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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In the previous lesson, you got acquainted with the concept of human development, its regional pattern and need for its improvement. As you know the concept of development, largely focused on the betterment or advancement of human society but the pattern of development is characterised by inequality. For example, all the countries of the world want high income, social equality and a livable environment. But unfortunately, the level of development is inversely related to environmental development. Therefore, in this lesson, you will learn the concept and significance of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Targets of SDG and its status with special reference to India.



OUTCOMES

After studying this lesson, learners:

- differentiates between MDGs and SDGs;
- describes the key concepts and significance of SDGs;
- explains sustainable development goals and their specific targets and
- elucidates the impact of SDGs on spatial development in Indian context.

24.1 CONCEPT OF DEVELOPMENT GOALS

As you know, Development is a multi-dimensional phenomenon which is a result of man-environment interactions. The goals of development revolve around the advancement of economic, social and environmental aspects. It has a different meaning for different people depending upon their requirements. For example, some people want a high income whereas others want a clean environment.

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Natural Resources provides a base for economic development of a nation. A country with rich physical and human resources including radical technological skills are considered developed and vice versa. Initially, man conceptualised the meaning of development with high economic growth but which resulted in social inequality and a degraded environment. There is an inverse relationship between development and environment. Higher the level of development, the poorer the quality of the environment. Environmental degradation is the biggest threat to human survival and biota.

As discussed in the previous lesson, man is transforming its environment, to achieve the goal of economic development. The main aspect of economic development is per capita income or GDP. To achieve higher and higher economic growth, man has been using his physical and mental abilities with technological advancement and exploiting its environmental strengths.

Before World War II, economic development was the only motive of developmental activities, after that our aim of development shifted towards social and human development. In lesson 23, the concept of human development has been discussed. Human development is defined as a process of enlarging people's choices, namely enjoying a healthy life, acquiring knowledge, achieving a decent standard of living, and providing a long-run view of human well-being. Every day, humans are affecting the environment and its quality in a number of ways. For example, in Delhi, daily millions of tons of garbage are being produced, chemical rich unhealthy water is being discharged into the river Yamuna and air is also becoming unhealthy day-by-day due to rising vehicular pollution. Delhi, being the most developed city of India, is becoming unsustainable. Delhi is just an example; all the cities of the world are facing the same environmental problems. To save the planet, in 1963, Rachel Carson triggered an environmental movement in the United States of America.

Table 24.1: Development in the Modern Era

Age	Discovery and Invention	Development Goals
Mercantilism Era	Industrial Revolution	Economic Development
World War I and II	Socio-economic Inequality widens	
After World War II	Formation of United Nations	Social (Human) Development
Brundtland Commission	Sustainable Development	Environment Development
MDGs	United Nations framed Eight Development Goals	Economic and social Development



SDG's	United Nations incorporated nine more Development Goals in MDGs	Economic, social and environmental development
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Background of Global Development Goals

You must have heard a famous saying that "Rome was not built in a day" similarly the setting up of developments goals was also not a day's job. It was initiated with an International Conference on the Human Environment which was held 50 years ago in Stockholm in June 1972. This was the first conference when representatives of developed and developing nations talked about environmental issues and define the right of human beings to a healthy and productive environment. In this conference, United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) was adopted. It was the beginning of an environmental movement in the world and environmental issues have become a part of discussion not only at environmental conferences but also in every international political meets. Its 10th anniversary was celebrated in Nairobi in 1982, followed by the United Nations Earth Summit on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992. Sustainable Development was a key focus at the United Nations Conferences; however, the word Sustainable Development was introduced by the Brundtland Report, published by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) in 1987. In Our Common Future, sustainable development has been defined as "compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own need". It Focuses on developing a world where environmental changes are in accordance with sound ecological principles and improving the well-being of everyone.

Commission Definition- It contains two important things for the present and future generations; one needs the poor and other restrictions forced by the state on the environment's carrying capacity.

In 1992, during the Earth Summit, a document was prepared on the future environment of the 21st century in which the linkages among economy, social development and environmental protection were recognized. The Rio Declaration, Agenda 21 and Commission on Sustainable Development were the key products of the Earth Summit and its aim was to achieve global sustainable development by 2000. It is a non-binding instruction plan for governments of the world with the main focus on poverty, population policy, health education, women's, young, underdeveloped countries, food security, pure water, security of water bodies, security from toxic chemicals and hazardous radio actives, proper land use and biodiversity, etc. It was felt that it requires a change in our attitude towards the environment and all human beings. If we are further destroying nature it means destroying ourselves. We have to realise that everybody deserves acceptable living standards but not on the cost of the environment.

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- The rise in per capita income and economic development should be sustained with time.
- The use of natural resources should not be stopped but it should be used in a manner that they are not overexploited.
- There is no reduction in the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
- Sustainable development also discards those activities which increase pollution.
- Dealing with ill effects of climate change, how we can manage gender equality and better health.

In 1997, a Special General Assembly was held in New York which adopted a program for further implementation of Agenda 21. Through international consensus, for achieving sustainable development the UN General Assembly accepted MDGs in 2000 for eradicating poverty, preventing deadly diseases, empowering women and ensuring environmental sustainability etc. to be reached by 2015.

After the 1992 Earth Summit, The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) which was held in Johannesburg, South Africa in the year 2002 evaluated the results and obstacles in the progress. This is also known as Rio+10. It was also addressing the global environment, poverty challenges, Agenda 21, MDGs and new issues like half the global population are without access to basic sanitation. The Earth Summit WSSD (2002) adopted an implementation plan which comprises a set of concrete steps and actions to be taken in order to fulfil targets and goals of development with a more focused approach.

The running SDGs were developed after the UN conference in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012 on Sustainable Development with the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. This is also known as RIO +20. In other words, SDGs are derived from the MDGs with adding new goals for fulfilling the needs of the increasing population and at the same time for protecting depleting resources and their quality, and also fulfilling the responsibility towards the needs of our future generations and prosperity of planet earth.

Table 24.2: Development Initiatives

Conference	Year	Initiatives
UNCHE	1972	Beginning of environmental movement in the world
Our Common Future	1987	"Sustainable Development" word as introduced.
Rio (Agenda 21)	1992	Document was prepared on the future environment of the 21st century



MDGs	2000	Adopted 8 goals for improving the lives of the poorest people of the globe
Rio+10 (WSSD)	2002	Adopted an implementation plan of actions in order to fulfil goals of development with a more focused approach.
RIO+20 (Sustainable Development)	2012	Universally applicable 17 goals were developed by UN for wellbeing for everyone



INTEXT QUESTIONS 24.1

1. When economic development was the main motive of development?
2. Which kind of development, the Brundtland commission report, was based on?
3. Who was Gro Harlem Brundtland?
4. What are the main approaches of Sustainable development?

24.2 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Millennium Declaration was signed by a gathering of global leaders of 189 nations at the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000 with the aim to achieve a better world and better tomorrow. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were derived from this historic declaration. In MDGs, there were a total of 8 goals for improving the lives of the poorest people of the globe. Several measurable targets and indicators were also set for each goal. The targets to meet these goals were set to be achieved by 2015 and monitor the progress from the levels of 1990. Through these goals, the international community tried to expand its vision to combat poverty and pro-poor growth. The 8 measurable goals from poverty to gender equality, improving mortality among children and women and ensuring environmental sustainability targets were as follows.

Table 24.3. Millennium Development Goals and Targets

MDGs	Targets
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduce by half the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day ● Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

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2. Achieve universal primary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling
3. Promote gender equality and empower women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015
4. Reduce child mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five
5. Improve maternal health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria other diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS ● Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
8. Develop a global partnership for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies- Especially information and communications technologies.

In the time span of fifteen years, the MDGs drove progress in some important areas like reducing income poverty, providing much-needed areas to water and sanitation, driving down mortality and drastically improving maternal health. It also kick-started a global movement for free primary education, inspiring countries to invest in their future generations. Most significantly, the MDGs made huge strides in combating HIV/AIDS and other erectable diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis.

Main Achievements of MDGs

- Under Goal 1, extreme poverty was reduced significantly from the level of 1990 when 50 percent of people lived on less than \$ 1.25 day and that declined to 14 percent in 2015. More than 1 billion people have been lifted out of extreme poverty since 1990.
- Improvement in primary education and in enrolment has increased in developing regions. Especially sub - Saharan Africa is the best example of the improvement in primary education after the MDGs initiative. About 20 % increase was noticed from 2000 to 2015 in net enrolment. It has also fallen in the number of out-of-school children in primary school since 1990.
- Child mortality dropped by more than half between 1990 and 2015. The number of deaths of children under the age of five has declined from 12.7 million (1990) to 6 million (2015). Its annual rate of reduction in mortality was more than five times faster



during 2005-2013 in the sub-Saharan Africa region.

- About 45 % decline was recorded globally in maternal mortality since 2000. It declined 64% in southern Asia and 49% in sub-Saharan Africa.
- HIV/AIDS infections fell by almost 40 percent (since 2000).
- The services like access to improved drinking water piped drinking water have also improved worldwide. About 147 countries have met the target of drinking water, 95 countries met sanitation and 77 countries have met both targets. More than half of the global population is enjoying a higher level of services.
- Assistance from developed countries and duty-free import from developing countries has increased since 2000. About 95% world population is covered by a mobile signal and very huge growth in internet service to the world population only 6% in 2000 to 43% in 2015. Due to this 32 billion people are linked for content and applications through the global networks.

India has achieved targets of poverty reduction and hunger, gender parity in enrolment of primary, secondary and tertiary education, maternal mortality, and disease like tuberculosis is controlled, increased in forest cover etc. Apart from this, the situation has been improved in access to clean drinking water, controlling emission in greenhouse gases but still remain big challenges.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 24.2

1. When Millennium Development Goals were adopted?
2. What was the base year of measuring progress in MDGs?
3. What were the three most important areas where MDG succeeded?
4. In which goals of MDG, India has achieved the targets?

24.3 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The word Sustainable Development was used for the first time in World Conservation Strategy (WCS) in 1980 by the International Union for the Conservation of Natural Resources (IUCN). But the concept has been further explained by the World Commission on Environment in 1983. The World Commission on Environment on Development (WCED), Gro Harlem Brundtland was appointed as the chair of the commission and the report was known as Brundtland Commission Report. In the report, several concerns about the negative impact of human activities and developments on planet earth have been raised and also underline that if

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they are not controlled, the future will be unsustainable.

The development with a sustainable approach is very much correlated with Economic growth, Social equality and Environment protection.

In addition to that, sustainable development has a deeper meaning. For instance, in a sustainable situation, people may have more employment opportunities; everyone can afford nutritious foods, quality education, social and gender equality and human rights. Overall, this is about improving everyone's social status and wellbeing. This is a people-centric initiative.

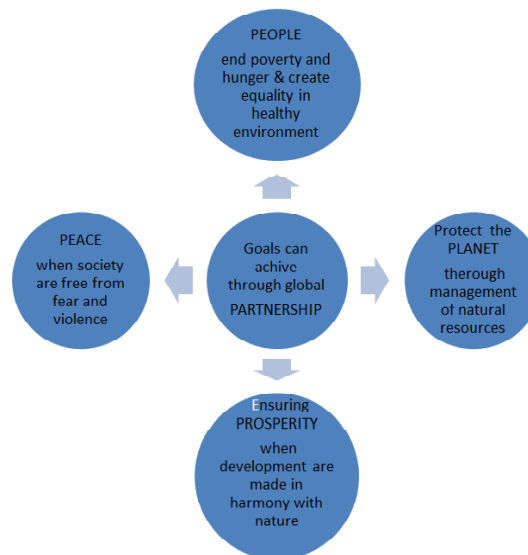


Fig 24.1: Five P's of Sustainable Development

The SDGs are a set of agreements on 17 universal goals adopted by world leaders of 193 countries in the 70th session of the UN general assembly held on 25th September 2015. The adopted document was entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". This 2030 agenda is for transforming towards sustainable development or the future we want. It came into operation in January 2016. It is also a succession of MDGs. SDGs accepted by UN member states; provide a blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet earth. All the 4 P's are governed by partnership in sustainable development. The most important aim of this agreement is to end poverty and it covers multiple aspects of growth and development. It is an urgent step towards action by all developed and developing nations in a way of global partnership.

The SDG's are synthesis or integration of MDG's with some new objectives. The SDGs are unique in that they cover issues that affect all of us. They refer to our international commitment to end poverty. Table 2 shows all objectives with their focus targets for action to tackle rising poverty, empower females and addressing the climate emergent situation. Further, it is also recognized that ending poverty and hunger and other goals must go hand in hand with strong



policy and strategies for inequality, economic growth, improvement of health and education, and dealing with climate change, preservation of land and oceans.

Table 24.4: Objectives of SDG's

SDG	Objective
No poverty	End of Poverty in all its forms
Zero hunger	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition & to promote sustainable agriculture
Good health and well-being	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Quality education	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning Opportunities for all.
Gender equality	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Clean water and sanitation	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Affordable and clean energy	Ensure access to affordable, reliable and sustainable modern energy for all
Decent work and economic growth	Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
Industry, innovation, and infrastructure	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable Industrialization and foster innovation
Reduce inequality	Reduce inequality within and among countries
Sustainable cities and communities	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Responsible consumption and production	Ensure sustainable consumption and production pattern
Climate action	Take urgent action to fight climate change and its mpact
Life under water	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
Life on land	Protect, Restore and promote sustainable use of

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	terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Peace, justice, and strong institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Partnership for the goals.	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Pillars of Sustainable Development Goals

Above 17 goals, the focus is now building a sustainable world. The core of all SDGs can be classified in the form of 4 pillars such as human, social, economic and environmental. All goals move and deal around these pillars in others wards SDGs focus on building a sustainable world through these pillars of sustainability for the stability of human civilization and its environment.

- **Human Sustainability:** Human development is a core of SDGs and most of the goals are directly and indirectly related to this. To maintain human sustainability need to improve human capital. Therefore to end poverty and remove hunger need to invest in poverty eradication. Apart from this investment is also required in the health and education sector, access to services, nutrition, and knowledge and skill enhancement for improvement of health and completing economic wellbeing for all. for maintaining good health and wellbeing have to end preventable death of newborns and children of age below 5 years in all countries, ends the epidemics of Aids, tuberculosis, malaria, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases etc. through development of skills and capacity building, we can promote the wellbeing of communities and society.
- **Social Sustainability:** this is an ability of a community to preserve and maintain social quality like culture, cohesion, and honesty, not for present need but the support of future generations and their wellbeing. For ensuring social sustainability aim to improve social capital by investing and creating services that constitute the framework of our society. To create a socially successful place and healthy and livable communities need to focus nation wise social protection system, ensure equal rights on resources particular poor's, gender equality, empowering the deprived group, social security and provide democratic good quality of life etc.
- **Economic Sustainability:** improvement of the standard of living is the main aim of economic sustainability. Without economic growth, we can't achieve sustainable



development. Both quality and quantity of growth are important but will have without harming the ecology and human capital. It is about those practices which support future economic growth without harming our social-cultural and environmental aspects of the community.

- **Environmental Sustainability:** The most important and demanding pillar of sustainability. Aim to achieve environmental sustainability through the protection of our natural capital like air, water, land, and natural resources etc. without the environmental sustainability pillar; we can't achieve the aim of other pillars. For example, the supply of agricultural products can be expanded without damaging our natural resources by adopting sustainable farming methods that preserve agricultural productivity of land while minimising pollution of the soil, groundwater and streams that drown the land.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 24.3

1. In which session sustainable development goals were adopted?
2. What are the important P's in sustainable development?
3. Which Government body is coordinating SDG in India?

24.4 SIGNIFICANCE AND DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MDGS AND SDGS

SDGs can be called as an expanded form of MDGs for carrying forward the unfinished agenda of MDGs and also continuity for addressing the additional environmental, political and economic challenges which are faced by our present generation. The aim of the goals is to encourage development by improving social, economic and environmental conditions in the world's poorest and under-developed countries such as sub-Saharan countries, Latin American countries etc. They are categorised as long-term goals having a duration of 15 years. MDGs were completed in 2015 whereas the target to achieve SDGs will be 2030.

Table 24.5: Difference between MDGs and SDGS

Criteria	MDGs	SDG'S
Aim	To boost development	To achieve both sustainability and development
Origin	MDGs were drawn with a group of experts from UN headquarters.	SDGs have evolved after a long and extensive consultation including 70 open working groups, Civil Society Organization, thematic consultation, country consultations, participation of the general public through face

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		to face meeting and online mechanism and door to door survey.
No. of Development Goals	The MDGs were focused with only 8 goals, 21 targets and 63 indicators.	Includes 17 with 169 targets, it's have wider coverage
Funding	In the case of SDGs all countries are within its focus and funds are made available via various global agencies and countries.	As MDGs had focused on developing countries while they assumed that funding would come from via and from rich countries which did not materialise.
Period- Targets of Achievement	MDGs were adopted in 2000 and baseline year was 1990 and completed in 2015.	The SDGs has put more emphasis on real time data and baseline was estimated from 2015 to notice the progress towards these goals according to age, gender, education, health, migratory status and the whole population. 15 Years SDG's would have been accomplished by 2030.
Time Frame	2000-2015	2015-2030
Nature of Goals	At the time of MDGs gender, people participation and local governance were not considered as important while poverty	Goals are more accommodative and comprehensive with an emphasis on gender and environmental dignity. It's also evident that SDGs take into account the nuanced aspect of our social living conditions.
Stakeholders	It was noticed that LDC were in the focus as they were urged to take actions and had no role for the civil society organisation or local bodies.	In SDGs all nations are supposed to act and respond towards the crisis and demand that local self-governance be made functional
Role of private sector	MDGs were more rooted in intergovernmental	SDGs are more clear and welcoming about the role of private players in the development process. It includes a vision of building a

cooperation and actions.

vibrant and systematic partnership with the private sector to achieve sustainable developments.

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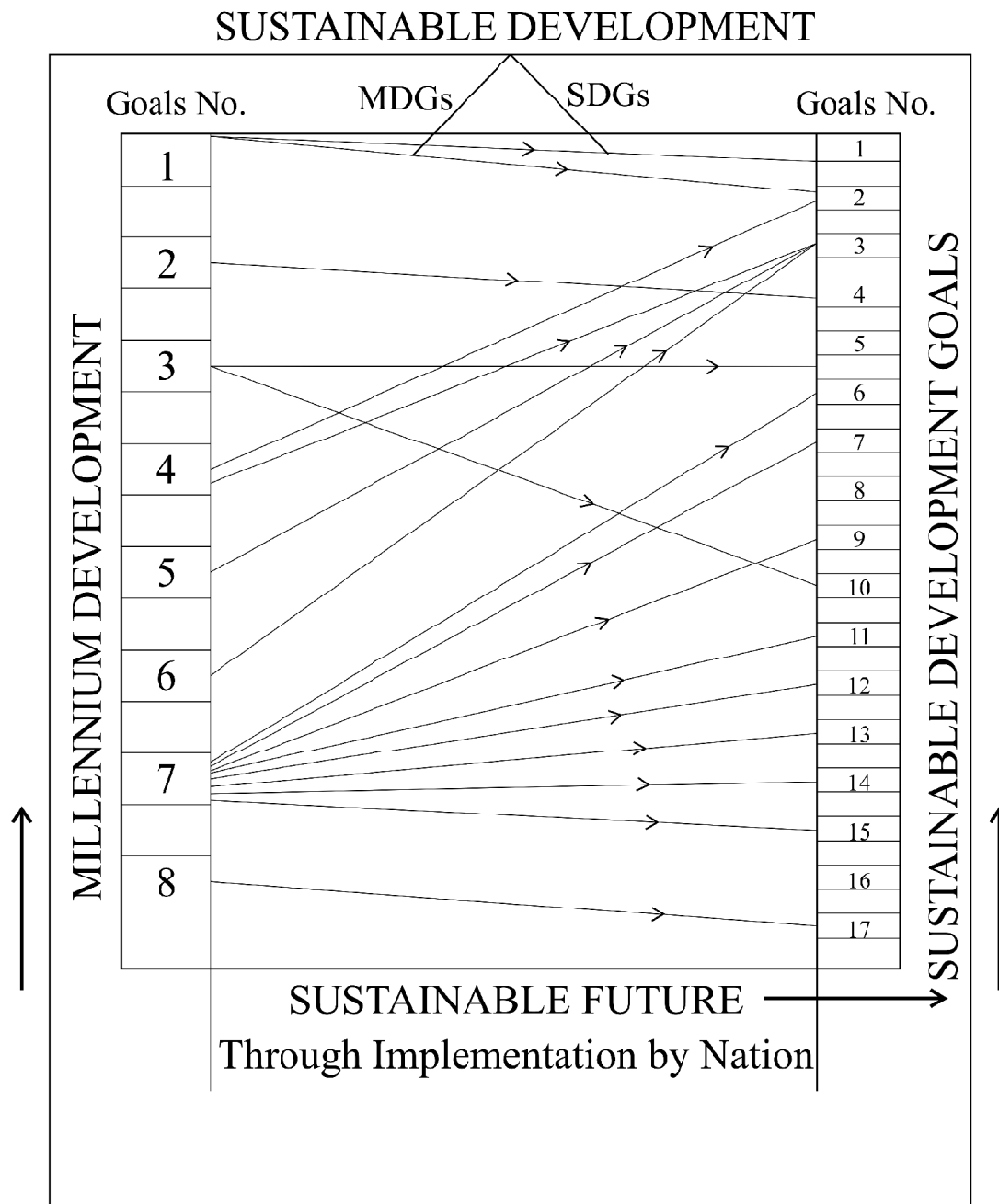


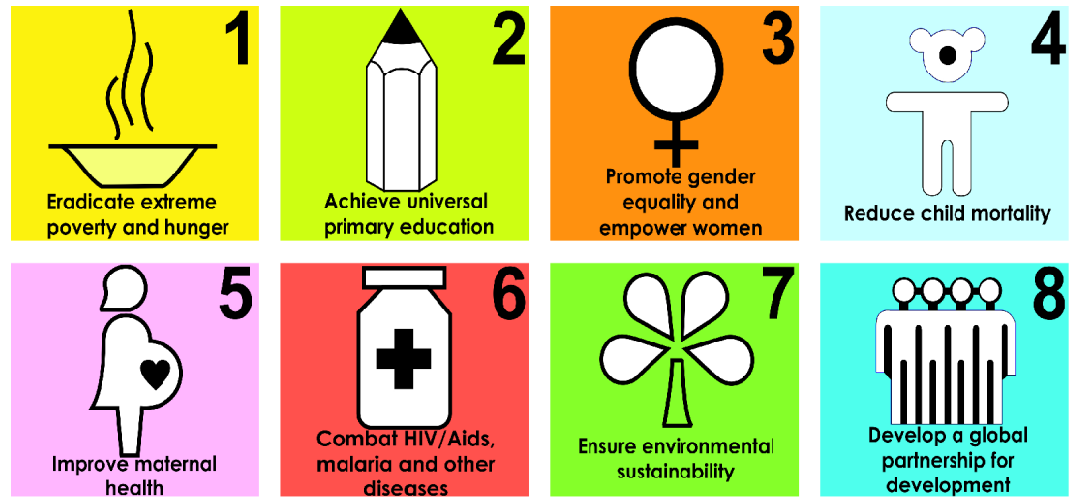
Fig 24.2 : Sustainable-Future through Implementation by Nation

Both categories of goals are known and applicable as global goals, accompanied by goal wise targets and elaborated through indicators of measurable outcomes which are action oriented (Figure 3).

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Fig 24.3 : MDGs and SDGs

Constraints With SDGs

The single and most important failure is that achievements of goals were not experienced across the globe. Some regions like southeastern Asia, southern Asia and northern Asia exceeded the goal in poverty reduction by 16%, 12.5% and 1.2% respectively. Sub-Saharan region was most behind in meeting the goals of MDGs.

Sustainable development remains only an environmental issue and it has been competing for only agendas. Global biodiversity of all species is declining, developed countries have not met a commitment to developing countries, many of critical ecosystem services like water,



biodiversity, fibre and food is being compromised due to the impact of human development, many countries in the world facing freshwater scarcity, income inequality has also been observed in past 2 decades in many countries and gap between rich and poor is growing etc. indicates the failures of sustainable development agendas.

24.5 INDIA'S PERSPECTIVE AND STATUS IN SDG

Global Sustainable Development 17 goals with 169 targets are a core part of India's national development agenda. India is also giving priorities to achieve high economic growth, streamlining sustainable development and human well-being. Our development focuses on poverty, health, nutrition, sustainable growth, gender equality, quality education and clean water and environment like others several issues to human survival. NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog is the premier body of the Government of India has been coordinating Sustainable Development Goals with the supported ministry of each target. A comprehensive mapping of SDGs goals and targets with various schemes and programs has been developed so that it brings together economic, social and environmental pillars with a focus on their inter-linkages. On the basis of global agreed goals and targets, NITI Ayog selected priorities indicators by several consultations with all stakeholders and involving Central ministries, States/UTs, civil society organisations, academia, business sector and to compute India's SDG index.

The State and local governments have a key role in India's progress on SDGs agenda and implementation of numerous programmes like National Health Mission, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, SarvaShikshaAbhiyan, National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in school, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas, National Urban Livelihood Mission, National Rural Livelihood Mission, National Food Security Mission and Digital India etc. So that no one is left behind. The State / UTs has been divided into 4 categories as per the SDG India index are Aspirant (0-49), Performer (50-64) , Front Runner (65-99) and Achiever (100).

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per the report of NITI Aayog which highlighted the role and significance of partnership among states/UTs. It has been found that 15 states/UTs are in the performer category and 22 states/UTs in the front runner category. The areas like the abolition of poverty and hunger have shown improvement in the index whereas campaigns to improve the access of households to electricity and clean cooking fuel have been important factors of improvement. On other side, the area which showed a decline in the SDG India index is Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure due to the lockdowns enforced by the governments.

The overall state wise analysis depicts that, Kerala has achieved the highest score (75) in the index due to its improvement for the effort to tackle hunger (goal 2) and to provide quality of education of students (goal 4), followed by Himachal Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu with a score 74 (Figure 2). Chandigarh has achieved the top score (79) among UTs followed by Delhi (68). In terms of regional analysis, there has also been a significant difference in the performance between the southwestern and north-central states which indicates socio-economics and governance gaps.

Lack of finance, population growth, recent Covid pandemic, and behaviour towards resource consumption are the challenges in achieving sustainable development in India. For example, India has only 5 percent of the required funding for the implementation of SDG goals, which is very insignificant for the essential sectors like health (1.5%) and education (4%) which is far below the required level. Indian states need to improve their performance on concerns like inequality, reducing poverty; hunger, improving the environment etc. to achieve targets.

All SDGs goals are inter-connected, if we succeed in one affects the success of others goals. The SDGs are well-framed plans to achieve global challenges which we are facing including poverty, inequality, health issues, sanitation, gender issues, climate change, environmental degradation, inequality, poverty, peace and justice etc. to move the world to a more sustainable place. The SDGs are exceptional in that way as they cover issues that affect us all. In short, this is the initiative to improve life for further generations.

**INTEXT QUESTIONS 24.4**

1. What was the time duration to complete MDGs?
2. What is the main aim of SDG?
3. How many goals and targets are in SDG?
4. By what time the targets of SDG will be completed?
5. Which states/UTs score highest in India's SDG index?

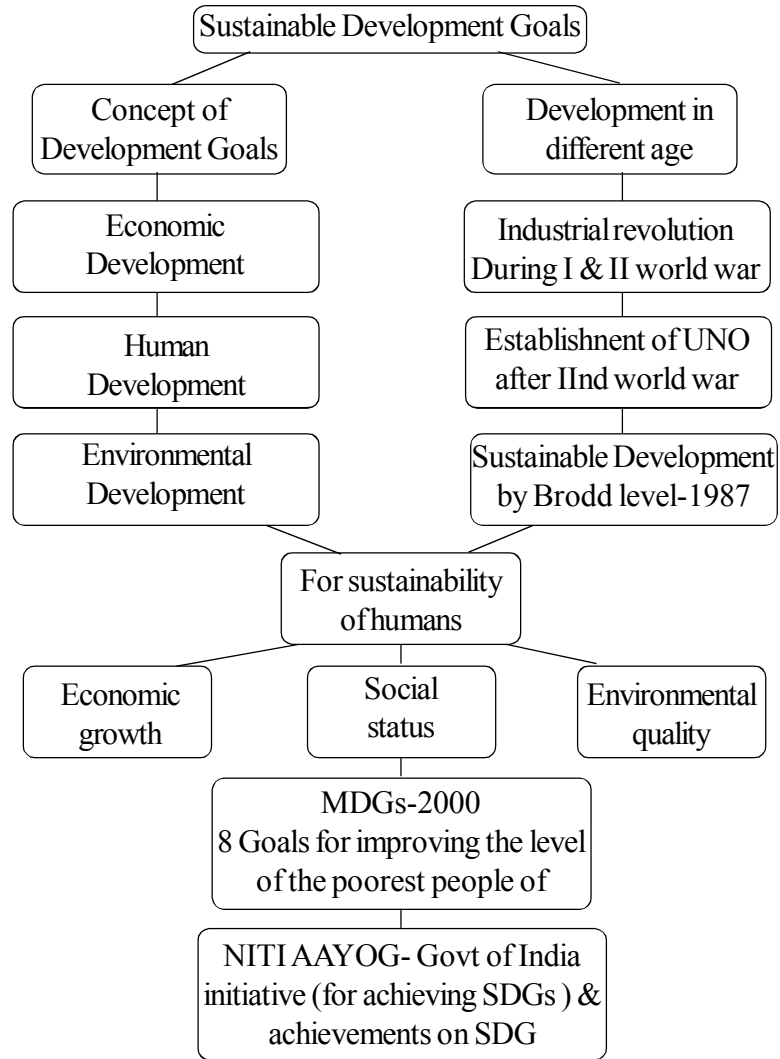
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WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT



TERMINAL QUESTIONS

1. Write a short note on millennium development goals.
2. What are the major achievements of MDGs?
3. Describe Sustainable development goals with its targets in brief.



4. What is NITI Aayog and what is its role in SDG.
5. Explain pillars of sustainable development.
6. Describe progress of Sustainable development goals in India's.
7. Distinguish between the MDGs and SDGs.

**ACTIVITY:**

Make a list of reasons for the gap of development among developed and developing countries.

**ANSWERS TO INTEXT QUESTIONS****24.1**

- (1) Before World War II.
- (2) Sustainable Development.
- (3) Gro Harlem Brundtland was the chair of the world commission on the environment and development.
- (4) Economic growth, social equality and environment protection.

24.2

- (1) In September 2000.
- (2) 1990
- (3) Extreme poverty, Primary education and Child mortality.
- (4) Poverty reduction, Enrolment in primary education and maternal health.

24.3

- (1) 70th session of the United Nations.
- (2) People, Planet, Peace, Prosperity and Partnership.
- (3) NITI Aayog.

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- (1) 2000-2015.
- (2) To achieve both Sustainability and development.
- (3) 17 goals and 169 targets
- (4) By 2030.
- (5) kerala.