



RESEARCH ARTICLE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN PERSPECTIVES: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The main theme of the research is to analyse the Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGs). The study focuses on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The research also discusses the objectives tools and methods used to achieve the goal. It also focuses on the possibilities and future prospectus in this regard. The research analyse the different factors involved directly and indirectly during process to achieve sustainable development. The approach of the study is analytical and descriptive. The Primary and secondary sources have been used.

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INTRODUCTION

The sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) officially known as transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development, is a set of 17 Global Goals with 169 targets among them. The agenda is fixed by the United Nations through a deliberative process involving its 193 Member States, as well as global civil society. The goals are contained in paragraph 54 United Nations Resolution is a broader intergovernmental agreement that acts as the Post 2015 Development Agenda (successor to the Millennium Development Goals). The SDGs build on the Principles agreed upon under Resolution A/RES/66/288, popularly known as The Future We Want. It is a non-binding document released as a result of Rio+20 Conference held in 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil. (UN) Ban Ki Moon, the United Nations Secretary General said, "we don't have plan B because there is no planet B."(Ban Ki Moon the UN Secretary General)

Seventeen Goals

- 2.1 Goal 1: Poverty
- 2.2 Goal 2: Zero Hunger
- 2.3 Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
- 2.4 Goal 4: Quality Education
- 2.5 Goal 5: Gender Equality

- 2.6 goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
- 2.7 goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- 2.8 Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- 2.9 Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- 2.10 Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities
- 2.11 Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- 2.12 Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- 2.13 Goal 13: Climate Action
- 2.14 Goal 14: Life Below Water
- 2.15 Goal 15: life on Land
- 2.16 Goal 16: Peace, Justice and strong Institutions
- 2.17 Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals
- 2.18 targets and Indicators

Background

There are almost 800 million hungry people in a world that actually produces enough food for all. Degraded soils, polluted water and poisoned fields and meadows are just a few of the facts that demonstrate that changes are needed to our current agricultural strategy. Agenda 2030 aims to fight root causes rather than just symptoms. The first United Nations Conference on the Human Environment was held on 1972 at Stockholm (Sweden) the objective was to consider the rights of the human family to a healthy and productive environment. In 1983, the United Nations Conference on Environment and development was held in Rio. The first agenda for Environment and development was known as Agenda 21. In the United Nations Department of Public Information 64th NGO

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Conference in September 2011 in Bonn (Germany), it is proposed 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The resolution is known as 'The Future We Want'. The participants agreed that, "We recognize that the development of goals could also be useful for pursuing focused and coherent action on sustainable development, environment, economics, and society and associated targets. The development of these goals should not divert focus or effort from the achievement of the "Millennium Development Goals". (Outcome Document) Taken together, paragraph 246 and 249 paved the way for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) The United Nations System Task Team on Post 2015 Development Agenda released the first report known as Realizing 'The Future We Want.'

The report was the first attempt to identify four dimensions as part of a global vision for sustainable development

- Inclusive Social Development
- Environmental sustainability
- Inclusive Social Development
- Inclusive Economic Development
- Peace and Security

On 25 September 2015, the 194 countries of UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Development Agenda titled Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. UN agencies under the umbrella of the United Nations Development Group decided to support an independent campaign to help communicate the agreed Sustainable Development Goals to a wider constituency. The Official Agenda for Sustainable adopted on 25 September 2015 has 92 paragraph 51 outlines the 17 sustainable Development Goals and the associated 169 targets (Bio vision championing agenda 2030). There are almost 800 million hungry people in a world that actually produces enough food for all. Degraded soils. Polluted water and poisoned fields and meadows are just a few of the facts that demonstrate those changes are needed to our current agricultural strategy. In September 2015, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were agreed at the Sustainable Development Summit in New York. Agenda 2030 also aims to fight root causes rather than just symptoms. The bio vision project work focusses primarily on the implementation of the following 5 goals.

No Poverty

Extreme poverty has been cut by more than half since 1990, however, more than 1 in 5 people live on less than \$1.25 a day. Poverty is more than Income or Resources. It includes lack of basic services, such as education, hunger, social discrimination and exclusion, and lack of participation in decision making. Gender inequality plays a large role in the perpetuation of poverty and its risks. They face potentially life-threatening risks from early pregnancy and often lost hopes for an education and a better income. Age groups are affected differently when struck with poverty. Its most devastating effects are on children to whom it poses a great threat. It affects their education, health, nutrition and security. It also negatively affects the emotional and spiritual development of children through the environment it creates.

Zero Hunger

Globally, 1 to 9 people are undernourished, the vast majority of these people live in developing countries/Agriculture is the

single largest employer in the world, providing livelihood for 40 per cent of today's global population. It is the largest source of income and jobs for poor rural households. Women comprise on average 43 per cent of the agricultural labour force in developing countries and over 50 per cent in parts of Asia and Africa, yet they only own 20% of the Land. Poor nutrition causes nearly half of deaths in children under five-3.1 million children each year.

Good Health and well-Being

Good health and Well-being ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. By 2030, will reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births (Media centre events meetings, 2015). By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per cent 1,000 live births and under-mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births. By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases. By 2030, will reduce the one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being. This is the duty of the states to strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

Life on Land and Responsible Consumption and Production

The Goal is to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy. The different nations and member states negotiating at the UN have highlighted the links between the post-2015 SDGs process, the financing for Development process to be concluded in Addis Ababa in July 2015, and the COP 21 Climate Change conference in Paris in December 2015. In May 2015, a report was published that only a very ambitious climate deal in Paris will enable countries to reach the sustainable development goals and targets. The reports also states that tackling climate change will only be possible if the SDGs are met. The climate and development are inextricably linked around poverty, gender inequality and energy. The UN encourages the public sector to take initiative to minimize negative impacts on the environments. (Wallingford, 2015).

Life Below Water

The use of oceans, seas and marine for sustainable development is necessary. The oceans cover 71% of the earth surface. These make the earth live able such as rainwater, drinking water and pure climate. The ocean are the largest source of protein. But there is 26% increase in acidification since the industrial revolution, 30% of the words fish stocks are overexploited. Marine pollution has reached at dangerous level. Fifteen tons of plastic ends up in the ocean after each one minute. The 20% of the world's coral reefs are also destroyed. According to the report from WWF, the 100 000 marine mammals and unknown number of fish and other animals are harmed or die unnecessary due to human pollution annually (Report, 2017). It is badly needed to protect the oceans. We can choose ocean friendly food, reduce energy use

and reduce the plastic bags. In Norway, the state pay for picking up plastic things on the beach. Several countries like Kenya have forbidden the plastic bags to save the environment. No doubt beyond these facts, the world's oceans contributes for poverty reduction as it gives a source of income to the poor people and healthy food. There are some targets to achieve by the end of 2025 to reduce marine pollution of all kinds. By 2020, to manage and protect marine and costal ecosystem. By 2020, to regulate overfishing and will increase the scientific knowledge on the area.

Peace Justice and Strong Institution

Peace Justice and strong Institutions promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development. These provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Peaceful societies and freedom from violence are both a goal and a means of sustainable development. No permanent progress can be achieved in a context marked by violence, conflict and the threat of violence. An effective state administration with responsible institutions, transparency and the rule of law all have an intrinsic value of their own, They constitute the basis of good governance including anti-corruption measures, and are important driving forces for development. Everyone is equal before the law and must have equal access to justice and the opportunity to exert influence and demand accountability from decision-makers. Good governance and the rule of law are fundamental goals and means for development. Here is small collection of thought provoking quotes by some of the greatest leaders. "If you want to make peace with your enemy, you have to work with your enemy. Then he becomes your partner." (Nelson Mandela) "Peace cannot be achieved through violence, it can only be attained through understanding." (Ralph Waldo Emerson) "We need love, and to ensure love, we need to have full employment, and we need social justice. We need gender equity, we need freedom from hunger. These are our fundamental need as social creatures." (David Suzuki) "Sustainable development is the pathway to the future we want for all. It offers a framework to generate economic growth, achieve social justice, exercise environmental stewardship and strengthen governance" (Ban-Ki-Moon). Violence in all its forms is one of the greatest threats to development at both the individual and community level. Reducing and preventing violence, particularly against women and girls, and conflict-related violence are major challenges for the 2030 Agenda. The risk of conflict –torn countries relapsing into violence is great and the risk of a child who has been subjected to violence using violence against others as an adult is imminent. (Government of Sweden. 15 October 2015). Violence not only entails human suffering and the loss of the life, it destroys the trust between people and the social cohesion that forms the basis of a society's economic, environmental and social development.

These are the targets of the goal 16

- 16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- 16.3. promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 16.4. By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.
- 16.5. Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- 16.6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
- 16.8. Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.
- 16.9. By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
- 16.10. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
- 16.a. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
- 16. b. Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

Business and Sustainable Development Commission

The Business and Sustainable Development Commission was launched in Davos in January 2016 to bring together leaders from fields including business, finance, civil society, labour, and international organisations, with the twin aims of both articulating and quantifying the economic prize that business stands to gain if the SDGs are achieved, and to set out a comprehensive map of how business can contribute to the Goals 'achievement. This commission has been created by former United Nations Deputy Secretary-General Mark Malloch Brown and by Unilever CEO Paul Polman. Thirty-one Commissioners have joined the commission.

Aims and Objectives

- The Commission's first job will be to quantify this economic prize: the sectors, the investment opportunities, how first movers can win biggest, The report will assess not only the economic value for business of achieving the SDGs, but also the efficiency gains to the world of market-enabled SDG delivery. With business leadership, the world stands to achieve the transition to sustainable development more quickly and less expensively than we currently imagine.
- To show how new business models can align profitability with social purpose. Over the last 30 years, technological and market innovation has driven seismic change in business models across every sector: in how labour is trained and organized, in how flows of materials and information are configured, and in how scale economies are generated. The key question is how business leaders can and policymakers maximise the positive sustainability impacts of disruptive changes and new business models while managing negative externalities?
- To map out how new financial tools can crowd in private capital and align economic and social returns. The commission will look at how to bend the curve towards sustainable finance by 2030-through building

long-termism in the financial sector, blending public and private finance in new ways that crowds in private sector capital, the respective roles of different financial actors, financial innovations and new technologies, and financial inclusion to deliver affordable and useful financial services to all.

- To show how business, government, and society can work effectively together to build the partnerships needed for DDG delivery. To build the world business, we will need public trust, political advocacy, and good jobs with fair wages, transparency, and accountability. The commission will therefore seek to show how business, government and civil society can come together to create a renewed social contract in different regional settings and to build the trust needed to deliver the SDGs. (Report, Business and sustainable Development Commission)

Conclusion

It is concluded after above discussion that the people around the world faced social, economic and political problems. These are Poverty, Hunger, Displacement, Terrorism and Bad Governance. Due to climate change the problems become more complex. The nature of the problems is not only materialistic, it is also moral one. The Trust is shattered on the Institutions particularly on Governments. The violation of the rules of international law is seen in case of conflict. The common person is living in unhappy environment which is contradictory to one's nature. The sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) call for a hugely ambitious transition over the next 15 years, to a world in which poverty is eliminated, growth made inclusive and sustainable, and ecosystems (including the climate) are restored. The SDGs will only be achieved if the public sector, private sector and civil society all step up and demonstrate real leadership. There must be gender equality. It is widespread consensus that progress on any and all of the DDGs will be stalled if women's empowerment and gender equality is not prioritized. The investments on women and girls impact national and global development. It has been viewed as a central, cross-cutting issue allowing female experts and thought leaders to exercise direct oversight over corporations, governments and institutional asset owners in both developed and developing nations. It is suggested to emphasize on Global Citizenship Education (GCED). With its overall aim to develop cross-cutting sustainability competencies in learners, SD is an essential contribution to all efforts to achieve the SDGs, enabling individuals to contribute to sustainable development by promoting social, economic and

political change as well as by transforming their own behaviour. In this regard, Massive open online courses (MOOCs) can be seen as a form of open education offered for free online platforms. The philosophy of MOOCs is to open up quality Higher education to a wider audience. It will ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. These will be important contribution to SGD to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. In the end it is wished for everyone in the world to have ultimate perfection of human body and human soul.

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