

Human Values to be Adapture for Sustainable Development of the Social Construct of the Nation

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Abstract

This study shows the need for sustainable development in growth of our society as well as nation and describes the projects about it. In this study, there are many case studies regarding sustainable development. The primary determinant of whether or not someone supports sustainable development is their set of values. They represent the deeply emotional aspects of people's life and how can all of them make a beautiful environment for upcoming generation. Sustainability is built on three pillars: social, economic, and environmental. If they all there kept in mind then we can see a very wonderful society around us which will be good for us and our generations.

Keywords: Adapture, social construct, economic, social, environmental

INTRODUCTION

According to the definition of sustainable development, it is the "development that satisfies present needs while preserving the capacity of future generations to meet their own needs". In the last two or three decades, it has become clear that sacrifices have been made to the environment's health for the sake of economic expansion. As a result, there have been environmental effects like deteriorating air quality and climate change brought on by greenhouse gases.

Due to the potential harm that unchecked sustainable development can do to the environment, all of these factors made it necessary.

According to India, a single set of aims for the Sustainable Development Goals must incorporate both development and environmental goals. The imbalance between environment and development is the problem, as always discussed in international summits. We might also see the SDGs (sustainable development goals) and the post-2015 agenda as a chance to examine and improve the MDG framework and sustainably refocus on developmental challenges.

But to achieve this sustainable development there are many problems faced by India; these problems are like economical, natural, social, and many more; one of the biggest problems to achieve sustainable development is lack of human values in people because human values convey a positive and affective surge, which reinforces the rationale of moral values. They are the guiding principles that allow us to live in harmony and make a difference

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in the world. When interpersonal tension is high, human values can be used to regulate relationships and promote peace.

Common Human Values are as Under

1. Brotherhood, friendship, empathy, compassion, and love.
2. Being welcoming, attentive, accepting, recognising, and appreciative. Honesty, fairness, loyalty, sharing, and solidarity.
3. Civility, respect, and consideration.

With help of human values, people can understand the need for sustainable development and contribute in the development of a good and developed society.

For the growth of India, government has taken some steps which are given below:

1. Ratifying Paris agreement;
2. The clean development mechanism projects in India;
3. State action plans on climate change;
4. Coal less and the national clean energy fund; and
5. National adaptation fund for climate change.

Following are the importance of sustainable development:

1. Making wise use of the resources at hand while attempting to preserve the ecological balance;
2. To stop environmental deterioration and emphasise on environmental protection; and
3. To prevent overexploitation of resources.

In the end, achieving the SDGs is a huge challenge that calls for participation from all societal levels and sectors. Human values help to create a bridge between every level of society and sector. That is why we have to teach people human values by which people can correlate and give their contribution in the growth of nation or India. The experiences of the pilot nations show the possibilities the platform might bring to India. In order to foster permanent state-philanthropy alliances (joint effort, inclusive growth), as well as to implement the prime minister's vision of "sabka saath, sabka vikas."

LITERATURE REVIEW

Values as the Foundation for Sustainable Behaviour Papers were presented at the 5th Annual Conference of the International Environment Forum 19-21 October 2001, Hluboka nad Vltavou, Czech Republic [1].

The largest obstacle to these initiatives to promote sustainable development is their implementation. There has not been enough political will on the part of the government, incentives in the corporate sector, or personal motivation to alter behaviour. Since values and motivation are closely related, it is important to consider how values can contribute to greater sustainability. This essay will examine the history and significance of values as behavioural drivers, how they may be altered, and what sorts of values can support sustainable development.

Values

Values are the things we hold in high regard and think to be excellent, practical, or desirable. They are a vital part of our culture, our community, and who we are as individuals. They are typically ingrained in our ideologies, human being definitions, and worldviews. Because of this, they frequently go unnoticed and unquestioned. Without even thinking about it, they influence our reactions. They simply appear natural.

Values have historically been determined by religion and culture and passed down through families, churches, synagogues, mosques, and even religious schools. As a result of the secularisation of the last

two centuries in the west, these have been replaced by the modern, scientific, rationalist world view, either strictly materialist or mixed with a humanism emphasising certain fundamental values without direct religious links, though frequently of religious origin. An ideology with political or economic roots, such as communism, capitalism, and various manifestations of racism and nationalism (such as fascism, nazism, apartheid, etc.), all of which are fundamentally materialistic in orientation, has taken the place of religion as the source of values in some societies and political systems.

The Role of Values in Society

The lives and teachings of the major religious teachers, prophets, or manifestations of God (Krishna, Buddha, Moses, Christ, Mohammed, Baha'u'llah, etc.) are linked to the principles that have been most revered and that have had the most enduring influence on civilization throughout history. Even after their original fans have forgotten about them, their influence has survived far beyond them. Similar to how advantageous genetic mutations offer new potentials in human social and spiritual growth, these extraordinary Figures 1 and 2 have both purified or restored conventional values and exposed new values with new potentials in biological evolution. In contrast to the frequently more materialistic values promoted by many ideologies and philosophies, such qualities might be thought of as spiritual values. Along with these spiritual values are belief systems that can be a powerful source of inspiration for upholding those values despite the challenges they present. If sustainability concepts are a component of or supported by one of these more all-encompassing belief systems, their motivational power will rise.

Changing Values for Sustainability

Any community or institution is built upon a set of shared ideals, objectives, or guiding principles. At first, those beliefs are typically reflective of and held by the most influential people in society. However, as circumstances evolve, social institutions must adapt to the new reality. Institutions are more conservative than people, and they can fail to adapt to the changing values of the majority of people or are exploited to benefit a select few holding power.

This may entail altering what we purchase or consume as well as how we view or treat others. Since sustainability is a dynamic concept that must adapt to various situations and processes, encouraging more adaptable and sustainable values is significantly more effective in facilitating the evolution of a new society than any external imposition of rewards and penalties. Several different types of values must be taken into account in order to attain sustainability:

- Values relating to other people;
- The importance placed on possessions and consumption;
- The importance given to the environment;
- The purpose of life.

The latter idea is the cornerstone of all the others. The resulting value system will be very different from one that prioritises higher humanistic ideals or one that views acquiring spiritual traits and contributing to society as the true aim of life seen as a means of end. If the purpose of life is defined as the fulfilment of individual material needs and drives and the denial of any other goal in life, the values that result will be very different from those that are already present.

Institutional Values

The government, along with business or private owners, has a shared institutional responsibility for the fair and sustainable management of natural resources for the benefit of all people. Making sure there is no long-term net loss of the resource base is crucial for renewable resources. It would be a comparable depiction of justice for future generations to make sure that the consumption of non-renewable resources leads to other resilient and sustainable forms of capital. There should not be any net cost transfers to subsequent generations.

Respect for the planet's biogeochemical cycles and life support system is necessary for sustainability. With the exception of a few international accords, we mostly lack the governance institutions required to effectively manage this institutional obligation on a worldwide scale. To control and counteract current pressures on the global environment, such institutions must be quickly formed or strengthened.

Social Dimension of Sustainable Development: Guidance and Application [2]

By Benaim and Raftis (2008)

There are many different perspectives on what the transition to a sustainable society will entail for the social realm. This research aimed to help sustainability practitioners identify and remove the creation of or a part in creating obstacles that limit the person's ability to meet their demands by using the parameters for social sustainability presented in the framework for strategic sustainable development (FSSD). To comprehend how an organization can strategically structure its operations to minimize its contributions to barriers, the researchers investigated the processes of social systems and used a systems thinking perspective.

Based on the results of this research, which identified cooperation, transparency, openness, inclusiveness, and involvement as characteristics of processes that move an organisation towards socially sustainable development, a guidebook was developed to encourage organisational reflection and examination of processes in relation to these characteristics and basic human needs. With the help of this thesis, organisational procedures can be improved to more accurately reflect the requirements of people. It presents a list of traits of processes that help to address the structures that function as barriers to people's ability to realise their desires eliminate these barriers.

FSD Closure Announcement [3]

By FSD Founder, Alicia Robb

December 20, 2018

The impact endures despite the passing of an age. As the year comes to a close, we frequently take stock of the difficulties, successes, and growth we have encountered. However, this year we are considering more than that of 2018, but also the organization's past 23 years of existence and the effects our global activities had in the lives of thousands of individuals. FSD had a particularly rough year this year, which necessitated some difficult choices. In order to devote our resources to assisting our foreign teams and local NGO partners in Bolivia, Uganda, Kenya, Nicaragua, and other countries, we have formally chosen to close our office in the United States and India.

Our staff, our community partners, and our volunteers have all experienced significant life changes as a result of the work we have done over the past two decades and beyond. The effects were significant. We have assisted more than 4,000 volunteers in nine different countries while collaborating with more than 500 neighbourhood organisations. This influence will continue to have an impact on people all over the world as our volunteers continue to build on their FSD experience and our communities continue the projects we sponsored. We are proud of the legacy that FSD has left behind because of the lasting effects of these activities. We have created a global community, and by working together, we have impacted the world and brought about change.

Since 1995, when FSD was created, we have experienced overwhelmingly positive support. Our volunteers and university partners have assisted us in creating and implementing fresh initiatives with our teams that continue to have an impact on the areas we serve. We have received a number of donations and grants to expand the asset-based community development work that we have shown to be effective around the world. As individuals and as an organisation, we are tremendously grateful for the role that each of you played in creating FSD and our global network to advance equality, health, education, environmental justice, and sustainable development on a global scale. Thanks to your generosity over the past few months, we were able to successfully finish all of our 2018 programmes, give many grants to our partner organisations, and support a number of field initiatives. At FSD, we

have always thought that by empowering local communities and putting an emphasis on sustainability, we were planting the seeds for an improved future that would last to grow long after we were gone. We are about to test that notion as our US organisation disappears. We are thrilled that many of our long-standing collaborators and field personnel will continue the work that we started and developed together. We have found excellent potential partners who are investigating direct collaborations with our communities in order to give them the most seamless transition possible. To help our field teams and community partners, we are still looking for new collaborations. If you have any ideas or connections that could support FSD's fieldwork in being viable, do let me know, and I will put you in touch with the appropriate people there.

Despite the fact that we are no longer a US-based company, we would be happy to put you in touch with the site teams or our new partners who prefer to make donations directly to the field.

If you need a tax receipt for your donation this year, please let me know, and I will make sure you get one in time for tax season. We sincerely appreciate everyone who has supported FSD over the years. Your contributions this year were extremely necessary for a successful transition.

I also want to express my gratitude to the former and present members of the FSD board and staff for your dedication to, enthusiasm for, and devotion to the organisation. The accomplishments of the previous 23 years were unquestionably the result of teamwork. I am incredibly appreciative of the time, effort, and passion that the board, employees, volunteers, and programme participants invested in making FSD as effective as it has been. Despite my sadness at the dissolution of the US organisation, I am proud of all that FSD has accomplished and am certain that its work and influence will endure many decades to come.

Thank you for all of your support of FSD on behalf of the Board of Directors, staff, site teams, partner organisations, and partner communities.

Sustainable Development: An Agenda for India [4] *By Samarth Pathak (2014)*

Three significant international events that are scheduled to take place over the next 18 months are expected to have a significant impact on efforts to combat global warming. The first would be the UN Summit, which taken place in September 2014 and was centered in the post-2015 development agenda; the second would be the climate negotiations, which are anticipated to be completed in Paris in December of 2015; and the third would be the discussion of a new agreement on finance for development, which will take place in Ethiopia in July of the 2016. This "global climate fest" might end up being the world's last chance to stop climate change. Where does India, a developing nation with significant difficulties to its economic and social development, fit into this road map?

India has a historic chance to lead in establishing the global environmental agenda. The new Indian administration, which was elected with a large majority, has been actively promoting clean technologies and energy efficiency in an effort to implement a low-carbon growth model. According to reports, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has spoken at many forums about his goal of achieving "sustainable economic growth without compromising on environmental safety". The administration launched a multi-sector dialogue about revitalising the holy River Ganges, one of India's most polluted waterways, within a month of taking office.

What can India do to diversify its economy and promote low-carbon development is the question. Although vital, the switch to renewable energy is challenging because it necessitates greater capital expenditures. India would have to rely on foreign investment and technology support, particularly with regard to the use of wind, solar, and natural gas, to shoulder this financial burden. The most important

step on India's route to achieving economist Jeffrey Sachs' claim that "We cannot combine growth and climate safety using existing technology" during a media event in New Delhi will be lowering the cost of wind and solar storage technologies through technological advancement. The only option is a significant technological leap. Some of those technologies exist but are not deployed. India might implement more renewable energy technology than it does at the moment for a very low cost. Hydropower from Nepal and the Himalayas can be channelized and used. I believe that by 2030, all new cars should emit zero carbon dioxide. They should not have conventional internal combustion engines; instead, they should be electric, fuel cell, or advanced biofuels. That is only 16 years from 2015. The issue is veering as quickly as possible toward appropriate technologies.

India should raise these challenges in the 2015 sessions and press for a set of global objectives, such as reducing reliance on coal, switching to cleaner technologies, and improving resource efficiency to be incorporated into national policies by all governments. Governments might check their carbon use maths, or how much CO₂ will be emitted over certain time periods, using this method effectively. What can be technologically done about that, and how can the world come to an agreement to stay under that carbon budget?

It is abundantly evident that sustainable development will not be simple. However, it is a duty that can be fulfilled with better planning, stronger regulations, and effective implementation. The issue can no longer be seen from a limited, short-term viewpoint by governments. The sustainable development agenda must be included into both public and commercial policy realms in order to prevent the instability of the planet.

Transfor Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development [5]

The goals of this Agenda are prosperity, the earth, and people. Additionally, it aims to promote world peace and greater independence. It acknowledge that ending extreme poverty and all other types of poverty is the largest global challenge and a crucial component of sustainable development. All participating nations and parties will cooperate to put this plan into action. We are dedicated to freeing people from the chains of desire and poverty while also restoring and safeguarding our planet. We are committed to taking the immediate, courageous, and revolutionary actions necessary to put the Earth on a sustainable and resilient trajectory. We promise to leave no one behind as we set out on this trip together.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS

1. The goals that we have agreed upon are listed below as a result of an inclusive process of intergovernmental negotiations and based on the proposal of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, which includes a chapeau contextualising the latter.
2. Taking into account various national realities, capacities, and levels of development as well as national policies and priorities, the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets are indivisible, integrated, and global in nature. Each Government sets its own national targets, driven by the global level of ambition but taking into consideration country conditions. Targets are characterised as aspirational and global. Additionally, each Government will choose how to combine these aspirational and international goals into its own country's planning procedures, policies, and strategies. It is important to comprehend the connection between sustainable development and other important ongoing activities in the economic, social, and environmental domains.
3. In choosing these goals and objectives, we acknowledge that each country faces unique difficulties in achieving sustainable development. We emphasise these difficulties for the most vulnerable nations, particularly for African nations, least developed nations, landlocked developing nations, and small island developing States, as well as for middle-income nations. Nations that experience conflict also need to be given extra thought.
4. We acknowledge that baseline information is still lacking for a number of the targets, and we demand more funding for Member States to boost data collection and capacity development

efforts in order to establish baselines at the national and international levels where none exist now. In order to better inform the measurement of progress, especially for the targets below that do not have clear definitions, we commit to establishing numerical targets to address this gap in data gathering.

5. We support States' ongoing efforts in various fora to resolve important concerns that could potentially hinder the implementation of our Agenda, and we respect the autonomy of such procedures. We want for the agenda's implementation to assist those other processes and the decisions made inside them while remaining neutral in the process.
6. We acknowledge that each nation has varied options for achieving sustainable development, depending on its unique circumstances and goals. We also affirm that the Earth and its ecosystems serve as our shared home and that the term "Mother Earth" is widely used in many nations and areas.

OBJECTIVE

Intent of Sustainable Development

- To uphold people's living standards in a fair and just manner.
- To protect and conserve the planet's natural resources from being abused and wastefully consumed.
- To develop new technologies and methods that cooperate with nature's laws rather than working against them.
- To honour diversity and incorporate native and local populations into development policies.

Decentralising government institutions will increase their resiliency, transparency, and accountability to the public [6, 7].

Sustainable Development Goals in India

No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Access to Affordable and Clean Energy, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Reduced Inequality, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Responsive Consumption and Production, Climate Action, Life Below Water, Life On Land, Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, Partnerships for the Goals are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Sustainable development goals through different aspects.

India has a crucial role in deciding the worldwide success of the SDGs. The globe and our beautiful planet will greatly benefit from the sustainable development of one-sixth of humanity, Prime Minister Modi said at the 2015 UN Sustainable Development Summit. It will be a world with fewer obstacles, more optimism, and increased confidence in its achievement.

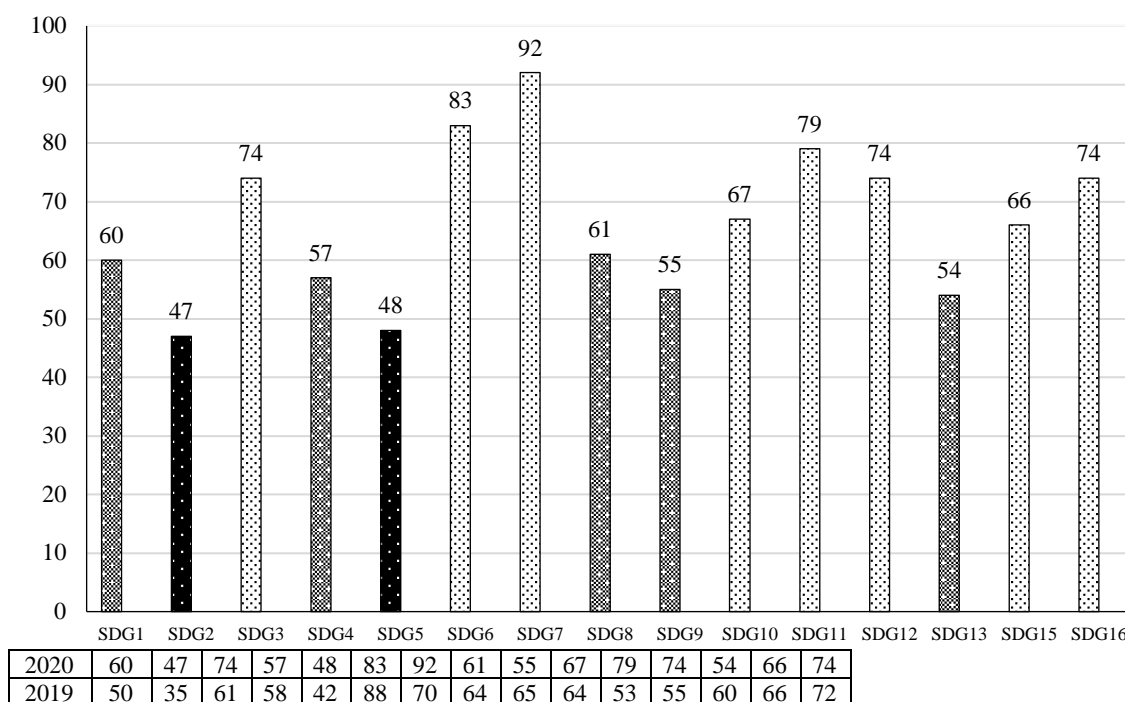


Figure 2. Evaluation graph from year 2019 to 2020.

Suggestions

Implications of sustainable development: The following strategies can help achieve sustainable development:

1. Improvement in human capacity is needed through better education and healthcare that will result in improving the quality of life and better decisions related to the environment.
2. Consumption and production should be managed responsibly so as to avoid wastage.
3. De carbonize the energy system so as to provide clean and affordable energy to all.
4. Providing access to clean drinking water and nutritious food.
5. Protecting the environment from damage due to human activities.
6. Planning smart infrastructure so that the population can be managed properly.
7. Responsible use of information technology to support sustainable development.

CONCLUSION

To conclude it can be said that sustainable development brings out the necessary need of the present generation with also fulfilment of future generation, to use the present resources in such a manner that without harming the nature or environment, we utilize it in a good manner so that the need of present generation is completed and also the resources are available for future generation, but to achieve it in good manner for any country, it is necessary to the citizens of country that have knowledge about human values.

At last it is clear through the above literature review that any country can achieve sustainable development with the help of human values.

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