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**ACHIEVEING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG) WITH
TECHNOLOGY, SUSTAINABILITY AND CO-EXISTENCE****Shaily Patel**Research Scholer, Department of commerce
Atmiya University, Rajkot, Gujarat, India**Dr. Amisha Ghelani**Assi. Prof., Department of Commerce
Atmiya University, Rajkot, Gujarat**Abstract**

The global emphasis on sustainability is mandatory and all pervasive, gaining immense importance since so many years with companies worldwide. In 2012, The United Nations (UN) Rio+20 summit committed nations to develop a set of universal Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for poverty elimination, sustainable lifestyles for all, and a stable resilient planetary life-support system. This paper explains the concept and contents of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and aims at addressing grand challenges and achieving global sustainability by 2030 and their impact on sustainable development. This paper also suggests that SDGs can be attained with the help of certain emerging trends like Technology, Sustainability and Co-existence. The trends further described with sub trends to achieve SDGs. Sustainability will be the final outcome of attaining this metric. This work will provide further data to researcher to make further research on such topic focusing on further needs.

Keywords:

Sustainable development goals (SDGs), Sustainable development, United Nations, Sustainability, Technology, Co-existence.

Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), often called the Global Goals, adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to end poverty, protect the planet, and target that by 2030, all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The SDGs targets to have sustainable and prosperous world by eradicating poverty, establishing socio-economic inclusion and by protecting the environment. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an integrated framework of environment, human, and social development purposes that include 17 goals with 169 targets. They present a global agreement across United Nation's member states that have been widely used in foreign aid prioritisation, national development plans, and in academic research. By adopting the 2030 Agenda with its 17 SDGs member states of the United Nations have created a framework for national action and implementation and global co-operation on sustainable development. The SDGs focus on time-bound targets for People, Prosperity, Peace, Planet, and Partnership—known as the “Five Ps”. Additionally, aiming at “peace and prosperity for people and the planet”, the SDGs provides a unique opportunity to create a framework for human prosperity in an era of increasing global environmental risks. The technology, financial resources, creativity, and knowhow from all of society is necessary to achieve the SDGs in every context. The 17 SDGs are integrated and they identify that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.

Evolution of SDG

About 59 years ago, The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) aimed sustainable development to achieve the top most sustainable economic growth and employment and boosting up the standard of living in member countries, while contributing to

the development of the world economy and maintaining the financial stability. By the early 1970s, OECD began to focus on all three pillars - Economic, social and Environmental. Later in 1987, the Brundtland Commission Report defined “sustainable development as the ability of the present generations to meet their own needs without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs”. In 2012 at the UN’s Rio+20 conference, nations agreed to establish Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs; UN 2012b). Reaching beyond the MDGs (2000,2005 &2007), it was agreed that these goals should be universal, applying to all member nations. The UN unanimously approved its new global SDGs - result of the largest consultation process, resulting in 17 main goals and 169 sub-targets in New York in September 2015 in agreement with 195 countries, have been classified as the greatest agreement ever achieved.

THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (source- UN)



The UN Sustainable Development Goals with Concepts and Targets.

SDGs	TARGETS	NAME	CONCEPT
1	07	No Poverty	End poverty in all its forms everywhere. By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people.
2	08	Zero Hunger	End hunger, achieve food securities and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
3	13	Good Health and Well Being	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
4	10	Quality Education	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunity for all.
5	09	Gender Quality	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6	08	Clean water and sanitation	Ensure availability and sustainability management of water and sanitation for all.
7	05	Affordable and clean energy	Ensure excess to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

8	12	Decent work and economic growth	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9	08	Industry, innovation and Infrastructure	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.
10	10	Reduced inequalities	Reduce inequalities within and among all.
11	10	Sustainable cities and communities	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe resilient and sustainability.
12	11	Responsible consumption and production	Ensure sustainability consumption and production patterns.
13	05	Climate Action	Take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impacts.
14	10	Life below water	Conserve and sustainable use of oceans, sea and marine resources for sustainable development.
15	12	Life on land	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainability manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity losses.
16.	12	Peace, Justice and strong institution	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	19	Partnership for goals	Strengthens the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

(source - <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>)

Review of Literature

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on Climate Change call emerge deep transformations in almost all countries that will need complementary actions by governments, society, science and business. Yet stakeholders lack a shared understanding of how the 17 SDGs can be operationalized.(1) A critical review has explained that indicators of different quality in terms of the attainment of certain criteria have been proposed to ensure sustainable

development. The foundation of a conceptual framework for selecting indicators for targets from existing sets or formulating new ones.(2) In order to attain SDGs. The developed countries need to remain concentrated on their social and environmental policies and the developing countries have to watch out on their economics and social policies.(3) The challenges ahead for SDGs lies in defining and also implementing the important sets of integrated targets. SDGs can be the leverage that facilitates enhanced collaboration among the government institutions to this end.(4) There is an employment of structural equation models (SEM) to investigate, which of the underlying factors of SDGs - economic, social and environment are the most empowering in achieving sustainable development. The developed countries benefit most by focusing on social and environmental factors, while retaining focus on the economic and the social factors benefits the developing countries most.(5) Between 2015 and 2030, the world will able to make only limited progress towards achieving those SDGs with our current set of policy priorities. Across the variables explored ,43 percent had already reached target values by 2015. By 2030, target values are expected to be achieved for 53 percent of country-variables.(6) The SDGs emphasize the interconnected environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainable development by putting sustainability at their centre.(7)

SDGs with Technology (SDG 4, 7, 9, 12,)

Globally, the technological developments are galloping like anything, influencing the complete shift in the way of doing things. The new technology driven models are triggering innovations across the industries and sectors focusing on new technological developments and technology-driven solutions to different social, economic and environmental problems. The SDGs can be attained by combining the latest technology along with present resources. COVID gave the opportunity to the world to learn and use technology. In order to achieve SDGs with technology, the dimensions of technological developments and its applications can be pointed out as under-

- Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- Big data and Edge computing
- Machine learning
- Cloud computing and Data mining.
- Use of IoT (Internet of things)
- Robotic Process Automation.
- Renewable energy- integration and power quality management.
- Tech driven business.
- Responsible adoption and use of technology.

SDGs with Sustainability (SDG 2, 3 , 5 , 6 , 10, 13, 14, 15)

Sustainability consists of fulfilling the needs of current generations without compromising the needs of future generations while ensuring a balance between economic growth, environment care and social well-being. The following sustainable practices are to be followed to attain SDGs.

- Transparency in Governance.
- Social sustainability by empowering women.
- Focus on value system and social system.
- Skill development.
- Focusing on human values.
- Conflict resolution and Ethical decision making.
- Inclusive development and poverty radiance.
- Sustainable business practices and process.

- Sustainable agriculture.
- Sustainable enterprises and triple bottom line optimisation.
- Gender equality and value creation.
- Health and sustainable development.
- Tree plantation and water restoration.
- Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.

SDGs with Co- existence (SDG 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17)

Co-existence is living in harmony and peace with other individuals, systems and nature at large. Developing co-existential systems and individuals requires not only the appreciation towards rights and dignity of others but also the logical analysis and interventions to prevent the adverse impacts of race towards accelerated growth. The human factor is at the core of the co-existential philosophy. The SDGs can be attained by following measures to be taken towards co-existence.

- Educations and training for Co-existential living.
- Human- Nature Harmony.
- Models and practices promoting co-existence at different levels.
- Systematic interventions for peace and harmony.
- Inter linkage between co-existence and development.
- Balanced and mindful learning approach
- Digital literacy and proficiency
- Cognitive, social and technical skills.
- Strengthening Nature, society, Government and market.

Conclusion

Evidence suggests that international development goals, such as that around public health, can accelerate progress towards complex development goals, but achieving the SDGs will require deep, structural changes across all sectors in society. The presented work throws light on meaning and concept of SDGs and the attainment of SDGs with Technology, Sustainability and Co-existence. This also answers the critical question of how strategies to achieve the 17 SDGs can be organized.

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