

DEVELOPMENT: Development is the gradual growth of a situation that becomes more advanced and strong than previous one which may bring a positive change for human being and its surroundings. It may take place by bringing about a change in policy, projects and legislation. Development is a unfolding of human potentials for meaningful participation in economic, social, political and cultural process and institutions, so that people can improve their conditions.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The term “sustainable development” first came to prominence in the world Conservation Strategy (WCS) in 1980. It achieved a new status with the publication of two significant reports by Brundtland on: *North and South: a programme for survival and common crisis* (1985) and *Our Common Future* (1983) and has gained even greater attention since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992.

Sustainable development is a concept defined as the *development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs* by the World Commission on Environment and Development (the Brundtland Commission). Sustainable development has become a fundamental, overarching objective of EU policies especially since 1997. The EU has taken the initiative to build a sustainable low-carbon and low-input economy, to increase resource efficiency, to decrease energy consumption, to reverse the loss of biodiversity and natural resources, and to limit climate change. The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2012 led to the development of a set of sustainable development goals (SDGs), built upon the Millennium Development Goals. The United Nations General Assembly formally adopted in September 2015 the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the set of 17 SDGs with 169 associated targets (UN, 2018).

Gro Harlem Brundtland first introduced the concept of sustainable development in 1987. He was then the Prime Minister of Norway and chairman of the World Commission on Environment and Development.

Example of Sustainable Development:

Solar Energy The greatest advantages of solar energy are that it is completely free and is available in a limitless supply. Both of these factors provide a huge benefit to consumers and help reduce pollution. Replacing non-renewable energy with this type of energy is both environmentally and financially effective.

Wind Energy is another readily available energy source. Harnessing the power of wind energy necessitates the use of windmills. Wind energy can supplement or even replace the cost of grid power, and therefore may be a good investment and remains a great example of sustainable development.

Crop Rotation This farming practice is beneficial in several ways, most notably because it is chemical-free. Crop rotation has been proven to maximize the growth potential of land, while also preventing disease and insects in the soil. Not only can this form of development benefit commercial farmers, but it can also aid those who garden at home.

Pillars for Sustainable Development:

Interdependent and Mutually Reinforcing Pillars of Sustainable Development are *Social Development, Environmental Protection* and *Economic Development* (United Nations 2005 World Summit Outcome Document)

Sustainable development recognizes that growth must be both inclusive and environmentally sound to reduce poverty and build shared prosperity for today’s population and to continue to meet the needs of future generations. It is efficient with resources and carefully planned to deliver both immediate and long-term benefits for people, the planet, and prosperity. The three pillars of sustainable development—economic growth, environmental stewardship, and social inclusion - carry across all sectors of development, from cities facing rapid urbanization to agriculture, infrastructure, energy development and use, water availability, and transportation.

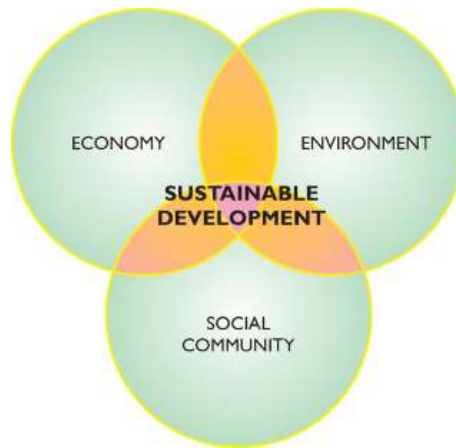


Figure. Pillars of sustainable development.

Many of these objectives may seem to conflict with each other in the short term. For example, industrial growth might conflict with preserving natural resources. Yet, in the long term, responsible use of natural resources now will help ensure that there are resources available for sustained industrial growth far into the future.

Economic development is about providing incentives for businesses and other organizations to adhere to sustainability guidelines beyond their normal legislative requirements. The supply and demand market is consumerist in nature, and modern life requires a lot of resources every single day; economic development is about giving people what they want without compromising quality of life, especially in the developing world.

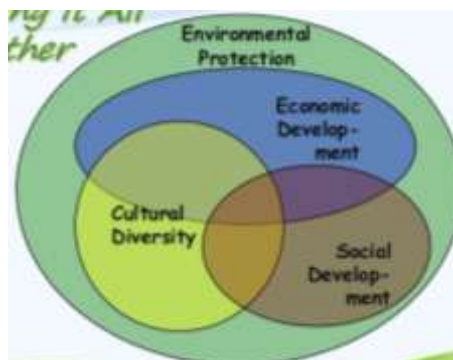
Social development is about awareness of and legislation protection of the health of people from pollution and other harmful activities of business. It deals with encouraging people to participate in environmental sustainability and teaching them about the effects of environmental protection as well as warning of the dangers if we cannot achieve our goals.

Environmental protection is the need to protect the environment, whether the concept of 4 Rs (reduce, recycle, recover, and reuse) are being achieved or not. Businesses that are able to keep their carbon emissions low is toward environmental development. Environmental protection is the third pillar and, to many, the primary concern of the future of humanity.

It defines how to protect ecosystems, air quality, integrity, and sustainability of our resources and focuses on the elements that place stress on the environment. It also concerns how technology will drive our greener future; and that developing technology is key to this sustainability and protecting the environment of the future from potential damage that technological advances could potentially bring.

A Fourth Pillar “...*cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature.*” Sustainable development cannot be understood “*simply in terms of economic growth, but also as a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual existence*” (Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (UNESCO, 2001).

Putting it all together...



Desired outcomes of sustainable development: Clean water & air, Fertile soil & good food, A livelihood & a healthy economy, An optimum population size, Safety from poverty & disease, Social contact & a sense of community, Work, rest & celebration, Opportunities to learn, Halting global warming.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** are a collection of 17 global goals designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". The SDGs, set in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly and intended to be achieved by the year 2030, are part of UN Resolution 70/1, the 2030 Agenda. The Sustainable Development Goals are:

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation

Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15: Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16: Achieve peaceful and inclusive societies, rule of law, effective and capable institutions

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



Web page References: Google, Wikipedia