

Sustainable Livelihood Development In India

Ajit Kumar Sharma

ABSTRACT

One of the top priorities of developing ones is to create sustainable livelihood on a large scale. Even in the poorest countries, the capacity of agriculture to absorb additional labor is rapidly diminishing, with the modernization, unplanned development, colonization and accelerated economic growth, which have adversely affected the natural resources and consequent by massive destruction in India. This requires fundamental changes in consumption patterns and production systems. In rural areas too, where non-form activities intend to overtake agriculture as the largest employer. Creating livelihood opportunities and employment is not the job of government only. The initiatives have to come from the private sector and the community-based civil societies as well. The largest potential for livelihood creation for women and other disadvantaged people lies in the micro-enterprises. However, sustainable livelihoods by themselves are not sufficient to ensure sustainable development. Therefore, more environmentally sound and socially equitable production systems, consumption patterns are sustainable development of natural resources are essentially required. The present paper highlights theatrical framework of sustainable livelihood development in India.

INTRODUCTION

One of the top priorities of the third world countries specially developing ones is to create sustainable livelihood on a large scale. Even in the poorest countries, the capacity of agriculture to absorb additional labor is rapidly diminishing, with the modernization, unplanned development, colonization and accelerated economic growth, which have adversely affected the natural resources and consequent by massive destruction in India. This loss of natural assets now acts as a major brake on the ability of economies to respond to the ever increasing needs of their population and its substance. The second and equally important priority is the bring the forests, biodiversity, wildlife, river, land and ground water back to the ancient glory, i.e. conservation, protection effective management as well as sustainable development. The third priority and a goal for a developing country like India are to accelerate the rate of growth of the economy, to create and nurture the spread of sustainable livelihoods and to regenerate the resources base. The priority focus for economic policy has to be on creating the basis for rapid expansion of sustainable livelihoods and measures for environmental management. This requires fundamental

**Research Scholar, Deppt. Of Public Administration, University of Lucknow*