
Sustainable Development and Economic Policy

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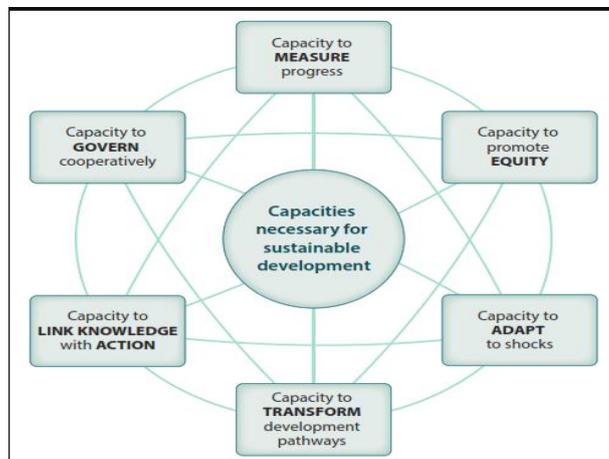
Abstract:

In this research paper, we have explained Sustainable Development and Economic Policy. "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Sustainable development can be understood in many different ways, but at its core, it is a way of growing that tries to find a balance between different, often incompatible needs and an awareness of the social, economic, and environmental limits that our society faces. Too often, progress is driven by a single need, without taking into account the wider or longer-term effects of that need. The harm that could come from this kind of strategy is already becoming clear, from the large-scale financial crises caused by careless banking to the changes in the climate of the Earth caused by our reliance on energy sources based on fossil fuels. We need to take action now because the longer we keep pursuing growth that can't be maintained, the more likely it is that its effects will become more common and worse. Living within the limits of the environment is one of the most important parts of sustainable development. If nothing is done, it could change the climate. Sustainable development, on the other hand, is about a lot more than just the environment. It also involves setting up a strong, healthy, and fair society. This means meeting the many needs of each person in communities now and in the future, promoting individual well-being, social inclusion, and unity, and promoting equal opportunities for everyone. If sustainable development puts the future first, does that mean we lose out today? Not always, no. The goal of sustainable development is to find better ways to do things for the present and the future. Even though we might have to change how we live and work now, this doesn't mean that our standard of living will go down. The way we think about development affects everyone. People's lives are very much affected by the choices we make as a group. Poor community planning, for example, makes life harder for people who live there. If the UK keeps getting its food from other countries instead of growing its own, it could face a food crisis. Sustainable development gives us a way to make good decisions about things that affect all of our lives. For example, by building health plans into the plans for new communities, we can make sure that residents have easy access to health care and recreational facilities. By encouraging food supply chains that are better for the environment, we can make sure that the UK will have enough food in the long run.

Keywords:Development, Encouraging,Community,Building, Residents

Introduction:

The idea behind sustainable development is that natural systems should be able to keep giving the economy and society the natural resources and ecosystem services they need. The goal is for people to live in a society where living conditions and resources are used to meet people's needs while keeping the natural system stable and whole. In 1987, the Brundtland Report defined sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the current generation without making it harder for future generations to meet their own needs." As the idea of sustainable development grew, it started to focus more on saving the environment for future generations as well as on the economic and social progress of society.



Sustainable development and the idea of what it means to be sustainable as a standard are related. UNESCO says that sustainability is often thought of as a long-term goal (i.e., a more sustainable world), but sustainable development is the term for the many ways to get there. The idea of sustainable development has been called into question in a number of ways. Some people find it strange and think that growth is inherently unsustainable, while others are frustrated by how little progress has been made so far. The problem is made worse by the fact that "development" is not always defined the same way. If you want to be important, whether a project is based on the principle of sustainable development or not, we need to pay close and serious attention to these main facts. There is no threat to biodiversity from this.

- Soil erosion will not happen because of this.
- It is helpful in reducing the population growth.
- This will encourage them to do whatever the wills are.
- Can it reduce dangerous gases?
- Will this reduce the waste generation?
- Everyone will benefit from this, that is, there will be benefit for all.

In order to promote sustainable economic growth, society is crucial. Every investment should be evaluated for its potential influence on the environment. People need goods and services to stay alive and get ahead (goods). With the help of the means of production, a person can make things that they need. Production factors include natural resources, labour, machinery, and equipment (capital). Simply put, a labour force uses capital to use natural resources to make goods and services that people need (accumulated machinery, equipment and economic capital).

The idea behind an economy is that there aren't enough resources to go around. Resources cost more when they are in short supply. In general, resource scarcity causes price to rise and vice versa. For instance, blueberries cost more during a year with a rare harvest than they did the year before. The production (goods and services generated) of the whole nation over the course of a year is added together to determine gross domestic product (GDP). To determine if the economy has expanded or shrunk from the previous year, it is possible to compare one year to the next. We are referring to 2% economic growth, for instance, if output increases by 2% over the prior year. Economic sustainable development refers to balanced economic growth that is devoid of debt and excessive factor consumption, as well as actions that take the environment and the carrying capacity of future generations into consideration. The basic goal of society is steady economic expansion. The necessity for continued economic development in society is also a hot topic of discussion, and the availability of natural resources is a cause of worry. The economy might theoretically expand abstractly or acquire more sophisticated goods with less reliance on natural resources.

It is crucial that economic activities do not drain social or natural capital when examining the economic system from the standpoint of sustainable development. All other sustainable development is built on a stable and sustainable economy. Without a strong financial foundation, it is impossible to pay salaries, make investments in the welfare of workers, or finance environmentally sustainable growth. In addition, a sustainable economy would assist in addressing new issues like aging-related increases in Social Security and health care expenses.

Objective of the Study

- To enlighten customers about their everyday purchases and to raise their understanding of the environment.
- To provide manufacturers with incentives and other advantages to make goods that would lessen environmental risks.
- To encourage businesses to produce environmentally friendly items by rewarding them for doing so.
- To promote and stimulate the development of sustainable resources.
- To educate the public about making purchases that won't have a negative impact on the environment.

Review of literature

Sustainable development is based on the idea that forests should be managed so that they don't hurt the environment. During the 17th and 18th centuries, these ideas were worked out in Europe. John Evelyn wrote in his 1662 essay *Sylva* that "sowing and planting trees should be seen as a national duty of every landowner" to stop the "catastrophic overuse" of natural resources. People in England were becoming more aware that they were running out of wood, so he wrote this. Hans Carl von Carlowitz was a senior mining administrator who worked for Elector Frederick Augustus I of Saxony. In 1713, he wrote *Sylvicultura economica*, a 400-page study about forestry. Von Carlowitz was the first person to think about how to keep forests producing. He did this by adding to what Evelyn and the French minister Jean-Baptiste Colbert had already said. His work, which had an effect on Georg Ludwig Hartig and Alexander von Humboldt, helped advance the science of forestry. This, in turn, had an effect on people like Aldo Leopold, whose land ethic helped shape the environmental movement of the 1960s, and Gifford Pinchot, the first head of the US Forest Service, whose approach to forest management was based on the idea of making good use of resources.

When *Silent Spring* by Rachel Carson came out in 1962, it helped the growing environmental movement show the link between economic growth and damage to the environment. In his important 1966 article, *The Economics of the Coming Spaceship Earth*,

Kenneth E. Boulding wrote about how important it was for the economic system to adapt to the ecological system and its limited resources. The 1968 paper by Garrett Hardin, which made the phrase "tragedy of the commons" well-known, was another important turning point. In the Limits to Growth report from the Club of Rome in 1972, Dennis and Donella Meadows of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology led a group of scientists who used the word "sustainable" for the first time in its modern sense. The authors said they were looking for a model result that showed a world system that could last without falling apart suddenly and out of control and that could meet the basic material needs of all its people. The important book A Blueprint for Survival came out the same year.

In 1975, a group of MIT researchers put together ten days of hearings on "Growth and Its Implications for the Future" for the US Congress. People talked about sustainable development for the first time at these hearings.

In a 1980 world conservation plan, the International Union for Conservation of Nature used the term "sustainable development" for the first time. One of the first times that sustainable development was mentioned as a top priority for the whole world was in this strategy. Two years later, the United Nations World Charter for Nature set out five conservation principles that should be used as a guide and standard for all human actions that affect the environment.

Since the Brundtland Report, more attention has been paid to the goal of "socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth." This means that the term "sustainable development" is no longer just used between generations. It is now used in a wider range of situations. The UN Conference on Environment and Development put out the Earth Charter in 1992. It describes a fair, sustainable, and peaceful global society for the 21st century. In Agenda 21's action plan for sustainable development, information, integration, and participation were named as important building blocks that could help nations grow in a way that respected these interconnected pillars. Also, Agenda 21 makes it clear that getting a lot of people involved in making decisions is a key part of achieving sustainable development.

Importance of Sustainable Development:-

When we know about sustainable development, we can use resources in a smart way. It shows how the needs of the present can be met without putting the needs of the future at

risk. Sustainable development encourages farmers to rotate their crops and use fertilisers and sowing methods that are better for the environment. This will stop erosion from making the soil dirty. It makes people less likely to use fossil fuels and more likely to use "greenhouse" fuels. This will keep the weather from getting worse. Sustainable development says that everyone should get the resources they need based on what they need. It helps us keep our biodiversity and keep it in good shape. It also encourages the use of clean energy sources like solar and wind power instead of fossil fuels. It tries to get trees and other plants that have been cut down to grow back. This helps stop soil erosion and will help make the future cleaner and better for the environment. It's just as important to use water wisely as it is to save every last drop. It is important to use jet spray, head showers, and hand showers to stop water from going to waste. When we know about sustainable development, we can use resources in a smart way. It shows how the needs of the present can be met without putting the needs of the future at risk. Sustainable development encourages farmers to rotate their crops and use fertilisers and sowing methods that are better for the environment. This will stop erosion from making the soil dirty. It makes people less likely to use fossil fuels and more likely to use "greenhouse" fuels. This will keep the weather from getting worse. Sustainable development says that everyone should get the resources they need based on what they need. It helps us keep our biodiversity and keep it in good shape. It also encourages the use of clean energy sources like solar and wind power instead of fossil fuels. It tries to get trees and other plants that have been cut down to grow back. This helps stop soil erosion and will help make the future cleaner and better for the environment. It's just as important to use water wisely as it is to save every last drop. It is important to use jet spray, head showers, and hand showers to stop water from going to waste.

Economic Policy

A plan for changing or controlling how the economy works is called an economic policy. Usually, economic policy is made and watched over by the government. Economic policy choices include how much the government spends and how much it taxes, how much money there is, and how much money the rich give to the poor. There are two ways to figure out how well economic policies work: positive economics and normative economics.

Economics that is helpful and good. Positive economics tries to explain how the economy and economic policies work without saying what the best results are. Positive economic theories stand out because they can be tested and either proved or disproven. For example, the idea that "an increase in the supply of money causes prices to go up" is part of positive economics because it can be shown by looking at statistics about the amount of money available and the price level. In normative economics, value judgements are used to judge how well the economy and economic policies are working. So, you can't put normative economic ideas to the test. For example, the claim that "the inflation rate is too high" is part of normative economics because it is based on a value judgement and can't be checked, supported, or disproven. Most arguments between economists are about normative economic assumptions, which is not surprising.

ECONOMIC POLICY'S OBJECTIVES

The goals of economic policy are based on value judgements about what should be pursued, so they are part of normative economics. People argue a lot about what the best goals for economic policy should be, but a few of them seem to have wide, if not unanimous, support.

Policies for Sustainable Development

1. The main goal of policy is to get rid of poverty. The programmes that give people with less money more work options should be started. Investing in public utilities like drinking water supplies and sanitary infrastructure will help the environment of the country.
2. Subsidies should be taken away. To reduce damage to the environment, subsidies for things like fuel, electricity, fertiliser, and insecticides should be taken away. These incentives make people use it carelessly. These also add to problems with the environment.

Market-based approaches: We need to use market-based strategies to protect the environment right away. They want consumers and businesses to understand how taking advantage of natural resources affects the environment. The best thing to do is use different instruments based on the market. Environmental taxes, which also include user fees and emission levies, are one way to use these tools.

4. Economic incentives: Price, quantity, and technology-based economic incentives may also be helpful. Users of air, water, and land are often given incentives in the form of variable

fees based on how much pollution they cause. If they don't make as much trash or pollution as the government requires, they get money back.

5. Public awareness: Getting people involved and making them aware of the environment are very helpful ways to make it better. Education about environment management should be done in both formal and informal settings. The public's help could help run a park, protect animals, and do other important things.

6. Taking part in international environmental projects: It is thought that taking part in international environmental projects could lessen the damage caused by the environment getting worse. So, people should try to come to agreements about protecting the environment.

7. Trade Policy: By using cleaner technology, trade policy focuses on the growth of less polluting industries outside of cities and the use of environmentally friendly techniques in polluting industries.

Conclusion:-

In conclusion, it can be said that sustainable development makes it more likely that environmental needs will be met in a consistent way. Because of this, the resources may be used by people in the future. Sustainable development is a great way to protect the resources that nature gives us. This can be done by using materials and technology that are safe for the environment and won't hurt it in a big way. We must use the resources we have in a sustainable way so that future generations will still be able to use them.

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