, D. H.	1998	United States of America	"Sustainable development is a social construct, referring to the long-term evolution of a hugely complex system – the human population and economy embedded within the eco-systems and biogeochemical flow of the planet."(Meadows, 1998).



# Definitions of Sustainable Development

Authors	Year	Country	Definition
Van der Merwe, I. and Van der Marwe, J.	1999	Sud Africa	"Sustainable development is a program for changing the process of economic development so that it ensures a basic quality of life for all people and at the same time protects the ecosystems and community systems that make life possible and worthwhile."(Van der Merwe & Van der Marwe, 1999).
Viorel, H.J.	2002	Romania	"Sustainable development is a form of economic growth which satisfies welfare needs of society in terms of short, medium and long term, it must meet the needs of the present without, however, compromising the of future generations."(Viorel, 2002).
Stefanescu, F.	2003	Romania	"Sustainable development must be understood as a type of economic development that ensures meeting the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own requirements and applicable measures aimed at long intervals and long-term effects." (Stefanescu, 2003).



# Definitions of Sustainable Development

Authors	Year	Country	Definition
Beck, U.and Wilms, J.	2004	United Kingdom	"Sustainable development is currently a powerful global counter-narrative to contemporary western lifestyles and forms of governing societies." (Beck & Wilms, 2004).
Hopwood, B., Mellor, M. and O'Brien, G.	2005	United Kingdom	"Sustainable development represents a shift in understanding of humanity's place on the planet, but it is open to interpretation of being anything from almost meaningless to of extreme importance to humanity." (Hopwood et al., 2005).
Vare, P. and Scott, W.	2007	United Kingdom	"Sustainable development is a process of change, where resources are being gathered, an investment direction is chosen, the development technologies directed and various institutions have convergent actions, increasing the potential for human needs and desires." (Vare & Scott, 2007).
Sterling, S.	2010	United Kingdom	"Sustainable development is seen as reconciliation between economy and environment on a new path of development that would sustain the human progress not only in a few places and for a few years, but on the entire planet and for a long future." (Sterling, 2010).
Marin, C., Dorobanțu, R., Codreanu D.and Mihaela R.	2012	Romania	"Sustainability development refers to the ability of a society, ecosystem, or any such existing system to operate continuously in an undefined future without reaching key resource depletion." (Marin et al., 2012).



# AIMS of Sustainable Development

- Economic – to attain balanced growth
- Ecological – to preserve the eco-system
- Social – guarantying equal access to resources to all human communities



# OBJECTIVES of Sustainable Development (Brundtland report)

- Dividing growth.
- Changing the quality of growth.
- Meeting essential needs of all in terms of job, food, energy, water and sanitation.
- Ensuring a sustainable population.
- Conserving and enhancing the resource base.
- Reorienting technology, building technology that is less exploitative.
- Managing environment and economics in decision making.



# NEEDS of Sustainable Development

- To curb or prevent the environmental degradation.
- To ensure a safe human life.
- To check the exploitative technology and find alternative sources.
- To check the over exploitation and wastage of natural resources.
- To regenerate renewable energy resources.

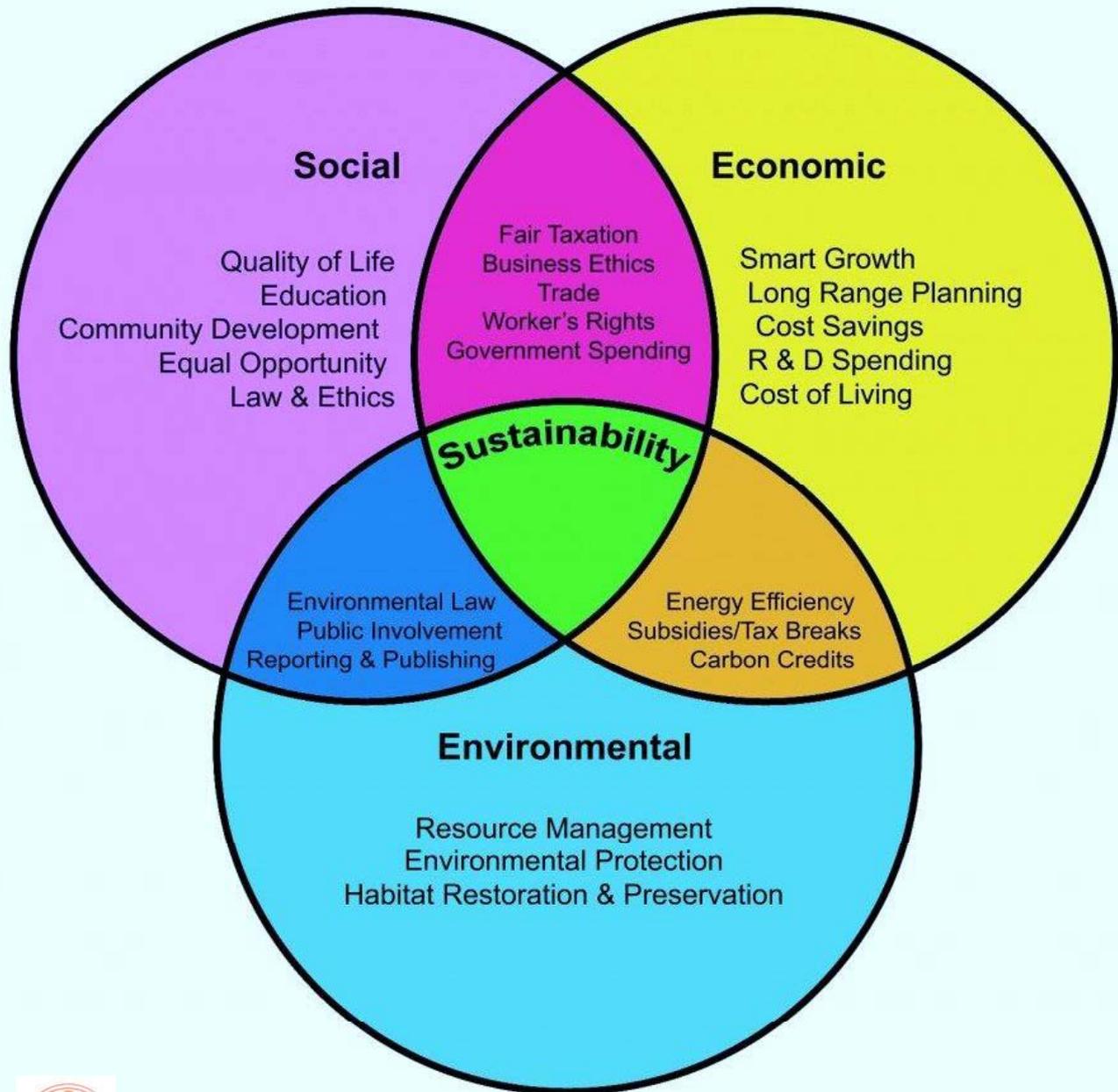


# PRINCIPLES of Sustainable Development

- Integration of environment and economic decision.
- Humans as the caretaker of the environment.
- Shared responsibility, accountability & decision making.
- Prevention and mitigation.
- Conservation and waste minimization.
- Enhancement of productivity, capability, quality of nature and human life.
- Rehabilitation and reclamation.
- Scientific and technological innovations.



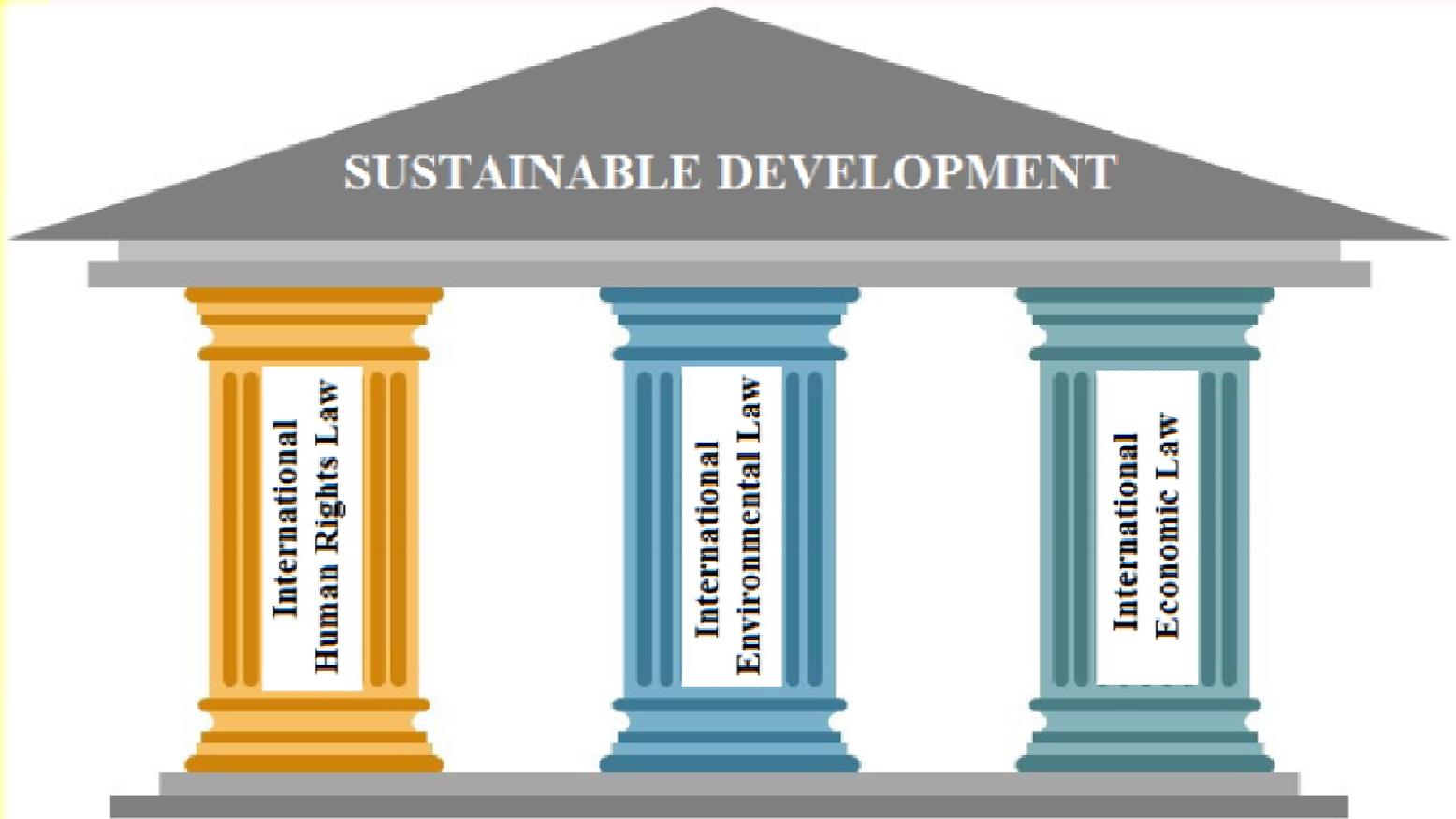
# COMPONENTS



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*S. Kar, Dept. of Geography, THK Jain College*



**SOCIAL**

**HUMAN**

**ECONOMIC**

**ENVIRONMENTAL**

**P I L L A R S**



*S. Kar, Dept. of Geography, THK Jain College*