

Sustainable Development in the Context of Globalization

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1. Introduction

Sustainable development is **the organizing principle for meeting human development goals** while simultaneously sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services based upon which the economy and society depend.

Sustainable development is the idea that **human societies must live and meet their needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs**. What is sustainability? Sustainability means **meeting our own needs** without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In addition to natural resources, we also need social and economic resources. Sustainability is not just environmental-ism.

Sustainable development is **an organizing principle for meeting human development goals** while also sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services on which the economy and society depend. Sustainable development is defined as an approach to developing or growing by using resources in a way that allows for them to renew or continue to exist for others. **Using recycled materials or renewable resources when building** is an example of sustainable development.

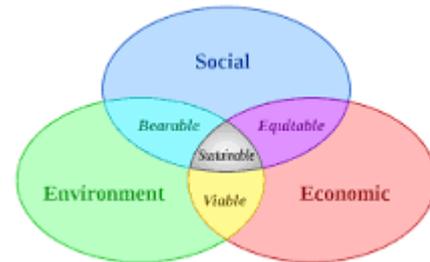
Main goal of sustainable development

What are the Sustainable Development Goals? The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to **action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity**.

Main Misuses of Resources

Two major misuses of resources geographers observe are humans deplete nonrenewable resources, **such as petroleum, natural gas, and coal**. ... The two major problems with which geographers are concerned with as far with soil is erosion and depletion of nutrients.

Pillars of Sustainable Development



Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The sustainable development of society refers to three major components

The sustainable development goals (SDGs) to transform our world:

- GOAL 1: No Poverty.
- GOAL 2: Zero Hunger.
- GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being.
- GOAL 4: Quality Education.
- GOAL 5: Gender Equality.
- GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation.
- GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy.
- GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth.

Human existence: **economical, ecological and human**. Green spaces such as **parks, wetlands, lakes, forests or other eco systems** are fundamental to sustainably develop urban areas. These areas are essential for cooling cities while trees produce oxygen and filter out air pollution.

Importance of Sustainable Development

Sustainability improves the quality of our lives, protects our ecosystem and preserves natural resources for future generations. Going green and sustainable is not only beneficial for the company; it also maximizes the benefits from an environmental focus in the long-term. ...

The three advantages of sustainable development are as follows:

- It helps in ensuring a better life for present and future generations.
- Lowers the impact on the environment by reducing air, water and soil pollution.
- Helps in achieving long term economic growth.

Sustainable Development Goals

The 17 SDGs are: (1) No Poverty, (2) Zero Hunger, (3) Good Health and Well-being, (4) Quality Education, (5)

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Gender Equality, (6) Clean Water and Sanitation, (7) Affordable and Clean Energy, (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth, (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, (10) Reduced Inequality, (11) **Sustainable ...**

Main Pillars of Sustainable Development

Sustainability is most often defined as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. It has **three main pillars**: economic, environmental, and social.

Concept of Sustainable Development

It contains within it two key concepts: **the concept of 'needs', in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given**; and, the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future.

Key Dimensions

There are four dimensions to sustainable development – **society, environment, culture and economy** – which are intertwined, not separate. Sustainability is a paradigm for thinking about the future in which environmental, societal and economic considerations are balanced.

What are the 4 types of sustainability?



However, it actually refers to four distinct areas: **human, social, economic and environmental** – known as the four pillars of sustainability.

Factors of Sustainability

Community Wealth Partners recommends that nonprofit organizations consider how they are performing across five key drivers of sustainability: **social impact, focused business strategy, economic viability, adaptability, and capacity to deliver**.

Principles of sustainability



Principles for Sustainability

- Circular economy. Thorn aims to improve resource efficiency through better waste management. ...
- Energy savings. ...
- Sustainable material choices. ...
- Environmental product declaration (EPD) ...
- Constant research and innovation. ...
- Corporate social responsibility.
- If Needs. Introduction. In modern society, the concept of sustainable development is based on three factors, which are economic development, environmental conservation, and social justice. ...
- Research Structure and Method. 2.1. ...
- Research Analysis and Results. 3.1.

As sustainable development (or sustainability) has grown in prominence, its critics have become more numerous and more vocal. Three major lines of criticism are that the term is “too boring” to command public attention, “**too vague**” to **provide guidance**, and “**too late**” to **address the world's problems** What are the disadvantages of sustainable development?

Disadvantages of sustainable development

It will be costly to create goods and services and the government may hesitate to implement it in a major scale. Sustainable development means **development of an economy in a way that doesn't deplete natural resources**. Unfortunately, it can be incredibly difficult to do this. It is often seen as practically impossible

2. Conclusion

Sustainable use of resources necessarily includes the rational use of forest resources, to provide solutions for the local people who make their living by tapping and processing these resources.

A project for multiple use of forests, for example, directed towards the identification, quantification, and development of individual species. In addition to protection, such a project can provide a number of non - wood forest products that have commercial value as food, animal feed, medicines, etc. and help to diversify and make greater, more comprehensive use of natural and planted forests for the benefit of the people associated with those ecosystems. National efforts to develop this kind of model for the sustainable use of forests resources through appropriate technology and financial resources should be supported by the international community.

Regardless of the economic activity, development is closely linked to use of the natural resource endowment. Nevertheless, the absence of an appropriate strategy for ensuring comprehensive management of this endowment over the long term could make sustainable development a difficult goal to reach. Despite this difficulty, it presents an opportunity that should not be wasted since the definition of such strategy creates the conditions for changing inappropriate development approaches and for establishing more socially equitable and more ecologically sustainable models.

The topic of biodiversity has been examined to varying degrees in the regional diagnoses for the plans studied. Emphasis should be placed on the use and sustainable development of those resources, not just in their preservation. National research, data compilation, and monitoring efforts should receive international support.

Productive rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, technical and financial assistance to farmers, and the compatibilization of a nation's agricultural and environmental policies appears to be basic for ensuring viability of a sustainable development strategy for agriculture.

Along with rational use of natural resources, viable regional development requires that priority be placed on human development. Policies that have been followed in designing development for the border regions clearly show an orientation toward eradication of poverty, even though it is difficult to attain in the short term. It is important to note that there can be no effective development - much less sustainable development - until the region's population makes significant progress towards growth and equity that will enable it to overcome its present level of poverty.

The criteria used in defining the binational and national projects show the countries' interest in improving the well-being of their border communities. This is seen in the projects that foster economic growth, protect the basic needs of local populations, including the indigenous communities, and which promote a restructuring of the productive sectors.

Physical planning and management can orient the land settlement process towards making efficient use of resources, setting standards to minimize potentially polluting activities, delimiting lands for multipurpose and uses, for protection or conservation, and for improving the infrastructure of the territory.

A final conclusion is that in order to achieve a more satisfactory relationship between society and its environment, timely provision should be made for the changes that human activities and competition over use of resources may bring about in order to minimize potential conflicts.

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