

An analysis on Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals

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Abstract-This paper focuses on the key issue relating to the need of sustainable development. It includes the history and principles of this concept. The paper also presents the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are adopted by 193 countries to achieve the same and it is also thought as what can be done to achieve the sustainable Development.

Key words:Sustainable, Development, Implementation, Environmental, Generation

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Development is very much necessary to tackle the problems permanently in the present situation without any trouble in future, so it become ever-present development theory the motto for international aid agencies, the terminology of development planners, the theme of conferences and academic papers, as well as the slogan of development and environmental activists. The concept seems to have attracted the broad-based attention that other development concept lack and appears floating to remain the enveloping development concept for a long time. We should save something to the future generation should be our motto.

THE KEY ISSUES

This paper focuses on the key issue relating to the need of sustainable development. It includes the history and principles of this concept. The paper also presents the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are adopted by 193 countries to achieve the same and it is also thought as what can be done to achieve the sustainable Development.

CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The concept of environmental sustainability is about the natural environment and how it remains

productive and resilient to support human life. Environmental sustainability relates to ecosystem integrity and carrying capacity of natural environment.

Sustainable development is an organizing principle that aims to meet human development goals while also enabling natural systems to provide necessary natural resources and ecosystem services to humans¹. The desired result is a society where living conditions and resources meet human needs without undermining the planetary integrity and stability of the natural system². Sustainable development tries to find a balance between economic development, environmental protection, and social well-being.

Three Core Elements of Sustainable Development are-

To minimize the expenditure of natural resources while creating new developments.

To create an environment that can be maintained and sustained without destroying the environment.

To provide a method for rebuilding existing developments to make them eco-friendly facilities and projects.

Brundtland Report

The WCED (also called the Brundtland Commission) was charged with proposing long-term solutions for bringing about sustainable development and continuing it into the 21st century. The Brundtland Report is most often cited for its definition of sustainable development as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” Implicit in this definition are the concept of needs.

In addition, the Brundtland Report called on the UN to establish the UN Programme of Action on Sustainable Development to carry out the directives outlined in the report. The report laid the foundations for the Rio Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, which then ultimately led to the creation of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development that same year. The idea of sustainability can guide decisions at the global, national, and individual levels (e.g. sustainable living)³.

Sustainable development has its roots in ideas regarding sustainable forest management, which were developed in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries. In response to a growing awareness of the depletion of timber resources in England.

DIMENSIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development, like sustainability, is regarded to have three *dimensions*: the environment, economy and society. The idea is that a good balance between the three dimensions should be achieved. Instead of calling them *dimensions*, other terms commonly used are *pillars, domains, aspects, spheres*.

According to United Nations Sustainable Development the Goals are as follows:

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or Global Goals are a collection of seventeen interlinked objectives designed to serve as a "shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future."

1. No poverty (SDG 1)

Eradicating poverty itself is a greatest challenges facing humanity. More and more number of people are still living in the poverty level only While the number of people living in extreme poverty dropped by more than half between 1990 and 2015, too many are still struggling for the most basic human needs.

2. Zero hunger (SDG 2)

India is facing the most crucial thing is that malnutrition and hungriness. The number of

undernourished people has dropped by almost half in the past two decades because of rapid economic growth and agricultural productivity is also been decreasing. Many developing countries that used to suffer from famine and hunger can now meet their nutritional needs. Central and East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean have all made huge progress in eradicating extreme hunger.

3. Good health and well-being (SDG 3)

Everyone should have good health which is essential to sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda reflects the complexity and interconnections of the two. Many people are not having good health because of various problems. It takes into account widening economic and social inequalities, rapid urbanization, threats to the climate and the environment, the continuing burden of HIV and other infectious diseases, and emerging challenges such as non communicable diseases. Universal health coverage will be integral to achieving SDG 3, ending poverty and reducing inequalities. Emerging global health priorities not explicitly included in the SDGs, including antimicrobial resistance, also demand action.

4. Quality education (SDG 4)

Nowadays, Education is a basic thing for each and every person Achieving inclusive and quality education for all reaffirms the belief that education is one of the most powerful and proven vehicles for sustainable development. This goal ensures that all girls and boys complete free primary and secondary schooling by 2030. It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training, to eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and achieve universal access to a quality higher education.

5. Gender equality (SDG 5)

Gender inequality is there everywhere specially in India Ending all discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right, There are more girls in school now compared to 15 years ago, and most regions have reached gender parity in primary education. But although there are more women than ever in the labour market, discrimination in public office all remain huge barriers. It is vital to give women equal rights land and property, sexual and reproductive health, and to technology and the

internet. Today there are more women in public office than ever before, but encouraging more women leaders will help achieve greater gender equality.

6. Clean water and sanitation (SDG 6)

Water itself is an essential requirement for everybody, that to clean and Safe water is in need and affordable drinking water for all by 2030 requires we invest in adequate infrastructure, provide sanitation facilities, and encourage hygiene. Protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems is essential. Ensuring universal safe and affordable drinking water involves reaching over 800 million people who lack basic services and improving accessibility and safety of services for over two billion. In 2015, 4.5 billion people lacked safely managed sanitation services (with adequately disposed or treated excreta) and 2.3 billion lacked even basic sanitation.

7. Affordable and clean energy (SDG 7)

Energy requirement is also there everywhere as it become the part of the life, as the population continues to grow, so will the demand for cheap energy, and an economy reliant on fossil fuels is creating drastic changes to our climate. Investing in solar, wind and thermal power, improving energy productivity, and ensuring energy for all is vital if we are to achieve SDG 7 by 2030. Expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology to provide clean and more efficient energy in all countries will encourage growth and help the environment.

8. Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8)

In developing countries, growth of employment has been increasing in all country according to the available resources – a number that has almost tripled between 1991 and 2015.

However, as the global economy continues to recover we are seeing slower growth, widening inequalities, and not enough jobs to keep up with a growing labour force. According to the International Labour Organization, more than 204 million people were unemployed in 2015.

The SDGs promote sustained economic growth, higher levels of productivity and technological innovation. Encouraging entrepreneurship and job creation are key to this, as are effective measures to

eradicate forced labour, slavery and human trafficking. With these targets in mind, the goal is to achieve full and productive employment, and decent work, for all women and men by 2030.

9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9)

These three are interconnected in all countries the Technological progress is also key to finding solutions to both economic and environmental challenges, such as providing new jobs and promoting energy efficiency. Promoting sustainable industries, and investing in scientific research and innovation, are all important ways to facilitate sustainable development.

More than 4 billion people still do not have access to the Internet, and 90 percent are from the developing world. Bridging this digital divide is crucial to ensure equal access to information and knowledge, as well as foster innovation and entrepreneurship.

10. Reduced inequalities (SDG 10)

Income inequality has increased in nearly everywhere in recent decades, but at different speeds. It's lowest in Europe and highest in the Middle East.

These widening disparities require sound policies to empower lower income earners, and promote economic inclusion of all regardless of sex, race or ethnicity.

Income inequality requires global solutions. This involves improving the regulation and monitoring of financial markets and institutions, encouraging development assistance and foreign direct investment to regions where the need is greatest. Facilitating the safe migration and mobility of people is also key to bridging the widening divide.

11. Sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11)

More than half of us live in cities. By 2050, two-thirds of all humanity—6.5 billion people—will be urban. Sustainable development cannot be achieved without significantly transforming the way we build and manage our urban spaces.

The rapid growth of cities—a result of rising populations and increasing migration—has led to a boom in mega-cities, especially in the developing world, and slums are becoming a more significant feature of urban life.

Making cities sustainable means creating career and business opportunities, safe and affordable housing, and building resilient societies and economies. It involves investment in public transport, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in participatory and inclusive ways.

12. Responsible consumption and production (SDG 12)

Achieving economic growth and sustainable development requires that we urgently reduce our ecological footprint by changing the way we produce and consume goods and resources. Agriculture is the biggest user of water worldwide, and irrigation now claims close to 70 percent of all freshwater for human use.

The efficient management of our shared natural resources, and the way we dispose of toxic waste and pollutants, are important targets to achieve this goal. Encouraging industries, businesses and consumers to recycle and reduce waste is equally important, as is supporting developing countries to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption by 2030.

A large share of the world population is still consuming far too little to meet even their basic needs. Halving the per capita of global food waste at the retailer and consumer levels is also important for creating more efficient production and supply chains. This can help with food security, and shift us towards a more resource efficient economy.

13. Climate action (SDG 13)

There is no country that is not experiencing the drastic effects of climate change. Greenhouse gas emissions are more than 50 percent higher than in 1990. Global warming is causing long-lasting changes to our climate system, which threatens irreversible consequences if we do not act.

Supporting vulnerable regions will directly contribute not only to Goal 13 but also to the other SDGs. These actions must also go hand in hand with efforts to integrate disaster risk measures, sustainable natural resource management, and human security into national development strategies. It is still possible, with strong political will, increased investment, and using existing technology, to limit the increase in global mean temperature to two degrees Celsius

above pre-industrial levels, aiming at 1.5°C, but this requires urgent and ambitious collective action.

14. Life below water (SDG 14)

Oceans also absorb about 30 percent of the carbon dioxide produced by humans, and we are seeing a 26 percent rise in ocean acidification since the beginning of the industrial revolution. Marine pollution, an overwhelming majority of which comes from land-based sources, is reaching alarming levels, with an average of 13,000 pieces of plastic litter to be found on every square kilometre of ocean.

The SDGs aim to sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems from pollution, as well as address the impacts of ocean acidification. Enhancing conservation and the sustainable use of ocean-based resources through international law will also help mitigate some of the challenges facing our oceans.

15. Life on land (SDG 15)

Every year, 13 million hectares of forests are lost, while the persistent degradation of drylands has led to the desertification of 3.6 billion hectares, disproportionately affecting poor communities.

While 15 percent of land is protected, biodiversity is still at risk. Nearly 7,000 species of animals and plants have been illegally traded. Wildlife trafficking not only erodes biodiversity, but creates insecurity, fuels conflict, and feeds corruption.

Urgent action must be taken to reduce the loss of natural habitats and biodiversity which are part of our common heritage and support global food and water security, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and peace and security.

16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions (SDG 16)

We cannot hope for sustainable development without peace, stability, human rights and effective governance, based on the rule of law. Yet our world is increasingly divided. Some regions enjoy peace, security and prosperity, while others fall into seemingly endless cycles of conflict and violence. This is not inevitable and must be addressed.

the SDGs aim to significantly reduce all forms of violence, and work with governments and communities to end conflict and insecurity.

Promoting the rule of law and human rights are key to this process, as is reducing the flow of illicit arms and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.

17. Partnerships for the goals (SDG 17)

The SDGs can only be realized with strong global partnerships and cooperation. Official Development Assistance remained steady but below target, at US\$147 billion in 2017. While humanitarian crises brought on by conflict or natural disasters continue to demand more financial resources and aid. Many countries also require Official Development Assistance to encourage growth and trade. The world is more interconnected than ever. Improving access to technology and knowledge is an important way to share ideas and foster innovation. Coordinating policies to help developing countries manage their debt, as well as promoting investment for the least developed, is vital for sustainable growth and development.

The goals aim to enhance North-South and South-South cooperation by supporting national plans to achieve all the targets. Promoting international trade, and helping developing countries increase their exports is all part of achieving a universal rules-based and equitable trading system that is fair and open and benefits all.

The SDGs emphasize the interconnected environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainable development by putting sustainability at their center⁴.

In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) created the SDGs as part of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. This agenda sought to design a new global development framework, replacing the Millennium Development Goals, which were completed that same year. These goals were formally articulated and adopted in a UNGA resolution known as the 2030 Agenda, often informally referred to as Agenda 2030. On 6 July 2017, the SDGs were made more actionable by a UNGA resolution that identifies specific targets for each goal and provides indicators to measure

progress. Most targets are to be achieved by 2030, although some have no end date⁵.

LIMITATIONS

The sustainable development debate is based on the assumption that societies need to manage three types of capital (economic, social, and natural), which may be non-substitutable and whose consumption might be irreversible. Natural capital can not necessarily be substituted by economic capital⁶. While it is possible that we can find ways to replace some natural resources, it is much less likely that they will ever be able to replace ecosystem services, such as the protection provided by the ozone layer, or the climate stabilizing function of the Amazonian forest.

SUGGESTIONS

There are many actions, big and small, that the average person can contribute for sustainable development.

- Take steps instead of using vehicle.
- Try to go for agriculture occupation
- Protect needy people specially children from hungry
- Maintain good health through quality food and exercises
- Plant more of trees today to get the oxygen for tomorrow
- Live like historians how people used to live in olden days by using natural available resources without any hazard.
- Try to go for recycling of certain things at home. Eg. Waste water can be utilized for pots or agriculture. Prepare manure from vegetable and food waste.
- Reduce cost and waste at family and working place,
- Grow your own fruits and vegetables which requires for your family.
- Avoid using pesticides to fruits and veggies while growing.

- Donate your old clothes to needy people instead of throwing everywhere.
- Don't use plastics
- Go for vehicle pooling
- Try to reduce mechanical equipment rather use man power for group work

CONCLUSION

In short, Sustainable development (SD) refers to the human being wherein we should have ability to sustain with the environment for the future and we should be the model in which the resources that are presently used to be carried on safely so that these needs can be met not only in the present but also for future generations. We should try to overcome with all the problems which are facing by us today, we should educate the people in these regard.

The ultimate aim of SD is to achieve a balance among environmental, economic and social sustainability, thus, making these the pillars on which SD rests. sustainability of society can be said to depend on the availability of proper health systems, peace and respect for human rights, decent work, gender equality, quality education and rule of law. The successful implementation of the SDGs will rely upon disentangling complex interactions among the goals and their targets. An integrated approach towards sustainability would require realising the potentials of its key dimensional pillars simultaneously, as well as managing the tensions, trade-offs and synergies among these dimensions. All people must be aware and acknowledge that their survival and the survival of the future generation depend on responsible behaviour regarding consumption and production, environment and progressives social values.

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