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INTEGRATING STRATEGIC EDUCATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs): A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: *Integrating strategic education and the environment can, therefore, lead to a more sustainable world by aiding people with the knowledge and skills to make conscious decisions and take action. Education: It can provide people with information about the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and what can be done to counter climate change and global warming. It also helps in increasing leadership capabilities and in acquiring knowledge about sustainable practices at the community level. Universities: Universities have the fundamental potential to offer solutions by conducting education, research, and community engagement in global environmental problems. Universities should model best practices to their operations, research, and instruction. Academic programs: To embed sustainability into higher education, values and consciousness about sustainability must enter into the curricula. Active learning: An active-learning approach can enhance the nature of learning and increase its retention by placing students at the center of the learning process and engaging them in different experiential activities, including hands-on activities, real-world problem solving, and participatory learning experiences. Sustainability is a holistic approach that considers the social, environmental, and economic impacts of actions and decisions taken today.*

Key Words: Environmental Sustainability, Strategic Education, SDGs

Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the 17 specifications established worldwide by the United Nations in 2015 to address a wide range of international issues. They are also called the Global Goals. The SDGs are an action plan to: End poverty Protect the planet Let every person have health, justice, and prosperity Do not leave anyone behind. The SDGs are built on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and are to be applied in all countries, notwithstanding their developmental status. These goals are integrated, meaning that progress in one area will influence outputs in others. A global perspective is a type of mindset that involves thinking through the experiences and points of view of people from around the globe. It is involved with Knowing different cultures, values, and challenges Being open to new ideas, problems, and solutions. Being open to alternatives from others and considering changes to methods if a better one comes along Recognizing cultural differences [1,2,3]. To think about a scenario in the context of calling upon a worldwide basis Some implications of having a global perspective are: Creating a sense of interdependence Forming communities to face problems Applying an altered lens that considers other points of view Some ways of developing a global perspective are: Listening to foreign music and watching foreign films from across cultures Taking classes and exploring study materials through programs like Cambridge O Level

Global Perspectives

A global viewpoint can be fostered in a variety of ways. One of the best ways to broaden your perspective, get out of your comfort zone, and experience a different culture and society is to travel or intern elsewhere. Long-term exposure to a foreign culture compels you to adjust to a new normal. You can begin to see the various factors that influence a culture and how variations in circumstances and values affect particular actions. This awareness can be expanded by working as an intern in an office overseas, where you can observe how a business functions under a different cultural impact. As businesses expand internationally, you acquire professional experience in international business processes, which is crucial. Other wonderful methods to experience another culture and develop a more global viewpoint include reading foreign literature, viewing foreign films or television series, listening to international music, and enrolling in international classes. [4,5,6]

Discussion

In order to create a higher-order, more generalizable ability, new knowledge must be properly integrated (strategically coupled) with what the learner currently knows and understands. The possibility that new information will be comprehended more deeply rises when it is integrated with preexisting knowledge. To prevent the learner from confusing the new material with what they already know, it must be done deliberately and with clear linkages. For instance, a teacher can transition from reading comprehension exercises that include identifying and applying narrative elements (e.g., setting, primary characters, initiating event, and problem resolution) to activities that involve creating those elements when instructing students on how to create tales. Similar to this, beginning readers can use their ability to hear word sounds and recognize letter-sound correspondences to recognize words once they are proficient in these areas. Strategic integration is made up of these strong and frequently logical links. The process of carefully combining what a student already knows with what they still need to learn in order to make the connection between the two aspects obvious and produce new or more comprehensive knowledge is known as strategic integration. Here are some instances of strategic integration: Enhancing reading comprehension by using text structure, which can subsequently serve as the foundation for narrative writing. (7,8,9), Using knowledge of letter-sound correlation to create words. Applying the proportions problem-solving technique as a foundation for word problem-solving.

Results

Sustainability in the environment is about ecological equilibrium. Humans have been carbonizing our planet for about two millennia, which has led to a change in the global climate. The United Nations organization responsible for evaluating climate change science, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), asserts that there is no denying that human activity has affected the globe, causing the atmosphere, ocean, and land to warm. More and more governments, companies, and people are supporting environmental sustainability as the detrimental effects of climate change become more apparent. The ambitious objective of decarbonizing the planet in order to preserve our global ecosystems for the benefit of future generations is being pursued by these diverse organizations. [10, 11, 12]

All three of the Sustainability Pillars

Meeting current requirements without sacrificing the capacity of future generations to meet their own needs is known as sustainability. The three primary pillars of sustainability are what many organizations aim to accomplish.:

Social Sustainability

Important workplace and employee issues including work-life balance, professional development opportunities, empowerment, inclusivity, and health and safety are all part of social sustainability for organizations.

Financial Viability

Even though this pillar seems to be centered on an organization's capacity to turn a profit over the course of its existence, economic sustainability is more than just financial stability. A business that can generate income and sustain long-term expansion without endangering the environment, the community, or the health and happiness of its workers is considered economically sustainable.

Sustainability in the Environment

Preserving the environment for future generations is the main goal of this pillar. Environmentally conscious companies work to increase productivity, cut down on waste and resource usage, and track and measure carbon emissions across the supply chain. Many businesses are stepping up their environmental efforts these days by implementing cutting-edge technology that enables them to monitor and lessen their environmental impact, such as cloud and IoT sustainability solutions. [13,14,15]

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was endorsed by every United Nations member state in 2015, offers a common roadmap for world peace and prosperity both today and in the future. It is centered on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are a pressing call to action for all nations, both developed and developing, to work together in a worldwide collaborative effort. They understand that eradicating poverty and other forms of deprivation requires a combination of policies that address climate change, protect our forests and oceans, and enhance health and education while lowering inequality and promoting economic growth. The SDGs are the culmination of decades of UN and national efforts, particularly those of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

More than 178 nations ratified Agenda 21, a comprehensive plan of action to create a worldwide partnership for sustainable development to enhance human lives and safeguard

the environment, during the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992. The Millennium Declaration was unanimously endorsed by member states during the Millennium Summit held at UN Headquarters in New York in September 2000. Eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were developed as a result of the Summit in order to lessen extreme poverty by 2015. Adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in South Africa in 2002, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation expanded on Agenda 21 and the Millennium Declaration by placing greater emphasis on multilateral partnerships while reaffirming the international community's commitments to environmental protection and poverty eradication.

Member states adopted the "The Future We Want" outcome document at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012. Among other things, they agreed to create the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and begin the process of creating a set of SDGs to build upon the MDGs. Other measures to accomplish sustainable development were also included in the Rio +20 conclusion, such as mandates for future work programs in small island developing states and development funds. [16,17,18] A 30-member Open Working Group was established by the General Assembly in 2013 to create a proposal for the SDGs. The General Assembly started negotiating the post-2015 development agenda in January 2015. At the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, the process came to a head with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is centered upon 17 SDGs. A number of significant agreements were adopted in 2015, making it a historic year for multilateralism and the formulation of international policy: March 2015: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Action Agenda on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa, July 2015
Changing the world: the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015 endorsed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

Climate Change Agreement in Paris (December 2015)
The primary UN forum for monitoring and reviewing the SDGs is currently the yearly High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. For the SDGs and related thematic issues, including water, energy, climate, oceans, urbanization, transportation, science and technology, partnerships, the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR), and Small Island Developing States, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG) currently provides substantial support and capacity-building. In addition to advocacy and awareness efforts about the SDGs, the DSDG is crucial to the UN's evaluation of the 2030 Agenda's systemic implementation. If the 2030 Agenda is to be realized, there must be a strong commitment from all stakeholders to achieve the global goals, which reflects broad ownership of the SDGs. DSDG aims to facilitate this exchange. [19, 20, 21]

Progress in Implementation
The UN Secretary General releases an annual SDG Progress report each year. This report is created in collaboration with the UN System and is based on data gathered at the regional level, national statistical systems, and the global indicator framework. The Global Sustainable Development Report is also produced every four years to assist the General Assembly's quadrennial SDG review deliberations.

Conclusion

The 2030 Agenda and its Goals present a thorough vision for sustainable development that is based on values like justice and respect for human rights, is worldwide in scope rather than limited to "developing" countries as the MDGs were, calls for a new way of working that involves intersectoral activity by multiple stakeholders; relies on tactics like monitoring and evaluation, scientific research and innovation, and sustainable finance; and aims to enhance health systems in order to attain universal health coverage (UHC). These developments have the potential to enhance health. For example: Health is positioned in all areas of policy-making through intersectoral activity, which combines the strengths of different stakeholders. Strengthening health systems to achieve UHC is crucial because it protects users from financial risk by providing full coverage with fully staffed and well-managed health services. [21, 22] Respect for equity and human rights is essential to "leaving no one behind," improving everyone's health, and empowering women. Sustainable financing includes luring in new funding sources, giving domestic funding priority, and coordinating financial flows to avoid duplication of functions in the health system. [23] Scientific research and innovation should balance medical, societal, and environmental factors and solutions. New technology that can manage enormous volumes of data that are disaggregated to reach different groups is needed for monitoring and assessment in order to track progress toward Goal 3 and all other health-related goals. [24]

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