

# **“Sustainable Development And Public Administration”**

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## **Abstract:**

Environment protection and taking care of nature is the major task that human Sustainable development at global level. Sustainable economic growth refers to economic development, which meets the needs of all without leaving future generations with fewer natural resources than those we enjoy today has been defined in many ways. There are three main pillars of sustainability i.e. economic, environmental and social sustainability. At the beginning of in 1980's the concept of sustainable development was introduced. It was introduced in order to reunite the conservation and development objectives. There are many activities, which advocates environmental governance sustainability as the supreme consideration in managing all human activities i.e. political, social and economic. There is a need to maintain between different spheres of life. Further, sustainability development or any other branch of human life and human develop cannot without public administration. Hence, current paper deals with role of public administration in sustainability development.

**Key Words:** Environment, governance, Sustainability, development, public administration etc.

## **Introduction:**

“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising

the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” The concept of sustainability development relies on sustainable development. According to the concept, sustainability development will help to end poverty at global level with ending hunger. It will help to achieve food security. It will help to improve the nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture development.

## **The aim of Sustainability Development:**

- a. To ensure the healthy life.
  - b. To promote well-being for all human being.
  - c. To ensure inclusive and equitable quality education.
  - d. To promote lifelong knowledge and opportunities for all.
  - e. To achieve gender equality.
  - f. To empower all women and girls.
  - g. To ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
  - h. To ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
  - i. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
  - j. To Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
  - k. To Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development  
 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss  
 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  
 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Sustainable development is based on the 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 has continued to evolve as that of protecting the world's resources while its true agenda is to control the world's resources. Environmentally sustainable economic growth refers to economic development that meets the needs of all without leaving future generations with fewer natural resources than those we enjoy today.

The essence of this form of development is a stable relationship between human activities and the natural world, which does not diminish the prospects for future generations to enjoy a quality of life at least as good as our own.

The idea of environmentally sustainable economic growth is not new. Many cultures over the course of human history have recognized the need for harmony between the environment, society and economy. The 'environmentally sustainable economic growth' is synonym to the prevalent concept of 'Sustainable Development'. The goal of which is to

achieve balance/harmony between environment sustainability, economic sustainability and socio-political sustainability.

However, one problem faced by environmental managers is that the goal of sustainable development is not fully formed and its fundamental concepts are still debated. Sustainable development, like environmental management, is not easily defined.

**According to other definitions, Sustainable developments are:**

- i. Environmental care 'married' to development.
- ii. Improving the quality of human life while living within the carrying capacity of supporting ecosystems.
- iii. Development based on the principle of inter-generational (i.e. bequeathing the same or improved resource endowment to the future that has been inherited), inter-species and inter-group equity.
- iv. Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- v. An environmental 'handrail' to guide development.
- vi. A change in consumption patterns towards more benign products, and a shift in investment patterns towards augmenting environmental capital.
- vii. A process that seeks to make manifest a higher standard of living (however interpreted) for human beings that recognizes this cannot be achieved at the expense of environmental integrity.

The concept of sustainable development, although had appeared in the 1970s, was widely disseminated in the early 1980s by the 'World Conservation Strategy' (IUCN, UNEP and WWF, 1980), which called for the maintenance of essential ecological processes; the preservation of biodiversity; and sustainable use of species and ecosystems.

The Brundtland Report, Our Common Future (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987), placed it on the world's political agenda and helped re-ignite public interest in the environment. It also spread the message that global environmental management was needed; and that without a reduction of poverty, ecosystem damage would be difficult to counter. Twenty years after the 'World Conservation Strategy' the same three bodies published 'Caring for the Earth' (IUCN, UNEP and WWF, 1991), which proposed principles intended to help move from theory to practice.

The aim of sustainable development is to balance our economic, environmental and social needs, allowing prosperity for now and future generations. Sustainable development consists of a long-term, integrated approach to developing and achieving a healthy community by jointly addressing economic, environmental, and social issues, whilst avoiding the over consumption of key natural resources.

Sustainable development encourages us to conserve and enhance our resource base, by gradually changing the ways in which we develop and use technologies. Countries must be allowed to meet their basic needs of employment, food, energy, water and sanitation.

If this is to be done in a sustainable manner, then there is a definite need for a sustainable level of population. Economic growth should be supported and developing nations should be allowed a growth of equal quality to the developed nations. There are four objectives of sustainable development:

These include social progress and equality, environmental protection, conservation of natural resources and stable economic growth. Everybody has the right to a healthy, clean and safe environment. Everybody has the right to a healthy, clean and safe environment.

#### **Conclusion:**

Thus, this can be achieved by reducing pollution, poverty, poor housing and unemployment. No one, in this age, or in the future should be treated unfairly. Global environmental threats, such as climate change and poor air quality must be reduced to protect human and environmental health. The use of non-renewable resources such as fossil fuels should not be stopped overnight, but they must be used efficiently and the development of alternatives should be encouraged to help phase them out.

Everybody has the right to a good standard of living, with better job opportunities. Economic prosperity is required if our country is to prosper and our businesses must therefore offer a high standard of products that consumers throughout the world want, at the prices they are prepared to pay. For this, we need a workforce equipped with suitable skills and education within a framework.

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## Post-Independence Revolution In Textiles Industries

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### **Abstract-**

India's 1947 independence brought industrialization and modernization challenges. In 1952, the government created the All India Handloom Board to promote hand-weaving and other revolution in textile crafts, in addition to increasing factory production to clothe India's vast population. As a result of the establishment of the National Institute of Design in 1961, designers began to play an increasingly important role in the modernisation process. Many independent studios are now producing hand-made revolution in textile, while cinema and fashion are popularising traditional techniques today.

India's craftsmanship is still in high demand around the world today. To create garments with hand-beading and embroidery, both international designers and British high street brands rely on Indian artisans' skills. When it comes to India, some fashion brands choose not to promote it because it is often associated with cheap mass-produced garments and the exploitation of workers. As a result of their business relationships with the Indian artisans they employ, the designers featured in *International Impact* have developed mutually beneficial relationships. Indian designers are valued for their ability to create innovative designs for an international clientele, as well as their wide range of skills and expertise. In this paper an attempt is made to