



M.C.E. Society's

**ABEDA INAMDAR SENIOR COLLEGE  
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(Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University & Accredited by NAAC 'A' Grade)  
2390-B., K.B. Hidayatullah Road, Azam Campus, Camp, Pune - 01 (Maharashtra, India)

National Conference on

**GEOPOLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND GLOBAL ECONOMIC  
TRANSFORMATIONS : INDIA'S ADAPTATION AND  
RESILIENCE IN THE CHANGING WORLD**

27<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> February 2023

**Certificate**

*This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms./Mrs. Franklin Salvi*  
*from St. Vincent College of Commerce, Pune*  
*has participated & presented a research paper titled United Nations Sustainable*  
*Development Goals 2030 an Antidote for Irrational*  
*Economic Slowdowns: Agenda 1. No Poverty 'The Outcome thus far'.*

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HOD, Banking & Finance,  
Conference Co-ordinator

Dr. Farzana V. Shaikh  
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Prof. M. G. Mulla  
Dean, Faculty of Com. & Mgt.  
Conference Convenor

Prof. Shaila Bhatwade  
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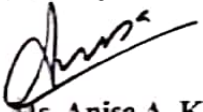
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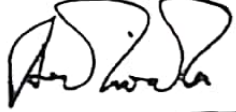
**Certificate**

*This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms./Mrs. Sunil Shete  
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has participated & presented a research paper titled "United Nations Sustainable  
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UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030 AN  
ANTIDOTE FOR IRRATIONAL ECONOMIC SLOWDOWNS: 'AGENDA  
1- NO POVERTY' THE OUTCOME THUS FAR

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**Abstract**

The United Nation members i.e., the various Heads of States and Government and the representatives in its meeting held at the United Nations Head Quarters, New York framed and announced, and undertook the historic decision of adopting a 17-point agenda of New Global Substantiable Goals for balanced development and as an antidote to handle the irrational economic slowdowns on the occasion of its 17<sup>th</sup> anniversary i.e 25<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> November 2015. The New Global Substantiable Goals were mapped to be achieved by the year 2030 toward a more balanced world economy.

The agenda for the adoption of 2030 sustainable development agenda was unanimously adopted by all the members and it provided a blueprint for achieving, equality, peace, and balance on the planet for the well-being of the people now and for the years to come. The Sustainable Development Goals demanded immediate action by all the participants towards the eradication of poverty, quality education, and other inequalities whilst ensuring the issue of protection of the environment and overcoming climatic changes.

**KeyWords:** Sustainable Development, Poverty, Extreme Poverty

**Introduction**

The United Nation members i.e., the various Heads of States and Government and the representatives in its meeting held at the United Nations Head Quarters, New York framed and announced, and undertook the historic decision of adopting a 17-point agenda of New Global Substantiable Goals for balanced development and as an antidote to handle the irrational economic slowdowns on the occasion of its 17<sup>th</sup> anniversary i.e 25<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> November 2015.

The New Global Substantiable Goals were mapped to be achieved by the year 2030 toward a more balanced world economy.

The agenda for the adoption of 2030 sustainable development agenda was unanimously adopted by all the members and it provided a blueprint for achieving, equality, peace, and balance on the planet for the well-being of the people now and for the years to come. The Sustainable Development Goals demanded immediate action by all the participants towards the eradication of poverty and other inequalities whilst ensuring the issue of protection of the environment and overcoming climatic changes.

However, the global crisis and conflicts put the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals by the year 2030 in big jeopardy, especially with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine War causing a state of emergency for nations across the globe. The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022 indicates the adverse impact on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

COVID-19 led to the loss of human life of approximately 1.5 million people globally and the count ever-increasing number of citizens living in the luring fear of another outbreak of the pandemic with uncertainties and risks also leading to the disruption of vital health services and zero to minimal research on solutions to fight or overcome other lethal diseases.

Poverty has been elevated to a new high enforcing extreme poverty, hunger, and suffering to millions of people, the Covid -19 Pandemic put many people in dire conditions where the fight for survival is the biggest challenge. Approximately 150 million learners were deprived of in person knowledge acquisition which has adversely affected their learning and well-being mentally and physically. Women have also socioeconomically suffered in a larger proportion as compared to their male counterparts in terms of employment, handling family commitments and problems, increased domestic abuse, etc.

The world is undergoing a phase of economic recovery which is very volatile and uncertain while still facing the challenge of mutations in the COVID-19 virus, surging rates of inflation, unrest among nations, disturbance in International Trade relations, disruption to the large supply chains, increase in the national debt crisis, nations being pushed to the verge of bankruptcy, the increase in the pressure on the labor market and major layoffs by the big players. The conflicts on acceptance of various vaccines for COVID-19 infection and their unequal distribution exposed the level of injustice and insecurity among the people leading to a state of emergency to overcome the social inequalities.

The conflicts among the nations have risen to a new peak with a large number of the population residing in the conflict-affected nation. The Ukraine war has added to the global issues leading to an increasing problem of shortage of food, shortage of fuel, and large displacement leading to an increase in the number of refugees (with approximately 6.5 million refugees fleeing Ukraine) especially women and children being at a larger risk.

The situation is further worsening with the climatic changes leading to floods, heatwaves, disturbed climate cycles droughts increase in the greenhouse gasses (at approximately 14 percent every decade) is demanding immediate action (already much delayed) for a greener world order.

To ensure quick recovery and achievement of global sustainability there arises a need for urgency in enhancing the efforts towards rescuing the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals agenda 2030, to ensure support to the most vulnerable people, communities, and nations globally.

### Definitions

**Sustainable development:** It is an approach to a country's economic development in a balance considering all the elements and the one which does not by any means compromise on the environment ensuring a reserve for future generations. It is the development that is aimed at satisfying the current needs without creating a compromise on the needs of the future.

**Poverty:** It is the situation or condition wherein people or communities have scarce financial resources not sufficient enough to meet the basic standard of living.

**Extreme poverty:** It is that severe situation of poverty where people are severely the basic needs such as food, safe and clean drinking water, shelter, health and hygiene facilities, sanitation facilities, education, and information not merely based on income but also on inability to access services – United Nations

### The objective of the study

The study aims to understand the impact of the current global economic unrest on account of COVID-19, the Ukraine war, and Conflicts among other nations on the progress of achievement of one of the 17 Sustainable Development goals as defined by the United Nations i.e. No Poverty

### Methodology

The study aims to understand the impact of COVID-19 and the Ukraine war on Poverty Levels across the globe and its impact on the possibility of achieving 'No. Poverty as a part of the 17- point agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals. Relevant research articles, reports, and thesis was discovered for this review using United Nations Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022, databases of Google scholar, ResearchGate, and other research journals.

### Review of Literature

The Sustainable development goals were based on the work undertaken over several decades by various countries, United Nations – Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

1. A comprehensive plan to develop a partnership among nations towards establishing sustainable development was adopted by 178 countries in the Earth Summit held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992. A 21-point agenda for sustainable development was established and accepted.
2. The Millennium Summit held in September 2000 by the United Nations led to the establishment and Adoption of the Millennium Declarations comprising of eight goals towards reduction in the extreme poverty.
3. The commitment of the various member state towards the eradication of poverty and sustainable development through higher participation and partnerships was reaffirmed at the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation at the South Africa Summit 2002.
4. The members of the United Nations adopted a document “The Future We Want” in which it was agreed upon to initiate a system to establish Sustainable Development, measures to be adopted towards the achievement of Sustainable development and to establish a UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development at the Rio + 20 ( UN’s National Conference on Sustainable Development) held in June 2012.
5. The General Assembly of the United Nations set up an Open Working Group comprising 30 members for the development of Sustainable Development Goals. • In 2013, the General Assembly set up a 30-member Open Working Group to develop a proposal on the SDGs.
6. The sustainable Development Agenda 2030 was adopted after much deliberation in September 2015 at the General Assembly, under which 17 core Sustainable
7. Development Goals were accepted the follow-up and review of which is entrusted with the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development functioning as a central unit of the United Nations.

### Discussion

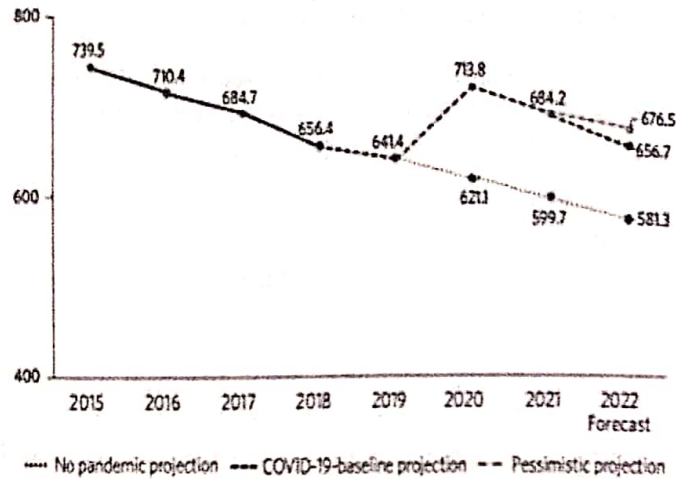
The reduction of poverty achieved in the past 25 years was reversed on account of the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic pushing a large number of people into extreme poverty, the Ukraine crisis has further added to the same by causing an increase in the inflation rates can affect 75 to 95 million more people globally than expected, forcing them to live in extreme poverty. Though many countries have introduced various measures for social security these have been short term in nature and have not reached a large number of deserving citizens as desired. This has made it extremely difficult to achieve the goal of ending poverty by 2030

### Progress on eliminating Extreme Poverty hindered

The world witnessed a historical decline in the global poverty rate with a sharp dip to 8.16 percent in 2018 as compared to 10.1 percent in 2015 leading to 94 million people being brought out of extreme poverty level. This progress was adversely affected by COVID-19 leading to an increase in the global poverty rate for the first time since 1998 i.e., an increase of 0.9 percent,

pushing additional 93 million people globally into extreme poverty and undoing over four years reduction in the global poverty. The Ukraine crisis added to the crisis by causing inflation on account of which it is forecasted to push 95 million more people globally into extreme poverty.

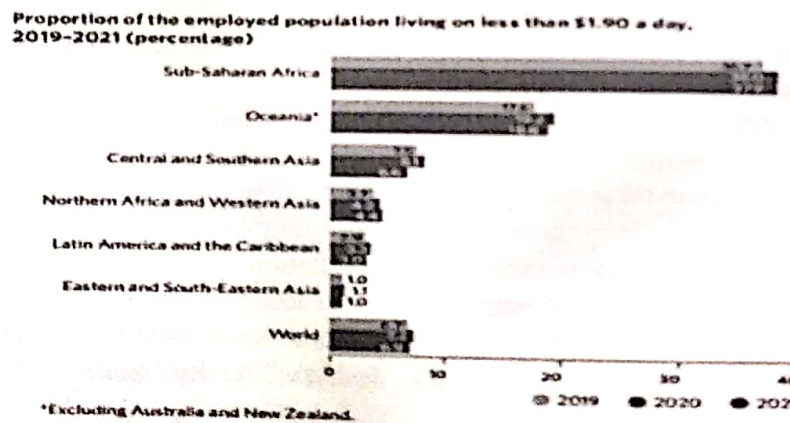
Number of people living on less than \$1.90 a day, 2015-2018, 2019-2022 projection before and after COVID-19 (millions)



Source: The Sustainable Development Goals Report, 2022 – United Nations

### Employed Workforce and Extreme Poverty

The number of people facing extreme poverty from among those who were employed rose by 0.5 percent i.e., from 6.7 percent in 2019 to 7.2 percent in 2020, this rise was witnessed for the first time in the last two decades resulting in the reduction of income and decrease working hours whilst having to face the pressure on the pandemic crisis, the two most affected regions by the increase in the poverty rate among the working people are the sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand). The disparities in the work environment concerning a reduction in working hours and income cuts have adversely affected the youth and the women workforce and the gap of disparity is likely to widen. The pandemic has resulted in pushing a large number of the employed population into extreme poverty i.e., living on less than \$ 1.9 per day.



Source: The Sustainable Development Goals Report, 2022 – United Nations

### The disparity in Benefits to the Unemployed

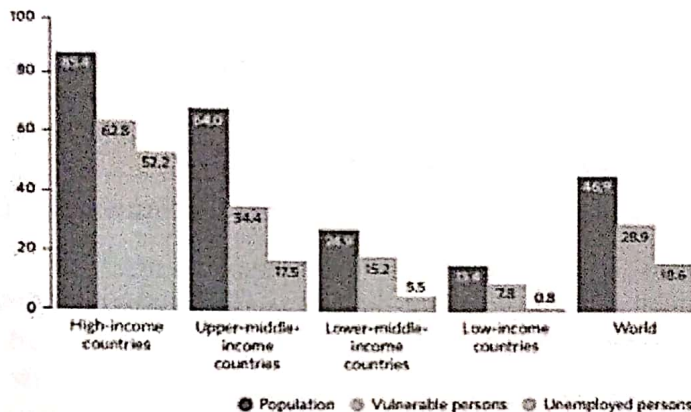
Well-structured social protection systems need to be established on an immediate basis to avoid the negative consequences of COVID-19. Approximately 1900 measures ( 92 % of which being short-term in nature), including cash benefits, were implemented by 211 countries to ensure the social security of its citizens, however, the 4.1 billion people globally could not avail the benefits of these measures and remained unprotected

Approximately 26 % of the measures adopted were directed toward providing employment and income security however these benefits could not reach those under the informal structure of employment. The schemes adopted towards unemployment benefitted only 18.6 percent of



unemployed workers worldwide. The disparities widened with only 7.8 percent of people benefitting in low-income countries as compared to 63 percent of beneficiaries in high-income countries.

Proportion of population covered by at least one cash benefit, vulnerable persons covered by social assistance and unemployed persons receiving unemployment cash benefits, by income level of country, 2020 (percentage)



Source: The Sustainable Development Goals Report, 2022 – United Nation

### Conclusion

The COVID-19 pandemic and Ukraine war crisis in recent times have left a significant adverse impact on nations worldwide resulting in a massive economic loss which is difficult to recover with an immediate effect, this has also led to global unrest with all nations aiming towards strengthening their economies to be prepared towards facing further uncertainties.

The possibility of achievement 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development has also been adversely impacted, this calls for stronger arduous commitment, multilateral collaborations, and rescue efforts by all the stakeholders to ensure the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals for building a stronger and more stable community globally and overcoming the deep inequalities leading to social and economic unrest.

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