

The Global South and Sustainable Development Goals: A Litmus Test for a Fair and Equitable Future: A Critical Review

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Abstract

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a collection of 17 interconnected objectives established by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, heavily rely on the Global South, which includes nations in Latin America, Africa, and developing Asia. By 2030, all people should have a better, more sustainable future according to these objectives. These regions offer rich biodiversity, dynamic cultures, and unrealized potential despite facing issues like poverty, inequality, climate change, and environmental degradation. The SDGs must be implemented in the Global South in order to promote wealth, a fair and equitable future and stability on a global scale, as their failure could make problems worse. However, implementing the SDGs is a difficult undertaking because of fundamental issues like social inequality, inadequate institutional capacity, political instability, and susceptibility to climate change. The 2030 Agenda advocates for diverse and varied paths and models of development, as well as people-centred, equitable, inclusive, green, and sustainable future forms of human development. These views are becoming more widely acknowledged in the international community. As a result, the Global South is widely acknowledged as having a special role in maintaining the global development framework while implementing development variety. It also significantly contributes to strengthening global development systems and governance procedures, as well as enhancing the meaning of human development. In short, the role and contribution of the Global South in forming new forms of civilization for human progress will become increasingly prominent, vital, and indispensable against the backdrop of the fast-changing global development landscape. This paper is dealing with certain aspects like implementation of SDGs in Global South, the way it contributes towards a fair and equitable future thereby justice becomes the underlying principle of SDGs, challenges faced during its implementations and the measures to tackle those challenges.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Global South, Justice, Fair and equitable future.

Introduction

The foundation of global development governance is sustainable human development. The creation of new civilizations for human progress will largely determine the future course and method of global development governance, with significant consequences for the fulfilment of a sustainable future. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which has 169 targets and 17 Sustainable Development Goals, shows how committed the world is to attaining global sustainable development in the social, economic, and environmental domains [1]. The fact that the 2030 Agenda is inclusive and concentrates on tackling the underlying causes of poverty makes it noteworthy. It gives everyone a clear plan of action for handling pressing international

issues and instructions for advancing social and economic growth worldwide.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include eradicating poverty, safeguarding biodiversity and ecosystems, and achieving peace and prosperity for all. They also encompass new priority areas like economic inequality, climate change, innovation, sustainable consumerism, and peace and justice. When talking about how to shape new forms of civilization for human growth, the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs jointly serve as a useful resource since they draw attention to the serious problems that face human development today.

The idea of the emerging "Global South" is now generally recognized and understood in the context of global governance. This is mostly attributable to the enormous efforts and accomplishments achieved by developing nations over the past few decades in advancing global economic and social growth as well as campaigning for peace and development on a global scale. Developing countries also benefit greatly from the expanding economic scale, market potential, trade and economic cooperation, and technical advancements of the Global South. In the meantime, there has been a noticeable resurgence of Global South collaboration mechanisms such as the New Development Bank, BRICS, G77 and China, South-South collaboration, and the G77 [2]. They provide crucial forums for the Global South to participate in global governance, talk about the goals for global development, and spread information on global South development.

The 2030 Agenda advocates for diverse and varied paths and models of development, as well as people-centred, equitable, inclusive, green, and sustainable future forms of human development. These views are becoming more widely acknowledged in the international community. As a result, the Global South is widely acknowledged as having a special role in maintaining the global development framework while implementing development variety. It also significantly contributes to strengthening global development systems and governance procedures, as well as enhancing the meaning of human development. If governmental, private, and third-sector organizations are to work together to promote the implementation of Agenda 2030, then they must address global inequities in the establishment and implementation of SDG partnerships [3]. In short, the role and contribution of the Global South in forming new forms of civilization for human progress will become increasingly prominent, vital, and indispensable against the backdrop of the fast-changing global development landscape.

It is important to research the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Global South for a number of other reasons too. Many low-income and emerging nations that make up the Global South have particular difficulties in their ongoing growth. Recognizing gaps and discrepancies in tackling issues like poverty, health, education, and environmental sustainability is made easier by having a thorough understanding of how the SDGs are implemented in various contexts. This knowledge is essential for developing solutions that are tailored to these regions' unique demands [4]. There are often large social and economic disparities in the Global South. Assessing whether the SDGs are unintentionally reinforcing existing inequities or promoting greater equity and justice can be done by looking at how these regions are implementing the goals. This emphasis makes sure that social justice and inclusiveness are equally advanced in the process of pursuing sustainable development [5]. The Global South's insights can inform global strategies and policies, enhancing understanding of sustainable development in diverse contexts. This knowledge supports international cooperation and resource allocation. Examining SDG implementation in the Global South identifies local innovations and successes, which can serve as models for other regions. This

knowledge enhances global knowledge and practice.

Studying SDG implementation also helps hold governments and organizations accountable for their commitments, promoting transparency and accountability in achieving goals.

Thus, the major focus of this paper is to analyse how effectively do the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) address the unique challenges and aspirations of countries in the Global South, and to what extent do they contribute to a fair and equitable future for these nations. The objectives of this critical review are that to assess the multifaceted challenges and opportunities by focussing on the issues such as institutional capacity, funding limitations, and external dependencies that impact the implementation of the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Global South. The review will evaluate the efficacy of existing approaches and pinpoint any shortcomings in meeting the particular developmental requirements of the Global South. It will also examine the consequences for fairness and justice, analysing how the SDGs affect social and economic inequality both within and across these countries. In doing so, the study hopes to provide useful insights and suggestions for improving the equity and inclusivity of SDG implementation, ensuring that the advancement of sustainable development is both just and efficient.

Research Methodology

A doctrinal study approach was taken in this critical review, in order to deal with the aspects of SDGs in Global South as well as to establish justice as the fundamental principle through a fair and equitable future which the SDGs are putting forward. Through the literature reviews the connection between the SDGs and Global South was clearly evident, despite of the fact that most of the Global South contain developing nations. At the same time this doctrinal research also tries to bring up the concept of what is fair and justice to all. Also tried to address certain challenges and tackling measures in the implementation of the SDGs.

In this study the major review was done by analysing the recent international reports like UNDP-SDG reports, UN reports, IPCC reports, UNESCO etc. At the same time the relevant scholarly articles dealing with the concept of SDGs and global south was searched out in the Google Scholar by using keywords like SDGs, Global South, equity, justice, fairness etc. Main focus was given to those literatures which was published recently especially from 2019 onwards. But during the research it seems to little bit difficult to find literatures which was published very recently, mainly on 2023 and 2024 with this current topic of discussion, thus mainly relied on the recent international reports in the year 2022, 2023 and 2024. It seems to be that the literatures dealing with that of fair and equity which contributing to justice in SDGs context was really very few. Selection of the literatures was done by reading the abstracts of those literatures, because referring to the abstracts will give an overall outlook of the papers. For reviewing from the selected literatures, it become necessary to exclude some after considering the abstract of those literatures in the view that those subject matter was something vague and not been able to contribute to this study. Those literatures which was selected was critically examined by focussing on to its objectives. Some sort of interpretations was done while considering the opinions and views of the authors of those selected literatures. Reading of various articles in this topic helps to broaden the insight as well as to think in different perspectives regarding the topic.

Sustainable Development Goals and Global South

The number of Global South Cities (GSCs) is increasing quickly in the twenty-first

century. The SDGs' urban adaption has been weakened in the interim as these cities deal with growing adversity and hitherto unseen urbanization issues. Numerous studies demonstrate how the extreme poverty and spatial inequalities that make GSCs more vulnerable to climate change have impeded the implementation of these SDGs.

This is due to the fact that the interconnected institutional, social, and economic difficulties increase local vulnerability and reduce the ability of the urban poor to adjust [6]. In many third-world nations, sustainable development is regarded as one of the most important challenges facing humanity in the twenty-first century. Because of the COVID-19 epidemic, social and economic life have been upended, causing corporations and governments to reevaluate their priorities. A sizable portion of the impoverished populace in Africa reside in slums, or unofficial communities. In addition to unstable and dangerous living circumstances, many slum dwellers lack legal land tenure rights and consequently are liable to government-supported evictions.

The way that the world has responded to sustainability concerns has shifted in recent years, moving away from an emphasis on nation states. The development objectives and agendas that have been subsequently established, such as the standalone urban SDG, are a direct result of the willingness and ability of city leaders to take action [7]. Global development frameworks have also revealed a great deal of conflict between politics and policy at the local and national levels. Because of this, progress toward achieving different global goals has been uneven and sluggish [8]. Particularly in the global South, challenges include weak governance processes, scarce data and methods for measuring progress, and limited government ability and resources [9]. Rarely do empirical studies address the challenges of sustainability in Global South cities in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Therefore, it is crucial to clarify how the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and national policies have influenced regional innovation and sustainable development in the Global South [10]. The Sustainable Development reports and recent publications on sustainability need to be analysed in order to understand how the countries in the Global South are working toward sustainability in order to address the challenges posed by urbanisation. This will have direct implications for policy and planning for other cities in the Global South.

Poverty and economic inequality continue to be major issues in the Global South, where many nations have high rates of disparity and poverty. Nearly 400 million people in sub-Saharan Africa survive on less than \$1.90 per day, according to World Bank - Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report 2022, which makes it harder to achieve SDGs 1 and 10 (Reduced Inequality) and No Poverty. The recent economic crisis in Sri Lanka has exacerbated inflation and deepened poverty, undermining initiatives to boost economic growth and alleviate poverty. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated these issues, with health systems still under strain from both the pandemic's aftermath and ongoing health crises. For example, in Nigeria, the healthcare system faces severe shortages of medical supplies and staff, compounded by a lack of effective vaccination programs and inadequate health funding, as reported in recent WHO updates [11]. Many Global South countries continue to struggle with inadequate healthcare infrastructure, which hinders progress toward SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being). Access to quality education remains uneven, the current disparities in education, with over 30% of kids in low-income nations—including some in South Asia—still not receiving a formal education as a result of financial strain and inadequate infrastructure [12]. SDGs 4 (Quality Education), 13 (Climate Action), and 15 (Life on Land) have all been influenced by this. These problems have been made worse by the effects of climate change, such as the recent floods in Bangladesh, which has damaged infrastructure, hampered environmental preservation, and affected millions of people [13].

It's also important to consider opportunities within the concept of SDGs and Global South. By improving access to services and economic possibilities, the adoption of digital technologies, such as mobile banking and e-learning, can greatly aid in addressing SDG 9 and SDG 10. The M-Pesa mobile banking system in Kenya, for example, has increased financial inclusion and fuelled economic expansion [14]. Local obstacles to SDG implementation can be removed with international cooperation and support, such as the European Union's funding of climate adaptation initiatives in Africa. Investments in renewable energy can help achieve a number of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDGs 7 and 11. Many Global South nations have substantial potential for renewable energy projects. For example, India plans to reduce its dependency on fossil fuels by 2023 and promote energy access and sustainability goals by increasing its renewable energy capacity through the implementation of an ambitious solar energy strategy [15].

This analysis demonstrates that there are still considerable difficulties to be addressed in this region, including the high levels of poverty and social inequality. The two most pressing issues of our day are dealing with the pandemic and ensuring economic growth that will enable the poor to rise above poverty without condemning future generations to an even worse state of environmental degradation than the one we have now. As the world moves toward being a more sustainable place, innovation will always be vital.

Fair and Equitable Future Through SDGs Promote Justice

Justice is the underlying principle of SDGs. A fundamental tenet of wealthy and peaceful cooperation both inside and between nations is social fairness. The concept of social justice advocates for equitable access to money, opportunities, and advantages within a society. It emphasises the gradual movement toward the dismantling of barriers based on factors such as gender, age, race, ethnicity, religion, culture, or handicap. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the United Nations, which espouses a common vision of a better society, serves as the foundation for its inherent link with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In order to prevent social-ecological justice concerns from being neglected in favour of other objectives, the 2030 Agenda mandates that the 17 thematic Goals be achieved in concert (Boas et al., 2016) [16]. Although it prioritizes access over many ideal social goals, its allotment is inadequate. First off, even though the goal is to lessen inequality, the specifics of resource allocation are left out. Secondly, there is no mention of harm or liability. Third, it reverts to "full permanent sovereignty," undermining the demand for collaboration and alliances [17]. The SDGs are an appeal for action to guarantee that everyone lives in peace and prosperity, safeguard the environment, and eradicate poverty. These 17 interrelated goals recognize that initiatives to promote health equity and education, decrease inequality, and spur economic growth must go hand-in-hand with combating climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

Every SDG is infused with social justice, as it is imperative to address the needs of the most marginalised and disadvantaged groups if any goal is to be achieved [18]. SDG 1, "No Poverty," for instance, emphasises everyone's right to live with dignity and free from the crippling weight of poverty. It is firmly based in the social justice paradigm. The gender equality goal of SDG 5 addresses the structural injustices that women and girls experience and provides a strong mandate for social justice. SDG 10, which captures the essence of a just global economic system and focuses on reducing inequality both within and among countries, is also informed by social justice. Furthermore, by recognizing the varied nature of deprivation that extends beyond the economic to encompass lack of access to justice, education, and health care, social

justice becomes the multifibre thread weaved into the fabric of the SDGs.

The concept of "intergenerational equity" is not mentioned once in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were endorsed by the UN General Assembly in 2015. The SDGs make mention of "future generations" a several times. The States declared their intention "to protect the planet from degradation [...] so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations" [19] in a section on the planet. The language makes it very evident that protecting the planet from degradation is done in the interest of today's and tomorrow's people, despite the title of this section suggesting that the planet itself is at risk [20].

The focus of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on equity, fairness, and inclusivity is shaped by the core notion of justice. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to tackle worldwide issues by utilizing a justice-focused perspective, guaranteeing that advancements are achieved that benefit every person, especially the most disadvantaged and excluded [21]. Justice as an underlying principle of SDGs can also be understood by considering the aspect of inclusive development. The three facets of inclusive development are relational, ecological, and social inclusion. This idea encourages political reform in order to guarantee social inclusion while staying within ecological bounds. The goal of inclusive development is to acknowledge that everyone has the right to electricity, food, water, and education and that the absence of these rights is a result of previous political choices. The precise meaning of inclusion and the possibility that it could have the opposite effect are not made clear in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The authors call for more discussion to guarantee that policies are designed and implemented with transformational kinds of inclusion in mind, grounded in recognition and epistemic fairness. By emphasizing living within ecological bounds, transformative inclusivity modifies the nature of development and is consistent with the SDGs [22]. But the suggested methods for putting the SDGs into practice won't significantly alter the way we approach development. Justice, which includes satisfying minimal access requirements, establishing boundaries at many levels of governance, and equitably allocating resources, risks, and obligations, is closely related to inclusivity [23]. Sustainability is frequently employed as a profit-maximizing tactic to stay focused on its primary goals of environmental justice and intergenerational equity. Stakeholder capitalism, on the other hand, blurs the distinction between strategy and ethics by viewing sustainable objectives as both practical and cost-effective ways. The only rational and coherent arguments for sustainability as a question of justice and fairness are moral ones. One may defend sustainability as an economic and social paradigm by presenting a case based on Rawls' idea of justice as fairness [24].

As mentioned earlier there is no doubt that SDGs, which call for policies that advance equity, participation, and rights, are a reflection of social justice. This entails creating accountable institutions, encouraging inclusive growth, and tearing down institutional impediments to justice. The structuring of reactions and recovery attempts in the face of global crises such as COVID-19, climate change, and political instability is heavily influenced by social justice. By providing a roadmap for equitable, long-term solutions that protect human dignity, it shows that the SDGs are not merely desirable goals but rather necessary for a fair future.

Challenges Faced by the Global South in Achieving SDGs

The goal of sustainable development is to benefit all people on the planet and ensure security for future generations, however it is not without difficulties. The SDGs bring three key governance challenges, namely, achieving as a collective, need for making difficult trade-offs, and weak accountability mechanisms [25]. If we want to attain a

better future, we have a lot of hurdles to overcome. Among these major obstacles are the following problems:

Conflict and Uncertainty

It seems obvious that an atmosphere of instability, foreign strife, and unrest cannot support sustainable prosperity. For instance, the crisis in Ukraine has an effect on sustainable development. Concerns over the sustainability of food supply have had a big influence on countries outside of Ukraine, as both Russia and Ukraine are important producers of wheat and barley. Global exports are dominated by Russia and Ukraine, which has an effect on food availability and production. A bloody fight between rival military factions in Sudan in April 2023 interrupted daily living and made humanitarian aid more difficult to deliver. SDGs including clean water and sanitation, sustainable cities and communities, and good health and well-being have all been impacted by this. SDGs like quality education and economic growth have been impacted by Afghanistan's economic collapse and humanitarian difficulties since the Taliban took control of the country in August 2021. Because of globalization, countries now rely on one another for living standards. Conflicts can impede the aims of sustainable development and civil society, making it difficult to maintain well-being.

Accessibility and Appropriateness

The feasibility of sustainable development initiatives within a country's borders is a challenge. Developed countries often advise developing nations to make their processes sustainable, but this is unrealistic and unfeasible. To reduce debt to unsustainable businesses, developing nations need assistance and subsidies from the industrialized world. Sustainable development programs should be tailored to local environments, supporting each country's development stage. Contemporary technology can enhance resource use and sustainability, especially in environmental-related situations, to address global concerns without affecting developing countries' growth.

The Paris Agreement places a strong emphasis on climate finance as an essential instrument for helping developing nations make the shift to sustainable development. Many contend, however, that the promised financial support has not been sufficiently provided, which limits their capacity to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [26]. High upfront costs and inadequate infrastructure are obstacles for the African Renewable Energy Initiative. Since nations like Zambia find it difficult to strike a balance between debt repayment and sustainable development, debt relief for sustainable development is also a challenge. India's precision agriculture technologies are promising, but they are costly and need to be adapted locally [27]. Infrastructure deficiencies and security issues are major challenges for fragile states such as South Sudan and the Central African Republic. International assistance must be sensitive to the context and flexible enough to fit these particular circumstances.

Issues with Government

The possible actions and degree of interest of governments in sustainable development are other problems. The majority of nations support efforts pertaining to global warming and climate change, though not always. Every now and again, political efforts decide to put the interests of their country or people ahead of environmental preservation and the goals of sustainable development. For example, supporting and assisting the fossil fuel legacy industries since they are essential to the development of impoverished areas and their communities. If certain industries close without being replaced, certain towns may face poverty and a loss of jobs. A large number of these regions' governments are reluctant to alter their policies for sustainable development

Poverty and Joblessness

Eliminating poverty is one of the goals of sustainable development, but it is a difficult task that cannot be accomplished without addressing the many underlying causes of poverty. Some of the issues are related to the differences in income and opportunities that people experience. These could be differences across multiple countries. It's common knowledge that people living in wealthy nations usually have more financial stability than people living in developing nations.

Inequalities within a country can be attributed to wealth disparities, gender disparities, and disparities in employment opportunities. Addressing these issues is crucial for reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development goals. Social sciences, such as case studies and socio-scientific research, can help understand community challenges and address them. Despite efforts, 650 million people still go hungry and lack sufficient food, a problem that may worsen due to population growth [28]. Access to electricity is a key input for sustainable development, but gaps exist in some poorest nations. Addressing poverty and global development has become more challenging after 2020, with additional global challenges such as the global downturn, recession, and the Covid-19 pandemic. The pandemic pushed just under 5 million people into poverty in South East Asia alone.

The World Economy

The post-coronavirus financial crisis has also adversely affected sustainable development goals. The most impoverished people on the planet are always at risk from the consequences of major world financial crises. Certain countries, including those that rely on trade with financially troubled Western nations, may suffer from the ill repercussions of globalization, while other countries may not experience similar downturns. Think about the economic downturn in the United States and how it affects Mexico, one of their main suppliers. Because of the interdependence of global trade, there are many synergies among nations, and factors that impact one might also have an indirect impact on another. Poorer nations and populations are disproportionately impacted by climate change because they are less equipped to adapt to or recover from its effects. For instance, Bangladesh suffers from serious climate-related issues like cyclones and flooding, which worsen the country's already preexisting economic vulnerabilities.

Growth in Population

A further potential barrier to sustainable development is population growth. As the UN itself notes in their reports, population increase in emerging nations can be seen as both a success and a challenge for the future. As the world's population rises, more resources are needed to keep people out of poverty and to give them access to basic amenities like power and clean water.

Global development goals, despite being hotly debated, are nonetheless important because they unite people worldwide under a shared developmental agenda. Although there may be implementation-related difficulties, numerous areas see progress. The agenda for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) considered the past, present, and future possibilities. As a result, it continues to be among the most widely accepted and agreed upon global development agendas ever. The procedures continue to yield useful lessons both today and in the future. It is necessary to address the existing difficulty of conflicts in some of the aims as well as the requirement for a fair transition into The Future We Want [29].

Actions to Fulfill Sdgs

The purpose of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals is to improve everyone's future on Earth by establishing a series of specific, yet connected, goals. Hundreds of benchmarks and performance indicators are geared toward 2030. With businesses in mind, the objectives provide a path — what some refer to as a “Pathway for Humanity” — for any organization to maximize its potential by concentrating its efforts on certain global goals. We can all support our selected SDG(s) by doing the following inspiring and exciting things. These flexible activities can be incorporated into our endeavours, enterprises, or lifestyle.

Make a commitment to WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene).

In order to support ‘SDG 6-Clean Water and Sanitation’, make a commitment to your firm to “[implement] access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene at the workplace”. This will not only keep your neighbourhood clean, but it will also set standards and expectations that everyone—even your competitors—will have to meet! The commitment to implementing comprehensive WASH programs is strongly linked to the accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 3, 4, 6, and 11. These initiatives can greatly lower the incidence of waterborne illnesses, enhance patient outcomes, and encourage improved hygiene. However, significant expenditures in infrastructure, upkeep, and local capacity building are necessary to provide universal access. WASH initiatives also support health and wellbeing by boosting health and halting the spread of disease. Sanitation facilities that are safe and clean in schools can lower absenteeism and raise student achievement. But keeping these facilities up to date and removing cultural obstacles might be difficult [30]. WASH indirectly reduces poverty by improving health, reducing medical expenses, and enhancing productivity. It supports gender equality and contributes to sustainable urban planning. Challenges include resource management, infrastructure development, behavioural change, equity, and climate change. Addressing these issues can lead to sustainable development.

Establish an Advantageous Workplace

It is essential to make sure that workplaces promote excellent health. Thus, ‘SDG 3—good health and well-being—and SDG 8—decent work and economic growth’—are mostly driven by enterprises. Regularly scheduled training sessions and refreshers can help to emphasize the significance of safe work practices. Implement wellness and exercise programs for your organization. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can be greatly advanced by an advantageous workplace through the promotion of equality, safety, health, and decent working conditions as well as environmental sustainability. It promotes wellness initiatives, lowers workplace injuries, and gives opportunity for further education. Costs associated with implementation, cultural hurdles, and resource allocation are obstacles, nevertheless. Other benefits include fair work practices, gender equality, high-quality education, and sustainable production and consumption [31]. Ensuring equity and addressing structural challenges are essential for optimizing the beneficial influence on the SDGs.

Invest More into Renewable Energies Resources

The population of urban areas increases annually. Sustainable cities are essential to humanity's future, but urbanization is consuming more of our limited natural resources. Since they consume a lot of energy, businesses may help by leading ‘SDG 11, Sustainable Cities and Communities’. Invest in renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and biofuel. Engaging in initiatives such as the UN Global Compact will put you in the forefront of businesses leading the shift towards a more sustainable future.

Motivate Reduce Reuse and Recycle

The ecology is severely strained by the usage of single-use plastic bottles, bags, and other containers. Contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 13 and 14 (Life on Land and Life Below Water) by reducing the amount of plastic waste that your business produces.

Encourage Education

Education is the key to a better future and the path out of poverty. There's no disagreement about that. By helping to remove certain barriers to education, you're not only making a positive impact on people's lives and levelling the playing field, but you're also expanding the pool of talent in the workforce. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which prioritize high-quality education, equitable access to the workforce, gender parity, decent work, economic growth, decreased inequality, addressing climate change, peace, justice, and robust institutions, can only be achieved in part through the promotion of education. Access to high-quality education, gender inequality, safety, inclusion, skill development, social mobility, fair access, climate action, and curricular integration are some of the challenges. Achieving the SDGs requires addressing these problems.

Choose to Give to Causes that 'You Care About the Most'

Giving to causes that are dear to your heart is always a good idea, whether it's human rights, the environment, education, or health. In this instance, just start with the SDG that most resonates with you and donate to organisations that advance it.

The world is not on track to meet the SDGs related to human development by 2030 along a middle-of-the-road development path marked by improvements in agricultural, demographic, economic, educational, energy, environmental, governance, health, infrastructure, and technological variables. There is a notable achievement gap by area. Specifically, in Africa, just 9% of countries meet the goal values for indicators related to underweight children, 7% for lower-secondary completion, and 5% for sanitation. But as the SDGs were created with each country in mind, evaluation of their accomplishment should take that into account as well. If this is the case, it becomes evident that several growth paths are needed in order to meet these global goals [32].

Results and Discussions

It is very evident that, even though there are 17 SDGs for building up a sustainable future, still the question with respect to whether the implementation of those SDGs to the maximum potential achieved or not exist. This itself is the main challenge that we are facing. Especially within the context of the Global South also the scenario is almost same. It is actually the developed nations are exploiting the sustainability of the world in a larger scale, but the burden and liabilities are always placing in the heads of the developing nations of Global South. At the same time most, interesting fact is that it is basically the developing nations are contributing more in order to achieve a sustainable future. The implementation should be in a fair and equitable manner, in a way that the underlying principle of the SDGs, i.e., the Justice should be served. But in this context the major question is what amounts to fair, equal and justice to all. These notions are purely subjective. These too creates more

challenges. Because what may be fair for one may not be fair for other, similarly justice too. Other ambiguity is that always the terms equality and equity is used interchangeably whenever discussing about SDGs. Actually, there is a huge difference between the both. Equality is that all have certain fundamental rights which can be

considered as equality, whereas, there are lot of reservations that can be the equity. Thus, it is very important that along with equality, equity should also be monitored for the better implementation of the SDGs for a brighter future.

Alao opportunities and obstacles arise when implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Global South. Resource limitations, problems with governance, social injustices, obstacles to access, and the sensitivity of the environment and climate are some of the challenges. Investments in health, education, and infrastructure are restricted by budgetary issues, and technical know-how is frequently missing. Progress can be hampered by weak institutions, such as corruption and ineffective bureaucracy. Socioeconomic position, gender, and other social inequalities can all contribute to the discrepancies in SDG results [33]. Access constraints can make it difficult for underrepresented people to take advantage of economic, healthcare, and educational possibilities. The advancement of SDGs pertaining to clean water and environmental sustainability may also be hampered by climate change and environmental fragility. Opportunities for implementing the SDGs include partnerships and help from outside, technical developments, regional efforts, and cultural adaptability. Sustainable development can be propelled by technology improvements, but knowledge sharing and innovation are facilitated by international aid and collaborations. By focusing on particular needs and utilizing local expertise, local initiatives and community involvement can promote the successful implementation of the SDGs. Ensuring inclusive growth, resolving structural injustices, and striking a balance between development and sustainability are among the implications for equality and justice. A long-term vision and the integration of sustainability issues are necessary to strike a balance between economic growth and environmental sustainability. Thus, tackling socioeconomic injustices, governance problems, and resource limitations is essential for the Global South to execute the SDGs fairly and successfully.

There is an article which titled “The current status of the sustainable development goals in the world” [34], this investigated the patterns of variance and covariation among the SDGs indicators, by analysing and characterizing their present state by global regions and nations. Similar to this paper, this article also examines the status of SDGs, but this article covers the entire Global South and North and found that less wealthy global South nations still need to focus on developing policies and plans that will improve their citizens' health and well-being, make it easier for them to obtain necessities like electricity, internet, water, and sanitary facilities, and advance equality. Thus, actually it was even in this article as well as this paper had common conclusion, which is that, rather than placing those sustainable development goals in the written form, its implementation should be given more importance for developing a better future.

Conclusion

The foundation of the SDGs is human rights, solidarity, and an internationalism that mirrors the humanist universalism of the enlightenment movement, which itself has roots in colonial ties. The history of global inequality and the emphasis on growth controlled by influential international players remain a part of development. The literature review makes it evident that everyone agrees that our world needs to change.

The analysis demonstrates how the conflicting histories of development and tensions that come from the emphasis on growth, the necessity of a human-centred approach, justice, and environmental sustainability all contributed to the creation of the SDGs.

A universal agenda presents the prospect of "development" positioned within a

broader framework that encompasses local, national, and global contexts and its histories, disparities, and effects—not necessarily of an objective and unchangeable framework applicable in the same way to all. With stronger institutions of global social governance founded on diversity, the agenda might help organisations in the global North and South craft a new, socially just, redistributive and regulating global economic and social policy. A practical response to contemporary developments that offer a framework that may be applied in a variety of ways, for eschewing solitary notions of radicalism and for pragmatically altering neoliberal activities. As many post-development theorists and others have noted, development is largely about how we may live differently. Although history foretells modern growth, sustainability also requires that we make use of this history's institutions.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a number of obstacles for the Global South to overcome, including resource limitations, institutional flaws, environmental vulnerabilities, social and political aspects, and economic inequalities. The efficiency of policies and programs is constrained by institutional flaws including corruption, a lack of infrastructure, and inadequate policy frameworks, while economic inequities contribute to uneven accomplishments in the areas of poverty, hunger, and economic growth. Goals pertaining to clean water, climate action, and sustainable cities are impacted by environmental vulnerabilities, such as climate change. Discrimination against marginalized groups, lack of access to education, and gender inequality are examples of social and political elements. Political unrest has the potential to sabotage development initiatives and block the SDGs' advancement. A lack of funding also impedes the advancement of objectives that call for technological solutions. Tailored support and finance, more aid and investment, debt relief, capacity building, anti-corruption measures, inclusive policies, the empowerment of marginalized groups, environmental sustainability and climate action, and sustainable resource management are some of the policy consequences.

In order to fully comprehend the distinct opportunities and challenges that each Global South region presents, future research should concentrate on context-specific studies, case studies of effective interventions, impact evaluation, creative solutions, local knowledge and practices, equity and justice, and alignment with social justice and human rights principles. In order to derive lessons and best practices, context-specific studies ought to locate and examine effective case studies of SDG implementation in the Global South. To comprehend the long-term effects of development initiatives and monitor advancement over time, longitudinal studies are required. It is important to investigate novel approaches, such technological and social innovations, to deal with the particular problems the Global South faces.

In conclusion, tackling these ramifications can advance global sustainable development goals and help ensure a just, fair, and equitable future for the Global South.

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