
UNIT 10 SUSTAINABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

Structure

- 10.0 Introduction
- 10.1 Objectives
- 10.2 Sustainability and Sustainable Development
- 10.3 Millennium Development Goals
- 10.4 Sustainable Development Goals
- 10.5 Cross Cutting Issues of 21st Century
- 10.6 Global, Regional & National Environmental Issues
- 10.7 Challenges in attaining SDG's
- 10.8 SDGs in Indian Context
- 10.9 Let us sum up
- 10.10 Key words
- 10.11 References and Suggested Readings
- 10.12 Answers to check your Progress

10.0 INTRODUCTION

In the previous unit, you have studied about the sustainable development. The terms related to sustainable development and the various models have been explicitly described in Unit 9. In this unit, we will discuss about the challenges facing the idea of sustainability. The development is sustainable only when it is able to address the social and the environmental concerns similar to the economic objectives. In this unit, you will know more about these challenge and the measures to mitigate them.

10.1 OBJECTIVES

After reading this unit, you will be able to

- Define the concept of sustainability and sustainable development;
- Develop an understanding of millennium development goals and sustainable development goals
- Explain the cross cutting issues of 21st century
- Analyze the global, regional and national issues
- Discuss SDGs in Indian context

10.2 SUSTAINABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainability means to endure into the long-term future; it refers to systems and processes that are able to operate and persists on their own over long period of time. The word “sustainable” means “able to continue without interruption” or “able to endure without failing.” The term “sustainability” comes from the Latin verb *sustinere*, “to maintain, sustain, support, endure, made from the roots *sub*, “up from below,” and *tenere*, “to hold.”

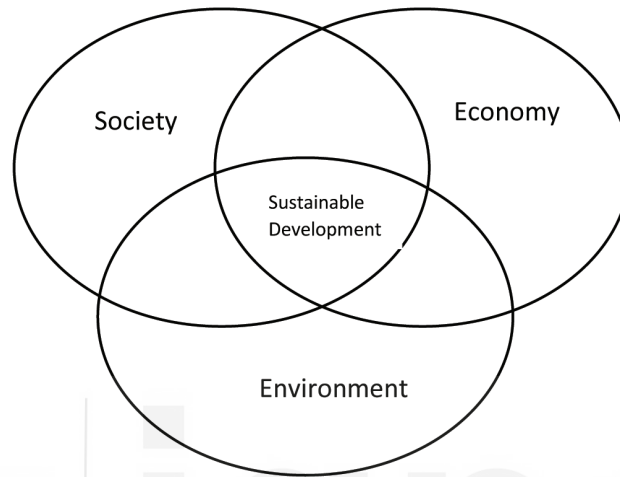
Humans are a part of interlinked system of Man and nature, therefore, the study of sustainability goes beyond environmentalism. A key characteristic of the field is an acknowledgment of three dimensions interrelated to each other: Economic, Social and Ecological. The earth is facing many issues that are interconnected, including poverty, crippled health, population explosion, resource depletion and deterioration, water and food stress, political turmoil and the imbalances of life support systems we all are dependent upon. Scholar’s argument about whether poverty is a consequence of environmental deterioration or whether poverty is responsible for Natures degradation but it is admitted that they go hand in hand (Car donna 2014, 442).One problem cannot be fixed in isolation of the other since all are linked to each other.

The phrase Sustainable Development represents the three pillars of environmental sustainability, economic opportunity and social inclusion. A 1980 report titled *World Conservation Strategy*, a policy guidance by the International Union for Conservation of Nature was the first international document to use this term. Another Report published in the year 1987, formulated by the World Commission on Environment and Development, also known as Brundtland Commission Report made the term Sustainable Development more popular and defined it as “development that meets the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (WCED 1987, 43). This document explicitly pointed out the interlinkage between economics, environment and equity. Sustainable development acknowledges the right to resources of all people, the present as well as the future generations. The dimensions of economics, environment and equity have also been referred as the ‘Triple Bottom Line’, a term coined by John Elkington, an expert in corporate responsibility.

Since the early 1980’s, the term sustainable development (SD) has been used extensively but without much effort being made to explain what it actually entails. For example, is the SD same thing as sustainable economic growth? To what ends should sustainability be pursued? Should sustainability be perceived as an economic or moral imperative, or both? Furthermore, what are the nature of the resource constraints and tradeoffs that have to be recognized in any consideration of sustainability?

The above questions are raised to indicate the possibility that the phrase ‘Sustainable development’ could be used in many different contexts with the possibility of being rendered a vague and misleading concept (Pezzey and Toman 2005).

Having the mentioned concern in mind, the United Nations Agency constituted the World Commission on Environment and Development, also known as Brundtland commission in 1983, which came up with a report in 1987 talking about the definition and concept of sustainable development.



Concept of Sustainable Development

Fig. 1.1

There are certain key attributes of the mentioned definition worth indicating. Firstly, it comprehensibly put in place SD as an equity issue conveying the idea that the economics of SD have mainly a normative goal. Secondly, WCED's definition of sustainable development takes ethical aspect as a criteria wherein the needs of the future generation is not to be compromised at the expense present generation needs. It is dealing with Inter-generational equity. Thirdly, the report focusing upon equity, it poses a question on the validity of standard economic analysis which is exclusively based on efficiency.

As we realize the interlinkages between the three pillars of sustainability, namely Economy, Equity and Environment, therefore in an attempt to attain the goal of environmental sustainability specific targets as part of sustainable development principles need to be integrated into country policies and programmes. The drafting and adoption of Millennium development goals in the year 2000 was one such attempt in this direction.

Check your progress 1

Note: a) Use the space below for your answer.

b) Compare your answers with those given at the end of the unit.

Q 1 Define Sustainability.

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Q 2 What is Sustainable Development? Mention its components.

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10.3 MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

After a series of conferences and summits spreading over a decade, in September 2000, world leaders agreed to adopt the *United Nations Millennium Declaration*. The Declaration committed nations to a global partnership with an objective to reduce extreme poverty. Participating nations set out a series of eight time-bound targets – to be achieved by 2015. These targets were eight in number and came to be known as the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**.

Eight Millennium Development Goals:

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
- Achieve universal primary education.
- Promote gender equality and empower women.
- Reduce child mortality.
- Improve maternal health.
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases.
- Ensure environmental sustainability.

As per final MDG Report (2015), it was found that the fifteen years effort has produced the most successful anti-poverty movement in history. The concerted efforts of national governments, the international community, civil society and the private sector have helped expand hope and opportunity for people around the world.

However, the task remained unfinished for millions of people. And much more remains to be done to end hunger, achieve full gender equality, improve health services and get every child into school. Now we must shift the world onto a sustainable path.

And therefore a new, wider approach was adopted in the form of Sustainable Development Goals as a part of modified sustainable development agenda.

10.4 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The SDGs are a sequel to the Millennium Development Goals that dominated global development thinking throughout the first decade and half of this century. Compared to the MDGs, the SDGs are more elaborate. They are supposed to be goals for all countries rather than for poor countries alone.

In 2015, the global community achieved a landmark by agreeing on a comprehensive development agenda under the rubric of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs evolved from an extensive consultation process at the United Nations involving member countries, civil society

organizations, business community and other actors.

The SDGs comprise 17 goals which in turn have been broken up into 169 targets.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. The 17 SDGs are integrated—that is, they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.

The global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will guide policy and funding for the next 15 years, i.e. up to 2030, to end poverty everywhere permanently.

Following are 17 SDGs:

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 quality education for all and promote lifelong learning
5. Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls
6. Ensure access to water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impacts
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources
15. Sustainably manage forest, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, Halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies
17. Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

The 2030 agenda for sustainable development as reflected in the 17 SDGs and 169 targets, calls for global partnership to ensure peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. Through the pledge to ‘Leave No One Behind’, countries have committed to fast-track progress for those furthest behind first. That is why the SDGs are designed to bring the world to several life-changing ‘zeros’, including zero poverty, hunger, AIDS and

discrimination against women and girls.

The progress towards these targets will be measured by indicators. As many targets are proposed to be measured by multiple indicators, the total numbers of indicators are greater than the number of targets. Presumably the indicators could be substituted depending on relevance and statistical capacity.

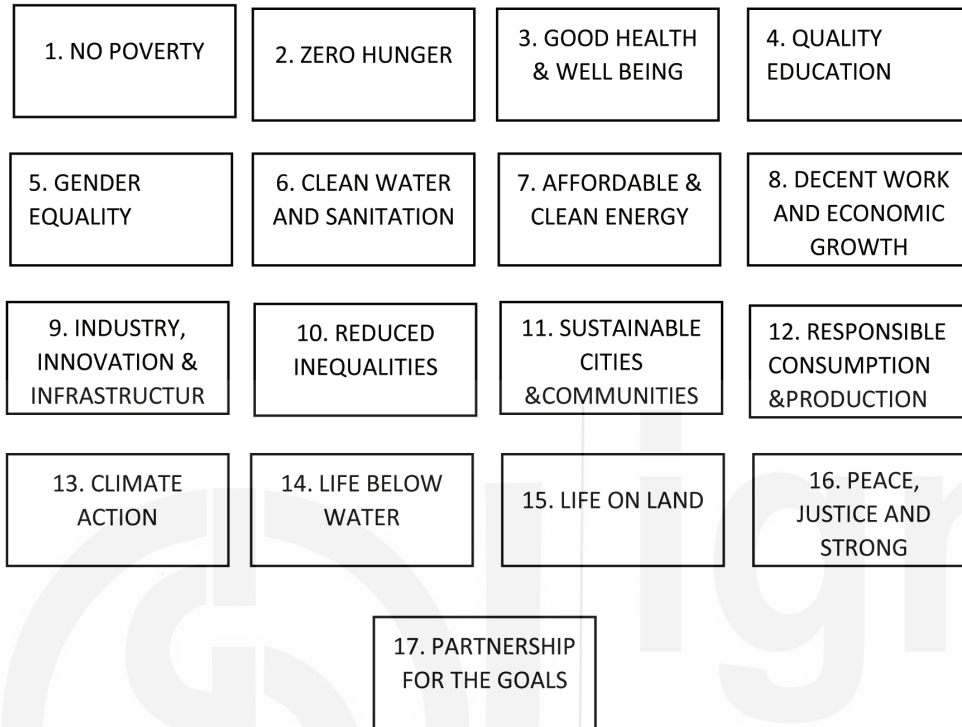


Fig.2: Seventeen Sustainable Development Goals

However, SDGs will be achieved if governance challenges crucial to their implementation are resolved. In simple terms, governance refers to how countries make decisions and execute them in a targeted manner. It is about the mechanisms we use to work together in society to solve shared problems. In context of the SDGs, governance involves how governments, businesses (TNCs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society and researchers will work together.

Government's efforts in attaining the SDG'S also need an understanding of the cross-cutting issues of this century. Cross cutting issues are the problems that cut across and impact all aspects of a programme and therefore requires special attention. They are needed to be integrated into all stages of any developmental programmes and policies which often is not the case.

Some of the cross cutting issues of the 21st century in the context of environmental sustainability have been discussed below:

10.5 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES OF 21ST CENTURY

1. **Bringing all governments and stakeholders together on issue of Global Sustainability:**

The present system of international environmental governance involving multiple countries and multilateral agreements has evolved mainly during the 20th century. Experts believe that such a system is not suitable for the 21st century. Some commentators believe that this system lacks the necessary representativeness, accountability and effectiveness for the transition to sustainability, and that a much higher level of participation and transparency is needed. New models of governance such as Public-Private Community Partnerships (PPCP) to form alliances between environmentalist and other civil society groups are being tried. However, the effectiveness of new governance arrangements has not been fully established.

2. Developing new Human Capabilities: For meeting global environmental challenges and moving towards a green economy will require different set of new capabilities, in particular new job skills, modes of learning, management approaches and research efforts. Action is also required to minimize the skills gaps in the green sector; update educational institutions to better meet educational needs for sustainability work; train managers to better identify and respond to global environmental change; and encourage research to address the sustainability challenge.

3. Aligning Policies with Science: To handle global environmental change, our society needs strategies and policies that are underpinned by a strong scientific and technology base. But many experts believe the linkage between the policy and scientific community is inadequate or even reducing, and that this 'gap' has become an obstacle in developing new solutions to global environmental change. This problem requires a new look at the way science is organized and how the science-policy interaction and mutual alignment can be improved.

4. Promoting Transformative Changes in Human behavior towards Environment: New social science research has articulated the way in which damaging human behavior can be transformed by public policy in a positive direction within a relatively short period of time. For example, there has been transformation of public opinion about smoking (of cigarette, Bidi) which switched from being a fashionable activity to a dangerous health hazard within one generation in many countries including India. Can these insights also be applied to transforming habits of consumption that lead to destructive environmental changes? What public incentives – economic, informative or prohibitions – would work best to achieve this transformation?

5. Managing slow/gradual environmental Changes: Human interventions with Nature does not cause an accelerated deterioration of environment but lead to gradual, step-by-step and increasing degradation of the Natural environment. For Instance, Depletion of stratospheric ozone, widespread deforestation, destruction of mangrove vegetation, species losses and extinction etc. Generally, these crawling alterations are not noticed in their initial stages when they can efficiently be dealt with. They are realized only when their unfavorable repercussions emerge but by that time they already turn irreparable or demand huge expenses for their mitigation. Therefore, effectual tacking systems are required to identify the changes on time to prevent them from becoming environmental 'hotspots'.

6. Handling Migration: Various researches have suggested that environmental change will become an important factor in the displacement of people. Environmental change includes both rapid-onset events, such as more frequent or intense coastal and river flooding, and slow-onset processes such as land degradation and sea level rise. There can be different responses to environmental led migration such as: incorporating plans for coping with migration into national adaptation plans, framing/reframing national and international immigration policies in such a way as to include environmental migrants, improving prediction of migration, and trying to mitigate the underlying causes of environmental migration.

Check your progress Exercise 2

Note: a) Use the space below for your answer.

b) Compare your answers with those given at the end of the unit

Q 1 What are Millennium Development Goals? Describe them.

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Q 2 What are the Sustainable Development Goals? Discuss them in detail.

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Q 3 Discuss the various cross-cutting issues of 21st century.

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10.5 GLOBAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

1. Issues related to Climate Change:

a.) Impact of Climate Change on Frequency of Extreme Events. Plenty of new studies have confirmed the hypothesis that climate change could alter the frequency, strength and distribution of extreme events. For example, studies have linked global warming with increased risk of flooding in Maldives and Fiji; with increased summer rainfall variability in Southeast United States; and with the intensification of heavy precipitation events over much of the land area of the Northern Hemisphere. These new findings underscore the need to adapt to a changing frequency of extreme events, and suggest that ‘medium term’ early warning systems might be possible.

b.)Managing the undesirable consequences of Climate Change and Adaptation: When scaled up, mitigation and adaptation measures may have unintended consequences. For example, disruption in the migratory behavior of birds due to large scale wind farms; new gigantic sea walls will protect the

populations but may destroy the populations but may also eliminate resources like marshlands and wetlands; and extensive geoengineering schemes could have many undesired effects. These potential negative side effects should be estimated, and then diminished or prevented in order to maintain support for climate related policies.

c.) Melting of Ice Caps & Glacier: Across the globe many glaciers have started retreating and some have an accelerating rate of melting. These changes present threats to many people and ecosystems, specifically in the Himalayan region, parts of Central Asia and Andes. Threats incorporates the risk of flooding from the of natural dams holding back glacial lakes, as well as the subsequent decrease of runoff during the dry season in some regions. A much enhanced understanding of the hydrological reactions and social and economic impacts of glacier withdrawal is needed, and the development of adjustment strategies is equally urgent.

2. Issues related Freshwaters and Marine Life:

a.) Reducing the pollution and depletion of Inland Waters: Deteriorating quality of water in rivers, channel alterations, habitat fragmentation, overexploitation of fishes are some of the threats putting the freshwater ecosystems and inland fisheries in developing countries at stake. But as under developed countries are heading towards widespread degradation of their freshwater resources, they can attempt to curtail this degradation by adoption of sophisticated technologies and techniques of water management which the developed countries did not have access to developed countries when they had just begun to pollute their freshwater resources.

b.) Oceanic Pollution: Oceans provide many earth system functions including the regulation of climate and the hydrological cycle, as well as provide habitat for a rich diversity of organisms, and food, materials and energy for human use. But the oceanic environment is faced with increasing threats to its long-term integrity, including: acidification, overfishing, land and marine-based pollution, widespread habitat destruction, and the proliferation of invasive species. The current approach to managing oceans is unable to prevent a collapse of some oceanic systems. This is because, among other reasons, responsible bodies are dispersed across UN agencies. Reforms are needed and new forms of governance should be considered and evaluated, including the option of establishing one single new coordinating body.

c.) Proper management of Water-Land Interface: Recent scientific research has provided a new view on how water and land interact, locally to globally. For example, scientists now better understand the extent to which changes in land use profoundly affect downwind rainfall patterns, and have computed the huge volumes of water appropriated (transpired or evaporated) by society to produce rain fed crops ('blue' versus 'green' water flows). This new knowledge provides a new impetus for bringing water and land management closer together. The result could be a boost in water productivity and higher food production per litre of water, as well as new ways of maintaining the quality of water.

d.) Coastal Zone Management: Increased pressure from the exploitation of coastal resources is significantly affecting coastal ecosystems. Buildings,

Tourism, Tourist resorts, industries, extraction of resources, agriculture, fisheries and trade have concentrated in and around the coastal zones; hence sensitive and highly valuable coastal ecosystems-deltas, estuaries and marshes are exposed to on-going degradation. Current management approaches are not adequate to cease the tide of deterioration. Therefore, an adaptive and integrated governance approach is required that necessitate the delegation of management rights, and authority in such a manner that promotes the involvement of all stakeholders.

3. Issues pertaining to Food Security and Land:

a.) Challenges in Safeguarding the Food Security and Safety of the World Population: Though food security has been a persistent issue, a new kind of challenges needs to be faced by the world such as global climatic changes, aggravated water scarcity, increased competition for land form agricultural and industrial expansion, occupancy for residential purpose and deficit of phosphorous like fertilizers. Incidences of food contamination and frequent disease transmission from animals to humans also pose challenges to food safety indicating for an immediate need to establish comprehensive measures to ensure the security and safety of world food. Some of the measure may include support to farmers, improvement in the efficiency of agriculture, reduction in food waste etc.

b.)The New Rush for Land: Responding to New National and International Pressures: Both foreign and National investors are rushing to acquire land in developing countries as a consequence of increased concerns about food supplies and future energy availability. An accelerated rate of land acquisition has been recorded in the last few years. What is needed is a better insight into the phenomenon, with an understanding of the impact on countries, effects on livelihood of people, tradeoffs, food security and ecosystem services. Measures like assessment of the unrealized social, economic and environmental impacts of land deals before their finalization could prevent the implications to the host country while at the same time, allow the food and energy gains for the investing country.

4. Issues related to Biodiversity Loss: Recent researches have shown that biodiversity is closely intertwined with many other aspects of society and nature. There exists strong linkages between biodiversity and environmental issues (impact of climate change on ecosystems; interaction between ecosystems and the water cycle). Also, there exists an interrelationship between biodiversity and economics (valuation of ecosystem services; the role of biodiversity in underpinning economic activities). Therefore, it is time to understand importance of biodiversity vis-a-vis human survival and integrate the issue of biodiversity into the global environmental and economic agendas.

5. Issues related to Urban housing/infrastructure and Urban Sustainability: Sustainability in case of cities includes both quality of environment within cities that city residents have to live with, and the environmental changes caused by cities outside of their boundaries. However, none of the two aspects is particularly sustainable. The solution lies in developing 'green cities' or 'eco cities' which differ from conventional cities in that they are more compact, have

a vital mix of land uses within their boundaries. These ‘Eco Cities’ provide many different low-energy transportation opportunities, and produce some of their own renewable energy. Such cities would provide a high quality of environment and liveable ambience to its residents. Also these Cities have a lower ‘carbon footprint in surroundings areas’.

6. Adopting Environmentally Friendly Alternative/ Renewable means of Energy consumption: In pursuit to finding solutions to climate change, world looks increasingly towards renewable energy. However, despite enormous potential for renewable energy worldwide, this potential has not been realized due to many impediments. There is urgent need to identify the means to eliminate the economic, regulatory and institutional barriers to renewable energy that undermine its competitiveness with conventional energy sources.

7. Minimizing Risks of New Technologies and Chemicals: We live in an age where society first invent new technologies and produce chemicals and then on a later date tries to evaluate their impact. The latest examples are the questions raised by applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI), Stem Cell Therapies, synthetic biology and Nanotechnology. Their consequences should be systematically and comprehensively analyzed before they reach the production phase with the objective to diminish their risks to society and environment. While this is practiced in some countries of the world with the use of technologies and chemicals, making this a universal approach is worth doing.

8. Issue pertaining with Handling of Electronic Waste: Ever rising demand for renewable energy instruments is leading the strategic minerals towards depletion including the rare earth ones. This has further been aggravated by the wasteful manufacturing practices. The excessive extraction of minerals is adding to the waste woes of the country specifically the pile up of electronic waste. One of the options of dealing with this is the waste mining wherein the emphasis is on the recovery of metals from the e-waste and metallic waste generated. This practice perhaps may contribute in reducing the extraction and depletion of mineral resources, lessen the quantity of waste build-up and decrease the cost of extraction and the associated damaging environmental impacts.

9. Waste from Nuclear Reactors: Many of the world’s nuclear reactors have almost completed their tenure and will need to be decommissioned very soon. Decommissioning produces large amounts of radioactive waste which need to be disposed of safely. In spite of this fact that there is a dearth of skilled personnel’s to handle these operations, the count of plants demanding decommissioned will double in a span of next 10 years. However, after Fukushima nuclear accident (March 2011) some countries have started to think of shutting down their nuclear installations.

10.6 CHALLENGES IN ATTAINING SDGS

What do we mean by implementation of SDGs? How can we protect against failure, and strengthen the odds that we could attain the sustainable and just future envisaged in the SDGs?

Following are the four key challenges that urgently need to be addressed:

First, Strengthening governance

SDGs are likely to fail unless far more attention is given to addressing governance challenges crucial to their implementation.

Second, Bring together the various players at the right time and in the right place.

In the broadest sense, governance refers to how societies make decisions and take action. It is about the mechanisms we use to work together in society to solve shared problems. For the SDGs, this involves considering how government, business, non-governmental organizations, civil society and researchers will work together. Unless we begin to think now about governance in the context of the SDGs, they too will fail in achieving their ambitious goals.

Sustainable development involves different stakeholders operating at different levels viz. National governments, multinational corporations (MNCs), to local and international NGOs, to small villages, and many more. It can be tough to get the right stakeholders working together at the right time and right place to solve complex problems of poverty and sustainability.

For example, let's look at SDG No.7 which states "access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all". Who will be required to be engaged in developing, producing, installing and maintaining the technologies to provide universally accessible energy? Who is involved in determining what is "reliable and "affordable" for different communities in different parts of the world? How do governments, the private sector, and communities interact in deciding on appropriate and sustainable energy systems, and how does this differ in different contexts? Just consider the differences between China and the United States or between countries across Africa. These sorts of coordination challenges exist not only for energy, but also for addressing poverty, food, health, education, water, biodiversity, and the many other issues within the SDGs. They can be overcome by right stakeholders working together at the right time and place.

Third, Need and will to make difficult trade-offs.

Along with many co-benefits among the SDGs, where addressing one goal helps address others, at the same time there will also be trade-offs. It is crucial to recognize that difficult choices will also need to be made that may involve winners and losers, at least in the short term.

For example, if forests are cut down to expand agricultural production for food security, biodiversity could be threatened. Similarly, food security could be threatened if food crops are switched to biofuel production for energy security. Likewise, water security could be threatened by decisions to intensify or expand agriculture, or to build hydropower for energy security and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Each of these issues has many competing stakeholder interests attached to them.

Achieving the SDGs will require national governments, the private sector,

the nonprofit sector, and communities to make difficult decisions based on thoughtful and genuine commitment to the SDGs. unless there is a strong willingness to do so, the SDGs risk being pushed to back seat.

Fourth, a mechanism at different levels (national and global) for ensuring responsibility and accountability for action.

Different indicators and ways of monitoring and evaluating progress on the SDGs, largely at the national scale may be of some help in direction of accountability.

We need to measure both “inputs” (i.e., did nation X invest what they said they were going to invest in addressing issues A, B, and C), as well as “outcomes” (i.e. did we actually achieve our goals to eradicate poverty, improve health, and provide access to water, food and energy in nation X)?

10.7 SDGS IN INDIAN CONTEXT

India’s development path is intertwined with investments in social infrastructure and the country’s march towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals is firmly anchored in investing in human capital and inclusive growth.

For a country like India strong social infrastructure is key to achieve them. If India has to achieve SDGs then it is necessary to have a strong social infrastructure base.

Indian Government has been focusing on providing assets to masses such as schools, colleges, higher learning Centre’s, and hospital access to sanitation, water supply, road connectivity, affordable housing, skills and livelihood opportunities. India’s half of population is below the age of 25 and thus, India is home to the world’s youngest population. This Demographic Dividend can be reaped only if education, skilling and employment opportunities are provided to the young population. Keeping in view gender equality SDG, the Indian Govt has initiated several programmes including Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao to mainstream women and make them active agents of change in society.

In order to evaluate the working of SDGs in India, emphasis should be laid on evaluation of various schemes and the role played by the government as well as private sector in development partnerships. Regular audits and verification of claims by private business groups, which receive various grants and rebates of different kinds from the government, should be conducted. An evaluation agency should comprise members from NITI Aayog representing government, civil society members, and members from local communities.

Check your progress Exercise 3

Note: a) Use the space below for your answer.

b) Compare your answers with those given at the end of the unit

Q 1 Describe the key Global, regional and national issues.

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Q 2 Discuss in brief the challenges in attaining the SDGs.
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Q 3 Write a short note on SDGs in Indian Context.
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10.8 LET US SUM UP

In this unit, we have studied about the sustainable development goals and the specific targets. The Sustainable Development Goals are also known as Global Goals. The nations of the world must come together and through partnership and mutual cooperation, the sustainability can be achieved.

10.9 KEY WORDS

Sustainability : Sustainability means to endure into the long-term future; it refers to systems and processes that are able to operate and persists on their own over long period of time

Sustainable Development : Sustainable development refers to the development *that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.*

Sustainable Development Goals: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030.

10.10 REFERENCES AND SUGGESTED READINGS

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10.11 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Check your progress Exercise 1

Q 1 Your answer must include the following points:

- The concept of Sustainability

Q.2 Your answer must include the following points:

- The Concept of Sustainable Development and its components

Check your progress Exercise 2

Q.1 Your answer must include the following points:

- Concept of MDGs and their types

Q.2 Your answer must include the following points:

- Concept of SDGs and their detailed description

Q.3 Your answer must include the following points:

- All the cross cutting issues of 21st Century

Check your progress Exercise 3

Q.1 Your answer must include the following points:

- All the key issues

Q.2 Your answer must include the following points:

- All the challenges in brief

Q.3 Your answer must include the following points:

- SDGs in Indian Context