

Education for Sustainable Development
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Lecture - 58
ESD for Global Partnership

Hello viewers. Welcome back to this NPTEL course on Education for Sustainable Development. So, today, we will discuss a new topic that is ESD for Global Partnership. It is related to it is related to SDG 17 SDG 17 sustainable development goal 17.

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So, today we will be discussing about this thing you can see some of the pictures of you know what the name implies what the global partnership implies across the globe. So, across the sectors across the you know population, across the groups, across the countries etcetera.

So, global partnership means how can we achieve it for sustainable development goal and ultimately through this global partnership the SDG 17 we can also achieve all we means all the countries would be able to achieve all other 16 SDGs.

So, in achieving say other 16 SDGs as SDG 17 can be a you know can be a network can be an enabler, can be an enforcement can be a; that means, network to help all the countries both developing and developed countries for achieving this all other 16 SDGs.

So, as you can see the global partnership for education, for business, for industry, for health for all if across all the sectors.

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Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Finance

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of

Capacity-building

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Technology

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Trade

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

So, the goal 17 as you can see strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development and it automatically includes all the vital areas like finance, like in strengthening, the finance resource, mobilization including your international support to the developing countries domestic capacity, tax and all kinds of other even revenue collections. So, that is the in case of the financial transactions.

Then, technology also in case of tech technology that means, innovation technological innovation, international cooperation with regard to science and technology access to technology innovation, enhancing the knowledge sharing network. So, all this in the with regard to sharing the technology and using the technology for enhancing this networking and partnership and achieving all other SDGs is also another domain.

Similarly, third is the important areas capacity building. Capacity building for enabling the people or enabling the people or the or giving them some training on different skills, competencies, leaderships etcetera to empower and enhance the skills and competencies of our professionals, our students, our citizens, our sportspersons, our health professionals.

So, for in capacity building also we can have an partnership for the international partnership from north North-South to South-South to all across the globe for East, West etcetera.

Similarly, the trade is also trade is also another important domain for you know to promote the universal trading systems, then trade you know trade facilitatory laws and the policies, the non-discriminate and equitable you know multilateral trading system under the world WTO the World Trade Organizations.

So, you know for you know for giving all kinds of the you know trade that means, the trade policies should be user friendly, should be country friendly, so business friendly. So, that the more and more investments can be done in the countries within the countries as well as more and more export business can also be enhanced.

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SDG 17: Targets and Indicators

- The UN has defined **19 Targets and 25 Indicators for SDG 17**. Targets specify the goals and Indicators represent the metrics by which the world aims to track whether these Targets are achieved.
- SDG 17 is a vision for strengthening and streamlining cooperation between nation-states, both developed and developing, using the SDGs as a shared framework and a shared vision for defining that collaborative way forward.
- It seeks to promote international trade, and help developing countries increase their exports to ensure a universal rules-based and equitable trading system that is fair, open and beneficial to all.

The slide includes several images: a globe with two birds, a globe held in hands, a group of people around a globe, and a woman in a yellow and green shirt in the bottom right corner.

So, the SDG 17 there are under SDG 17 also there are so many targets and indicators. So, there are as you can see 19 targets and 25 indicators are there under SDG 7 which are related to one or other fields.

So, SDG is a 17 vision is for strengthening and streamlining the cooperation between nation-states, both developed countries, developing countries, east and west, southeast Asia, south-south, south-north all kinds of things that is that means, to develop a SDG related share framework.

And a share vision for you know for working together in a very collaborative way cohesive way and way forward to achieve that to all this SDGs by 2030. So, this kind of network also it promotes the international trades transactions developing that also helps the developing countries not just in terms of the business import and export trading policies, but also in financial resources for you know.

So, to financial resources over there, so that means, to you can say to popularize, to advocate, to implement a kind of trading system which will be more rule based more equitable, more universal in nature to facilitate to help the developing nations as well.

So, as you can see from these pictures so that is the like you know even though there are different groups all across the groups know there are different groups like you know G20, then SAARC then you know NATO and so many other international organizations are there. So, different groups are working under this group in these groups these are network these in networks.

So, again even though they are within the net different networks, but how all these networks how all these groups can be interconnected towards the common wellbeing and welfare of the planet Earth.

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Partnership to Maximize Impact

- It is the long history of humankind that those who learned to collaborate and improvise most effectively have prevailed."- Charles Darwin
- A successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society. These inclusive partnerships built upon principles and values, a shared vision, and shared goals that place people and the planet at the center, are needed at the global, regional, national and local level."- UN
- All of the ideas, people, technologies, institutions and resources that are required to achieve the SDGs are already available, and the task is **how do we engage them and combine them in new and transformational ways?**

The slide features a world map background and several diagrams illustrating network evolution: a box of scattered dots, a box of dots connected by lines, and a box of a network with a central figure. A woman in a green and yellow shirt is visible in the bottom right corner of the slide frame.

So, now you can see then how to maximize the partnership how to maximize the partnership. So, of there as per the Charles Darwin's you know definitions and statement

it is a long history of human kind that those who learn to collaborate and improve most effectively have prevailed like; that means, the it is promotes the collaborative learning, collaboration, cooperation.

So, and that can give us the maximum output maximum outcome for the for then effective wellbeing, happiness and prosperity in any country or across the globe. So, that is the Charles Darwin's principle. So, I can say that his philosophy.

So, that therefore, a sustainable development program or agenda of the agenda it requires a partnership between the governments and private sector, civil society. So, it will be a multi stakeholder partnership as well as you know a of course, political politic politics political parties, political situation of the country, the government, the governance.

And, the you know and you can say the philosophy or the world views of the particular government of a country, their international relations, their then their business transactions, their networking, then their ethos, their values and principles like the democratic values all these kinds of things also matters a lot in developing that international network or the international bonding network and partnerships.

So, so, automatically it comes into; that means, how strong that bonding is, how strong that network is in shared vision in shared goals and in giving the priorities to people and people planet and prosperity. So, these are all and across the global regional, national and the local level. So, that is the viewpoint of United Nations. So, how each and every country can make effort to enhance this kind of partnership by sharing their vision mission goals values universal laws rules regulation as well as the business opportunities.

So, therefore, but the thing is that all these ideas technology institutions resources are already available, but how can we leverage this. How can we utilize it in a competitive advantage way?

So, that is the main thing that all the ideas people technology institution resources are already available, but how to engage them how to you know utilize them, how to combine them in new and transformational way so that we can achieve or we can maximize the partnership global partnership impact. So, that is the primary objective.

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The 2030 Agenda Partnership Accelerator

It is a collaborative initiative of United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) and The Partnering Initiative (TPI), in collaboration with United Nations Office for Partnerships, UN Global Compact, and the UN Development Coordination Office.

Aims:

- ✓ Raise understanding and build the partnering skills and competencies
- ✓ Support the organizational change required for our institutions to become 'fit for partnering'
- ✓ Draw out good practice and support the development of efficient SDG partnership platforms

(Source: sustainabledevelopment.un.org)

So, the 2030 agenda partnership that it primarily focuses on global partnership. So, other agencies across the globe, other agencies also they have collaborated with that like United Nations Department of Social and Economic affairs.

UN DESA and the partnering initiative, then the collaborating other United Nations office for the agencies partnership all kinds of UN agencies, global agencies even the you know global United Nations higher education council UNICEF, UNDP all kinds of agencies global agencies and the organizations they have also joined together to this all UNESCO SDGs 2030 or 2030 agenda. So, it is a kind of you know multilateral multi stakeholder multi country global partnership model.

So, as you can see from this image this framework you can say this the UNESCO framework first things is that individuals with the partnering knowledge and skill individuals with the partnering the according to different domain, knowledge, skills, competencies etcetera different domain maybe trade, maybe finance, maybe technology etcetera the individuals they will partner they will partner with similar kind of knowledge and skills first in one domain.

Then organizations that that are fit for this partnering, then across the globe maybe regional level maybe national level of global level what which are the organizations that are fit for partnership like because of because of their you know experience, because of their licensing, because of their reputation, because of their already developed competencies and resources etcetera.

So, thereafter partnership built to good practices and standards. So, how this partnership can be made to improvise to enhance the efficacy and efficiency of our organizations of our people of our stakeholders. So, that is the major concern of this partnership.

Then you can say the platform platforms of the mechanisms to you know systematically catalyze the partnership how to take the maximum advantage how to leverage this partnership how to you know how to sustain this relationship bonding and partnership. So, that is also another important factor.

And, the national and international policy to policy supportive to supportive of that collaborations. So, if we talk about the discuss about the global network, global partnership etcetera, but yes at the United Nations level at the global level, international level some this kind of policies and should be supportive and equal promote the collaboration across all the countries across all the countries across the globe.

So, that has to be implemented by the central global agencies also like UN and UNESCO and UN agencies. So, this is the these are the primary you know working functional teams functional sectors domains of you know of UNESCO in partnership in global partnership.

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2030 Agenda and Essential Role of Partnerships
(Source: SDG Partnership Guidebook)

- > Built on an understanding of the **interconnectedness** of the prosperity of business, society and the environment.
- > All **societal sectors** (including business) recognized as key development actors and part of the solution
- > Essential **need for collaboration** across societal sectors
- > **Need for holistic approaches** across issues and geographies to tackle systemic challenges
- > Longer term investment required for **transformational change**
- > **Need for innovative approaches** with greater long term potential to tackle complexity but greater risk of failure
- > **Emergent planning** based on the coalescing of interests and local resources around particular issues.



So, the 2030 agenda and the essential roles of the partnership; yes, what are the specific roles that has been prescribed in the guide book of UNESCO that is as you can see the ladders the ladder ladders the labels.

Like first thing first this in the ground level that is the with regard to healthy environment, saving the planet etcetera these four domains these four SDGs are the platform you can say that is life on life on earth that is SDG 15, 14 and 6 and 13 climate change. So, these are the basic four SDGs which are much more which are related to planet earth or environment sustainable environment. So, the partners who will be working on this domain.

Then second then thereafter after taking care of the ecosystem then how the society can thrive how the society can thrive community well being and prosperity can happen. So, there here more than here all these 8 SDGs like SDG 7 that is related to energy, SDG 16 related to justice, SDG 1 that is no poverty, SDG 11 that is infrastructure, quality education then you know health and well being, then your gender equality, then you can say zero hunger.

All these eight SDGs are to be worked open or to be taken care of through partnership and collaboration for prosperity for you know thrive for a social development that is the development of our society communities cities and the humanity you can say.

So, thereafter then thereafter the economic prosperity, that is, the prosperous economy. After that after achieving so, once we have achieved all this up to this level that is all these 8 plus or 4 a 12 SDGs then they then the rest SDGs like they can say rest 5 SDG that will determine you can say the prosperity of the economy. So, you can say SDG 8 related to decent work jobs, SDG 9, then SDG 10 and SDG 12.

But, however, as you can see in this in this picture this the SDG that 17 SDG 17 that the partnership we can say this is the spinal cord this is the you can say spinal cord of all these things. So, SDG 17 carries the responsibility of you know of achieving all the 16 other agencies and net through networks of global partnership across the globe.

So, you can see the major responsibility lies in the SDG 17 the countries which are which become very efficient in strengthening, their bonding and network a network and with other countries across the globe and enhance their skills, competencies, financial

resources, then through trading, through technology, through you know through innovations all these things.

So, then they definitely they are going to achieve all these all these agendas all this 2030 agendas as early as possible as they go. So, how however, like the ESD plays a major key role in you know in spreading the awareness creating the awareness, enabling the people, educating the people, informing the people etcetera; that means, ESD it starts to function from the grassroots level in achieving this healthy environment, achieving this thriving society and in also achieving the prosperous economy.

So, that is we can say that is a nervous system and this is the spinal cord as you can see this SDG 17 is the spinal cord and ESD is the you can say the nervous system of the whole thing. That means, from ESD itself it begins from the grassroots level ok.

So, this hear like ESD how can again for global partnership also we need to utilize our ESD, our and strengthen our ESD, frame our ESD, curriculum ESD how it can be blended in our service sector Indus manufacturing sector in our education system in our health system.

So, ESD should be perfectly blended all across these three levels. So, that we can be very strong in SDG 17 in establishing our networks and collaborations with other partner institutions. So, how, but then so here the you can say the focused areas you can set we have to internalize we have to realize that all these ESD all these sectors like business, society, environment, health, prosperity everything is these are all interconnected. So, interconnectedness of all these SDGs.

Then social sectors including the business sectors these are recognized as the key development actors because automatically everything it depends on the education and the financial resources, human resource and financial resources.

Therefore, education is very much important as well as the for the social development and the you can say for environmental development also we need to have the sufficient enough sufficient amount of the financial resources to implement all the policies and the tech the executive action plan.

So, social sectors including the business also it organize the key development factors or the play as key development actor in this solution. The need for collaboration is very much this is very much essential across the social sectors, within the country, within the region, within the nation, within the in the and in between the nation regional bodies, the regional and the local bodies.

So, for so, that is a where how here we need to focus on the holistic approach the macro approach. Like you know thinking globally and acting locally; that means, we need to take care of the local challenges local needs and emergencies at the same time we must have the holistic vision of holistic approach of or can say systems thinking of thinking in a larger perspective across the globe.

So, so and for that need we need to invest on the transformational change; that means, yes change is inevitable. We have to change every everywhere there should be change and we have to you know we have to welcome change, we have to accept the change, but the change should be transformational in the sense that it can bring the positive transformation 300 degrees 60 degree transformation.

So, how to you know how to implement, how to enable, how to activate this transformational change for that not only we need education and education educational tools experts training etcetera, but also we need huge investment ok. So, therefore, this primary the two domain primary domains are health and education we need to in invest a lot.

So, health, education and there after business so, these are the primary investments required the investment the required in these areas to bring the transformational change in the society. And, of course, need for the innovative approach; that means, always we should have all of us we should have an innovative thinking, innovative approach, innovative way of not just about the products, but also in service, in practices, in even rules, regulation and day to day transactions.

So, how to deal with the complexities, how to take the even the take the greater risk, a risk of failure, how to face it, how to you know how to mitigate the challenges, how to resolve the conflicts, how to resolve the dilemmas all kinds for everything we need to have an innovative approach a creative outlook towards meeting not just the challenges, but also creating more opportunities.

So, then thereafter another is emergent planning. We must have a always ready made you know backup plan for backup plan for dealing with any kind of disaster, any kind of risk in and around our surrounding and environment. So, these are some of the key themes key areas that are related to partnership strengthening the partnership. So, 2030 agenda of agenda of essential roles of partnership are related to this how to strengthen the interconnectedness and all these things how to work together.

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Understanding Different Stakeholders

- GOVERNMENTS**
 - Ensure democratic representation of the people
 - Deliver national defense
 - Maintain law and order
 - Provide a stable, regulated environment for trade
 - Collect taxes
 - Provide public services
 - Provide public infrastructure
- BUSINESS**
 - To produce and distribute goods and services (directly, or as part of a value chain) to satisfy a public need or demand;
 - To make a financial profit for investors / owners.

The slide features several icons: a globe with two figures shaking hands, a close-up of two hands shaking, and silhouettes of business people in a meeting. Logos for the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health are visible in the bottom left corner.

Then I can say understanding the different stakeholders. Again, so, in this in this partnership also there definitely there are different stakeholders. So, it you can say it is a multi stakeholder partnership. So, here we can say that government is definitely in any partnership government is a major stakeholder.

Government is a major stakeholder and under the governments dimension what are the things what are the things like democratic representation of people, deliver in national defence, law and order you know collection of the taxes, then you can say rules regulation, banking system, public provide the public services, a public infrastructure, business policies, environmental you know rules and policies and policies and regulation for the trades and the export business.

All these things are come it comes under the governments domain governments domain governments you know responsibility. Then business and some of the business houses

like the private sector. So, private sector business are also there who can directly investor.

So, and in terms of the partnership so, to take the financial so, what is the rules and regulation of that distribution of goods services and for the public. And, how they can you know what is the whole you know system of the process of process our supply chain of that transaction.

Then to make the financial profit for the investors and the owners and again how can they invest a percentage of their profit in the social activities in this SDG areas. So, these are the business organizations they can be a partner, they can be stakeholder, government can be a stakeholder.

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> CIVIL SOCIETIES

- (Particularly international NGOs): Access to **international knowledge and resources**;
- Technical knowledge / **delivery capacity**;
- **Deep knowledge** of, and reach and access to, communities and people;
- Legitimacy / **social capital** / influence (can be particularly strong in faith-based organizations);
- Ability to organize and **engage people** (e.g. around advocacy)

> UNITED NATIONS

- To support the government in **building and strengthening national capacities** and delivering the national development agenda:
- Promoting sustainable development
- Delivering **humanitarian aid**
- Upholding **human rights**
- Upholding **international law** and maintaining **peace and security**

Similar civil society is also stakeholder is a major society is also a major stakeholder in terms of you know in especially the international NGOs international NGOs, regional or national level NGOs in a in for example, in the in a distributing and giving the access to international knowledge resources, technical knowledge, delivery capacity, deep knowledge.

Social enhancing the you know social capital influencing the you know different organizations and how to engage the people educating people and advocacy, advocating

for different minority sections or you can say so, the advocating for different you know we can deprived group or disadvantage groups.

So, NGO civil society in terms of primarily NGOs participation also is a measure stakeholder than United Nations role. United Resource role is to support the governments in building and strengthening the national capacities and also helping out the organization helping out the government different governments in enabling in delivering in achieving the national agenda also, promoting sustainable development.

And, of course, definitely providing delivering the human right and humanitarian aids in case of the emergency like that like for example, presently this in Ukraine war or in kind of any natural calamity or any disaster or even in COVID-19 pandemic also, how to reach out to the people and in delivering the humanitarian aid like food, medicines, cloths etcetera kind things.

So, take care of folding the human rights in case of every individuals in civil rights in terms of equality and access to resources etcetera. So, upholding the human rights then upholding the international law to maintain the peace security and social justice in the country. So, these are the major stakeholders like government, business organization, civil society and United Nations.

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> FOUNDATIONS

- Providing funding and/or technical assistance and/or running programs using its own sources of funding to deliver the foundation's goals.

> DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIONS (DONORS)

- Funding
- Political connections and influence
- Technical assistance

> OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

- Academia, Media, Tribes, Parliamentarians, Trade Unions

8

A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

THINK GLOBAL webinar
Building Ethical Global Partnerships
Thursday, October 22 | 12:00 - 1:00 pm

G2012 MEXICO

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22 | 12:00 - 1:00 PM

Besides that also some of the foundations are also working on it like you know like Bill Gates Finance Foundations, Clinton Foundation, all we can say the Nelson Mandela Foundation and all other international organizations or the foundations. So, they also work in this area of either in technical assistance or in funding or running the social service programs, education programs, health programs. So, they are also source of funding to deliver this kind of fundamental goals.

So, development corporations like donors are also there, some of the funding agencies are there, political connections influence can also help us then technical assistance can help us so, to coordinate all these donations. So, other stakeholders other stakeholders are like our media or academia at different kinds of yes parliamentarians are there, trade unions are there, different a and industrial organizations are also there. So, there also other stakeholders.

So, how everybody how all the stakeholders can contribute equal contribute substantially to strengthen this international global partnership network to achieve all other 16 SDGs for every nation, every country and every zone or every you can say continent of this world.

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So, now, how this partnership journey will be like this like the past partnership journey to action like? In initially some kind of agreement will be there, formal agreement will be there and there after this post agreement journey will start. So, innovative thinking

and planning will be a part of you know brainstorming session there, their formal procedures formal you know formal meetings and operational process.

Then implementation of this implementation of the challenges to become evident – how these plans and decisions and policies are being implemented to face the challenges like the natural calamities or the global challenges like pandemic or war like situation or you can say draught in any in African countries or what any natural calamity also that has to be visible. Then settling in the management system – how this can be formalized in the management system and then the performance.

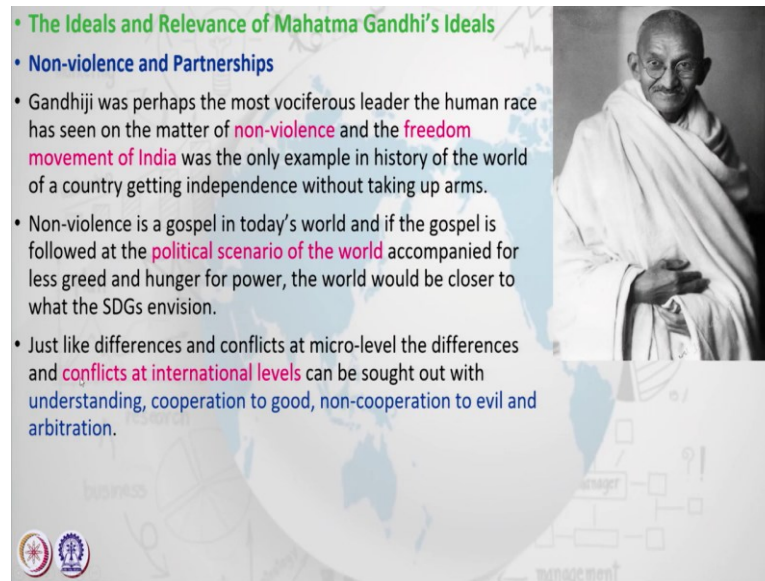
So, this can this is the whole process it is a journey of you know from step 1 to step 2 like you can say first is that need of the to assess the need of the population need of the stakeholders; then average you know average overacting vision; then there after a common purpose and mission will be framed; then thereafter you know agree specific objectives and activities; then to agree upon the resources roles, responsibilities, then rules and regulations.

Then how to structure this partnership and etcetera, then signing an agreement partnership process and there after all these action plans and the journeys and the events will take place. So, similarly in education also partner universities are there. Nowadays we are having this MMUs different international organizations business houses, corporate houses, then even universities also. So, in terms of sharing our knowledge, technology, innovation and business practices everything.

So, partnership can be at every level. Be it education, be it health, be it business, be it be it you know international cooperation with regard to the at the government level also at the government level for national for fulfilling the agendas 2030 agendas for every country.

So, at different level with different focusing on some of the specific objectives goals be it business or health or etcetera focusing on specific objectives and goals then there can be different partnership groups, partnership models, partnership committees and summits. So, accordingly they can work open. So, once the agreement is signed then thereafter all the action process will start. So, this is the you can say the partnership journey whole process or partnership journey.



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• **The Ideals and Relevance of Mahatma Gandhi's Ideals**

• **Non-violence and Partnerships**

- Gandhiji was perhaps the most vociferous leader the human race has seen on the matter of **non-violence** and the **freedom movement of India** was the only example in history of the world of a country getting independence without taking up arms.
- Non-violence is a gospel in today's world and if the gospel is followed at the **political scenario of the world** accompanied for less greed and hunger for power, the world would be closer to what the SDGs envision.
- Just like differences and conflicts at micro-level the differences and **conflicts at international levels** can be sought out with **understanding, cooperation to good, non-cooperation to evil and arbitration.**



So, now, here looking back at into the in our country like in India. So, way back during this pre independence in pre independence era these ideas and relevance were already there from the mahatma Gandhi's a philosophy like. For example, non violence, freedom movement of India these are the you know they can say these are the we can say these are the demos for you know this global partnership or national cooperation and international peace etcetera.

So, automatically it is it creates a kind of political scenario of the world and our policy of freedom movement or non-violence and the peace and justice etcetera these are already there as a you know as a measure you can say measure brand. You can say a measure brand I can say model a model of international understanding cooperation for the good and wellbeing of community, non then non cooperation for the evil and arbitration.

These are these kind of the practices and philosophies were already there in our freedom movement propagated by advocated by Mahatma Gandhi. So, how do can we how can we implement this in our present context also for in a sustainable development scenario also.

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□ Idea of Trusteeship and Corporate Social Responsibility

- The essence of commerce, for him, is that the wealth generation should not be at the cost of individual, the generated wealth should be used for the betterment of the humanity and not for personal indulgence.
- "I want to save time and labour not for a fraction of mankind but for all. I want the concentration of wealth not in the hands of a few to ride on the back of millions but in the hands of all." (Gandhi, 8)
- That is how the idea of trusteeship was born and many industrialists gave their wealth for the betterment of society.
- This idea was inspired by Gandhiji more than 100 years ago and business tycoons gave wealth for uplifting of mass and society.
- This concept took the name of 'Corporate Social Responsibility' –CSR



Like this idea of trusteeship and corporate social responsibility. So, Mahatma Gandhi did Gandhiji. Gandhiji has already introduced this kind of idea of trusteeship because man he since his a freedom movement days he has already advocated that wealth should not should be distributed should be used for the betterment of the humanity rather than for personal indulgence. He has already advocated for this and I can say during this pre independence era itself.

So, similarly how this you know all this is his philosophy being self sustainable you know might depending like you know all you know being self sufficient in food, self sufficient in clothing in self sufficient in our day to day usable goods. So, the Gandhiji has already taught us regarding this being sustainability and self sustainability. So, this is how to develop for a betterment how to bring the betterment and positive changes in the society.

So, the idea of this trusteeship has already been put forward by Gandhiji since long so, more than 100 years so. So, now, this trusteeships of business tycoons they have given the their wealth for the uplifting of the society's mass community.

So, like you know the all these businesses like the Tata's, the Birla's and all other old or premier industrial houses they have already you know already built up so many trustees. Now, this trusteeship this trusteeship now has been converted to as the in the more formal way as the corporate social responsibility.

Now, this CSR initially it was volunteered, but now since long it has been made the mandatory component of all the business houses and profit making agencies. Like from that profit I think the 2 percent of the profit they have to invest in the society for social development, community development. So, any of the area of the sustainable development either health, either health, education, environment, whatever.

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SD Pillars and Gandhian Ideals

- The 17 goals and its 169 targets of SDGs, which seek to address the issues and concerns pertaining to the three pillars of sustainable development- social equity, economic development and environmental justice- are connected to each other, **Gandhi's ideas of ethical living and value-based approach hold good for SDGs.**
- His eternal call for 'truth' (Satya) and 'non-violence' (ahimsa) is as relevant today as it was long ago for integrated development of any society.
- His techniques of 'satyagraha' (non-violent protest) carry the means to combat many a social and environmental threats, be it climate change, natural resource depletion.

The slide also features a small inset video of a woman in a yellow and green shirt speaking, and logos of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and the Ministry of Education, Government of India, at the bottom left.

So, the SDG pillars and how this Gandhian ideals how these SDG pillars and Gandhian ideals can be perfectly blended like as you can see the Gandhi's ideas of ethical living value based approach sustainable consumption, sustainable production automatically it also it also relates to our SDG goals.

Similarly, you know technique to technique of is a technique of non violent protest, technique of Satyagraha also it also carries the means of combating the any kind of social and environmental threats risk taking. So, how this Gandhiji philosophy can be perfectly blended in this sustainable development as you can see.

In environmental model, I can a viable natural environment for that sustainable natural and the natural and built environment is very very much required and sustainable economic development, then social in nurture social development.

It will also Gandhijis you know as you know Gandhijis Swaccha Gandhijis you can say that is Swaccha Bharath Swaccha Bharath, clean community, nurturing the community,

then economic the self sufficient economy in terms of self sustainability I mean taking care of self sustainability in food in food, then in food, then education and health etcetera, so, equitable social environment in terms of justice etcetera.

So, this Gandhian philosophy can also be perfectly blended in sustainable development framework in this three triple bottom line pyramid. So, and it will help us especially for us for the country like India and in Indian. So, it will it we can get we can get the maximum benefit of this Gandhian's model Gandhian model for sustainable development so, how we can perfectly blend.

Because, since long Gandhiji has already advocated for you know sustainable consumption this you know propagating this Khadis and the you know country that is our own our own indigenous products. Indigenous products Khadis and all kinds of indigenous practices like you know handicrafts, agriculture, to medicine to everything.

So, these things I think we already have this heritage tradition and heritage of sustainability sustainable living and practices through is that we can perfectly blend with our SDG 17 SDGs goals. So, then it can help us in an enable us in achieving the all other sustainable 16 goals as well as the 17 that is sustainable development goal partnership global partnership.

Now, I am just completing it right now. In the next class we will continue with this topic.

Thank you.