

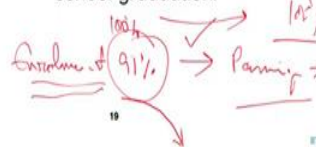
United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
Professor Doctor Shiva ji
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Our Common Future and Philosophy behind SDGs

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■ Millennium Development Goal 2



Although primary school enrolment has increased significantly across all nations, completion rates are still low, and far too many kids do not complete the whole educational cycle from early life development through secondary school graduation.



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Coming now to the MDG 2, enrolment in primary education in developing regions has reached 91 percent. Although primary school enrollment has increased significantly across all nations, completion rates are still low. So, there is another a catch, if you go into the details you notice it now, so the enrollment that means registration for a primary education has reached to the 91 percent.

But how many are actually passing this education that percentage is still low that means even after registration this a number of registration the number of students who are continuing the study is getting a decreased, so that is not the encouraging situation because with although resources, infrastructure a falling in place if they are not able to graduate that means all of those efforts are not actually bearing the a full fruit.

So, how this can further be improved and brought exactly took this number as many are registering those many are exiting also that should be though a target and this should of course from 91 percent this should go to the 100 percent and here also on this side 100 percent. So, the challenge is at the implementation level how will this be done. And far too many kids do not complete the whole education cycle from early life development through Secondary School graduation.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 2



There are still 800 million individuals who are chronically undernourished who lack access to enough food that is nutritious and safe. The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2015 reports that another billion or so people suffer from various types of micronutrient deficiencies. For these reasons, the SDGs pledge to eradicate extreme poverty in all of its manifestations, including hunger, and demand that by 2030, everyone have access to basic infrastructure and social services.

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There are still 800 million individuals who are chronically undernourished who lack access to enough food that is nutritious and safe. The state of food insecurity in the world 2015 reports that another billion or so people suffer from various types of micronutrient deficiencies. For these reasons, the SDGs pledge to eradicate extreme poverty in all of its manifestations, including hunger and demand that by 2030 everyone have access to basic infrastructure and social services.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 2



The expansion of basic school access in developing countries has made tremendous progress. The percentage of students enrolled increased from 83% between 2000 and 2011, and the number of children not in school decreased by almost half, from 102 million in 2000 to 57 million in 2011. All MDGs will be impacted by improvements in education.

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The expansion of basic school access in developing countries has made tremendous progress. The percentage of students enrolled increased from 83 percent to 90 between 2000 and 2011. So, a 7 percent increase and the number of children not in school decreased by almost half

that is encouraging, from 102 million in 2000 to 57 million in 2011. All MDGs will be impacted by improvements in education. So, if you see this number has almost decreased to half but still 57 million that means 5 crore 70 lakh.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 2



Quality Education

250 million youngsters worldwide still struggle to read and write after four years of primary schooling. The foundation for all subsequent learning is significantly weakened without these core skills. Simply attending classes is insufficient; learning improvement is essential. Early school exit is still prevalent. 34 million of the 137 million kids who started first grade in 2011, are projected to drop out before finishing primary school. This amounts to a 25% early school exit rate, which is the same as it was in 2000.

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250 million youngsters worldwide still struggle to read and write after four years of primary schooling that means the question on quality education, because just education is not enough this education should be able to reach and meet its objective its own a target.

So, that means quality education that is why if you see the SDGs that name is quality education, because this effort this investment she must bear the fruit, if the kids are not able to read and write after four years of primary schooling that is not actually encouraging rather it is discouraging, because all four-year worth of investment and a dedication and the efforts are not bearing the real fruits the way they should.

So, the foundation for all subsequent learning is significantly weakened without these core skills. Simply attending classes in insufficient definitely, learning Improvement is essential. Early school exit is still prevalent, 34 million of the 137 million kids who started first grade in 2011 are projected to drop out before finishing primary School, 34 million worldwide, it is projected that they are going to a drop out before finishing primary school that is a very huge a number because these people who are going to a drop out from their schooling even before completing it they are going to a face lot of a harsh charities and challenges for earning their livelihood.

They may not be able to equip themselves to different skills and education and other skill sets where they can make use of on their livelihood and contribute to the society rather they may be forced to go for some other a unorganized kind of things not so a happy kind of a practices and things and they may become a burden also on the society. So, it is a collective responsibility of all of us to reduce this figure to 0, this amounts to a 25 percent early school exits rate which is the same as it was in 2000.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 2



Rise in literacy rates Between 1990 and 2011, the regions with the largest increases in youth literacy rates were Northern Africa (from 68 to 89%) and Southern Asia (from 60 to 81%), where gender disparities reduced.

The three main causes of children not attending school are poverty, gender, and place of residence. Three times as many children and teenagers from low-income families miss school as those from high-income families.



Rise in literacy raised between 1990 and 2011, the regions with the largest increases in youth literacy rates were Northern Africa from 68 to 89 percent and Southern Asia from 60 to 81 percent where gender disparity is reduced.

The three main causes of children not attending schools are poverty, gender and place of residence. Three times as many children and teenagers from low-income families miss school as those from high income families. Three times, low income families kids are vulnerable to miss the school compared to the high income families, well I am surprised even high school high income families kids and all they also miss the school for some reason.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 2



Even in the wealthiest homes, girls are more likely than boys to not be in school. Worldwide, 123 million young people between the ages of 15 and 24 lack the fundamental skills of reading and writing; 61% of them are young women. As international aid to basic education declined in 2011 for the first time since 2002, progress in lowering the number of out-of-school children has come to a standstill. The likelihood of hitting the 2015 aim has been jeopardised by this stagnant pace and aid cuts.

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Even in the wealthiest homes, girls are most likely than boys to not be in school. Worldwide, 123 million young people between the age of 15 and 24 lack the fundamental skills of reading and writing, 61 percent of them are young women. As international aid to basic education decline in 2011 for the first time since 2002, progress in lowering the number of out of school children has come to a standstill. The likelihood of hitting the 2015 aim has been jeopardized by the stagnant pace and aid cuts. Well this should not happen actually.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 3



Although the world has made great strides in lowering child mortality since the MDGs were adopted, six million kids still die each year from preventable causes. In most countries, maternal death rates have decreased, but not by enough to achieve the MDG. Major efforts are required to guarantee that everyone has access to the most basic infrastructure, such as energy, water, sanitary facilities, and transportation. Many people do not have access to inexpensive primary healthcare.

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Although the world has made great strides in lowering child mortality since the MDGS were adopted, six million kids still die each year from preventable causes. In most countries, maternal death rates have decreased, but not by enough to achieve the MDG. Major efforts

are required to guarantee that everyone has access to the most basic infrastructure such as energy, water, sanitary facilities and transportation. Many people do not have access to inexpensive primary healthcare.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 3



High disparities in access to secondary and tertiary education still exist. Though girls still face disadvantages in Western and Southern Asia, significant progress has been made in decreasing the gender gap in secondary school. The biggest disparities can be found in higher education. Only 77 girls for every 100 boys attend tertiary education in Southern Asia. The worst case scenario is found in sub-Saharan Africa, where the enrollment gender gap increased from 66 girls for every 100 boys in 2000 to 61 females for every 100 boys in 2011.

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High disparities in access to secondary and tertiary education still exist. Though girls still face disadvantages in Western and Southern Asia significant progress has been made in decreasing the gender gap in secondary school. The biggest disparities can be found in higher education only 77 girls for every 100 boys attend tertiary education in Southern Asia that means 23 are not there. The worst case scenarios is found in sub-Saharan Africa where the enrollment gender gap increased from 66 girls for every 100 boys in 2011 to 61 females for every 100 boys in 2011.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 3



Uneven access to education, particularly for girls of secondary school age, is mostly caused by poverty. In many regions of the world, women and girls are compelled to spend countless hours carrying water, and girls frequently choose not to attend school due to a lack of adequate sanitary facilities. The impediments to education include child marriage and abuse against women. Additionally, girls with disabilities are less likely to attend school. Many girls stop attending school once they become pregnant.

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Uneven access to education particularly for girls in secondary school age is mostly caused by poverty. In many regions of the world women and girls are compared to spend countless hours carrying water and girls frequently choose not to attend school due to a lack of adequate sanitary facilities. So, if you see this a lack of sanitary facilities is one of the very practical compelling and a tormenting you can say is a lack of service because of which girl students miss the schooling.

The impediments to education include child marriage and abuse against women additionally girls with disabilities are less likely to attend school even girls and even boys with a disability, they are further prone to not reaching to the a proper education a system.

Many girls stop attending school once they become pregnant, of course this brings a lot of a new responsibilities of taking care of the newly born and all of that which definitely kills the opportunity or the things what the same girl student was going to avail in her life in the future. So, bringing her own a personal growth and development to a complete a stop, so definitely this is not desirable, we must deal with this.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 3



Boosted by quota systems, women are becoming increasingly powerful in parliamentary bodies around the world. Globally, the proportion of women in parliament increased sharply in 2012, rising from 19.6% at the start of the year to 20.4% at the end—a remarkable annual growth of nearly one percentage point but still well short of gender parity. Progress for women is still mostly driven by affirmative action. The majority of the above-average rise was caused by the implementation of either mandated or optional quotas in 22 of the 48 nations where elections were held in 2012.

50%

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Boosted by quota system, women are becoming increasingly powerful in parliamentary bodies around the world. Globally, the proportion of women in Parliament increased sharply in 2012 rising from 19.6 earlier it used to be at this percentage at the start of the year to 20.4 percent at the end, a remarkable annual growth of nearly one percentage point but still well short of gender parity, so this should be ideally be at 50, 50 percent but some improvement even in that.

Progress for women is still mostly driven by affirmative action, the majority of the above average rise was caused by the implementation of either mandated or optional quotas in 22 of the 48 Nations, where elections were held in 2012.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 3



When quotas were mandated, women occupied 24% of parliamentary seats; when they were voluntary, they held 22% of seats. Although they are making progress on the employment market, women still frequently hold less secure positions in underdeveloped countries. Between 1990 and 2010, women's proportion of paid employment outside the agricultural sector climbed gradually from 35 to 40%, however it is still less than 20% in Western Asia, Northern Africa, and Southern Asia.

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When quotas were mandated, women occupied 24 percent of parliamentary seats where they were voluntary, they held 22 percent of seats although they are making progress on the employment market, women still frequently hold less secure positions in underdeveloped countries.

Between 1990 and 2010 women's proportion of paid employment outside the agriculture sector climbed gradually from 35 to 40, however it is still less than 20 in Western Asia, Northern Africa and Southern Asia.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 3



Even when taking into account education and skill level, women still enter the labour market at a lower rate than men. They frequently work in precarious jobs with little to no financial security or social benefits, especially in Western Asia and Northern Africa, where there are few paid options for women. Women hold barely 25% of top management positions globally.

Disparity

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Even when taking into account education and skill level women still enter the labour market at a lower rate than the men. They frequently work in precarious job with little to no financial security or social benefits, especially in Western Asia and Northern Africa where there are few paid options for women.

Women hold barely 25 percent of top managerial positions globally. So, if you see the representation of women and the pay conditions for the same work compared to their male counterparts and other things they are still you see a lot of disparities in them. So, this is where we discuss the reduced in inequalities SDGs, where all sorts of such a discrepancies and a deliberate and look at keeping them a low and all of those are kind of in a usual practices which are coming down from the past years must stop and it should a become equal.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 4



Since 1990, improvements in child survival have been developed, allowing for an increase in child survival for upcoming generations. From 90 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 48 in 2012, the mortality rate for children under five decreased globally by 47%.



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Coming down to the SDG, MDG4, since 1990 improvements in child survival have been developed allowing for increase in child survival for upcoming generations from 90 deaths per 1000 level live births in 1990 to 48 in 2012. So, from 90 to 48 there also we can say almost half from the previous, the modality rate for children under 5 degrees globally by 45 percent, 47 percent.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 4



Despite this success, faster development is required to reach the 2015 goal of a two-thirds decrease in under-five mortality. The estimated 6.6 million children who died in 2012—18,000 a day—mostly from diseases that could have been avoided. These youngsters frequently rank among the most disadvantaged and destitute in society. Child deaths are becoming more concentrated in the poorest areas; of the 6.6 million deaths of children under five worldwide, 5.3 million (81%) occurred in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia.

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Despite this success, faster development is required to reach the 2015 goal of a two-thirds decrease in under-five modality. The estimated 6.6 million children who died in 2012, 18,000 a day. So, you can see in this huge, huge, huge number 18, 000 deaths per day that is a humongous number it is really saddening, mostly from diseases that could have been

avoided, again a heart wrenching a region these a diseases these conditions could have been avoided by some effort, but there could not be an 18, 000 per day children died during this time.

These youngsters frequently rank among the most disadvantaged and destitute in society. Child deaths are becoming more concentrated in the poorest areas of the 6.6 million deaths of children under 5 worldwide, 5.3 million 81 percent occurred in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia. So, you can see the most impacted regions in the world.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 4



Pneumonia, complications associated with preterm birth, diarrhoea, issues connected to intrapartum, and malaria are the leading deaths. The most perilous period of a child's existence is the first month, and especially the first 24 hours. Nearly half (44%) of deaths in children under the age of five now include newborns.



Pneumonia, complications associated with pre-term birth, diarrhea, issues connected to intrapartum and malaria all the leading deaths the most previous period of a child's existence is the first month and specially in the first 24 hours. Nearly half 44 percent of deaths in children under the age of five now include newborns. So, you see these numbers the crucial hours and a days of a newly born the first 24 hours and then first month, first six months and one the first a year, so how crucial they can be.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 4



In addition, 45% of all deaths in children under the age of five are related to undernutrition. For the first six months of life, infants who are exclusively breastfed have a 14 times higher chance of surviving than those who are not.

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In addition 45 of all deaths in children under the age of five are related to under nutrition. For the first six months of life, infants who are exclusively breastfed have a 14 times higher chance of surviving than those who are not.

So, breastfeeding is one of the highly advised things from the medical fraternity from all the medical bodies starting from WHO to MCI and all of them they all recommend a breastfeeding to the newly born a child because a mother's meal, mother's milk the first milk which a mother provides to the newly born kid carries life-saving a compounds and nutrients and they are very essential and cannot be given those same compounds you cannot supplement through other a supplementary a products available in the market or from other sources. So, one must actually strive for giving the mother's milk mix that is a fact for all of you please note it down.

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Many nations with very high child mortality rates in 1990 are defying the odds and reducing under-five mortality rates, demonstrating that progress for all children is possible despite obstacles.

Since 1990, the under-five mortality rates in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal, Timor-Leste, and United Republic of Tanzania have decreased by at least two-thirds.



Many nations with high child modularity rates in 1990 are defined the odds and reducing under five mortality rates, demonstrating that progress for all children is possible despite obstacles. Since 1990, the under-five mortality rates in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal, Timor-Leste and United Republic of Tanzania have decreased by at least two thirds. Most impacted countries on this front.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 5



Maternal mortality has declined by nearly half since 1990. While progress falls short of achieving MDG 5 by the 2015 deadline, all regions have made important gains. Globally, the ratio declined from 400 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 210 in 2010.



MDG5 maternal modality ratio fell by 45 since 1990, maternal mortality has declined by nearly half since 1990 while progress falls short of achieving MDG5 by the 2015 deadline, all regions have many important gains. Globally, the ratio declined from 400 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 210 in 2010.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 5



Still, meeting the MDG target of reducing maternal mortality by three-quarters will require accelerated efforts and stronger political backing for women and children. Only 44% of births in rural and 75% in urban regions of developing nations were attended by trained workers in 1990. By 2011, only 53% of newborns in rural areas and 84% of births in urban areas were attended by experienced birth attendants.

47%

16%

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Still meeting the MDG target of reducing maternal mortality by three quarters will require accelerated efforts and stronger political backing for women and children. Only 44 of births in rural and 75 percent of urban regions of developing nations were attended by trained workers in 1990.

By 2011 only 53 percent of newborns in rural areas and 84 percent of the births in urban areas were attended by experience birth attenders. So, you can see even in the urban areas there are 16 percent newborns who were not attended by birth attenders a medical practitioners, medical a professionals and in the rural if you see there is huge a number only 53 that means 47 percent were not attended by attenders, maybe you can call it as a half.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 5



47 million births without professional assistance occurred globally in 2011. Reducing maternal mortality requires education for females. In comparison to women with more than 12 years of education, the risk of maternal mortality is two times greater for those with one to six years of education and 2.7 times higher for those with no education.

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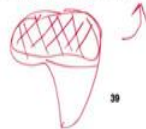
47 million births without professional assistance occurred globally in 2011. Reducing maternal mortality requires education for females in comparison to women with more than 12 years of education, the risk of maternal mortality is two times later for those with one to six years of education and 2.7 times higher for those with no education.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 6



In most areas, the prevalence of HIV is dropping. Between 2001 and 2012, there were 33% fewer persons newly infected with HIV globally. Nevertheless, 2.3 million new cases of HIV infection occur annually, with 1.6 million of these cases occurring in sub-Saharan Africa. The MDG goal of slowing and starting to stop the spread of HIV has been achieved.



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MDG6 between 2000 and 2013 new HIV infections fell by 40 percent. In most areas, the prevalence of HIV is dropping between 2001 to 12, there were 33 fewer persons newly infected with HIV globally.

Nevertheless 2.3 million new cases of HIV infection occur annually, with 1.6 million of these cases occurring in sub-Saharan Africa alone. The MDG goal of slowing and starting to stop the spread of HIV has been achieved. So, if you see this a African this thing so the first for this half the region again a highly infested by this HIV.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 6



In addition, a record 9.7 million HIV-positive individuals received treatment in 2012, up from just over 8.1 million in 2011—a rise of 1.6 million in only one year. Between 2000 and 2010, there were an estimated 26% fewer malaria fatalities worldwide. The ten nations with the greatest malaria burden accounted for more than half of the 1.1 million lives averted.

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In addition, a record 9.7 million HIV positive individuals received treatment in 2012, up from just over 8.1 billion in 2011, a rise of 1.6 million in only one year. Between 2000 and 2010 there were an estimated 26 few malaria facilities worldwide. The ten nations with greatest malaria burden accounted for more than half of their 1.1 million lives averted.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 6



Between 1991 and 2011, the death rate from tuberculosis (TB) dropped by 41%. Nevertheless, 1.4 million people died from TB in 2011, including 430,000 HIV-positive individuals. A significant global concern is multidrug-resistant tuberculosis. The number of instances being diagnosed is rising, but the rate at which patients are receiving treatment is too sluggish.

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Between 1991 and 2011, the death rate from tuberculosis TB one of the again very common disease in the older times and used to kill people in large numbers, it dropped by 41. Nevertheless, 1.4 million people died from TB in 2011, 14 lakh including 430,000 HIV positive individuals also in this.

A significant global concern is multi-drug resistant tuberculosis. So, now this condition is becoming you can say a multi-drug resistance, so that is another catastrophic situation before the humanity what do you do when your medicines do not work. The number of instances being diagnosed is rising but the rate at which patients are receiving treatment is too sluggish.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 7



From 1990 to 2011, 1.9 billion people, or more than 240,000 per day, had access to latrines, toilets, or other types of improved sanitation facilities. The region that has made the most improvement is Eastern Asia, where sanitation coverage rose from 27% in 1990 to 67% in 2011.



Order/ Sanitation ↑ ↻

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MDG7, 2.6 billion people have gained access to improved drinking water since 1990. From 1990 to 2011, 1.9 billion people or more than 240, 000 per day have access to latrines, toilets and other types of improved sanitation facilities. The region that has made the most improvement is Eastern Asia, where sanitation coverage rose from 27 in 1990 to 67 in 2011. So, proper sanitation is also essential for waterborne diseases.

So, water and sanitation are so interconnected, because the sources often a water supply in such places is most likely to be infested by a this sanitation affluence and that is definitely going to cause a disease to the person who drinks that water again resulting into deteriorated a health condition and all of those a negative things.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 7



To add another billion individuals to this total globally by 2015, however, a significant effort is required. Stopping open defecation, a behaviour that puts entire communities at risk for major health and environmental issues, is essential to advancing sanitation.

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To add another billion individuals to this total globally by 2015, however a significant effort is required. Stopping open defecation, we have that puts entire community is at risk for major health and environmental issues essential to advancing sanitation.

So, open defecation if you see like government of India also launched this massive exercise over the several decades and now with the introduction after a million of new toilets built for the families in a challenging places. Now, this problem is almost even coming to a close and I am sure very soon it will be completely over.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 7



Slums are home to an estimated 863 million people in the developing globe. More than 200 million slum residents acquired access to better water, sanitation, or long-lasting, less congested housing between 2000 and 2010, exceeding the MDG objective of 100 million slum residents' quality of life by twice that amount.

Conditions improved to the extent that an extra 44 million individuals were no longer regarded as living in slums between 2010 and 2012 alone.

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Slums are home to an estimated 863 million people in the developing globe. More than 200 million slum residents required access to better water, sanitation and long lasting less congested housing between 2000, 2010 exceeding the MDG objective of 100 million slum residents quality of life by twice that amount. Conditions improved to the extent that an extra 44 million individuals were no longer regarded as living in slums between 2010 and 12 alone.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 7



Even though the MDG slum objective has been met, the sheer number of slum inhabitants is still rising, in part because of how quickly cities are developing.

In comparison to 650 million in 1990 and 760 million in 2000, 863 million urban dwellers in the developing countries were predicted to be living in slum conditions in 2012.



Even though the MDG slum objective has been met, the sheer number of slum inhabitants is still rising, in part because of how quickly cities are developing. If you see cities are developing and developing anything what they used to be in the older times multi-fold they have increased and their footprint is rising and rising, well many of these parts are a nicely developed plan and properly developed with all of the infrastructure and facilities.

But it is not the same with all of the parts of the city, there are still some pockets where the situation is very challenging, if you see the very famous in the like Dharawi slum in the heart of the Bombay is situated in the heart of the Bombay, but still if you visit that place a lot of people in place in a different a conditions, they may or may not be economically that under the BPL or so but living conditions are still not very encouraging. So, of course it requires some improvement on many other facts.

Over the years if you see it has grown into its own an economic hub if you visit Dharawi slum area it is it has its own flourishing economic model where a lacks and lacks of people men women they are working for there is lots of things, which is an integral part of the economic commercial city of India that is Mumbai.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 7



To improve the lives of the urban poor in cities and metropolises throughout the developing globe, more robust, targeted initiatives are required.

Although greater areas of land and the ocean are protected, numerous species of birds, mammals, and other animals are rapidly approaching extinction.

side effect

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To improve the lives of the urban poor in cities and metropolises throughout the developing globe, more robust targeted initiatives are required. Although greater areas of land and the ocean are protected, numerous species of birds, mammals and other animals are rapidly approaching extinction. So, the side effects if you see this is one of the side effects where it is leading to extension of several species of Flora and Fauna.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 7



The expansion of protected areas devoted to preserving and protecting biological variety and natural resources has advanced significantly. Currently, 14.6% of the earth's land area is under protection, while marine protection in coastal seas has increased by more than twice that amount since 1990, from 4.6% to 9.7%. At the same time, species are going extinct at an ever-increasing rate, and decreased biodiversity will have negative effects on the ecosystem services that are necessary for everyone to live.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 7



Despite the introduction of laws and policies promoting sustainable forest management in many nations, forests are vanishing quickly. South America saw the biggest net loss of forests, losing over 3.6 million hectares year from 2005 to 2010.

5yr

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Despite the introduction of laws and policies promoting sustainable forest management in many nations, forests are vanishing quickly. South America saw the biggest net loss of forests losing over 3.6 million hectares a year from 2005 to 10. So, in just these five years, worth of time 36 lakh hectare land was actually has actually lost its own a forest cover. So, well for if you see like North South America it is a definitely its own continental loss but if you see it is a loss of for the a whole world, because we know Amazon has one of the a most a friendly a lungs of the planet.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 7



Since forests offer food, water, wood, fuel, and other resources that are used by millions of the world's poorest people, deforestation is not only a severe danger to attaining sustainability but also to advancements toward reducing hunger and poverty and establishing sustainable livelihoods. Global marine fish populations are currently below the point where they can deliver the highest sustainable yields. The ongoing growth of the fishing industry in several nations has led to the overfishing of more species.

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Since forests offer food, water, wood, fuel and other resources that are used by millions of the world's poorest people, deforestation is not only a severe danger to attaining sustainability but also to advancements towards reducing hunger and poverty and establishing sustainable livelihoods. Global marine phase populations are currently below the point where they can deliver the highest sustainable yields. The ongoing growth of the fishing industry in several nations has led to the overfishing of more species.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 7



Since 1986, the Montreal Protocol has caused a 98% decrease in the usage of chemicals that deplete the ozone layer. Since the majority of these compounds are greenhouse gases, the Protocol helps to safeguard the earth's climate system. The success of the Montreal Protocol has established a standard for effective climate change mitigation.

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Since 1986, the Montreal protocol has caused a 98 percent decrease in the uses of chemicals that deplete the ozone layer, 98 percent decrease, in those chemicals that cause actually a ozone hole, since 1986. Since, the majority of these compounds are greenhouse gases the

protocol has safeguard the earth's climate system. The success of the Montreal Protocol has established a standard of effective climate change mitigation and it is a one of the great successful stories.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 7



Since 1990, carbon dioxide emissions have climbed by almost 46% globally, with a 5% increase between 2009 and 2010. Global emission growth surged, increasing by 33% between 2000 and 2010. This expansion must be contained and this requires bold, coordinated national and international action.



Since 1990, carbon dioxide emissions have climbed by almost 46 percent globally with a 5 percent increase between 2009 and 10. Global emission growth surged increased by 33 percent between 2010. This expansion must be contained and this requires bold coordinated national international action of course.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 8



The environment for commerce with developing and least developed nations keeps getting better. As a percentage of global trade, developing countries increased to 44.4% in 2012. In 2011, the average tariffs imposed on developing nations by affluent nations kept falling.



Coming down to the eighth is MDG 8, in 2014 aid money increased to 132.2 billion US dollars. The environment for commerce with developing and least developed nations keep getting better. As a percentage of global trade developing countries increased to 44.4 percent in 2012. In 2011 the average tariffs imposed on developing nations by African nations kept falling.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 8



Since 2000, debt service ratios have decreased by 25%, easing the financial load on developing nations. The cost of debt service has decreased thanks to improved debt management, more trade, and significant debt relief for the world's poorest nations. The effects of the ongoing global financial crisis and unrest in the Eurozone are still being felt through official development assistance (ODA). ODA totaled \$126 billion in 2012, which was 4% less in actual terms than in 2011 and 2% less than in 2010.



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■ Millennium Development Goal 8



ODA hasn't decreased in two straight years since 1996–1997, so this is a historic development. Aid is becoming more and more concentrated in a select few nations. Out of 158 nations and territories, the top 20 recipients in 2011 received roughly 55% of all ODA, an increase from 38% in 2010. Cellular subscriptions for mobile devices are getting close to saturation. By the end of 2013, 6.8 billion mobile-cellular subscribers are expected, resulting in a 96% global penetration rate.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 8



Growing at 12% in 2013 compared to 5% in wealthy countries, the number of people utilising the Internet in developing nations continues to surpass that in developed nations. As of 2013, there were 65 percent of Internet users worldwide, up from 40 percent in 2005. These users are primarily located in developing nations. Although it is becoming more accessible and affordable, broadband Internet is still out of reach in many poor nations.

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Growing at 12 percent in 2013 compared to 5 percent in wealthy countries, the number of people utilizing the internet in developing nations continues to surpass that in developed

nations. As of 2013, there were 65 percent of internet users worldwide up from 40 percent in 2005.

So, if you see this an internet connection that the number of users is also tremendously increasing these users are primarily located in developing nations, although it is becoming more accessible and more affordable broadband internet is still out of reach in many poor nations. Well basic internet is available but again it talks about a broadband that is still a challenge for many connection holders.

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■ Millennium Development Goal 8



Prices for critical medications were, on average, 3.3 times higher in public sector facilities in low and lower middle-income nations and 5.7 times higher in private sector facilities than international reference prices. Only 57% of public sector facilities and 65% of private facilities (in a few underdeveloped nations) have access to essential medications.



Prices for critical medications were, on average 3.3 times higher in public sector facilities in lower and lower middle income nations and 5.7 times higher in private sector facilities than international reference prices. Only 57 percent of public sector facilities and 65 percent of private facilities in a few underdeveloped nations have access to essential medications.

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* Applying the principle of equality and non-discrimination to social protection systems

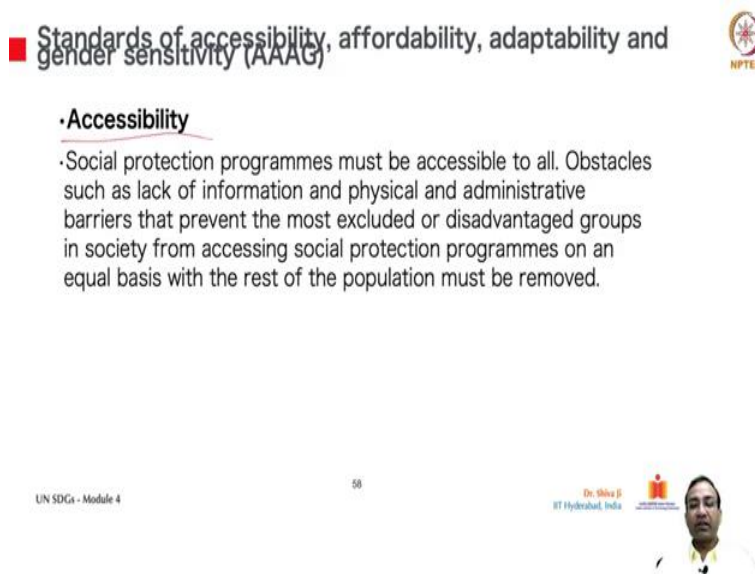
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NPTTEL

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Now, I am coming to the 0.2 topic 2, applying the principles of equality and non-discrimination in social protection systems.

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■ Standards of accessibility, affordability, adaptability and gender sensitivity (AAAG)

•Accessibility

- Social protection programmes must be accessible to all. Obstacles such as lack of information and physical and administrative barriers that prevent the most excluded or disadvantaged groups in society from accessing social protection programmes on an equal basis with the rest of the population must be removed.

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So, what could be the standards of accessibility, affordability, adaptability and gender sensitivity, so we will see the first one accessibility. Social protection programs must be accessible to all obstacles such as lack of information and physical and administrative barriers that prevent the most excluded or disadvantaged groups in society from accessing social protection programs on an equal basis with the rest of the population must be removed.

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■ Standards of accessibility, affordability, adaptability and gender sensitivity (AAAG)



• **Affordability**

• Social protection programmes must be economically accessible to all. The processes of registering with a social protection programme, collecting its benefits or submitting a complaint should not be costly. There is a financial barrier when the monetary costs of registering with a programme or receiving payment/services are comparatively higher than the benefits.

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Affordability, social protection programs must be economically accessible to all. The process is of registering with a social protection program collecting its benefits or submitting a complaint should not be costly. There is a financial barrier when the monetary cost of registering with a program or receiving payment services are comparatively higher than the benefits.

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■ Standards of accessibility, affordability, adaptability and gender sensitivity (AAAG)



• **Adaptability**

• Social protection programmes must be adapted to the varying needs of the population that they are trying to reach and take into account local contexts and lived experiences. Barriers related to cultural values (e.g. of indigenous peoples) and technological challenges (e.g. when social protection programmes use electronic methods of payments or biometric systems) require particular attention.

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For the point adaptability, social protection programs must be adapted to the varying needs of the population that they are trying to reach and take into account local context and lived experiences. Barriers related to cultural values, easy example indigenous peoples and

technological challenges example when social production programs use electronic methods of payment or biometric systems require particular attention.

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■ Standards of accessibility, affordability, adaptability and gender sensitivity (AAAAG)



• Gender sensitivity

• Social protection programmes must take into account the many forms of discrimination that women face, ensuring that they are able to benefit from the programme on an equal basis with men. This includes ensuring that gendered social norms and patriarchal attitudes do not impede women benefiting from a specific programme. Particular attention should be paid to the many forms of discrimination that can emerge at the intersection of gender with age, race, class, disability and other factors.



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Touching the third point our common future and philosophy behind SDGs.

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■ MDGs to SDGs: The future

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So, if you see how things have evolved over the time, these are the eight MDGs, we just now saw and 17 SDGs on the other hand and definitely in the year 2030 there will be another improved a framework we do not know yet what that would be like, what name is going to carry, but yes overall a progression it must go on and on and on.

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■ Sustainable Development Goals

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So, the some key points we saw previously, involving people, prosperity, peace, partnership and planet, the five P's for sustainable development.

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Sustainable Development Goals



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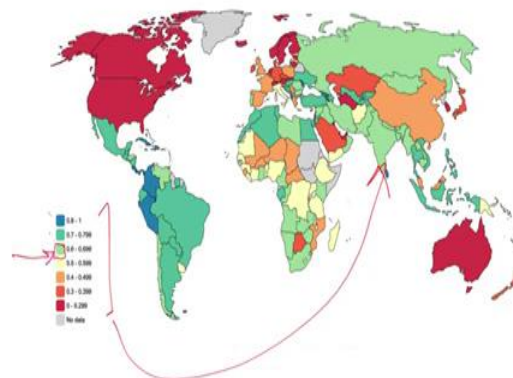


And what is the shared a various system over here, which comes at the periphery of these two social values and financial values. So, increase in employment options for youth, linkages to private sector for the youth, youth creating market relevant enterprises, financial inclusion in the market, positive attitude to agriculture vocational training and savings, thriving communities, low level of violence and domestic abuses and things that.

And the financial value leveraging other partner skills in areas of expertise, learning and product improvements, pragmatic changes and renovation, capacity building, access to new market segments and supply chains, increase in revenue, improve buy relations.

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Sustainable Development Index (2019)



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So, as per the data from year 2019 you can see sustainable development index ratings based on this legend, India, we are at this level. So, with this we have come to the end of this lecture. Thank you all.