

“The Goals of Sustainable Development in the Affected Areas: Relations from the Normal to the New-Normal Scenario”

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Abstract: The Concept of Environmental Sustainability is the maintenance of natural capital and is connected to both social and economic sustainability. Human needs and ecosystems are connected by meeting human needs without compromising the health of the ecosystem, called Ecological Sustainability. The time has come to implement a goal on more climate-resilient, sustainable, and build on lessons learned from the policies of the Global New Green Deal. From an economic sustainability standpoint, economic activity should not burden future generations inappropriately. The allocation of the economists will be on environmental assets as a part of the value of natural and manmade capital, and the preservation of those assets will become a function of overall financial analysis. Economic sustainability should also analyze to minimize the social costs of meeting the standard for protecting environmental assets instead of determining those standards should be. The economically sustainable goal of responsible consumption, such as online working or locally sourced production is important for the broader discussion of the circular economy. The objective of the article is to focus on and implementing sustainable goals of areas that are affected. The outcome of the article is to an analysis of the solution of sources of sustainability in the areas that are affected. The methodology of the analysis is through a qualitative approach by reading articles. Feature question is, are those goals enough for human consciousness to implement socio-economic-demographic images in the post-COVID-19 world?

Keywords: Blue Water Investment, Carbon-Nitrogen dioxide Emissions, Oikos, Climate Action, COVID-19, Co-living, Ecosystem, Eco-museum, Socio-Economic-Political Impact, Building Back Better.

INTRODUCTION

From the Social Sustainability standpoint [1] scholar McKenzie described it a positive condition and process within the community through various features such as; equity of access of key services, equity between generations, political participation of citizens in local levels, a sense of community ownership, a campaign of awareness of social sustainability from one to another, a mechanism for a community for the fulfillment of own needs, and the political advocacy to meet the needs which can be met by community action. A strong education system broadens access to opportunities, improves health, and improve the resilience of communities. Education provided skilled people need to thrive in the new sustainable economy working in areas such as forest rehabilitation, sound management of healthy ecosystems etc. Education brings a fundamental shift in how we think, act, and discharge our duties towards one another. Learning Labs for sustainable development is an important educational sustainable goal to adapt and help mitigate the consequences of climate change (climate change educational goal by the promotion of UNESCO and UNICEF). Promoting well-being at all ages is essential to sustainable development. Decreasing global maternal

mortality, ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, end the epidemic of AIDS, malaria, reducing by one-third premature mortality, strengthening the prevention and treatment of abuse, strengthening the capacity for early warning risk reduction and management of national and global health risk in developing countries are sustainable features of health sustainability standpoint. The sustainable goal of renewed and inclusive multilateralism for the protection of communities from within nations who are affected by the vulnerability and inequalities due to the current pandemic. Sustainable Development is focused on three mainly interconnected objects that are social, economic, and environmental sustainability for the well-being of individuals and communities [ii]. In 2000, Millennium Development Goals (MDG's- 2000-2015) adapted for the ending of poverty, development of health for the betterment of the population. The emergence of the sustainability program shows various social issues such as inequalities, unemployment, migration challenges, political instabilities, hunger etc. Therefore, these are the core issues of society to solve by the adaptation of sustained society through its main narratives. In 2000 the United Nations along with its member states agreed to keep an eye on peace, security, and human rights.

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They agreed to focus on those humanitarian's areas [iii]. MDG's has been transformed into a sustainable development goal (SDG's). Since then various initiatives have been taken by the UN to provide guidelines for better governance through socially, economically, and environmentally. In 2015, September, 17 goals and 169 targets have been set up under sustainable development goals until 2030 for the eradication of poverty, hunger for the assurance of healthy life, educational quality, empowerment of women, access to clean water and sanitation and overall well-being of the society. The sustainable goal has been set up for social equality, reduction of vulnerability, childhood, and youth development as well. The goal provided a framework for a better understanding of the global scenarios socially, economically, and environmentally which is well accepted by politically, intuitive by publicly and robust by scientifically. It is an initiative and an opportunity for collaboration and alignment among countries, and among societies worldwide. UN where it declares [iv]. "Transforming our World; the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." Through this declaration, the UN is the leading organization for the construction of a sustainable society. v Under Goal 1 it declares No Poverty, under Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), Goal 3 (Good Health and Poverty), Goal 4(Quality Education), Goal 5 (Gender Equality), Goal 6(Clean Water and Sanitation), Goal 7(Clean Energy), Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Development), Goal 9(Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), Goal 10(Reduce Inequalities), Goal 11(Sustainable Cities and Communities), Goal 12(Consumption and Production), Goal 13(Climate Action), Goal 14(Life Below Water), Goal 15(Life on Land), Goal 16(Peace and Justice), Goal 17(Partnership for the Goals). These are present seventeen goals of the United Nations for the building of social, economic, and environmental sustainability, and thereafter sustainability in education, health and social justice for the peace.

METHODOLOGY

Reading online academic articles, news report, blogs, and UN report. Then a collection of information from all the reading sources. Then the formation of steps. Then writing drafts for three times for better realizing and understanding those issues, editing several times. Then make the final draft of the article. The methodology has also taken steps to write the paper by the description of sources reading, gathering in-depth insights on topics, focuses on exploring ideas, summarizing, and interpreting and mainly expresses in words (a documentary analysis through qualitative approach). The essay has been discussed through the normal and new normal situation. Sustainability such as the issue of climate change is an old issue. I have discussed the concept of what sustainability is, so it is not only the Covid-19 scenario. Therefore, my article is

"normal to the new-normal which is a full description of sustainable issues. Such as Eco-museum (a community-based Eco tradition, ecology, and local existence).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Sustainable Development is necessary for the inclusiveness and wellbeing of the human being. It has been split into six categories such as social, economic, environmental, educational, health and justice. The initiatives of the United Nations, various governmental organizations are much impressive for a better world; and to recover from the current crisis of pandemic. However, World organizations need to be bias-free and should implement a proper and neutral guideline that can be accessible by all. The initiatives should be built on collaboration and cooperation; especially from the context of Covid-19 scenarios. A biased policy can not be able to make a universal policy for everyone. The policies need to be clear for understanding due to global diversity. Therefore, it can be accepted by everyone. Sufficient funding should be provided along with guidance because only suggestions and guidance under policies are not enough for the implementation of all goals. UN needs more collaboration with countries for this current crisis for a redesign of sustainable development.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Concept of Environmental Sustainability is the maintenance of natural capital [vi]. It is connected to both social and economic sustainability. Eco-systems are connected by meeting human needs without compromising the health of the ecosystem, called Ecological Sustainability. The concept of ecology came from the Greek word Oikos which means household or living place. From the earliest discussion on the characteristics features of Ecomuseums was based on an ecological point of view. Ecomuseum must truly reflect the development of cultural-social-economic and demographic life in relation to the condition and limitation. The natural surroundings of the region are concerned, which is sustainable through the system of the Ecomuseum. Therefore, Sustainability and Eco museum have connected each other. Ecomuseum is not a traditional museum but museum without the walls (the concept of the province of Saskatchewan) which is characterized by sustainability for the development of community socially, economically, and culturally. It is both a heritage and a culturally sustainable concept. Environmental sustainability can be defined as a condition of balance, resilience, and interconnectedness which allows human society for its safety needs. It is an agreement that ensures the provision of clean air, clean water, clean and productive land which is the foundation of a responsible socio-economic system. Preservation of Biodiversity can be maintained by selecting raw materials and maintain the biodiversity of

natural resources, design for re-usability and recyclability, develop transportation criteria that prioritize low-impact transportation modes (Moffat) for decarbonization etc. Climate Action Plan through decarbonization is one of the important steps for the preservation of environmental sustainability. Decarbonization is linked with increased pandemics, extreme weather events, droughts, flooding and widespread destabilization of global food, economic and security systems. Unchecked global warming will undo gains to address almost every sustainable development goal. It will lose economic recovery as well. It is necessary to prevent further pandemic outbreaks both global destruction of the natural habitats for unsustainable farming, mining, and housing must move to sustainable pathways. Nature is in crisis threatened by biodiversity and habitat loss, global heating, and toxic pollution. Failure to act is failing humanity. Addressing the current coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and protecting ourselves against future global threats requires sound management of hazardous medical and chemical waste; strong and global stewardship of nature and biodiversity; and a clear commitment to [vii] building back better(BBB is an approach to post-disaster recovery aimed at increasing the resilience) of nations and communities to future disasters and shocks, creating green jobs and facilitating the transition to carbon-neutral economies. Humanity depends on action now for a resilient and sustainable future. Environmental sustainability also depends on factors such as; modify production processes to emit less waste or emissions(pollution prevention), Reduce landscape water use(resource conservation), switch to a laundering service for your shop towels, mops gloves, and filter bags(waste reduction and zero waste), Reduce the amount of water needed during production(zero discharge), Invest in renewable energy, and reduce waste by reducing the carbon footprint (waste emissions), educate peers about corporate sustainability(Advocacy), modify product packaging so that it can be easily recycled (innovation), protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. The UN under United Nations Environmental Plan (UNEP) confirms for the preservation of environmental sustainability through climate [viii] action plan (Goal13). Under this plan UNEP is encouraging and helping countries for the rebuilding of their society through the arrangement of renewable energy, green technology, a green and decent job and to efforts to make trade more climate-resilient and sustainable by following the steps of global green new deal [ix] (a report for the arrangements of safety from multiple global crises through the implementation of reviving the economy, create jobs, promote sustainable growth, no carbon dependency etc.) [x],

Under Goal 15, UNEP confirms for sustainable and balanced life on land through the arrangement of sustainable mining, farming, housing etc. The organization has prioritized the safety of wild habitat from humans and thus to protect human beings from diseases like Zoonoses such as Covid-19. It is a fact that animal and human interaction is reasons for the creation of devastated diseases like a pandemic crisis [xi] Under Goal 14, UNEP encourages countries to protect their shore and the ocean environment. It has been confirmed that due to the decline and degradation of natural marine, coastal and freshwater eco-system and their biodiversity, ocean water is warming which is an environmental crisis without boundary. UNEP encourages countries to follow the guidance on safe chemicals and waste management considering. It has encouraged the idea of a sustainable blue economy that includes post-COVID-19 economic recovery in every country. A sustainable environment can be built by various narratives such as; [xii] pollution prevention(P2) which can eliminate pollution from the air, water, soil through the initiative of waste reduction, reducing carbon footprint etc.; [xiii] zero waste landfill through the elimination of all discharges to landfill can preserve the environment; environmentally sound recycling which is waste reduction(zero waste) is an another narrative for the safety of environment; zero-emission through the elimination of carbon dioxide emission and it can be done by the emission of carbon footprint; waste minimization of manufacturing system is another way for the environmental preservation(lean manufacturing); alternative energy such as the production of biomass, solar, wind, geothermal, wave power, nuclear, hydropower(non-fossil-fuel-based energy) is another way for environmental safety; responsible consumption can be done by using resources and energy efficiently; responsible waste management can be done by the segregation of waste and its handling properly; recycling and reuse is another way for the environmental safety through the reuse of commodities and it consumes more energy; advocacy and innovation are few narratives of human ability that can revolutionize environmental sustainability initiatives etc. Covid-19 is a humanitarian disaster form the context of societal and economic but environmentally it shows a positive impact in the world of environment. Quarantine life has reduced carbon emissions worldwide [xiv]. NASA found nitrogen deoxidize emission has reduced in China and India due to their country-wise lockdown. Italian lockdown makes its canals water clean such as Venice's water is tremendously clean after drops in boat traffic. India's river the Ganges and her water has been cleaned and drinkable; the air quality of polluted cities such as New Delhi has been improved, people can breathe in fresh air by resulting lockdown worldwide. Due to the drop in carbon emissions, the levels of pollution in New

York have reduced an estimated 50% because of measures to contain the virus. In Europe nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) emissions fading away over Italy, it is the same in Spain and the United States. Pandemic quarantine life has explored a combination of environmental and friendly co-existence without travelling anywhere but works from home (WFH). Pandemic has shown the image of the transition into more work from the home environment. It is an organizational transformation that secures work-life balance as well. Pandemic has shown an idea of co-living (living in a shared house with shared intentions) and it has proved [^{xv}] the ideas of Oasa's ambitious living castle living project (co-living in a castle which can be a dream but later a reality to set-up a sustainable home in nature). Pandemics also have taught humans for the proper recycling of plastic and coffee cup. Therefore, the process will continue in another way after the post-corona crisis to making the globe fresh and clean environmentally. The term world environment is not only a term to understand only about a protein life but a combination of various factors that made us livable on the planet called the globe. It is a miracle of life that the atmosphere of the world is fit for breathing, water suitable for production, re-production and for drinking, an atmosphere that supports organic life through optimum water and air, which joins in a unique way in our network. But due to governmental, business leaders and other effective policymakers understanding the world environment as a large-scale deterioration, the environment is now in danger due to anthropogenic factors and it has a connection with global modernity. Therefore, current pandemic or any global crisis can not be described as animal creation, the contribution of human is another narrative of global crisis through the global governance (government, policymakers) in the name of global modernism [^{xvi}]. Sustainable Consumption and Production is about doing more and better with less. It is also about decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation, increasing resource efficiency, and promoting sustainable lifestyles. Sustainable consumption and production can also contribute substantially to poverty alleviation and the transition towards low-carbon and green economies. COVID-19 can be a catalyst for social change through the transition of the circular economy; work from home etc. and by the understanding of nature's limitation which can not fulfill human's unlimited necessities, but a portion. Humans must create build back better and transition their production and consumption patterns towards more sustainable practices. Society can Return on investment online working or locally sourced produce, which is important for the broader discussion of the circular economy. Under Goal 8, United Nations set up goals for least developing countries and other developing countries such as; at least seven percent

gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries, Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, By 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value, end slavery and trafficking, child labour, By 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products, increase aid for Trade support for developing countries, achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, promote youth employment, education and training, protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, universal access to banking, insurance and financial services for all. Economic sustainability can be preserved by the narratives such as; investment in sustainable ocean economy by the restoration of mangroves, decarbonizing of the shipping industry, offshore wind production; boost to economic activity by focusing on the economic multiplier each intervention can deliver and the ability of a project to directly replace missing demand; improving human capital by building the future skills and health of the population especially if air and water pollution can be reduced or access to improved drinking water is improved, others may promote the use of more efficient technologies, provide important public goods like modern energy or sanitation; build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation etc. The current pandemic is an opportunity for shifting to a more sustainable economy for the benefit of the human being, as well as for the universe. The sustainable blue economy is one of the goals of the United Nations to recover the Covid-19 economic disaster. Sustainable Ocean economy is under the blue economy and the investment on the ocean can yield at the five times the return in benefit according to a report by the high panel for a sustainable ocean economy [^{xvii}]. The investment over four ocean keys is conservation and restoration of mangroves, decarbonization of the shipping industry, scaling up offshore wind production, and the increasing of sustainable protein from the ocean. These oceans' economic intervention can help for the economic aid recovery for now and in the future. Canada, Japan, Australia, Kenya, Norway, Jamaica, Indonesia are the countries of sustainable ocean economic groups for the investment in blue water [^{xviii}]. The world ocean has a contribution of an estimated 3.5% to an estimated 7% of global GDP; therefore, the importance of the ocean investment always rises by the initiative of developed countries. Marine eco-system such as mangroves, salt marshes, seagrasses isolates

more carbon per unit than the terrestrial forests and this saves coastal protection against sea-level rise, storm etc. But due to the climate change scenario, it is the contribution of the ocean ecosystem is reducing which is dangerous for coastal based countries and cities. The protein from the ocean such as fish and shellfish can help for the land-based farming of livestock such as lamb, beef farming etc. Due to population rise, pollution and the current pandemic crisis, policymakers give more importance on carbon releases and to build a greener economy as a short-term economic recovery from the context of the Covid-19 world. International Monetary Fund calls for an estimated \$3 trillion investment in the green economy that has a potential creation of an estimated 9 million jobs for the livelihood of the human being into this universe. It is not also an image about the huge investment in the Ocean, therefore strategies have been taken by various organizations(American Ocean Conservation non-profit Oceania) such as; set-up science-based limits on fishing for recovering the stock, focus on selective fishing for the protection of endangered species, ensuring the gear of fishing does not destroy ocean habitats. These are all strategies that have focused on the cost-efficient to manage sustainable fisheries and Oceans. As economic recovery and to build a post-COVID-19 sustainable economy World Bank, IMF, and other regional banks are funding countries to protect the gear of hospitals, stabilize economic institutions, provide direct cash support to the household, and pay essential workers etc. The post-COVID-19 economy is estimating to look like a strong public action in creating demand, arraignments of replacement income and new investment in the green zone such as in the Ocean. Encouragement for the creation of a sustainable image has already been seen in countries Germany, ^{xix} South Korea, and China, are interested in creating a green element for economic recovery. There are some other criteria for the recovery of the Covid-19 economy that have focused, such as job creation, boost to economic activity, timeliness over the project for the cost-effective etc. under short term economic recovery goals. Under the long-term recovery goals initiatives like [^{xx}] long term growth potential (building the future skills for the health and population), resilience to the future shocks (Covid-19 scenario) with intervention to building abilities for societies and economies to recover from natural disasters etc. Social sustainability can be made by the combination of equity, engagement, caring and connectedness. According to scholar McKenzie; social sustainability is a positive condition and process within the community through various features such as; equity of access of key services, equity between generations, political participation of citizens in local levels, a sense of community ownership, a campaign of awareness of social sustainability from one to another, a mechanism for a community for the fulfillment of own needs, and

the political advocacy to meet the needs which can be met by community action. It does business in ways that benefit society and protects people, businesses' social license to operate and depends greatly on their social sustainability efforts. In addition, a lack of social development, including poverty, inequality, and weak rule of law can hamper business operations and growth. It is a social dimension of corporate sustainability, of which human rights are the cornerstone. Social sustainability also covers the human rights of specific groups such as labour, women empowerment, gender equality, children, indigenous peoples, and people with disabilities. It Empowers women and girls to expand economic growth, promote social development and establish more stable and just societies. Preservation of Social sustainability ensures when human rights are universal and every person around the world deserves to be treated with dignity and equality as their rights, basic rights include freedom of speech, privacy, health, life, liberty and security, as well as an adequate standard of living. Children's rights are human rights; safeguarding these rights helps to build strong and well-educated communities that are vital to creating a stable, inclusive, and productive business environment. Respecting and supporting children's rights that engage business in both preventing harms, for instance by eliminating child labour, and actively safeguard. It promotes rural development and workforce training, social Well-being, and social responsibility. Under social sustainability, the collaborative for academic-social-emotional learning (CASEL) defines SEL as how children and adults learn to understand and manage emotions, set goals, show empathy for others, establish positive relationships, and make responsible decisions. CASEL's framework identifies five core competencies: self-awareness, self-management, social awareness, relationship skills, and responsible decision-making. Social sustainability promotes a campaign for the safety of refugees, immigrants of every country who are the victims of the classifications from the major society of every country, it campaigns more housing to save slums people during the pandemic to save their lives from the virus. The campaign of social sustainability focuses on the improvement of the lives of the people by creating jobs, helping to meet the basic needs, more inclusive value chains, strategic social investment, and thus promoting public policies. This is how social sustainability empowers a positive impact on society. Social and economic sustainability is a fabric of society due to their collaboration. Without the economy, society is not innovative and can not be developed. Therefore, an image of a societal economy in social suitability is always preferred for an economic impact over the community. The COVID-19 scenario has taught society a quarantine life through which an idea has been explored for a shared living instead of loneliness and the idea is matching with the concept of Eco-museum and Co-living. This is how the idea of

shared living promotes Post-COVID-19 social sustainability with an amalgamation of all classes of the society such as from refugees, immigrants to the major classes of the society. The goals of educational sustainability ensures that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care, and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education, ensures equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations, ensures that all youth and adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy, ensures that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development, ensures that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and Goal-4 (UN) effective learning outcomes, ensures inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Educational substantially increases the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries. UNESCO aims to improve access to quality education on sustainable development at all levels and in all social contexts, to transform society by reorienting education and help people develop knowledge, skills, values, and behaviours needed for sustainable development. It is about including sustainable development issues, such as climate change and biodiversity into teaching and learning. Individuals are encouraged to be responsible actors who resolve challenges, respect cultural diversity, and contribute to creating a more sustainable world. The promotion of educational sustainability upward socioeconomic mobility and reduces poverty. Major progress was made by the innovation of education and its goals such as access to education through school enrollment. The development of primary education and women's education are other innovations of education through which women in developing countries became aware of the society and their societal value especially in the men dominated society. Because of the Covid-19 pandemic, a major country announced the temporary closure of schools, impacting an estimated 91 percent of students worldwide [^{xxi}]. Estimated 1.6 billion children and youth were out of school by the end of April 2020 and in the developing counties estimated 369 million [^{xxii}] children needed to

look to other sources of daily nutrition who were dependent on school meals. To foster international collaboration for the continuous journey of education UNESCO launched the Covid-19 Global Education Coalition among UN family, organizations, media, civil society, and information technology partners to design an innovative solution. The coalition aims to help countries through the distribution of resources, universal access, facilitate the returning students in school to avoid upsurge in dropout rates. UNESCO also plans to host a UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development, after the world recovers from this ongoing crisis of Covid-19. The Conference will raise awareness of these challenges, highlight the crucial role of Education for sustainable development, learning environments, capacity building of educators, empowerment and mobilization of youth, and local level action. It will help an estimated 145 low and middle-income countries for alternative learning programs and mental health support to recover the Pandemic crisis in education. UNESCO also takes initiative to improve access to quality of education and help people to be knowledgeable. Skills, knowledge, values, behaviour are needed for sustainable development, therefore it aims to include sustainable development issues such as climate action, biodiversity into teaching and learning. India has faced an aggregate shock like other countries due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The government of India is depending on social awareness to manage this unparalleled crisis [^{xxiii}]. In November 2019 UNESCO adopted the new global framework on education for sustainable development (ESD) for ten years period (2020-30). Under the ten years project, it has been aimed to build more just and sustainable development goals in the educational sector. The visions are to develop teachers' training skills, capacity building of teachers, improving the learning environment, empowering, and mobilizing youth and empowerment of local-level education (such as village education). Goals of sustainability in the health sector are to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health, strengthen the capacity of all countries, developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination. Ensuring a healthy life of all ages is necessary for

sustainable development. Before the pandemic crisis, various progress was made such as improving the health of millions of people, increasing life expectancy, reducing some common killers associated with child and maternal mortality. The scenarios of Covid-19 in the health sector are devastated worldwide; therefore initiatives have been taken to build the health sector more sustainable by Facilitate physical distancing for staff and customers/patrons, ensure adequate cleaning and disinfection, facilitate hand and respiratory hygiene, and, Enable staff to stay home when ill. The World Health Organization (WHO) is leading the global fight against COVID-19, while WHO medical experts supporting Government responses to focus on good health and Well-being. The 2020 Mental Health Month theme is tools 2 thrive. The toolkit provides practical tools that everyone can use to improve their mental health and increase resiliency, regardless of their situation considering COVID, the toolkit has become one of the prime pieces in delivering important messaging regarding mental health. Sustainable health can be promoted through sustainable co-living in the Post-COVID-19-pandemic scenario. World Health Organization is leading the global effort to manage Covid-19 through setting up a plan called the strategic preparedness and response plan [xxiv]. This plan has outlined the public health measures for countries for the preparation and response to Covid-19. WHO is also providing guidelines and suggestions for people to look at their mental health conditions during the Covid-19. The current crisis is more than a health crisis; therefore, the entire world should be collaborated for the solutions and to make strategies to tackle this devastating humanitarian crisis during the Post-COVID-19 world. Goals of Peace and Justice Sustainability is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere, end abuse (societal) exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children, promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all, substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms, by 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration, promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development, prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime particularly in developing countries through global cooperation, the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance. Under Goal 16 of the United Nations, it has been declared to creating a peaceful and inclusive society for sustainable development where justice for all is provided. Goal 17 has strengthened the means of implementation of the global partnership for sustainable development [xxv]. The Rio plus 20 conferences in June

2012 decided to establish a global intergovernmental high-level political forum for the adaptation of sustainable development through strength, experiences, resources, inclusive participation of all ideologies that have civil dignity. It can also focus on the establishment of peace and justice in every society through social change. Under sustainable development, all forms of violence against children are expecting to end and to establish a realization of the right of every child to live free from fear, neglect, abuse, and exploitation [xxvi]. Estimated one billion children are victims of social, emotional, physical, and sexual violence worldwide. The violence has no boundaries of culture, class, education, and ethnic origin. Children are at risk due to immaturity and less communicative. Gender, disability, poverty, ethnicity is some of the risks that can place children at high risk of violence, resulting in long-lasting consequences on children's health and development, and on school performance [xxvii]. The 2030 agenda of the United Nations has set up policies for every country where those policies can build children's future based on freedom and enjoyment. Empowering, inclusiveness and equality are top priorities under the sustainable goals in peace and justice [xxviii]. UN also prioritizes its Goals such as Goal 16 for child development instead of violence, Goal 4 for educational innovation, and Goal 8 for decent work and economic growth. The free and healthy society can be established when sustainability covers its various narratives in the form of socio-economic-justice scenarios [xxix]. The 2030 agenda for sustainable development also focuses on the protection of vulnerable groups such as women especially in the least developing countries, developing countries. The Agenda and the Rio+20 conference prioritizes the participation of decision making, influences that can make their lives and future, the voice on their concern for better sustainability. The COVID-19 scenario shows a brutal societal image of inequalities, vulnerabilities in every country. Therefore, the Secretary-General of the UN urges global statesman for working together. A worldwide togetherness can solve the current pandemic challenge. According to Secretary-General multiculturalism needs to be renewed during the post-COVID-19 world by all for a better innovative society for all. Multiculturalism is based on belief and trust, international laws that can ensure peace, security, human rights and sustainable development of ethnic communities, migrant communities, a vulnerable group such as women and children [xxx]. ECOSOC (UN Economic and Social Council) is the UN's mothership for the development of sustainable inclusiveness for a global co-operation. According to the Secretary-General, the crisis of Covid-19 is ongoing, geopolitical tensions are continuously rising, people are crying for racial justice, social justice, therefore, it is time to respond to the anxieties, fears and hopes of every

citizen who deserves for peace and justice for a better living. The COVID-19 response also reminds us that effective institutions are an essential part of pandemic preparedness. Building institutional capacity and ensuring measures and systems are in place to prevent corruption and institutionalize transparency and accountability will help to deliver better health outcomes that would benefit the whole society during the post-COVID-19 world.

CONCLUSION

Feature question is, are those goals enough for human consciousness to implement socio-economic-demographic images in the post-COVID-19 world? Covid-19 is an unprecedented challenge globally, but it also has a positive impact on environmental sustainability such as emission of carbon, nitrogen dioxide etc. It is now a window of opportunity to rebuild the economy and areas are already focused such as blue water economy, green elements economy etc. and thus reinforces a link between human wellbeing and a healthy environment. Trade policies are based on co-operation; broader efforts can be an important key for the new normalization. The consciousness of the citizens will be empowered by the UN's several goals, their country authorities through a sustainable policy and to let citizens understand about any future crisis including the devastating fear of the current pandemic. People have sensed through they are forgettable but Covid-19 is more than a natural crisis and it has already influenced citizens globally to rethink and aware of a sustainable environment which is not only the efforts of the government but a combination of citizens and the government for its successful implementation. People's awareness and sensitivity are important to build a sustainable goal everywhere, otherwise it is not possible only through the initiative of the government. However, the concept of sustainable development has not been sufficiently successful in the resolution of global problems. The modern world-system has set up a concept of sustainable development estimates twenty years ago, but no single socio-economic and ecological model has been elaborated. The issues are extreme poverty, environmental problems, incompatibility of national interest to global human interest, and various ideological problems setup by powerful countries and its governance. that helps to create a barrier for a complete implementation of global sustainability. The role of WHO for the Covid-19 crisis is known by all which is internally biased. The concept of sustainable development has various issues such as vagueness, the ambiguity of the terms-phrases included in the definition. The narrowness of the term and the provocative tendency to confine global problems to the environmental context. Many scholars, politicians, social activists, and industrialists believe that environmental protection issues cover the entire

sustainable development strategy. Absence of a single concept of sustainable development, with multiple concept definitions causing considerable implementation difficulties. The concept of Sustainable Development is originally an elitism and imperialist character. There is an opinion that the implementation of the concept of sustainable development can only bring benefits to a certain part of humanity rather than to all people. The absence of systemic implementation mechanisms organizationally and financially underwritten. The diversity in understanding the goals of sustainability is its weakness due to its different interpretation by the scholars of different countries, therefore the understanding of justice and balance are different. Therefore, proper implementation of sustainable development needs a dramatic transformation of current civilization through the environmentalization of all major human activities, through a new era in human development which is a new kind of civilization.

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END NOTES

ⁱ Environmental sustainability: A definition for environmental professional. John Morelli. Introduction. Defining sustainability in the context of a profession. 3rd paragraph.

ⁱⁱ Sustainable development goals: challenges and opportunities by Zile Singh. Why sustainable development goals.

ⁱⁱⁱ Sustainable development goals: challenges and opportunities by Zile Singh. The transition for millennium development goals to sustainable development goals. 3rd paragraph.

^{iv} Sustainable development goals and their implementation by Stephen Morton et al. Introduction. 2nd paragraph.

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^{vi} Environmental sustainability: A definition of the environmental professional. John Morelli. Introduction. 1st paragraph.

^{vii} Goal12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. United Nations. Sustainable Development Goal. Covid-19 response. 4th paragraph.

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^{xvii} Ocean investment could aid in post-COVID-19 economic recovery. Hazel Pfeifer. 2nd paragraph.

^{xviii} Ocean investment could aid in post-COVID-19 economic recovery. Hazel Pfeifer. 6th paragraph.

^{xix} Planning for the economic recovery from Covid-19: A sustainability checklist for the policymakers. Stephen Hammer et al. 2nd paragraph.

^{xx} Planning for the economic recovery from Covid-19: A sustainability checklist for the policymakers. Stephen Hammer et al. A sustainability checklist. 5th paragraph.

^{xxi} 4 Quality Education sustainable goal development.2nd paragraph.

^{xxii} 4 Quality Education sustainable goal development.2nd paragraph.

^{xxiii} Covid-19 crisis sheds light on the need for a new education model. The case for education for sustainable development.

^{xxiv} Goal:3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Covid-19 response. 1st paragraph.

^{xxv} Information for integrated decision-making and participation. United Nations. Department of Economics and Social Affairs Sustainable Development. 2nd paragraph.

^{xxvi} Violence against children. United Nations. Department of Economics and Social Affairs Sustainable Development. 3rd paragraph.

^{xxvii} Violence against children. United Nations. Department of Economics and Social Affairs Sustainable Development.9th paragraph.

^{xxviii} Violence against children. United Nations. Department of Economics and Social Affairs Sustainable Development.10th paragraph.

^{xxix} Information for integrated decision-making and participation. United Nations. Department of Economics and Social Affairs Sustainable Development. 1st paragraph.

^{xxx} COVID-19 highlights the need for renewed, inclusive multilateralism. United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Critical role for ECOSOC mothership, 1st paragraph.