



Sustainable Development and the Goals

- Sustainable Development was first explained by the Bruntland Commission Report of 1987.
- Sustainable Development is development in such a way that meets the requirement of the present generation without bargaining with the future needs.
- Humans work for their development but only to such an extent that it does not affect the needs of our upcoming generations in any way.
- The Sustainable Development Goals were implemented in 2015 by the United Nations as a call to the world to protect the planet. The aim is to make sure that everyone enjoys peace and prosperity by the year 2030.



Goal 16 Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

- There are 17 SDGs which advocate that an action in one field will affect the results of other fields. It also focuses on the fact that development must balance social, environmental and economical sustainability.
- Goal 16 of the SDGs is about peace and justice. The objective is to reduce all kinds of violence and also work with different governments and communities to solve or end the conflicts. The most important way to do this is to promote the rule of law and human rights.





India and the SDGs

“Just as our vision behind Agenda 2030 is lofty, our goals are comprehensive. It gives priority to the problems that have endured through the past decades. And, it reflects our evolving understanding of the social, economic and environmental linkages that define our lives... The sustainable development of one-sixth of humanity will be of great consequence to the world and our beautiful planet.”

- Narendra Modi. Prime Minister of India

- Indian Government's foremost think tank, NITI Aayog, has been given the responsibility of coordinating the SDGs.
- The Ministry and Programme Implementation lead the conversations regarding the development of national indicators for the SDGs. State governments have taken action as well for the implementation of the SDGs.

Targets of Goal 16

- Reduce all sorts of violence and related death rates significantly
- Protect children from all kinds of violence and torture
- Promote rule of law and ensure equal access to justice
- Combat organised crime and reduce illicit financial and arms flow
- Reduce corruption and bribery substantially
- Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions
- Ensure responsive, representative and inclusive decision-making
- Strengthen the participation of developing countries in global governance
- Provide legal identity to all
- Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms
- Strengthen relevant institutions to prevent violence and combat crime and terrorism
- Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies

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