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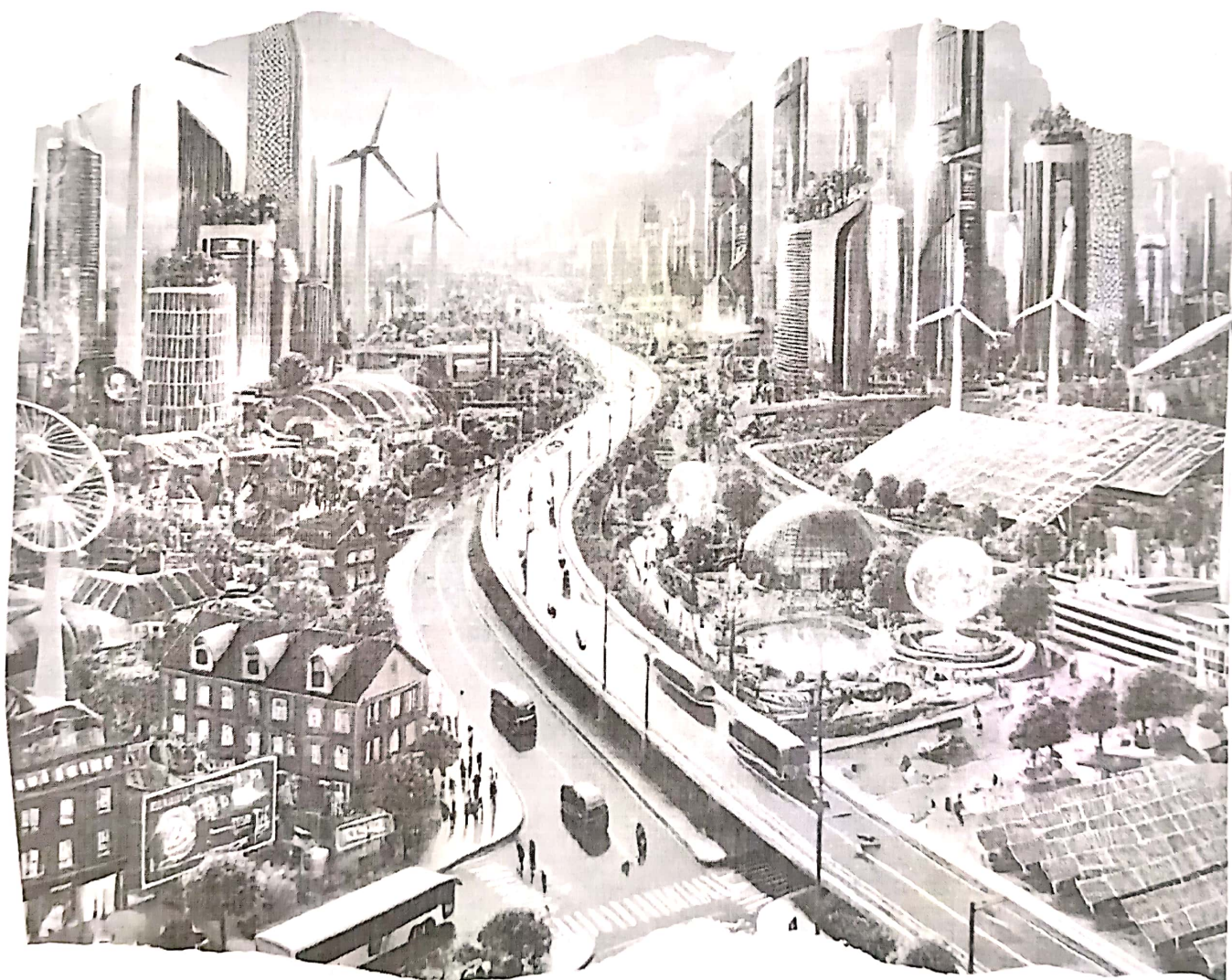


# **AKSHARA**

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**Viksit Bharat 2047: Sustainable Development Through World Peace**



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**Sustainable Development and Peace of the World****Dr. Jaydeep Uttamrao Dixit,**Assistant Professor, Department of Economics,  
Venutai Chavan College, Karad (MH)**1. Introduction**

Sustainable development and peace are two of the most pressing global challenges of the 21st century. Defined by the Brundtland Report (1987) as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs," sustainable development encompasses environmental, economic, and social dimensions. Peace, on the other hand, is more than the absence of conflict; it involves the creation of societies where all individuals have the opportunity to thrive. The global community faces unprecedented challenges, including climate change, resource depletion, rising inequality, and geopolitical tensions. These issues are deeply interconnected, as environmental degradation and resource scarcity often fuel economic disparities and social unrest, which in turn can escalate into violent conflicts. Achieving sustainable development offers a pathway to address these challenges holistically. By fostering social equity, promoting responsible resource management, and ensuring economic opportunities for all, sustainable development contributes to the creation of a stable and peaceful world.

This paper investigates the relationship between sustainable development and peace, exploring the mechanisms through which sustainability can mitigate conflict and foster harmony. It also examines the roles of policy frameworks, international cooperation, and grassroots initiatives in integrating these goals, ultimately presenting actionable recommendations for a more sustainable and peaceful future.

**2. Theoretical Framework****2.1 Sustainable Development: Pillars and Principles**

The three pillars of sustainable development are:

1. **Environmental Sustainability:** Conservation of natural resources and reduction of ecological footprints.
2. **Economic Sustainability:** Growth that benefits all sections of society and reduces inequalities.
3. **Social Sustainability:** Building resilient communities through inclusivity and justice.

**3. Pathways Linking Sustainable Development and Peace**

Sustainable development and peace are deeply interconnected. The ability of societies to achieve long-term economic, social, and environmental stability is essential for preventing conflicts, fostering resilience, and ensuring peaceful coexistence. Development efforts that address inequalities, resource scarcity, and governance challenges help mitigate tensions and build stable societies. Below are key pathways linking sustainable development with peace:

**3.1 Resource Management and Conflict Prevention**

**Overview:** Natural resources such as water, land, minerals, and forests play a critical role in sustaining livelihoods and economic growth. However, poor resource management, environmental degradation, and competition over scarce resources often trigger conflicts, particularly in fragile and conflict-prone regions. Effective resource governance is essential for conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

**Key Challenges:**

- **Resource Scarcity and Competition** – Water shortages, land disputes, and depletion of natural resources can lead to tensions and conflicts, especially in regions with weak governance.
- **Illegal Exploitation of Resources** – Unregulated mining, deforestation, and poaching can fuel armed groups and illicit economies, undermining state control and stability.
- **Environmental Degradation** – Deforestation, soil erosion, and pollution exacerbate food and water shortages, triggering social unrest.

**Strategies for Sustainable Resource Management and Peacebuilding:**

1. **Inclusive Resource Governance:** Engaging local communities, indigenous groups, and stakeholders in decision-making ensures equitable resource distribution.
2. **Strengthening Legal Frameworks:** Implementing and enforcing laws that regulate resource extraction and environmental conservation.



3. Conflict-Sensitive Natural Resource Management: Developing policies that prevent disputes by ensuring fair access to land, water, and minerals.
4. International Cooperation on Transboundary Resources: Promoting regional agreements on shared rivers, forests, and energy resources to prevent disputes.

### **3.2 Poverty Alleviation and Economic Equity**

**Overview:** Poverty, inequality, and economic injustice are major drivers of social unrest and conflict. Economic disparity can fuel grievances, especially when wealth and opportunities are concentrated among certain groups while others remain marginalized. Sustainable economic policies can reduce tensions and promote long-term peace.

#### **Key Challenges:**

- High Levels of Income Inequality: Societies with large wealth gaps are more prone to instability and violent uprisings.
- Unemployment and Lack of Opportunities: A lack of economic prospects, especially for youth, increases the risk of crime, radicalization, and violence.
- Marginalization of Vulnerable Groups: Discrimination against minorities, indigenous communities, and women in economic opportunities fuels resentment and unrest.

#### **Strategies for Economic Equity and Peacebuilding:**

1. Promoting Inclusive Economic Growth: Policies that support small businesses, fair wages, and social protection programs.
2. Job Creation and Skills Development: Investing in education, vocational training, and employment programs for marginalized groups.
3. Equitable Distribution of Resources: Ensuring fair access to land, credit, and economic opportunities.
4. Social Safety Nets and Welfare Programs: Implementing programs that provide financial security for vulnerable populations.
5. Fair Trade and Ethical Business Practices: Encouraging responsible business practices that promote labor rights and environmental sustainability.

### **3.3 Climate Action and Migration Management**

**Overview:** Climate change is increasingly recognized as a threat multiplier, exacerbating existing social, economic, and political tensions. Rising temperatures, extreme weather events, and environmental degradation are forcing millions of people to migrate, leading to new challenges for governance, security, and social cohesion.

#### **Key Challenges:**

- Climate-Induced Displacement: Rising sea levels, droughts, and natural disasters are displacing populations, leading to resource pressures and conflicts in host communities.
- Food and Water Insecurity: Climate change affects agricultural productivity and water availability, increasing competition for resources.
- Increased Vulnerability of Conflict-Affected Regions: Fragile states with weak governance structures are less equipped to handle climate-induced migration and environmental stress.

#### **Strategies for Climate Action and Migration Management:**

1. Strengthening Climate Resilience: Investing in climate adaptation measures such as sustainable agriculture, water conservation, and disaster preparedness.
2. Integrating Climate Policy with Peacebuilding: Ensuring climate policies address the needs of vulnerable populations to prevent displacement-related conflicts.
3. Sustainable Urban Planning for Migrants: Developing infrastructure, housing, and social services to support climate migrants and integrate them into host communities.
4. International Collaboration on Climate Refugees: Establishing legal frameworks to protect climate-displaced populations and ensure their rights.

**4. Case Studies** Examining real-world examples provides valuable insights into how sustainable development contributes to peace and stability. The following case studies highlight how different countries have successfully integrated environmental, economic, and social policies to foster stability and resilience.

#### **4.1 Norway: Renewable Energy for Domestic and International Stability**

**Overview:** Norway is a global leader in renewable energy, particularly hydropower, which accounts for nearly 95% of its electricity production. The country has leveraged its vast natural resources not only for economic growth but also for promoting domestic stability and international peace efforts.



### **Key Aspects of Norway's Renewable Energy Strategy:**

- **Hydropower Dominance:** Norway's abundant water resources allow it to produce clean, affordable, and sustainable electricity, reducing dependency on fossil fuels.
- **Economic and Social Stability:** The revenues from energy exports (including oil and gas, despite its commitment to sustainability) are managed through the Government Pension Fund Global (GPF), ensuring long-term economic stability and social welfare.
- **Green Energy Diplomacy:** Norway actively supports global renewable energy projects, particularly in developing countries, as part of its international peace and development agenda.

### **Impact on Peace and Stability:**

1. **Domestic Social Stability:** By using energy revenues to fund public services, Norway reduces economic disparities and maintains a high standard of living, preventing social unrest.
2. **International Conflict Prevention:** Norway's investment in renewable energy projects in conflict-prone areas, such as East Africa, helps reduce resource-driven tensions.
3. **Leadership in Climate Action:** Norway is at the forefront of climate negotiations, pushing for global carbon reduction efforts that mitigate climate-related conflicts.

### **Lessons Learned:**

- Sustainable energy policies can drive both economic prosperity and social peace.
- Responsible management of natural resources prevents economic inequality and political instability.
- Green energy diplomacy can be a powerful tool for conflict prevention.

### **4.2 Rwanda: Post-Conflict Reconstruction through Sustainable Agriculture**

**Overview:** Following the 1994 genocide, Rwanda faced immense challenges, including food insecurity, economic collapse, and deep social divisions. The government prioritized sustainable agriculture as a means of rebuilding the country, ensuring food security, and fostering social cohesion.

### **Key Aspects of Rwanda's Agricultural Reconstruction Strategy:**

- **Land Reforms and Cooperatives:** The government promoted equitable land distribution and encouraged smallholder farmers to work in cooperatives.
- **Agroecology and Climate-Smart Farming:** Investments in soil conservation, reforestation, and climate-resilient crops helped restore degraded land.
- **One Cow per Poor Family Program:** This initiative provided cows to impoverished families, improving nutrition, income, and social bonds.
- **Market-Oriented Agriculture:** Farmers were connected to value chains, enabling them to access markets and increase incomes.

### **Impact on Peace and Stability:**

1. **Food Security as a Foundation for Peace:** Addressing hunger and malnutrition reduced potential drivers of conflict and instability.
2. **Community Reconciliation:** Agricultural cooperatives brought together people from different ethnic backgrounds, fostering trust and collaboration.
3. **Economic Empowerment:** The focus on sustainable farming created jobs, reducing economic grievances that could lead to violence.

### **Lessons Learned:**

- Agricultural development can be a powerful tool for post-conflict recovery and social reconciliation.
- Climate-smart farming practices build long-term resilience and prevent resource-driven conflicts.
- Economic empowerment through sustainable agriculture reduces the likelihood of future instability.

### **4.3 Bangladesh: Community-Based Climate Adaptation**

#### **Overview:**

Bangladesh is one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world, facing rising sea levels, cyclones, and extreme flooding. Climate change has led to displacement, economic losses, and social tensions. To address these challenges, Bangladesh has implemented community-driven climate adaptation initiatives.

### **Key Aspects of Bangladesh's Climate Adaptation Strategy:**

- **Floating Farms and Adaptive Agriculture:** Farmers in flood-prone regions use floating rafts to cultivate crops, ensuring food production even during floods.
- **Cyclone Shelters and Early Warning Systems:** Investments in infrastructure and community-led disaster preparedness have significantly reduced cyclone-related deaths.



- Mangrove Reforestation in the Sundarbans: Coastal communities actively plant mangroves to reduce storm surges and prevent erosion.
- Microfinance and Livelihood Diversification: Small loans help vulnerable families invest in alternative income sources, reducing economic migration pressures.

#### **Impact on Peace and Stability:**

1. Reducing Climate-Induced Migration: By improving local resilience, fewer people are forced to migrate, reducing urban overcrowding and social tensions.
2. Enhancing Social Cohesion: Community-driven initiatives strengthen local governance and cooperation, reducing the risk of climate-related conflicts.
3. Protecting Livelihoods: Climate adaptation efforts prevent loss of income, ensuring economic stability and reducing desperation-driven conflicts.

#### **Lessons Learned:**

- Community-based approaches enhance resilience and ensure long-term sustainability.
- Investing in early warning systems and disaster preparedness prevents human and economic losses.
- Adaptive livelihood strategies reduce migration pressures and social conflicts.

#### **5. Role of International Cooperation**

Global frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement are instrumental in aligning national policies with sustainability and peace objectives. Multilateral organizations like the United Nations play a critical role in mediating disputes and funding sustainability projects in conflict-prone areas.

#### **6. Challenges to Integrating Sustainability and Peace**

1. **Political Will:** Achieving synergy between sustainability and peace requires strong commitment from governments.
2. **Resource Constraints:** Developing nations often struggle to prioritize long-term goals over immediate needs.
3. **Coordination Issues:** Effective collaboration between stakeholders is hindered by differing priorities and interests.

#### **7. Recommendations**

1. **Strengthen Policies:** Governments should integrate peace-building measures into sustainability initiatives.
2. **Promote Education:** Raising awareness about the benefits of sustainable practices can encourage grassroots participation.
3. **Enhance Funding:** Increased investment in green technologies and social equity programs is essential.
4. **Foster Partnerships:** Cross-border collaboration on issues like climate change and resource management can prevent conflicts.

**8. Conclusion** - Sustainable development and global peace are deeply interdependent. While sustainability addresses the root causes of many conflicts, peace provides the stable environment necessary for long-term developmental efforts. The successful integration of these goals requires coordinated action by governments, international organizations, and civil society. By prioritizing equity, resilience, and cooperation, the global community can build a future that is both sustainable and peaceful. A peaceful world is one where every individual has access to resources, opportunities, and dignity—a vision that sustainable development seeks to achieve. The case studies of Norway, Rwanda, and Bangladesh exemplify how targeted policies and grassroots actions can bridge the gap between development and peace. Looking ahead, embracing sustainability as a foundation for peace is not merely a necessity but a moral imperative. It is through shared commitment and collective action that humanity can pave the way for a harmonious and prosperous global society.

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