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*Sustainable Development Goals: Initiatives, Execution and Challenges*

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CONTENTS

Sl. No.	Paper Title	Page No.	Sl. No.
1	Role of MSME in Sustainable development	1-2	31
2	The Economic Impacts of Tourism	3-4	32
3	To study Of Population In Parbhani City	5-7	33
4	Role of the Teachers and parents in value education of India	8-11	34
5	Sustainable Development-Factors and Aims	12-14	35
6	'Oppression' as a Social Issue in Mahasweta Devi's <i>Draupadi</i>	15-17	36
7	Rainfall Variability In Akola District A Geographical Study	18-20	37
8	Ground Water Level at Selected Areas in Amravati City	21-23	38
9	A Study of Cropping Pattern in Jalna District (MS)	24-27	39
10	Role of Kharif crop weeds in human health	28-31	40
11	Role of Meaningful Data in Life of Agriculturist: Case Study form Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra	32-37	41
12	"Talukawise Male And Female Percentage Of Literacy In Osmanabad District (1981-2001): A Geographical Analysis"	38-40	42
13	Contribution of Literature in Social Development	41-42	43
14	Gender Sensitization for Sustainable Development	43-45	44
15	Cropping Pattern In Gangakhed Taluka: A Geographical Study	46-49	45
16	"Effect of weed bio resources on Growth Development of Cash Crop Sugarcane"	50-53	46
17	Landuse Pattern in Solapur District: A Geographical analysis	54-56	47
18	Gender Equality Audit: An Analysis of 'Yuvakbharati' Textbooks of Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research-Pune	57-61	48
19	Empowerment Of Women In India	62-65	49
20	Online Education in India – qualities and challenges: A study	66-68	50
21	Literature is the Mirror of Human Life	69-70	51
22	A Comparative Study Between The College Students' Participation In Sports Before Covid-19 Outbreak And During The Outbreak.	71-74	52
23	Library Services provided during COVID-19 Pandemic to Competitive Exam. Aspirants: A Survey	75-76	53
24	Creative Problem-Solving	77-78	54
25	A Study on Growth of E-Banking in India- An Year Analysis	79-83	55
26	Laser And Their Applications	86-89	56
27	Importance Of Environmental Science & Studies	90-92	57
28	B. R. Ambedkar's Work for Women and Child Workers – A Study	93-95	58
29	Customer Perception Towards E Banking-An Inovative Platform	96-99	59
30	The Study Of Crop Diversification Region Of Pune District (MS)	100-103	60

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Importance of Yoga in Maintaining Good Health	Khedkar Vishnu Tatyaba	104-106
Effect of Gender and Residence on Academic Achievements of Post Graduate Mathematics Students	K. L. Bondar, N. H. Kulkarni, A. P. Gingine	107-110
S.D.Gs, and C.S.R - The Potential Partners in Indian 2030 vision	Dr. Sindhu Varghese	111-113
Spatio-Temporal Variations Of Rural And Urban Sex Ratio In Chandrapur District : A Geographical Perspectives	Dr. Godawari A. Gaurkar	114-115
Talukawise Decadal Variation Of Rural Dependency Ratio In Parbhani District :(1991-2011)"	Dr. Bhagwan P. Shendge	116-118
Growth And Changes Of Sex Ratio And Literacy In Satara District	Dr. Rathod Sunil Dhondiram	119-122
Green Libraries in India	Mrs. Asha Chandrashok Jirage	123-126
Sustainable Development	Dr. Chandrasekhar C. Konkak	127-131
Sustainable Development: Basic Legal Aspects	Dr. Suresh G. Santani	132-134
Financial Inclusion and the Role of Self-Help-Groups for Sustainable Rural Development in Rural Assam, North East India	Dr. Diganta Kr. Das	135-137
Challenges in Attaining Sustainable Development Goals in India	Ramakant Kasture	138-140
Challenges in Good Health and Well Being	Dr. Aparna Ashtaputre-Sisode	141-142
The Sustainable Development Goal And Challenge	Dr. L. L. Abasaheb Dhondiba Jadhav	143-145
Decent Work & Economic Growth	DR. Bajarang Narayan Jadhav	146-149
Sustainable Development through Language Learning	Dr. Shailendra K. Bansode	150-151
Circlewise Population Distribution of Rural Settlements in Shrigonda Tahsil: A Geographical Analysis	Dr. Vijay J. Dalvi, Dr. Nitin T. Deshmukh	152-155
Violence against Girls and Women due to Socio-Economic Factors: Ahmednagar District.	Dr. Prakash N. Salve, Dr. Shailendra K. Bansode, Dr. G. K. Chavhan	156-158
Development in Natural Attractions Centers in the Country	Dr. Raghunath E. Najan, Dr. Ganesh K. Chavhan, Dr. B. G. Rashinkar	159-161
The Role of Sustainable City and Community: A Case of Burma	Dr. Shyam Pundlikrao Patil	162-168
Women's Empowerment :A Review	Shilpa Namdevrao Shendge	169-172
Impact of Groundwater Salinasation on Sugarcane Production in Middle Pravara Basin (MS)	Dr. Sopan. N. Shingote	173-174
A Way Ahead: The Future Role of Information Technology In The Improvement of Indian Farmers' Economical Condition	Dr. Akabarsaheb Babulal Nadaf	175-177
Studies of Calotropis Procera L. Leaf Extract on Linear Growth of Colletorichum Capsici Causing Spot of Tumeric	Dr. M. S. Pentewar	178-179
The Role of Literature in Social Development	Ravindra Hanmantrao Sagar	180-182



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## The Sustainable Development Goal and Challenge

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### Abstract

The world economies have unified in their efforts to achieve the goals of sustainable development. This is in sheer contrast to the earlier approaches where governments pursued goals for the growth and development of their respective economies. The struggle for growth and excellence has created imbalance in the economic development among countries, depleted some of the natural resources and has thus altered the ecological balance. The impact of this is being experienced in the form of global warming and climate change. Since this threatens the very existence of human life on earth, a course of action that would ensure a safe environment for future generations has become the need of the hour. Sustainable development is a term coined to ensure that development takes place in such a way that natural resources are sustained and passed on to the future generations unimpaired. This paper makes an attempt to understand the challenges encountered by India in achieving Sustainable development goals and offers suggestions to overcome them.

**Key Words:** Generations, Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals, ecological, challenges

### Introduction:

The last decade and a half, sustainable development has been the catchword in most of the policies and programmes of nation states all around the world. The Rio Earth Summit has been hailed as a landmark meeting aimed at augmenting efforts towards achieving sustainable development and environmental protection. We often hear or read about global warming, environmental degradation, depletion of resources and scarcity of water, pollution of air, water and land, melting glaciers, or mass migration of people from rural to urban areas in search of livelihood means. Why have these issues become so prominent? Why has it become so important for the nations to incorporate the sustainable development dimension in their policies and governance? India, for its part, has also been playing an active role towards this end through various multilateral agreements apart from making it one of the core themes in its governance matters. The management of resources is easier said than done. It needs massive efforts not only at the Central but also at the State level to meticulously work out the modalities of integrating the goal of sustainable development with governance and decentralised governance, in particular. From a positive angle, decentralised governance can help a great deal in accomplishing these constructive goals in tandem with the national policy. It is an on-going process in India. It would definitely take a considerable length of time to measure its impact on the nation. With this background, this Unit deals, in depth, as to what sustainable development is and how it can be realised through decentralised governance

### Objectives :

- To study sustainable development goal.
- To study challenges of sustainable development.

### Research Methodology:

This paper is based on the the social sustainable development with the help of secondary data collection. The secondary data is gathered from various published Journals, Books , Internet (websites) and other research papers.etc.

### The Sustainable Development Goals :

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9. Build resilient infrastructure , promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate and its impacts
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably

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13. Manage forests, combat desertification, and halt reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access.
16. To justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Sustainable Development Goals have been built on the universal principle of 'leave no one behind'. As far as India is concerned, the national development goals of India, converge well with the SDGs and India is expected to play a leading role in determining the success of the SDGs, globally.

### CHALLENGES TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

#### Deforestation :

The forest resources in India as well as around the world are on the verge of a higher depletion rate and are reaching alarming proportions. The individuals, corporations, government agencies etc., are responsible for this menace. In the name of developmental projects, the felling of trees is being carried out leaving behind the goals of sustainable development and human progress. The most serious problem of deforestation is the loss of biodiversity.

#### Effects Of Climate Change :

The drastic changes in the climatic variations resulted in poor health conditions of the human beings and earth resources. These have also spilled dire consequences on the social and environmental aspects of the society. The increasing temperature levels and the carbon emissions had severe effects like crop failures, increasing droughts, scarcity of food supply, contagious diseases, degradation of environment, increasing floods and so on. Lack of disaster management methods and systematic marginalisation of local communities in policy formulations have increased the vulnerabilities to the natural and man-made disasters.

#### Increasing Pollution Levels:

The degrading levels of air quality are widely recognised as a major factor of pollution, especially in urban areas. The sources of air pollution include industrial pollution, indoor and vehicular pollution. The pollution in urban areas is caused by the presence of a number of industries that emanate smoke and other chemical substances into the air. Added to this is the vehicular pollution that has been on an increase every year. The sale in the number of vehicles has been zooming at an unprecedented scale and leading to massive traffic congestions. This invariably has resulted in serious health hazards like asthma, respiratory problems, hearing impairment and so on. The indoor air pollution is caused due to the use of wood, dung cakes and crop residues. Children, especially girls, are said to be at greater health risk as they stay indoors to help women in the household chores.

#### Ground Water Depletion and Pollution:

While shortage of water continues to loom large, the inefficient use of water is an avoidable crisis, which otherwise can lead to imbalances in the water management methods. Apart from this, access to safe drinking water has also become a pertinent issue with major organic and bacterial pollutants being untreated. In many of the cities, untreated municipal waste/sewage is being discharged into the rivers. The urban regions are especially prone to such pollution as they are not equipped with adequate sewage treatment facilities. The shrinking ground water levels have resulted in acute shortage of water across the nation, especially during the summer season. It is only recently that the water harvesting measures are being undertaken with some of the cities making it mandatory.

#### Literacy Rate :

One of the basic and most important components of development is education. It is a critical invasive instrument for bringing about social, economic and political inclusion and a durable integration of people, particularly those 'excluded' from the mainstream of any society. It is the best social investment, given the synergies and the positive externalities that it generates for people in their well being. The female literacy rates continue to lag behind and the progress is often overshadowed by the disparities in terms of gender, caste groups, and income groups and at urban and rural levels.

#### Environmental Sustainability:

The environmental quality is also threatened by the urban solid wastes in the form of garbage, household solid waste, waste from hospitals and scientific laboratories. In urban areas, one recurrently comes across heaps of solid waste including the plastic bags lying on the roadside, which serve as open dumping sites. The fungi, bacteria and virus pose enormous risk to health especially to the residents living close to these open disposal sites. Time and again this waste is disposed off through sewage system, ensuing in drain blockages and interruption in free flow of water. This further leads to the contamination of water and



pollution of safe drinking water. Inadequate collection and lack of proper disposal facilities are the prime reasons for this widespread peril.

#### **Reduction of Poverty and Good Standard of Living :**

Good standard of living more or less implies the reduction of poverty. While the reduction/elimination of poverty is part of millennium development goals, the measures towards integrating environment and sustainable development in poverty reduction programmes are vital for decentralised governance. A good standard of living is determined in terms of a higher income level and attainment of a higher average life expectancy, higher literacy and a higher value as per human development index. This progress automatically leads to an increasing level of Gross National Product, which, in turn, makes an impact on higher public expenditure and lower poverty levels. Thus the process is round-about and interlinked. The poverty reduction measures need major initiatives from the government side; its efficacy lies in taking up key public oriented beneficial actions, policy changes and institutional reforms.

#### **Income Generation :**


As has been stated earlier, there are gross inequalities between the urban and rural areas in terms of development. A substantial number of people are living below poverty level. The sustainable development becomes all the more important in the rural sector. What options can a government give to its population to earn their livelihood? What are the schemes it can undertake to generate income? The urban areas are seen as potential income generators with the concentration of many engineering, heavy metal, garment and software industries to name a few. While urban areas are preferred for their industrial base and technical opportunities, the rural areas are left with few options and that too without implementation strategies. Though agriculture is a predominant occupation in rural areas, not enough measures have been taken to revitalise the sector for commercial purposes; and where the measures were taken, there continues to be an undue exploitation of the natural wealth. The resultant effect is the mass migration of people from rural to urban areas. This has created severe crisis in terms of providing job opportunities and generating sufficient levels of income.

#### **Conclusion :**

India is a country with the second largest population in the world. The steps taken by India for the achievement of SDGs matter a lot to the world. If India succeeds in attaining the SDGs it would mean a larger section of the world has achieved it. Therefore it is imperative for India to develop effective methods for implementing, monitoring and measuring the progress of SDGs. The biggest challenge for India seems to be the development of suitable indicators. This can be handled by developing an Indian Index for Sustainable

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