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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ROLE OF EDUCATION IN MAKING HAPPEN

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ABSTRACT:

Sustainable Development is using the resources in the way that the resources can be used by present generation and future generation as well. The major focus in this concept are economic development, social development, and environmental protection for future generation. In sep.2015 193 world leaders attained the "UNITED NATION SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT" and decided 17 goals, that is called Global goal. Which is achieved in every country from the year 2016-2030. There are many ways to achieve this goal such as recycling waste materials, creating job opportunity, prevent pollution, development education system, renewable energy, etc. the most important factor that is make its successful is good quality education. Education develops knowledge, skill, understanding, value and action required to create a sustainable world.



KEYWORDS: Sustainable, Global, Recycling, Action.

INTRODUCTION:

The earth is the most beautiful and sustainable place for living in the Universe. God is created it in his own hand. All the things that is needed to survive are available here. Good climate, fresh water, natural resources make it so beautiful and sustainable for living. More than one million creatures and animal live and one of the most intellectual animals is human beings. His intellect makes him different from another animal. Human needs are always growing, but the natural resources are

limited. Today population is rapidly increasing. The fear is that if we excessive use the natural resources for better life then our future generation will face serious problem for survival. So, it is important to us think for our future generation and their comfort life as we live. Therefore, the concept of sustainable development coming. Sustainable development is "development that meet the need of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs" (United Nation General Assembly,1987,p.43). The major focus concept are economic development, social development,

and environmental protection for future generation.

HISTORY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

UN conference on Human Environment, also name as Stockholm conference held in Stockholm 1972 focused on International environmental conservation issues.

In 1983, the UN created the World Commission on Environment and Development(WCED). The task of the commission is the cooperation between developed and developing countries and adaptation of global development plans on environmental

conservation.

Then, 1987 The Commission (WCED) published the Brundtland Report, entitled "Our Common Future". This report was first introduced the concept of "sustainable Development". This report provided most significant definition: Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own need". This report concerned three main components so sustainable development-environmental protection, economic growth and social equalities.

The next step was UN conference on the Environmental and Development which was held in Rio de Jennerian, Brazil,1992, also known as Earth Summit, The Rio Summit, The Rio conference. The key output of the conference was: -the Rio declaration, on sustainable development Agenda21, and the forest principles.

The Kyoto protocol was adopted on 11 dec.1997 in Kyoto, Japan. It was a protocol to the United Nation Framework convention on climate change, aimed at fighting global warming.183 countries signed this agreement to try to reduce CO₂ and greenhouse gas emission at stable level with commencement in 2005.

In sep.2000, world leaders came together at United Nation headquarters in New York to adopt the United Nation Millennium Declaration. And committed eight international development goal to be achieved by 2015, known as the Millennium Development Goals.

These goals are as under:

- To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
- To achieve universal primary education.
- To promote gender equality and empower women.
- To improve maternal health. To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.
- To ensure environmental sustainability.
- To develop a global partnership for development.

The world summit on sustainable development held in Johannesburg, South Africa from 26 Aug. to 4 sep,2002. The Johannesburg summit fills some gaps in the Agenda21 and reconfirmed the millennium development goal and addresses some newly emerging issues, including to have the promotion of people without access to basic sanitation, minimizing harmful effects from chemical, and halting the loss of bio-diversity.

After 20 years of earth summit, the world nation conference on sustainable development has organized a conference known as Rio+20, Rio 12, or "Earth summit 2012", aimed at reconciling the economic and environmental goals of the global community. The conference had three objectives: -

- Securing renewed political commitment for sustainable development
- Assessing the progress and implementation gaps in meeting previous commitments.
- Addressing new and emerging challenges.

In Sep. 2015, The UN General Assembly organized "United Nation Sustainable Development Summit" in New York more than 190 world leaders attained the summit to formally adopt the "Universal, integrated and transformative"2030 Agenda for sustainable development, a set of 17 goals. This is called Global goal. The goal is to be implemented and achieved in every country from the year 2016 to 2030. The goal is designed to benefit all people, in all countries of the world.

- No poverty
- Zero hunger
- Good health and well being
- Quality education
- Gender equality
- Clean water and sanitation
- Affordable and clean energy

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- Decent work and economic growth
 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure
 - Reduced inequalities
 - Sustainable cities and communities
 - Responsible production and consumption
 - Climate action
 - Life below water
 - Life on land
 - Peace justice and strong institution
 - Partnership for the goal

FOCAL AREA FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

1. More use of renewable energy:

All Non renewable energy sources exert a negative influence on the environment. Today all countries cover their energy need from fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and gas etc. These are cannot be reused in any way. Therefore, it causes environment pollution. In this respect, satisfying increasing energy need from renewable resources such geothermal, solar, wind, biomass and biofuels will help to keep the pollution of the sources at the lowest level for sustainable development.

2. population control:

Population explosion in developing countries such as India is a matter of concern because it smash the development of the country, state and its society. The result of population explosion increased poverty, malnutrition, unemployment, illiteracy and other population related problems. The main problem arise from population explosion is the lack of resources and land. The fear is that if we excessive use of resources, our future generation will face a lot of problem for survived. So, we need to take a volunteer step to control population. There are many steps to control population such as delayed marriages, medical facilities legislative action, women empowerment, awareness programmed etc.

3. Recycling waste materials:

Recycling means to reform use materials in reusable products. Its help to reduce energy, reduces the consumption of fresh material, reduce pollution. Reducing the level of waste materials, we produce is an important part of working to protect the environment in the long time. Through increasing rates of recycling, we can decrease the levels of waste we send to landfill ,Thus reducing the negative impact on the environment.

4. Reduction pollution:

Pollution is one of the biggest problems on the earth and its destroy the earth and can negative impact of our life, example, uncontrolled use of fossil fuel causes air pollution, improper disposal of sewage water will affect water resources and cause water pollution, solid waste cause soil pollution which are all harmful affect in human body. Hence reduction of pollution is needed for sustainable development.

5.Conservation nature:

Nature is all the animal, plants, and other thigs in the world that are not by the people. Conservation is the care and protection of these resources so that they can persist for future generation. But continued human population growth has led to unsustainable rates at consumption of our natural resources, resulting in a loss of earth bio-diversity. The main factor driving bio-diversity loss include habitat destruction, climate change, invasive spices, overexploitation, and pollution, disease etc. proper step need to be taken to ensure that we continue enjoying these resources and failure to do that, the

future generation will face tremendous hardships. Natural resources conservation ensure that ecological balance is maintained

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Education is the most powerful tool for achieving sustainable development goal. Its enable people to take write decision and responsibility for sustainable development. According to UNESCO, "Education for sustainable development means ,empower the people to change the way they think and works towards a sustainable development" Though education , students acquire knowledge, skill, attitude, value to create sustainable future and education help them to find out new solution to their environment, economic and social issue.

There is key action theme for education for sustainable development:

1. Gender equality:

Gender equality means ensure that girls and boys, women and men are empowerment, give opportunity, equally. "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights- Article 1 of the universal declaration of human rights". Each member of the society plays a role to full fill their potential. Gender equality to build a sustainable world. Education play an important role to bringing about gender equality and make a sustainable future.

2.Health conscious:

Education make us health conscious. Some basic medical information is reduced from common acute and chronic diseases. So, better quality education lead to better health and better life.

3. Environment:

Education teach us how to behave responsibility and respect the environment lies at the core of education for sustainable development.

4.Rural development:

Education system in rural area also play a significant contribution in the rural development. rural development implies both the economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation. Sustainable rural development is the vital to the economic, social, and environmental validity of nation.

5.cultural diversity:

Education must respect diversity. Education for sustainable development aims at promoting teaching which respect indigenious and traditional knowledge, and encourages the use of indigenious language in education, the integration of world views and perspectives on sustainability into education programs at all levels.

6. Peace and human security:

Building peace and human security is imperative to protecting human rights, reducing poverty and maintaining development gains. The sustainable development of any culture is always endangered by a situation of insecurity and conflict. Education for sustainable development play a vital role in promoting value or peace.

7.sustainable consumption:

Sustainable consumption means consumption goods and service without harming the environments or society. Education for sustainable developments promotes responsible citizenship and fight against social and resource impact of unsustainable life style consumption habits.

There are many ways to create sustainable world as we discuss before. But, the 2030 sustainable agenda for sustainable development decides some way through education to create sustainable world. Such as-

1. Ensure universal, free, equitable and good quality primary and secondary education.
2. Ensure universal access to quality pre-primary education.
3. Ensure equal access to quality technical, vocational and tertiary education.
4. Ensure equal access to all level of education particularly of marginalized group.
5. Achieve full literacy of youth and substantially increase literacy of adult.
6. Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability, and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent inclusive and effective learning environment for all.
7. Ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skill needed to promote sustainable development including among others, though education for sustainable lifestyle, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture, peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and cultural contribution to sustainable development

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