

Three Dimensions of Sustainable Development: A Holistic Approach to a Better Future

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ABSTRACT

In today's world, characterized by unparalleled global challenges and complexities, the pursuit of Sustainable Development (SD) has become a necessity for humanity. It serves as a vital framework to address the interconnected issues of economic progress, social justice, and environmental sustainability. Unlike traditional development approaches that prioritize economic growth alone, SD emphasizes a balanced perspective, acknowledging the long-term impact on natural ecosystems and the need to safeguard the rights of vulnerable populations. In response, a paradigm shift towards a more comprehensive and holistic understanding of development has gained traction. This approach emphasizes the interconnectedness of economic well-being with the environment and society, highlighting that they cannot exist in isolation. Sustainable development is crucial for fostering a balanced relationship between humans and nature, ensuring that economic growth does not lead to irreversible harm to ecosystems or the exhaustion of natural resources. The knowledge of sustainable development is essential to understanding the development process and its impact on the environment, society and livelihood of individuals.

This study examines the meaning and need for sustainable development in three dimensions: environmental, economic, and social. Also, the researcher delves into the triad of sustainable development to explore how a more comprehensive and harmonious approach can pave the way for a better future. This study is based on secondary data. The methodology used in this study was descriptive and analytical. It examines government policies and programs that support the interconnected pillars of sustainable development, contributing to a brighter future.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Environmental Dimension, Economic Dimension, Social Dimension.

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development (SD) has emerged as a crucial framework for addressing the interconnected challenges of environmental conservation, social equity, and economic advancement in a rapidly changing world. Its significance lies in fostering a balanced relationship between humanity and the environment, ensuring that economic growth is achieved without causing irreversible harm to ecosystems or exhausting natural resources. The knowledge of sustainable development is essential to understanding the development process and its impact on the environment, society and livelihood of individuals. The sustainable development process is multi-dimensional, relating to economic and environmental dimensions.

The preservation of vital ecological functions and life support systems, the inhibition of genetic variety,

and the wise use of species and ecosystems are all aspects of sustainable development. Therefore, it is a development that can potentially increase human life quality and bring about the long-term satisfaction of human wants.(Sunder,2014).The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a framework for building a future that is more equitable and sustainable. The UN established the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015 to offer a comprehensive and unified framework for tackling complex issues.These goals, such as responsible consumption, gender equality, clean water, affordable energy, and respectable employment and poverty, address various issues. The SDGs will help us achieve SD. Sustainable development represents a critical framework for steering global development that ensures economic growth, preserves environmental integrity, and respects social justice. The economic, environmental, and social aspects are all interrelated.

CONCEPT AND MEANING OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The term sustainable development has become widely used today. However, despite its widespread use and enormous popularity, the concept is still unclear, as evidenced by the numerous questions about its meaning, definition, history etc. Sustainable development is a widely used and debatable concept, leading to broad acceptance with diverse interpretations. The ambiguity of the definition of the term and its various approaches makes it even more complex and multi-dimensional. (Fulekar, Pathak & Kale, 2014) Although many reports abound, the World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) proposes the most often-used purpose of sustainable development. Sustainable development is defined as a process that satisfies current needs without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to fulfill their own needs (United Nations General Assembly, 1987). One of the main characteristics that set sustainable development policy apart from conventional environmental policy, which likewise aims to internalise the externalities of environmental degradation, is the idea of preserving resources for future generations. (Emas, 2015). Furthermore, it is an organising principle that aims to meet human development goals while enabling natural systems to provide necessary natural resources and ecosystem services to humans. The World Conservation Union (IUCN), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the World Wild Fund for Nature (WWF) have proposed a definition that includes nature and highlights the constraints of the biosphere: sustainable development is improving the quality of human life while living within the carrying capacity of supporting ecosystem ((IUCN, UNEP, WWF,1991). This definition observes the traditional hierarchy that places human beings above the natural world and emphasises our dependence on the biospheric envelope in which we live. (Michel&Neil, 2015)

According to Charters Park, sustainable development means addressing present needs without sacrificing the capacity of future generations to manage their own. Therefore, the current generation may meet its demands without compromising the ability and potential of future generations to meet their needs and wants.(Reena, Ananya& Singh, 2009).

According to Sunder (2014), sustainable development involves a socially and economically structured approach that maximizes current economic and social benefits while ensuring that similar advantages can be achieved.

THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONCEPT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development has evolved as a response to the interconnected challenges of economic advancement, social equity, and environmental preservation. It emphasizes the importance of

harmonizing these aspects to safeguard the quality of life for both current and future generations. Sustainability meant maintaining soil fertility, efficient land use, and stable food production in this context. After World War II, institutions such as the United Nations (UN) and the World Bank were established to promote economic development, prevent conflict, and improve living standards. The 1970s marked a turning point with a growing awareness of environmental issues. After studies like the 1987 Brundtland Report, which advocated for economic growth that satisfies present demands without jeopardising the capacity of future generations to satiate their own, concepts like "sustainable development" gained traction. The transition to an industrial economy brought urbanization and social challenges such as poor working conditions, inadequate housing, and unequal access to education and healthcare. Unions and social movements played a pivotal role in advocating for workers' rights during the late 19th and 20th centuries, resulting in enhanced working conditions, improved safety standards, and the establishment of social protection measures. The mid-20th century was marked by remarkable progress in civil rights, gender equality, and the fight against discrimination, all contributing to the broader promotion of social justice. In the early 1990s, the United Nations introduced the Human Development Index (HDI), a framework designed to measure development by incorporating non-economic factors such as education and healthcare.

Rapid industrialization led to environmental pollution, deforestation and habitat destruction. As the 20th century progressed, concern about the issues grew. The 1960s and 1970s saw the rise of environmental movements, leading to the first Earth Day in 1970 and the introduction of environmental regulations and agencies. The late 20th century saw international agreements such as the 1987 Montreal Protocol to combat ozone depletion and the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, which adopted the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Industrialised nations are aware of their responsibility in the global effort to achieve sustainable development, given their civilizations' pressures on the environment and the technology and financial resources they control (Sunder, 2014). The historical development of the three dimensions of sustainable development reflects the growing recognition of the need for a holistic approach that balances economic, social and environmental considerations for the benefit of present and future generations.

International conferences and initiatives established the theoretical framework for sustainable development between 1972 and 1992. The first significant international meeting to address sustainability worldwide was the Conference on the Human Environment (UN), which took place in Stockholm in 1972. The conference provided a significant boost, and several suggestions resulted in establishing the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and other national environmental protection organisations at the national level.

The Stockholm recommendations were further elaborated in the 1980 World Conservation Strategy - collaboration between the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), which aimed to advance sustainable development by identifying priority conservation issues and major policy options (Sunder, 2014).

THREE PILLARS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Environmental, Economic, and Social Sustainability triad is widely accepted as a model for addressing Sustainability. As a visionary and forward-looking development paradigm, sustainable development emphasises a positive transformation trajectory anchored on social, economic and environmental factors (Mensah, 2018). The three critical concerns for sustainable development are social

equity, ecological preservation, and economic progress. One may say that the core of sustainable development is composed of these three conceptual pillars. These three pillars are "environmental sustainability," "social sustainability," and "economic sustainability" (Taylor, 2016). Indeed, experts in this field sometimes mention other pillars, such as human and cultural sustainability. However, these are often not recognised as core pillars of achieving sustainable development.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Environmental Sustainability is the study of how the environment continues to be resilient and productive to support human life. It relates to ecosystem integrity and the carrying capacity of the natural environment (Brodhag & Taliere, 2006). By protecting the environment and using natural resources more wisely, environmental Sustainability seeks to increase human well-being and long-term Sustainability. It encourages a business strategy that generates economic growth without endangering society or the environment. An environmentally sustainable system will preserve a steady base of resources, refrain from overusing renewable resource systems or environmental sink functions, and only use non-renewable resources to the extent that adequate replacements are made. This includes preserving biodiversity, maintaining atmospheric stability, and performing other ecosystem services not typically categorised as economic resources. (Bawa & Seidler, 2009). Ecologically, Sustainability must consist of population growth and consumption restrictions. All biological systems fall within these constraints. Humans must eventually recognise the limitations of a finite planet despite their initial appearance of evading them. Ecosystem resilience is a result of genetic diversity. A system's ability to bounce back from disruptions or damage is known as resilience. The key to resilience is the existence of a diverse range of species interacting with one another and generating a reservoir of genetic forms that can adapt to changing environments. As failures of ecological resilience cause more and more of the significant issues facing humanity, the significance of an environmental perspective becomes more explicit. (Bawa & Seidler, 2009).

The environmental dimension also includes conserving natural resources, climate action, sustainable energy, and circular economy. Protecting and preserving natural resources like water, air, and biodiversity is essential for a sustainable future. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions, transitioning to renewable energy, and practising energy efficiency contribute to controlling climate change. The circular economy model minimises waste and maximises resources by keeping materials in use for as long as possible. It promotes reuse, refurbishing and recycling.

ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

The practice of conducting economic activity that preserves and advances long-term economic well-being is known as economic Sustainability. It seeks to balance financial stability, social equality, resource efficiency, and economic growth. The ability of economic systems and businesses to be efficient and innovative, financial stability at the micro level, the level of social innovation at the state level, international collaboration and partnerships between public administration and private enterprises, the degree of equity and social inclusion, and corporate responsibility are all factors that affect economic Sustainability. To make a financial system sustainable, it is imperative to support the production of energy from renewable sources, enact laws and policies that encourage energy efficiency, and develop circular economy-based economic models that can limit resource exploitation and reduce waste. Because it implies and ensures the minimisation of environmental impact, social and economic equity, a more

resilient and challenge-capable economy, and a more widespread adherence of companies to management based on principles of responsibility and ethics, responsible management of economic resources is paramount.

In order to be economically sustainable, a system must count the production of goods and services, keep government and external debt at reasonable levels, and avoid severe sectoral imbalances that would harm industrial or agricultural output. (Bawa&Seidler,2009). According to Lobo, Pietria, and Appert (2015), economic Sustainability is a production system that meets current demand levels without jeopardising future needs. A business needs to be profitable and growing to remain in operation because the organisation would not be able to continue operating without it. In order to increase profitability, spur economic growth, and raise living standards, economic sustainability therefore emphasises the efficient use of resources. There should be a synergy to achieve prosperity without having a harmful influence on individuals, society, or the environment, and the other facets of sustainability should not be disregarded.

The economic dimension also includes sustainable economic growth and responsible consumption and production. Economic growth based on sustainable practices that benefit all is vital for development. It requires practices that balance present and future needs. Resource-efficient consumption patterns minimise waste and promote circularity, contribute to sustainable development and reduce environmental impact.

SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Social Sustainability is the least defined and understood of the three pillars of Sustainability and sustainable development. It aims to ensure society's well-being, cohesion, equality and development by creating inclusive infrastructure thanks to sustainable urban design, products, and services that benefit the community.

The social pillar of Sustainability emphasises harmony, strengthening interpersonal ties, inclusivity, and equality.

Sustainability encompasses equity, empowerment, accessibility, participation, cultural identity and institutional stability (Daly,1992).

Making sure that everyone's needs are addressed is not the goal. Instead, it attempts to create the conditions for everyone to be able to meet their requirements if they so choose (Kolk&Tulder, 2016).

According to the Western Australia Council of Social Services, a livable and healthy community is something that present and future generations can actively support through formal and informal systems, processes, structures, and relationships. This is what is meant by social sustainability. Democratic, diverse, equitable, and interconnected communities that are socially sustainable provide good living conditions. All aspects of social sustainability are place-making, social responsibility, social justice, cultural competence, community resilience, human adaptation, human rights, labour rights, community development, social capital, social support, and social justice. Equity is the community's ability to give all its members, especially the most vulnerable and impoverished, equal opportunities and outcomes. Diversity means that the community promotes and encourages diversity. Connectedness/ social cohesion means the community provides processes, systems, and structures that promote connectedness within and outside the community at formal, informal, and institutional levels. Quality of life means that the community ensures that basic needs are met and promotes a good quality of life for all members at the

individual, group, and community levels regarding health, education, employment, and security (Sunder, 2014).

Proponents of sustainable development recognize the social component of action as an essential part of the new paradigm. An approach to human development that emphasizes issues of basic needs and equity is well established in the history of economic theory. A socially sustainable system must ensure distributive justice and adequate social services, including health and education, gender equality, and political accountability and participation.

The social dimension also includes equity and social justice, quality education, health care, and cultural diversity. Equity and social justice ensure equal access to opportunities and resources, promoting social inclusion and eliminating discrimination and inequality. Cultural diversity enriches our communities and should be valued and protected. It promotes respect, understanding and intercultural dialogues.

HOW THE TRIAD BUILD A BETTER FUTURE

Among the 17 sustainable development goals, goals 6,7,11,12,13,14,15 and 17 are related to environmental and goals 1,2,8,9,10,11,12 and 16 are connected to economic and goals 1,3,4,5,10,16, and 17 are related to social. From this, we can say that these are interconnected. Without one, the other one is not obtained. Environmental protection is essential for protecting our planet's ecosystems, natural resources, and humanity's long-term well-being. Environmental Sustainability is essential for a better future as it mitigates climate change. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and moving to renewable energy sources will contribute to the fight against climate change and guarantee that the Earth is habitable for future generations. It guarantees resource availability and protects biodiversity as well. Safeguarding ecosystems and fauna species upholds the natural equilibrium, bolstering food security, medicinal practices, and ecological adaptability. Sustainable practices and responsible resource management facilitate preserving natural resources for present and future generations. Economic Sustainability is an essential part of the triad. It includes the creation of wealth, the creation of jobs and the promotion of innovation and entrepreneurship. It improves the standard of living. Higher incomes and better employment opportunities can improve people's quality of life, including access to education, health care and other essential services. Economic Sustainability also reduces poverty. A strong economy can help reduce poverty and increase access to resources and opportunities for marginalised communities. It also provides funding for social programmes.

Individual and community equality and well-being are the main goals of social sustainability. Its goal is to guarantee that nobody gets lost. Social sustainability fosters equality, which leads to a better future. Social sustainability initiatives focus on providing equal access to opportunities for all members of society while working to reduce income and gender disparities. Additionally, these initiatives emphasize delivering education and healthcare services. The concept of sustainable development underscores the interdependence of its three fundamental pillars. Achieving a better future for humanity requires balancing economic growth, social development and environmental protection. These elements are integrated and harmonised, leading to a more prosperous, equitable and environmentally balanced world. Balancing these three dimensions is essential to ensure that development is not achieved in the response of future generations or the environment, leading to a brighter and more sustainable future for all.

In short, environmental Sustainability is a prerequisite for long-term economic and social well-being. Economic and social systems are vulnerable to disruption and decline without a healthy environment. Economic Sustainability provides the financial resources and innovation needed to invest

in environmental protection and social progress. It ensures that society can meet its needs and aspirations stably and equitably. Social Sustainability contributes to economic development by producing a healthy, educated and motivated workforce. It also encourages responsible consumer behaviour that supports environmental Sustainability.

GOVERNMENT POLICIES FOR ACHIEVING TRIAD OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

India is firmly committed to the 2030 agenda. The government has initiated national welfare and developmental programmes to achieve the SDGs. Through persistent, long-term efforts, the nation has decreased poverty, enhanced education, increased the capacity of vital infrastructure, protected its rich biodiversity, and formed alliances for sustainable development. The United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which have been embraced by the Indian government through numerous policies and initiatives. These efforts span a broad spectrum of areas related to sustainable development. Below are some of the key directives and programs (CUTS, International, 2021).

Swachh Bharath Abhiyan (Clean India Mission)

The Indian government is running this campaign. On October 2, 2014, Honourable Prime Minister Narendra Modi officially launched the campaign at Rajghat, New Delhi. By encouraging the installation of toilets, managing waste, and outlawing open defecation, this mission seeks to ensure sanitation and cleanliness. With three million government workers participating nationwide, particularly college and high school students, it is India's largest-ever cleanliness campaign. A sense of responsibility has been instilled in the populace by allowing regular people to take part in the mission. (Gouda,2022). In the national capital and four states, 17 participants in the government's Clean India programme were interviewed for the BMJ Global Health studies. They discovered that between 2014 and 2019, the mission increased the percentage of rural Indian households with toilets from 39% to over 95%. Additionally, they found disruptive leadership changes in district officials and strong political backing. This consequently caused a shift in the way sanitation programming behaved. Consequently, the researchers draw the conclusion that governments can learn from India's Swachh Bharath Mission's success in achieving the sustainable development goal of universal access to safe sanitation, even though there are still many obstacles to overcome. (Curtis,2019). It contributes to SDG 6 and 11, which speak to clean water, sanitation, and sustainable cities and communities.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

The goal of the Indian government's financial inclusion programme, which is available to all citizens of India, is to increase access to affordable financial services. This financial inclusion programme aims to give everyone, even the underprivileged and marginalised, access to banking and financial services. The prime minister introduced it on August 15, 2014. The Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana: An Evaluation article by Ravikumar notes that it is one of the national policies that have been implemented strictly. Rather than concentrating on rural villagers, PMJDY focuses on individuals in both rural and urban areas. The programme has increased the number of accounts opened over time. Though the scheme performed well in a short period, it faced numerous challenges over a long period. Sustaining this performance for a more extended period could be one of the significant challenges. Other challenges include keeping the accounts live, creating awareness among people about financial inclusion and this particular scheme, covering all types of people and all areas of the country and identifying appropriate technology to implement mobile financial inclusion(Ravikumar,2018). This scheme aligns with SDGs 1

and 8: no poverty, decent work, and economic growth.

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)

It is a significant step towards social inclusion by providing free LPG connections to every BPL household. The scheme aims to make cleaner fuel more affordable for low-income individuals, leading to reduced air pollution and improved health and sanitation. Launched by the Prime Minister in 2016, the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) focuses on social inclusion. In their article, "Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana: A Step Towards Social Inclusion," Nasimuddin Ahamad and Shalahya Sharma provide an insightful overview of the scheme. Their research highlights how PMUY is playing a crucial role in tackling important issues such as air pollution and sanitation. This scheme also fosters women's employment and creates a healthy society. The shift towards using cleaner fuel may ultimately lead to passing on a clean environment to the next generation. The study concluded that the PMUY is a big step towards the social inclusion of poor people. The nation benefits from reduced air pollution, a clean environment and a healthy society. This scheme also contributes to SDG 7, which is clean and affordable energy (Ahamad & Sharma, 2018).

Beti Bechao, Beti Padahao (BBBP)

This program was launched in 2015 by PM and was initiated to improve the status and education of girls and address gender inequality. Avni Arora, in her article 'Beti Bechao, Beti Padahao' Scheme: A Critical Analysis, critically evaluates the scheme with clear statistics which was done in the 2017 Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) report, reiterates the issue of the inefficient allocation of funds and claims that the scheme fell short in social, economic and general sectors (Arora, 2022). A study conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research to evaluate whether BBBP programmes had been able to bring about the desired change in the 161 early implementation districts found loopholes in the implementation process and identified structural barriers to girls' entry and retention in schools. She also suggests specific recommendations for better implementation of the scheme. Some of them are digitalisation, increasing the number of female teachers, female participation in community-led retention in schools, training for on-ground personnel involved in community outreach activities, etc. (Arora, 2022). This scheme aligns with SDG 5, which is gender equality.

National Health Mission (NHM)

The NHM focuses on improving health care services, maternal and child health, and reducing preventable diseases. Rajesh Kumar, in his article 'Impact of National Health Mission of India on Infant and Maternal Mortality: A Logical Framework Analysis' found that fund allocation increased nearly five times after the mission's launch. The number of auxiliary nurse midwives has doubled, and the number of nurses has grown to about one million. Institutional deliveries have increased from 38.7% to 78.9%. So, from the study, the author concludes that though NHM has made a significant impact, the goal of universal care coverage is not yet fully achieved (Kumar, 2021). This scheme aligns with SDG 3, which is good health and well-being.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

This policy seeks to improve economic well-being and combat poverty by providing rural households with a 100-day employment guarantee. It was suggested by Sharvari Patwardhar and Luca Tasciotti in their article 'The effect of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act on the size of outstanding debts in rural India' that the introduction of MGNREGA, with its rights-based approach and provisions favourable for the marginalised groups, was a promising tool to reduce the size of outstanding debts in rural India. In rural households, MGNREGA has shown to be a vital source of

income, especially for those in the lowest quintile. According to the paper's analysis, MGNREGA has helped lower overall debt, and this effect has been consistent and noteworthy for households belonging to the SC and OBC castes. However, due to structural deficiencies and procedural lapses, MGNREGA has not reached its full potential (Patwardhan & Tasciotti, 2023). This mission aligns with SDG1 and SDG8, representing poverty eradication and decent work and economic growth.

Make in India

The government of India introduced the "Made in India" initiative in September 2014, with the primary objective being hub transformation. Promoting manufacturing, ease of doing business, innovation, skill development, foreign direct investment, sectoral focus, infrastructure development, etc. are some of the main goals of the Made in India policy. This policy helps achieve SDG 8.

National Biodiversity Action Plan

The primary objectives of this plan are the conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity. Kabaya et al. (in their article "Quantitative Analysis of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans about Incorporating Integrated Approaches in Production Landscapes") emphasize that the co-evolution of humans and nature has significantly influenced the development of production landscapes, which possess rich biodiversity. These landscapes have provided numerous benefits to humanity, and their sustainable management requires adopting integrated approaches. The preservation of biodiversity and the upkeep of healthy ecosystems in agricultural landscapes are essential to sustainable agriculture and the future prosperity of humanity. Encouraging the continued integration of integrated approaches into production landscapes is imperative. Establishing effective policy measures to enhance heterogeneity and biodiversity would appear to be one way of promoting and incorporating these concepts. In addition, it is necessary to promote both acceptance and practical implementation of measures based on the concepts (Kabaya et al., 2019)

Examining the plans above, we can conclude that nearly every programme raised societal standards. The general public and government cooperation is often necessary for these policies to succeed. Sustained progress requires regular policy updates based on changing environmental challenges and ongoing monitoring. The government benefits from providing good opportunities. However, the policy's poor implementation pattern was its biggest flaw. The creation of policies and their efficient execution differ from one another. Enough financial and human resources must be allocated in order for policy implementation to be successful.

CONCLUSION

Sustainable development refers to a balance between the consumption of available resources and the ability of social systems to meet the needs of present and future generations. This means maintaining the earth's capacity to ensure quality living for every living person and any of its yet-unborn future inhabitants. Sustainable development focuses on maintaining the necessary conditions for quality growth, which are essential for the survival of both present and future generations. In our fast-changing world, the concept of sustainable development has gained significant importance. It seeks to address current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to fulfill their own. This approach emphasizes the interconnectedness of social, economic, and environmental factors, stressing the need for balance and harmony across all three dimensions.

Sustainable development aims to create a brighter future for all by combining economic growth, social equity, and environmental care. Its primary goal is to provide both current and future generations with

improved living standards through balanced economic advancement, fair social progress, and responsible environmental protection. A sustainable society is built upon three interconnected pillars: economic stability, social justice, and environmental responsibility. Ultimately, these three dimensions form a unified framework for achieving a more sustainable and prosperous future. A comprehensive strategy that balances these elements guarantees that social fairness promotes prosperity, ecological protection protects the planet's health, and economic growth benefits society. Individuals, communities, and governments may work together to create a sustainable and inclusive environment for both the present and future generations by realising the interconnection of these components. Accepting this strategy is more than just a decision; it is a moral obligation to ourselves and the world we call home.

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