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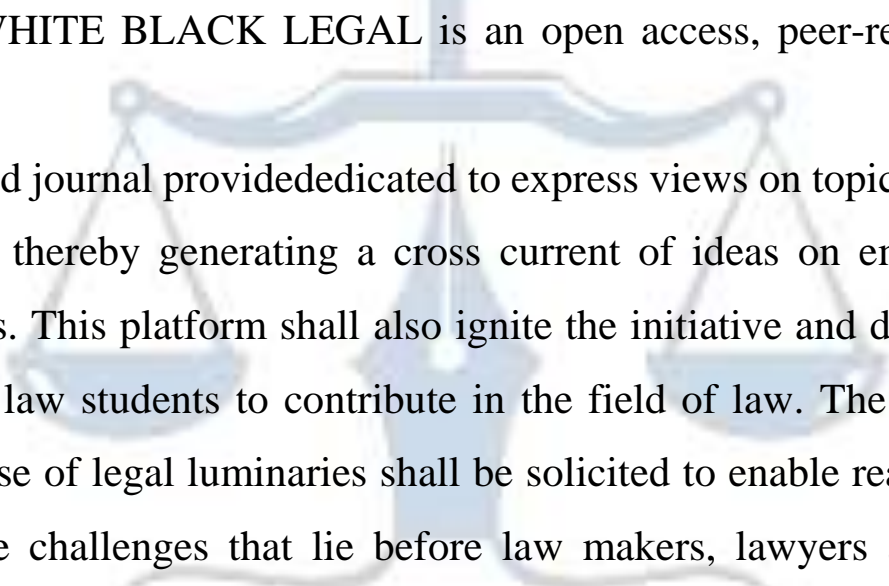


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ABOUT US



WHITE BLACK LEGAL is an open access, peer-reviewed and refereed journal providededicated to express views on topical legal issues, thereby generating a cross current of ideas on emerging matters. This platform shall also ignite the initiative and desire of young law students to contribute in the field of law. The erudite response of legal luminaries shall be solicited to enable readers to explore challenges that lie before law makers, lawyers and the society at large, in the event of the ever changing social, economic and technological scenario.

With this thought, we hereby present to you

“BUILDING A BETTER TOMORROW: AN OVERVIEW OF THE 2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA”

AUTHORED BY - SAGAR BANDAGAR
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Abstract:

This research paper is mainly explores the pivotal role of environment laws in advancing the sustainable development goals. Interdependence of environment preservation and socio economic to well being of the future generation necessities of legal framework. This paper is mainly start with the evolution, meaning, definition salient principles and main components of sustainable developments. It analyzes the interconnection between the environmental issues and sustainable development goals. It mainly emphasizes a holistic approach to find out the challenges. The main point of sustainable development is the realization the socio- economic and environment growth. Paper also analyses the international convention, treaties and legal frame work to achieve sustainable development. International conventions and treaties play a crucial role in advancing sustainable development. These international convention provide binding commitments for countries to address environmental and social issues collaboratively. These treaties facilitate global cooperation and ensure that countries adhere to agreed upon sustainable targets. Despite these efforts achieving sustainable development faces many hurdles. Key obstacles include limited financial resources, inadequate technological infrastructure, and varying levels of commitment and capacity among nations. And conflict between economic development and environmental preservation often hinder progress. Addressing these challenges requires coordinated international efforts, robust policy frameworks, and increased support for innovative solutions. The role of law in achieving the sustainable development goals is pivotal. Legal frame work at national and international levels are essential for implementing policies that promote sustainability and enforce environmental protection, human rights and social justice. Laws and regulations provide the structure for accountability and the tools necessary for achieving sustainable targets. Interdisciplinary approach is crucial for successful realization of the SDGs. This involves integrating knowledge and methodologies from diverse fields such as environmental science. Economics, law, and

social science to address complex, interrelated challenges. Collaboration across disciplines foster innovative solutions and ensures comprehensive strategies that are adaptable to various contexts and capable of addressing the multifaceted nature of sustainable development. Human rights are deeply intertwined with sustainable development, as sustainable development inherently involves equitable social progress and protection of individual rights. International human treaties such as the international covenant on economic, social, and cultural rights and the universal declaration of human rights under scores the right to healthy environment, adequate food, and access to education and healthcare. The realization of these rights is essential for achieving the SDGs as human right frame works ensure that development efforts are inclusive, equitable, and do not undermine the dignity or well-being of individuals.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Environment, International Convention and Treaties, Regulations, Community.

1. Introduction

In recent days many of the challenges facing humankind, such as global warming, climate change, water scarcity, inequality and hunger. These can be only resolved at a global level by promoting sustainable development. With the commitment of social progress and environment balance. United Nations endorsed the 2030 Agenda. Which it contains the sustainable developments. It is the source of inspiration to ensure the assurance and planet worldwide prosperity of Individuals.¹

Development is no doubt, it is an inevitable part of the society. But development should go in hand with hand with the environment. Environment and development two sides of same coin and it cannot be achieved separately. Without concern for the environment development only becomes a human suffering. The notion of the relationship between development and environment protection it was believed against each other. Environment degradation is main reason to economic progress. With the advancement of science and technologies, emerged various environmental issues hazardous problems for human beings which it could not ignored.²

¹ Areti Krishana Kumari, *Environment and Sustainable Development*, 1st ed., (Hyderabad: Amicus book The ICFAI University press, 2007) pp.35-42.

² Brian R. Keeble (1998), The Brundtland Report "Our Common Future" Original Article Review 4, 17-25 available at <http://www.jstor.org/stable/45353161> last cited 8-10-2024.

The Brundtland report asserts that poverty is the biggest polluter and economic growth can eliminate poverty by creating to solve the environment problems. Sustainable development has mainly evolved from the linkages between economic and environment critical links. And it is link of economics and ecology links.³

2. Definitions of sustainable development.

In the opinion of Roe:

“Sustainable development it is paradox, however development it is always unsustainable, but because sustainability cannot be developed the way many of its advocate suppose.”⁴

According to Beyerlin:

“Since the 1992 Rio Conference, SDGs have been central to debates on international protection policy, though the exact meaning and structure of development remain. Nevertheless, that specific meaning and structure of development, as well as it is the legal consequence flowing from it, if any, still far from clear.”⁵

According to United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

“The present situation of SDGs is intensified, unsustainable demand for land, coastal resources, marine and water it is the resulting from the expansion of agriculture and uncontrolled urbanization leading to increased degradation of natural ecosystem and erode the life supporting systems that upholds the human civilization. Caring for natural resources and promoting sustainable use is response of the world community to ensure its own survival and wellbeing.”⁶

According to **Brundtland Report** defines sustainable development as meeting current needs without hindering future generations from fulfilling their own.”

3. Historical context of sustainable development

This term “sustainable development” was used in early 1970s Ccoyoc declaration on environment and development. This concept it is not new one. The term first time used in International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in 1980 in its World Conservation Strategy. Since then it constantly used. This doctrine had come as in early 1972 in Stockholm

³ Navneeth Vibhaw, *Environment Law*, 2nd ed., (Gurgaon: Lexis Nexis, 2016) p-14.

⁴ Paramjit Jaswal, Nisha Jaswal, *Environment Law*, 4th ed., (Allahabad : Law agency 2015, Reprint 2019) p-14.

⁵ S. Shanthakumar, *Introduction to Environment Law*, 2nded., (Nagpur, Wadhwa and company 2008) p-11.

⁶ *Ibid*

Declaration. It stated that Man has the fundamental right to equality, freedom, adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits of life of it holds a serious duty to safeguard and enhance the environment for both present and future generations.⁷

4. Major components of sustainable development

The components of sustainable development are also called as three pillars. It must consider together such as the society, economy, and the environment. The inter-relationship of these we depend on the environment for our existence. The nature gives us or provide survival of basic needs such as water, soil, food and oxygen etc. a healthy biosphere builds a stable society without there must be unrest poverty and disease. The economic well-being and social well-being will feed off each other.⁸

Agenda 21 is a focus on the four domains to strengthen the 3 pillars of sustainable development: will feed off each other. The agenda 21 is a focus on the following four domains to strengthen the three pillars of sustainable development;⁹



4.1 Social components of sustainable developments

The United Nations formulated 17 SDGs Goals in 2015, covering most of the relevant areas to 193 member nations have pledged their support. The United Nation Research Institute for social developed programmer social dimensions of SDGs. It mainly focusing analyzing and engaging with the process of policy change that could tackle unsustainable practices, inequalities and climate change. It entails the social, economic and environment issues in different levels in support of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.¹⁰

⁷ P. Leelakrishnan, *Environmental Law*, 6th ed, (Eastern book company Explorer, 2018) p- 21.

⁸ <https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/77366/1/Unit-2.pdf> ,last cited on 06-10-2024.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Supra note 5 at 3.*

Amartya Sen has categorized 4 dimensions of social sustainability

4.1.1 Equality and Diversity

Equality aspect connects to the social dimension of diversity, as marginalized sections of society come from various populations groups.. Country must be determine a solutions to reduce a imbalance among the diverse groups to help the vulnerable.

4.1.2 Quality of Life

Amartya Sen pointed out that quality of life ensures that basic needs such as health, clean air, food, sanitation, sense and security.

The World Health Organization explain quality of life as subjective evaluation of once perception of their reality relative goals as observed through the lens of their culture and value system. Basically, the quality of life means how much person can enjoy valued possibilities of their lives, and standard of and health related quality of life.

4.1.3 social cohesion

It refers to the solidarity among groups in the society. It identifies two main dimensions, the sense of belonging a community and relationship among members within the community itself. Mainly it is the social progress and it aims to inequality and social process and socio-economic disparities and fractures in the society. Much importantly it reflects peoples needs for both the individual freedom and social justice.

4.1.4 Democracy and Governance

Social sustainability can be better achieved in notion that follows democratic governance in the country. Amartya Sen categorized about individuals having needs, but fact cannot ignore that they have values. The present world has became one of possessive individualism with agreements among countries for trade like the general agreements among countries for trade like the General Agreement on trade service and the trade in intellectual property Rights. Some international organizations are working for development. But in the name of liberalization, globalization trade communities are disintegrating resulting in loss of capability and capacity.¹¹

¹¹ Available at <https://www.undp.org/blog/role-democracy-sustainable-development> last cited 07-10-2024.

4.2 Economic Components of sustainable Development

After the second half of the 20th century development became a major concern. Most of the nation had achieved freedom from the imperial forces like UK, Japan, Spain and Germany. Economic development it is popular policy agenda across the world and as an world and as an offshoot economic emerged as new discipline. It mainly focuses on socio economic and political issues encountered in development process.¹²

Factors of economic components of SDGs.

1. Exponential Era

Climate change is not environmental problem of 21st century. In next 20-40 years would have face worst problems due to the massive increase in the population across the world. Food, water shortage and poverty would lead to crises of world ecosystems. 21st century is world rapid changes especially in the financial sector.¹³

In next some days an imminent effect on the society as well. Poverty impacts the social and environmental aspects equally, as those living in poverty struggle to secure sustainable livelihoods. People rely on the natural resources like wood, fuel and fish to survive. That's why people putting more burden and pressure on the planet. In addition the problems of terrorism, covid pandemic, street violence, AIDS, food security and nuclear proliferation have precipitated the problem exponentially.¹⁴

2. Industry Role

Private industries have capacity in the areas of technology know how fiancé and politics and can be instrumental in achieving sustainable developments. They have ability to deploy human resource that can think sustainable solutions production of good services. Sustainable option is more when the people get they more they would became aware and opt for them.

3. Economic sustainability

Sustainability can be defined as the maximization of welfare over time from economic perspective. Humans basic welfare such as clothing, food, housing, transportation, health and education service etc. economic sustainability its measurable single dimensional indicator although it has many complexities from a simplistic point of view. Basically it operationalized in terms of conservation of natural capital with

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ Available at <https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/77366/1/Unit-2.pdf> last cited on 9-08-2024.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

respect to renewable and non-renewable resources.

3.1 renewable Resources

It means re-invested into renewable natural capital. This would support the preservation of a consistent supply of natural resources. It would help the conservation of natural resources. The society can formulate regulations regarding the magnitude of the impact of natural resources beyond a limit of cost and irreversibility.¹⁵

3.2 Economy Theory and policy

Government must consider these 3 essential to achieve sustainability.

1. formation of social values
2. moral imperatives
3. moral imperatives

3.3 Circular Economy

In this economy, waste and pollution do not exist by design products and materials. Natural materials are used in the production of goods it regenerated by natural system. It existed for environment plans. In circular economy former focusses on the environmental performance improvements rather than taking a holistic view of the 3 components.¹⁶

4. Environmental components

The Brundtland Report of the World commission on environment and development drew our attention to the interconnection between sustainable development and poverty reduction. With letter being a condition for environmental protection and input towards sustainable development. There is connection between SDGs and environment which it determines the adverse effects of human activities on environment.¹⁷

There are 3 important basic facts guide to eco-development

1. Human economic activity is carried out in larger ecosystem.
2. The exponential growth
3. Environment changes are irreversible as a result of economic development.

¹⁵ Available at <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/what-is-renewable-energy>, last cited on 09-10-2024.

¹⁶ Available at <https://www.epa.gov/circulareconomy/what-circular-economy> last cited on 08-10-2024.

¹⁷ Available at <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283241878>, last cited on 08-10-2024.

5. Salient principles of sustainable developments

Brundtland commission report (1987) SDGs it received international recognition it overwhelmingly supported by all the nations. Some of the salient principles which underline this concept were spelled out in the Rio Declaration, 1992 and Agenda 21. These principles have got to be necessarily followed in order to achieve objective of the sustainable development goals.

These principles are as follows,

1. Inter-generational Equity

Sustainable development rests on commitment future generations to equity. Intergenerational equity implies intergenerational fairness and mandates that the present generation should not look at the earth and natural resources as more investment opportunity. Each generations holds the earth and resources as trust for future generations.¹⁸

This theory stipulates that we are the human species hold the natural environment our planet in common with all members like present, past and future generations. And also we are the beneficiaries entitled to use and benefit from the natural resources which constitute trust property.¹⁹

This theory also provides all generation have equal place in relation to natural system. All generation have inherently linked to other generation. Each generation should use natural system to improve the human condition. Improvement should be conserved the future generations.²⁰

Three principles of intergenerational equity

- A) Conservation of options
- B) Conservaton of quality
- C) Principles of access

¹⁸ United Nations Conference on environment on Environment and Development, Rio-de-Janeiro. available at <https://www.un.org/en/conferences/environment/rio1992>.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ S. Shanthakumar, *Introduction to Environmental Law*, 2nd ed., (Nagpur, Wadhwa and Company 2008) p.1.

2. The Precautionary Principle

It states that if a product an action or policy has suspected risk of causing harm to the public or to the environment, protective action should be supported before there is complete scientific proof of a risk. Scientific proof led its changing frontiers from time to time has led to great changes in environmental concepts during the period of Stockholm conference 1972 and Rio declaration of 1992. In the following case this principle and new concept of burden of proof.²¹

*In Vellore citizens welfare forum v. Union of India*²², the court expressed precautionary principle and polluter pays principle are essential features of sustainable development and that have been accepted as part of the law of the land. These principles are the part of environmental law of the country. Said principles are accepted as part of the customary international law there should be no difficulty in accepting them as part of our domestic law.

3. polluter pays principle

So far has the polluter pays principle is concerned in *Indian council for environment -legal action v. Union of India*²³ supreme court observed any principle evolved in this behalf should be simple practical and suited to the conditions obtaining in this country. Once the activity carried on in is hazardous, inherently dangerous the person carrying on such activity irrespective of fact whether he took reasonable care while carrying on his activity. polluting industries are absolutely liable to compensate for the harm caused by them to villagers in affected area to the soil and to the underground water hence the entity shall undertake all essential actions to ensure the removal of sludge and other contaminants from the impacted regions.

Supreme court interpreted absolute liability for harm to the environment extends not only to compensate victims of pollution but also cost of restoring the environment degradation. Damaged environment it is part of the process of sustainable development such polluter is liable to pay the cost of the individual who suffers as well as the cost of reversing the damaged ecology.²⁴

²¹ *Supra no.7 at 10.*

²² AIR 1996 SC 2715.

²³ AIR 1996 SC 1069.

²⁴ Areti Krishana Kumari, *Environment and Sustainable Development, 1st ed.*, (Hyderabad: Amicus Books The ICFAI University press, 2007) pp. 34-45.

4. Obligation to assist and co-operate

Environment protection has become the need of the present world. All the countries have tackled the problem cooperatively. This one problem where survival of the whole humanity is dependent. Principle 9 of the Rio Declaration provides that the states should cooperate to strengthen indigenous capacity building sustainable development by improving the scientific and technological knowledge and by enhancing the development.²⁵

Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration emphasizes that environmental concerns are most effectively addressed through the involvement of all relevant citizens at the appropriate levels.²⁶

Principle 12 states should collaborate in fostering an open and supportive international economic system. Which would contribute to addressing issues of economic and environmental degradation.²⁷

Principle 27 people and the states to co-operate in good faith and in the spirit of partnership in the further development of international law in the field of sustainable development.²⁸

5. Eradication of poverty

Bernard Shaw pointed out the greatest of evil and worst crime is poverty. Poverty it is basic cause of ecological deterioration. Poor people have unequal access to resources. The poor people have unequal access to resources. The communities are not capable of taking necessary measures to prevent degradation. The sustainable development has address the problem of the large number of people live in absolute poverty who cannot satisfy even their basic needs.²⁹

Mrs. Indira Gandhi said “all the pollutants we face, the worst is poverty. Brundtland Report also pointed out the poverty reduces peoples capacity to use resources in a sustainable manner and hence it intensifies pressure on the environment. It is not only India but also many developing countries of the world facing so many problem of poverty. Hence eradication of

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ Arnold kreilhuber and Angela Kariuki, “Environment Rule of Law in The Context of Sustainable Development.” *Georgetown Environmental Law Review*, Vol. 32, No.3, (2020).

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ Available at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/Agenda2> last cited on 08-10-2024.

²⁹ Brian R. Keeble, The Brundtland Report ‘Our Common Future’, *Original Article Review* Vol.4, No.5, (1998) pp.17-25 available at <https://www.jstor.org/stable/45353161> last cited on 08-10-2024.

poverty becomes an important issues as quality of environment and poverty has a close nexus.³⁰

6. Use and conservation of natural resources

In order to meet the needs of sustainable development absolutely necessary to use earth's natural resources carefully. The natural resources must be enhance and conserved. It is part of moral obligation future generation and present living beings. Present generation should modest there exploitation of natural resources has found widespread international approval since the Maltese proposal at the UN general assembly of 1967, which it contended that there was a common heritage of mankind and that is also required legal protection by the international community.³¹

7. Environment protection

for sustainable development is concern environment protection it is very essential. Robust environmental policies enhance and strengthen the pursuit of sustainable development.³²

In *Citizen consumer and civic action group v. Union of India*³³, the court observed that while the court have social accountability in the matter of environment protection there should be proper balance development activities which are essential for progress. Development and environment are supplementary and complementary harmonious relation should exist between the two. Therefore balance has to be struck and administrative actions ought to proceed in accordance there with not hors the same.³⁴

8. Financial assistance to developing countries

Most of the developing countries suffering from the stress of poverty. Developing countries strain their natural resources and over exploit them meet their basic needs. Due to the lack financial the developing countries do not have modern technology. Some nations is very essential for financial assistance so that they invest those funds into modern technology and protection of environment to achieve the sustainable development goals.³⁵

³⁰ Supra no.31 at

³¹ Sairam Bhat, *Natural Resources Conservation Law*, 1st ed., (SAGE Publications India Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, 2010) p-36.

³² H.N. Tiwari, *Environmental law*, 3rd ed, (Allahabad law Agecy,2006) p-26.

³³ AIR 2002 SC 298.

³⁴ Aspen, *Environmental law*, 4th ed, (Nexis Lexis 2019) p- 24.

³⁵ Available at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/5987our-common-future.pdf> last cited on 08-10-2024.

In the chapter 33 of the agenda 21 it states that providing developing countries with effective financial resources and technology is essential: without these support they will struggle to fulfil their commitments fully. Agenda 21 it was provided that the provision to developing countries of substantial new and additional financial resources.³⁶

Sustainable development goals of United Nations Agenda 2030.

The sustainable development Goals also known as the global it was adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action end poverty protect the natural resources and all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The 17 sustainable development goals interconnected, acknowledging that progress in one area will influence outcomes in others. They emphasize that development must achieve social, economic, and environmental sustainability. These goals are designed to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination against women and girls.

Most importantly creativity, technology and financial resources from all of society is necessary to achieve the sustainable development in every context. International community has also created rules verify the nations goals are accomplished after 2024. Every years country must presents report of its climate change. These will be reviewed by specialists. Nations don't comply that wont be published. The assessment will start in 2023, 5years basis the global efforts to keep the earth's temperature under 2degree celicious.³⁷

Goals:

Goal 1: End poverty everywhere

End poverty in all formats it is one of the greatest challenge of the facing humanity. Some peoples are living in very extreme poverty dropped by more than half between 1990 and 2015, some are struggling for the most basic human needs. Sustainable development is a bold pledge to eliminate poverty in all its forms by 2030, ensuring progress for all. It includes targeting the most vulnerable increasing basic resources and supporting communities affected by conflict and climate related disasters.³⁸

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Hunger and malnutrition continue to be major obstacles to development in numerous countries.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ Available at <https://sdgs.un.org/goals> last cited on 01-10-2024.

³⁸United Nations Development programme, 20210 *sustainable Development Goals* united nation development programme, available at <http://www.undp.org/sustainable> development goals, last cited on 07-10-2024.

This goal aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030. All people children have sufficient and nutritious food all year. Hunger and malnutrition continue to be major obstacles to development in numerous countries. This entails promoting sustainable agriculture empowering small scale farmers, and ensuring equal access to land, technology and markets. International cooperation is essential to drive investments in infrastructure and technology, boosting agricultural productivity.³⁹

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

Good health is essential to agenda 2030 and sustainable development complexity of these two. The rapid urbanization is threat to the climate and environment. It is the burden infectious disease, universal health coverage will be integral to achieving goals 3, ending poverty and reducing inequalities. Mainly global health priorities and include antimicrobial resistance also demand the action.⁴⁰

Goal 4: providing equal education

education is one of the powerful weapon and proven vehicles for sustainable developments. This goals ensures boys and girls complete free primary and secondary schooling by 2030. Also access to a quality higher education. And its duty of the state to give free education for children.⁴¹

Goal 5: To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right it is most crucial for future. It mostly proven the empowering women and girls helps development and economic growth. It is the most important right to women in land property, reproductive health, and the internet. Today there are more women in pubic than ever before. Sometimes women leadership will help to achieve gender equality.⁴²

Goal 6: Guarantee universal access to clean water and sanitation for everyone.

More than 40 percent of people alarming figure that it is projected to rise as temperature do. Clean water and sanitation it is fundamental rights of all citizens. Adequate infrastructure,

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ Available at <http://www.undp.org> sustainable development goals last cited on 07-10-2024.

⁴¹ Available at <http://www.un.org/sustainable> development -goals last cited on 07-10-2024.

⁴² *Ibid.*

encourage hygiene, drinking water for by all 2030 agenda. Ensuring the safe and affordable water involves reaching 800 million people who lack basic services and improving accessibility and safety of services for over two billion.⁴³

Goal 7: Provide universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy sources.

Investing the thermal power, improving energy productivity, solar and ensuring the energy for all it is vital. We are achieving sustainable development goal 7 by 2030. Environment and sustainable development concern infrastructure and upgrading technology its provide for all countries necessity.⁴⁴

Goal 8: Foster inclusive and sustainable economic growth, creating employment opportunities and ensuring decent work for all.

An important part of growth of the people has jobs that pay enough to support themselves and their families. The middle class is growing worldwide almost tripling size in developing countries last 25 years to more than a third of the population. But in the modern era growth is not keeping pace with the growing labour force. The things is don't have to be that way. We can advance policies that stimulate entrepreneurship and generate jobs. Additionally, we can work to eliminate forced labour, slavery, and human trafficking. Then we can achieve the goal of decent work all women and men.⁴⁵

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Investment, innovation and investment are crucial drivers of economic growth and development. Half of the population now resides in urban areas. Renewable energy and mass transport more important. The more we invest in innovation and infrastructure the better we all be. Bridging the digital divide promoting sustainable industries and scientific research.⁴⁶

Goal 10: Minimize inequalities both within and between nations.

The rich get richer and poor get poor. The divide has never been starker. We can adopt policies that create opportunity for everyone. Income inequality is global problem that requires global

⁴³ Available at <https://www.globalgoals.org> last cited on 06-10-2024.

⁴⁴ Available at <https://www.unicef.org/sustainable-development-goals> last cited on 05-10-2024.

⁴⁵ Available at <https://www.unric.org/united-nation-development-goals> last cited on 04-10-2024.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

solutions. Improving the regulations of financial markets and institutions sending the development aid where it is needed and helping people migrate safely so they can pursue opportunities. Together, we can transform the narrative of inequality.⁴⁷

Goal 11: Create cities that are inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.

Most of the citizens are living in cities. Creating sustainable cities involves generating career and business opportunities, providing safe and affordable housing, and fostering resilient societies and economies. It involves investment public transport creating public spaces and improving urban planning and management in participatory and inclusive ways.⁴⁸

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Achieving and progress of economic growth sustainable development requires that we urgently reduce our ecological footprint by changing the way we produce and consume goods and resources. Agriculture are using water irrigation now claims close to 70 percent of all freshwater for human use.⁴⁹

Utilizing shared natural resources efficiently and properly managing the disposal of toxic waste and pollutants are critical objectives for achieving this goal. It is equally vital to encourage businesses, consumers, and industries to minimize waste while supporting developing countries in transitioning to more sustainable consumption patterns by 2030.⁵⁰

Goal 13: Take immediate and impactful measures to address climate change and its effects.

Global warming it is one of the cause for climate change and it is causing for the long lasting changes to our climate system which it threats irreversible consequences if we not act. Supporting vulnerable will it direct contribute not only this goal but other goals of sustainable development goals. This action must be go in hand in hand with efforts to disaster risks measures human security into national development and natural resource management strategies. It is possible with the strong political will using existing technology, with increased investment to limit the increase in the global mean temperature two degree Celsius above pre

⁴⁷ Available at <https://www.globalgoals.org/goals> last cited on 06-10-2024.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹ Available at <https://www.Unep.org/explore-topics/sustainable-development-goals>, last cited on 04-10-2024.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

industrial levels, aiming at 1.5 degree Celsius but it requires urgent and ambitious collective action.⁵¹

Goal 14: Protect and responsibly manage our oceans, seas, and marine resources for future generations.

The sustainable development aims to sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems from pollution, as well as address the impacts of ocean acidification. Much importantly enhancing the conservation natural resources through the international law will also help mitigate some of the challenges facing our oceans.⁵²

Goal 15: Achieve sustainable forest management combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation while preserving biodiversity.

Immediate action is essential to curb the loss of natural habitats and biodiversity, which are integral to our shared heritage and vital for global food and water security, climate change mitigation and adaptation and peace and security. Much of human life relies on the earth and oceans for our livelihoods with 80 percent of our diet derived from natural resources. Agriculture plays a crucial role in our economy, and access to clean water and Air is essential for addressing climate change effectively.⁵³

Goal 16: promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

We cannot achieve sustainable development without peace, stability, human rights and effective governance based on the rule of law. Some areas thrive in peace, security, and prosperity, while others find themselves trapped in unending cycles of conflict and violence. And this not inevitable must be addressed.⁵⁴

Insecurity and violence have destructive impact on country's development. This situation hampers economic growth and often leads to grievances that persist for generations. Exploitation, sexual violence crime, torture also prevalent where there is conflict or rule of law and countries should take measures to protect the most at risk.⁵⁵

⁵¹ Available at <https://www.international-partnership.ec.europa.eu/policies/sustainable-development-goals-a> last cited on 02-10-2024.

⁵² *Ibid.*

⁵³ Available at <https://www.who.int/Europe/about-us/our-work> last cited on 02-10-2024.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ Available at <https://www.Sdgfund.org> last cited on 02-10-2024.

Sustainable development inly can reduce the all forms of violence and work with governments and communities to end conflict and insecurity. Its promoting the rule of law human rights key to this process as it reducing the flow of illicit arms and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.⁵⁶

Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Only the sustainable development can realized with strong global partnership and cooperation. Technology and knowledge are most important for the ways shared good ideas foster the innovation. Developing countries manage their debt as well as promoting investment for the least developed it is vital for development and growth. Encouraging international trade and supporting developing countries in boosting their exports are essential steps toward establishing a universal equitable trading system that is fair, open, and beneficial for everyone. This goals to aim mainly south-south and north- south cooperation by supporting national plans to achieve the goals.⁵⁷

Law and the sustainable development goals:

In today's rapidly evolving world achieving the sustainable development goals become global priority. United nations it has spearheaded this effort through the establishment of this goals. These 17 goals are interconnected goals aimed at tackling, pressing, socio economic and environmental challenges. These goals provide comprehensive road map for achieve sustainable development. The importance of law in promoting and achieving these goals is frequently underestimated.⁵⁸

Power of legal frame work

The legal frame work serve as the main cornerstone of sustainable development goals. By enacting roles, regulations, laws government can create enabling environment for sustainable development. All these frameworks establishing on legal basis for action ensuring the policies and practices are line with sustainable development principles. Legislation can promote clean energy production, protect natural resources, regulate waste management and poster social inclusion. Integrating the sustainable development goals into legal frameworks nation can

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

⁵⁷ Available at <https://www.catalyst2030.net/what-are-the-17-sustainable-development-goals> last cited on 01-10-2024.

⁵⁸ Available at <https://ojs.journalsdg.org/jils> last cited on 01-10-2024.

institutionalize SDGs and guide decision making process across various sectors.⁵⁹

Policy alignment and implementation

Main importantly effective implementation these goals in requires coherent and coordinated policy efforts. Law it plays very critical role in aligning national policies with the goals and ensuring the effective implementation. Government can adopt well laws and good regulations it enables the sustainable practices it promote responsible business conduct and also incentivize sustainable investments. Some legal mechanisms government can adopt regulations and laws encourage the sustainable practices promote responsible business conduct and incentivize sustainable investments. Some legal mechanisms such as environmental impact assessments, strategic planning processes, can help integrate sustainability considerations into decision making at all levels. Legal frame work provide accountability mechanisms to monitor progress track compliance and address potential violations or setbacks.⁶⁰

Human rights and social justice

Much importantly SDGs deeply rooted in the principles and human rights and social justice. These laws are serve for the safeguarding these principles are also protecting vulnerable populations. Legal frame work address the discrimination in society, social inequalities and exclusion ensuring that no one is left behind in the pursuit of sustainable development. Enshrining the human rights in legislation, governments can promote equitable access to healthcare, education, housing and other basic necessities. Legan system can also provide avenues for seeking justice and redress and ensuring the violations are appropriately addressed, individual are empowered to advocate for their rights.⁶¹

International cooperation and governance.

Law plays a crucial role in facilitating collaboration among nations more strengthening global governance structures. International treaties and agreements conventions provide a legal framework for addressing transboundary challenges these are like climate change, biodiversity loss, and also marine pollution. By adopting these legal frameworks nations pledge to work together and take collective action, embracing a shared responsibility in driving the

⁵⁹ Available at <https://www.un.org/partnership/?=11063> last cited on 01-10-2024.

⁶⁰ Available at <https://academic.oup.com/bmb/article/124/1/81/4563457> last cited on 01-10-2024.

⁶¹ Available at <https://www.undp.org/rolhr/publication> last cited on 01-10-2024.

achievement of the SDGs.⁶²

Innovation and legal entrepreneurship

Mainly SDGs it is call for innovative approaches and creative solutions to address complex sustainability challenges. The law can act as a catalyst for innovation by encouraging entrepreneurship which it supporting the business models. Laws are adopt by the government that incentivize research and development technologies promote sustainable entrepreneurship it also facilitate the integration of sustainability criteria into financial markets. It is also emergence of social enterprises and impact investments funds can contribute to the SDGs by harnessing the power of law and business for social environment good.⁶³

Conclusion:

Sustainable development it is more important to the next generation and it the responsibility of the present generations. That's why the General Assembly adopted the 2030 agenda in September 2015, seventeen sustainable development goals. These principles are building on the principle of "leaving no one behind" this agenda emphasizes a holistic approach to achieve sustainable development for all. Countries have also committed to FastTrack progress for those furthest behind first. The SDGs are crafted to lead the world towards transformative milestones, aiming for critical outcomes such as the elimination of AIDS, and an end to discrimination against women and girls.

For mentions the above 17 goals it is understood that it requires collective and coordinated action from all the countries of the world to reach the greatest set out in the SDGs goals by 2030. These achieving the sustainable development goals demands the partnership of governments as well as private sector, civil society and citizens alike to make sure we leave a better planet for future generation. Each country should contribute their valuable efforts to end poverty protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030.

The connection between law and UN SDGs is fundamental to advancing sustainable development globally. Legal framework and institutions play a central role in shaping policy guiding implementation protecting human rights fostering the international cooperation and

⁶²Available at <https://www.mastercard.com/global/en/business/governments/tourism>, last cited on 01-10-2024.

⁶³ *Ibid.*

driving innovation. By recognizing leveraging this connection, governments, policymakers and legal practitioners can actively contribute to the achievement of SDGs.

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