



IMPACT OF WAR ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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Abstract:

The United Nations adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a plan for world peace, prosperity, and environmental preservation from 2015 to 2030. Significant carbon emissions, extensive pollution, and ecological destruction are only a few of the long-term environmental damage caused by war. The conflict between India and Pakistan causes social, cultural, and national problems in addition to environmental ones. We can accomplish the SDGs by putting IKS fundamentals into practice on a global scale.

Keywords: IKS, Sustainable development, Viksit Bharat, SDGs, Goals etc.

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Overview:

The IKS Division's goal is to revitalise and popularise Indian knowledge systems for the modern world. The IKS Division's goal is to fully decolonise the Indian intellect by fostering curiosity and a healthy critical respect for the unbroken knowledge traditions of Bharata for the benefit of all people. The vision of the IKS Division is to rejuvenate and mainstream Indian Knowledge Systems for the contemporary world. The objective of the IKS Division is to completely decolonize Indian mind by generating interest and healthy critical reverence for the unbroken knowledge traditions of Bharata for the welfare of the world.

The following is the list of sustainable development goals; we can fulfil these goals only through the vision which has been given in the IKS Indian Knowledge System. It highlights on वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् this shlok has been derived from the famous Mahopnishad (अध्याय 4, श्लोक 71)

अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघुचेतसाम्।

उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् ॥

Goal:

Make a database of people and organisations that have made contributions to the study, teaching, publishing, and preservation of ancient and modern rich Indian knowledge systems. These systems include art, music, dance, drama, mathematics, astronomy, science, technology, life sciences, environment and natural sciences, health care, yoga, law, jurisprudence, economics, social sciences, psychology, philosophy, management, linguistics, oral traditions of India, knowledge concealed in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Tamil, Pali, etc. Establish a gateway for the archiving and sharing of this wealth of knowledge, as well as an open portal that is maintained in a PPP mode and is dynamic and live like a wiki. Encourage and facilitate additional research in a number of fields, such as

holistic health, psychology, neuroscience, nature, the environment, and sustainable development, to address the issues facing society today.

Determine academics and organisations that have contributed to different facets of IKS and classify the main topics. to compile work reports from everyone who has contributed to IKS and publish them on a regular basis. to encourage IKS research for the creation of new knowledge, verification of concepts, and productive interdisciplinary work that benefits society. To establish research scholarships or fellowships for visiting professors, scientists, or scholars: Sanskrit professors at IITs, IISERs, IIMs, and universities; and professors of science and technology at Sanskrit universities. To financially support publications, conferences, seminars, and research projects in order to advance IKS. to make recommendations for ways to include IKS into textbooks and reference materials for contemporary fields of study that are taught in schools and universities.

IKS cells in Sanskrit universities, general universities, and other MoE-affiliated establishments. To encourage interdisciplinary study involving contemporary streams and ancient Shastras by establishing cooperation and coordination amongst MoE institutions, other ministries, departments, independent researchers, non-governmental organisations, and private institutions operating in the field of IKS. To investigate and implement a PPP model whenever possible (e.g., developing a full IKS portal and wiki-style platform) to establish committees and expert groups to develop, carry out, and supervise the IKS division's goals. to engage in any activity, project, work, or step that advances the cause of IKS.

Since gaining independence in 1947, India and Pakistan have engaged in four major wars (1947, 1965, 1971, and 1999), mostly over the disputed region of Kashmir. The 1971 War resulted in the establishment of Bangladesh. There is still a high level of hostility between the nuclear-armed neighbours, which was recently heightened by a conflict (Operation Sindoor) in 2025 after a devastating militant attack in Pahalgam. Operation Sindoor (2025): India began strikes against militant locations in May 2025 after a deadly terror attack on tourists in Pahalgam on April 22, 2025. This resulted in a brief, four-day armed war with Pakistan. Persistent Threats: Due to continuous border conflicts over the Line of Control (LoC) and tensions over the Siachen Glacier, the region is still unstable.



1. End extreme poverty for everyone, everywhere
2. Put an end to hunger and guarantee universal access
3. lower the ratio of maternal deaths worldwide
4. Ensure that all boys and girls finish free
5. Put an end to prejudice against women and girls worldwide.
6. Ensure that everyone has equitable access to safe and reasonably priced drinking water.
7. Ensure that everyone has access to modern, and reasonably priced energy services.
8. Maintain economic growth per capita in line with national conditions
9. Create robust, durable, dependable, and high-quality infrastructure
10. Gradually attain and maintain income increase
11. Ensure that everyone has access to essential services and suitable, safe housing.
12. Sustainable production and consumption
13. Increase adaptability and resilience to climate-related risks
14. lessen pollution in the ocean
15. Land-based life
16. Justice, Peace, and a Robust Institution
17. Collaborations to achieve the objective

Goal 1

Put an end to poverty

- 1.1 End extreme poverty, which is presently defined as living on less than \$1.25 per day, for all people worldwide by 2030.
- 1.2 According to national standards, cut the percentage of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty by at least half by 2030.

Goal 2

Eliminate hunger

End hunger by 2030 and guarantee that everyone has year-round access to sufficient, wholesome food, especially the underprivileged and those in vulnerable circumstances, such as infants.

- 2.2 End all types of malnutrition by 2030, including meeting the globally agreed-upon targets on stunting and wasting in children under five by 2025 and attending to the nutritional needs of older people, pregnant and lactating women, and teenage girls.

Goal 3

Make sure everyone, regardless of age, has a healthy life and is happy.

- 3.1 Lower the worldwide maternal death rate to fewer than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030.
- 3.2 End avoidable infant and child mortality by 2030.

Goal 4

Assure inclusive, fair, and high-quality education

4.1 Ensure that all boys and girls receive free, equitable, high-quality primary and secondary education by 2030, resulting in learning results that are pertinent and useful.

4.2 Ensure that all boys and girls have access to high-quality early childhood development, care, and pre-primary education by 2030 so they are prepared for primary school.

Goal 5

Empower all women and girls and attain gender equality

5.1 Put an end to discrimination against women and girls worldwide.

5.2 End all forms of abuse, including trafficking and sexual and other forms of exploitation, against all women and girls in both public and private settings.

Goal 6

Ensure that water and sanitation are accessible and sustainably managed for everyone 6.1 By 2030, ensure that everyone has equitable access to clean and reasonably priced drinking water.

6.2 End open defecation and ensure that everyone has access to sufficient and equitable sanitation and hygiene by 2030, with a focus on the needs of women, girls, and those in vulnerable circumstances.

Goal 7

Ensure that everyone has access to modern, affordable, dependable, and sustainable energy

7.1 Ensure that everyone has access to modern, dependable, and reasonably priced energy services by 2030.

7.2 Significantly raise the proportion of renewable energy in the world's energy mix by 2030

Goal 8

Encourage steady, equitable, and long-term economic growth

8.1 Maintain economic growth per capita in line with national conditions, and in the case of the least developed nations, at least 7% annual GDP growth

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

Goal 9

Construct robust infrastructure and encourage equitable and sustainable industrialisation

9.1 To promote economic growth and human well-being, build high-quality, dependable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transboundary infrastructure, with an emphasis on fair and affordable access for all.

9.2 Encourage equitable and sustainable industrialisation and, by 2030, dramatically increase industry's employment and GDP share in accordance with national conditions, doubling it in the least developed nations.

Goal 10

Reduce inequality both within and between nations 10.1 By 2030, gradually attain and maintain income growth for the bottom 40% of the population at a rate greater than the national average

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

Goal 11

Create inclusive, secure, resilient, and sustainable cities and human settlements

11.1 Ensure that everyone has access to essential services and adequate, safe, and affordable housing by 2030, and improve slums

11.2 Ensure that everyone has access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems by 2030. This will improve road safety, particularly by increasing public transport, with a focus on the needs of vulnerable groups, including women, children, people with disabilities, and the elderly.

Goal 12

Assure sustainable patterns of production and consumption

12.1 Put into practice the ten-year framework of programs on sustainable production and consumption, with developed nations leading the way and taking into consideration the capacities and development of developing nations.

Achieve effective and sustainable resource management by 2030.

Goal 13

Act quickly to mitigate the effects of climate change

13.1 Make all nations more resilient and capable of adapting to climate-related risks and natural disasters

13.2 Include climate change mitigation measures in national planning, strategy, and policies

Goal 14

Preserve and responsibly utilise the seas, oceans, and marine resources

14.1 Prevent and drastically reduce marine pollution by 2025, especially from land-based activities, such as nutrient and marine debris pollution.

14.2 To attain healthy and productive seas by 2020, manage and safeguard marine and coastal ecosystems sustainably to prevent major negative effects, including by enhancing their resilience, and take steps to restore them.

Goal 15

Preserve, repair, and encourage the sustainable utilisation of terrestrial ecosystems

15.1 In accordance with commitments under international agreements, guarantee the preservation, restoration, and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services by 2020, especially forests, wetlands, mountains, and drylands.

15.2 Encourage the adoption of sustainable forest management by 2020, stop deforestation, repair damaged forests, and boost afforestation and reforestation by [x] percent worldwide.

Goal 16

Encourage inclusive, peaceful societies for long-term growth

16.1 Significantly lower the fatality rates associated with all types of violence worldwide

16.2 Put an end to all types of child abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and torture.

Goal 17

bolster the implementation strategies and revitalise the international collaboration

17.1 Boost domestic resource mobilisation to increase domestic capability for tax and other revenue collection, especially through international assistance to underdeveloped nations.

17.2 Developed nations must fulfil their obligations to provide official development aid, which include giving poor nations 0.7% of their gross national income, of which the least developed nations should get 0.15 to 0.20 percent.

The only way to accomplish all of these objectives is through global peace education, yet at this point, every nation is prepared to attack and retaliate against its adversaries. Thus, as the world learns about the effects of the war, these 17 sustainable development goals can be concentrated on. Air and water pollution are two of the main environmental effects of war. Air and Water Pollution: Poor air quality is caused by the harmful gases and particulate matter released by explosions and fires. Heavy metals from munitions like RDX pollute soil and groundwater, harming ecosystems for a long time. The environment as a whole suffers greatly from wars. To gain a better understanding of these effects and how to manage them before, during, and after war, this study examines 193 case studies from throughout the world. To answer the study questions, a critical assessment of the international literature on the effects of conflicts on environmental resources and cutting-edge protective strategies was carried out. In this regard, the researchers discussed and brainstormed possible keywords that would aid in producing the necessary data for database searches. The majority of legislative schemes state that if a specific concentration of one or more trace elements is exceeded in a designated portion (topsoil, subsoil) of the soil profile, the soil may need to be remedied. For the purpose of cleaning up metal-polluted soils, numerous remediation techniques have been developed (Iskandar and Adriano, 1997).

In conclusion:

In the end, we must address the sustainable goals of pollution and toxic contamination if we hope to find harmony in our lives and the globe. Only by achieving the intended aims can environmental damage be prevented. IKS includes the fundamentals of the strategy, which focuses on how to solve current problems without endangering any natural ecosystems.

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