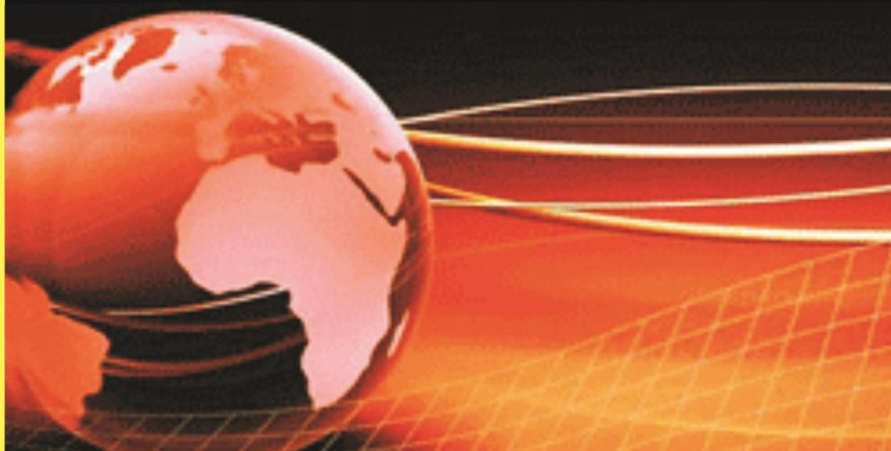


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VISION

The vision of the journals is to provide an academic platform to scholars all over the world to publish their novel, original, empirical and high quality research work. It propose to encourage research relating to latest trends and practices in international business, finance, banking, service marketing, human resource management, corporate governance, social responsibility and emerging paradigms in allied areas of management including social sciences , education and information & technology. It intends to reach the researcher's with plethora of knowledge to generate a pool of research content and propose problem solving models to address the current and emerging issues at the national and international level. Further, it aims to share and disseminate the empirical research findings with academia, industry, policy makers, and consultants with an approach to incorporate the research recommendations for the benefit of one and all.

SEMINAR PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS PRESENTED/CONTRIBUTED

AT

ONE DAY CDC (PANJAB UNIVERSITY, CHANDIGARH)

**SPONSORED NATIONAL SEMINAR ON
SUSTAINABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT**

ON

SATURDAY, 13th Feb, 2016



ORGANIZED BY:

SWAMI PREMANAND MAHAVIDYALAYA, MUKERIAN

DISTT. HOSHIARPUR

Contacts: 01883-244070, spncollegemukerian.org, principalspn.mex@gmail.com

Call for Papers

The organizing committee floats invitation of the submission of an abstract and full paper on research work for presentation (Oral / Video / Poster). All submitted papers would be reviewed for final selection and the selected research papers will be published in a **listed International Journal with ISSN Number, which will be released after one month of this seminar.** (Charges Extra)

Abstract

Authors intending to present and publish / contribute their original work are requested to send the abstracts of their papers in around 300 words by 30th December, 2015.

Submission of Full Length Paper

Full length paper should however reach on or before 30th January, 2016 which should be constituted between 1500-2000 words.

Full length paper should include following details

1. Title of the Paper
2. Authors with affiliations and E-mail ID
3. Brief Introduction
4. Methodology
5. Analysis of Data
6. Findings and Conclusion.

Format

1. Line Space: 1.5
2. Font Style: Times New Roman
3. Font Size: 12
4. Format MS word format : 97-2007

Paper Should be submitted on the following e-mail address

tarunghai2007@gmail.com

Registration Details

All the researchers interested in participating in the seminar are requested to get registered by filling the attached Registration Form. For multiple entries, photo copy of the registration form can also be used. The registration fee can be paid in the form of Demand Draft drawn in favour of Principal, SPN College payable at Mukerian.

The Registration charges are given below :

Academicians and Faculty	₹ 300/-
Students and Researchers	₹ 200/-
Paper Presentation in Absentia	₹ 600/-

Patron

Dr. Kawaljit Kaur
Principal, SPN College, Mukerian

Seminar Convener

Dr. Devinder Singh

Organizing Secretary

Prof. Tarun Ghai

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Contact Details

Prof. Tarun Ghai 98721-11224

College Phone : 01883-244070
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**SWAMI PREMANAND MAHAVIDYALAYA**

Mukerian Distt. Hoshiarpur.

Affiliated to Panjab University, Chandigarh

Invites you to

ONE DAY

**CDC SPONSORED
NATIONAL SEMINAR****ON
Sustainability
and
Development**

on
13th, February 2016

Being Organised By

Post Graduate Department of
Political Science

About The College

The College derives its name from SWAMI, PREMANAND- a saint and philosopher of the modern times. He has been a great force in pioneering the religious sentiments in the second and third quarter of the past century. The essential spirit of Swamiji's message lays emphasis upon the need for abolishing ignorance and dogmatic beliefs which had for centuries crippled the human mind. So it was thought appropriate by the people of the area to raise an educational institution in the memory of this enlightened son of God who met with a fatal accident on 23rd April, 1965 at Mukerian.

The sudden and sad demise of this great saint, though an irreparable loss to the cause of humanity proved to be an ultimate boon for the people of the area. It became stimulant for the opening of a temple of learning where the darkness of ignorance could be shed and the spark of knowledge could be kindled in the minds of the heirs of nation's destiny. No better homage could be paid to noble soul who has raised a forceful voice against old superstitious ideas. His life had been spent in the service of mankind and in the service of God. Swamiji travelled all over the world to share his experience and to uplift and awaken humanity.

Late SH. B.N. MAKKAR, the founder Life President of S.P.N. College Mukerian, left for his heavenly abode on 12-4-1998. He started the project of opening this college, with the active co-operation of the people of this area and finally succeeded in founding it in 1971. Founder President Late SH. B.N. MAKKAR always identified himself with the youthful aspirations among the college managing committee, staff and the students. He was born on 18th October, 1924 at Mukerian, Distt. Hoshiarpur. He was a person of versatile qualities. He spent the better part of his life in the service of mankind. He was a bold speaker and organizer. It made him lovable to one and all. He was a leading public man and an eminent educationist of the area. The coming generations shall remember him for years to come. During the span of these 44 years, the college has grown into a splendid temple of higher education and is now counted among the leading institutions of the state. Its achievements in academic, cultural and sports sphere have been consistently outstanding for these years. Started with Arts and

Commerce faculties, the college has now science faculty also. The credit for all this goes to our beloved President Sh. B.N. Makkar, who left us all in tears.

During 44 years, managing committee, principals and the staff of S.P.N. College contributed a lot to the expansion and progress of the institution. In the beginning, the college had five class rooms and the student strength was less than four hundred. But the college continued making a tremendous progress every year. The present number of 50 class rooms, administration block, a big separate library building, a big student centre, a computer centre, parent-cum-visitor room, management conference room and fully equipped laboratories have given the college a new shape now. As a result of the combined efforts, the number of students in the college has swelled to about 2400. It is a rare achievement of our rare institution.

About The Department

Post Graduate Department of Political Science is like a diamond studded in the crown of Swami Premnand Mahavidyalaya, Mukerian. The Department was established in 1971, with about 40 students in Graduation. Since then the strength of the students has gone beyond 450.

The Growth of the Department has coincided with the progress of the discipline of Political Science from a narrow body of legal and institutional knowledge to more comprehensive social sciences that integrates and interrogates sociological, economic, philosophical and cultural dimensions and there by better relates to a purposive study of politics keeping especially the Indian reality in focus.

The Department offers UG and PG programs and runs regular seminars, extension lectures and workshops. Amongst the earliest visiting faculty members were Dr. Ashutosh from Panjab University, Chandigarh, a specialist in Indian and State Politics; Dr. Kuldeep Singh from Panjab University, Chandigarh, a specialist in International Relations.

The Department has produced many Journalists, College Professors and Politicians. This Seminar was a long cherished dream which is now becoming a graceful intellectual reality.

About The Seminar

'Sustainability and Development' is a process for meeting human development goals while maintaining the ability of natural systems to continue to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services upon which the economy and society depend. While the modern concept of sustainable development is derived most strongly from the 1987 Brundtland Report, it is rooted in earlier ideas about sustainable forest management and twentieth century environmental concerns.

Sustainable development is the organizing principle for sustaining finite resources necessary to provide for the needs of future generations of life on the planet. It is a process that envisions a desirable future state for human societies in which living conditions and resource-use continue to meet human needs without undermining the "integrity, stability and beauty" of natural biotic systems.

Sustainable development has been described in terms of three dimensions, domains or pillars. In the three-dimension model, these are seen as "economic, environmental and social" or "ecology, economy and equity"; this has been expanded by some authors to include a fourth pillar of culture, institutions or governance.

The vagueness of the concept of sustainable development, coupled with its increasing importance in national, international and corporate policies, has led to a large political battle for influence over our future by linking interpretation to the concept.

SUB-THEMES

1. Biodegradable, Non-Degradable material, Development and Sustainability.
2. Nuclear Technology and diseases.
3. Water Pollution, Soil Pollution, Development and Sustainability.
4. Social Sustainability.
5. Economic Reforms, Development and Sustainability.
6. Technology, Development and Sustainability.



President's Message

It is a matter of honour and pleasure for us that Swami Premanand Mahavidyalaya is holding a seminar on an issue of pragmatic topical significance 'Sustainability and Development'.

I wish the organizers success in their venture. I am of the view that such Seminars, Workshops, Informative debates, Extension lectures and thought provoking sessions should be a part and parcel of an academic institution. The Principal, the members of the Department of Political Science and the students deserves a pat for organizing such an intellectual activity.

Rajan Makkar
President



Sr. Vice President's Message

It gives me immense pleasure to know that the Department of Political Science of Swami Premanand Mahavidyalaya is organizing a seminar on the topic- 'Sustainability and Development'.

I add that such culturally rich dialogues should be an integral part of education. I felicitate the Principal, the staff and the students for planning such research-oriented activities.

Ajit Narang
Sr. Vice President



General Secretary's Message

College Development Council, Panjab University, Chandigarh deserves a special thanks from management and staff of Swami Premanand Mahavidyalaya for providing an opportunity to hold this seminar in the premises of College. The Theme and Sub-Themes, I am sure, can bring the marvelous results. I am sure the college will continue its journey towards such intellectual activities in times to come also.

Vinod Kumar
General Secretary

From the Desk of Principal



I believe that education should not be confined to the territory of classrooms. I further believe that it should not be limited to a prescribed curriculum. As today's youth is tomorrow's builder, it becomes our responsibility to take care of the holistic growth of the students. To achieve this goal, we need to impart a suitable platform to the students to perform, to present and to observe. Organizing seminar on the topic Sustainability and Growth is a step towards this direction. I know that organizing such an event is not an easy task as it needs the support and painstaking efforts of an energetic leader and dedicated team. I congratulate the organizers and wish them good luck for the success of this discourse.

I would further like to convey my thanks to our management for their all time unconditional support and guidance in this direction.

*Dr. Kawaljit Kaur
Principal*

From the Pen of the Editor



I am thankful that I have been assigned the responsibility of organizing this Seminar. It is a well known saying that when the things are either sensitive or complicated, the best way is to resolve them through discussion. The word Seminar is derived from the Latin word Seminarium, which means “seed plot”. Seminars give elaborated platforms where thoughts from different angles are presented and an attempt is made for a concrete solution to the problem.

I am thankful to College Development Council, Panjab University Chandigarh for sponsoring of such a wonderful Intellectual Activity. I do not find the appropriate words to thank the resource persons and research scholars who contributed to the seminar with their farsightedness.

Again, I acknowledge my sincere thanks to worthy Management, Principal, teaching and non-teaching staff for the successful accomplishment of the task undertaken by the college.

This message would be incomplete if I fail to pay my debt of gratitude to my colleagues who helped me in accomplishing this arduous task. I am sincerely thankful to Dr. Devinder Singh, Prof. Sunil Aggarwal, Prof. Dalwinder Singh and Prof. Pankaj Sareen, Prof. Akhileshwar, Prof. Harpreet, Dr. Sameer, Prof. Manvi, Prof. Priyanka for the helping hand they all extended for the organization in publications of the research papers presented in the seminar.

Prof. Tarun Ghai

Seminar Organising Secretary
& Editor-Seminar Proceedings

Convener and Members of Organizing Committee



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(Convener)



Prof. Sunil Aggarwal
(Member)



Prof. Dalwinder
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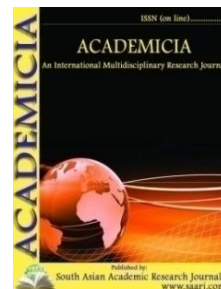


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**SPECIAL ISSUE ON
CDC – PANJAB UNIVERSITY, CHANDIGARH
SPONSORED NATIONAL SEMINAR**

ON

SUSTAINABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT

ORGANISED BY:

SWAMI PREMANAND MAHAVIDYALAYA

MUKERIAN, PUNJAB, INDIA.

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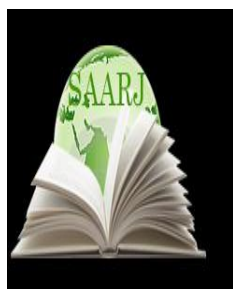
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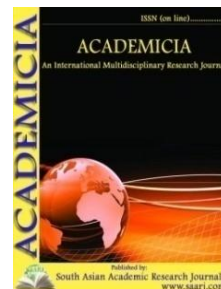
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ECONOMIC REFORMS IN INDIA

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**Assistant Professor,
Sri Aurobindo College of Commerce and Management,
Ludhiana, India.

ABSTRACT

The process of economic reforms began from the year 1991 when the LPG route was adopted by the Country. India has to adopt LPG under the pressure of IMF. India faced a balance of payments crisis, as a result India had to pledge 20 tonnes of gold to Union Bank of Switzerland and 47 tonnes to Bank of England as part of a bailout deal with the International monetary fund. In addition the IMF required India to undertake a series of structural economic reforms. Since 1991 India has adopted many reforms, as a result developed nations have started preferring Indian market for their investment for the purpose of achieving profit and extending their market. Foreign investors have started investing money in many sectors. Many sectors which were being run earlier as Public enterprises have been transferred to private sector. Indian economy opened for all foreign investors and MNC's.

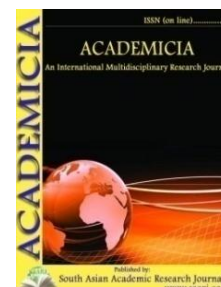
KEYWORDS: LPG, IMF, MNC



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**NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY AND DISEASES****Dr. Savita Uppal***

*Principal,
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Raikot, India.

ABSTRACT

The last decade has witnessed the emergence of an array of increasingly vibrant movements to harness science technology in the quest for a transition towards sustainability. These movements take their point of departure a widely shared views at the challenge of sustainable development is the reconciliations of society's development goals with the planet's environment limits over the long term. In seeking to help meet this sustainability challenge, the multiple movements to harness science and technology for sustainability focus on the dynamic interactions between nature and society, with equal attention to how social change shapes the environment. Meeting fundamental human needs while preserving the life support system of planet earth will require a worldwide acceleration of today's halting progress in a transition towards sustainability. A significant response to this challenge has begun to emerge as a new field of sustainability science. This paper stressed on a physical assessment of the quantities of the radioactivity being generated and mobilized by the entire system of related industrial processes making civilian nuclear power possible. It assesses the actual and potential exposure of the public to the natural and human made nuclear radioactivity, and it discusses empirical evidence of harmful health effects of these exposures. Assessment of nuclear health risks proves to be a complicated and multi layered issue. The generation of nuclear energy irrevocably goes together with the generation of immense amounts of human made radio activity. Radioactivity cannot be destroyed. Furthermore, it can't be made harmless to humans. Nuclear power involves the mobilization of naturally occurring radioactivity and the generation human made radioactivity, a billion fold of the mobilized natural radioactivity. Each reactor of one GWE power generates each year as radioactivity as one thousand exploded nuclear weapons such as Hiroshima bombs. Nuclear health risks are posed by the spread of radioactive substances into the environment. Non-radioactive substances posing health risks not on large scales. The only way to prevent disasters exposure of the public to human made radioactivity on unprecedented scale is to immobilize the radioactive waste physically and to isolate it from the biosphere in deep geologic repositories, lasting at least a million of years. To deal with the global radioactive waste at the current rate of generation about every year a new large deep geological repository

has to be opened, at an estimated cost of at least \$10 billion each. To dispose of the existing radioactive wastes from the past dozens of deep geologic repositories would be required.

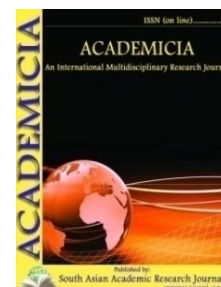
KEYWORDS: *Technology, Nuclear Power, Diseases.*



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CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY WITH SUSTAINABILITY

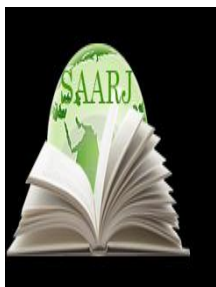
Priyanka Singla*

*Assistant Professor,
GHG Khalsa College,
Gurusar Sudhar, Ludhiana, India.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to provide insights on implementing corporate social responsibility for sustainability (CSRS) concept. In India companies are working on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for decades. Indian CSR is at its growth. A lack of understanding, inefficiently trained personnel create an obstruction to the reach the effectiveness of CSR programs. This paper focuses how CSR is helpful for sustainable development and why companies consider CSR for sustainable development and challenges faced by companies for effective implementation of CSR for sustainable development. In recent years, the concept of corporate social responsibility has gained importance from all avenues. Organizations must realize that government alone will not be able to succeed in its effort to uplift the browbeaten society. Many of the top corporations across the world had realized the importance of socially relevant causes as a means of promoting their brands. CSR refers to the corporation's obligation to all the stakeholders. It stems from the wish to do well and get self-satisfaction in return as well as societal requirement of business. An attempt is made in this paper to understand and gain imminent into behavior or attitude of companies towards various aspects of social contribution and to light through the various dimensions of corporate social responsibility headed by each organization especially, Reliance, Tata, and Infosys

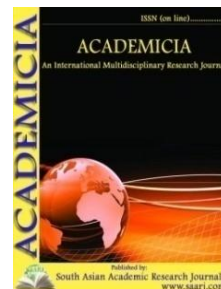
KEYWORDS: CSR, sustainability, stakeholders, government.



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TECHNOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

Indu Bala*

*M.A 2nd

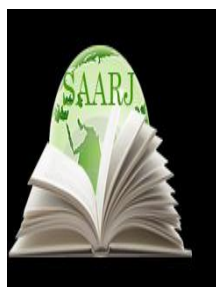
Department of political Science,
SPN College,
Mukerian, India.

ABSTRACT

Constructing up giant sky touching building and installing fast bullet trains just can not be seen as a way to development until the basic needs of the people of the country i.e. food, clothing and shelter are not fulfilled.

The main objective of this article to put light on things, which are proving to be impediment on the technological development of a country. The beauty of TajMahal has buried the cries of thousands of those workers, whose consistent hard work craved it, likewise the day is not far when nation's progress will buried by the weight of so called development which is actually fake and empty.

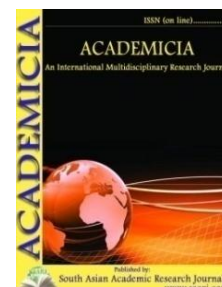
KEYWORDS: *Technological development, Sustainability, Social Sustainability.*



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**EXAMINING DIFFERENT PARAMETERS OF SOCIAL
SUSTAINABILITY: A CASE STUDY OF ROPAR CITY**

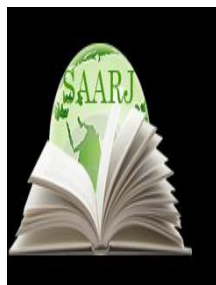
Maninder Kaur*

*Assistant Professor,
Rayat College of Education,
Railmajra, India.

ABSTRACT

The Present Investigation A Study Of Examining Different Parameters Of Social Sustainability: A Case Study Of Ropar City attempted to explore Sustainable development, which means meeting the current needs without comprising with the needs of the future generations in this global era. This piece of research carried out descriptive survey on the sample of 100 residents of Ropar city (Punjab) by employing Self Structured Questionnaire to study the different parameters. The results of the study reveals that (i) there is provision of accommodation according to different levels of socio-economic group but there is less provision of employment opportunities; (ii) the third parameter of social sustainability on Accessibility describe that there is balance in accessibility of people in participation of various leisure and cultural activities

KEYWORDS: *Sustainable development, Social sustainability, Sustainability.*

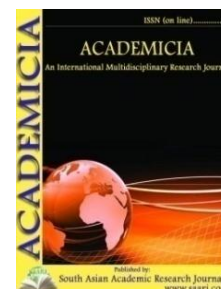


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SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY IN THE HAIRY APE

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*Assitant Professor,
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Ludhiana, India.

ABSTRACT

Sustainability has been defined in diverse ways. Sustainable development is perceived as a multi-dimensional phenomenon with economic, social, environmental and political pillars. Since social sustainability incorporates within its gamut how people feel about their relationship within society, their identity, quality of life and well being. The play reverberates with the identity and belongingness, impulse unravelling the relationships within society. Yank, the protagonist, reflects sense of abbreviation in a hostile material world, the play as well takes up issues of social equality and injustice. Three diverse attitudes have been projected. The first is complete acceptance of industrialised society and identification with its features, namely speed and power. Yank, at the beginning of the play represents this acceptance. But this attitude is punctured, when he is thrown into collision with the outer world. Paddy, the fellow stake holder is nostalgic for the world of yesterday and exhibits an escapist attitude to the social question. Long represents the social protest, with an urge to set things right. Mildred's dehumanising insult from the realm of body 'filthy beast' is further extended to mind ('brainless ape') making his exclusion complete. The tragic realisation, "even him didn't tink I belonged... christ where do I get off at ? where I fit in?"(78), spells the dilemma of individual in modern mechanized society. Annihilation of social and mental well being of the mortal defines doom. The play traverses Yank's equation with his fellowmen, the capitalists and resonates with not just the identity crisis but dwells on the urgency to pay heed to social environment for sustenance and development.

KEYWORDS: Social Sustainability, Social Responsibility.

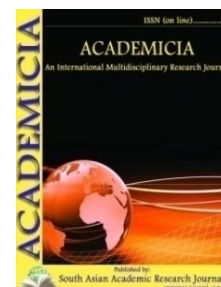


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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS AMONG TEACHER TRAINEES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WITH RESPECT TO THEIR LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND SOME FAMILY RELATED VARIABLES

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Railmajra, India.

ABSTRACT

Environment consists of all the forces, which influences the growth and development of an individual. Our mother earth is the most precious gift of the universe. It is the sustenance of "Nature" that is key to the development of the future of mankind. It is the duty and responsibility of each one of us to protect nature. The degradation of our environment is linked with the development process and the ignorance of people about retaining the ecological balance. The amount of resources on the earth planet is limited. Each one of us is therefore duty bound to conserve the resources or all those systems that support our life. With increasing population and fast changing style, the sustainability of the resources base remains a question. Though the students have become aware of the environmental problems still they do not possess Ethics to protect the Environment. It is truly said if u want to introduce a change, introduce in Education and if you want to influence next generation influence would be teachers. The main objective of the study was to carry out comparative study of Environmental Ethics among Teacher Trainees for sustainable development with respect to their level of education and some family related variables. The study was conducted in B.Ed. colleges of Patiala District. The investigator used Environment Ethics Scale (EES) by Haseen Taj (2001). A sample of 200 Teacher Trainees was taken. Data of the study was gathered and analyzed using mean, standard deviation and t Test. The study indicated that Male Teacher Trainees are better placed as compared to the Female Teacher Trainees in the level of Environmental Ethics; Urban Teacher Trainees possess better Environmental Ethics in Comparison to Rural Teacher Trainees; Qualification does not have much impact on the level of Environmental Ethics; Urban Female Teacher Trainees have better Environmental Ethics as compared to Male Teacher Trainees; Rural Male Teacher Trainees possess better Environmental Ethics as compared to Rural Female Teacher Trainees; Graduates with Rural and Urban Settings are found to possess no significant difference in the Environmental Ethics; Urban Post Graduates and found to possess better Environmental Ethics as Compared to Rural Post Graduates. It can be

concluded from above results that since teacher are the executers of the future programmes and play a significant role in the environmental conservation and sustainable development they should take due interest in all programmes in this respect. So, rural teacher trainees need to be informed and trained more about the sustainability of the environment than urban teachers and help future teachers to take positive environmental action for the purpose of achieving and maintaining a dynamic equilibrium between quality of life and quality of environment.

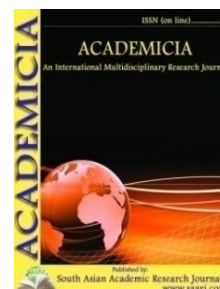
KEYWORDS: *Environmental Ethics, Sustainable development, Teacher trainees.*



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IMPACT OF E-COMMERCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

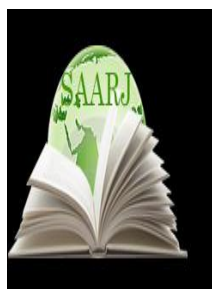
Preeti Saini*

*Assistant Professor,
GHG KHalsa College,
Gurusar Sudhar, Ludhiana, India.

ABSTRACT

The widespread expansion of Internet has set a prospect for the development of a new way of conducting Business called E-Commerce. E-Commerce is the paperless exchange of business information and refers to Internet shopping, online stock and bond transactions, the downloading and selling of "soft merchandise" and business-to-business transactions. E-commerce has been developed by the high integration of transportation infrastructures, information and communication technology. The rapid growth of the e-commerce is the basis of different, positive as well as negative impacts on environment. This paper explores the requirement of e-commerce for the growth of business, role of Government towards e-commerce. Also focus on factors influencing e-commerce and suggestion for environmentally friendly e-commerce with their benefits. The main aim of this research point is to sustainability being positively enhanced by increased online commerce; mainly through economic aspects. Social and environmental aspects were in some cases deemed to be positively affected.

KEYWORDS: E-Commerce, Sustainability, Internet, Government's role.



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WATER POLLUTION, SOIL POLLUTION DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

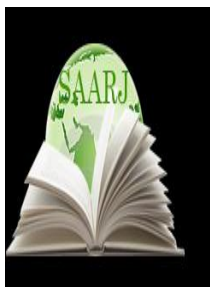
Manjit Singh*

*Assistant Professor,
Department of Geography,
G.K.S.M.Govt.College,
Tanda Urmur, India.

ABSTRACT

Man`s environment is under the constant threat form his own activities. He has been interfering with nature since the dawn of civilization. However earlier the impact on the environment was not felt due to less population and limited desire. But from the past few decades with the advent of industrialization, increasing population, expanding agricultural activities, demands for food, air, water minerals, energy etc, an unending rising need for resources has made human being to rapidly consume resources of nature in an illegal, unscientific, and irrational manner causing a great damage to the quality of Environment. Man has rendered a negative impact on the environment so much as to an extent that it has now started showing impacts, like change in the climate and weather, degraded quality of soil, air, water (pollution) causing various health hazards to human beings as well as causing an extinction of various species of flora and fauna in nature. A serious need has now become a necessity to take certain measures to save our earth and humanity before it`s too late, for this to be achieved, we will consider one such approach i.e. sustainable development, it`s a mean by which both man and nature can co exist in harmony, expelling the negative implications what so ever of any kind and to give our children a better world for years to come ahead, "A secured safe earth for our generations to follow". "A Paradise".

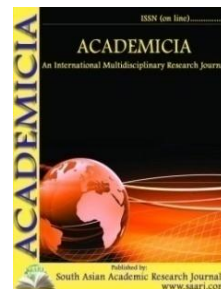
KEYWORDS: Pollution, Brundtland Commission.



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WATER POLLUTION, SOIL POLLUTION DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

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ABSTRACT

Environment is our basic life support system. It provides the air, water, food and land where we live. Places, peoples, things and nature that surround any living organism is called Environment. It is a combination of natural and human-made phenomena. Human beings modify this nature by making cars, which pollute the air, water is collected in a pot and land is used to build factories. It makes the cause of environmental pollution.

KEYWORDS: *Living organism, phenomena, Environmental pollution.*

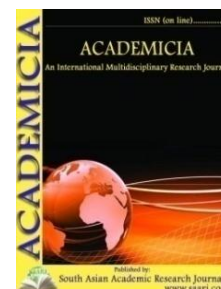


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SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

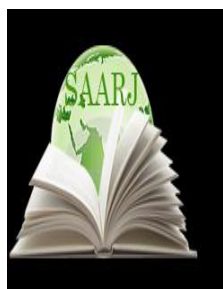
Amandeep Kaur Khangura*

*Assistant Professor,
Swami Ganga Giri Janta Girls College,
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ABSTRACT

Form our present perception of knowledge society, it is of interest to emphasize the role of the knowledge society in future development of human society. The life support systems are essential pillars of human society development. In this respect, knowledge society represents a new paradigm for future development and it is strongly correlated to sustainable development. Traditional 'hard' social sustainability themes such as employment and poverty alleviation are increasingly being complemented or replaced by 'soft' and less measurable concepts such as happiness well being and sense of place. The development of new sustainability indicators is increasingly focused on measuring emerging themes rather than on improving the assessment of more traditional concepts such as equity and fairnees sustainability metrics are designed to consolidate measures of economic, environmental and social performance of any system. It can be understood as a pattern of the available knowledge about system and their performance. The link between knowledge and sustainability makes it possible for us to visualise that the sustainability paradigm is the essential frame for the knowledge society. Throughout human history, the knowledge structure has been formed leading to the formation of its division into the specific branches devoted to individual entities. This sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs. A sustainable knowledge society has to meet a number of diverse criteria among these are: sustainability discourse, economic models charateristics of the emerging knowledge society. In order to have metric for these criteria the different indicators are designed capable of identifying the goals of the research agenda. To clarify our understanding of the sustainability of knowledge society, it is of interest to define sustainability as the dynamic state of a complex system characterised by the criteria comprising the social, instituitional and environmental contribution to global long term human welfare based on their specific and unique set of inherent goals and functions. The sustainability concepts of the "Brundtland-Report" and the "Rio Documents" call for a combination of ecological, economic, social and institutional aspects of social development. Human resource development is increasingly expected to play a facilitative role in corporate social responsibility sustainability and ethics in organization. It is suggested that all of the domains of sustainability are social.

KEYWORDS: *Sustainable Development, Social Sustainability, Bruntland.*



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**GREEN MARKETING:
A STEP TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

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ABSTRACT

[Sustainable development aims at conserving resources for future generation. It focuses on meeting the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Companies exploit the resources of society and contribute maximum towards environmental pollution. As part of their corporate social responsibility as well as due to economic laws of the country, corporates are becoming sensitive to social and environmental problems. In modern era, companies are taking many steps to keep our environment safe. Green marketing is one such step taken by almost every big corporate giant which aims at sustainability and development. This research paper emphasizes on concept of green marketing and role of companies towards sustainable development through green marketing. This research paper is based on theoretical research and data is collected from books, journals and websites. This paper describes why and how companies are adopting green marketing practices. The paper concludes that now-a-days more and more companies are going green thus contributing towards sustainable development. Companies are taking necessary steps to manage their ecological responsibilities.]

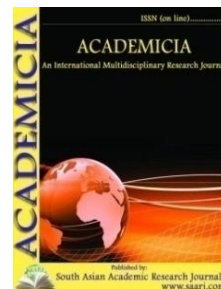
KEYWORDS: Marketing, Social responsibility, development, government.



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**ROLE OF BIOTECHNOLOGY IN SUSTAINABILITY OF CHEMICAL
INDUSTRY****Nirupma Sood***

*Associate Professor,
Khalsa College for Women,
Ludhiana, India.

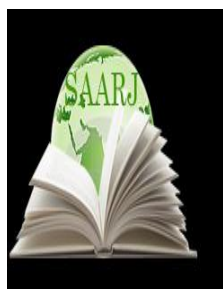
ABSTRACT

The global chemical industry has contributed immensely to achieve the present quality of life, but is under increasing pressure to change current working practices in favour of greener alternatives. Chemical industry include its excessive reliance on nonrenewable energy and resources, environmentally damaging production processes that can be unsafe and produce toxic products and waste products that are not readily recyclable and degradable after their useful life and excessive regional concentration of production so that social benefits of production are less widely available. Industrial sustainability aims to achieve sustainable production and processing within the context of ecological and social sustainability.

Sustainable development is ... a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development, and institutional change are all in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own need.

Environmental concerns help drive the use of biotechnology in industry, to not only remove pollutants from the environment but prevent pollution in the first place. Biocatalysis operates at lower temperatures, produces less toxic waste, fewer emissions and by-products compared to conventional chemical processes.

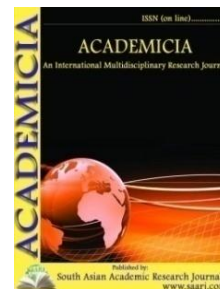
KEYWORDS: Bio Technology, Green Chemistry, Production, Economics.



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WATER POLLUTION, SOIL POLLUTION, SUSTAINABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT

Kanchan*

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs.

It contains within TWO key concepts:

- *The concept of needs in particular the essential needs of the word 'spoor', to which over-riding priority should be given.*
- *The idea of limitation and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs.*

All definitions of sustainable development require that we see the world as a system- A system that connect space and a system that connects time.

When you think of the world as a system over space, you grow to understand that air pollution from NORTH AMERICA affects air quality in ASIA and when you think of the world as a system over time. You start to realize that the decisions our grandparents made as out how to form the land continue to affect agriculture practice today and the economic policies. We endorse today will have an impact on urban poverty when our children are adults. We also understand that quality of life is system too.

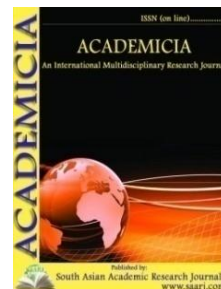
KEYWORDS: *Sustainable development, pollution, economy future generation.*



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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

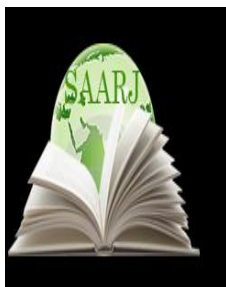
Manvi Malti*

*Assistant Professor,
SPN College,
Mukerian, India.

ABSTRACT

This article is related to brief discussion on major principles of social sustainability and How socially sustainable system achieve transparency in distribution and opportunity, adequate provision of social services including health, education, gender equity, and political accountability and participation. This paper also highlights some challenges which are faced by the states to achieve the development of social sustainability.

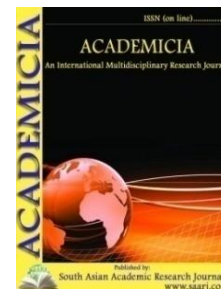
KEYWORDS: Social environment, health, education.



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**COMPATIBILITY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SUSTAINABILITY
A STUDY OF THEORY AND PRACTICE****Surbhi Chhabra***

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Swami Ganga Giri Janta College,
Raikot, India.

ABSTRACT

Economic development is important for economic growth. But it requires that resources of a country should be used in such a way that it does not affect the future of new coming generations. Concern about sustainability helped to launch a new agenda for development and environmental economics and challenged many of the fundamental goals and assumptions of the conventional, neoclassical economics of growth and development. India is booming and sustainable development becomes increasingly more important: According to a United Nations report, India's population currently encompasses about 1.2 billion people and is expected to grow by another 300 million within the next couple of decades. With cities generating two-thirds of the country's economic output, an increasing number of Indians are leaving rural areas to seek employment in cities, relying on an efficient urban infrastructure. By 2030 it is predicted that 68 Indian cities will each have more than one million inhabitants and six mega cities, more than ten million each. The rapid growth of cities causes a large number of challenges, including insufficient power supply, unreliable public transportation systems and limited access to adequate medical treatment. Sustainable development is the ability of present generations to meet their needs without compromising the future generation's ability to do so. In simpler terms, we should use the resources judiciously, be it water or fossil fuels or something else. As per me, sustainability was aptly defined by the father of our nation, Gandhiji through his quote: "Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need, not every man's. Whereas Growth is a concept in economics which implies equitable distribution of economic growth among all the participants in the economy. In simpler words, it implies that even the marginalized should benefit from the impact of economic growth. This concept is important in case of country like India considering the wide disparity in economic status among the population.

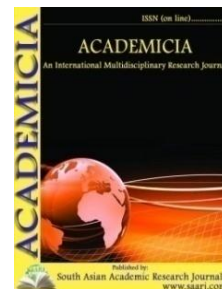
KEYWORDS: economic growth, sustain development.



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RURAL LAND LEASE MARKET IN POST REFORMS ERA IN INDIA

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*Assistant Professor,
S.D.P. College for Women,
Ludhiana, India.

ABSTRACT

The structural reforms and stabilization policies introduced in India in 1991 initially focused on industry, tax reforms, foreign trade and investment, banking and capital markets. The real development in terms of growth shared by all sections of the population has not taken place. One of the excluded sectors during the reform period was agriculture which showed low growth rate. In spite of various measures of land reforms undertaken since independence, high incidence of landlessness, growing marginalization of landholdings and informal, albeit insecure tenancies and consequentially poverty and indebtedness continue to plague India's rural economy. The paper analysis the percentage of landless households, estimates of operational land holdings, number and area of tenant holdings possessed by all social groups, changes in percentage distribution of operated area by type of possession in post reforms era and factors affecting land lease market. The objective of the study is to examine extent of land lease market in India and to analyze various factors affecting land lease market.

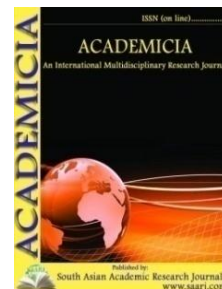
KEYWORDS: Capital Market, Foreign Trade, Tax, Investment.



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ECONOMIC REFORMS IN INDIA

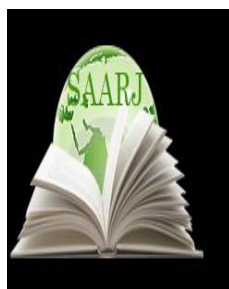
Shilpa Goyal*

*Assistant Professor,
Swami Ganga Giri Janta Girls College,
Raikot, India.

ABSTRACT

After getting freedom from tight chains of slavery in 1947, Indian government planned to make strengthened the Indian economy. With this view planning period started in India in 1951 and India moved to the path of progress. Various steps for progress were adopted in 50's, 60's, 70's and 80's. Some led to success whereas some got failures. The main objective of all the measures followed to achieve the economic growth and eradication of poverty. Though various reformed measures were adopted bur actual success was achieved in 1991 reforms after the adoption of liberalization initiated by then Indian Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao and his finance minister Manmohan Singh. These reforms changed the market and financial scenario of the country and make India as the wealthiest economy in the world. This paper throws light on various economic reforms followed by the Indian government and their impact on Indian Economy.

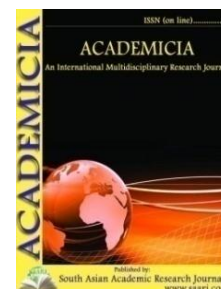
KEYWORDS: Globalisation, Liberalisation, Privatisation, Reforms, Revolution.



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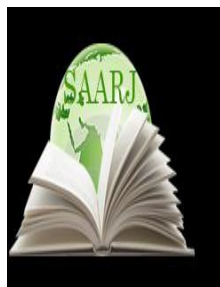
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**NUCLEAR MEDICINE; PRACTICE, GROWTH AND FUTURE****Dr. Kawaljit Kaur*; Sargun Singh*****Principal,
SPN College,
Mukerian, India.**Student,
Govt. Medical College,
Amritsar, India.**ABSTRACT**

Nuclear medicine is a branch of medical imaging that uses small amounts of radioactive material to diagnose and determine the severity of or treat a variety of diseases. Nuclear medicine image is formed from the ionizing radiation usually gamma rays which are emitted from within the body. This technique offers the potential to identify disease in its earliest stages. A more recent development is Positron Emission Tomography (PET) which is a more precise and sophisticated technique using isotopes produced in a cyclotron. PET's most important clinical role is in oncology. It is also well used in cardiac and brain imaging. New procedures combine PET with CT scans to give co-registration of the two images (PETCT), enabling 30% better diagnosis than with traditional gamma camera alone. Nuclear medicine global market was estimated to be \$5,500 million in 2013 and is expected to reach \$8,050 million by 2020. The most common radioisotope used in diagnosis is technetium-99, with some 40-45 million procedures per year, accounting for 80% of all nuclear medicine procedures worldwide. Nuclear medicine's potential stays underutilized in India because of certain limitations. Cheaper machines with features for high quality images and small 'baby' cyclotrons which are less expensive and available on site and which can produce the commonly used radioisotopes, needs to be produced.

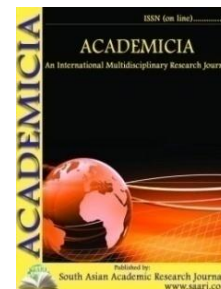
KEYWORDS: *Positron Emission Tomography, Nuclear Medicine, Radioactive.*



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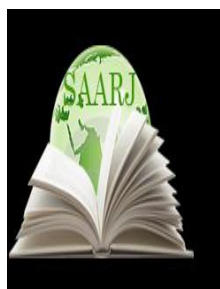
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**ROLE OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE IN CANCER, CARDIOVASCULAR
AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES****Sargun Singh*, Kawaljit Kaur*****Student,
Govt. Medical College,
Amritsar, India.**Principal,
S.P.N.College,
Mukerian, India.**ABSTRACT**

Nuclear medicine is a branch of medicine which deals with the recording of radiations emitted from within the body by introduction of radioactive material in the body. The emitted radiations are made to form images by the use of special camera. This technique is used to diagnose and determine the severity of or treat a variety of diseases, including many types of cancers, heart disease, neurological disorders, etc. These procedures are noninvasive and usually painless medical tests that help physicians diagnose and evaluate medical conditions. The radioactive materials used are called as radio pharmaceuticals or radiotracers. Nuclear medicine procedures are able to pinpoint molecular activity within the body. They offer the potential to identify disease in its earliest stages. Special camera or imaging devices used in nuclear medicine include the gamma camera and single-photon emission-computed tomography. Nearly one-third of the practice caters to cardiac issues, one-third for cancer of all types and one-third for other diseases such as: brain, Alzheimer's, kidney, infectious, and benign bone. This technique is yet being underutilized because of certain limitations.

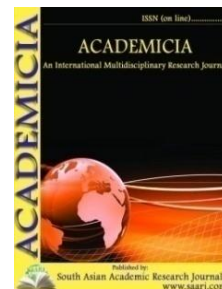
KEYWORDS: Nuclear Medicine, Radio Active, single-photon emission-computed tomography.



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SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT THROUGH MULTI OBJECTIVE OPTIMIZATION - A STUDY IN TEXTILES

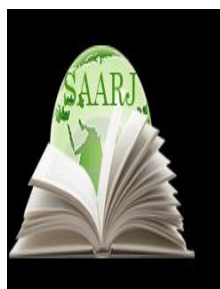
Meenu Goyal*

*Assistant Professor,
Sri Aurobindo College of Commerce and Management,
Ludhiana, India.

ABSTRACT

To complete an order, it has to pass through different stages one by one. There could be dozens of constraints at each stage. After overcoming each of them the order has to reach customer in right quality, in right quantity, at right cost, in right time and at right place. How this will be possible? Answer is with uninterrupted flow of work and flow of information. It could be possible either with very high level of automation or with very high level of supply chain systems at every stage. The decision maker has a limited amount of information on the expectations at his disposal. What should his optimal strategy be?

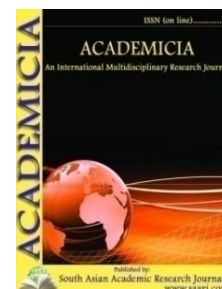
KEYWORDS: Textile, Management, Efficiency, Supply Chain.



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TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: AN OVERVIEW

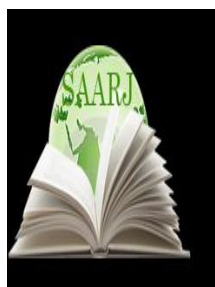
Jai Parkash*

*Assistant Professor,
Sri Aurobindo College of Commerce and Management,
Ludhiana.

ABSTRACT

India is the world's second-largest telecommunications market, with 1022.61 million subscribers as on September, 2015. With 70 per cent of the population staying in rural areas, the rural market would be a key growth driver in the coming years. Telecom penetration in the nation's rural market is expected to increase to 70 per cent by 2017 from 48.66 per cent as of September 2015. It is expected that India will be the second largest country in terms of internet subscribers by December 2016. Mobile based Internet is a key component of Indian Internet usage, with seven out of eight users accessing internet from their mobile phones. The government of India has introduced Digital India program under which all the sectors such as healthcare, retail, etc. will be connected through internet. The country has a strong telecommunication infrastructure. In terms of telecommunication ratings, India ranks ahead of its peers in the West and Asia. The government has been proactive in its efforts to transform India into a global telecommunication hub; prudent regulatory support has also helped.

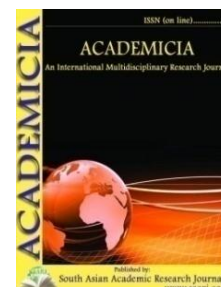
KEYWORDS: Telecommunications, Internet, Mobile Phones, Digital India.



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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: PROGRESS AND GOALS

Priyanka Rani Kanwar*; **Sukhwinder Singh****

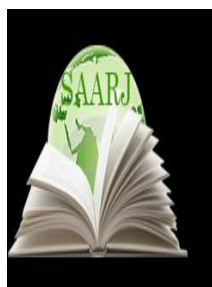
*Assistant Professor,
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SPN College,
Mukerian, India.

**Assistant Professor,
Department of Political Science,
GGDSD College
Haryana, India.

ABSTRACT

Sustainable development emphasis on the fact that social, environmental and economic factors depends upon the availability of earths natural resources. The aim of this paper to review the progress in the field of sustainable development and also discuss various initiatives taken up from time to time on the national and international levels, such as Rio Earth summit and Johansbhurg declaration on sustenance, and sustainable development as political challenge. Sustainable development implies the fulfilment of several conditions: preserving the overall balance, respect for the environment, and preventing the exhaustion of natural resources. Reduced production of waste and the rationalisation of production and energy consumption must also be implemented.

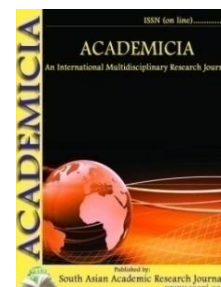
KEYWORDS: *Earth Summit, Initiatives For sustenance, Political challenge.*



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EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABILITY

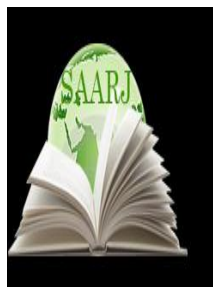
Dr. Ripenjeet Kaur*

*Off. Principal,
Surjeet Memorial College of Education,
Malwal, Ferozepur, India.

ABSTRACT

Sustainability education (ESD), Education for Sustainability (EfS), and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) are interchangeable terms describing the practice of teaching for sustainability. ESD is the term most used internationally and by the United Nations. Agenda 21 was the first international document that identified education as an essential tool for achieving sustainable development and highlighted areas of action for education. Groundwork has been laid for sustainability education worldwide. Various approaches to ESD encourage people to understand the complexities of, and synergies between, the issues threatening planetary sustainability and understand and assess their own values and those of the society in which they live in the context of sustainability. ESD seeks to engage people in negotiating a sustainable future, making decisions and acting on them. While it is generally agreed on that sustainability education must be customized for individual learners. Some skills like Envisioning, Critical thinking, Systemic thinking, Building partnerships and Participation in decision-making are required to cope up the problems in way of ESD like poverty, gender inequality, cultural diversity and biodiversity etc.

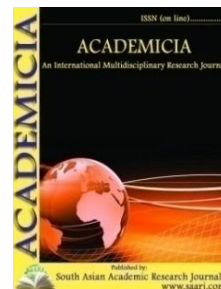
KEYWORDS: *Education for Sustainability.*



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**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
THE EFFECT OF PRESENT FORM OF REFORMATION**

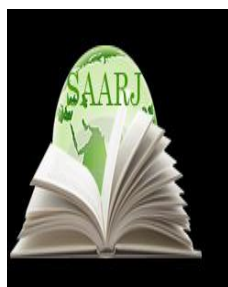
Dr. Ashish Kumar*

*Assistant Professor,
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Dharamkot, India.

ABSTRACT

The wave of globalization appeared on India's shores only in 1991, much after China's and some other South-east Asian countries such as Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong. Moreover the intensity of opening country's borders is much higher in other countries than in India where democratic political forces delay decision making significantly. Nonetheless the Indian economy has broken the shackles of protectionism with great vigor which has led to some positive developments. In economic terms, one can undoubtedly prove that there are benefits realized and the Indian economy is on a smooth sail partly because of the gains from trade. Of course any economy's real growth appears only with increased total factor productivity, greater and better use of her resources and public policy that understands and protects the private sector's interest. India still has a long way to go but major benefits already accrued are commendable.

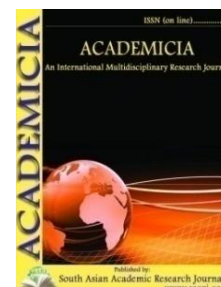
KEYWORDS: Sustainable Development, Effects, Reforms, Indian Economy.



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**ROLE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN SUSTAINABILITY
DEVELOPMENT****Pankaj Sareen*; Parveen Kumar****

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable development is one of the most significant societal challenges of the 21st century. One global trend with significant implications for sustainable development is the extraordinarily rapid development and application of information technology (IT), often referred to as the "IT revolution." Sustainable development relies on technological change to achieve its aims but will governments take the tough steps that are required to force radical technological innovation rather than the technological fixes that have been evident to date? Such measures would require a long-term view and a preparedness to bear short-term economic costs while industry readjusts. Information Technologies models the reality in such a way that information on it can be efficiently found and transported to the decision makers in a useful, readable form. There is still a need of standardization of nomenclatures, interchange formats and languages in order to accelerate the communicability of information so it can be useful for any decision maker or for the public. But this standardization or modelling process increase the errors in interpreting the reality, which can lead to unsustainable decisions. However, the growing velocity of communication exchanges and the power of recent information technologies will probably reduce the standardization needs in time and allow a communication of less biased information that is more accurate for a better decision making process.

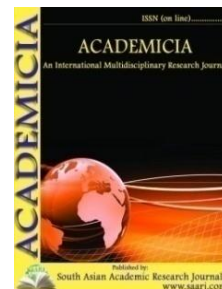
KEYWORDS: Sustainable development, information technology, communication, standards, metadata, translators, indicators, information paradox.



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**COMPLEXITIES OF MULTIPLE PARADIGMS OF HIGHER
EDUCATION IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

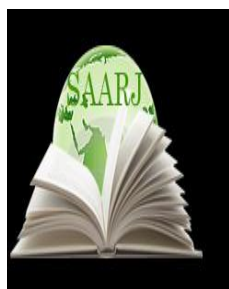
Neha Mahajan*

*Assistant Professor,
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Ludhiana, India.

ABSTRACT

This study explores the complexities of multiple paradigms and overlapping influences in university leadership today. The perceptions of the key issues and challenges facing higher education leaders in their work are discussed. The study found that much challenges centered around the need for strategic leadership, flexibility, autonomy, managing and motivating staff, responding to competing tensions and maintaining institutional quality. The study also came up with some proposals for university leaders to deal with the challenges they face.

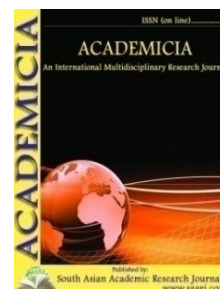
KEYWORDS: *university leadership, academic freedom, motivation, quality assurance.*



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**IMPACT OF IT ON PAYMENT AND TRANSFER SYSTEM IN BANKING
SECTOR****Dr. Robin Kaushal***

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Ludhiana, India.

ABSTRACT

The banking sector is considered to be the back-bone of Indian economy. The economic reforms and the various e-banking techniques followed by the banks during the last decade strengthened their financial position. The adoption of IT and communication made the things easier for the banks. It made the flow of information smooth. The payment and the settlement system led to greater efficiency and financial stability. The study on the performance of Indian payment system during the last ten years indicates that in India, all electronic modes of payment have shown better growth than the physical cheque based system. The Reserve Bank of India is, therefore, taking necessary steps to provide efficient and integrated payment and settlement system in the country and also taking steps to mitigate the loss and risk. The present paper primarily aims to study the impact of electronic banking on payment and clearing system and to identify the important factors for the customers to choose electronic banking as a mode of payment. An attempt has been made to know the satisfaction of the customers regarding e-payment system. The results of the study indicated that e-payment handles a large volume of payments, growing at much faster speed than paper based instruments and provides faster delivery of banking services.

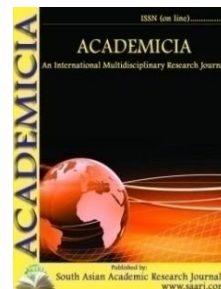
KEYWORDS: Banking, Information Technology.



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**NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY AND DISEASES****Gurpreet Kaur***

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ABSTRACT

Nuclear and nuclear-related technologies have played an important role in the economy. Nuclear technology is technology that involves the reactions of atomic nuclei. Among the notable nuclear technologies are nuclear reactors, nuclear medicine and nuclear weapons. It is also used, among other things, in smoke detectors and gun sights. Although it offers a number of advantages in world peace and green power, it is also a dangerous technology. The opponents of nuclear power generally base their arguments on the danger it represents to the world. There are two main dangers: the risk of nuclear warfare and the nuclear disasters. The danger of nuclear war is obvious. There are, however, good reasons for believing that nuclear technology is generally advantageous. The first of these is that there has not been a major world conflict since the invention of nuclear weapons. While there have been wars, they have not been on the same scale as the Second World War. It is possible to say that the world is a safer place because of nuclear weapons. Nuclear-related technologies have played an important role in animal health, particularly in relation to disease diagnosis and characterization of pathogenic organisms. Vaccination is a cost-effective way of controlling animal disease.

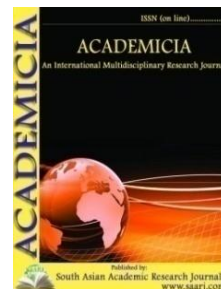
KEYWORDS: Nuclear, Power, Technology, Diseases.



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ECONOMIC CRISIS AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

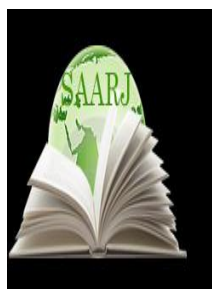
Inderjeet Kaur*

*Assistant Professor,
D.D. Jain Memorial College for Women,
Ludhiana, India.

ABSTRACT

The financial crisis has brought about dramatic consequences for the world economy and society and we are still witnessing a fragile recovery. A great number of economic and financial experts agree in considering the current world-wide economic and financial crisis to be the worst since the Second World War. The crisis began in the United States with the burst of the subprime mortgage housing bubble, after governmental, supervisory and regulatory authorities undervalued the real risk of the situation. But as the world has become closer, economic and financial markets have diminished in number but increased in size and interconnection. The effects of a financial problem are wide-sweeping and all the world economies suffer the consequences.

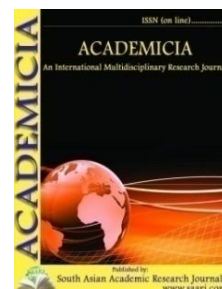
KEYWORDS: *Economic Crisis, Government, Finance, CSR.*



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SUSTAINABILITY OF CROPPING PATTERN UNDER THE GREEN REVOLUTION IN PUNJAB

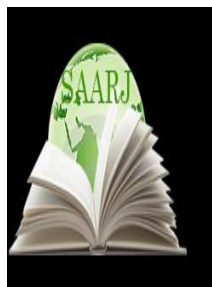
Dr. Pushpinder Kumari*

* Associate Professor,
Department of History,
S.P.N. College,
Mukerian, India.

ABSTRACT

The success of Green Revolution in Punjab has attracted worldwide attention. Punjab witnessed the Green Revolution in the sixties of the twentieth century. There is no denying fact that Punjab has attained the status of being the granary of the country. It contributes about 60-70 percent of wheat and 50-60 percent of the rice to central pool of the country. As a result the agricultural economy of Punjab had become cereal oriented. This paper reveals that the first and the foremost problem in the sustainability of wheat paddy cropping pattern.

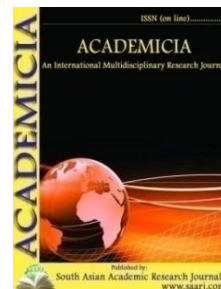
KEYWORDS: *Green Revolution, Agriculture Economy.*



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**LEVERAGING CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY OF INDIAN COMPANIES**

Dr. Meena Kumari*

*Associate Professor,
Department of Botany,
NJSA Government College,
Kapurthala, India.

ABSTRACT

The objective of the study is to study CSR practices adopted by Indian corporate and its contribution for the sustainable development of Indian economy. The study is based on secondary data taken from the annual reports taken from annual reports of the companies engaged in various activities like Banking, Cement, Construction, Fast Moving Consumer Goods industry and Service Sector. The study suggests that it will bring the revolution in Indian economy if the corporate sector practices CSR whole heartedly and contribute in actual ways on social issues. It could also relieve the government for concentrating on other issues relating to the development of the economy. There is no better way other than socially responsible behaviour to achieve sustainability.

KEYWORDS: *Corporate Social Responsibility, CSR, Sustainable Development, Environment.*

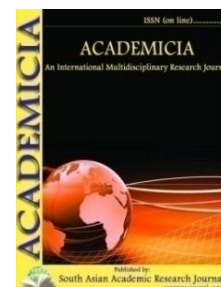


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RIGHT TO HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Kusum Lata*

*Assistant Professor,
DAV College,
Hoshiarpur, India.

ABSTRACT

Man is both creator and moulders of his environment, which gives him physical sustenance and affords him the opportunity of intellectual, moral, social and spiritual growth. In the long and tortuous evaluation of human race on this planet, a stage has been reached when, through the rapid acceleration of science and technology, man has acquired the power to transform his environment in countless ways and on unprecedented scale. Environmental problems are not new. Human societies have long and major impact on their environment. Their tendency to exploit it as if it were an inexhaustible resource has repeatedly led to disaster, sometimes leading to the loss of entire human communities. However, over much of human history, the environmental impacts of over exploitation or pollution have typically been quite local. However, widespread industrialization and rapid population growth changed this situation. Serve environmental damage and unsustainable exploitation occurred over the whole regions of the world. By the late twentieth century, the impacts had become truly global. The world has changed in many ways over the past 60 years. Most significantly, we are facing a rapidly deteriorating environment, which is causing disastrous effects on human health and well being. Already about 40 percent of the world 'population cannot get enough water, and this proportion is expected to increase to 50 percent in the next 15 years. Worldwide, outdoor air pollution kills about 800,000 a year. Indoor air pollution is responsible for many more deaths. Almost billion people- nearly one –sixth of the world's population are hungry and about five million children die from malnutrition every year.

The World Health Organization estimates that more than one fourth of all diseases are disability is the result of poor environment conditions and this proportion is likely to increase without a safe and adequate supply of drinking water, clean air, nutritious food and safe guard climate, humanity cannot survive. The purpose of my present research paper is to analyze constitutional arrangements as well as environmental jurisdiction and sustainable development which is related with our Right to life.

METHODOLOGY

In order to prepare my research paper, secondary data has been used. The secondary information has been collected from the related books, journals, reports and internet.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1:- To highlight the relation between Right to healthy Sustainable Development.

2:- To encourage the people to Environment and develop the values and spirit of duty towards clean Environment.

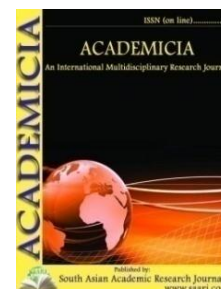
KEYWORDS: *Social Development, Health.*



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**SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT****Saminder Kaur***

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Ludhiana, India.

ABSTRACT

The exponential growth of global population and our economic system threaten the foundations of our way of life. Many analysts claim this exponential growth has already exceeded the carrying capacity of the earth. What does sustainable economic development mean if we face a prolonged period of no net economic growth? First, qualitative economic development can continue even if quantitative growth does not. We can focus on making our lives qualitatively better and reduce material consumption at the same time. Second, the best strategy for mitigating the risks of the transition to a steady-state economy, and adapting to the changes we cannot control, is to make our communities more resilient to economic, environmental and social shocks. Fortunately, many organizations are working on these challenges. For example, all of the Sustainable Economic Development Initiative's (SEDI's) projects advance these objectives in one way or another. Success will require generative leadership as well as the willingness to undertake the transition of outmoded attitudes, values and behaviors to ones more appropriate to a dynamic equilibrium economy. The challenges are monumental, but we are living in a time in which growing complexity and approaching tipping points make it possible for the relatively small actions of a few to trigger significant changes in our economic, environmental, and social systems. In this situation, we find ourselves committed not because we "ought to", but because we are compelled to do so.

KEYWORDS: *Economic Development, SEDI, Solar and Wind Energy, Exponential growth.*

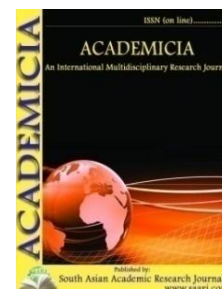


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GANDHI AS A PRECURSOR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

In Hind Swaraj, Gandhi had characterised modern civilization as a "disease" and a "nine days' wonder". And even thirty years later, in 1938, he said, "After the thirty years which I have since passed, have shown nothing to make me alter the views expounded in it". Barely two weeks before his death in January 1948, Gandhi made the rather prophetic statement that "this (modern) civilization is such that one has only to be patient, and it will be self-destroyed". The issues of environmental protection and sustainable development are the most important issues of debate in most of the democratic countries in their search to establish a society based on human rights. The world is making development at a fast pace but leading to a society devoid of basic human rights e.g. pure air, clean water and other basic requirements of life and creating an order having extreme disparities between the rich and the poor. Hence, the problem needs to be addressed. The green house impact, ozone hole, the depletion of natural resources, the diminishing biodiversity and the unprecedented rate of species extinction all point out that the status of earth is not as healthy as it ought to be. To draw attention towards these issues a number of efforts are being made at international front. In fact, sustainable development is an answer to a great extent to solve these problems because sustainable development looks at present and future simultaneously. The five principles underlying sustainable development are: ecology, harmony, economic efficiency, conservation of resources including energy, local self reliance and equity with social justice. To achieve it, there is need of total transformation of the system and usher in a well-planned programme of environmental education with regard to long range ecological security. In fact, every country, individual and the whole human race should contribute towards the protection of environment and give way to sustainable development and protection of human rights of individuals as a whole.

KEYWORDS: Economic Efficiency, Human Rights, Brundtland Report.

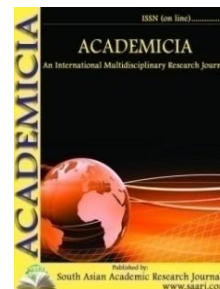


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A STUDY OF ECONOMIC REFORMS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Bulbul Sharma*

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Hoshiarpur, India.

ABSTRACT

Economic policies stimulated economic activity resulting in, among other things, a significant increase in economic growth, declining inflation, declining deficits and an increase in Tax revenue when economic gains have come at the cost of environmental degradation, social hardship and the breakdown of social norms and values. Such results indicate that the country is not, yet on a sustainable development path. While good policies exist and are being improved, there has been a failure of improved, there has been a failure of policy implementation over the years. With good policies, appropriate integrative strategies, commitment and political will, the country may attain a development path. The process of economic reforms was started by the government of India in 1991 for taking the country out of economic difficulty and speeding up the development of the country. The center of economic reforms has been liberalization, privatization and globalization. Today sustainable development is the need of time to secure our 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 equality to the developed nations. The main objective of sustainable development 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. Everybody has the right to good standards of living with better job opportunities for this economic prosperity is required.

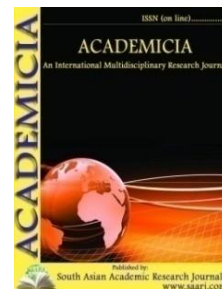
KEYWORDS: Economic Development, Government.



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SOCIAL DIMENSION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

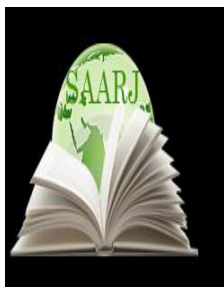
Dr. Mamta Kohli*

*Associate Professor,
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ABSTRACT

Sustainable development is a visionary development paradigm that calls for a convergence between the three pillars of economic development, social equity, and environmental protection. But, over the past 20 years it has often been compartmentalized as an environmental issue. Social sustainability has had considerably less attention in public dialogue than economic and environmental sustainability. It was only in late 1990s that social issues were taken into account in mainstream sustainability debates. Looking at sustainable development through a social lens means to develop “people-centric and planet-sensitive” developmental policies, guided by values of equal rights and social justice, enabled by proactive states and well-functioning institutions, and shaped through the participation of empowered populations. It must promise to deliver material well-being, including good health, education, and access to the goods and services necessary for decent living. The paper aims to explore the evolutionary meaning of social sustainability, its dimensions and the means to achieve it.

KEYWORDS: *Economy, Society, Environment.*



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IMPACT OF ECONOMIC REFORMS ON SUSTAINABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATION

Monika Khindri*; Neetika Devi**

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Panchkula, India.

**Assistant Professor,
Department of Commerce,
MRPD Govt. College,
Talwara, Hoshiarpur, India.

ABSTRACT

Economic reforms means reducing the control or size of the government or deregulation to remove the hurdles caused by the government, rather than the implementation of new regulations or arrival of new government programs to decrease market failure. Economic reforms were started in 1991 by the government of India for speeding up the development of country through liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation. This paper focuses on the need of economic reforms, which arises due to increase in fiscal deficit, increase in adverse balance of payment, problems due to Gulf crisis, fall in foreign exchange reserve, rise in prices, poor performance of public sector. The immediate priority of the govt. was to stabilize the economy and bring it to the normal track to earn the confidence of nation and international financial community by focusing on fiscal correction, industrial decontrol and balance of payments, to achieve sustainable development and growth of the nation.

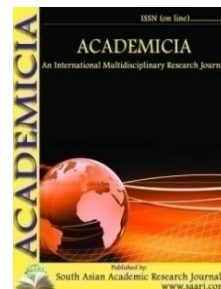
KEYWORDS: *Economic reforms, sustainability, development, national growth.*



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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

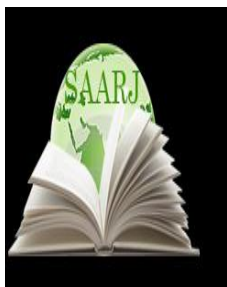
Rozy Jain*

*Assistant Professor,
SDP College for Women,
Ludhiana, India.

ABSTRACT

The development of the doctrine of sustainable development is really a welcome feature but while emphasizing the need of ecological impact, a delicate balance between it and the necessity for development must be struck. It is not possible to ignore the dire need which the society urgently requires. In the words of Professor Michael von Hauff, 'it is remarkable that India was the first country in the world to enshrine environmental protection as a state goal in its Constitution'. Sustainable development is the process to meet the human needs and wants while maintaining the natural environment or we can say without detriment the society.

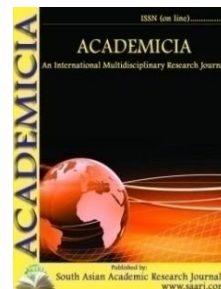
KEYWORDS: Development, Society, Social Community.



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**SUSTAINABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT:
CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES**

Neha Walia*; Vikram Singh**

*Assistant Professor,
SPN College,
Mukerian, India.

**Associate Professor,
SPN College,
Mukerian, India.

ABSTRACT

*‘We do not inherit the Earth
From our Ancestors, We Borrow
It from our children’.*

(It is an Ancient Proverb of India)

The term sustainable development is defined as development to fulfill the needs of present generations without compromising the needs of future generations resources are meant not only for the present generation but for the future generation also. So, proper use of resources his highly essential, This paper outline the challenges and focuses on strategies for sustainable development which are necessary for survival of our present generation as well as for coming generation. This paper also emphasizes on how to improve the quality of life of both current and future generations.

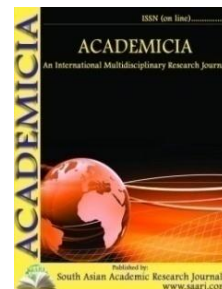
KEYWORDS: Sustainable Development, Growth, UNESCO.



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**SUTAINTABLE DELEVELPMENT WITH THOUGHTS OF MOHAN
DASS KARAM CHAND GANDHI**

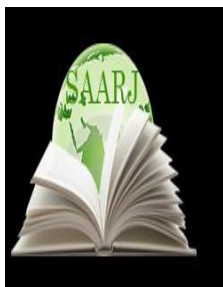
Daksh Sohal*

*Department of Political Science,
G.G.S. Govt. College,
Jandiala, Jalandhar, India.

ABSTRACT

Sustainable development according to Gandhian thought is its social, economic, political, educational, spiritual and moral relevance of the present and future. Gandhian thought stands for all round development it may be called modern living thought which will be relevant for all times. Gandhi's work is still our work and his thought is our thought. The gandhi is the thought of the future the coming century may be describe as century may be describe as century of gandhi and world accepted gandhi as model to solve the problems of the nation for suitable development. Gandhi gave to world two new revolutionary concepts such satyagraha (truth force), sarvodaya (welfare of all), and shanti sena (peace brigade). In 21st century, these gandhian concepts are bound to gain greater importance in building up political, economical, sociological development scenario in present political economy.

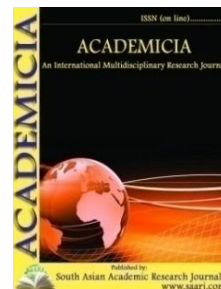
KEYWORDS: *Thoughts, Sustainble Development, Poltical Economy.*



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THE MISSING SENSE OF SUSTAINABILITY

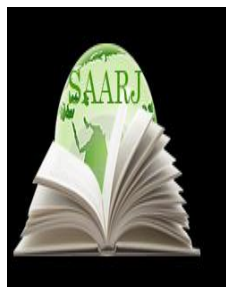
Sahil Ghai*

*Assistant Professor,
Sri Aurobindo College of Commerce and Management,
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ABSTRACT

The paper shows that environment is one of the basic public assets of a human system, and it must be therefore specially protected. According to our present knowledge, the sustainability is necessary for all human systems and it is necessary to invoke the sustainable development principles in all human system assets. Sustainable development is understood as a development that does not erode ecological, social or politic systems on which it depends, but it explicitly approves ecological limitation under the economic activity frame and it has full comprehension for support of human needs.

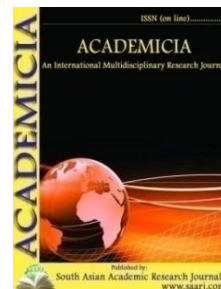
KEYWORDS: Sustainable Development, National Human Rights Commission.



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GLOBALIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

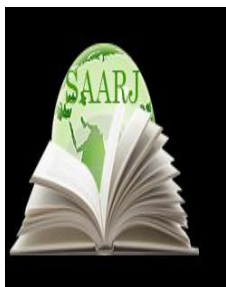
Dr. Gurpreet Singh Uppal*

*Assistant Professor,
P.G. Department of Political Science,
Khalsa College,
Garhdiwala, Hoshiarpur, India.

ABSTRACT

During the last few decades, human dynamics, institutional change, political relations and the global environment have become successively more intertwined. This increased global economic integration, global forms of governance, globally inter-linked social and environmental developments are often referred to as globalisation. World markets have become more and more integrated in the last decades. This process, that started long ago (at least since the Industrial Revolution), has experienced a strong acceleration in recent years by profiting of new ICT infrastructures such as TV channels, communication satellites, Internet and so on. However, empirical evidence suggests that the rapid growth of global markets has been accompanied by stagnating poverty and a world-wide increase of inequality and environmental degradation.

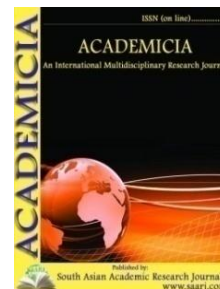
KEYWORDS: *Globalisation, Sustainable Development, ICT infrastructures.*



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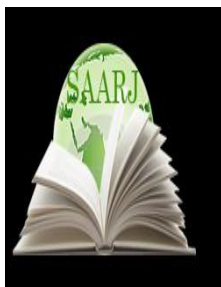
**NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY AND DISEASES****Harpreet Kaur***

*Assistant Professor,
Department of Home Science,
S.P.N College,
Mukerian, India.

ABSTRACT

Man has been constantly thriving for his sustainable development. For this man has been developing various scientific technologies to ascertain his progressive journey, especially with the discovery of nuclear technology, man has made a drastic developments in the fields of energy, medical sciences, agricultural sciences, industrial sciences and other allied fields. It has a great scope ahead. But when we think on nuclear technology with the perspective of radiation, certain questions arises in our minds. Is it safe to human beings and environment? What are its impacts on our bodies? It is a matter of debate and controversy on global platforms. So it becomes necessary to ascertain a rational approach to reap the fruitful aspects of this technology. Nuclear power has its own pros and cons. On one side it is considered to be environment friendly as it generates power without emission of carbondioxide which is a green house gas thought to be harmful to the atmosphere. However on other side it has safety related issues to them regarding various radiations released by them which further can be very dangerous for the man and the environment. Though radiations occur naturally in our environment and a prolonged exposure to them could lead to cancer and other genetic disorders. Various researches are been done to study the short and long term effects of radiations on humans but more needs to be done in respective fields to declare nuclear technology hundred percent safe. If we look at the positive role of nuclear technology in various fields of medical sciences, agriculture and industry etc it can prove to be boon for humanity and can help man to achieve its goals and objectives for sustainable development.

KEYWORDS: Nuclear Power, Nuclear Technology, Diseases.

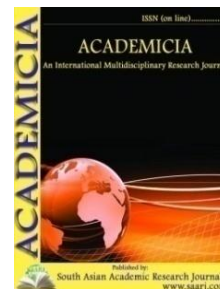


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SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Nidhi Sood*

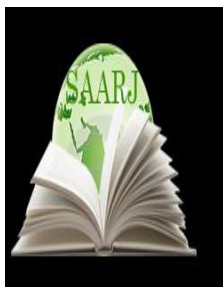
*Assistant Professor,
SPN College,
Mukerian, India.

ABSTRACT

Social sustainability is a broad concept constituting of social, environmental and economic factors. In order to achieve sustainability a complete balance of all the three factors is the essential pre-requisite. Although initiatives have been taken up on world level such as United Nations Millenium Declaration, implementation of agenda 21 and various other improved facilities in different spheres ,yet, there is an ardent need of taking appropriate measures to strengthen environmental and economic factors. The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development which was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, emphasised on the series of challenges which are somehow interrelated to each other. Some of its major areas of concern included energy sources, food security, sustainable agriculture, employment opportunities, developed cities. To overcome all the existing challenges, strategies need to be planned.

The present paper highlights the challenges faced in aquiring sustenance in development and also throws light upon the various strategies required for sustainable development on the global front.

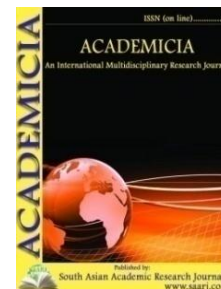
KEYWORDS: *pre-requisites, initiatives, existing challenges, strategies.*



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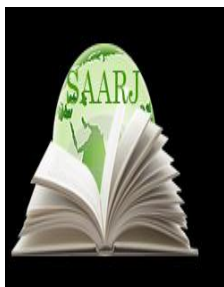
**ANALYZING TEMPORAL GROWTH OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION IN INDIA****Dr. Versha Mohindra***

*Associate Professor,
D.A.V.College,
Hoshiarpur, India.

ABSTRACT

Agriculture has been the vertebrae of the Indian financial system imperative sectors of Indian economy. Therefore, this paper is mainly concerned with analyzing the temporal growth of Agriculture Production of Food grains. The study has considered years from 2000-01 to 2014-15. The present study is based upon secondary data. Various statistical techniques and trend lines have been drawn for the better understanding of the complex data. There is upward and downward fluctuation in the growth rates all the food grains crops. The major reasons behind these are the Climate change which is likely to affect the agricultural production adversely. Agriculture sector is most sensitive to climate change and it affects the food security of India. Also high rise in the prices of inputs of agricultural production has made it difficult for the farmers to purchase the inputs in right amount. The study suggested that technological and institutional support for all the crops should be there. Along with Diversification of agricultural activities is to be considered an imperative factor for enhancing agricultural production and productivity in India. Further, better irrigation facilities, normal rainfall and improved fertilizer consumption will help a lot to enlarge the total food-grains in the country.

KEYWORDS: *Agriculture, Food Grains, Statistical Techniques, Climate Change, Technological and Institutional Support.*



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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Sunanda Devi*

*Assistant Professor,
Department of History,
S.P.N.College,
Mukerian, India.

ABSTRACT

Sustainable transport refers to the broad subject of transport that is sustainable in the senses of social, environmental and climate impacts and the ability to, in the global scope, supply the source energy indefinitely. Components for evaluating Sustainability include the particular vehicles used for road, water or air transport; the source of energy; and the infrastructure used to accommodate the transport (roads, railways, airways, waterways, canals and terminals). This paper provides guidance on the selection of indicators for comprehensive and sustainable transportation planning. It discusses the concept of sustainability. Sustainable development is the most important motivating aspect in the formation and planning of transport policy. The article deals with the problem of the impact of transport infrastructure on sustainable living environment.

KEYWORDS: *Sustainable Development, Transport, Infrastructure.*



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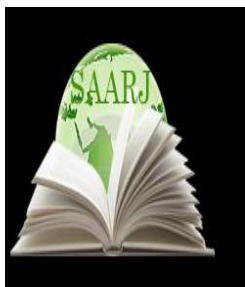
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**EFFECT OF TECHNOLOGY ON DEVELOPMENT AND
SUSTAINABILITY****Ranju Sharma*; Rajni Sharma*****Assistant Professor,
Arya College,
Ludhiana, India.**Assistant Professor,
Arya College,
Ludhiana, India.**ABSTRACT**

Exponential Growth of Technology in India has played a significant role in all round development and growth of economy in our country. Sustainable development is an emerging area, because it addresses the socio economic development of every human being. India has opted for a judicious mix of indigenous and imported technology. Purchase of technology is commonly called "Technology transfer" and it is generally covered by a technology transfer agreement. This work focuses on the key areas of sustainable developments and scientific contributions towards it. This write-up almost identifies the critical issues or problems associated with sustainable development. Identifying the problems and giving the necessary recommendations for solving the problems encountered. The development of any country is almost depends on the advancement in developing the technology in different fields. The revolution takes place between eighteenth and nineteenth centuries makes a world to think differently in the science and technology steam engines, textile, printing etc. Countries that take part across this industrial revolution are developed much more than other countries because the machine occupies the work more from men. Further advancements in twentieth century in space, aircraft, computers, biotech and information technology are boost the developed nations much advanced. The new technology with young minds creates a synergy both in knowledge and resource utilization.

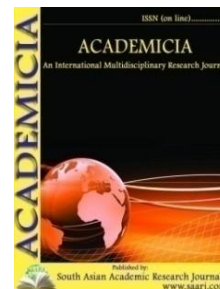
KEYWORDS: *Exponential Growth, Sustainable Development Goals.*



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**ECONOMIC REFORMS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA****Dalwinder Kumar***

*Assistant Professor,
S.P.N. College,
Mukerian, India.

ABSTRACT

Economic reforms were initiated in India with the inception of the New Economic Policy of 1991. At that time Indian economy was passing through the worst ever economic crisis faced by country after the independence. The reforms, which were introduced, marked a clear shift in the economic policy pursued so far. Reforms were aimed at setting economy free from excessive government control and transform it into a market oriented, liberal, open, and the one dominated by the private sector. The supporters of reforms emphatically asserted that this will bring efficiency, transparency, and ensure higher economic growth for the years to come. In the post-reform period of more than two decades, India has been somewhat successful in achieving higher GDP growth rates and improvement has been witnessed in the areas like telecommunication, transportation, consumer goods industry etc. However, the effect of reforms failed to trickle down and resulted in skewed and lopsided growth which has put a question mark on the sustainability of the development that has taken place so far. This paper attempts to inspect the effects of reform from the point view of environmental and social sustainability.

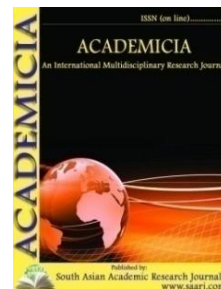
KEYWORDS: *Economic reforms, GDP growth, World Health Organisation's.*



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**AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE CONCEPT SUSTAINABILITY AND
DEVELOPMENT ON MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE IN
PUNJAB**

Rajni Sharma*

*Assistant Professor,
Arya College,
Ludhiana, India.

ABSTRACT

The definition of “sustainability” is the study of how natural systems function, remain diverse and produce everything it needs for the ecology to remain in balance. It also acknowledges that human civilization takes resources to sustain our modern way of life.

This paper focuses on what factors effect sustainability and development with technology. Paper also examines primary goals of sustainability. At the end of paper challenges faced by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise are discussed.

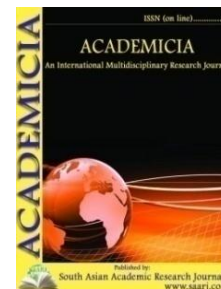
KEYWORDS: MSME, Common Effluent Treatment Plant, Energy Service Companies.



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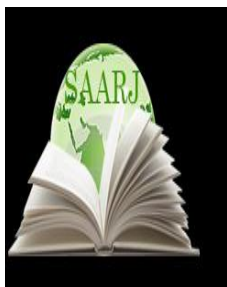
**SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY****Tarun Ghai***

*Assistant Professor,
Department of Political Science,
SPN College,
Mukerian, India.

ABSTRACT

Exponential Growth of Technology in India has played a significant role in all round development and growth of economy in our country. Sustainable development is an emerging area, because it addresses the socio economic development of every human being. India has opted for a judicious mix of indigenous and imported technology. Purchase of technology is commonly called "Technology transfer" and it is generally covered by a technology transfer agreement. This work focuses on the key areas of sustainable developments and scientific contributions towards it. This write-up almost identifies the critical issues or problems associated with sustainable development. Identifying the problems and giving the necessary recommendations for solving the problems encountered. The development of any country is almost depends on the advancement in developing the technology in different fields. The revolution takes place between eighteenth and nineteenth centuries makes a world to think differently in the science and technology steam engines, textile, printing etc. Countries that take part across this industrial revolution are developed much more than other countries because the machine occupies the work more from men. Further advancements in twentieth century in space, aircraft, computers, biotech and information technology are boost the developed nations much advanced. The new technology with young minds creates a synergy both in knowledge and resource utilization.

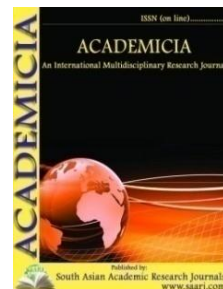
KEYWORDS: Nuclear Technology, Information Technology, Social Sustainability.



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**BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION CONCEPT FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT IN MANU-SAMHITA**

Dr. Rajeev Sharma*

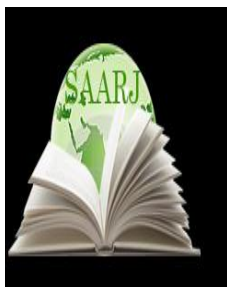
*Department of chemistry,
Multani Mal Modi College,
Patiala, India.

ABSTRACT

Biodiversity in simple words, means the vast variety of plant and animal life including microorganisms existing in any region. Civilization of humans, unplanned urbanization and industrialization has degraded the environment. Consequently the existence of many plants and animal species including humans has become threatened. Now an emphasis is being laid on the biodiversity conservation, though the very existence of this concept is there in Manu-Samhita, a Sanskrit text of early part of Christian era. Sustainable development is a new term that grew out of the conservation and /environment production movements aimed at preserving the Earth's resources.

In present paper, an attempt is being made to summarize the some direct and indirect instructions about the biodiversity conversation in Manu-Samhita in order to achieve the goal of sustainable development.

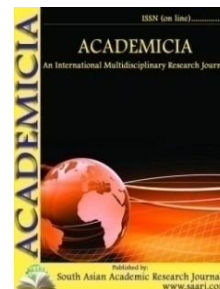
KEYWORDS: Sustainable Development, Biodiversity, Ecosystem.



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SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Jaswinder Kaur*

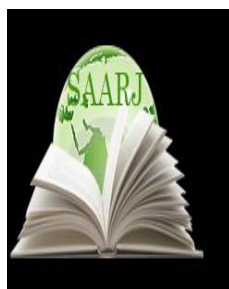
*M.A 1st

Department of Political Science,
SPN College,
Mukerian, India.

ABSTRACT

The 21st Century is the century of development. Every nation continuously do efforts for the development of their country. No doubts, they want to develop in every field, but their first Priority in development is social development. Because, society is the basic unit or root of any country and everybody knows root should be very strong. The main objective of this article is to put light on the need of social sustainability. Social sustainability creating the physical, cultural and social places that support people to lead a good life. The nation which is not able to fulfill the basic needs of the people like food, shelter, clothing, we can't count that country as a develop country.

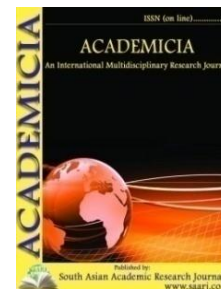
KEYWORDS: *Social sustainability, quality of life and participation.*



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ECONOMIC REFORMS, DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY IN EXPORTS OF INDIAN LEATHER INDUSTRY

Supreet S.J. Talwar*; **Shubhendra Jit Talwar****

*Associate Professor,
Department of Economics,
Apeejay College of Fine Arts ,
Jalandhar, India.

**Associate Professor,
P.G. Department of Economics,
D.A.V.College,
Jalandhar, India.

ABSTRACT

Sustainable development has been accepted all over the world as a new paradigm of economic development and growth (Lele, 1991). Sustainable development represents the cohesiveness of social development, economic development, environment conservation and protection. World Commission on Environment and Development, also known as Brundtland Commission, appointed by UN, coined the term Sustainable Development in 1987.

India is the largest economy in the South East Asia. India, with a population of over 1.25 billion, has a number of differentiated responsibilities. So it becomes imperative that the government policies and strategies must be formulated to ensure sustainable development. Indian Economic Reforms, popularly known as the LPG Reforms, introduced in 1991, paved the way for the development of almost all the sectors of the economy.

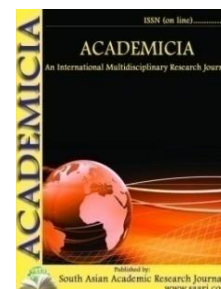
KEYWORDS: *Sustainable development, Industry, Environment and Development.*



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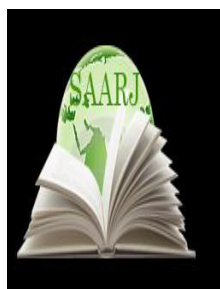
**THE ROLE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION IN
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT****Dr. Sushma Gupta***

*Assistant Professor,
Botany Department,
S.D.A.M. College,
Dinanagar, India.

ABSTRACT

Science and Technology in a country is an essential requirement for a strong economy and security needs of any country. The countries having strong and meritable Science and Technology institutions are indeed the “Advanced Countries” in the world and their people enjoy a high standard of living. Further it is also very important that to continue such advancement, the sustainability of the Science and Technology institutions is insured by effective planning by the governments in power. The important parameters such as regular availability of a well-planned meritable human resource, the application of the research quality parameters for Science and Technology, human resources and the institutions are discussed with respect to the available examples of advanced countries. Emphasis has been laid on developing strong research and development culture and the methods of ensuring quality of research are discussed. Progressive and advanced countries of Europe, USA and Japan are describing the mechanism by which the quality research and development for their Science and Technology institutions has been emphasised to ensure their sustainability as well as effective utilisation of quality Research and Development for Industrial products to help the economy effectively. It has been proposed that for the sustainability of Science and Technology institutions, a visionary planning is important to prepare qualified and competent manpower to regularly replace the retiring manpower. Extensions beyond retiring age are in injustice to good successors and are damaging to the sustainability of Science and Technology institutions. Scheme for ensuring better utilization of basic research to improve Industrial products have been proposed which could help the economy of a country.

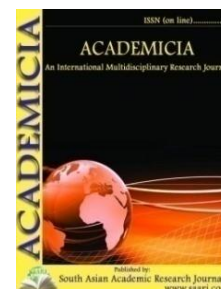
KEYWORDS: Science, Technology, Innovation, Sustainable Development.



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**IMPACT OF ECONOMIC REFORMS ON SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**

Dr. Lakhwinder Jit Kaur*

*Assistant Professor,
Department of Punjabi,
S.P.N. College,
Mukerian, India.

ABSTRACT

Economic reforms have an important impact on Indian economy. There are many changes in Indian economy, after adopted the policy of economic reforms. Developed nations show their interest in Indian market and try to invest in Indian economy to achieve profit and for extend their market. Therefore Indian economy comes on track which loose in decade of 1980's. Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization came in behaviour after the economic reforms. Foreign investors started the investment in many sectors. Many of the public enterprise's power transfer to private sector. Indian economy opened for all investors and MNC's. The government has also taken some other measures in this direction. As for instance, extension of reforms to the states, amendment of labour laws to be on par with other countries. This may, strengthening of legal system by eliminating outdated laws, simplifying of legal procedures, bringing clarity in language of cases or rules and thus, remove any scope for misinterpretation. This paper discusses the impact of economic reforms in India.

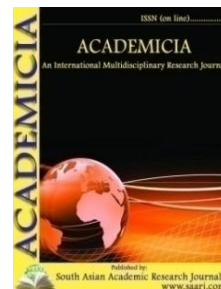
KEYWORDS: Sustainable Development, Multinational Companies, Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization.



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SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

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ABSTRACT

Social life have develop a frame work for social sustainability which has four dimensions, Amenities and infrastructure, social and cultural life , voice influence and space to grow. In the present time every one is talking about development. But it is also important to give priority to human life more than other things .But real development of a nation depends upon the satisfactory status of their people.

The main objective of this article is to put light on those things which are blindly followed by the countries for the name of development. For developed countries making fly overs, installing fast bullet trains is a way to progress. But is it same for developing countries?

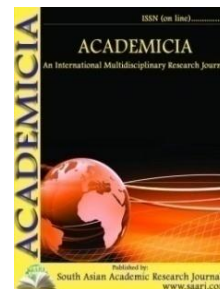
KEYWORDS: *Social sustainability, Quality of life and Participation.*



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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: THE ROAD AHEAD

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable development is largely about people, their well-being, and equity in their relationships with each other, in a context where nature society imbalances can threaten economic and social stability. Development is a changing phenomenon with change i human numbers. Sustainable development depends upon scientific and efficient use of resources.

Although environmental issues influence all human activities, few academic disciplines have integrated green issues into their literature. As society becomes more concerned with the natural environment, businesses have begun to modify their behavior in an attempt to address society's "new" concerns. Some businesses have been quick to accept concepts like environmental management systems and waste minimization, and have integrated environmental issues into all organizational activities.

KEYWORDS: *Sustainable Development, Environment.*

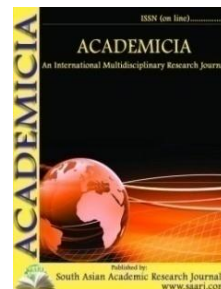


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SUSTAINABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

“Our ancestors did great work for Humanity. What will we do for the next generation?” The need of hour is to practice sustainable development. Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Social sustainability is the ability of a social system such as a country, family, or organization to function at a defined level of social well being and harmony indefinitely .Problems like war, endemic poverty ,widespread injustice, and low education rates are symptoms a system is socially unsuitable.

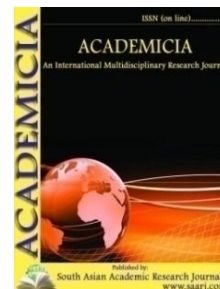
KEYWORDS: *Social sustainability, Environment sustainability, Economic sustainability.*



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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A SYNOPTIC VIEW

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ABSTRACT

The quest for sustainability is already starting to transform the competitive landscape, which will force companies to change the way they think about products, technologies, processes, and business models. The key to progress, particularly in times of economic crisis, is Innovation. It is generally accepted that sustainable development calls for a convergence between the three pillars of economic development, social equity, and environmental protection. Sustainable development is a visionary development paradigm.

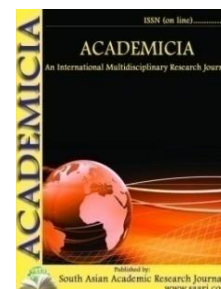
KEYWORDS: *Sustainable Development, Environmental Protection.*



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**GREEN MARKETING:
A MOVE TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

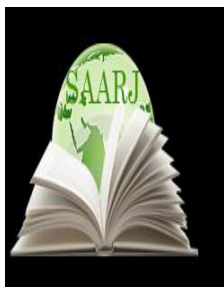
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ABSTRACT

The future is always present, as a promise, as a lure and as temptation. Planning is the prerequisite which paves the way for Sustainable Development. Difficulties and sufferings experienced in the past lead us to lay the foundations of promise to provide for future. The lure and temptation for flawless future acts as the fulcrum for Sustainable Development. The quest for sustainability is already starting to transform the competitive landscape, which will force companies to change the way they think about products, technologies, processes, and business models. The planning paraphernalia is exhorted to review the planning process. As a result a case for Green Marketing has come up as the ultimate solution to all the ills affecting Sustainable Development. Green Marketing is going to glorify the global glow and will provide the sustained grandeur for Sustainable development. This paper highlights the inter linkage between Sustainable Development and Green Marketing and how green marketing can tackle sustainability issues.

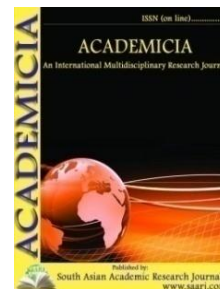
KEYWORDS: *Green Marketing, Sustainable Development.*



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WATER POLLUTION AND MAINTENANCE TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

In today's world, pollution has become one of the biggest hindrances in achieving sustainability in development. Nearly two thirds of earth's surface is covered by water and one third is taken up by land. The incessant increase in earth's population is increasing pressure on water resources of the planet. The human activities are largely responsible for 'squeezing' our oceans, rivers and other inland waters resulting in water pollution. Industrial revolution has been the most significant reason for arousing this grave problem called "pollution".

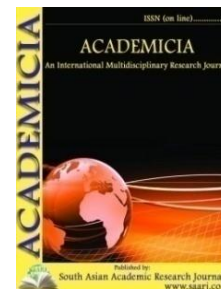
Water pollution is posing a serious threat especially in third world countries like India as almost 70% of its surface water resources and increasing percentage of its ground water reserves are contaminated by biological, toxic, organic and inorganic pollutants. Industrial and domestic sectors contributes maximum to water pollution.



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TAX REFORMS AS A VEHICLE TOWARD SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable development can be defined as the practice of reserving resources for future generation without any harm to the nature and other components of it. Sustainable development ties together concern for the carrying capacity of natural system with the social, political, and economic challenges faced by humanity. The philosophy of tax reform has undergone significant changes over the years in keeping with the changing perception of the role of the state. With the change in the development strategy in favour of market determined resource allocation, the traditional approach of raising revenues to finance a large public sector without much regard to economic effects has been given up. The recent approaches to reform lay emphasis on minimizing distortions in tax policy to keep the economy competitive. This paper provides an inside to theoretical reasoning for the links between sustainable development and taxation reforms and to evaluate the development in taxation system to promote sustainable development. Taxation offers an antidote to developing countries' dependence on external concessional finance and provides the fiscal reliance and sustainability needed to promote growth (OECD, 2008b).

KEYWORDS: Sustainable Development, Tax Reform.

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2. The articles passed through screening at this level will be forwarded to two referees for blind peer review.
3. At this stage, two referees will carefully review the research article, each of whom will make a recommendation to publish the article in its present form/modify/reject.
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