



A STUDY ON UNITED NATION'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030 AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract

It is the responsibility of each of us to reduce and reduce the negative effects of technology and ensure that it is an engine of sustainable development. The United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development sets out the Sustainable Development Goals and pledges to "leave no one behind". This research will help to learn what is the close positive and relationship of United Nations goals towards sustainability and digitalization.

Keywords:

***Sustainable Development Goals** -The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or Global Goals are a collection of 17 interlinked objectives designed to serve as a "shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet now and into the future".*

***Digital technology**- is the use of computers to create, process, store, retrieve and exchange all kinds of data [1] and information. IT forms part of information and communications technology (ICT)*

***United Nations** - The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization whose stated purposes are to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, achieve international cooperation, and be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations It is the world's largest and most familiar international organization*

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Introduction:

At a time when digital technologies are transforming and disrupting industries, economies and society in general, the concept of sustainable development is becoming more relevant. Technologies such as the Internet, artificial intelligence, big data, and cloud computing can help

bridge the gap between developed and developing countries, address global challenges such as poverty, hunger, and climate change, and accelerate human well-being. - to be However, digital transformation increases inequality and undermines social cohesion. For example, the Sustainable Development Goals 2019



report shows the difference between countries with internet access, with more than 80 percent of the population in developed countries having internet access, compared to 45 and 20 percent in developing and least developing countries, respectively. Therefore, it is the responsibility of each of us to reduce and reduce the negative effects of technology and ensure that it is an engine of sustainable development. The United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development sets out the Sustainable Development Goals and pledges to "leave no one behind".

Objectives of the Study:

To study about the goals set-up by United Nations for 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'

To study the present and future role of digitalization in transformation of the world with achieving sustainable development goals.

To study relationship between sustainable development goals and digitalization.

Research Methodology:

Descriptive method of research is followed for the study,

Sources of Data:

Secondary data is used including united nation's report, resolutions, agenda, newsletters, magazines, internet etc.

Limitations of Study:

1. Only the Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs] set up by United Nations are studied in point of view of role of digitalization in it.
2. The Resurgence and Survival in relation with digitalization are not a part of the study.

Following are some findings from the study-

Findings:

➤ Sustainable development in the digital age:

An important question that international, regional and governmental and non-governmental organizations are increasingly addressing is how digital technologies can help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The latest effort to address this issue comes from the High-Level Panel on Digital Partnerships, whose report "The Age of Digital Dependence" offers several recommendations to help governments, companies and individuals make sustainable development policy decisions. digital future.

Other initiatives have also emerged in the past. In 2018, the High-Level Policy Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), which is tasked with reviewing and monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals, emphasized the role digitization and emerging technologies, especially ICT, can play in the ministry's statement. SDGs. He also stressed the need for proactive action to address the digital (gender) divide.

The impact of the Internet, information, artificial intelligence and other transformative technologies on the Sustainable Development Goals was addressed by UN General Assembly Resolutions (UNGA) A/RES/72/242 and A/RES73/17 adopted in 2017 and 2018, respectively. The 2018 Sustainable Development Goals report devotes an entire chapter to data as a catalyst for achieving the SDGs.

➤ Sustainable development goals [SDGs] through Sustainable Digital Goals:

To date, few studies have been conducted on the relationship between digital technology and



sustainable development. In 2015, the Internet Society released the Internet and Sustainable Development report, which described the Internet as "an important force for social and economic change" and examined the relationship between the SDGs and the WSIS. A similar relationship was formulated by ITU in "Linking the WSIS Line of Action to the Sustainable Development Goals".

However, this does not mean that digital transformation does not play a role in the realization of the rest of the SDGs. In fact, digital technologies such as smartphones, the Internet, AI, IoT, cloud computing and data can contribute to the realization of the SDGs. Global, regional and local solutions such as e-banking and e-money can increase access to financial services, especially in rural areas, while artificial intelligence and machine learning can improve energy efficiency and reduce electricity costs.

➤ Digital technologies facilitating the implementation of SDGs:

The mapping below shows how digital technologies can contribute to the successful implementation of the SDGs. Sustainable development, including in the digital domain, is best achieved when actors work together and contribute their experiences, skills and resources to achieve common goals.

1. For example, the G20, UN Women, OECD, ITU, UNESCO and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), an initiative based on the cooperation of several actors, strive to contribute to SDG 5 (Gender equality). especially women in developing countries, by sharing information, recommendations and best practices on the digital inclusion of girls.

2. For example, platforms such as "Ecubi" in Mexico or the "Go Very Good" program in Europe are used to combat food waste, as well as to distribute surplus food to local needs, thus contributing to sustainable development 2 (no hunger).).

3. Other local projects such as e-Rezeki and eUshawan opened by the Digital Economy Corporation of Malaysia support SDG 1 (No Poverty) by helping people acquire digital skills and find jobs online.

Digitalised Data revolution and the SDGs:

Digital data contributes to the SDGs as a new currency for innovation. Goal 17.18 (Partnering for the Goals) essentially calls for increasing access to high-quality, timely and reliable data, disaggregated by income, sex, age, gender, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location and relevant characteristics . in a national context'. This goal is not surprising given the amount of data today—175 zettabytes of new data is expected to be created by 2025, compared to 33 zettabytes in 2018.

Qualitative and quantitative data can help monitor progress, i.e. how much has been done and how much needs to be done, but it is also a source of SDG implementation, considering how it can improve agricultural production (SDG 2 - Zero hunger), transport. governance (SDG 3 - Health and well-being) and digitization of renewable energy (SDG 7 - Safe and clean energy).

Conclusion:

The SDGs are more focused than others. Huawei's report "Accelerating the SDGs through ICT" shows that SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 3 (Health and Welfare) and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) have the highest positive correlation



with 73%, 71% and 65. with ICT respectively. The report notes that even small technological improvements can make the above-mentioned SDGs work better.

However, the lack of reliable, accessible and up-to-date data remains a problem, especially for developing countries. Lack of capacity, adequate resources, security and environmental conditions often make it difficult to collect and analyze sustainable development data.

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