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An Analysis Made on the Sustainable Development Goals Amongst the Countries



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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Received: 20-06-2023 Received in revised form: 11-09-2023 Accepted: 14-09-2023 Available online: 30-09-2023</p> <hr/> <p>Keywords: Economic Growth; SDG; SDG Commitment.</p>	<p>Sustainable economic growth aims to meet the needs of people while also safeguarding the environment and preserving natural resources for the benefit of future generations. Ecosystems supply the productive variables that drive economic growth, including land, natural resources, labour, and capital. The paper aims and attempts to Study the SDG'S goals along with the Sustainable economic growth between the countries. The study also explored the key strategies and the commitment made by the government towards the achievement of SGD'S in their nations. The study used secondary data methodology in order to find the key results on the injection and also the trends over a period of 10 years and also at the present. The research also considered the spillover effects of the current situation in the year 2022 in the Ukraine and its impact on the other countries towards the achievement of the SDG'S goal and Commitment.</p>

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Sustainable economic growth is expansion that doesn't bring up new issues or difficulties. What it includes is supporting long-term economic growth without depleting resources. economic expansion that aims to meet the requirements of the population while protecting the environment and natural resources. It requires monitoring and preserving these resources for future generations. To achieve this, the economy must continue progressing at a pace that doesn't exert pressure on prices, exhaust resources, or cause significant harm to the environment. Economic growth is measured by an increase in the gross domestic product (GDP) over time. Sustainable growth means sustaining this growth rate while preventing the emergence of new economic challenges. Swift growth has the potential to deplete resources, harm ecosystems, and accelerate global warming. Rapid expansion may result in resource depletion, environmental problems, and global warming. The

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Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a worldwide strategy for all nations to eliminate poverty, protect the environment, and ensure prosperity for everyone. These goals comprise 169 specific targets across 17 objectives and, up to the year 2030, serve as the central reference and benchmark for the global community's development endeavours.

1.1 Review of Literature

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the United Nations in 2015, represent a global commitment to address pressing economic, social, and environmental challenges ([United Nations, 2015](#)). This section provides a review of pertinent literature on the analysis and progress of SDGs among countries.

1.1.1 National Implementation and Integration of SDGs

Countries worldwide have integrated the SDGs into their national development agendas, policies, and strategies ([Nilsson et al., 2016](#)). The degree to which countries have adopted and incorporated these goals varies, reflecting diverse priorities and capacities ([Hosseini et al., 2018](#)).

[Hosseini et al., \(2018\)](#) conducted a comparative study of SDG integration across 22 countries, highlighting variations in commitment and implementation. This analysis elucidated differences in the extent to which countries have mainstreamed the SDGs into their governance structures and policy frameworks.

1.1.2 Monitoring and Measurement of SDG Progress

Robust monitoring and measurement systems are essential for assessing progress toward the SDGs ([Hak et al., 2019](#)). The United Nations has established a global indicator framework comprising targets and indicators to track SDG achievements ([United Nations, 2021](#)).

Scholars and experts have examined the challenges and opportunities associated with this indicator framework. [Kroll et al., \(2017\)](#) explored alternative methods to assess SDG achievements, offering valuable insights into the complexities of measuring progress.

1.1.3 Regional Disparities in SDG Performance

Analyses of SDG performance reveal significant regional disparities. The context and circumstances of each region influence the pace and nature of progress. [Sachs et al., \(2017\)](#) noted differences in SDG achievement between high-income countries and those in sub-Saharan Africa, emphasizing the need for tailored approaches.

Additionally, regional cooperation and partnerships play a pivotal role in advancing SDGs. The African Union's Agenda 2063 aligns with the SDGs and seeks to promote sustainable development through collaborative efforts ([African Union, 2015](#)).

1.1.4 Challenges and Barriers in SDG Implementation

Despite global commitments, countries encounter multifaceted challenges and barriers in their pursuit of SDGs. These challenges encompass limited financial resources, political instability, and social inequalities ([Biermann et al., 2017](#)).

Research has delved into the role of governance, policy coherence, and multi-stakeholder partnerships in overcoming these obstacles ([Kharas et al., 2019](#)). Effective governance structures and

multi-stakeholder engagement have been recognized as essential components of successful SDG agendas (Huijstee *et al.*, 2007).

1.2 Research Gap

Extensive research has been conducted on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), reflecting a global commitment to address pressing economic, social, and environmental challenges (United Nations, 2015). However, the existing literature reveals a notable gap in the form of a comprehensive, up-to-date, and comparative analysis that encompasses the successes, challenges, and inequalities in realizing the SDGs across diverse nations. While valuable studies exist, they tend to focus on overall evaluations or case studies of specific countries, regions, or individual SDGs.

As the world approaches the SDG target year of 2030, additional knowledge and evolving trends have emerged, underscoring the imperative for an updated and nuanced assessment that can effectively inform policy decisions and international cooperation. This research endeavour seeks to bridge this gap by offering a thorough and current review of SDG implementation across all nations, thereby shedding light on significant trends, persistent challenges, and viable solutions. The comprehensive and comparative nature of this study aims to provide a holistic understanding of global sustainability efforts and guide the direction of future policy initiatives.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

- To Investigate the theme of Sustainable Economic Growth and green Growth Strategies
- To Identify the Policy Efforts and Commitment towards SDG'S
- To Find out whether the Countries are Committed towards the SDG'S

2.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology employed for this study is primarily based on the analysis of secondary data from a variety of sources. The approach leverages a comprehensive collection of books, reports, research journals, and data reports to provide an in-depth examination of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) across diverse nations. Additionally, data reports were obtained from sustainable development websites and portals, as well as sustainable reports spanning various years. The choice of secondary data analysis was motivated by its effectiveness in facilitating a broad and comprehensive review of the global landscape of SDG progress.

2.1 Data Collection and Analysis

The data collection process involved a systematic search, extraction, and compilation of relevant information from the aforementioned sources. The collected data encompassed a wide range of dimensions, including but not limited to progress indicators, policy frameworks, regional disparities, challenges, and best practices.

3.0 ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 To Investigate the Theme of Sustainable Economic Growth and Green Growth Strategies

Economic growth that doesn't create new problems or difficulties is said to be sustainable. It involves promoting sustained economic growth without depleting resources. Attempting to provide

human needs while preserving the environment and natural resources through economic growth. To secure access to these resources for future generations, it entails the ongoing monitoring and conservation of these assets. It requires maintaining an economic growth rate that doesn't cause extreme environmental degradation, resource shortages, or pressure on prices.

3.1.1 Sustainability is Crucial for Economic Development

Sustainable development tactics make it possible to safeguard natural resources. The production of goods and the provision of services are two major functions of trade, which is a significant part of the economy. Food, energy, water, and waste all fall under this. Sustainable growth requires green growth, sustainable development, and renewable energy solutions.

3.1.2 Green Growth

Although it promotes more sustainable growth, green growth does not supplant sustainable development. Green growth strategies must be applied if natural resources are to reach their economic potential sustainably. These strategies include:

- Encourage increased resource efficiency, waste minimization, and energy conservation as productivity incentives.
- Encourage investment: Boost investor confidence by more precisely anticipating how governments would address significant environmental concerns.

3.2 To Identify the Policy Efforts and Commitment towards SDG'S

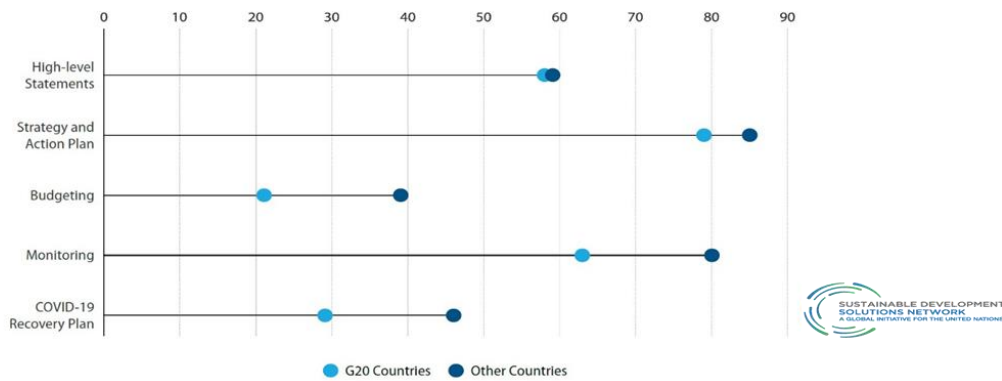


Source: Sachs *et al.*, (2017)

The above fig Shows the transformation of policy efforts of 17 Sustainable Development goals. It Also States the Circularity and decoupling of SDG'S goals.

3.3 To Find out whether the Countries are Committed towards the SDG'S

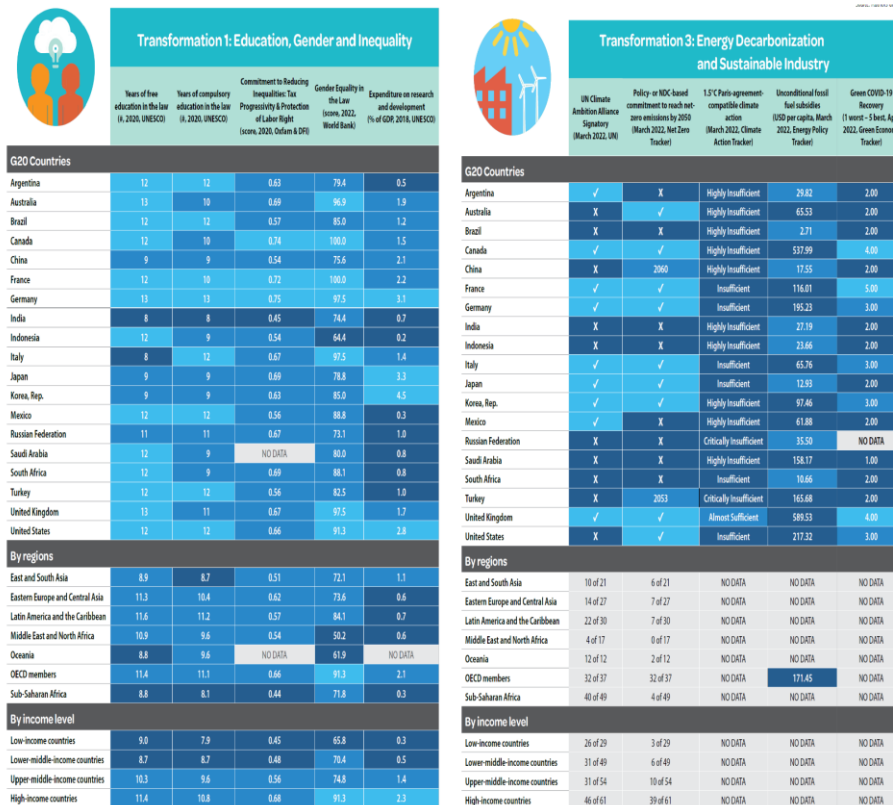
Integration of the SDGs into key policy processes, G20 countries versus other countries



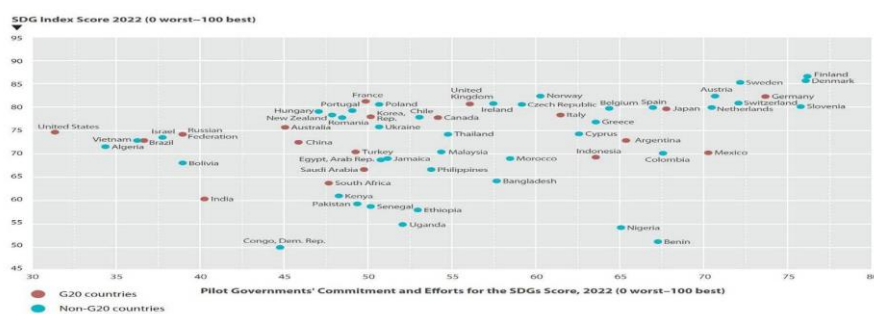
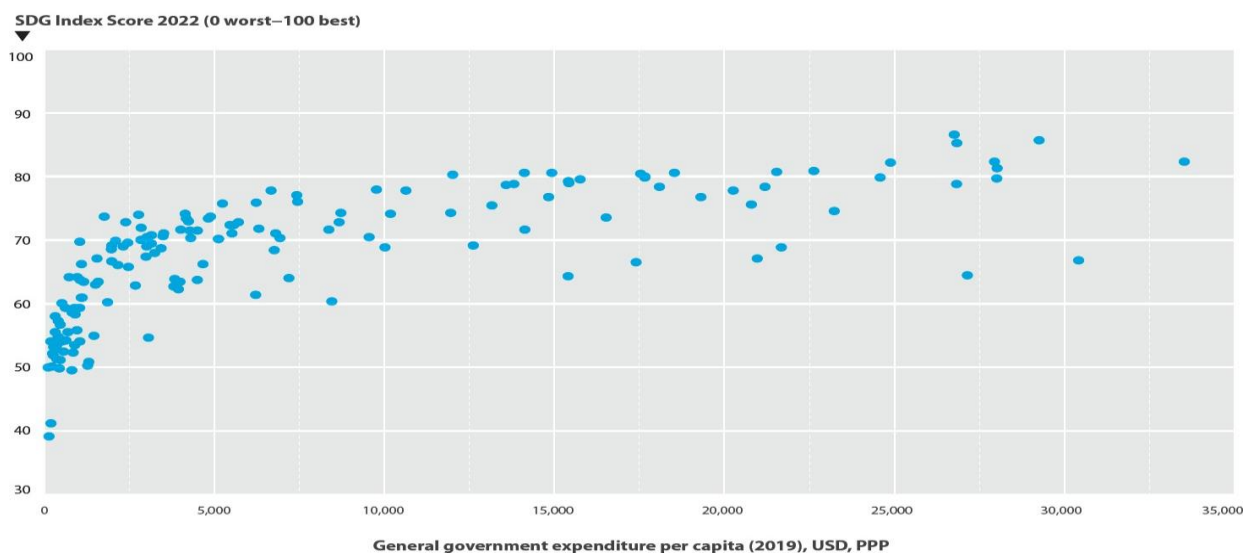
The integration of SDGs into important policy processes is described in the Fig. above. A comparison of the G20 nations with other nations. For the Points of (0-100). The Table reports us that in the High Level Statements the G20 and Other Countries Shows Us Similar Data of 55-60 , Whereas in the Strategy and action plan Done By Other Countries Are more Compared to G20 Countries. Similarly, the Budgeting, Monitoring And also the Covid 19 recovery all Statements has a huge Difference in the Other Countries and Other Countries Shows Positive Indicator of Moving Towards the Goal rather than the G20 Countries.

The below Fig 3,4 depicts the SDG Index Score for the Year 2010-2021 And tells us the average of the Score Over the 10 long years. And the Fig also indicates the Current Situation of Countries Showing the Score for the Year Of 2022. The Fig Also States us individually How each and every Countries Situation Has Changed in the commitment Compared to G20 Countries

Examples of the Commitment of SDS with Other Countries are Mentioned Below.



Correlation between general government expenditure per capita (USD, PPP) and SDG Index Score



Note: G20 countries in orange. The score for Ukraine reflects the situation as of January 2022. Source: Authors' analysis. Details on the methodology and the indicators used are available on www.sdgindex.org

Regression table: SDG Index vs General Government expenditure

SDG index vs. Government Outlays			
	Dependent variable SDG index, 2022		
	All	Expenditure below USD\$10K per capita	Expenditure above US\$10K per capita
Log of government outlays per capita (USD PPP, 2019)	6.055*** -0.296	6.704*** -0.407	3.491 -2.333
Constant	17.940*** -2.405	13.320*** -3.071	42.555* -22.748
Income group fixed effects	No	No	No
Observations	157	111	46
R ²	0.746	0.703	0.048
Adjusted R ²	0.744	0.7	0.027

Note *p**p***p<0.01

Source: SDG report

The above table indicates the Scatter plot Fig of SDGS Score Index with that of Government Expenditure allotted. The fig Shows us the Correlation Effect of SDG And Government Expenditure Initially it has Positive effect and later on the Commitment towards the goal is reduced according to the report.

The Observations in our dataset are implied by the regression table. In this case, there are 157 total observations. Also referred to as the coefficient of determination, R-Squared r^2 . The proportion of the variance of the response variable that the predictor variable can explain. R-value squared could range from 0 to 1. If the predictor variable has a value of 0, it has no influence at all on the outcome variable. The response variable can be totally and accurately explained if the predictor variable has a value of 1.

Here, the R-squared value is 0.746, meaning that this accounts for 74.06 percent of the variation in government spending. It can be explained using the SDG index. A modified version of R-squared known as the adjusted R2 has been developed to account for the number of predictors in the model. It never measures up to the R-squared. To evaluate how well distinct regression models fit one another, utilise the modified R-squared. According to the adjusted R-squared value of 0.744, which indicates that the model is fit, the SDG Score index and the amount of money the government commits to SDS goals are associated.

4.0 CONCLUSION

By 2030 and beyond, the world must make progress toward the SDGs under the crucial Preconditions of world peace, diplomacy, and collaboration. The policy actions and commitments undertaken in support of the SDGs at the halfway point of 2030 vary significantly between countries, including those that make up the G20. Reaffirming commitment to this Agenda should be possible at the SDG Summit for Heads of States in 2023. Data providers were driven to develop new forms of collaborations and innovate as a result of the COVID-19 epidemic; these should be expanded and scaled up by 2030 and beyond to achieve SDG impacts. Science, technology advancements, and data systems can help find solutions during crises and make significant contributions to tackling today's most pressing problems. For these, longer-term and greater investments in statistical capabilities, R&D, and education and skills to achieve the goals and also the development of the Nation.

4.1 Limitations of the Study

- The Study is limited to Countries Comparison alone.
- The Study Considered the part of SDG goals as an example, all the 17 Goals has not been Considered individually to produce end results with further deep clarification.

4.2 Scope for Further Research

The Research has a future Scope on the Developmental aspects of the upcoming new Key Strategies in order to achieve the key skills in the productive way for the attainment of Goals of Sustainable Development And also the Countries individual Development and growth.

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