



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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ABSTRACT

The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) is widely regarded as one of the most productive and innovative research institutions in the world. The Institute offers workable answers to the expanding problems and possibilities associated with merging environmental and social concerns with economic growth. We report on international negotiations and share the information obtained via joint initiatives, which ultimately leads to more rigorous research, stronger global networks, and improved participation among scholars, people, corporations, and policy-makers. The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) is recognised as a nonprofit organisation in both Canada and the United States according to its 501(c)(3) designation. The Government of Canada, through the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and the Province of Manitoba both contribute to the essential operating assistance that the Institute for International Sustainable Development (IISD) gets. The Institute is supported financially by a variety of governments both in and outside of Canada for its many projects.

Keyword: *Sustainable development, Sustainable goals.*

INTRODUCTION

The report on sustainable development goals for 2012 details the steps that have been taken toward achieving the 17 goals. It is the result of a joint effort by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs as well as more than fifty international and regional agencies, and it is based on millions of data points contributed by over two hundred nations and territories. The data included in the report for this year reflect a particularly alarming picture. It was determined by using the most recent data and estimations that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is in serious danger as a result of many crises that are interacting with one another and cascading into one another. Each one of them, in addition to the intricate relationships between them, has an effect on all of the Goals, causing secondary crises in areas like as food and nutrition, health, education, the environment, and peace and security. To get the globe back on track toward sustainability will need for collective effort on a scale that encompasses the entire planet. The world is currently dealing with a number of issues that pose a serious risk to the continued existence of humanity. The SustainableDevelopment Goals (SDGs) take a comprehensive approach to addressing all of these crises, as well as the many means by which they might be avoided or navigated. We do so at our own risk if we choose to disregard them.

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The Sustainable Development Goals are in large part a product of India's contributions to their formulation (SDGs). Because of this, the country's national development goals have been included into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As a result, India has been successfully committed to accomplishing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) even before they were completely formulated. India, which is one of the nations that has volunteered to take part in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2014, expresses its gratitude for the emphasis placed on "Eradicating poverty and fostering prosperity in a changing world."

The achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) agenda might be directly aided by some of the government's programmes. One initiative that is particularly remarkable is the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), which is the largest financial inclusion programme in the whole globe. Direct Benefit Transfers have been used by the government to distribute a total of INR 1.6 trillion (US \$25 billion) to 329 million recipients. This was accomplished by using PMJDY, Aadhaar (a biometric identity system), and mobile phones. ¹ The effectiveness of the programmes run by the government has been greatly boosted as a result of this. While the central government has sponsored schemes to provide employment, connect villages to cities through roads, build houses for the poor, and offer education in the states, various sub-groups of Chief Ministers have come forward to give valuable advice to the central government on such important matters as digital payments, skill development, and the Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan. The central government has sponsored schemes to provide employment, connect villages to cities through roads, build houses for the poor, and offer education in the states (Clean India Campaign)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an international initiative to eradicate global poverty, promote environmental preservation, and provide economic prosperity for all people. They are a collection of 17 goals that have 169 corresponding tasks.

They serve as the focal point for the development activities of the world community until the year 2030 and serve as the measuring stick against which success will be evaluated. The 17 goals are connected to one another, hence it is recommended that they be worked on collectively rather than separately.

Former Secretary-General of the United Nations Ban Ki-Moon referred to the period of time leading up to the unveiling of the final objectives as "the most transparent and inclusive process in the history of the UN." The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were developed in the headquarters of the United Nations by a group of persons, whereas the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were developed through a series of consultations. The United Nations Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals was founded in January 2013 as a direct result of the Rio+20 Summit, which took place in 2012. The group has participants from seventy different nations, and they released its final draught in July of 2014.

In addition to these conversations, there had been a total of 83 national consultations and 11 consultations on specific topics. Both an online version of the "My World Survey" and a paper version of the survey were sent door-to-door, asking members of the general public for their input on how the goals should be prioritised.

After the publishing of the final draught in July 2014, there were subsequent talks with the member states. In August of 2014, a consensus was reached over the goals and targets' final language.

Organizations concerned with sport and development had their own talks on the subject, one of which took the form of an online debate hosted on sportanddev.org. A significant portion of the discussion was devoted to determining ways to incorporate sport's positive effects on development into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Lobbying efforts for the inclusion of sport were also supported by influential organisations such as the International Olympic Committee, which is granted observer status at the United Nations.

The following line was produced as a result of these successful efforts on page 10 of the final outcome document titled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development":

"We recognise the growing contribution of sport to the realisation of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities as well as to health, education, and social inclusion objectives." The lives and livelihoods of millions of people have improved as a result of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), but many people have been "left behind," meaning that they are marginalised and living in poverty. This is especially true for vulnerable populations, such as those who have just been displaced from their homes, those who are disabled, those who are indigenous, those who are old, and women.

There are even whole countries that have fallen behind. Challenges such as having inadequate governance systems and a history of violence, as well as being landlocked and vulnerable to climate shocks, can put them at an especially high risk. These challenges can also make them more vulnerable to climate change.

It has become the rallying cry of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to "Leave no one behind" and to "reach the furthest behind first." Not only is this reflected in the goals, but it is also emphasised in the vision of a "just, equitable, tolerant, open, and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met" and "a world in which every country enjoys sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all." This is not only reflected in the goals, but it is also emphasised in the vision of a "world in which every country enjoys sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth and decent work

Observation

1. The study of sustainable development has as its goals the most effective use of the earth's natural resources, the protection and preservation of the world's ecological systems, and the creation of more productive economic practises.
2. The investigation of Its goal is to sustainably provide food, fuel, fibre, and shelter for the ever-increasing population of the planet.

1. No Poverty

This objective of the United Nations seeks to eliminate all forms of poverty, which is estimated to affect 7% of the world's population by the year 2030, which is equal to 598,394,116 people.

Goal 1 of the Sustainable Development Goals has several objectives, including but not limited to the following: end extreme poverty (defined as people who live on less than \$1.25 per day), reduce the percentage of the population that lives in poverty by half, implement protection systems, ensure equal rights to economic resources and basic services, reduce poverty-related vulnerability to climate change-induced extreme weather events, mobilise resources in developing countries, and create pro-poor and gender-sensitive policy frameworks by the year 2030.

2. Zero Hunger

As of the year 2014, there will be 2.37 billion individuals who are either unable to eat at all or who are unable to consume a diet that is nutritious and balanced.

The initiative known as "Zero Hunger" has as its goals the eradication of hunger, the attainment of food security, the enhancement of nutrition, and the promotion of sustainable agriculture.

The worldwide pandemic has only served to exacerbate the problem of hunger across the world; as a direct consequence of the epidemic, an estimated 161 million more people will be hungry.

In terms of women, one third of those who are of reproductive age and are affected by anaemia do so because of dietary inadequacies.

SDG Goal 2 objectives include, but are not limited to: putting an end to hunger; putting an end to all forms of malnutrition; doubling agricultural productivity and the income of small-scale food producers; bringing resilience to agricultural practices and finding sustainable food production systems; maintaining genetic food diversity; and ensuring access to a diverse range of foods.

3. Good Health and Well-Being

This objective is to ensure healthy lifestyles and promote well-being for people of all ages by putting an emphasis on improving life expectancy and lowering the prevalence of common illnesses and causes of death among children and mothers.

The worldwide epidemic has only served to highlight existing health inequalities, putting a stop to and maybe even reversing previous gains in life expectancy.

Reducing maternal mortality, eliminating preventable deaths of newborns and children, putting an end to epidemics of multiple diseases, reducing premature mortality, preventing and treating substance abuse, putting an end to deaths and injuries caused by traffic accidents, ensuring universal health coverage and access, and lowering deaths caused by pollution and contamination are some of the goals of Goal 3 of the Sustainable Development Goals.

4. Quality Education

This objective is to foster learning throughout one's whole life while also ensuring that all students get an education of sufficient quality.

The goals of SDG Goal 4 include, but are not limited to the following: ensuring free and high-quality primary and secondary education, providing children with access to early childhood development programmes, guaranteeing equal opportunity for men and women to afford a variety of higher education options, boosting the skill sets of young people, ensuring gender equality, and promoting sustainable development in education.

5. Gender Equality

Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals aims to promote gender equality and increase the agency of all women and girls.

It is still the case that a far smaller proportion of women than males are employed in management roles within national parliaments, municipal governments, and other administrative bodies.

In addition, one in three women had experienced some kind of physical or sexual assault at some point after the age of 15, and the practise of marrying children remains widespread.

Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals aims to end discrimination against women, eliminate all forms of violence against women, eliminate harmful practises, value unpaid care and domestic work, ensure equal opportunities for leadership, ensure access to feminine health care, and ensure equal rights. However, these goals are not exclusive to one another.

6. Clean Water and Sanitation

Despite the fact that water safety for drinking, sanitation, and hygiene must be ensured by the availability of water and sanitation systems as well as their sustainable management, 2.3 billion people live in nations that are water stressed.

The objectives of Goal 6 of the Sustainable Development Goals include, but are not limited to the following: to provide equal universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene; to decrease water pollution; to increase water-use efficiency; to integrate water-resource management; and to protect ecosystems that are dependent on water.

7. Affordable and Clean Energy

There are about 800 million people worldwide who do not have access to electricity, and one third of the world's population cooks using potentially harmful methods.

This helps put into context why this objective attempts to assure energy that is inexpensive, dependable, environmentally friendly, and contemporary.

Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals aims to increase the use of renewable energy, improve energy use efficiency, enhance international cooperation regarding access to clean energy, research, and technology, and upgrade technology in developing countries so that it can provide sustainable energy services.

8. Decent Work and Economic Growth

This objective of encouraging sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic development as well as productive employment and decent labour is even more crucial in light of the fact that joblessness and unemployment are increasingly frequent, particularly in the aftermath of the worldwide pandemic.

The objectives of SDG Goal 8 include, but are not limited to, the following: maintaining economic growth; increasing economic productivity; improving resource efficiency; achieving full and productive employment; increasing the population of working-age youth; putting an end to forced labour; protecting workers' rights; promoting tourism; and providing everyone with access to financial institutions.

9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

This goal of sustainable development is to achieve resiliency in infrastructure, industrialization that is both inclusive and sustainable, and innovation.

Stabilizing infrastructure may be helped by improving rural road connections, boosting investment in research and development, and producing high tech goods.

The goals of SDG Goal 9 include, but are not limited to, providing dependable infrastructure for all, industrialising in a sustainable manner, expanding access to small-scale industries and businesses in developing nations, making industries more sustainable, and enhancing technological capabilities across all industries.

10. Reduced Inequalities

This objective of sustainable development focuses on lowering levels of inequality both within and between nations.

The refugee crisis, income inequality, and inequality indices all reveal that certain regions and nations are far more advantageous to reside in than others. However, there is significant variation around the globe.

The average living levels of different nations are quite unequal.

The objectives of SDG Goal 10 include, but are not limited to, the following: income growth for the bottom 40 percent of the population at a higher than national average rate; social, economic, and political inclusion; appropriate legislation policies to reduce inequality; wage and fiscal equality; improved financial market and institution regulation; legitimate institutions that represent developing countries in global decisions; and safe migration.

11. Sustainable Cities and Communities

This objective seeks to make cities and other human settlements safer, more resilient, and more sustainable via the implementation of national urban policies, the expansion of access to public areas, the improvement of public transit, and the elimination of slums.

SDG Goal

There are 11 goals, some of which are listed below. These goals include, but are not limited to, providing safe and affordable housing for everyone, safe and affordable transportation for everyone, sustainable urbanisation and human settlement planning, protecting cultures all over the world, shielding the poor and vulnerable from the threat of death caused by natural disasters, monitoring air quality and waste management to reduce the negative impact of cities, and providing green public space.

12. Responsible Consumption and Production

The reduction of climate change and other unfavourable effects on the environment is one of the goals of ensuring sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

The goals of Goal 12 of the Sustainable Development Goals include, but are not limited to, the following: the implementation of a 10-year framework programme for sustainable development and consumption; the achievement of sustainable management; the existence of food waste; the management of chemicals and waste in an environmentally responsible manner; the reduction of waste; the encouragement of sustainable practises within companies; sustainable public procurement practises; and the provision of access to relevant information regarding sustainable development and harmony with nature.

13. Climate Action

The mitigation of the negative effects of climate change is the objective of the climate action aim.

The negative effects of climate change include a rise in the global average temperature, rising emissions of greenhouse gases, and higher costs incurred as a direct consequence of climate change.

The goals of SDG Goal 13 include, but are not limited to, increasing awareness about climate change, being prepared for natural catastrophes connected to climate change, and integrating climate policies into national policies.

14. Life Below Water

The Life Below Water aim focuses on the preservation of our oceans, seas, and marine resources while also making use of them in a manner that is compatible with sustainable development.

Oceans provide a significant amount of our population's food, revenue from tourism and other industries, opportunities for leisure, and goods for international commerce.

In point of fact, the ocean provides a means of subsistence for three billion people.

Nevertheless, our seas are facing a significant danger.

There is a rise in the number of dead zones, which are sections of the ocean that do not have enough oxygen to sustain marine life. However, more than half of the most important marine biodiversity areas are not protected.

It is thus very essential that we improve the way we safeguard our seas.

15. Life on Land

The general aim of this objective is to improve the health of land-based life.

Protecting, restoring, and encouraging healthy ecosystems on land is a part of it, as is practising sustainable forest management.

Efforts to reduce desertification, stop and reverse land degradation, and prevent the loss of biodiversity are needed.

It is very necessary for us to take better care of terrestrial ecosystems given the number of endangered species and the continuing decline in biodiversity that is occurring.

The objectives of SDG Goal 15 include, but are not limited to, the following: ensuring the health of freshwater ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, ensuring the health of mountain ecosystems, preserving natural habitats, shared benefits of genetic resource use, ending poaching and the trafficking of protected species, and integrating biodiversity values into national planning.

16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

This objective is to accomplish the reduction of conflict, insecurity, and weak institutions via the promotion of peace and inclusion for the purpose of achieving sustainable development and justice for all.

Reduce the rates of violence and death, end all forms of violence against children, promote law at national and international levels, reduce financial crime, reduce corruption, develop institutions that are transparent, ensure legal identity for all, and ensure public access to information and freedom rights. These are some of the objectives of SDG Goal 16, but they are not all of them.

17. Partnership for the Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will not be achieved without strong partnerships and global collaboration, which is the final objective.

The objectives of SDG Goal 17 include, but are not limited to, the following: increasing international support for developing countries; increasing international cooperation; promoting environmentally sound technologies; creating a multilateral trading system that is rule-based and equitable; increasing exports from developing countries; improving global economic stability; and establishing a coherent policy for sustainable development.

Conclusion

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development must adhere to several guiding principles, one of the most important of which is to make sure that no one is left behind. The decisions that are made on these three overarching issues can be informed by science. First, who exactly are the people that have been or are in danger of being left behind? Second, how are plans and policies supposed to be implemented in the field? And third, what kinds of methods and policies would be most effective in ensuring that nobody is left behind? This research makes it abundantly evident that a wide variety of criteria are applied in practise to identify persons who have been left behind, whether within a country or between nations. In actuality, people who are "left behind" with regard to a certain aspect of the Agenda may be different groups in various nations. It is vital to take into account the dynamic character of deprivation and inequality; in this sense, preventative interventions are essential to guarantee that new persons or groups do not fall behind at the same time that others escape poverty and hardship.

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