An Indian Case Based Study Examines Sustainability through Corporate, Rural, and Urban Case Narratives

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Abstract: As stated in landmark studies and current global objectives, sustainable development is a long-term vision that emphasizes global advancement without sacrificing the requirements of future generations. The United Nations' 17 Sustainable Development Goals with the 10th Edition of the Sustainable Development Report (SDR) 2025 stating that Finland, Sweden, and Denmark as top performers and the paper extensively reviews India's progress and challenges regarding the SDGs (Sachs et al. 2025). Though the pace is still too slow to completely fulfill the 2030 targets, India's 99th ranking is complemented by notable advancements made in East and South Asia, particularly across socioeconomic measures. Despite highlighting advancements in health, renewable energy, education, and gender equality legislation, the study also points to obstacles such as ongoing poverty, hunger, educational inequalities, gender inequality, and resource limitations. The article highlights best practice case studies from India's corporate, social enterprise, rural, and urban sectors that show scalable efforts in waste management, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, industry decarbonization, and social inclusion. The complicated nature of assessing sustainable development is revealed by literature from both global and regional viewpoints, highlighting the necessity of strong, multifaceted indicators and monitoring systems. India's problems like water scarcity, unequal access to services, poor governance, budgetary constraints, the stress of urbanization, and insufficient data systems, to increase efficiency and effectiveness at the local and global levels, the paper promotes a supranational systems approach that supports a coordinated, stakeholder-driven strategy and places a strong emphasis on investments in sustainable infrastructure, education, capacity-building, and resource management(IUCN, UNEP, WWF, 1991)". To establish India as a major player in the global sustainability movement, the report ends by urging policy innovation, CSR integration, green belt planning, and strong education-system alignment with sustainability. The SDGs are positioned as a strategic roadmap for inclusive, resilient, and equitable growth in this abstract, which summarizes the facts, obstacles, and suggestions for promoting sustainable development.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, India, SDR 2025, Environmental Policy, Urbanization, Renewable Energy, CSR, Social Inclusion, Resource Management, Global Partnership, Policy Innovation.

1 Introduction

The long-term goal of global advancement is what the word "sustainable development" means. The new 17 SDGs were introduced in 2015 with the goal of advancing sustainable development globally. Finland, Sweden, and Denmark are the top three nations in the most recent 10th Edition of the SDR 2025, which rates and evaluates all UN members according to their performance. After eight decades the UN system was created, the report also provides improved and updated benchmarks to track countries' efforts to advance UN-based multilateralism.

Although India is ranked 99th in the most recent assessment, East and South Asia has advanced the fastest toward the SDGs overall since 2015, mostly as socioeconomic targets. Proponents of sustainable growth typically plan environmentally friendly policies, propose environmental protection, investigate sustainability concepts, and investigate sustainable development (Sachs et al. 2025).

1.1 Defining Sustainability

Development that satisfies current demands without jeopardizing the capacity of future generations to satisfy their own needs is known as sustainable development. “The concept of needs, in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs" (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987). Sustainable development (SD), sustainable growth (SG), terms usage and sustainable use have been used interchangeably, as though they meant the same thing. Sustainable Growth is a contradiction in terms: nothing physical can grow indefinitely. Sustainable use is only applicable to renewable resources. Sustainable development is used in this strategy to make the quality of human life better whilst living within the carrying capacity of the ecosystems‖ (IUCN, UNEP, WWF, 1991)".

Now, the time has come for us to consider the SD approach, which calls for careful consideration of social justice and environmental conservation and protection when planning for economic growth to satisfy the demands and greed of those in positions of power, whether they be political or economic (Sharma, 2013).

The 17 SDGs has target to achieve by 2030, it is also the most important theme of the current century. The SDGs, which are a pressing call to action for all nations whether developed and developing and come under global partnership. As the goals address climate change and strive to protect our oceans and forests, nations understand that eradicating poverty and other forms of deprivation must be accompanied by policies that enhance health and education, lessen inequality, and promote economic growth (Guterres et al., 2025).

1.2 Advances in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals: Progress

a. The year 2012 and 2024, the prevalence of stunting among children under age 5 decreased from 26.4 per cent to 23.2 per cent.
b. Between 2000 and 2019, the healthy life expectancy rose by more than 5 years. COVID-19, on the other hand, undid some of these benefits and reduced life expectancy by 1.8 years.
c. In 2015, there were 228 maternal fatalities for every 100,000 live births worldwide; by 2023, that number had fallen to 197. In 2023, the under-5 mortality rate decreased by 16% from 44 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015 to 37 fatalities.
d. 54 nations had eradicated at least one neglected tropical disease by the end of 2024.
e. To eliminate discriminatory laws and provide frameworks for gender equality, 99 positive legal reforms were put into effect in between 2019 and 2024.
f. As of 1 January 2025, women held 27.2 percent of the seats in national parliaments, up 4.9 percentage from 2015.
g. Renewable energy is the fastest-growing energy source today and is projected to surpass coal as the primary electricity source in 2025.
h. 5G mobile broadband now covers 51 per cent of the global population.

1.3 Setbacks & Gaps in the Sustainable Development Goals

a. According to the updated worldwide poverty line, 8.9% of the world's population will still be living in extreme poverty by 2030 unless efforts are significantly accelerated.
b. Nearly 1 out of 11 people worldwide faced hunger in 2023.
c. In 2023, 272 million children and youth remained out of school education.

d. Women perform 2.5 times as unpaid domestic work and care work as compare to men.
e. In 2024, 3.4 billion people still required securely managed sanitation, 1.7 billion lacked basic hygiene services at home, and 2.2 billion people lacked proper drinking water.
f. The global refugee population has increased to 37.8 million by the mid of 2024.
g. Worldwide, 1.12 billion people live in slums or informal settlements without basic amenities.
h. Governments development assistance declined 7.1 per cent in 2024 after five years of growth, with further cuts expected through 2025.

1.4 Case Study of Best Practices in India using SDGs:

Here's a comprehensive table summarizing the initiatives across Urban India, Rural India, Corporate & Industrial sectors, Social Enterprises, and Policy & Finance Enablers:

Urban India:

The first case study will be on Urban cities of India which are performing and setting up the example for achieving the SDG's goal plan of Indian Government of 2030

Table 1.1

City	Context	Approach	Outcomes	Lessons
Pune	Rapid urbanization strained landfill capacity	Ward-level segregation, biogas plants, composting hubs, informal sector integration, PPP models	60–70% waste diverted in pilot wards; methane reduction; livelihoods for waste-pickers	Source segregation + local processing + social inclusion = scalable impact
Indore	Chronic waste, open dumping, low compliance	Door-to-door collection, strict segregation enforcement, MRFs, behavior change campaigns	National best-in-class cleanliness rankings; significant landfill reduction	Execution discipline and citizen engagement sustain city-wide behavior change
Delhi NCR	Severe air pollution and last-mile emissions	Policy incentives, e-rickshaw fleets, bus electrification pilots, public-private charging networks	Rapid EV penetration in last-mile; reduced particulate emissions	Policy + viable business models for fleets accelerate transition

Source : https://thebetterindia.com/about/

The above table 1.1, states that Indian cities have implemented innovative strategies tailored to their unique sustainability challenges, yielding notable results in waste management and pollution control. In Pune, rapid urbanization put pressure on landfill capacity, prompting the city to launch ward-level segregation, biogas plants, composting hubs, and integrate informal waste workers within public-private partnership models. These pilots diverted 60–70% of waste from landfills, reduced methane emissions, and supported livelihoods for waste-pickers, confirming the effectiveness of combining source segregation, localized processing, and social inclusion for scalable impact (Kusum Scheme, n.d.).

The second city Indore overcame chronic waste issues and rampant open dumping through rigorous door-to-door collection, mandatory segregation, material recovery facilities (MRFs), and city-wide campaigns to shift public behavior. These interventions led Indore to achieve best-in-class national cleanliness rankings while drastically minimizing landfill reliance, showing that disciplined execution and citizen engagement are key to sustained city-wide change.

In Delhi NCR, persistent air pollution and last-mile emissions spurred policy-driven transformation. Fleet electrification pilots, extensive e-rickshaw deployment, policy incentives, and public-private investments in charging infrastructure accelerated EV adoption and helped cut particulate emissions. The Delhi example highlights that robust policy coupled with viable business models for urban fleets can catalyze rapid and impactful transitions to cleaner mobility.

Rural India:

Innovative regional solutions are being deployed across India to address sustainability challenges in agriculture and disaster resilience. In Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, high diesel reliance and unreliable grid access for irrigation led to the adoption of solar pumps supported by net metering and aggregation via Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs). This model in the table 1.2 has helped lower input costs, avoided emissions, and even generate surplus power income for participating farmers, illustrating the importance of suitable financing and demand aggregation strategies for scale (Pumps, 2025).

Table 1.2

Region	Context	Approach	Outcomes	Lessons
Rajasthan/ MP	High diesel use and unreliable grid for irrigation	Solar pumps with net metering; FPOs aggregate demand	Lower input costs; emissions avoided; surplus power income for farmers	Financing models and aggregation are critical for scale
Odisha	Cyclone vulnerability and coastal erosion	Village institutions managing nurseries; women SHGs lead plantation	Improved storm protection, fishery regeneration, carbon sequestration	Nature-based solutions work when communities co-own and benefit
Maharashtra	Water scarcity limiting crop productivity	Drip irrigation with subsidy convergence; mobile agronomy advisories	30–50% water savings; yield gains; farmer incomes up	Tech + extension + subsidy alignment beats tech alone

Source : https://thebetterindia.com/about/

The cyclone-prone coastal regions like Odisha's are building resilience with nature-based solutions, notably through village institutions and women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs) managing nursery plantations. These efforts have improved protection against storms, supported fishery regeneration, and enabled local carbon sequestration, emphasizing that community co-ownership and benefit-sharing are essential for successful climate adaptation.

In Maharashtra, water scarcity limiting crop productivity has been addressed by converging drip irrigation subsidies and digital agronomy advisories to farmers. Evaluations show 30–50% water savings, substantial yield improvements, and higher farmer incomes, highlighting that integrating technology, extension services, and aligned subsidies is more effective than relying on technology alone (International Institute for Energy Conservation, 2022). These cases collectively demonstrate how context-aware approaches spanning technological innovation, community-led management, and strategic policy alignment can deliver sustainable outcomes in diverse Indian regions.

Corporate & Industrial:

The leading Indian corporates are driving sustainability through context-specific interventions across their value chains, delivering both climate and inclusion benefits. Tata Power's decarbonization and energy access efforts blend utility-scale renewables and rural solar microgrids, resulting in a significant renewable energy share and empowering rural communities with reliable, clean power (Team, 2025). Its Renewable Microgrid initiative has reached over 200 villages and 300,000 people, saving more than 3 million litres of diesel and cutting 8,000 tons of CO_2 annually. This demonstrates how integrating grid-scale generation with last-mile access can unlock climate action and foster inclusive development which is give follow Table 1.3.

Table 1.3

Entity	Context	Approach	Outcomes	Lessons
Tata Power	Decarbonization and energy access	Utility-scale solar/wind; rural solar microgrids; demand response	Increased renewable share; productive rural loads powered	Blending grid-scale and last-mile unlocks both climate and inclusion
ITC	Scope 3 emissions and rural sourcing	Water stewardship, agro-forestry, e-Choupal, solid waste recovery	Water-positive/Carbon-positive; farmer resilience; packaging circularity	End-to-end value chain interventions create defensible ESG outcomes
JSW/UltraTech	Cement industry as hard-to-abate sector	Clinker factor reduction, WHR, alternative fuels, CCUS pilots	Reduced emissions intensity; energy efficiency gains	Materials innovation and waste co-processing are near-term levers

Source : https://thebetterindia.com/about/

ITC tackles scope 3 emissions and rural sourcing with comprehensive value chain interventions—water stewardship programs, agroforestry, e-Choupal platforms, and solid waste recovery—delivering water-positive and carbon-positive outcomes, strengthening farmer resilience, and fostering packaging circularity. The company's end-to-end approach, covering water savings across millions of acres and circularity initiatives like the Out of Waste program for packaging materials, shows how holistic ESG strategies create defensible sustainability results.

Cement majors like JSW and UltraTech have targeted industry emissions through lower clinker factors, alternative fuels, waste heat recovery (WHR), and carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) pilots. JSW Cement reports a 20–25% decrease in CO_2 per ton compared to traditional production, thanks to innovation in process design and waste co-processing. Both companies illustrate that materials innovation and industrial symbiosis can deliver near-term emission reductions and efficiency gains, vital for hard-to-abate sectors like cement (Pti, 2024).

These cases illustrate how leading entities shape climate and ESG results in India by leveraging technological innovation, systemic value-chain interventions, and operational discipline.

Cross-Cutting Social Enterprise:

The organizations push the boundaries of sustainable development, showcasing that solutions grounded in local realities and designed for empowerment create resilient communities and measurable progress in the table 1.4.

Table 1.4

Organization	Context	Approach	Outcomes	Lessons
SELCO Foundation	Energy poverty in underserved areas	Need-based solar for health, education, micro-enterprises; patient financing	Improved health centre reliability, study hours, enterprise productivity	Design for context and affordability to ensure stickiness
Swachh & Hasiru Dala	Marginalized waste-pickers outside formal systems	Producer Responsibility partnerships, ID cards, micro-entrepreneurship	Better incomes, higher recycling rates, dignified work	Social inclusion multiplies environmental impact

Source : https://thebetterindia.com/about/

SELCO Foundation and Swachh & Hasiru Dala demonstrate how designing for context, affordability, and inclusion can multiply social and environmental impact in India. SELCO Foundation addresses energy poverty by implementing need-based solar solutions for health facilities, schools, and micro-enterprises, often coupled with patient financing to ensure accessibility for underserved populations (SELCO Foundation: Empowering Environmental Sustainability, 2025).

The Outcomes include increased reliability at health centres, better study hours for students, and greater productivity for small enterprises. The organization's model proves that context-sensitive and affordable solutions drive lasting change and adoption among marginalized communities. Their approach leads to improved incomes, higher rates of recycling, and more dignified working conditions for waste-pickers. These experiences highlight that social inclusion not only enhances environmental outcomes, such as recycling rates, but also delivers tangible economic and social uplift for vulnerable populations.

Policy & Finance Enablers:

The Policy and finance enablers are instrumental in scaling climate and sustainability solutions across India's urban and rural sectors. Municipal green bonds, as pioneered by creditworthy urban local bodies (ULBs) like Pune and Indore, have successfully mobilized capital for sewage treatment, solar rooftop projects, and sustainable mobility, demonstrating how transparent reporting and financial credibility attract long-term investment which is reflecting in the below table 1.5. These bonds have enabled cities to fund large-scale infrastructure while appealing to a wider pool of private and institutional investors.

Table 1.5

Initiative	Use	Insight
Municipal Green Bonds (Pune, Indore)	Fund sewage treatment, solar rooftops, mobility	Creditworthy ULBs + transparent reporting attract capital
State EV Policies (MH, DL, TN)	Demand incentives, manufacturing clusters, charging infra.	Coordinated industrial and transport policy accelerates adoption.
NABARD/SIDBI Climate Lines	Concessional credit for drip, solar, energy efficiency	De-risking and aggregation unlock uptake at scale

Source : https://thebetterindia.com/about/

Supportive state electric vehicle (EV) policies in Maharashtra, Delhi, and Tamil Nadu advance clean mobility by offering demand incentives, setting up manufacturing clusters,

and investing in charging networks. The synergetic alignment of industrial and transport policy has directly accelerated EV adoption rates in these leading states, showing that integrated approaches catalyze both clean production and market uptake.

ABARD and SIDBI climate lines further enable sustainable agriculture and rural development by providing concessional credit for drip irrigation, solar pumps, and energy efficiency projects (Fund n.d. 2025). By de-risking investments and supporting aggregation —such as through Farmer Producer Organizations—these credit lines have unlocked climate-aligned technologies at scale, empowering smallholders and increasing resilience for millions across the country.

Together, these policy and finance innovations illustrate how coordinated public-private action, financial de-risking, and supportive regulation create powerful mechanisms for scaling climate solutions in both urban and rural India

2 Review of Literature

Sustainable development in India spans diverse contexts, impacting urban, rural, and corporate sectors significantly. However, every setting offers different opportunities and difficulties that influence how sustainability might be attained. Rapid population increase in urban areas puts tremendous strain on available resources, necessitating creative solutions (*Sachs et al. 2025)*. For example, smart city projects that integrate technology to enhance energy efficiency, waste management, and transportation must be given top priority in metropolitan areas. Efforts to promote urban sustainability are in line with international objectives, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the UN, especially Goal 11, which is all about sustainable cities and communities.

In contrast, rural India faces unique challenges like poverty, inadequate infrastructure, and limited access to essential services. Enhancing livelihoods while maintaining ecological balance has been made possible in large part by the adoption of sustainable agriculture methods and the encouragement of rural businesses. Agroecological initiatives improve soil health and biodiversity, which are essential for attaining sustainability in rural regions, in addition to increasing agricultural output. Moreover, rural development projects often emphasize the empowerment of local communities, enabling them to play an active role in their socio-economic development, thereby making them stewards of their own environment.

The measurement of development is a vital but complex challenge, requiring comprehensive indicator systems that capture economic, social, and environmental dimensions. Over the past decades, international organizations, researchers, and policymakers have developed a variety of frameworks and sets of indicators to better assess and guide progress towards sustainability (Grybaitė, 2011). Socioeconomic development, sustainable consumption and production, social inclusion, demographic shifts, public health, climate change and energy, sustainable transportation, natural resources, global partnership, and governance are some of the thematic categories into which sustainable development indicators (SDIs) are divided.

The authors compare various methods and approaches used to design and apply these indicator systems (Subramaniam et al., 2023). (Yoshizumi, M. 2005) the paper reflects that Education for Sustainable Development in Nishinomiya have been recognized at the national level and serve as a model for other Japanese municipalities. A key player in the case is the organization Learning and Ecological Activities Foundation for Children (LEAF). To inculcate the values of sustainable development, LEAF organizes a variety of

environmental education programs for the public, particularly for young people. The Eco-Card and Earth Rangers are important initiatives that encourage young people to take part in environmentally beneficial community service projects. Building sustainable communities is based on reciprocal learning, which is horizontal, cross-generational, and cross-sectoral, according to the report. The sharing of ideals, information, and sustainable practices is made possible by these learning environments.

The balanced and feasible growth of a business that guarantees its long-term competitiveness, financial stability, and social-environmental responsibility is known as sustainable development in the context of enterprises. The authors create a methodology especially for airlines that calculates an integral indicator of sustainable growth. To provide a comprehensive evaluation, this composite indicator combines a few economic, financial, social, and environmental factors. The suggested integral index gives stakeholders and business management a quantitative way to oversee and benchmark sustainable growth at the organization level. It draws attention to the potential for unbiased comparisons across businesses in the same sector and assists in guiding choices that will increase sustainability. (Rotar & Niazyan, 2015).

The paper offers empirical insights using data from 283 Chinese cities from 2006 to 2019, carbon dioxide emissions, sustainable development, and financial development examines the intricate connection between carbon emissions and financial development, emphasizing the ways in which this link affects sustainable development. (Dong et al., 2023).

Further, the study finds that the effects of various urban area vary based on their industrial upgrading and financial development levels. The effect of financial development on carbon emissions is reduced in cities that have both high levels of financial development and sophisticated industrial upgrading. On the other hand, financial development typically encourages larger emissions in places with inadequate industrial upgrading and financial development. The policy recommendations place a strong emphasis on using financial development to help low-carbon and green projects by offering financial services like loans to eco-friendly businesses. To reduce emissions, coordination between local industrial characteristics and financial development is essential, highlighting the necessity of customized financial policies at the city level.(Kaimuri & Kosimbei, 2017) the study focused on Kenya's development issues, such as poverty, inequality, unemployment, fast population growth (2.3 percent per year), environmental degradation (particularly deforestation and land degradation), and climate change vulnerability. The Human Development Index (HDI) has improved, while the ANSR has fluctuated, showing uneven distribution of economic benefits and persistent environmental and social concerns. Kenya's success in sustainable development has been mixed.

Green Economy from a Regional Perspective – a Polish Case Study" investigates regional disparities in the development of the green economy across Polish regions from 2012 to 2022. The study elaborates on the green economy concept, linking it to sustainable development against the backdrop of resource scarcity, climate change, and environmental degradation. (Jędrzejczak-Gas et al., 2024). This includes classification of regions into four homogeneous groups based on their green economy development level, showing a gradient from very high to low development with changes over the decade. The study emphasizes how crucial it is to evaluate regional differences to direct focused efforts for sustainable development that is balanced. Implications for policy centre on controlling regional development to lessen disparities and assist local governments in advancing green economic ideas. Using an upward trend from very high to low development with variations throughout the decade, this includes classifying regions into four homogeneous categories according to their level of green economy development.

3 Challenges in completing SDGs in India:

Millions of people's lives have become more connected because to advancements in digital technology, health, energy, and education, but the pace of change is still too sluggish to meet the 2030 Goals. Based on the data currently available, the most recent assessment shows that only 35% of targets are on track or making moderate progress; over half are moving too slowly, and 18% have regressed (UNDP- SDG Report 2025).

Sustainable development progress is threatened by rising geopolitical tensions, widening global inequalities, climate crisis, and rising debt, with the report emphasizing that increased investment in education, green technology, digital solutions, and, crucially, renewed peace and global cooperation are essential to achieve the goals (Guterres et al., 2025). To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, India would need to overcome a number of significant obstacles, such as those pertaining to social inequality, policy implementation, resource allocation, and environmental sustainability.

- **Water Scarcity and Environmental Degradation:** Progress has been hindered by ongoing water scarcity and deteriorating environmental quality, particularly about SDGs 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and 13 (Climate Action). These issues are made worse by persistent reliance on fossil fuels and non-sustainable farming methods.
- **Gender Inequality and Social Inclusion:** Several targets, such as SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), are still hampered by pervasive gender inequality. Unfair access to opportunity, high incidence of child marriage, and violence against women are serious issues.
- **Uneven Access to Healthcare and Education:** There are significant differences between urban and rural areas in the distribution of healthcare and educational infrastructure. Maternal and child health and higher education enrolment rates are lower in states and districts that are distant from the national average.
- **Weak Governance and Implementation Structures**: Effective bottom-up planning is hindered by inadequate devolution of finances and functions, inadequate local governance, and limited efforts to localize SDGs. Top-down implementation is common, characterized by insufficient capacity, poor institutional coordination, and frequent fund flow delays.
- **Financial Constraints and Resource Mobilization:** India struggles to raise sufficient funds at the national and subnational levels and confronts severe budgetary difficulties. The quality and reach of services are impacted by underfunded social programs and postponed budgets.
- **Data Measurement and Monitoring:** Effective monitoring and focused policy responses are hampered by the absence of reliable and timely data at the granular levels. Accurate tracking of SDG development is hindered by measurement limitations.
- **Urbanization Challenges:** In Indian cities, rapid urbanization leads to food insecurity, pollution, and traffic jams. Major obstacles to SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) include the absence of sustainable urban planning, the diversity of governance, and the inability to connect SDG targets at the local level.

4 Policy and Institutional Hurdles

- Poor coordination between central and state governments results in regional imbalances, especially in poverty and sanitation.
- Lack of training and capacity-building among local officials leads to inefficient planning and implementation.
- Many flagship programs suffer from under-resourcing and high rates of staff vacancy, weakening public service delivery.

5 Conclusion

The Sustainable Development must be progressed with supranational systems approach. All we need a long-term vision for the sustainable development with the support of all stakeholders. More information and awareness should be spread between the communities regarding the problems occurs due to unnecessary changes in the name of development. A community can create the optimum answer for its resource and cultural conditions with the help of the appropriate attitude, knowledge, skills, and actions in both positions. Policymakers can participate in other community events or sustainable development initiatives in addition to this shift to address environmental challenges. There are some key findings which is highlighted the paper:

- More energy saver techniques should be used and promote at all the levels of society members.
- Increasing the accessibility to the basic services and facilities at reasonable rates.
- The world is becoming increasingly urbanized, necessitating significant investments in urban infrastructure, including water, sanitation, and urban transportation. This places a significant burden on local governments, especially considering that a growing proportion of urban dwellers live in slums and unplanned settlements.
- More encouragement to CSR activities for better coordination between development and ethical development.
- Green belt building initiative should be encouraged within the system and town planning.
- Build better education system with correlation with the sustainability and innovation.

Therefore, it's time to concentrate on planning's efficacy and efficiency, which are more dependable on a worldwide scale. It is recommended that all nations, both developed and developing, make concerted efforts. Rich nations are switching to renewable energy, but developing nations still mostly use traditional energy sources. India is a member of the International Solar Alliance. As the nation's energy security has been a greater issue in recent years, new and renewable energy has become more important. Following the two oil crises of the 1970s, energy self-sufficiency was recognized as the primary motivator for new and renewable energy in the nation. For longer sustainability, we need to change our emphasis from resource development to resource management. Everyone's top priority is the health of the planet Earth, and policymakers

shouldn't overlook this. "Let's think globally and plan locally to make this planet a better place to live and suitable for future generations to inhabit" (Sharma, S.N. 2013).

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