

It is a process whereby the development can be sustained for generation. It affords the future generation, if not now, capacity to prosper.

Impressions

Date

Sustainable development means attaining a balance between environmental protection and human economic development and between the present and future needs. It means equity in development and sectoral actions across space and time. It requires an integration of economic, social and environmental approaches towards development.

The United Nations General Assembly defines - by citing 'Our Common Future Report' (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987) and also known as 'Brundtland Report' - the sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

Then, it states that "sustainable development has emerged as the guiding principle for for global long-term development."

It consists of three pillars :-

1. Economic Development
2. Social Development and
3. Environmental protection

While this triple understanding was implicit in the Brundtland report - which advocated "economic growth, social inclusion and environmental balance" as both global and national and local strategic development

principles — It was not formulated as three separated categories until the Earth Summit ~~It~~ was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, where it was stated that the main goal of "sustainable development".

Two years later John Elkington coined the concept 'Triple bottom line' (abbreviated as TBL or 3BL) to describe this new triple paradigm of sustainability.

① Economic approach of Economic development  
Within economic frameworks, sustainability is often thought to be achieved if the wellbeing of society is maintained over time. There are various formulations of this concept. Wellbeing is usually broadly defined — in addition to consumption of market goods and services, made possible by economic production (income), it includes household and environmental services.

In this context — where well being is at least maintained over time — sustainability can be attained by preserving the total stock of capital.

The ~~total~~<sup>stock</sup> of capital is broadly defined as the 'productive' base that provides the opportunities from which well being is ultimately derived.

It includes all society's capital assets — produced (roads, building, machinery), natural (ecosystems, minerals, fossil fuels), human (education, skills,



Knowledge, health) and social (institutions and relationships that govern interactions between people).

- (2) <sup>Approach</sup> ~~Development~~ - Maintain the stability of social and culture system. The development is concern with increasing the standard of poor which can be measured in terms of increased food, real income, education, health care, water supply, sanitation and indirectly it concerns with growth at aggregate.

Other Social factors include things such as:

- 1) No. of people with jobs.
- 2) Poverty
- 3) Opportunities for education and training
- 4) Health and availability of medical services
- 5) Human rights and equal opportunities.
- 6) Crime and social disorder levels.
- 7) Housing provisions and quality.

- (3) The social pillar refers to, in broad terms, public policies that support social issues. These social issues relate to our well being and include aspects like healthcare, education, housing, employment etc. They ensure that individuals do have access to social services, do not suffer through lack of knowledge of their rights and exercise a responsible influence on the development of social policies and services, both locally and nationally.

3. Ecological approach - Maintain the robustance and resilience of biological system.
- Sustainable development is maintenance of ecological processes and life support systems, preservation of genetic diversity and sustainable utilization of species and ecosystem by IUCN - International union for conservation of nature
- WWF - World Wide Fund
- UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme

Ecological approach encompass ideas in world conservation strategy, providing an environmental rational which claims of development to improve the quality of life can be challenged and tested.