

## Sustainable Development: Sociological Perspective

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“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” Sustainability is the foundation for today's leading global framework for international cooperation development and its Sustainable Development goals (SDGs) the interdependencies of the economic, environmental and social justice elements of our world require new way of thinking about things and taking action that will truly create a future Where human Society and nature Coexist with mutual benefit and where the Suffering caused by poverty and natural resource abuse is eliminated.

**Key Words:** Social development, Sociological Sustainability, Social perspectives, Role, Social behavior.

### Introduction:

**Development :** Change is a law of nature. society polity ,economy ,geography and culture-all undergo a ceaseless process of change .all structural categories like caste, family and market and culture categories like custom ,tradition, values ,ideologies, art and artifacts come under this process. Development , progress and evolution are different concept to denote different modes of change .the structural domains like cast ,family ,polity and bureaucracy and the change in cultural domains like style of life ,values and attitudes towards rituals and religious practices nation and nationality ,traditions and customs are examples of socio



**cultural changes in society**

### What should be developed? Dimensions of development

Even if the development of a socio-economic system can be viewed as a holistic exercise an all-encompassing endeavour ; for practical purposes, in particular for policy making and development management, the focus of the agents aiming at development is almost always on selected parts of the system or on specific features

**Economic development:** i.e., improvement of the way endowments and goods and services are used within (or by) the system to generate new goods and services in order to provide additional consumption and/or investment possibilities to the members of the system.

**Social development:** people-centered development, where the focus is put on the improvement of the various dimensions affecting the well-being of individuals and their relationships with the society (health, education, entitlements, capabilities, empowerment etc.)

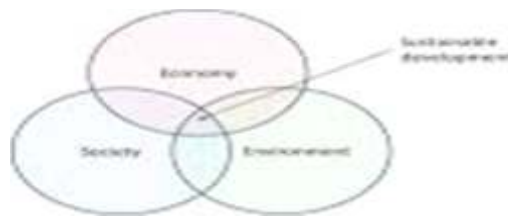
**Sustainable development:** development which considers the long term perspectives of the socio-economic system, to ensure that improvements occurring in the short term will not be detrimental to the future status or development potential of the system, i.e. development will be “sustainable” on environmental, social, financial and other grounds.

**Territorial development:** development of a specific region (space) achievable by exploiting the specific socio-economic, environmental and institutional potential of the area, and its relationships with external subjects.

### How to develop: development paradigms

Development was very rarely considered to be a “god-given” condition of socio-economic systems, implying that policy makers at national and international level have always thought that some activities (or even refraining from carrying out any activity) were required to promote positive changes. However, countries as well as the international development community in different periods, have privileged specific ways of achieving development, adhering to a specific “**Development paradigm**”.

**Sociology of development:** Sociology of development is a new branch of study. It originated with the post – second world war and postcolonial experiences of development in the newly emerged nations. the need of sociological analysis of development emanated from the realization of an interface of economy and society. Addressing the problems of development from the point of view of sociology may be called sociology of development



**Social development perspective :** The concept of social development, according to **M.S.A.Rao**, is inclusive of economic development but differs from it in the sense that it emphasizes the development of the society in its totality-including economic ,political, social and cultural aspects. - the sociologic perspective stresses the fact that the key actors are the human beings, whose social organization patterns are crucial for the identification of viable solutions to sustainable development problems. Sustainable development is objectives The minimal requirements for sustainable development are the following: - redimensioning economic growth for reasonable resource allocation and high production quality; - poverty eradication through meeting the essential needs of the population: job, food, energy and water supply, a place to live in and health; - acceptable population growth (controlled demographic increase) -

natural resource preservation and increase through maintaining ecosystem diversity and monitoring the impact of economic activities upon the environment; - technological shifting and the control of technological resources; - government decentralization, active involvement in the decision-making process; - corroborating national and international decisions regarding environment and development; - global unification of decisions on the environment and economy. The main concern of the sustainable development strategy is the human community in space and time and the creation of a cohesive system that is able to cover the costs generated by economic-social growth, pollution prevention and its negative effects. The paper analyses how the concept of sustainable development is defined, its principles and objectives, as well as the role and importance of the sociological dimension in creating a model of sustainable development. Any project should approach all three dimensions of sustainable development: environment, economy and society. The ecological dimension is concerned with sustainable consumption and production, natural resource preservation and management,



Sustainable development perspective: The approach of sustainable development refers to the method of development which may, on the one hand, bring about better standard of living and life changes and, on the other, the possibility of negative impact of the process of development may be minimal.

Sustainable development is the organizing principle for meeting human development goals while at the same time sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services upon which the economy and society depend. The desired result is a state of society where living and conditions and resource use continue to meet human needs without undermining the integrity and stability of the natural systems.



While the modern concept of sustainable development is derived mostly from the 1987 Brundtland Report, it is also rooted in earlier ideas about sustainable forest management and twentieth century environmental concerns. As the concept developed, it has shifted to focus more on economic development, social development and environmental protection for future generations. It has been suggested that "the term "sustainability" should be viewed as humanity's target goal of human-ecosystem equilibrium (homeostasis), while "sustainable development" refers to the holistic approach and temporal processes that lead us to the end point of sustainability".

### Objectives

Securing economic development, social equity and justice, and environmental protection is the goal of sustainable development. Although these three factors can work in harmony, they are often found to conflict with one another. During the latter half of the 20th century economic development for a better standard of living has been instrumental in damaging the environment. We are now in a position whereby we are consuming more resources than ever, and polluting the Earth with waste products. More recently, society has grown to realise that we cannot live in a healthy society or economy with so much poverty and environmental degradation. Economic growth will remain the basis for human development, but it must change and become less environmentally destructive. The challenge of sustainable development is to put this understanding into practice, changing our unsustainable ways into more sustainable ones.

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.

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. 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 to support them.

**Indicators of social development:** The following are the various indicative points in different domains, which help us analyze social development:

- 1 The rate of population growth is lower.
2. There is no religion-based hierarchical division of society.

3. The society is more modern and less traditional.
4. The society is more democratic and less authoritarian.
5. Health facilities are expanded and made available to all from top to the bottom in the class structure.
6. The social status is largely determined by achievements and not by birth as in the traditional caste-based society. social discrimination, if at all exists, is determined by acquired attributes of individuals and not by where they are born.
7. Social and occupational mobility in society is unrestricted and fast. the Indian society is still largely endogamous.

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