

I.A.4. Industrial Development and Sustainable Human Welfare in India

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Industries claim environment at zero price. Economic development based on industrialisation raises material prosperity on the one hand and reduces human welfare due to environmental damage on the other, sustainable human development warrants careful monitoring and reduction of the negative environmental externalities so as to minimise the loss of human welfare in an economy. The negative externality of industrialisation has to be accounted for in respect of its impacts on human health, cattle health, agricultural output, forest and biodiversity and other incidental conditions. These are environmental parameters with which the damages have dose-response relationship. The standard of development of an economy needs to be watched, appreciated and modified with reference to the state of environment. In the light of this, the paper explores the indicators of environmentally sustainable human development in India, which can help us to devise responsible policies. The study processes secondary information. It is developed in three main parts, which are devoted to the elements of the problem, Indian experience and indicators of sustainable human welfare in India.