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IMPACT OF WAR ON SUSTANABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND CHALLENGES IN INDIA

PAVITHRA T
Assistant Professor
Department of Economics
Vidyavardhaka First Grade College
Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru 570001

Abstract:

War is considered as an extreme form of socio-economic, political religious and national conflicts between states or geographical boundaries. The reasons for the war is vary from one situation to other but it has many consequences on social, political, economic and ecological life of people. Throughout the history of mankind war has been considered as very common phenomenon of the society. War may take place because of two reasons one is economic another one non-economic. Later on 1970's the entire globe is commonly accepted concept of sustainable development which regarded as "meeting the needs of present generation without compromising needs of the future generation. In order to achieve sustainable development many countries have adopted many strategies and policies of their own. In India we adopted the concept of sustainable development policy in the 1987 and we have many policies and strategies to achieve this concept. But still so many external factors like climate change, environmental pollution, wars will definitely have the deep impact on the overall development of the country. In this article let us discuss the present sustainable development strategy in India and also impact of war.

Key Words: Sustainable Development, War Impact, Strategy

INTRODUCTION:

This sustainable development is able to increase the welfare of life. Welfare is one of the concepts of sustainable development. In addition to this concept, there are other concepts that are being promoted, such as the development that can increase renewable natural resources, or maintain the quality of human life, both now and in the future. The next concept is to use natural resources as well as possible so as not to be wasteful and damage the environment. The last concept is to manage natural resources well and can be used in the future.

Principle of Sustainable development:

1. **Economy**

the principle of sustainable development from an economic perspective is able to provide an increase in the skills of workers which further enhances competitiveness. With increased competitiveness, it is hoped that the community will be able to get decent jobs and earn better incomes. In addition, it is able to support the creation of basic infrastructure such as property, water systems, and the like in information infrastructure.

2. **Energy**

Energy use must be made more efficient for sustainable development. There are several methods you can do to save energy, such as the following:

- Using renewable energy more optimally.
- Save the use of available energy sources.
- Prioritizing the development of mass transportation.

3. **Ecology**

The next principle is ecology. Ecology is an environment that is continuously conserved as long as it is sustainable. So that environmental conservation can be carried out optimally, there are several things that can be done, such as ensuring there is green open space, making transportation systems and buildings well integrated.

4. **Participation**

Sustainable development must be carried out with the participation of the wider community and the government must be able to provide facilities. The community must play an active role in the process of sustainable development. The government can also be a facilitator of community empowerment and able to accommodate the aspirations of the community.

5. **Equity**

Equity is the main target of sustainable development. This development is expected to be able to reduce the economic gap. In addition, by adhering to the principle of equity, all members of the community can get equal opportunities.

The Goals:

1. Eradicating poverty.
2. End hunger and achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
3. A more prosperous healthy life. Able to promote healthy living and support well-being at all ages.
4. Achieving more inclusive, decent, and higher quality education.
5. Gender equality and empowering women.
6. Build strong infrastructure, encourage innovation, promote sustainable industrialization, and so on.
7. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
8. Taking important steps on climate change and its impacts, and much more.

REVIEW OF LITERAURE:

The geopolitical risk refers to any risk related with war, tension between countries etc and it impacts most all of the economies directly or indirectly related to the countries at war. This risk is also an important indicator of stock market fluctuations or financial markets as a whole (Carney, 2016). A few recent studies carried out by Caldara and Iacoviello (2018) used an index to show how the stock market and economic activity of any country are significantly impacted due to geopolitical risk. The war between the 2 countries Russia and Ukraine is causing tension among many other countries and this is visible in the worldwide growing tension. Many studies have stated that the impact of such tensions are long term and cause eternal changes to the financial market and the behaviour of market (Aslam and Kang, 2015; Kollias et al., 2013b; 2013a; Pástor and Veronesi, 2013). Thus the relation between geopolitical risk and stock market behaviour is provisional and depends on time factor. It is acknowledged that the stock market is important for the development of an economy and also the

economy is dependent on the investment pattern. Fundamentally stock markets exist due to the existence of buyers and sellers and are considered as a reflection of economic progress. The stock market prices depend largely on crude oil prices (as a commodity) directly or indirectly as a factor of production. This instability in the crude oil prices is a cause of concern for researchers and analysists since many years. The most common energy sources utilised globally are petroleum and natural gas and both have a noteworthy impact on financial markets again directly as raw material or indirectly as a factor of production. Therefore, the oil rich countries like Russia, Turkey, Brazil and India may be affected in positive or negative manner due to the volatility in the crude oil prices. The changes in the price of crude oil cause fluctuations in the stock prices and therefore this is important for every economy on the globe. In this backdrop, the present research study has undertaken the review of literature leading to following discussion. Akbulaev et al. (2022), has measured the correlation in their research, between Brent oil, crude oil (WTI), and natural gas (NG) prices and Moscow Stock Exchange Index (RTSI) by using different methods of examination. Borsa Istanbul Index (XU100), Bovespa Brazilian Stock Exchange Index (BVSP), and Indian National Stock Exchange Nifty 50 Index (NSEI) were also included to take an overall measure of significance in VAR model. The outcome of the VAR model showed the Brent oil and crude oil prices have noteworthy impact on the various indices comprehended in the analysis. Cunado et al. (2020), has analysed the impact of geopolitical risks (GPRs) in their research paper. The data taken for the period from February 1974 to August 2017 measures the impact on real oil returns by using a time-varying parameter structural vector autoregressive (TVP-SVAR) model. These 2 variables are included in the model and additionally the model also contains growth parameter for the world oil production, global economic activity (to attain oil-demand), and world stock returns. The findings of the research state that GPRs have a substantial negative effect on oil returns mainly because of drop in oil demand. This demand is calculated by the global economic activity measured. The findings also state that the peril of collaborating all GPRs with oil supply shocks are mostly associated with geopolitical stress in the Middle East which increase volatility oil prices.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To analyse the sustainable development strategy, challenges and policy in India.
2. To identify the impact of war on sustainable strategy in the country.

METHDODOLGY OF THE STUDY:

The study embodied a literature reviews as well as a descriptive investigation to achieve its objectives. It comprehensively analyses the effectiveness and obstacles of sustainable development policies in India. And is founded on secondary data derived from numerous publications of government papers by the Government of Public reports from India and other countries both in India and private sector organizations. The methodology for locating, selecting, going over and summarizing significant literature and research studies for the review is described in the report. Data have been taken from online papers, journals, and other sources.

KEY STRATEGIES AND POLICIES IN INDIA TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (National Solar Mission)

Launched in January 2010 under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), the Solar Mission set out to position India as a global leader in solar energy. The official mission document

explains that the objective was to "establish India as a global leader in solar energy by creating the policy conditions for solar-technology diffusion across the country."

Over the years the target has been significantly enhanced. Originally the aim was 20 GW of grid-connected solar power by 2022; this was revised in 2015 to 100 GW by 2022 (later extended) with a breakdown of 60 GW large/medium scale + 40 GW rooftop.

By 2025, India's cumulative installed solar capacity (including the mission's contribution) reached around 127 GW according to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) data for September 2025.

2. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha & Uthhaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM)

Launched in 2019, PM-KUSUM aims to solarise the agriculture sector, a major energy-consuming segment in rural India. The scheme has three components: small grid-connected solar plants up to 2 MW; installation of standalone off-grid solar agriculture pumps; and solarisation of existing grid-connected agricultural pumps.
As of August 2023, about 2.46 lakh farmers had benefitted from the scheme. In FY 2025, the scheme saw record progress: Component B (solar pumps) installed 4.4 lakh pumps (4.2 × the previous year) and Component C solarised 2.6 lakh pumps (25× the previous year). Total subsidy spend jumped to ₹2,680 crore.
Case study snippet: A working paper from World Resources Institute (WRI) explores how the scheme's solar-pump component affects farmers' incomes and energy use. It notes that while installations are rising, on-ground monitoring of cropping pattern shifts, debt levels and water use is still emerging.

3. National Bio-energy Programme

Under the MNRE, the National Bio-energy Programme promotes biomass, biogas and waste-to-energy solutions. While detailed recent public data for this specific programme are less accessible, its relevance lies in integrating agricultural residues, municipal organic waste and other biomass feed-stocks into renewable energy systems, thereby supporting the circular economy and reducing dependence on fossil fuels.

4. Production Linked Incentive Scheme for High-Efficiency Solar PV Modules

This scheme aims to boost domestic manufacturing of high-efficiency solar PV modules. By creating a structured PLI (Production Linked Incentive) framework, the government seeks to build manufacturing capacity, reduce import dependence, create jobs, and link manufacturing with India's renewable energy investment ambitions.

5. National Wind Energy Mission

While not as widely publicised yet in detailed data form, the National Wind Energy Mission is aimed at unlocking India's wind energy potential, enhancing wind-power deployment, and thereby accelerating renewable energy investment and green growth. According to industry reports, wind sector investment in India has surged in recent years: estimates suggest ₹15,925 crore in FY 2022-23 and ₹22,771 crore in FY 2023-24.

6. Jal Jeevan Mission (Har Ghar Jal)

Access to safe drinking water lies at the heart of human wellbeing and sustainable development. With that imperative in mind, the Government of India launched the Jal Jeevan Mission in 2019, aiming to provide a functional household tap connection (FHTC) to every rural household by 2024. Prior to the launch, only about 18 % of rural homes enjoyed a piped supply.

Today, the figures tell a dramatic story of progress. As of August 2024, over **15.07 crore households** (roughly 77.98 % of rural homes) had tap-water connections.A UNOPS review underscores this leap: "over 150 million tap connections have been installed – a big leap from the three million in 2019."

7. UJALA Scheme (Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All)

While technically an energy-efficiency scheme, UJALA plays a crucial role in waste management and resource-conservation by replacing inefficient lighting at scale. Launched in 2015, the programme distributed over 77 crore traditional bulbs and 3.5 crore street-lights replaced with LEDs, aiming to save 8.5 lakh kWh of electricity and cut 15,000 tonnes of CO_2 annually.

8. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

Under the umbrella of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), the NMSA was formally operationalized in 2014-15 to ensure that Indian agriculture becomes more productive, resilient and sustainable.
The mission focuses especially on rain-fed areas, which account for around 60 % of India's net sown area and roughly 40 % of food production.
Key objectives include: promoting integrated farming systems, improving water-use efficiency, enhancing soil-health, and helping farmers adapt to climate variability.

9. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF)

Zero Budget Natural Farming represents a paradigm shift in agricultural practice — advocating use of locally-available natural inputs, minimal external cost and diversified cropping systems. While primarily implemented at state-level (not strictly central "scheme"), it is increasingly referenced in national sustainable-agriculture discourse.

10. PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana

While initially an energy scheme, this initiative has strong links to rural sustainability and agricultural electrification. Launched in February 2024, the scheme intends to install rooftop solar panels for households especially in rural India offering up to 300 units of free electricity per month for many homes.
Within its first year, more than 8.46 lakh households had installed systems and subsidies of ₹4,308.66 crore had been disbursed by January 2025.

11. Smart Cities Mission

Launched in 2015, the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is India's most ambitious urban renewal initiative. Its core goal: to make 100 Indian cities "citizen-friendly and sustainable" through technology, innovation, and participatory planning. (smartcities.gov.in)

Under this mission, cities receive funding to develop Area-Based Development (ABD) projects and **Pan-City Solutions** which may include e-governance systems, renewable energy grids, smart

mobility, and energy-efficient buildings. By 2025, 8,000+ projects worth over ₹1.8 lakh crore have been sanctioned, with 6,900 completed and the rest under implementation.

12. FAME India Scheme (Faster Adoption & Manufacturing of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles)

Transport accounts for roughly 10 % of India's total greenhouse-gas emissions, making mobility reform critical to achieving the nation's net-zero targets. The FAME India Scheme, launched in 2015 and now in its second phase (FAME II), supports electric-vehicle (EV) adoption through incentives for buyers, manufacturers, and charging-infrastructure providers. (fame2.heavyindustry.gov.in)

As of mid-2024, over 1.6 million EVs had been subsidised under the scheme, with ₹5,000 crore allocated for charging infrastructure and manufacturing. (pib.gov.in)

13. National Green Hydrogen Mission

India's National Green Hydrogen Mission, approved in January 2023, is one of its boldest sustainability commitments yet. The mission aims to make India a global hub for the production, use, and export of green hydrogen; hydrogen produced using renewable energy instead of fossil fuels. (mnre.gov.in)

With an initial outlay of ₹19,744 crore, the mission targets annual production of 5 million tonnes of green hydrogen by 2030, supporting nearly 125 GW of renewable capacity addition. (pib.gov.in)

14. Green Business Scheme

To spur green entrepreneurship and circular-economy innovation, the government introduced the Green Business Scheme, offering concessional loans and credit support for eco-friendly enterprises including electric-vehicle manufacturing, solar equipment production, organic farming, and recycling ventures.

The scheme aligns with India's broader Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-Reliant India) vision by nurturing sustainable industries that can thrive without environmental degradation.

15. National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Ecosystems (NPCA)

India's freshwater and wetland systems are biodiversity hotspots but they face threats from urbanisation, pollution, and climate change. To counter this, the NPCA, launched in 2013, aims to conserve and manage wetlands and lakes through integrated approaches involving local bodies, scientific institutions, and state governments. (moef.gov.in)

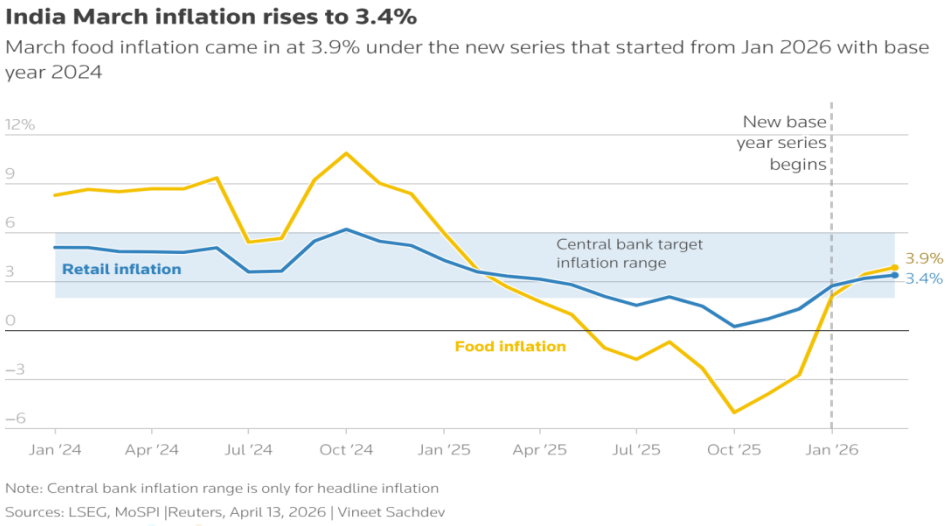
IMPACT OF WAR ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN INDIA:

War-related conflicts disrupt India's sustainable development strategy by driving up inflation, weakening the rupee, and forcing a diversion of resources toward defense rather than environmental or social development. Rising import costs for energy and materials like steel and fertilizer threaten to slow down SDG progress—particularly in industry and infrastructure (SDG 9)—and pose risks of double-digit inflation if crises persist into 2026.

MAJOR IMPACTS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Economic strain and Inflation: A prolonged Middle East conflict threatens to hurt India's economy while raising inflation as the country imports about 90% of its oil. The impact of higher energy prices

will gradually percolate in the coming months as alternative energy supplies arrive with a lag, with risks of a fuel price increase in the coming weeks.



Last week, India's central bank kept its key policy rate unchanged while warning of lower growth and higher inflation due to the war.

A 10% increase in prices above $85 per barrel could push up inflation by 50 basis points and pare growth by 15 bps, the central bank said in a report.

The monetary authority expects GDP growth to slip to 6.9% in fiscal 2026-27 and projects average inflation at 4.6%.

Diversion of Resources: Government budgets for education, healthcare, and infrastructure are frequently diverted to finance weapons, ammunition, and military operations. This "theft" from basic human needs exacerbates poverty, malnutrition, and disease.

Military attacks directly target infrastructure for food production, transport, and energy, rendering them unusable and forcing the reallocation of remaining funds toward survival rather than development.

Productive individuals (doctors, teachers, engineers) are often killed, injured, or displaced. Survivors may flee, depriving their home country of skills and labor, which disrupts civilian industries.

Armed conflict disrupts environmental management, causing pollution and depletion of natural resources. Conservation efforts are halted, and in some cases, natural resources are exploited to finance fighting. Investors often pull out of conflict zones, reducing capital availability for economic growth and leading to capital flight.

Supply Chain Disruptions: Security concerns in areas like the Strait of Hormuz lead to reduced vessel movement, suspended operations, and increased insurance premiums. Conflict impacts critical energy supplies and raw materials (e.g., fertilizers, petrochemicals, and metals), creating shortages and driving up manufacturing costs. Delays in obtaining essential inputs cause production stoppages

and delayed deliveries, affecting industries globally. Higher freight rates, rerouting costs, and rising input costs drive inflation, reducing business margins and raising consumer prices.

SDG Setbacks: Armed conflicts have slowed progress on more than half of the 17 SDGs by over 5%.

These are the most impacted, with progress setbacks exceeding 10%. War is a major driver of extreme poverty, with 455 million of the world's poor living in conflict-affected areas. The war in Ukraine alone pushed 7.1 million people into poverty, erasing 15 years of progress. Conflicts, such as in Gaza and Ukraine, have destroyed healthcare facilities and caused widespread mental health crises. Women and girls face higher risks of gender-based violence, trafficking, and loss of income, with critical support services becoming inaccessible. Modern warfare causes severe ecological damage, including land degradation, deforestation, and water pollution that can last for decades.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

1. Multifaceted Strategies: India has embraced a diverse range of strategies encompassing economic growth, social inclusivity, environmental conservation, and climate change mitigation. These strategies reflect the nation's commitment to a holistic approach to development.
2. Interconnected Goals: The study has highlighted the fundamental connections between the economic, social, and environmental facets of India's journey towards sustainable development. Understanding these interdependencies is essential for developing well-rounded policies.
3. Data-Driven Decision-Making: The role of data, metrics, and measurement tools in tracking progress and informing policy decisions cannot be overstated. Transparent, evidence-based policymaking is essential for achieving sustainability goals.
4. Inclusivity and Equity: Inclusivity and equity are foundational principles of sustainable development. Policies that empower marginalized communities, bridge social disparities, and promote gender equity are instrumental in ensuring that development benefits all segments of society.

LIMITATIONS:

The study's conclusions are based on data available up to a specific point in time, and may not reflect the most current developments or policy changes in sustainable development. The availability and reliability of data, particularly in certain regions or sectors, may impact the depth and accuracy of the study's analysis. The study is focused on India and may not be directly applicable to other countries or regions with different socio-economic, political, and environmental contexts. The study may not capture broader regional or global dynamics that influence sustainable development policies in India.

CONCLUSION:

India's pursuit of sustainable development is a complex and multifaceted journey characterized by a blend of ambitious strategies and formidable challenges. This study has explored the strategies and challenges inherent in India's sustainable development policy landscape, shedding light on several critical dimensions. India can pave the way to a more just, successful, and sustainable future by acknowledging the interdependence of the economic, social, and environmental components and by giving inclusion and equity a top priority.

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