

Sustainable Growth of Production and Consumption in India?

Topic: Sustainable production and consumption I

Author: Ritu Sharma

Co-Authors: Shri Prakash

Following Working definition is the base of concept of sustainability. Sustainable consumption is the use of goods to satisfy basic needs without depriving future generations. Basic needs comprise food, clothing, housing, health, education, transport and such conveniences of life that boot standard of living at given levels of income and prices. Basic needs are defined with reference to the goods and services in the affordability of masses without supply constraints at given growth stage. Sustainability refers to environmental stability, technical feasibility and economic viability. Sustainable production stands for production of given quantities of goods of basic needs with minimum intermediate, labor and capital inputs, especially mineral and agricultural goods, and toxic materials in such ways as involve minimum damage to environment. Environmental stability refers to absence of natural and manmade disaster. The paper assumes labor not being a constraint to growth. Supply of indigenously produced intermediate goods, financial and physical capital constitutes constraint to growth. Indigenous production is emphasized due to past experience that import substitution led to more imports into India. The study treats growth of output of agro raw materials, mineral goods and other intermediate goods available domestically as constraints to growth of output of such industries as use such goods.

Paper uses input output, programming and econometric models. Input Output model is used to determine commodity and sector wise input requirements. Programming model uses these input requirements as constraints. Econometric models uses relatively longer time series of GDP and selected commodities for which data are available. IO tables for years 93-94, 98-99, 02-03 and 07-08.