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Sustainable Development Goals: An Economic and Social Perspective

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Abstract

As society and the economy continue to grow and develop, technology and science are becoming increasingly important to the success of society and the economy in order to sustain the current state of society and the economy in the future. It is important to note that there are other core elements and methods of implementation that are important to the success of a Green Economy in addition to research, development, deployment, and widespread diffusion of technologies that are environmentally sound. It is also important to note that there are a number of other factors that contribute to the success of the Green Economy, such as innovation, business opportunities, trade of environmental goods and services, finance and investments, and institutional capacity. To eradicate poverty and reorient current unsustainable development trajectories in order to alleviate poverty by 2030, the development and dissemination of affordable technological solutions will be essential over the next fifteen years to eradicate poverty and reorient current unsustainable development trajectories. A number of the gaps that hinder the facilitation and transfer of these technologies can, however, be addressed through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which offer a unique opportunity to take advantage of this opportunity.

Keywords: *sustainable development goals, technology, green economy, social enterprises, economic growth, economic prosperity, social inclusion, environmental protection*

Introduction

Founded at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 goals and 169 targets that were adopted by the UN as part of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Sustainable Development Goals are aimed at ending poverty, combating inequality and injustice, and fighting climate change by 2030 as part of their agenda. There are a number of interconnected economic, social, and environmental goals outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which, in addition to its official name, is an international agreement between members of the United Nations. By adopting a multi-sectoral global partnership approach in order to address the world's biggest challenges, we will be able to achieve these objectives by adopting a multi-sectoral approach. A successful strategy will require a multi-pronged approach that promotes benefits and mitigates risks at the same time as fast-changing digital

technologies penetrate an increasing number of dimensions of all societies. As a government, you have the ability to create participatory design processes and citizen-centric data governance regimes, as well as to ensure accountability and redress. In order to make policy decisions, civil society can represent diverse viewpoints, spread digital literacy, and hold governments accountable for their actions. The funding agencies can provide risk-based support frameworks for interoperable technologies while prioritizing the sustainability of these technologies.

The Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) is a period of rapid technological progress that has been characterized by rapid advances in technology, and that is taking place throughout the world right now. It has been observed that the new generation of technologies will bring about a rapid and radical change that has never been seen before, and it is anticipated that businesses and individuals will have to adapt to this change in a much more rapid and drastic manner than they have done in the past. No doubt, this new generation of technology is going to be as powerful as the ones that came before it when it comes to being a force for good as those that came before. Technology such as artificial intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT) and blockchain technology can be used to solve a multitude of the world's most pressing problems, including climate change, resource depletion, inequality, modern slavery and diseases. These technologies can be used to solve many of the world's greatest challenges. There will also be a direct impact on the growth of the economy as a result of them. It should be noted, however, that if these same technological advances are not applied in a smart and sustainable way, they could have unintended consequences, which would increase the risks that the planet and society might face in the future.

There is no doubt that technology is a revolution that has already changed the way we live our daily lives. As well as improving our lives as a result of it, we can also use it to help make the world a more sustainable place for the future. As stated in the recent Sustainable Development Goals report released by the United Nations, technology plays an important role in achieving the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals. With the rapid advancement of digital technologies, the context for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will also shift as a result of the rapid evolution of these technologies. There are many benefits associated with the use of these technologies, and in the best case scenario, they have made it possible for millions of people throughout the world to improve their access to public services and economic opportunities as a result of their use. As a result of these initiatives, in the worst case scenario, new forms of government surveillance have been developed, escalating inequalities have been exacerbated, and social divisions have been exacerbated as well. The role played by private companies in shaping the interface between digital technology and societal well-being is equally important as that played by numerous public institutions, as well as a number of private companies as well. The result of all of this is that there is a growing movement that emphasises the need to create digital public goods and digital public infrastructure as a means of meeting the needs of the public.

Whenever there is a change, there is an opportunity for growth. With a rapidly changing world, we understand that our resources have evolving needs to unlock opportunities for

sustainable growth and a need to act with our ecosystem of resources, tools, relationships, and solutions that are evolving to meet these needs. We believe that the sustainability strategy, at its core, is committed to helping our customers understand and act on their transition to lower emissions, as well as to help them achieve their wider sustainability ambitions. As we work in partnership with our customers and those developing innovative climate technology to realize the opportunity to build a more sustainable, resilient, and prosperous future, we are mobilizing finance and accelerating innovation to make this a reality.

Current Scenario and Challenges

It was during the UN Conference on Sustainable Development ("Rio+20") in 2012 that a call was made for the establishment of a technology facilitation mechanism. A technology facilitation mechanism was decided to be established according to paragraph 123 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in order to facilitate the transfer of technology between countries. The mechanism will be launched at the United Nations summit to support the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in order to support the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The United Nations and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are committed to social enterprises, because we believe that these companies are the future, and because these companies still need help in their development.

In order to achieve the sustainable development goals (SDGs), the information and communication technology sector (ICT) will play a significant role in helping to achieve the goals. In fact, even the UN is aware that ICT, as a means of leveraging information and communication in the future, will play an important role in the UN's efforts going forward. As part of the UN General Assembly's 2030 Agenda, it has been said that the spread of information and communication technology, as well as global interconnectedness, has the potential to accelerate human progress, bridge the digital divide, and lead to the development of a knowledge society by accelerating human progress and bridging the digital divide. There is no doubt that ICT infrastructures provide an integral component in the achievement of each and every UN goal, serving as a foundation for their success from the perspective of the UN Assembly, providing cross-cutting support. There is no doubt that ICT has a vital role to play in the three pillars of economic prosperity, social inclusion, and environmental protection, which are necessary for the achievement of sustainable development. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are more likely to be achieved if we accelerate, enhance, and equalize the pace of development in order to make greater progress in accelerating, enhancing, and equalizing the pace of development. In the context of economic growth, business-as-usual will not be enough to meet the Sustainable Development Goals, which cannot be achieved through business-as-usual. ICT, particularly the use of broadband technology, will be essential in order to achieve this surge in development.

There is no single correlation between the availability of digital technologies and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. An assessment needs to be conducted on

both an issue-specific level as well as a country-specific level. It is often the case that the success of any approach will also depend on the state of the underlying physical infrastructure as well as the economic systems that surround it. Rwanda, for example, is making tremendous progress on the SDG health indicators despite high rates of income poverty and internet poverty. Despite high rates of income poverty and internet poverty, Rwanda, for example, is making tremendous progress on the SDG health indicators. There is a stark contrast between Burkina Faso, which has lower levels of income poverty and internet poverty, but has a much higher child mortality rate than the country that has lower income poverty and internet poverty.

Our impact on the world can be analyzed through a variety of technological advances that have helped to improve our lives. As a result, scientists are measuring tree heights from space and using this information in order to calculate the effectiveness of their project in reducing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere by measuring the height of trees from space. As well as this, emerging technologies such as the Internet of Things and Artificial Intelligence are likely to accelerate progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. We need to take a systemic approach when looking for climate solutions. As we look for climate solutions in order to preserve our biodiversity and natural capital, we need to take a systemic approach in order to utilize the Internet of Things in order to better understand how they are being affected by climate change in terms of biodiversity and natural capital. As a result of combining the technology in business, the private sector, the public sector, and startups, we can make great progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by combining the technology of business and the private sector.

Conclusion

The International Telecommunications Union (ITU), an agency that is responsible for information and communication technologies at the United Nations (UN), has stated that advances in artificial intelligence (AI) will have a crucial role to play in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations. It is expected that, in the near future, artificial intelligence (AI) will have a significant impact on both the lives of people as well as how businesses conduct their businesses. Governments, industries, universities, as well as civil society are required to work together to gain a better understanding of the opportunities presented by artificial intelligence, as well as to ensure that AI is beneficial to everyone in the long run.

The human scale of the shortfall in the SDGs is undeniably significant, as there is no doubt about that. As a result of the gap that exists between 2016 and 2030 as a result of noncommunicable diseases, it is estimated that over 15 million children under the age of five will die and more than 40 million people will die early as a result of these diseases. There is a UN estimate that by 2030, more than 1.1 billion people will have no access to sanitation, around 780 million people will be undernourished, and around 570 million people will still be living in extreme poverty as a result of inadequate sanitation as a result of inadequate sanitation. This is

largely due to the fact that many of these challenges are highly concentrated in a small number of populous countries, like the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bangladesh, India, and Sri Lanka, which are all countries with a large population. It is also worth mentioning that there are many other smaller countries that are also significantly off-track with a number of SDG goals, in addition to Somalia, Syria, and Chad. To maximize the potential of technology and to minimize its potential for harm to society, the environment, and ethics, it is necessary that an approach to technology that is balanced and responsible, one that allows it to maximize its potential for good while minimising its potential for harm.

The development and dissemination of affordable technological solutions are vital to eliminating poverty and reorienting current unsustainable development trajectories over the period 2015 to 2030 in order to eliminate poverty and reorient existing unsustainable development paths. Therefore, affordable technological solutions must be developed and widely disseminated to eliminate poverty. It must be noted, however, that the Means of Implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda may offer the opportunity to close some of the gaps that are preventing the facilitation and transfer of these technologies from beginning.

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