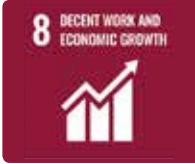# K.R. MANGALAM UNIVERSITY

THE COMPLETE WORLD OF EDUCATION

CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL REPORT 2023

CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE

The Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development Goals is focused on addressing specific development challenges in the field of Sustainable Development Goals Agenda 2030. This report provides an overview of the Centre's objectives, major functions, collaborations, and key activities.

Objectives: The specific objectives of a Centre for SDGs can vary depending on the organization's focus and resources. However, some common objectives include:

- Raising awareness of the SDGs and their importance

- Providing education and training on the SDGs

- Supporting research and innovation on the SDGs

- Advocating for policies and practices that support the SDGs

- Measuring progress towards the SDGs

- Building partnerships to achieve the SDGs

A Centre for SDGs can play an important role in helping to achieve the SDGs by providing a forum for collaboration and coordination, and by raising awareness and support for the goals.

MAJOR FUNCTION:

The major functions of a Center for SDGs in a university are:

- **Raising awareness of the SDGs and their importance:** This includes organizing events, workshops, and trainings to educate students, faculty, and staff about the SDGs. It also Includes developing materials and resources to help people understand the goals and how they can contribute to their achievement.

- **Providing education and training on the SDGs:** This includes offering courses and workshops on the SDGs, as well as providing support for students who want to conduct research on the goals. It also includes developing online resources and materials that can be accessed by students and faculty around the world.

- **Supporting research and innovation on the SDGs:** This includes funding

research projects that are relevant to the SDGs, as well as providing support for students and faculty who want to conduct research on the goals. It also includes developing partnerships with other organizations that are working on research and innovation related to the SDGs.

- **Advocating for policies and practices that support the SDGs:** This includes working with governments, businesses, and other organizations to promote policies and practices that are aligned with the SDGs. It also includes educating the public about the importance of the SDGs and how they can be achieved.

- **Measuring progress towards the SDGs:** This includes developing tools and methods to track progress towards the goals, as well as disseminating information about progress to stakeholders. It also includes conducting research on the challenges and opportunities for achieving the SDGs.

- **Building partnerships to achieve the SDGs:** This includes working with other universities, businesses, non-profit organizations, and governments to share resources and expertise. It also includes developing joint initiatives to promote the SDGs and achieve their targets.

SDG-1:
END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

SUMMARY

SDG-1 is defined as "End poverty in all its forms everywhere" and has five clear targets to be achieved by 2030. The UN mission is to ensure that all men and women have equal rights to economic resources, and no one suffers for the lack of financial security. Resources need to be mobilized with care and distributed equitably throughout the world. This chapter outlines the context and the UN SDG mission with reference to poverty. It traces the efforts world-wide to eradicate this malaise, and the steps taken in India; how far they are successful; and future course of action to achieve SDG-1 targets. Finally, it suggests ways and means by which Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) can contribute to society and make a concerted effort to eradicate poverty. HEIs have the advantage of learned faculty and younger, energetic students to work among poor. HEIs can play an important role in eradicating poverty through innovation, education, research and entrepreneurship for the economic upliftment of the poor sections of the society.

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

MORE THAN 4 YEARS OF PROGRESS AGAINST POVERTY HAS BEEN ERASED BY COVID-19

RISING INFLATION AND IMPACTS OF WAR IN UKRAINE FURTHER DERAIL PROGRESS

NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY IN 2022

581 MILLION
PRE-PANDEMIC PROJECTION

657-676 MILLION
CURRENT PROJECTION

WORKING POVERTY RATE ROSE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN TWO DECADES

6.7% 2019
7.2% 2020
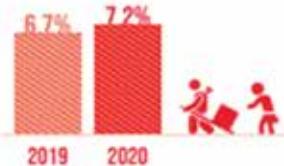
PUSHING AN ADDITIONAL **8 MILLION** WORKERS **INTO POVERTY**

UNEMPLOYMENT CASH BENEFITS DURING THE PANDEMIC (2020)

HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES
52.2%

LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES
0.8%

DISASTER-RELATED DEATHS ROSE SIXFOLD IN 2020

LARGELY AS A RESULT OF THE PANDEMIC

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2022: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2022/

The School of Education at K. R. Mangalam University, in collaboration with the Sociwind Foundation, proudly announces the successful completion of a groundbreaking research project exploring social participation and community integration for people with disabilities in India. This initiative, led by Dr. Arpeeta Anand (Founder, Sociwind Foundation) and Dr. Anshul Saluja (Assistant Professor, School of Education, KRMU), Ms. Kevika Bali, Ms. Amisha Anad and Ms. Aditi Verma (Student-Teachers of SOED), aimed to identify and bridge gaps hindering the full inclusion of differently abled individuals in society. By addressing critical issues like accessibility, stigma, and policy inadequacies, the project highlights the urgent need for systemic change. Through comprehensive training, immersive fieldwork, and reflective post-visit activities, student-teachers not only gathered valuable data but also experienced profound personal and professional growth. They developed enhanced communication skills, a deeper understanding of inclusivity, and a heightened sensitivity towards the needs of individuals with disabilities. This project underscores the vital role of education in fostering empathy and advocacy, preparing future educators to champion the rights and well-being of all individuals, and paving the way for a more inclusive and compassionate society

SDG-2:

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

SUMMARY

SDG-2 aims to eliminate all forms of malnutrition and achieve zero hunger by 2030, despite the paradoxical circumstance where millions of people worldwide lack access to food due to a mismatch in food availability. Coordinated local, national, and international action is needed to address this issue. Global agencies, universities, national and state governments, and other organizations are forming new networks and partnerships that demonstrate the strong interest that the SDGs are generating around the world. Numerous UN organizations, including UNEP, UNICE, WHO, WTO, and FAO, are in charge of overseeing different SDG-2 targets. India has started a number of policies and programs on a mission mode to address SDG-2 thanks to its extensive network for research, development, and program implementation in agriculture and its broad policy formulation capabilities. Higher education, research, and development institutions must act more quickly and strategically to address the issues of sustainable agriculture, zero hunger, and malnutrition on the scale of the Green Revolution. To meet the SDG-2 targets, this chapter presents five major research areas, forty implementation strategies for the HEIs, 31 policy recommendations for the government, and our recommendations for regulatory bodies. In addition to a review of the literature, examples and in-depth case studies of SDG-2 implementation in practice are given. In the current context, promoting resilient agricultural practices and sustainable food production systems is essential to meeting the targets of ZeroHunger. Equal access to markets, technology, and land is also necessary to increase agricultural productivity. By conducting ground-level government policy implementation and creative research on malnutrition, the HeIs and government can also significantly contribute to reaching the targets of SDG-2.
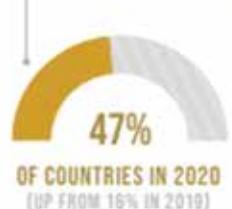
2 ZERO HUNGER

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

CONFLICT, COVID-19, CLIMATE CHANGE AND GROWING INEQUALITIES ARE CONVERGING TO UNDERMINE FOOD SECURITY WORLDWIDE

ABOUT **1 IN 10 PEOPLE** WORLDWIDE ARE **SUFFERING FROM HUNGER**

NEARLY **1 IN 3 PEOPLE** LACK REGULAR ACCESS **TO ADEQUATE FOOD (2020)**

SOARING FOOD PRICES AFFECTED

47% OF COUNTRIES IN 2020 (UP FROM 16% IN 2019)

149.2 MILLION CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 SUFFER FROM **STUNTING** (2020)

TO REDUCE STUNTING IN CHILDREN BY 50% BY 2030, ANNUAL RATE OF DECLINE **MUST DOUBLE** (FROM 2.1 TO 3.9% PER YEAR)

UKRAINE CRISIS TRIGGERED FOOD SHORTAGES FOR THE WORLD'S POOREST PEOPLE

UKRAINE AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION SUPPLY GLOBAL EXPORTS:

30% OF WHEAT

20% OF MAIZE

80% OF SUNFLOWER SEED PRODUCTS

Exploring International Food and Hospitality Fair at AAHAR 2024.The students of SOHMCT went on a field visit, led by Ms. Arushi Chadha, which unlocked new insights into food, beverages, and hospitality innovation.

It was indeed a transformative learning journey for our students.

SDG-3:

ENSURE HEALTH LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

SUMMARY

SDG 3 encompasses much more than the promotion, development, and protection of health. This objective on health and well-being is deeply intertwined with all other objectives and therefore achieving SDG-3 will have a significant impact on massive influence on fulfilling other target goals or objectives and vice- versa. The 2030 Agenda recognizes the importance of good health to long-term development and the interdependence of the two. Widening economic and social inequalities, rapid growth of urbanization, climatic and environmental threats on the current overload of HIV and other infectious illnesses, and evolving issues and challenges e.g., non-communicable diseases are all taken into account. COVID- 19, has caused a worldwide health catastrophe, causing human misery, and toppling global economy. It also asks for a stronger emphasis on mental health concerns. This necessitates universal health coverage, including protection against financial risk, access to excellent necessary health care services, and safe, effective, quality, and affordable medicines. The present document is focused on recommendations to HEIs, government and regulatory agencies in order to achieve the targets of SDG-3 in India.

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

COVID-19

IS THREATENING DECADES OF PROGRESS IN GLOBAL HEALTH

INFECTED MORE THAN
500 MILLION
PEOPLE
WORLDWIDE
(MID-2022)

LED TO
15 MILLION
DEATHS
(2020-2021)

DISRUPTED ESSENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES IN
92% OF COUNTRIES
(EAO 2021)

HALTED PROGRESS ON
UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

↓ GLOBAL LIFE EXPECTANCY

↓ IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE

↑ PREVALENCE OF ANXIETY / DEPRESSION

↑ DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS & MALARIA

22.7 MILLION CHILDREN MISSED BASIC VACCINES IN 2020

3.7 MILLION MORE THAN IN 2019

PANDEMIC CLAIMED THE LIVES OF **115,500 FRONT-LINE** HEALTH-CARE WORKERS

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS
RISE FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 2005

1.2 MILLION — 2019
1.3 MILLION — 2020
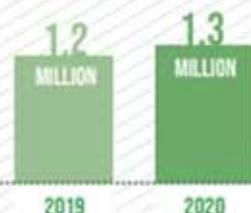
THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2022: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2022/

Exploring International Food and Hospitality Fair at AAHAR 2024.The students of SOHMCT went on a field visit, led by Ms. Arushi Chadha, which unlocked new insights into food, beverages, and hospitality innovation.

It was indeed a transformative learning journey for our students.

The School of Medical and Allied Sciences at K. R. Mangalam University, Gurgaon, is gearing up to host the Health Plus "Monitoring Wellness in Our Neighborhood" event on June 5th, 2024, within the adopted villages of KR Mangalam University. Esteemed Prof. (Dr.) Hema Chaudhary will be spearheading the event, ensuring its success and impact.

The event will benefit from the expertise of Coordinators Dr. Farheen, Mr. Prashant, and Ms. Sneha Anand, who will oversee its organization and implementation. Additionally, Dr. Deepa Garg, MD, from Punchkrama, will serve as a valuable resource person, enriching the event with her knowledge and experience.

The primary objective of the event is to monitor diabetes patients within the villager community and provide essential information about both non-pharmacological and pharmacological treatments. Through informative sessions and interactive workshops, attendees will gain insights into effective diabetes management techniques, emphasizing lifestyle modifications and medication adherence.

SDG-4:

ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

SUMMARY

The SDG-4, which aims to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all," is the subject of this chapter. It has ten specific targets that must be met by 2030. In terms of goal-related accomplishments, the chapter provides a brief summary of both the Indian and global situation, along with some of the recent initiatives undertaken by Indian HEIS. Additionally, it discusses the emphasis on SDG-4 in relation to India's New Education Policy. As HEIs have the potential to be the defenders and stewards of all SDGs, the chapter also contains particular advice for them. There are also suggestions for government and regulatory agencies to follow up on.

ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

COVID-19 PANDEMIC HAS DEEPENED A GLOBAL LEARNING CRISIS

147 MILLION CHILDREN MISSED OVER HALF OF IN-PERSON INSTRUCTION IN 2020-2021

ENTRENCHED INEQUITIES IN EDUCATION HAVE ONLY **WORSENED** DURING THE PANDEMIC

24 MILLION LEARNERS
(PRE-PRIMARY TO UNIVERSITY LEVEL) **MAY NEVER RETURN TO SCHOOL**

EDUCATION IS A LIFELINE
FOR CHILDREN IN CRISES

REMOTE LEARNING IS OFFERED TO **3 MILLION** UKRAINIAN CHILDREN IN THE CHAOS OF WAR (APRIL 2022)

MANY COUNTRIES ARE **IMPROVING** SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE AS CLASSROOMS REOPEN

GLOBALLY, PRIMARY SCHOOLS (2019-2020)

25% LACK — ELECTRICITY — DRINKING WATER — BASIC SANITATION

50% LACK — COMPUTERS — INTERNET ACCESS

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2022: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2022/

School of Legal Studies, K.R. Mangalam University, conducted an educational visit to Govt. Model Sanskriti Sr. Sec. School, Sohna, Gurugram. The purpose of the visit was to provide students with practical insights into the legal, social, and economic aspects of drug trafficking, particularly in the local context.

The visit commenced with an introductory session by Mr. Surender Verma - Principal providing an overview of drug trafficking, its implications, and the significance of studying its dynamics within Haryana. Dr. Inderpreet Kaur, Associate Dean - SOLS, KRMU, addresses the students and teachers at the school. Students played a 'Nukkad Natak' and engaged in interactive sessions with students from the school, discussing prevalent drug trafficking patterns, challenges faced by authorities, and community responses to the issue.

Participants had the opportunity to observe firsthand the local environment and potential areas vulnerable to drug trafficking activities. Students conducted in-depth case study analysis, examining notable drug trafficking cases within Haryana. Through this exercise, they identified key legal frameworks, investigative procedures, and judicial outcomes.

Small group discussions were held to analyze and synthesize the gathered information, encouraging critical thinking and problem-solving skills among participants.

The educational visit proved to be a valuable learning experience, offering students practical exposure to the multifaceted issue of drug trafficking in the state.

SDG-5:
## ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

SUMMARY

The UN-SDG-5 tackles the problems of violence and gender inequality and emphasizes the value of gender equality for the benefit of all people, not just as a basic human right. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to end discrimination, violence against women (such as forced marriage, child marriage, and genital mutilation), harmful practices (such as child marriage, child marriage, and genital mutilation), and equal opportunities for women to hold positions of leadership and decision-making. The achievement of SDG-5 depends in large part on HEIs. HEIs can take various measures to address this issue, such as providing scholarships to women to pursue higher education and setting up business incubation centers to teach women and girls skills that will improve their employability. The scope of required and flexible child care centers at workplaces must be planned by HEIs. In order to achieve women's empowerment, the Indian government has launched a number of programs, including the National Rural Health Mission, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, etc. To realize some of the SDG-5 targets, we still have a long way to go and will require a lot more work. This chapter outlines the state of play for various nations in accomplishing this objective and offers suggestions for the government, HEIs, and higher education regulatory bodies to follow

5 GENDER EQUALITY

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

IT WOULD TAKE ANOTHER

40 YEARS

FOR **WOMEN AND MEN** TO BE **REPRESENTED EQUALLY** IN **NATIONAL POLITICAL LEADERSHIP** AT THE CURRENT PACE
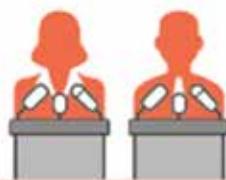
WOMEN'S SHARE IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS

22.4% — 2015

26.2% — 2022

GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING NEEDS TO BE STRENGTHENED

PROPORTION OF COUNTRIES WITH SYSTEMS TO TRACK GENDER-BUDGET ALLOCATIONS (2018–2021)

- 26% | COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEMS
- 59% | SOME FEATURES OF A SYSTEM
- 15% | LACKING MINIMUM ELEMENTS OF SUCH A SYSTEM

WOMEN ACCOUNTED FOR

39% OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN 2019,

BUT

45% OF GLOBAL EMPLOYMENT LOSSES IN 2020

MORE THAN 1 IN 4 WOMEN
(15+ YEARS)

HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO INTIMATE **PARTNER VIOLENCE** (641 MILLION) AT LEAST ONCE IN THEIR **LIFETIME**

ONLY **57%** OF WOMEN (15–49 YEARS)

ARE MAKING THEIR OWN INFORMED DECISIONS ON **SEX AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE**

(64 COUNTRIES, 2007–2021)

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2022: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2022/

SDG-6:

## ENSURING AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

SUMMARY

This chapter concentrates on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, which has eight specified targets to be accomplished by 2030 and is defined as "ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all." It gives a quick rundown of the current state of affairs on a national and international level, as well as the UN's recommendations, how national and international agencies are putting them into practice, the progress made toward the target indicators, and the initiatives that Indian Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) have made thus far.

This chapter presents nine major research areas, twenty HEIs implementation strategies, and nineteen policy recommendations for governmental and regulatory organizations to accomplish the SDG-6 targets. A thorough case study of SDG-6 implementation in HEIs is provided, along with expert opinions and a review of the literature on publications on sustainable water management and sanitation. Promote a circular water economy in HEIs; increase funding from scientific organizations and government agencies for studies investigating the relationship between water, food, and energy; increase water use efficiency; develop affordable sanitation and wastewater treatment systems; and so on are some of the main recommendations. The government's policy role is emphasized in a number of areas, including public awareness, wastewater utilization, and water use governance.

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

THE WORLD'S WATER-RELATED ECOSYSTEMS ARE BEING DEGRADED AT AN ALARMING RATE
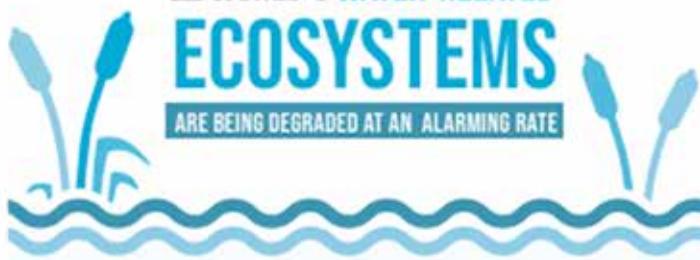
OVER THE PAST 300 YEARS,

OVER 85%

OF THE PLANET'S WETLANDS HAVE BEEN LOST

FOR AT LEAST **3 BILLION PEOPLE,** THE QUALITY OF THE WATER THEY DEPEND ON IS UNKNOWN DUE TO A LACK OF MONITORING

733+ MILLION PEOPLE

LIVE IN COUNTRIES WITH HIGH AND CRITICAL LEVELS OF WATER STRESS (2019)

MEETING **DRINKING WATER, SANITATION** AND **HYGIENE** TARGETS BY 2030 REQUIRES A **4X** INCREASE IN THE PACE OF PROGRESS

AT CURRENT RATES, IN 2030

1.6 BILLION PEOPLE WILL LACK SAFELY MANAGED DRINKING WATER

2.8 BILLION PEOPLE WILL LACK SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION
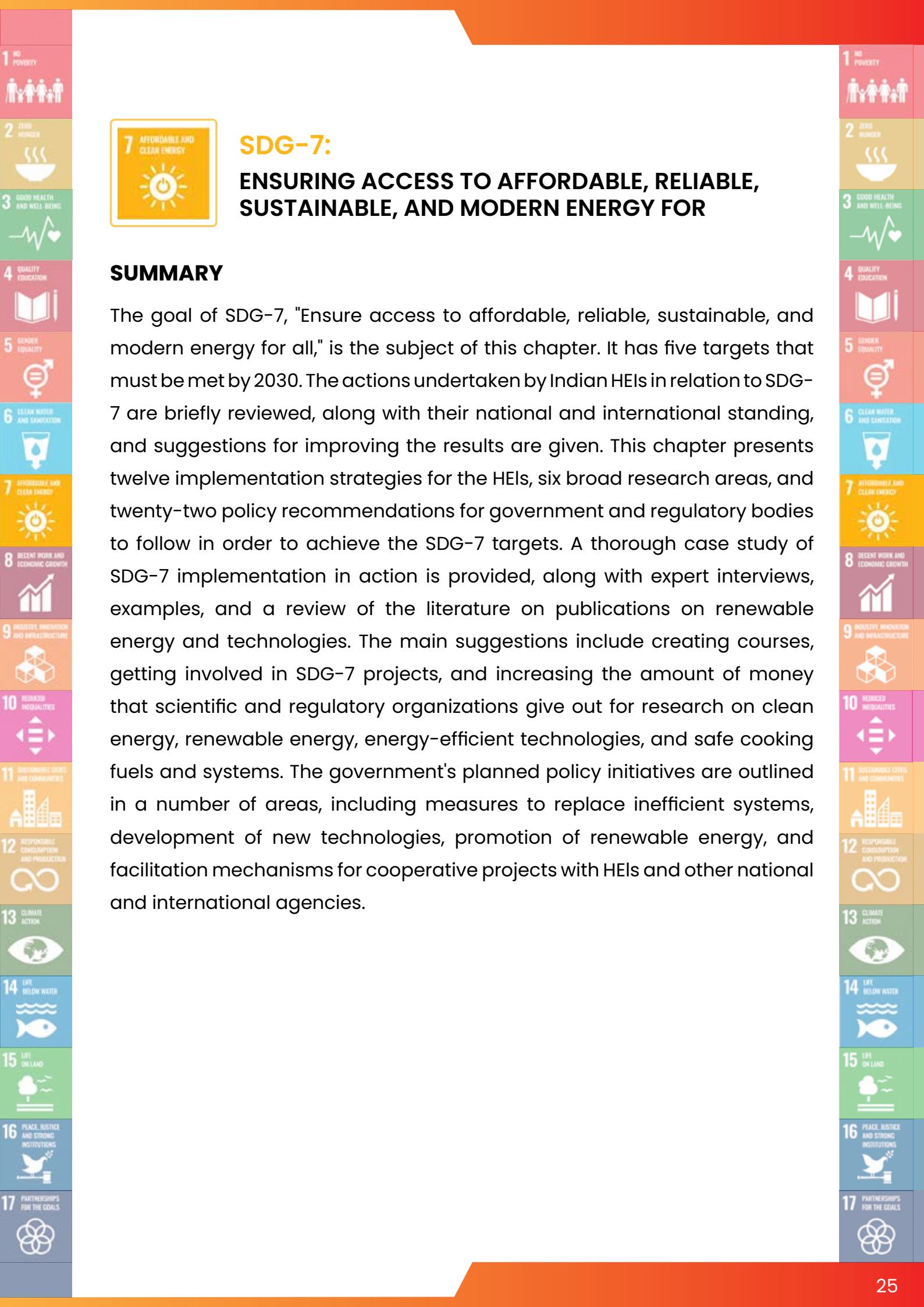
1.9 BILLION PEOPLE WILL LACK BASIC HAND HYGIENE FACILITIES

ONLY ONE QUARTER OF REPORTING COUNTRIES HAVE >90% OF THEIR **TRANSBOUNDARY WATERS** COVERED BY **OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS** (2020)

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2022: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2022/

SDG-7:

ENSURING ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE, AND MODERN ENERGY FOR

SUMMARY

The goal of SDG-7, "Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all," is the subject of this chapter. It has five targets that must be met by 2030. The actions undertaken by Indian HEIs in relation to SDG-7 are briefly reviewed, along with their national and international standing, and suggestions for improving the results are given. This chapter presents twelve implementation strategies for the HEIs, six broad research areas, and twenty-two policy recommendations for government and regulatory bodies to follow in order to achieve the SDG-7 targets. A thorough case study of SDG-7 implementation in action is provided, along with expert interviews, examples, and a review of the literature on publications on renewable energy and technologies. The main suggestions include creating courses, getting involved in SDG-7 projects, and increasing the amount of money that scientific and regulatory organizations give out for research on clean energy, renewable energy, energy-efficient technologies, and safe cooking fuels and systems. The government's planned policy initiatives are outlined in a number of areas, including measures to replace inefficient systems, development of new technologies, promotion of renewable energy, and facilitation mechanisms for cooperative projects with HEIs and other national and international agencies.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

IMPRESSIVE PROGRESS IN ELECTRIFICATION HAS SLOWED

DUE TO THE CHALLENGE OF REACHING THOSE HARDEST TO REACH

NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITHOUT ELECTRICITY

1.2 BILLION — 2010

733 MILLION — 2020

679 MILLION — 2030 (BASED ON CURRENT TREND)
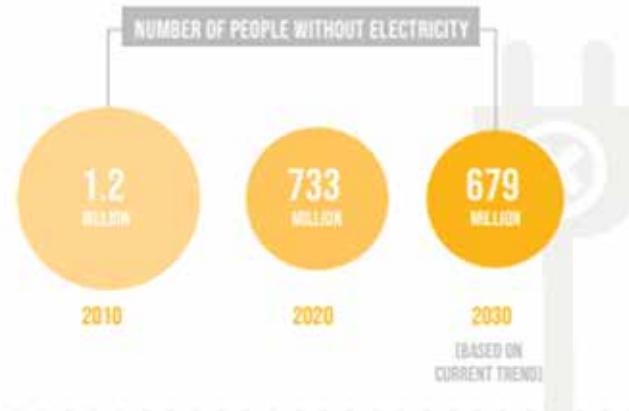
PROGRESS IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY NEEDS TO SPEED UP TO ACHIEVE GLOBAL CLIMATE GOALS

ANNUAL ENERGY-INTENSITY IMPROVEMENT RATE

1.9% ACTUAL (2010-2019)

3.2% NEEDED (TO 2030)

2.4 BILLION PEOPLE

STILL USE INEFFICIENT AND POLLUTING COOKING SYSTEMS (2020)

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FLOWS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR RENEWABLES DECLINED FOR A SECOND YEAR IN A ROW

$24.7 BILLION — 2017

$14.3 BILLION — 2018

$10.9 BILLION — 2019
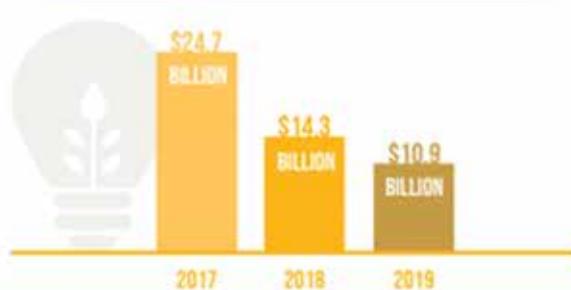
TOTAL RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION INCREASED BY A QUARTER BETWEEN 2010 AND 2019, BUT THE SHARE OF RENEWABLES IN TOTAL FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IS ONLY

17.7% (2019)

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2022: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2022/
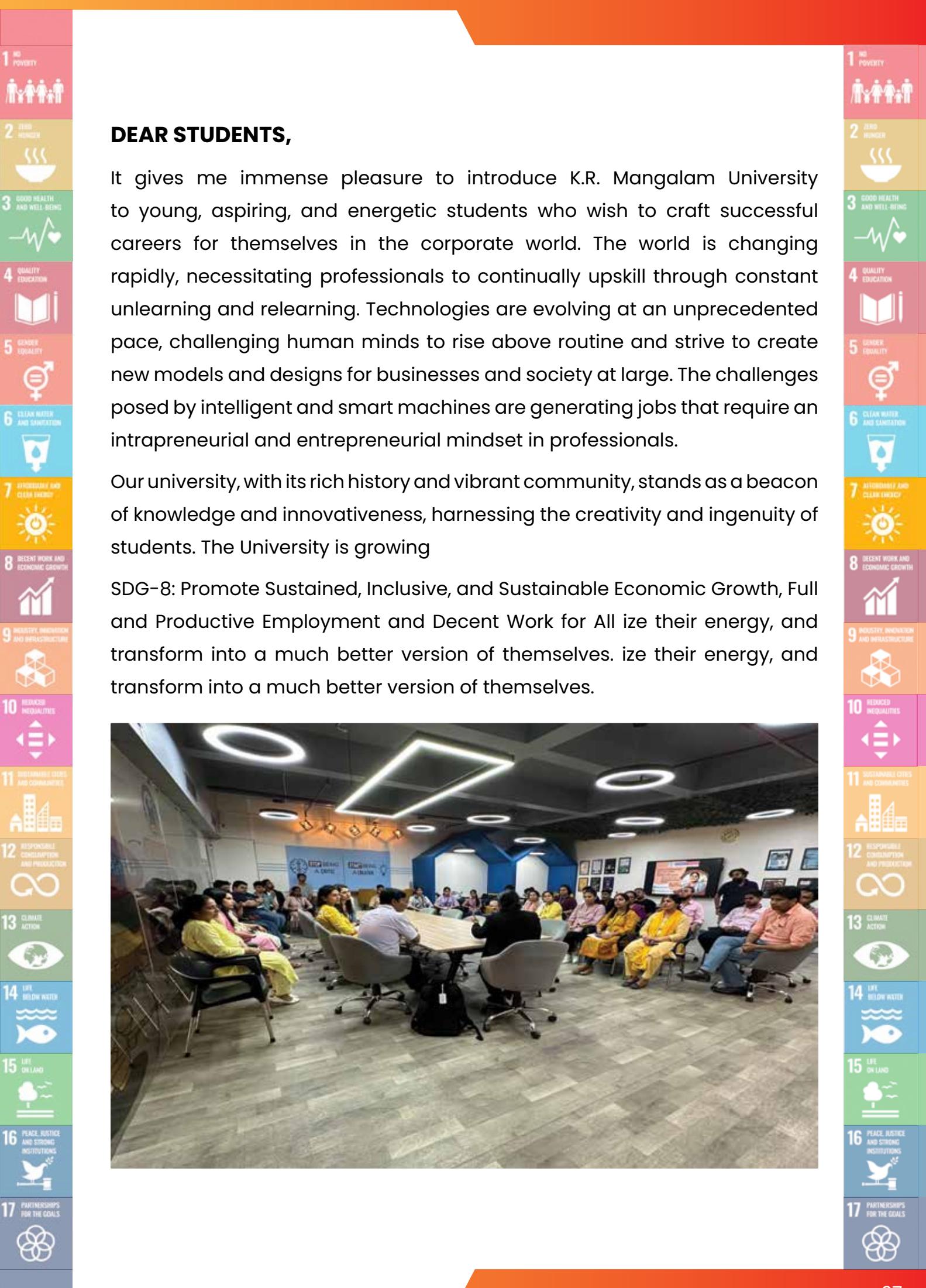
DEAR STUDENTS,

It gives me immense pleasure to introduce K.R. Mangalam University to young, aspiring, and energetic students who wish to craft successful careers for themselves in the corporate world. The world is changing rapidly, necessitating professionals to continually upskill through constant unlearning and relearning. Technologies are evolving at an unprecedented pace, challenging human minds to rise above routine and strive to create new models and designs for businesses and society at large. The challenges posed by intelligent and smart machines are generating jobs that require an intrapreneurial and entrepreneurial mindset in professionals.

Our university, with its rich history and vibrant community, stands as a beacon of knowledge and innovativeness, harnessing the creativity and ingenuity of students. The University is growing

SDG-8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive, and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All ize their energy, and transform into a much better version of themselves. ize their energy, and transform into a much better version of themselves.

INVITED SESSION BY DR. USHA JAGANNATHAN

The School of Engineering and Technology is delighted to share that it hosted Dr. Usha Jagannathan, Director for AI Products at IEEE, USA, for an interactive session with faculty and students on May 30, 2024. A leading technologist and AI innovation expert, Dr. Jagannathan led a compelling discussion on ethical and sustainable AI, focusing on both opportunities and challenges in the evolving AI landscape.

Dr. Jagannathan emphasized the importance of aligning AI development with ethical standards and sustainability goals to ensure transparency and accountability. She provided valuable insights into AI's potential to drive societal benefits.

During the event, students showcased their AI projects and received practical feedback from Dr. Jagannathan, helping them refine their work. She also expressed a keen interest in collaborating with the School, offering her expertise to support various Centers of Excellence in driving innovative AI research.

SDG-8:

PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE, AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

SUMMARY

"Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all," is SDG-8. It is also referred to as "Decent Work and Economic Growth." It comprises of 12 sub-goals toachieved by 2030. This chapter presents recommendations to achieve SDG- 8 goals in 18 broad areas for research alongwith 36 implementation strategies for HEIs, and 45 policy recommendations for government and regulatory bodies. Key recommendations include development of vocational courses and short training programmes by HEIs. Emphasis is laid on sustainable industries like eco-tourism, rural tourism, handicrafts, local small-scale manufacturing, etc. to achieve this goal. A single independent monitoring authority should be established to audit the contribution of participating HEIs. The Government and regulatory bodies must issue directives to the HEIs to adopt at least 10 panchayats/ villages in a phased manner and conduct awareness/ trainings for youth for generating innovative employment opportunities in their area of influence with the assistance of govt/ industry/NGOs. Moreover, HEIs need to collaborate with National and International Institutions, Industry, science, technology and research funding agencies to establish innovative technology hubs at local level for students, artisans and semi-skilled manpower and rural youth for creating employment opportunities by upgrading their skills..
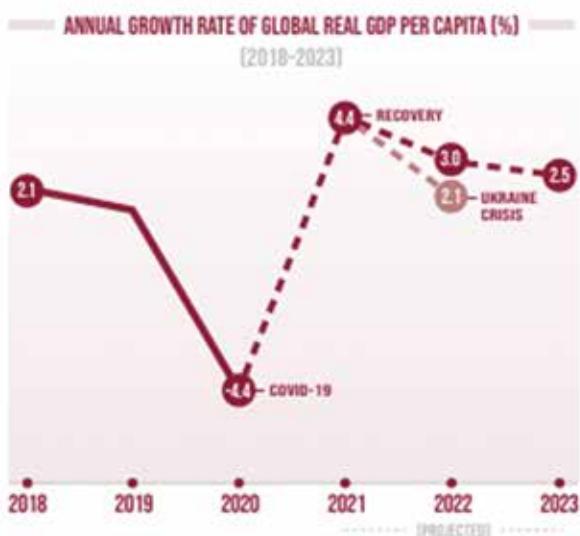
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

GLOBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY
— IS HAMPERED BY: —

- NEW WAVES OF COVID-19
- RISING INFLATION
- SUPPLY-CHAIN DISRUPTIONS
- POLICY UNCERTAINTIES
- LABOUR MARKET CHALLENGES

GLOBAL UNEMPLOYMENT

TO REMAIN ABOVE PRE-PANDEMIC LEVEL UNTIL AT LEAST 2023

GLOBAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
- 2019: 5.4 %
- 2020: 6.6 %
- 2021: 6.2 %
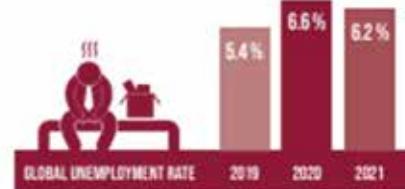
1 IN 10 CHILDREN ARE ENGAGED IN CHILD LABOUR WORLDWIDE

160 MILLION TOTAL CHILDREN (2020)

GLOBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY IS FURTHER SET BACK BY THE UKRAINE CRISIS

— ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF GLOBAL REAL GDP PER CAPITA (%) —
(2018–2023)

- 2018: 2.1
- 2020: -4.4 (COVID-19)
- 2021: 4.4 (RECOVERY)
- 2022: 3.0
- 2022: 2.1 (UKRAINE CRISIS)
- 2023: 2.5

2018   2019   2020   2021   2022   2023
········ (PROJECTED) ········

WORKER PRODUCTIVITY HAS REBOUNDED, BUT NOT IN LDCs

— GROWTH IN OUTPUT PER WORKER —

- 2015-2019: 1.6 %
- 2020: -0.6 %
- 2021: 3.2 %

■ 2015-2019   ■ 2020   ■ 2021

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Software Engineer

Sameer Khan
Ads Account Manager

Rutvik Acharyaa
Senior Data Scientist

SWIGGY **BARCLAYS** **Google** **ATLASSIAN**

SDG-9:

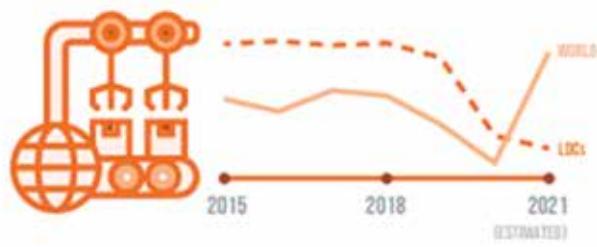## INFRASTRUCTURE, INDUSTRIALIZATION, AND INNOVATION:AKEY TO OUR SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

SUMMARY

This chapter focus on "Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure" that enfold SDG-9 with eight expound targets to be achieved by 2030.The main aim is to provide promote innovation, sustainable industrialization, and strong infrastructure. It not only accomplishes their own targets and indicators but also maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of other SDGs as well, by unleashing the economic forces for the creating employment and better economy. Along with a brief overview of national and international status on SDG-9 followed by the recommendations and actions by United Nations for Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs), government and regulatory bodies are discussed in this chapter. The three pillars of SDG-9 are related to other SDGs related to employment, health, technology, gender equality, and environment. The critical recommendations with respect to SDG-9 are to promote sustainable industrialization by ceasing discharge of untreated industrial waste, raise the budget for research and development, more productive innovation, and release of funds for infrastructure development in rural and underdeveloped areas

BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

GLOBAL MANUFACTURING

HAS REBOUNDED FROM THE PANDEMIC

### BUT LDCs ARE LEFT BEHIND

MANUFACTURING GROWTH

WORLD

LDCs

2015   2018   2021
(ESTIMATED)

HIGHER-TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIES

ARE FAR MORE RESILIENT IN CRISES

THAN THEIR LOWER-TECH COUNTERPARTS

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION INDEX

MEDIUM-HIGH AND HIGH TECHNOLOGY

MEDIUM TECHNOLOGY

LOW TECHNOLOGY

130
120
110
100

2019   2020   2021   2021
(Q2)   (Q2)   (Q2)   (Q4)

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

LACK ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR RECOVERY

ONLY 1 IN 3 SMALL MANUFACTURERS

ARE BENEFITING FROM A LOAN OR LINE OF CREDIT
(2020-2021)
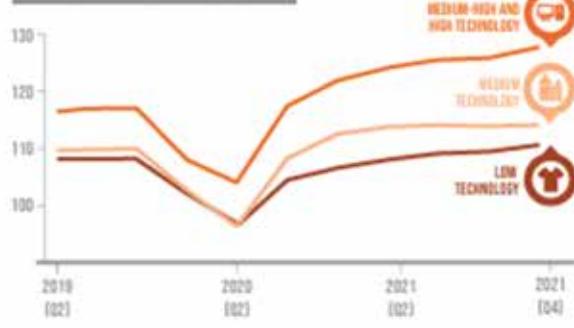
PASSENGER AIRLINE INDUSTRY

IS STILL STRUGGLING TO

RECOUP CATASTROPHIC LOSSES

4.5 BILLION

2.3 BILLION

2019   2021
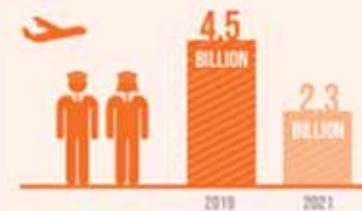
2.3 BILLION PASSENGERS IN 2021, COMPARED WITH 4.5 BILLION IN 2019

1 IN 3 MANUFACTURING JOBS

ARE NEGATIVELY IMPACTED BY THE CRISIS

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2022: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2022/

Students of School of Engineering and Technology, K.R. Mangalam University along with faculty Dr. Vikas Jalodia and Dr. Kaushal Kumar visited the Panipat Institute of Engineering and Technology (PIET).

The students dived into the forefront of technology with modules such as AR & VR, IoT, LiFi, and 3D Printing. They gained a profound understanding of these emerging technologies and their real-world applications, fostering an environment of continuous learning and innovation

If you agree to the universal truth that 'innovation' is the key to accomplishment in any field, probably this is where you should be. Speaking of engineering, it is one of the most dynamic fields that require research, experimentation, and hands-on experience compared to any other subject area. It is such a domain that significantly requires the application of scientific, numerical, and logical skills, and can work out wonders with the collaboration of fresh minds.

Every once in a while, a new technology, an old problem, and a big idea turn into an innovation before you know, and that is what we, at KRMU, encourage.

Not only for students and faculty but it has become a highly resourceful platform for ambitious entrepreneurs who look forward to launching their careers independently in the path of engineering.

You are welcome to become a part of it and explore new facets of your innate skills and talent that you are meant to excel on.

SDG-10:
REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

SUMMARY

The current chapter focuses on SDG-10, which is referred to as "reducing inequality" and has ten specific 2030 goals. The mission of the United Nations is to eliminate inequity and ensure that no one is left behind. The world's resources must be wisely mobilized and evenly distributed. This chapter covers the context and UN mandate in relation to inequality, as well as global efforts to remove the scourge, as well as India's multiple initiatives, their success thus far, and what needs to be done. Finally, it recommends strategies for higher education institutions to contribute positively to society by focusing on reducing inequality. Universities have the advantage of being populated with young people who are eager to make a difference in the world. Their zeal can be utilized to help bridge the social divide between rich and poor individuals.

The School of Humanities (SOHS) of K. R. Mangalam University attended a National Summit on the implementation of the Right to Education (RTE) Act at the Constitution Club of India, New Delhi, organized by the Council for Social Development (CSD), New Delhi. In collaboration with the RTE Forum, this summit aimed to delve into the critical issues surrounding the execution of this landmark legislation in India. Attended by the students from the Sem IV B.A (Hons.) in Political Science along with Sem II Research and faculty members including Prof. Neha Jain, Dean of SOHS, Dr. Minhaj Ahmed Khan, Dr. Aditi, Mr. N Sai Balaji, and Dr. Maitree Devi, Assistant Professors of SOHS, the event promised a rich exchange of academia and practical insights.
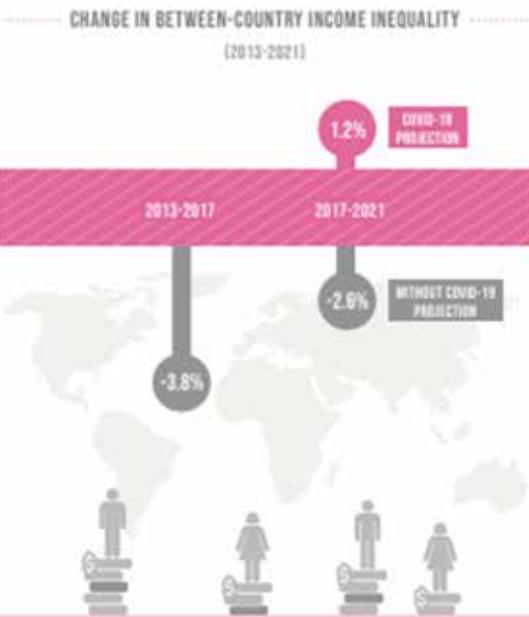
The summit comprised various themes, including a Plenary Session reflecting on Fifteen Years of the RTE Act, thematic sessions addressing the Act's implementation, pursuit of equitable and inclusive education, and discussions on prevalent issues and concerns. The summit concluded with a closing session themed around Bridging Gaps and Building Futures, reflecting the collective commitment towards ensuring quality education for all in the nation

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

PANDEMIC HAS CAUSED THE FIRST RISE IN BETWEEN-COUNTRY INCOME INEQUALITY IN A GENERATION

CHANGE IN BETWEEN-COUNTRY INCOME INEQUALITY (2013-2021)

1.2% COVID-19 PROJECTION

2013-2017 / 2017-2021

-2.6% WITHOUT COVID-19 PROJECTION

-3.8%

5,895 MIGRANTS

LOST THEIR LIVES IN 2021

THE DEADLIEST YEAR SINCE 2017 FOR MIGRANTS

1 IN 5

PEOPLE HAVE EXPERIENCED DISCRIMINATION ON AT LEAST ONE OF THE GROUNDS PROHIBITED UNDER INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

GLOBAL REFUGEE FIGURE HITS RECORD HIGH

WAR IN UKRAINE PUSHES THE WORLD TOTAL EVEN HIGHER

NUMBER OF REFUGEES OUTSIDE THEIR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INCREASED BY 44% BETWEEN 2015 AND 2021

216 PER 100,000 PEOPLE (2015)

311 PER 100,000 PEOPLE (MID-2021)

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2022: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2022/

The School of Legal Studies, under the esteemed Motilal Nehru Chair, organized Special Lecture VII on 'Legal Education Trends in India'. The chief guest of the event was Prof. Ranbir Singh, Founder and Former Vice-Chancellor of NLU Delhi. The event was hosted by Dr. Megha Garg (Assistant Professor, School of Legal Studies).

Prof. Ranbir Singh, the Founder and Former Vice-Chancellor of NALSAR Hyderabad and National Law University, Delhi, shared invaluable insights on law as a profession, emphasizing the pivotal role of legal education, research, and diligence. The lecture included various anecdotes and experiences of Prof. Singh, enriching the discourse. Overall, the lecture was an invaluable and enriching experience for all the students.

SDG-11:

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT, AND SUSTAINABLE

SUMMARY

The present chapter focuses on SDG-11 which is defined as "make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" and has ten clear targets to be achieved by 2030. After providing a brief overview of the international and national status and initiatives taken by Indian HEIs so far, the focus is on recommendations to improve outcomes of the same. In this chapter, 10 broad areas for research and 21 implementation strategies for the HEIs, and 40 policy recommendations for government and regulatory bodies to achieve the SDG-11 targets are presented. Key recommendations involve development of courses and green campus planning by HEIs and increasing provision of grants by regulatory and scientific bodies on research in urban planning, green buildings, and waste management. The policy role of government is highlighted in areas ranging from smart city planning, sustainable energy provision and efficient use of public resources.
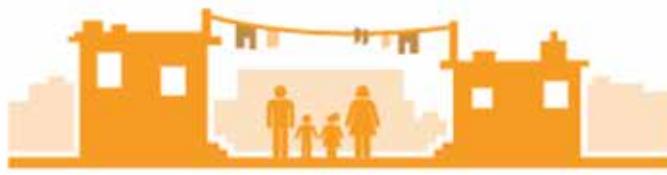
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES NEARLY DOUBLED BETWEEN 2015 AND 2021 (51 TO 98 COUNTRIES)

--- LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND ---
WILL REQUIRE AN **INTENSIFIED FOCUS** ON
1 BILLION SLUM DWELLERS

AS CITIES GROW, **MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE** PROBLEMS **MOUNT**

GLOBALLY,
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE

82%
COLLECTED

55%
MANAGED IN CONTROLLED FACILITIES (2022)

IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA,
LESS THAN 1/3 OF CITY DWELLERS HAVE CONVENIENT ACCESS TO **PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION**

99%
--- OF THE ---
WORLD'S URBAN POPULATION BREATHE
POLLUTED AIR

ACCORDING TO NEW WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION AIR QUALITY GUIDELINES OF $PM_{2.5} < 5$ UG/M³

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2022: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2022/

The School of Legal Studies (SOLS), KRMU organized an educational visit on 5th March, 2024 at *Parivartan Foundation, Drug De-addiction Rehabilitation Centre* on the *Case Study on Drug Addiction in Haryana*. This visit aims to provide our students with a firsthand understanding of the rehabilitation process and the important role it plays in enhancing the lives of individuals facing various challenges.

During the visit, the Convenor, Dr. Inderpreet Kaur ma'am, Associate Dean, SOLS, KRMU address the victims and faculty coordinators Amrita Singh and Aarti Lamba, Assistant Professors, SOLS, KRMU manages the visit and transport. Participants had the opportunity to engage in informative sessions, witness rehabilitation techniques in action and interact with experienced professionals in the field. Also, drug victims shared their experiences with rehabilitation programs and gave suggestions to students. This experience has not only broaden their knowledge but also instill empathy and compassion towards those undergoing rehabilitation.

SDG-12:

TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

SUMMARY

This chapter focuses on SDG-12 which is described as "sustainable consumption and production patterns" and has 11 clear targets to be achieved by 2030. After providing a brief overview of the international and national status and initiatives taken by various HEIs so far, the focus is on recommendations to improve the outcomes. In the present chapter, the implementation strategies and policy recommendations to achieve efficient management of natural resources, disposal of toxic waste and pollutants are presented. In addition, key recommendations involve development of courses and awareness campaigns planning by HEIs and encouraging scientific bodies and increasing provision of grants by regulatory. SDG-12 is related to the idea where, materials designing can be reused, remanufactured, recycled or recovered along with low dissipation of the natural resources. The role of government to construct different related policies and their implementation is highlighted in areas ranging from efficient use of natural resources, reducing chemical waste and food losses, encouraging companies to adopt sustainable practices, and monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

UNSUSTAINABLE PATTERNS

OF **CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION** ARE ROOT CAUSE OF

TRIPLE PLANETARY CRISES

CLIMATE CHANGE

BIODIVERSITY LOSS

POLLUTION

OUR RELIANCE ON NATURAL RESOURCES IS INCREASING

RISING OVER 65% GLOBALLY FROM 2000 TO 2019

TOO MUCH FOOD IS BEING LOST OR WASTED

IN EVERY COUNTRY EVERY DAY

HARVESTING — TRANSPORT — STORAGE — PROCESSING

13.3% OF THE WORLD'S FOOD IS LOST AFTER HARVESTING AND BEFORE REACHING RETAIL MARKETS

HOUSE — GROCERY STORE — HOUSEHOLD — RESTAURANT

17% OF TOTAL FOOD IS WASTED AT THE CONSUMER LEVEL

VAST MAJORITY OF THE WORLD'S ELECTRONIC WASTE IS NOT BEING SAFELY MANAGED

E-WASTE COLLECTION RATES (2019)

1.2% LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

1.6% SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

46.9% EUROPE AND NORTHERN AMERICA

22.8% GLOBAL AVERAGE

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2022: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2022/

Effect of different organic sources and their combination on growth, yield and economics of millet crop- pearl millet

In a recent publication in the Journal of Agriculture and Ecology, Dr. Dinesh Kumar from School of Agricultural Science, KR Mangalam University, unveils the findings of a pioneering study investigating the effects of different organic sources and their combinations on the growth, yield, and economics of pearl millet crops.The research, titled "Effect of Different Organic Sources and Their Combination on Growth, Yield, and Economic of Millets Crop: Pearl Millet," delves into the crucial realm of sustainable agriculture. Millets, renowned for their nutritional value and resilience, stand as essential crops in the global agricultural landscape.Dr. Kumar's study offers a comprehensive analysis of various organic sources and their synergistic impacts on millet cultivation. By examining factors such as growth parameters, yield, and economic viability, the research sheds light on optimal strategies for enhancing millet production while promoting environmental sustainability.

SDG-13:

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

SUMMARY

The present chapter focuses on SDG-13 which is defined as "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts" and has five targets to be achieved by 2030. After providing a brief overview of the international and national status and initiatives taken by Indian HEIs so far, the focus is on recommendations to improve outcomes of the same. In this chapter, 6 broad areas for research and 8 implementation strategies for the HEIs, and 18 policy recommendations for government and regulatory bodies to achieve the SDG-13 targets are presented. Apart from a literature review of publications on climate action, some examples of SDG-13 implementation in action are provided. Key recommendations involve development of courses and implementation of climate mitigation measures within the campuses like shift to renewable energy by HEIs and increasing provision of grants by regulatory and scientific bodies on research in renewable energy, climate change, energy policy, energy systems, alternative fuels, carbon markets etc. The policy role of government is highlighted in areas ranging from tuning the climate change policy to UN's framework, promotional activities, funding of research projects for climate action and related technologies, monitoring and rewarding initiatives by organizations for fulfillment of SDG-13 targets.

13 CLIMATE ACTION

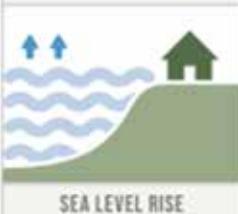# TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

CLIMATE CHANGE
IS HUMANITY'S "CODE RED" WARNING
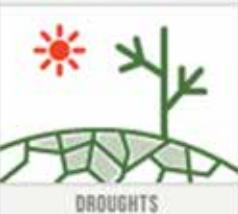
OUR WINDOW TO AVOID CLIMATE CATASTROPHE IS CLOSING RAPIDLY

DIFFERENT TEMPERATURE SCENARIOS FOR CORAL REEFS

70%-90% GONE — 1.5 °C SCENARIO

DIE OFF COMPLETELY — 2 °C SCENARIO

CORAL REEFS

SEA LEVEL WILL RISE 30-60 CM BY 2100

SEA LEVEL RISE

DROUGHT ESTIMATED TO DISPLACE 700 MILLION PEOPLE BY 2030
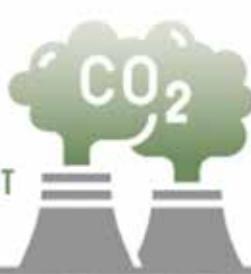
DROUGHTS

MEDIUM- TO LARGE-SCALE DISASTERS WILL INCREASE 40% FROM 2015 TO 2030

DISASTERS

ENERGY-RELATED CO$_2$ EMISSIONS INCREASED
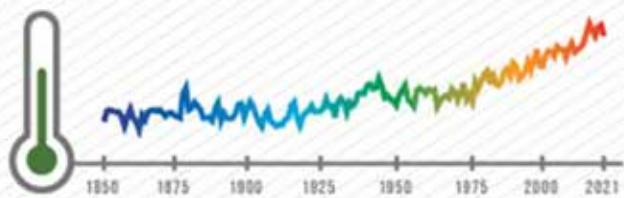
6% IN 2021

REACHING HIGHEST LEVEL EVER

CLIMATE FINANCE FALLS SHORT OF $100 BILLION YEARLY COMMITMENT

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES PROVIDED $79.6 BILLION IN CLIMATE FINANCE IN 2019

RISING GLOBAL TEMPERATURES CONTINUE UNABATED, LEADING TO MORE EXTREME WEATHER

1850   1875   1900   1925   1950   1975   2000   2021

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2022: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2022/

SDG-14:

LIFE BELOW WATER: CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SUMMARY

"Life below water", the Sustainable Development Goal 14 (SDG-14) under Agenda 2030 is to, "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development". SDG-14 relates to the aquatic biome of the Earth, which covers the three-fourth of the planet, thus making its management and conservation a major challenge to be achieved. This chapter reviews the progress made by HEIs and Government bodies for SDG-14 implementation, at national and global level. This Report highlights the UN recommendations on SDG-14 and the performance of some HEIs from the top ranked countries in SDG Report 2021. Based on the current status on SDG-14, key recommendations are proposed. The recommendations have been framed with the vision of achieving SDG-14 goal targets by as per the UN Agenda 2030

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEA AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

OUR OCEAN
THE PLANET'S LARGEST ECOSYSTEM
IS ENDANGERED

PLASTIC/MARINE POLLUTION

OVER-FISHING

OCEAN WARMING

ACIDIFICATION

EUTROPHICATION
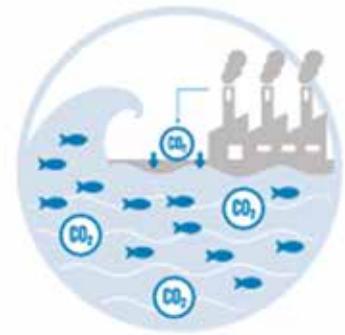
INCREASING ACIDIFICATION
IS **THREATENING MARINE LIFE** AND LIMITING THE OCEAN'S CAPACITY **TO MODERATE CLIMATE CHANGE**

THE OCEAN **ABSORBS** AROUND **1/4** OF GLOBAL ANNUAL CO_2 EMISSIONS

PLASTIC POLLUTION
IS CHOKING THE OCEAN

17+ MILLION METRIC TONS OF PLASTIC ENTERED THE OCEAN IN 2021

PROJECTED TO **DOUBLE OR TRIPLE** BY 2040

90% OF THE WORLD'S FISHERS ARE EMPLOYED IN SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES

WHO NEED ACCELERATED SUPPORT DUE TO THE **PANDEMIC**

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2022: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2022/

SDG-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

SUMMARY

The chapter focuses on the SDG-15 which deals with the protection, restoration and sustainable development of terrestrial ecosystems by managing deforestation, desertification, land degradation, and biodiversity loss. The United Nations has recommended 12 targets (15.1-15.9c) each with defined target. In order to protect natural resources and for long term sustainable land management, the initiatives taken by national and international bodies have been reviewed. A total of 11 broad research areas, 32 implementation strategies for HEIs, and 41 policy recommendations for Government and regulatory bodies are presented to achieve the SDG 15 targets. A detailed literature review of publications, Government initiatives including case studies on SDG 15 are also included. The key recommendations include improvement of Government policies, educating people through awareness camps, introducing MOOC courses for students, protecting traditional knowledge by documenting indigenous flora and fauna and promoting collaborations for SDG 15 goal specific research projects at national and international level.

15 LIFE ON LAND

PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

10 MILLION

HECTARES OF FOREST ARE DESTROYED EVERY YEAR

ALMOST **90%** OF GLOBAL DEFORESTATION IS DUE TO **AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION**

49.6% CROPLAND EXPANSION

38.5% LIVESTOCK GRAZING

133 PARTIES HAVE RATIFIED **THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL,** WHICH ADDRESSES ACCESS TO **GENETIC RESOURCES** AND THEIR FAIR AND EQUITABLE USE

BIODIVERSITY IS LARGELY NEGLECTED IN COVID-19 RECOVERY SPENDING

AROUND **40,000 SPECIES** ARE DOCUMENTED TO BE **AT RISK OF EXTINCTION** OVER THE COMING DECADES

NEARLY HALF OF FRESHWATER, TERRESTRIAL AND **MOUNTAIN** KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS **ARE PROTECTED**

%
40
20
2000 — 2021
FRESHWATER
TERRESTRIAL
MOUNTAIN

School of Education, K.R. Mangalam University and Save Aravali Trust collaboration activity.

SDG-16:

PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDEACCESS TO JUSTICE FORALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

SUMMARY

Sustainable Development Goal-16 states 'Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, offer access to justice for all, and build effective, responsible, and inclusive institutions at all levels,' Conflict, insecurity, poor institutions, and restricted access to justice continue to pose significant challenges to long-term development. According to the UNHCR, the number of people escaping war, persecution, and conflict surpassed 70 million in 2018, the greatest number in nearly 70 years. In 2019, the United Nations recorded 357 killings and 30 enforced disappearances of human rights defenders, journalists, and trade unionists in 47 countries, while the births of one in every four children under the age of five are never officially recorded, depriving them of a legal identity that is essential for the protection of their rights and access to justice and social services. This document examines how teaching, research, governance, and external leadership may all help higher education achieve SDG-16. It also focuses on the problems confronted by HEIs in meeting these goals. In this chapter, 10 broad areas for research and 37 policy recommendations for government and regulatory bodies to achieve the SDG-16 targets, are presented. The key recommendations are to involve the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in research and policy-making, recognition of efforts done by HEIs in promoting just, peaceful, and inclusive societies and vigilantly track the status of SDG projects.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

PLEAS FOR
GLOBAL PEACE
GROW LOUDER

WORLD IS WITNESSING LARGEST NUMBER OF VIOLENT CONFLICTS SINCE 1946 AND

A QUARTER OF THE GLOBAL POPULATION

LIVES IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED COUNTRIES (END 2020)

1/3 OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION
MOSTLY WOMEN
FEAR WALKING ALONE IN THEIR NEIGHBOURHOODS **AT NIGHT**

A RECORD
100 MILLION PEOPLE

HAD BEEN **FORCIBLY DISPLACED** WORLDWIDE (MAY 2022)

GLOBAL HOMICIDE RATE DECLINED
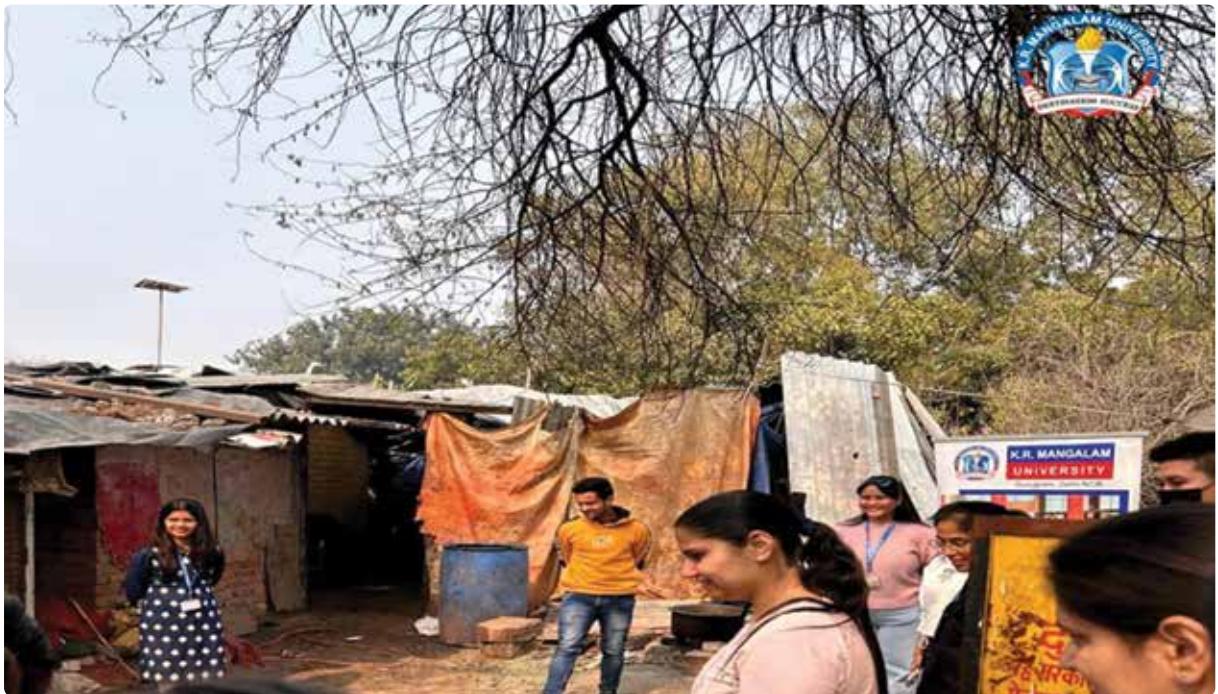**5.2%** BETWEEN 2015 AND 2020
FALLS SHORT OF THE **"SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION"** BY 2030 TARGETED IN THE SDGs

CORRUPTION IS FOUND **IN EVERY REGION**

ALMOST **1 IN 6** BUSINESSES HAVE RECEIVED BRIBE REQUESTS FROM **PUBLIC OFFICIALS**

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2022: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2022/

The School of Education at K. R. Mangalam University, in collaboration with the Sociwind Foundation, proudly announces the successful completion of a groundbreaking research project exploring social participation and community integration for people with disabilities in India. This initiative, led by Dr. Arpeeta Anand (Founder, Sociwind Foundation) and Dr. Anshul Saluja (Assistant Professor, School of Education, KRMU), Ms. Kevika Bali, Ms. Amisha Anad and Ms. Aditi Verma (Student-Teachers of SOED), aimed to identify and bridge gaps hindering the full inclusion of differently abled individuals in society. By addressing critical issues like accessibility, stigma, and policy inadequacies, the project highlights the urgent need for systemic change.

Through comprehensive training, immersive fieldwork, and reflective post-visit activities, student-teachers not only gathered valuable data but also experienced profound personal and professional growth. They developed enhanced communication skills, a deeper

understanding of inclusivity, and a heightened sensitivity towards the needs of individuals with disabilities. This project underscores the vital role of education in fostering empathy and advocacy, preparing future educators to champion the rights and well-being

of all individuals, and paving the way for a more inclusive and compassionate society.

SDG-17:

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALISE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SUMMARY

partnership for sustainable development. Successful achievement of SDG-17 is very important for attaining other SDGs and creating a long-term partnership for sustainable development. It is one of the most comprehensive goals because the means of SDG 17 aims to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global implementation encompasses sharing of Knowledge, Financial Resources, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Capacity- Building, International Trade, Data Monitoring and Global Partnerships. SDG- 17 contains a wide range of targets and indicators, which are analyzed in this Chapter. An extensive literature review has been done to identify policy papers and to examine the complex relationships between SDG-17 and forest-related means of implementation and global partnerships for sustainable development. This chapter explores the ways to strengthen the means of implementation and provides tangible recommendations for achieving SDG 17 targets.
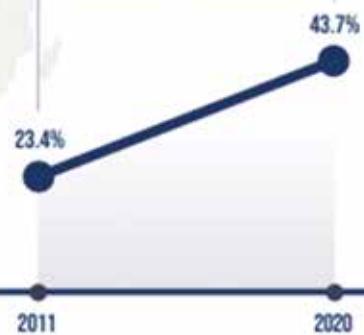
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

RISING DEBT BURDENS
THREATEN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' PANDEMIC RECOVERY

DEBT TO GNI RATIO ROSE SHARPLY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA COUNTRIES

23.4% (2011) → 43.7% (2020)

INTERNET
UPTAKE ACCELERATED DURING THE PANDEMIC

% OF INDIVIDUALS USING THE INTERNET

54% 2019

63% 2021

IN 2021
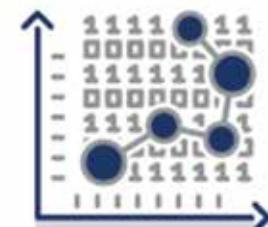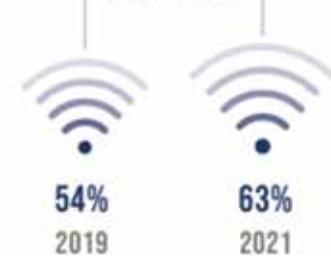
» **NET ODA** REACHED A NEW HIGH OF **$177.6 BILLION**, LARGELY DUE TO COVID-RELATED AID

» **FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT** REBOUNDED TO **$1.58 TRILLION**, UP 64% FROM 2020

» **REMITTANCES** REACHED **$605 BILLION**, UP 8.6% FROM 2020

ODA FOR SDG DATA **DECLINED** BY MORE THAN **18%** IN 2020

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2022: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2022/
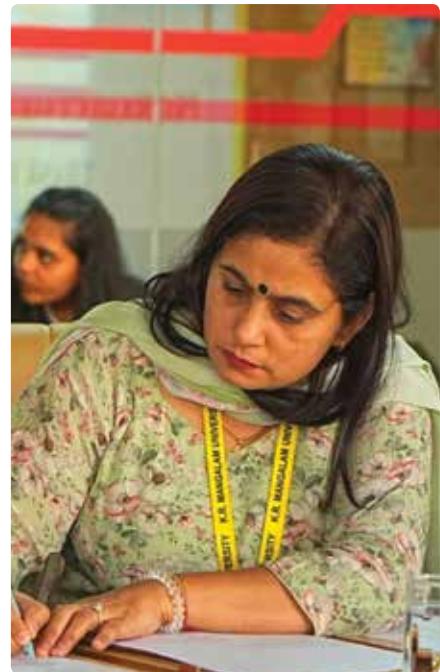
LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

MANY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
ARE STRUGGLING TO **RECOVER ECONOMICALLY**
WHILE FACING

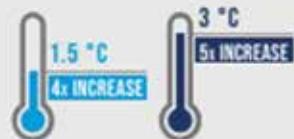**RECORD INFLATION**

RISING INTEREST RATES

INCREASING DEBT BURDENS

COMPETING PRIORITIES

LIMITED FISCAL SPACE

LOW COVID-19 VACCINATION RATES

AN ESTIMATED

41%

OF PEOPLE FORCIBLY DISPLACED WORLDWIDE **WERE CHILDREN** (2021)

CHILDREN TODAY
WILL INCREASINGLY EXPERIENCE **EXTREME CLIMATE EVENTS**

BY 2100,
IF GLOBAL TEMPERATURES RISE

1.5 °C **4x INCREASE**

3 °C **5x INCREASE**

GLOBAL PREVALENCE
OF **ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION**
INCREASED BY **25%** IN 2020

PARTICULARLY AMONG **YOUNG PEOPLE** AND **WOMEN**

BY 2030,
UP TO **110 MILLION GIRLS** ARE LIKELY TO BECOME **CHILD BRIDES, 10 MILLION MORE** THAN PRE-PANDEMIC PROJECTION

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2022: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2022/