

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)
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Analyzing SDG connections, grouped into People, Ecological, and Spiritual categories
Part 3

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* SDG Structure and Order at Levels of

- 1. People (SDG 1 - 10),
- 2. Ecological (SDG 11 - 15) and
- 3. Spiritual (SDG 16 - 17)

The slide features the NPTEL logo in the top right corner and the text 'UN SDGs - Module 26' and 'Dr. Shiva Ji' at the bottom.



So, we will see SDG structure and order at levels of these three levels you can see, People, Ecology and Spirituality. And these 3 these ranges you are seeing SDG 1 to 10, these are mostly people-centric and SDG 11 to 15 mostly ecology centric and then we have SDG 16 and 17 that is spiritually centric.

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The slide displays a grid of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) icons, each with a number and a brief description:

- 1 NO POVERTY
- 2 ZERO HUNGER
- 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
- 4 QUALITY EDUCATION
- 5 GENDER EQUALITY
- 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
- 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
- 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
- 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
- 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
- 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
- 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
- 13 CLIMATE ACTION
- 14 LIFE BELOW WATER
- 15 LIFE ON LAND
- 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
- 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

The grid also includes the 'SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS' logo. The slide includes the NPTEL logo in the top right corner and the text 'UN SDGs - Module 26' and 'Dr. Shiva Ji' at the bottom.



Let me show you in the overall that configuration here, so this is what we have till 10, we have people centric and 11, 12 up to 15 this is ecology centric from here and these 2 are spiritually centric, so that is this level ecology and here these ones are people-centric.

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■ Addressing Basic Needs of People - SDG (1 - 10)



SDG 1 (ending poverty), SDG 2 (ending hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) all aim to address the basic needs of people and ensure that all people can lead a dignified life.

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■ Interrelationships and Connections between Seventeen SDGs



The SDGs are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. They were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a way to address some of the world's most pressing challenges.



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So, let me go there, here so we will begin one by one, so in people centric we have this combination ecology centric and this spiritual centric. So, SDG 3 boxes for understanding, the SDGs are a universal call to action to end poverty to protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity, this is the overall motto, they were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a way to address some of the world's most pressing challenges collectively. And UN's objective is to bring every stakeholder together and find a common solution.

And for SDGs also who else then UN could be the best agency to do this job then that is why you UN, somebody might ask why only UN? So, UN is the agency which has brought maximum number of countries together on one common platform for variety of purposes, the initially we discussed the aims and objectives of UN under what principles it was formed and how it functions, the different organizations which are part of it. So, UN is the most suitable entity now to undertake such global initiative which requires a mammoth effort.

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■ Addressing Basic Needs of People - SDG (1 - 10)



SDG 1 (ending poverty), SDG 2 (ending hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) all aim to address the basic needs of people and ensure that all people can lead a dignified life.

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So, these the first 10 they address basic needs of people, SDG 1 talks about ending poverty, 2, about ending hunger, then good health well-being, SDG 4 talks about quality education, SDG 5 talks about gender equality, then 6 we have clean water sanitation, 7 for affordable and clean energy, SDG 8 about decent work and economic growth, 9 about industry, innovation infrastructure, SDG 10 about reduced inequalities. And all of these if you see they all aim to address the basic needs of people and ensure that all people can lead a dignified life.

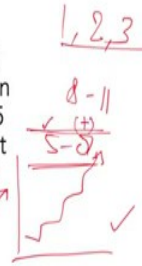
So, all of these are related to the individuals to the householders, to the families, to the people, to the masses. So, beginning very crucial well very important one, to this talking about bringing everyone together with equal a respect and inclusiveness and so all of this is spectrum of these trends SDGs if you see they talk about bringing a kind of level of civilization at Global level where everybody finds a respectable place.

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■ Addressing Basic Needs of People - SDG (1 - 10)



For example, SDG 1 (ending poverty) is closely linked to SDG 2 (ending hunger) and SDG 3 (good health and well-being), as poverty and hunger often lead to poor health and well-being. Similarly, SDG 5 (gender equality) is closely linked to SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), as gender equality in the workplace can lead to increased economic growth.



So, for example SDG 1 if you see ending poverty is closely linked to SDG 2 both are quite related to each other, because a family who is living in poverty may find definitely very hardship in satisfying the hunger and that is where they are even connected. And SDG 3 good health and well-being and poverty and hunger often lead to poor health and well-being. So, if these first 2 are not taken care of course it will result into not a good health and not a mental or physical well-being or a situation for that those people.

Similarly, SDG 5 gender equality is closely linked to SDG 8 if you see gender equality and decent work and economic growth, because most often a such offenses and issues happen at walk places or in the economic activities in the financial activities which are taking place across our society, a gender equality in the workplace can lead to increased economic growth, so better this is better it is going to contribute to the overall economic growth of the society. So, this has very high potential to contribute to the next SDG, interrelationships is what we are discussing over here.

So, you see there is a direct relation between SDG 1, 2, 3 and then there is a direct relation between 8 to 11, 5 to 8. So, there is so much of connection so much of interrelationship the improved situation in this one are going to definitely help the next one.

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■ Addressing Basic Needs of People - SDG (1 - 10)



Examples of ways to achieve these goals: For example, to achieve SDG 1 (ending poverty), governments can implement policies and programs that provide support for the most vulnerable members of society, such as cash transfers, employment programs, and microfinance initiatives. To achieve SDG 5 (gender equality), governments and organizations can promote gender-sensitive policies and programs, such as affirmative action, parental leave, and education programs that focus on gender equality.

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Examples of ways to achieve these goals, to achieve SDG 1 governments can implement policies and programs that provide support for the most vulnerable members of society, such as cash transfers, employment programs and microfinance initiatives. To achieve SDG 5 governments and organizations can promote gender sensitive policies and programs such as affirmative action, parental leave and education programs that focus on gender equality.

So, what can be done and how is the matter of understanding over here by seeing these interrelationships and how do they function and that gives a kind of a feedback like how we can frame our rules regulations and policies to aid these SDGs for better results.

So, you see here for the people coming from the lower strata, direct cash transfers scheme you may be seeing in the government of India's policies also in the recent years and decades such initiatives have come up to transfer and direct to the money the benefits whether it is for availing LPG cylinders whether it is for availing Manrega wages for the people, whether it is for public distribution system PDS for a food grains and cereals and or edible oils sugar etc.

So, direct transfer of benefits even for girl children who are studying in the schools such schemes if they have health society in a big way, employment programs yes to organizing employment fares and connecting with the job seekers through internet emails and other Medias connectivity and then microfinance initiatives, because of course they come from humble backgrounds. So, microfinance is the first step they can take towards taking some economic activity in their life and gradually they can increase their presence in the market.

So, this is about taking care of 1 and then related to gender equality very simple very humble sensitization programs, information programs campaigns and advertisements media can be actually promoted to sensitize society and people who are generally not aware of such things that they also occur even if they are doing it they may be sometimes not aware or maybe if they are aware they may be doing it deliberately, so they should be informed about it is a crime and they must not actually persuade such things, so that is going to benefit in bringing overall this SDG's aims.

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■ Sustainability for the Planet: Ecological (SDG 11-15)



SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 14 (life below water), and SDG 15 (life on land) all aim to promote ecological sustainability and protect the planet for future generations.



The next set sustainability for the planet, ecological sets from 11 to 15. Sustainable cities 12th responsible consumerism production, climate action, Life below water, life on land all aim to promote ecological sustainability and protect the planet for future generations.

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■ Sustainability for the Planet: Ecological (SDG 11-15)



Interconnections: SDG 13 (climate action) is closely linked to SDG 14 (life below water) and SDG 15 (life on land) as climate change affects the oceans and the land. Similarly, SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) is closely linked to SDG 13 (climate action) as unsustainable consumption and production practices contribute to climate change.

"Consumerism"
need → luxury

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So, interconnections over here SDG 13 climate action if you see is closely linked to SDG 14 like below water and SDG 15 life on land, what is happening in these 2 is kind of a direct giving repercussion to the climate action, as climate change affects the oceans and the land.

Similarly, SDG 12 responsible consumption and production is closely linked to SDG 13 as unsustainable consumption and production practices contribute to climate change, we have discussed previously in the module of consumerism, how in the later years and decades the consumer reason has actually gone up very high and per capita actually consumption of anything and everything has gone many fold and sometimes it is exceeding the need of the person it is going into the luxurious zone which can be easily avoided.

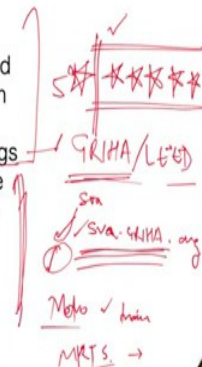
So, why not to avoid this unnecessary consumerism and go for only need based consumption to keep a check on over consumption of resources and energy and other stuff, which has direct relation with the climate change SDG 13, this climate action like this SDG.

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■ Sustainability for the Planet: Ecological (SDG 11-15)



Examples of ways to achieve these goals: For example, to achieve SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), governments and municipalities can implement policies and programs that promote sustainable urban planning, such as green buildings and public transportation. To achieve SDG 14 (life below water), governments and organizations can implement policies and programs that protect marine biodiversity, such as marine protected areas and sustainable fisheries management.



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Examples of ways to achieve these goals for example to achieve SDG 11, governments and municipalities can implement policies and programs that promote sustainable urban planning such as green buildings and public transportation. To achieve SDG 14 life below water governments and organizations can implement policies and programs that protect marine biodiversity such as marine protected areas and sustainable fisheries management.

So, if we talk about the these ones, so green buildings if you see there is a this mechanism of a GRIHA, LEED and many other a rating tools are there which are facilitating a sustainable practices in the construction sector, in the building industry sector and there is a very easier format of Griha Svagriha SVA Griha, like format you can check over internet on their website Griha.org.

So, with this you can have a one page single page a checking guidelines for carrying out sustainable practices and things in your own premise if you are owning a house, if you are going to make a new house you can go for adopting this in framework, so this will help you attain a sustainable housing practices if you are able to meet all of those criteria's mentioned inside.

For other regular in big size buildings there is only this Griha star rated programs usually they provide 5 star rating this thing opportunity to the buildings and one can go for this maximum five star rating thing and they can go for sustainable innovative practice in the construction industry, you may be aware of large scale constructions or public sector construction, public sector buildings or premises they are kind of now mandated to follow Griha this has come from the ministry of renewable energy resources and the energy and resources institute in our

New Delhi and now this is proving a very efficient tool in practicing sustainable urban planning because at house the whole level how the things can improve.

Next Point talks about public transportation you may be aware of major mega cities in India, they are going for adopting Metro trains for MRTS Mass rapid transit systems, efficient green buses, battery operated buses or electric buses or even in the private transportation in systems also these electric vehicles, EVS are now picking up as a trend and a government has kind of a several energies bringing a lot of schemes and promotional things to promote sale of electric vehicles in the society and this technology is also slowly maturing and soon we will have a huge number of vehicles adopting and this and they will be using mostly clean energy, so it is going to be finally efficient on the ecological front.

On the next part we have in this point about life below water, so usually we do not notice the kind of degradation which is happening inside the water bodies, so that is an essential thing to conserve in marine ecology, marine biodiversity. So, any sort of pollution or any sort of debris and waste should not go into the any water body whether it is a small pond, Lake, River or the oceans itself, because ultimately they are kind of destroying that balance.

So, we have discussed this in detail in the initial modules you may refer for the details those modules for the more details, but yes definitely such policies if we frame can help reduce such impacts in the marine environment.

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■ Spiritual- SDGs (SDG 16-17)



Interconnections: SDG 16 can be achieved by implementing community-based policing, strengthening judicial systems, and promoting transparency and accountability in government institutions.



The third set we have about spirituality these SDGs SDG 16 and 17, they focus on promoting peace, Justice and strong institutions and creating partnerships, cooperation, collaboration for achieving all of these 17 goals.

So, interconnections here if you see SDG 16 can be achieved by implementing community-based policing, strengthening judicial systems and promoting transparency and accountability in government institutions.

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■ Spiritual- SDGs (SDG 16-17)



Contribute to the overall achievement of the SDGs:
By promoting peace and justice (SDG 16), it can help to reduce poverty (SDG 1) and improve health (SDG 3) by reducing violence and conflict.



Contribute to the overall achievement of the SDGs by promoting peace and Justice, it can help to reduce poverty and improve health by reducing violence and conflicts. So, if you see from SDG 16 and 17 also the SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, four are directly connected, because if a place is having a peaceful and nice and cohesive environment that will help people to go for rightful working opportunities, they can walk freely, they can enjoy their life really.

But if there is a violence on conflict definitely it is going to take a toll on everyone, whether it is Men, Women, kids, elderly, they are going to disturb their regular life and disturbing the working opportunities also finally bringing more miserable situations at that place.

So, you can see it is a kind of cyclic relation over here we are seeing all of these SDGs beginning from 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 up to 17 they are interrelated to each other they are helping each other, they contribute to each other.

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■ Connecting the SDGs: Interrelationships and Interdependencies

The SDGs are interconnected and interdependent, meaning that progress in one goal often contributes to progress in other goals.



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The SDGs are interconnected and interdependent meaning that progress in one goal, in one goal often contributes to progress in other goals. So, we have this direct relationship directed connection over here and interdependencies which talk about how they are interrelated to each other even though they are working independently but they can contribute positively to the other SDGs also.

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■ Connecting the SDGs: Interrelationships and Interdependencies

Significance: Understanding these interrelationships and interdependencies is crucial for effectively addressing the challenges facing our world and achieving sustainable development.



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Significance understanding these interrelationships and interdependencies is crucial for effectively addressing the challenges facing our world and achieving sustainable development.

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■ Connecting the SDGs: Interrelationships and Interdependencies



Call to Action: To achieve the SDGs, it is important to take a holistic approach and consider the connections and interdependencies between the goals.

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Well call to action if you see to achieve the SDGs, it is important to take a holistic approach and consider the connections and interdependencies between the goals.

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■ Examples of interrelationships: Goals 1 and 2: No Poverty and Zero Hunger



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■ Examples of interrelationships: Goals 1 and 2:
No Poverty and Zero Hunger



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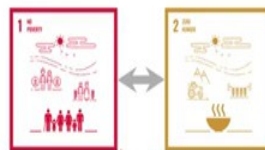
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So, there are several graphical representations also given by the United Nations you can visit and see these interactions online.

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■ Examples of interrelationships: Goals 1 and 2:
No Poverty and Zero Hunger



Goal 1: No Poverty - The target of this goal is to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.

Goal 2: Zero Hunger - The target of this goal is to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

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So, here the target of this goal is to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere currently measured as people living on less than 1.25 dollars a day and about SDG 1 and on the SDG 2 part 0 hunger the target of this goal is to end hunger achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture very much directly interrelated both ways.

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■ Examples of interrelationships: Goals 1 and 2:
No Poverty and Zero Hunger



It is important to note that these two goals are interconnected and progress in one area can positively impact progress in the other. For example, ending poverty can help end hunger by providing people with the means to purchase food and improving access to markets can help farmers to sell their products and improve their livelihoods.

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It is important to note that these 2 goals are interconnected and progress in one area can positively impact progress in the other. For example ending poverty can help and hunger by providing people with the means to purchase food and improving access to markets can help farmers to sell their products and improve their livelihoods.

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■ Examples of interrelationships: Goals 1 and 2:
No Poverty and Zero Hunger



Achieving these goals can help ensure that everyone has access to the basic necessities of life and can live with dignity and security.

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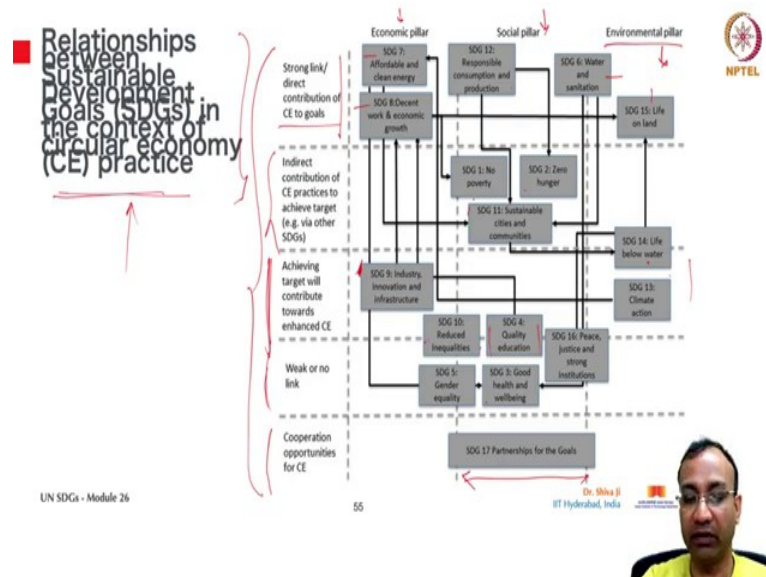
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Achieving these goals can help ensure that everyone has access to the basic necessities of life and can live with dignity and security.

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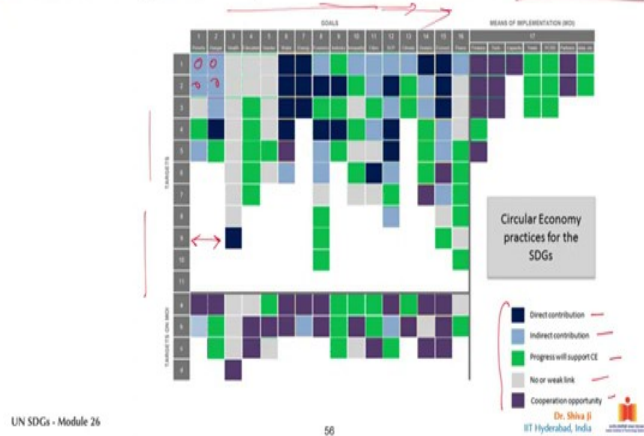
Here we have this relationship between sustainable development goals SDGs in the context of circular economy. So, circular economies practice how these SDGs actually play a role over here, so you can see at the top we have this environmental pillar on this side we have social pillar on this side and economy pillar on this side and these SDGs are actually distributed on this side and see practice features are given on this left side strong link direct contribution of C to goals.

So, SDG 7, SDG 8 are under economic pillar, then SDG 12 we have this SDG 12 and in the environmental pillar we have a SDG 6 and 15. And in the second point in direct contribution to C practices to achieve target, easy example via SDGs. So, we the social pillar we have SDG 1, 2 and 11 in the middle achieving targets will contribute towards enhanced circular economy. So, we have an economic pillar in SDG 9 industry innovation infrastructure, then at the cusp we have SDG 10 and we have the cusp of in economic and social pillar.

Then SDG 4 here quality education and SDG 14 and 13 here in the environmental side, then second last we have weak or no link between SDG 5, SDG 3, SDG 16 and finally cooperation opportunities for C SDG 17 at the bottom. So, you can see how these SDGs are placed at this matrix, it is very interesting to see how they can relate to the in circular economic practices also. So, this gives a clue that how we can plan and reverse engineer our initiatives our schemes and implementation plans.

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Relationship between circular economy (CE) practices and 169 SDG targets (visual presentation adapted from OECD 2015b)



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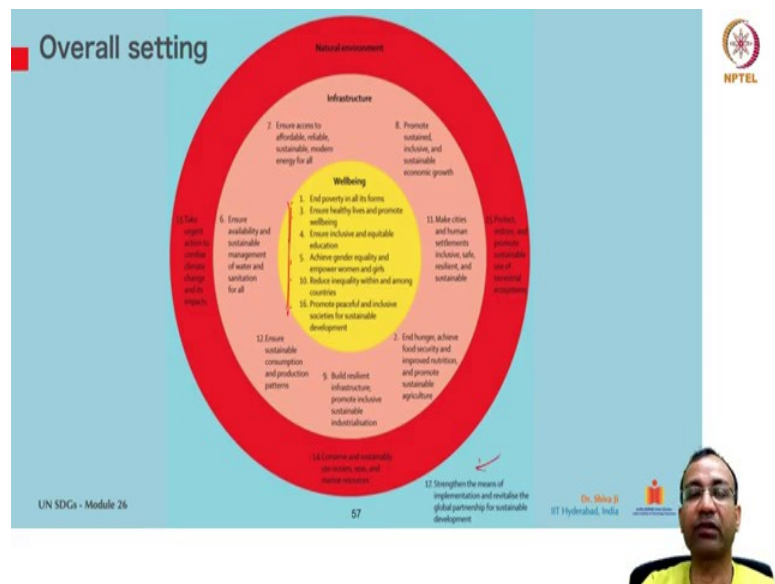


Here we have a relationship between circular economy practices and 169 SDG targets, so visual presentation you can see this is I have source from OECD website you can check this website for latest data.

So, targets on this side and we have goals over here on this side and this (0)(22:30) you can see dark blue direct contribution, light blue in direct contribution, green progress will support circular economy, Grey white or very weak link and this purple cooperation opportunity. So, you can see over here between these targets and these goals this light blue, light blue, light blue.

So, poverty, hunger, health, so in health we have this connection over here after direct contribution from target 9 targets there are this one and so on. So, you can see an education gender, water, energy on this site. So, this chart actually details that.

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So, overall setting of SDGs if you see it is something like this on the well-being front we have SDG 1, 3, 5, 10 and 16 on the infrastructure front we have 7, 8, 6, 12, 9, 2 and 11, the natural environment front we have 13 and 15 and 14 and in an overall this thing outside we have 17 which talks about overall collaboration this thing.

So, with this we have come to the end of this module, I thank you all for joining, I hope you have understood now what is the interrelationships between SDGs and their targets and see you all in the next class. Thank you all.