SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ITS EFFECTS

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Abstract:

Maintaining productive processes, We mean it when we talk about natural or artificial systems being sustainable if they are able to replenish depleted resources with new ones of equal or better value without negatively harming or jeopardising natural biotic systems. The concept of sustainable development unites worries about the limits of natural systems with the social, political, and economic challenges that humanity faces. India is one of the most biodiverse countries in the world. In 2002, India was one of the first countries to pass a comprehensive Biological Diversity Act to put into practise the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity from 1992. The Government of India has initiated the Startup India initiative to encourage business creation and stimulate the economy. We can get to sustainable development if we take the right steps, but only if all of our efforts are focused in that direction.

Key Words:*Institutional Change, Forced Displacement, Social protection, Global responsibilities, land degradation, UN flagship programs.*

Sustainable Development:

To achieve economic and social growth without depleting a country's natural resources is to practice sustainable development. Sustainable development is a process of change in which the use of resources, including natural capital, does not threaten the long-term viability of present or future generations, as defined by the World Commission on Environment and Development the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development, and institutional changes are made consistent with future as well as present needs. Part of the concept of sustainable development is that it "meets the

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requirements of the present without jeopardizing the potential of future generations to satisfy their own needs

The sustainable development goal Report 2018:

On June 20th, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs released the 2018 Sustainable Development Goals Report. The results show that the number of people going hungry and being displaced from their homes has increased "as a result of climate change and armed conflict, which has slowed down attempts to provide universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation".

The major findings of the report are:

- Countries are struggling to meet the "Sustainable Development Goals" because of factors such as a warming planet, war, inequality, areas of poverty and famine, and growing urbanisation (SDGs)

- The number of hungry people in the world increased by over 38 million, from 777 million in 2015 to 815 million in 2016, the first time this has happened in more than a decade. In 18 nations today, armed conflict is a major cause of hunger. The North Atlantic hurricane season of 2017 was the most expensive on record, with damages estimated at over Rs.300 billion around the world.

- More people are also living better lives now than they did a decade ago. From 2000-2017, the percentage of global workers whose families subsist on less than $1.90 per person per day fell dramatically, from 26.9 percent to 9.2 percent.

- Between 2000 and 2016, the death rate for children under the age of five plummeted by over 150 percent, and the percentage of the population that had access to electricity more than doubled among the world's least developed countries. But in 2015, 892 million (89.20 crore) people continued to practise open defecation and 2.3 billion people still lacked access to any form of sanitation service. Nearly 4 billion people were lacking some form of social security in 2016, and there were 216 million cases of malaria in 2016 (21.60 crore cases), up from 210 cases in 2013.

- The survey also found I that global rates of child marriage have been decreasing. Over 40% of the danger of underage marriage for girls in southern Asia has decreased between 2000 and 2017. (ii) Nine out of ten city dwellers are exposed to unhealthy levels of air pollution. Land degradation affects the livelihoods of

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over a billion people. In 2016, the number of people without electricity fell below the symbolic threshold of nine billion.

Sustainable Development Index (SDI) 2018:

The Bertelsmann Stiftung and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) compiled the 2018 SDG Index and Dashboards Report, titled Global Responsibilities: Implementing the Goals. Countries' advancement toward the SDGs is tracked in these reports. On July 9th, 2018, the Dashboards Report and Index were made public. Using data from the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, the SDG Index assesses countries (SDGs).

According to the 2018 Index and Report, no nation is on track to achieve all Sustainable Development Targets (SDGs), with Environment-focused goals making the slowest progress. Examples include Goal 12 (Responsible consumption and production), Goal 13 (Climate action), Goal 14 (Life on Land), and Goal 15 (Peace on Earth) (Life on land).

Ranking of Countries in Sustainable Development Goals Index 2018		
Country	**2018**	
	Score	**Rank**
Developed		
Sweden	85.0	1
Denmark	84.6	2
Finland	83.0	3
Germany	82.3	4
France	81.2	5
Norway	81.2	6
BRICS Countries		
China	70.1	54
Brazil	69.7	56
Russian Federation	68.9	63
South Africa	60.8	107
India	59.1	112
South Asian Countries		
Bhutan	65.9	83
Sri Lanka	64.6	89
Nepal	62.8	102
Bangladesh	69.3	111
India	59.1	112
Pakistan	54.9	125
Afghanistan	46.2	151

Source: https://sdgindex.org

NITI Aayog (India) and UN Sign Sustainable Development Framework for 2018-2022:

On September 28, 2018, in New Delhi, the United Nations and the National Institution for The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) has signed the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) for 2018–2022. This agreement exemplifies India's commitment to and progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Key Features of 'UNSDF':

- The framework outlines the Union Government's and the UN country team in India's approach to development cooperation, with the purpose of advancing India's Key national development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals. (SDGs)

- Poverty and urbanisation, as well as health, water, sanitation, education, nutrition, food security, climate change, clean energy, disaster resilience, skilling, entrepreneurship, job creation, gender equality, and youth development, are among the framework's key focuses.

- The United Nations and the Union Government's Ministry of Foreign Affairs will work together under this framework to advance South-South cooperation. During implementation, multiple sources, including the private sector and the government, are estimated to contribute roughly 47 percent of the total budget outlay of Rs. 11,000 crores for the carrying out of the UNSDF 2018-2022.

- This approach is a significant move toward the Sustainable Development Goal of ensuring that no one is left behind." NITI Aayog's target districts are among those in low-income states prioritised by the United Nations Sustainable Development Fund (UNSDF). These states and regions include Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and the North-East Region.

- The framework would focus its aid on the most deprived, poor, and vulnerable members of society, with women and girls receiving unique attention. A set of UN flagship programmes that align with massive government initiatives are also incorporated into the framework. In addition to serving as catalysts for a larger

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expenditure of development funds, the flagship initiatives will use innovative, multifaceted techniques to tackle some of India's most critical development challenges".

- All children must be protected from vaccine-preventable diseases; all children must have access to quality education and skilling for youth, especially youth girls; all stunting must be eliminated; and the child sex ratio must be improved, to name just a few of the many goals of the various programmes.

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