

Shefali Mendiratta
Assistant Professor
Sociology

Globalization and Sustainable Development: Issues and Challenges

Preface:

The Earth is our common home where survival and development are not possible without the environment. But the environmental resources are limited. So we must use them wisely, carefully and responsibly to let our coming generations live the comfort we lived. The concept of sustainable development arose from increasing evidence that human activities have destroyed the global equilibrium and cannot be sustained forever. The need and importance of sustainable development is to balance our economic, environmental and social needs, allowing well-being for now and up-coming generations. The environment in ecosystems includes both physical parameters and biotic attributes. It is environmental science that focused on the interactions between the physical, biological and chemical environment components that include their effects on different types of organisms. The enormous global growth of population and human activities and high demands on energy and production makes it increasingly evident that people are facing the threat of depletion of natural resources and health and well-being of global society. Human being is the building block of society. All researches are directed to betterment of human being. Human life is regulated and determined by the knowledge of various disciplines. A number of researches are going on worldwide for human welfare. These researches cannot be conducted in isolation. They are naturally tempted to ask assistance from other disciplines because not only the social, economic and political aspect of human being is inter-related but even physical sciences like chemistry, physics, mathematics and engineering have importance in man's way of life. Sustainability is the capacity for continuance indefinitely into the future. It does not simply mean retaining the material standards of living and environmental preservation. But it is a matter of active participation of humankind in the improvement of natural systems and the redesigning of global systems that leads to the conservation of our planet for future generations.

In 1987, The United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development released the report '**Our Common Future**' commonly called the **Brundtland Report**. The report included what is now one of the most widely recognized definitions of sustainable development.

“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within its two key concepts:

The concept of 'needs', in particular, the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and

The idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs.”

Sustainable development envisages the use of natural resources, such as forests, land, water and fisheries, in a sustainable manner without causing changes in our natural world. The subject-matter was the main issue of **Rio-De-Generio, Earth Summit held in Brazil 1992**, with the following manifestation, i.e. our goal is to strengthen capacities and provide an enabling environment for access to opportunities, focusing on the most vulnerable and excluded population groups – in ways that are sustainable from economic, social and environmental standpoints.

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly formally adopted the "**Universal, integrated and transformative**" **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**. The goals are to be implemented and achieved in every country from the year 2016 to 2030.

The concept of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) is defined as education that encourages changes in knowledge, skills, values and attitudes to enable a more sustainable and equitable society. ESD aims to empower and equip current and future generations and to meet their needs using a balanced and integrated approach education to address the growing environmental challenges.

Objectives:

- Improving the quality of growth;
- Ensuring essential needs for food, shelter, energy, water, sanitation and jobs.
- Meeting sustainable level of population.
- Conserving the available resources.

Why it is needed?

- To maintain the amicable relationship between human resource and biodiversity.
- To frame need based demand chart.
- To maintain the Biomass and Biodiversity.
- Use of replenished resources.
- Sustainable development is intertwined with carrying capacity of the Earth.

Suggestions/What we have to do:

- To achieve this goal we must construct and built the capacity to integrate environmental consideration into development plans and strategies,
- To manage sustainable use of natural resources,
- Ensuring the natural wealth to promote economic recovery, livelihood effectively targeting policies to reduce poverty and provide social protection for those who are in need.
- Providing action based on the understanding that what we do today can have implications on the lives of people in future.
- Involvement of students as one of the major stakeholders. Higher education institutions are major drivers of change in achieving environmental sustainability both within college campuses and beyond campuses in communities at large.

Conclusions:

With a world population of 7 billion people and limited natural resources, we, as individuals and societies need to learn to live together sustainably. And the last but not least by joining hand we can change the present scenario. Sustainable efforts are required otherwise nature takes its own course of action. The issues of global environmental justice are as important as they were when the concept of 'sustainable development' was in its infancy, but the new material realities of science and the environment in the 21st century demand a re-engagement with their social consequences, something which is largely ignored by the market.

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