



GLOBAL AND NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable Development has been a controversial global topic in recent years. It plays a key role in creating a favorable future for human being. Meanwhile there are several problems in the process of implementing this approach beside epidemic diseases. A sustainable development means to meet the needs of present generation without ignoring the problems of next generations. The sustainable development process consists of three main aspects, namely the environment, economy, and society, with the government policies to be considered as the fourth important aspect of this process from the current decade onwards.

U.N. member states endorsed the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) where 17 ambitious objectives and 169 targets were set in a meeting, from 25 to 27 September, 2015 at UN Head Quarter, New York to improve human conditions by 2030. Member States envision about the total elimination of extreme poverty and hunger, elimination of gender inequality, access to quality education, employment for all, a clean energy, protection of biodiversity, and action on climate change. Each SDG is accompanied by ambitious targets.

After independence in 1947, India has been made considerable sustainable progress especially in the field of education, gender and economic growth. But there is a slow progress in health indicators and non-conventional energy sources. Keeping in view, many schemes have been launched by planning commission / NITI Ayog of India in the field of Health, Power, infrastructure facilities with the environmental issues. In last many years 2-3% share of total GDP is being spent on education, health, and infrastructure facilities.

KEYWORDS : *Sustainable Development, Behavioural Change, GDP, Non-Convention, Epidemic.*

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development means to meet the needs of today's generation without creating problems for the next generations. The sustainable development process consists of three main aspects, namely the environment, economy, and society, with the government policies to be considered as the fourth important aspect of this process from the current decade onwards. Although the sustainable development process has a specific framework, there are many serious problems in implementing its process, and epidemic diseases are examples of this kind of problem, which can lead to temporary or permanent barriers and could affect the previous attempts on different criteria of sustainable development.

The recent pandemic (COVID-19) has exposed the world's failure to meet basic human needs. It threatens to erase recent social, economic and environmental progress.

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The UN announced 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 associated targets which are integrated and indivisible. Never before have world leaders pledged common action and endeavour across such a broad and universal policy agenda. All members countries are setting out together on the path towards sustainable development, devoting themselves collectively to the pursuit of global development and of "win-win" cooperation which can bring huge gains to all countries and all parts of the world. UN reaffirm that every State has, and shall freely exercise, full permanent sovereignty over all its wealth, natural resources and economic activity. It will implement the Agenda for the full benefit of all, for today's generation and for future generations.

Each country faces specific challenges in its pursuit of

sustainable development. The most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, deserve special attention, as do countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries. There are also serious challenges within many middle-income countries.

To promote physical and mental health and well-being, and to extend life expectancy for all, we must achieve universal health coverage and access to quality health care. No one must be left behind. We commit to accelerating the progress made to date in reducing newborn, child and maternal mortality by ending all such preventable deaths before 2030. We are committed to ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education. We will equally accelerate the pace of progress made in fighting malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, hepatitis, Ebola and other communicable diseases like COVID-19 and other epidemics.

The member countries acknowledge that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change. We are determined to address decisively the threat posed by climate change and environmental degradation. The global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible international cooperation aimed at accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions and addressing adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change. We note with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of parties' mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2 degrees Celsius or 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels.

Sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security; and peace and security will be at risk without sustainable development. The new Agenda recognizes the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and that are based on respect for human rights. There are many issues and challenges before human to sustainable development as given below.

Sustainable Development Goals and Major Targets-

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

The Indian National Development Goals which include eight goals were framed to address the world's major development challenges with health and its related areas as the prime focus. In India, considerable progress has been made after independence in the field of education, gender equality in education, and economic growth. However there is slow progress in health indicators related to control of high birth rate, mortality, morbidity, environmental factors health conditions and Power sector especially non-conventional energy sources.

Many schemes have been launched with the help of world bank like DPEP, SSA and RMSA to improve primary and secondary education and about 3% of India's GDP is spent on education. In the same way, various national health schemes, programmes and policies launch to improve the health status of the people. For continues of Rural Area in India. NRHM Scheme was launched in 2005, about 2% of GDP is spending on health services.

NITI Ayog and government of India is now focusing on infrastructure facilities like transportation and power sector. So that employment can be raised for the young generation. About 2% of GDP is being spent on this sector.

To mitigate the environment issues government is focusing on non-conventional energy sources. Central Electrical Authority (CEA) plan to improve the share of non-conventional energy sources from 80% to 44% and planned to established 1.75 lacs MW by 2030 but still only 92551 MW has been setup till 31-01-2021 that while thermal power generation is expected to reduce from 78% to 52%.

In the same way, to check the pollution and climate change

government is planning to provide alternate fuels as CNG, Natural Gas, Bio-Diesel, Electricity and hydrogen fuel for transportation and planning to attract more people to contribute to 25% of all vehicle's registration by 2024. So that coming generation may feel sustainable development.

For sustainable development Indian government set following eight goals to achieve the sustainability for future generation.

SET OF GOALS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

- 1) Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger
- 2) Achieve Universal Basic Education
- 3) Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women
- 4) Reduce Child Mortality
- 5) Improve Maternal Health
- 6) Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Pandemics
- 7) Ensure Environmental Sustainability
- 8) Develop a Global Partnership of Development

CONCLUSION

Despite the existence and launch of various programs and policies to address the major areas of concern the progress toward achieving above goals appears to be rather slow in most of the areas, with the exception of education and global economic progress. It has been observed that the utilization of services offered by different programs is rather low. With only about 9 more years to go toward the set time for achieving these goals, the only way to do so would be to further intensify our efforts in reaching out to the unreached populations and ensuring uniform distribution of resources. This Agenda is universal which is committed to engaging in systematic follow-up and review of the implementation of this Agenda upto 2030. A robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review framework will make a vital contribution to implementation. So that it may help countries to maximize and track progress in order to ensure that no one is left behind.

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