



STUDENT LED CONFERENCE
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

AS PART OF

CHAIRMAN'S CHAMPIONSHIP

(AN INITIATIVE OF JGI)

Date : 13th November 2021
Saturday

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Message by Dr Chandrashekhar DP



When we talk of sustainable development goals, it is very pertinent that we remind ourselves that the only true way to live a life of purpose is to think about future generations. The earlier we begin to think about the next generation, the better for all of us and humanity. It is the only way forward that we have to think about the future. It's a great proud moment for all of us that young people like students here are talking about these diplomatic, delicate and also important topics. It's important that you have started this conversation at the seventh chairman's championship event. Let me assure you on behalf of the entire JGI schools and the Academic Council in our power we will do everything that it takes to make sure that you continue to get a platform to deliberate and discuss such important issues in the future as well. A hearty congratulations to the team led by the secretary of Academic Council Dr Mona Mehdi for providing such an enriching platform to these young minds.

Dr Chandrashekhar DP

President Academic Council and CEO of JGI Group

Message by Dr K Lakshmi Rao



It gives me immense pleasure to participate in this student-led conference, the seventh chairman's championship event. It's unbelievable that the children represent this kind of research-based program. I must also thank all the teachers for supporting them, helping them and facilitating this conference. The more you do the research and the more knowledge that you share through this kind of platform, you will be able to gain greater knowledge. NEP 2020 is focusing on experiential learning and it has been made true through this student-led conference. The research-based programs are always welcomed by JGI schools because we strongly believe in the philosophy of four pillars- learning to know, learning to do, learning to be and learning to be together. All the four pillars are being served through this conference. If given a chance the children will be able to explore limitlessly. This is just the beginning and there are miles to go before we sleep. I'm sure that with the great leadership of the Academic Council President Dr Chandrasekhar DP, Dr Mona Mehdi the secretary, Ms Lalitha Kosaraju the joint secretary, all the principals and the teachers we will be able to facilitate the students, make them great speakers and great leaders.

Dr K Lakshmi Rao

Mentor

JGI Group

Message by Dr Mona Mehdi



“Avoid shortcuts in life! Work hard with focus, dedication, and discipline and there will be no insurmountable task.”

The Chairman's Championship has been an important event in the JGI calendar and initially, the purpose of this event was to bring all the schools of JGI Hyderabad cluster together and create a healthy competition amongst the branches and of course learning through experience. Initially, it started with the sports events and then it included the Edufest and moved to the model youth parliament and now we are with the student-led conference on sustainable development global goals, involving schools not only from JGI or India but also from other countries. We as a school would like to give exposure to the students on global issues to work hard towards combatting it through research work and presentation of thoughts with the exchange of thoughts. A lot of research work has been done in preparing for this conference. It was a great experience for all to see these young minds speaking on the global goals through extensive research and paper presentation. It has been an experience for the jury members too while evaluating the abstracts, research articles and attending the Oral Presentation despite being placed in different parts of the world.

Dr Mona Mehdi

**Secretary, Academic Council
JGI Group**

Message by Dr. Sanobar Hussaini



The topic for the conference is extremely meaningful and relevant in today's times. A recognition that the universal and transformative agenda for sustainable development is not merely an additional plan for the world but a shared vision of a world because we live in a world of changes so profound and rapid that no country can stand alone in this regard. Student voices matter as we look to the future challenges, we face as a global society. The seventh chairman's championship conference of young and talented students is a step towards this. An opportunity like this provides students to develop their awareness and thinking on key global issues and to verbalize their perspectives and critical thinking creatively and thoughtfully. As a jury member, I am very impressed by the quality of research papers and presentations. It has been quoted that, "No greater place to be than in a leadership position to lead the young mind to prosperity". The entire Academic Council has done a phenomenal job of providing young students with this platform.

Dr Sanobar Hussaini
Assistant Professor
Mithibhai College
University of Mumbai

Message by Dr Uma Shankar



It was a great pleasure to be a member of the jury, however, I would be equally pleased if I were present in the seventh chairman's championship event as a student and a participant. While going through the research articles and abstracts that were sent to me, I realized that we are giving a good environment to the students. As a responsible person, I am highly confident that in future not only in India but in the entire world we will create a good environment of learning for future generations. We are working on this on two fronts - one is the research and another is the initiative like Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The research is essential and it is virtuous that the students of JGI have started to find solutions to the problems at a very young age. This is a pioneering effort put in by the students. My hearty congratulations to all the stakeholders especially the Academic Council for such an innovative conference led by the student.

Dr Uma Shankar

Associate Professor

Department of Management Studies

Bangalore

Message by Dr Tajwar



I'm very pleased and honoured to be a part of this student-led conference organized by the JGI group of schools. The organizing team has taken up a great initiative to bring us all together on this platform and allow students to be a part of the journey towards knowledge. It was a great experience to see such amazing work coming from the students. It was quite a tough competition. All the participating teams presented a very well-researched paper. With this, I would like to wish and encourage all the participants to continue to be on this path of enriching knowledge. This is one of the early milestones of the life of all the participants and I'm sure that all of them worked very hard to be part of the seventh chairman's championship conference. Believe me that the road to success lies ahead because life is all about learning to grow and being sustainable.

Dr Tajwar

Assistant Professor

UK College of Business and Computing- Dubai Campus

LIST OF PARTICIPATING TEAMS

Team -1

Samruddhi Adgaonkar, Parnil Vyawahare, Aishwarya

School - TJIS Aurangabad

Topic -Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

Team- 2

Zainab Riza, Shruthika Nair, Caron Thomas

School - DPS Sharjah

Topic - Gender Equality

Team- 3

Aarya Rajput, Ancy Siya, Prem Naren

School - JHCS Kondapur

Topic – Reduced Inequalities

Team -4

Moushami Sha , Yashika Bhujade ,Sharanya Tarangini.

Topic- Good Health and Well-Being

School- JHCS Nagpur

Team -5

Dayitha R. Nair, Meenakshy M.V

School- SAPS Kerala

Topic – Life Below Water: Why it matters, are you up for a change?

Team - 6

BNVK.Srija, S.Sachin, MD Sameer

School - JHCS-Shamirpet

Topic - Affordable and Clean Energy

TEAM -1

Samruddhi Adgaonkar, Parnil Vyawahare, Aishwarya

School - TJIS Aurangabad

Topic -Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

ABSTRACT

The Sustainable Development Goals aim to reduce all forms of violence significantly and work with governments and communities to find lasting solutions to conflict and insecurity. Strengthening the rule of law and promoting human rights along with reducing the flow of illicit arms in the institutions of global governance are important. 'Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions' is one of the most important goals. This goal has many targets to be achieved by 2030 like - Reducing violence and its effects, bribery, corruption, child abuse, and trafficking, terrorism, and illegal flow of weapons, violence spreading mediums at all levels globally. What can we do? Promote inclusion and respect towards people of varied ethnic origins, religions, gender, sexual orientations, or different opinions. Goal 16 is the key to ensuring that progress and prosperity are widely shared and that those most in need can claim and exercise their rights as global citizens. Accountable institutions work to achieve things like poverty eradication and sustainable development, they aim to ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at every level. The implementation of SDG 16 is one of the most effective methods for this. Together, we can help to improve conditions for a life of dignity for all.

Key Words: Violence; A life of dignity for all; Child abuse

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Introduction

The SDGs or the Sustainable Development Goals are a set of targets set by the UNO. With the hope that by 2030 we can create a better world for a living, there are 17 interlinked global goals designed to achieve a more sustainable future for all.

Sustainable Development Goal 16 fosters peaceful and inclusive societies, supply access to justice for all, and build inclusive institutions at all levels. Without several fundamental elements that accelerate growth, such as peace, stability, human rights, and good governance, we cannot hope for sustainable development.

Several regions have enjoyed peace and security in recent decades. But some still face protracted armed conflict and violence, and far too many people struggle. Weak institutions and a lack of access to justice, knowledge, and other essential freedoms are to blame. This isn't unavoidable, and it has to be addressed.

Review of the issue (case studies)

Mexico City: Reducing possession of firearms

Mexico City has implemented a municipal voluntary disarmament programme (SDG 16.1 & SDG 16.4) with the goal of improving citizen knowledge of the dangers of owning firearms. The initiative trades illegal weaponry and explosives for financial or in-kind assistance. In return for "war toys," it also gives educational materials for children on how to cultivate a culture of peace.

Source: UCLG: education, cultural policies and initiatives developed at the sub-national level for the promotion of peace.

Tunisia: Improving access to justice and service delivery

Tunisia's access to justice and service delivery is being improved by the International Legal Assistance Consortium. To ensure a more coordinated, efficient, and unified Administrative Tribunal, it aims to improve case flow management, strengthen interactions between justice seekers and the judicial system, and update human and IT resources.

The Targets under this Goal are:

- 16.1 REDUCE VIOLENCE EVERYWHERE
- 16.2 PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, TRAFFICKING, AND VIOLENCE
- 16.3 PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW AND ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE
- 16.4 COMBAT ORGANIZED CRIME AND ILLICIT FINANCIAL AND ARMS FLOWS
- 16.5 SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY
- 16.6 DEVELOP EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE, AND TRANSPARENT INSTITUTIONS
- 16.7 ENSURE RESPONSIVE, INCLUSIVE, AND REPRESENTATIVE DECISION-MAKING
- 16.8 STRENGTHEN THE PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE
- 16.9 PROVIDE UNIVERSAL LEGAL IDENTITY
- 16.10 ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PROTECT FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS
- 16. A STRENGTHEN NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AND COMBAT TERRORISM AND CRIME
- 16. B PROMOTE AND ENFORCE NON-DISCRIMINATORY LAWS AND POLICIES

Materials and Methods:

Sustainable Development Goal 16 commits the global community to work together 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.”

SDG 16 is Ambitious and visionary. Like all the other SDGs, Goal 16 has the potential to either catalyze social transformation or to remain merely empty. Be words on paper without substance or relevance to the lives we lead.

Transformative or illusory? What can make the difference? And why does it matter?

SDG 16 is one of the most important goals set ahead by the UNO and it has prime importance among other goals. It is one of the most co-relevant and interlinked goals which is a must for the fulfilment of other goals, that are also important for the successful implementation of SDG 16 itself. SDG 16 is a leading goal without which achieving things like removing poverty, zero hunger, reducing inequality, decent work, and economic growth, etc. almost seem impossible. So as SDG 16 is so important, its implementation has such effective results. We all have some duties to do as responsible global citizens along with all the world governments and institutions, and organizations have a key responsibility for its implementation. SDG 16 cannot be achieved only by a few countries and organizations working hard for it. It requires strong participation and the undertaking of various activities through each one of us. May it be a student or an adult, man or woman, black or white, or belonging to any caste, creed, race, religion. We all are one and we all are global citizens. And thus we have our responsibilities towards this Earth. Here are some key things to follow, and some methods and techniques following which will lead to the implementation of SDG 16 on a wider and much deeper level.

1. Fostering bottom-up empowerment;
2. Supporting homegrown institutions and reformers;
3. Facilitating selective decentralization;
4. Harnessing the power of technology; and
5. Following through on universality.
6. Political leadership and financing to implement SDG 16
7. Effective links between justice, peace and inclusion policies and programs
8. Implementation and monitoring mechanisms for SDG 16
9. Political and financial investments in SDG 16 data and statistics

We must be aware and vigilant of what is going around us and do everything we can to get involved and contribute to the achievement of the SDG. We should know our responsibilities and educate those who are not. And by working

together, we will be able to achieve the UN's goal of being "Sustainably developed". Despite the things mentioned above, there are many more things we can do on our level because we are the only ones who can help attend to them.

Results and Discussion

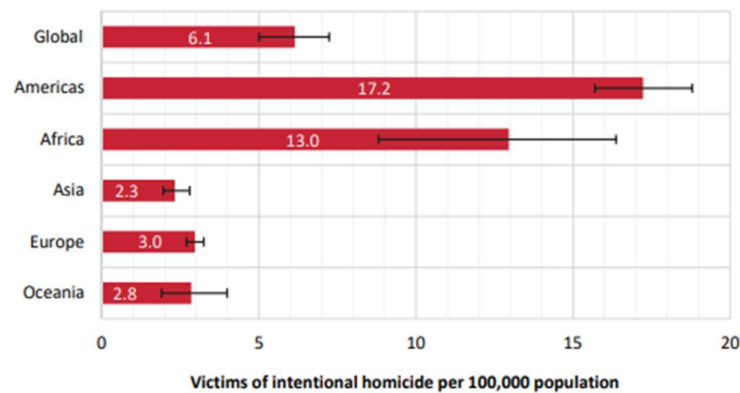
Sustainable Development Goal 16- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions was set to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide equal access to justice for all and develop meaningful and inclusive institutions at all levels. It was made so that everyone could have equal access to peace and justice and could have strong institutions that they could look up to. Conflict, insecurity, weak institutions and limited access to justice continue to be threats to this.

This was shown by a number of indicators and figures that were recorded over the years.

- ◆ In 2019, the number of people fleeing war, persecution and conflict reached 79.5 million, the highest level ever recorded. One in four children is still deprived of legal identity due to a lack of birth registration, often limiting their capacity to exercise rights in other areas.
- ◆ From 2015 to 2019, the United Nations recorded at least 1,940 killings and 106 enforced disappearances of human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists in 81 countries, with Latin America and the Caribbean accounting for more than half of them.
- ◆ In conflict-affected areas, around 28.5 million primary school-aged children are out of school.
- ◆ In the recent decade, the percentage of convicts held in solitary confinement without being sentenced has stayed nearly steady, at 31% of all prisoners.

The targets under this goal include a number of things for which some graphs shot up while others significantly declined. Homicides are one of the major concerns under this target, and they play a key role in reducing violence and protecting children. Despite the fact that women and girls account for a far lower percentage of homicide victims than men, they bear the brunt of intimate partner/family-related homicide and intimate partner homicide. In 2014, the number of intentional homicide victims per 100,000 people was estimated to be around 4.6 and 6.8. However, the homicide rate in developing nations was twice that of developed areas, and it was four times that of the world average in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Homicide rate (victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population), by region, 2017



Every day, 100 innocent people, including women and children, are killed in violent conflicts, despite international law's protection.

Children, the majority of whom are girls, account for nearly 30% of all victims of human trafficking worldwide.

Various forms of violence against children persist, including human trafficking and sexual violence. Children, the majority of whom are girls, account for nearly 30% of all victims of human trafficking worldwide.

Globally, the proportion of girls and boys who were victims of human trafficking peaked in 2011, with 21% and 13% of cases detected by authorities, respectively. Underreporting and a lack of comparable data are still major roadblocks to fully comprehending the scope of sexual abuse against children. According to survey data from 31 low- and middle-income nations, the proportion of women aged 18 to 29 who first experienced sexual violence before the age of 18 might be as high as 16%. Every year, 50% of the world's children are victims of abuse. Every 7 minutes, a child is killed by violence somewhere in the world. Before the age of 18, one out of every ten children is sexually abused. 9 out of 10 children live in countries where corporal punishment is not completely prohibited, leaving 732 million children unprotected by the law. One in every three students has been bullied at school in the last month, and at least one in every ten children has faced cyber-bullying.

Conclusion

SDG 16 tackles a world split, in which some parts experience long-term peace, security, and prosperity while others struggle to break the cycle of conflict and bloodshed.

It's a big aim with a lot of milestones that are hard to measure.

The SDG16 aims are applicable to all regions, however, achieving them is generally more difficult in developing countries. Poverty eradication and sustainable development are related to conflict and insecurity. Violence has a greater impact on marginalised countries and populations. Violence and insecurity are barriers to poverty reduction and economic growth in many nations throughout the world.

Implementing Goal 16 is a difficult undertaking for all countries, but especially for impoverished ones. White noise is created by the variety of aims and indications aimed at guiding them. As much as they have been able to leverage the 2030 Agenda's potential for revitalising society, some countries have felt disempowered by its ambition and broad scope.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global initiative aimed at achieving a socially equitable and environmentally sustainable future in which no one is left behind.

The SDGs may be used to rebuild our economies in a robust and sustainable manner, with a focus on generating good lives for all people on a healthy planet. With only ten years to achieve them, we all have a role to play, and councils are among the best-positioned organisations to do so.

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POWERPOINT



CHAIRMAN'S CHAMPIONSHIP
STUDENT LEAD CONFERENCE ON
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
Goal 16 : Peace , Justice and Strong Institutions

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Introduction

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The Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs, are a series of aims established by the United Nations.

There are 17 interconnected global goals meant to build a more sustainable future for all by 2030, in the hopes of making the world a better place to live.

Goal 16 encourages peaceful and inclusive societies, universal access to justice, and the development of inclusive institutions on all levels.

Without certain fundamental factors that promote progress, such as peace, stability, human rights, and decent governance, we cannot aspire to long-term development.



Key words – Violence, A life of dignity for all, child abuse.



Materials and Methods

**SDG 16 is ambitious and forward-thinking.
Goal 16, like the other SDGs, has the ability to either ignite societal transformation or remain mostly unfulfilled.
Be meaningless words on a piece of paper that have no bearing on our daily life.**

What do countries require to make progress in peace, justice and inclusion (SDG 16)?

- ✓Fostering bottom-up empowerment;
- ✓Supporting homegrown institutions and reformers;
- ✓Facilitating selective decentralization;
- ✓Harnessing the power of technology; and
- ✓Following through on universality.
- ✓Political leadership and financing to implement SDG 16
- ✓Effective links between justice, peace and inclusion policies and programs
- ✓Implementation and monitoring mechanisms for SDG 16
- ✓Political and financial investments in SDG 16 data and statistics

Review of the issue

1. Mexico City: Reducing possession of firearms



Mexico City has implemented a municipal voluntary disarmament program (SDG 16.1 & SDG 16.4) with the goal of improving citizen knowledge of the dangers of owning firearms.

2. Tunisia: Improving access to justice and service delivery



Tunisia's access to justice and service delivery is being improved by the International Legal Assistance Consortium.

Results and Discussion

Sustainable Development Goal 16 was made so that everyone could have equal access to peace and justice and could have strong institutions that they could look up to. Conflict, insecurity, weak institutions and limited access to justice continue to be threats to this.

The targets under this goal include a number of things for which some graphs shot up while others significantly declined.

- Homicides
- Child Abuse

Homicides are one of the major concerns under this target, and they play a key role in reducing violence and protecting children.

Various forms of violence against children persist, including human trafficking and sexual violence. Children, the majority of whom are girls, account for nearly 30% of all victims of human trafficking worldwide.

Conclusion

The SDG16 aims are applicable to all regions, however achieving them is generally more difficult in developing countries.

Implementing Goal 16 is a difficult undertaking for all countries, but especially for impoverished ones. The multitude of goals and indicators aimed at guiding them creates white noise.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global project aimed at attaining a socially just and environmentally sustainable future for everybody.



Thank you

TEAM -2

Zainab Riza, Shruthika Nair, Caron Thomas

School - DPS Sharjah

Topic - Gender Equality

ABSTRACT

Gender equality suggests that males and females are given equal choices without prejudices of gender roles and the different aspirations and needs of women and men should be valued equally.

Gender inequality impacts the lives of all ages and backgrounds. Studies show that 42% of women experience gender discrimination at work. Though women have attained new heights in almost all areas of work, they are expected to follow the orders of their male counterparts. Women also face gender discrimination in education and health-related issues in various parts of the world. According to the Global Gender Gap Report 2020, 88% of females worldwide have received primary education comparing 91% of males who have received both primary and secondary education. Poverty forces women to spend long hours doing house chores denying them their fundamental right to education. In 72% of the cases, women's health issues do not draw attention and they must wait longer than men on average for a diagnosis.

The objective of this study is to analyze the challenges faced by women at work, in education, health, and in several other socio-cultural dimensions due to gender inequality.

Keywords - Discrimination; Gender Equality; Empowerment; Education

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Introduction

United Nations adopted an agenda in 2015 regarding Sustainable Development Goals to be achieved by 2030. Most of the United Nations Member States share the building block for peace and prosperity for people and the planet. One of the goals is Gender Equality. It is the 5th goal of SDG. Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right but is also an important foundation for a peaceful and sustainable world. Undoubtedly, there has been progress over the last decades in terms of more girls starting their education, fewer girls having been forced to early marriage, more women serving in the legislative and administrative services and laws have also been reformed to advance gender equality. However, despite these gains many challenges remain the same and

women continue to face discrimination as the norms of society remain inescapable and women remain to be underrepresented at all fronts.

Review of the issue - As per the UNICEF records, nearly 1 in 4 girls between the ages of 15 and 19 are neither employed nor in education or training- compared to 1 in 10 boys. Moreover, as per the United Nations, 15-49 aged women report experiencing physical or sexual violence within a month.

Below are some of the areas and related data that reveals gender inequality-

In Job opportunities

- The current global labour participation rate for women is around 49%, as compared to men, that is, 75%. In some regions, the gap is more than 50%.
- Women unemployment rates exceed 16% as compared to men in the MENA region.
- Women comprise 39% of the global workforce, however, they account for 54% of employment losses as of May 2020.

In Healthcare

- The damage caused to population health by gender inequality across the globe is immense and justifies comprehensive actions addressing gender equity in health at all levels

- In the last two decades, there has been a surge of attention on gender issues in the health field.

- Since the recognition of gender bias in clinical management, researchers have focused on a range of other health issues, demonstrating the extent of gender inequalities in health care. Nature Communications conducted research last year that analyzed the health data for nearly 7 million men and women in the Danish healthcare system over 21 years and found that women were diagnosed later than males in over 700 diseases. Despite documented discrepancies in women's health and efforts to promote women's health, patient-centred care for women continues to be lacking.

In Education:

- Three-quarters of the girl children do not go to school across the world.
- The recent Education Sector Analysis (ESA) of Sierra Leone, shows that only 5% of poor, rural girls complete secondary school, compared to 68%+ of urban boys from better-off backgrounds, in Nigeria.
- Contrary to popular belief, gender disparities in education also weigh on boys. The social expectation for young men to earn an income can lead them to drop out of school before the end of lower secondary school. They may even never attend school to help their families.
- In Sierra Leone, 67% of boys who drop out of school do so for economic reasons, compared to 53% of girls, according to the ESA. In Nigeria, food shortages during the rainy season and armed conflict in some areas are seen as additional barriers to boys' retention and completion.

Effects of COVID 19 – Pandemic

- Women are harder hit by the economic impacts of COVID-19, as they disproportionately work in insecure labour markets.

- Nearly 60 per cent of women work in the informal economy, which puts them at greater risk of falling into poverty.
- Recent data shows the increase in violence, especially domestic violence, against women and girls, since the outbreak of the pandemic.

Efforts being made towards the goal

To empower women and promote gender equality it is crucial to accelerate sustainable development and end all forms of discrimination against women across all countries and have a multiplier effect across all other development areas.

The goals set to achieve gender equality under SDG No 5 and are-

- To end different forms of discrimination against women and girls across the globe.
- To eliminate all violence, including trafficking, against women and girls in the public and private spheres.
- To eliminate harmful practices, such as child marriage, forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- To recognize and value unpaid care, domestic work within the household and family, as nationally appropriate.
- To ensure women's effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic, and public life.

- To ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.
- To reform women rights to economic resources, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources, per national laws.
- To enhance technological & communication skills in women, to promote the empowerment of women.
- To adopt and strengthen laws and policies towards women empowerment and gender equality at all levels.

Development towards Gender Equality

United Nations and most of the community across the globe has made gender equality central to the work, since 2000. Girls now go to work more as compared to 15 years ago. In fact, in primary education, some regions have reached almost equal numbers. Women also make up to 41 % of paid workers outside agriculture, compared to 35% in 1990.

The SDG Fund has placed gender equality and women's empowerment at the heart of its efforts and accelerated the progress towards SDG.

Some examples are as per the initiatives are as follows –

- Rural women participation has increased to 36.4% against men, 83.3% in Bangladesh.
- Female farmers perform up to 75% of farm labour while holding only 18.7% of agricultural land in the country. SDG Fund has created co-

operatives to promote women's participation in producer associations, in Ethiopia.

- According to UNESCO data, the number of girls enrolled in primary and secondary school has increased by 180 million over this period, including 69 million in sub-Saharan Africa.
- The positive effects of education include improved maternal health, reduced infant mortality and fertility rates, increased prevention against HIV and AIDS, in addition to increased opportunities for women and girls.
- The program has helped improve the livelihood of women in occupied Palestinian territory, through establishing incentives for women-owned cooperatives and M&SME.
- Actions across several sectors in poor and middle-income nations have been found to improve several health and development outcomes. As a result, gender mainstreaming should be incorporated into all policies. In 1997, the UN Economic and Social Council endorsed this approach, stating that "every planned action, including laws, policies, or programs, should be assessed for the implications for women and men so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated."

Progress made for girls and young women-

	1995	2020
Girl's life expectancy at birth	67.5%	75.2%

Number of girls out of school:		
Primary	65 million	32 million
Secondary	52 million	30 million
Upper Secondary	91 million	67 million
Female Youth literacy	80%	90%
Child marriage	1 in 4	1 in 5

Source - unicef.org

Conclusion

Gender equality is a human right and a necessary foundation for a prosperous and sustainable world. The very reason behind gender equality is to ensure men and women equally enjoy the same opportunities and rights in all aspects of life. Over the past few years, gender parity has seen significant improvement in specific areas. For example, the healthcare industry appears to now surpass other industries in terms of female representation. As attention was diverted to the number of women at the board level, and executive positions, the percentage of women holding these jobs have seen a positive development, percentages of it increasing over the years. Yet, according to the Global Gender Gap report of 2020, it will take another 100 years to gain gender equality based on the current progress rate. Efforts will have to be doubled during the Covid-

19 pandemic and the economic recession if we are to avoid losing another ten years in achieving gender equality.

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POWERPOINT

Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

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About Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5

- Established in 2015, the SDG goal 5 is to achieve gender equality worldwide and empower women and girls to have equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities.
- Women and girls, everywhere, must be able to live free of violence and discrimination. Women's equality and empowerment is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, but also integral to all dimensions of inclusive and sustainable development.
- **In short, all the SDGs depend on the achievement of Goal 5.**

Review of the Issue

- **Job Opportunities** - Labor participation rate for women is around 49%, as compared to men, that is, 75%. In some regions, the gap is more than 50%.
- **Healthcare** - Women were diagnosed later than males in over 700 diseases. Despite documented discrepancies in women's health and efforts to promote women's health, patient-centered care for women continues to be lacking.
- **Education** - Three-quarters of the girl children do not go to school across the world.

Methods Adopted to Improve Gender Equality

- SDG Funds has placed gender equality and women empowerment at the heart of its effort.
- Enhancement of technological and communication skills in women to promote the empowerment of women
- Strengthening laws and policies towards women empowerment equality at all levels.
- All community across the globe made gender equality central to the work, since 2000.

Organizations

Several global organizations have vowed to achieve progress towards SDG 5 in various ways. For example:

- United Women works for the empowerment of women.
- Equality Now- advocates for the protection and promotion of the human rights of women and girls.
- Vital Voices- works with women leaders in the areas of economic empowerment, women's political participation, and human rights.
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP) works to promote women's participation and leadership in all forms of decision-making.
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) builds partnerships across the global community to accelerate gender equality.
- World Health Organization (WHO) is working for a world in which no one misses out on health services because of their gender – or for any other reason.

Country Efforts

- **Australia & Philippines** - Strengthened national mechanisms to promote gender equality.
- **Bosnia Herzegovina, Georgia & Nepal** - Established local level gender equality mechanisms.
- **Mexico, Paraguay and Qatar** - Identified gender equality in their national sustainable development plans.
- **Kenya** - Emphasized gender equality as a central strategy for development policies.
- **Colombia, Cuba and the Philippines** - Enhanced inter-agency mechanisms on gender statistics.
- **Jamaica and Norway** - Strengthened gender statistics focal points in their national statistical offices.

On Achieving Goal 5

- Promoting women's economic empowerment and ensuring women's economic rights will support efforts on

- 1) Poverty eradication (SDG 1)
- 2) Full and productive employment and decent work (SDG 8 and 9)
- 3) Peaceful and inclusive societies (SDG 16)
- 4) Promotion of sustainable industrial development (SDG 9)

Women's full and effective participation in leadership and decision-making is an enabler for other SDG targets, including

- 1) Water and sanitation (SDG 6)
- 2) Inequalities (SDG 10)
- 3) Peaceful and inclusive societies (SDG 16).

On Achieving Goal 5

Women's participation can also enhance

- 1) Agricultural productivity (SDG 2)
- 2) Strengthen women's voice in decisions about their health and rights (SDG 3 and SDG 5)
- 3) Contribute to climate change planning and management (SDG 13)
- 4) Sustainable use and management of ocean (SDG 14)
- 5) Terrestrial resources (SDG 15)

	1995	2020
Girl's life expectancy at birth	67.5%	75.2%
Number of girls out of school:		
Primary	65 million	32 million
Secondary	52 million	30 million
Upper Secondary	91 million	67 million
Female Youth literacy	80%	90%
Child marriage	1 in 4	1 in 5

Progress made for girls and young women

Conclusion

- Gender equality is a human right, and a necessary foundation for a prosperous and sustainable world.
- Yet -
- According to the Global Gender Gap report of 2020, it will take another 100 years to gain gender equality based on the current progress rate.
- Efforts will have to be doubled now due to the Covid-19 pandemic and its impact, if we are to avoid losing another ten years in achieving gender equality.



HOW WILL YOU
MAKE THAT
HAPPEN IN YOUR
COMMUNITY?



TEAM -3

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School - JHCS Kondapur

Topic – Reduced Inequalities

ABSTRACT

We live in a diverse world. Every individual is unique and has a different identity. However, what makes humans unique has created a divergence, becoming a hindrance to society. The starvation of equality has plagued the world for centuries- be it economic, racial, gender-based, ethnic or linguistic. The absence of identical degrees of opportunities has intensified the disparities between groups. Studies from the UN database suggest that up to 30% of income inequality is due to imparity within households. The continuity of such issues has engendered an endeavour to eradicate inequality. Being humans, we have a conscience and it should be our obligation to put it to use by respecting, celebrating, and availing the true beauty of heterogeneity. To see the future we aim to forge, we must rise to fabricate a world where citizens come together to demand reform, equitable opportunity, and a varied yet balanced future.

Keywords: Disparities; conscience; heterogeneity; equitable opportunity.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Author note: Aarya Rajput - Inequality as an issue has lingered in our world for many a year and I am delighted that we were able to offer our perspectives on this very substantial subject. Ancy Siya - Once the world is over inequality, the day won't be far when humanity achieves incredible milestones. We as the 'youth' must be the ones to speak up, and I am obliged to have gotten this opportunity. Prem Naren - The world as we know it can not continue blooming till the weed that is inequality is removed. I am honoured to be given this opportunity to display my views on this globally significant issue. Abstract We live in a diverse world. Every individual is unique and has a different identity. However, what makes humans unique has created a divergence, becoming a hindrance to society. The starvation of equality has plagued the world for centuries- be it economic, racial, gender-based, ethnic or linguistic. The absence of identical degrees of opportunities has intensified the disparities between groups. Studies from the UN database suggest that 2 up to 30% of income inequality is due to imparity within households. The continuity of such issues has engendered an endeavour to eradicate inequality. Being humans, we have a conscience and it should be our obligation to put it to use by respecting, celebrating, and availing the true beauty of heterogeneity. To see the future we aim to forge, we must rise to fabricate a world where citizens come together to demand reform, equitable opportunity, and a varied yet balanced future. Keywords: Disparities; conscience; heterogeneity; equitable opportunity. INTRODUCTION: Society has been fazed by multiple instances of inequality which has been a constant quandary throughout the history of humanity. The

predicament of distinctions engendered amid civilizations has not only enkindled tussle without cause but has also been a barricade to human evolution. The very problem of partisanship, and polarity in our society, is what has inspired us to research what resolutions are being proposed to fight the ruthless hands of inequality. Through our research, we have understood and presented the various targets introduced by the UN to pursue a future where there is diversity and equality among all. We have put forth the significance of these objectives, how they may be met, and what efforts are being undertaken to achieve this. REVIEW OF THE ISSUE: The United Nations General Assembly held its 70th session on the 25th of September, 2015 and therein acquired a document, namely "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", which encompassed 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets. The 10th goal of the foregoing 17 goals is: reducing inequalities. This goal is one with a vast scope as it consists of the multiple types of prejudice we as individuals and 3 factions face in our day-to-day lives. The United Nations defines the reduction of inequalities as ensuring equitable opportunities and decreasing the discrepancies of the outcome, particularly by repealing discriminatory laws, precedents, and principles as well as advocating suitable ratification, notions and edicts. Noteworthy advances have been made in raising millions out of destitution, starvation and many such issues on a global scale, as we describe in this research article. This aim holds a massive amount of weight as we're not primarily talking about the reduction of one type of inequality but all of them in general. This objective, whether it is connected to racial, economic, or gender inequality, aims to build a future free of biases. Which is the effervescent beauty of such a goal. It may be difficult to eliminate such an inherent problem and maybe we won't be able to rid ourselves of it for several years to come but once we do, it will be incredibly fulfilling to live on a planet where no creature is defined solely based on their background or their appearance, which is what the prior-mentioned goals aspire to achieve. GOAL 10 TARGETS: 10.1 - By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 % of the population at a rate higher than the national average. A society without such a target would lead to a circumstantial disparity among co-workers, wages, lifestyle, and so forth. Ultimately, resulting in inexorable inequality. This target can be achieved through efforts made on a national and individual level. Introducing genuine national schemes to increase employment, production and education (to provide for future employment). Perpetual efforts to combat ones low wages can be made on an individual level. Efforts already being made towards the goal include numerous acts and strategies previously taken to achieve this aim, including efforts to provide a fair wage in exchange for labour without bias or predisposition amid employees. Among them are the

following: the 1976 Equal Remuneration Act; The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and 4 Rights; and so on. The International Labour Organization (ILO)'s mission to ensure decent work for all women and men is a key step towards boosting income growth for the poorest 40% of the population. 10.2 - By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or another status. A society without such a target would lead to an inequitable and biased opportunity to individual's participation in certain ventures and would enforce bigotry. This target can be achieved through developing a method of targeted education for groups of people based on age and socioeconomic status as everyone requires different methods to learn, creating an environment that promotes equipoise, inclusion, and multiplicity which could be carried out by institutionalising digital platforms for disseminating and sharing information related to the pursuit of equality. Efforts already being made towards the goal such as UNESCO's initiative to reduce inequalities among and within the Member States in Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) to improve knowledge and to develop the scientific knowledge base through initiatives including the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM) and the Technology Bank; The International Gender Champions is a leadership network that brings together female and male decision-makers determined to break down gender barriers; among several others. 10.3 - Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard. A society without such a target would fundamentally make the goal to reduce inequality self-contradictory. This target can be achieved through an amenable, unprejudiced, and anti-discriminatory system of law and policymaking. As rightly said by Alan Dershowitz: "Laws are important because they reflect the attitudes and aspirations of those they govern.". Thus, to 5 bring perceptual change in citizens it is important to acknowledge and foster efforts to bring in change to the jurisprudential regime. Efforts already being made towards the goal include UN Development Program (UNDP) assay to support over 80 countries to create an enabling legal and policy environment addressing the issue of structural inequalities. 10.4 - Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality. A society without such a target is certain to suffer economic repercussions resulting in significant decrementation in national augmentation subsequently. This target can be achieved through a double conduct enterprise where policymaking and enforcement are simulated impeccably. Efforts already being made towards the goal The UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) promotes enhanced

productivity, stable employment, and increased incomes, and improves economic opportunities between and within populations, countries, and regions intending to reach vulnerable groups, including young people, women, migrants and minorities, and with a focus on pro-poor enterprise initiatives, agro-industries, women and youth entrepreneurship, as well as human security issues in post-crisis situations. 10.5 - Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations. A society without such a target would result in a proclivity in the global trade and financial market, making the world vulnerable to antagonism. This target can be achieved through circumventing temerarious policies, and regulations that may bring inequality into institutions and instead reconcile legitimate officialdom. Efforts already being made towards the goal by the ILO research inform policymakers about the implications of financial market volatility for workers and their families, and makes the case for a fairer system of globalization; The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) publishes standards applicable to organizations everywhere. They aid in levelling the playing field between nations, reducing inequality and trade obstacles, and so on. 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global, international, economic and financial institutions to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions. A society without such a target may lead to the subjugation of global conceptions, adjudications, propositions, etc. resulting in the hegemony of inferior, disadvantaged states or nations by the economically developed powers. This target can be achieved through continuous application and practice of voicing opinions through support and reservation to backward nations. Efforts already being made towards the goal by the UN Development Program (UNDP) to create an enabling legal and policy environment addressing the issue of structural inequalities in over 80 countries; The World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements acknowledge the important link between trade and sustainable development through special provisions for developing countries. WTO members are currently looking to further strengthen WTO's special provisions for developing countries and tailor them to their specific needs and challenges; etc. 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies. A society without such a target would result in a loss of opportunity for immigrants propelled by the search for better livelihoods and new prospects. Global and regional, social and economic inequalities are expressed most powerfully through the figure of the migrant. Thus, such a goal is indispensable. This target can be achieved through a well-devised and superintended policy and legislation in line with international norms and

standards. Due to the complex and dynamic nature of the population, the involved investment made into migration policy and legislation development should be encouraged, international standards and best practices 7 should be included in the aforementioned policies. Efforts already being made towards the goal include many policies to make migration simple such as The Refugee act, 1951 which provided a profound acquisition to the international legal system regarding refugee rights; The Emigration act 1983 establishes a legislative framework for the emigration of Indian employees for contract work in other countries, to safeguard their interests and ensure their welfare; and several more. CONCLUSION: Inequalities are a plague that eats away at the pillars of modern society. The damage caused by this weed must be plucked out slowly and be replaced with the fertile seeds of egalitarianism. As responsible, awakened citizens, we must unite to open the public's eyes about the poison that is the greatest hindrance to progressing humanity. The UN has set up "Reduced Inequalities" as one of their Sustainable Development Goals to act as an impetus for a utopian future where inequality is a relic of days forgone and harmony and fraternity is the sole relationship between countries. As a genus, we possess the immutable right to equal opportunities in all aspects of life, from education to healthcare. We were created equal and we shall flourish equally.

COPYWRITER CONSENT: No copywriter consent is required as all facts have been acquired from the public domains, which if used for non-sale presentations do not require copywriter consent as per their norms. 8 Bibliography United Nations, UN. (2019). Take Action for the Sustainable Development (https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/) United Nations, UN. (2019). Goal 10: Reduce Inequality within and among countries, (https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality) United Nations, UN. (2019). Why It Matters: Reduced Inequalities (https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/10_WhyIt-Matters-2020.pdf) United Nations, UN. (2019). Infographic: Reduced Inequalities (https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/E_Infographic_10.pdf) Ministry of External Affairs, (MEA). (2016) EMIGRATION AND YOU (https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/attach/20_Emigration_and_You.pdf) United Nations, UN. (2019). Reduce inequality within and among countries (https://sdg-tracker.org/inequality) OECD, OECD Migration Policy Debates Numero 2.pdf (<https://www.oecd.org/migration/OECD%20Migration%20Policy%20Debates%20>

POWERPOINT

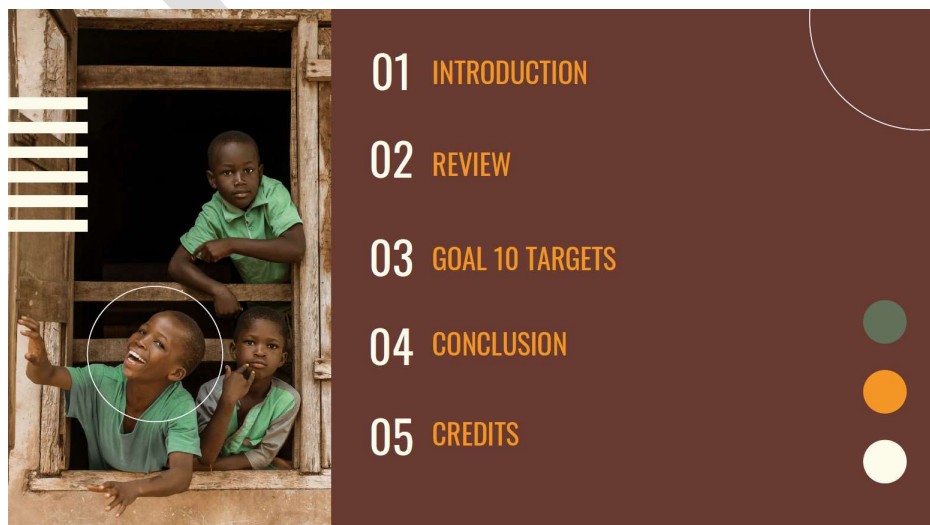


UNITED NATIONS' SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Goal 10

Reduced Inequalities



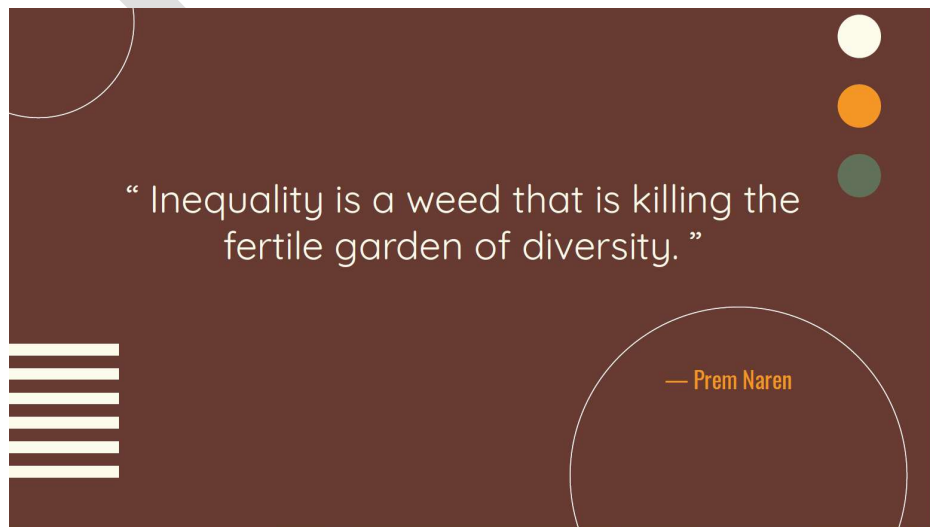
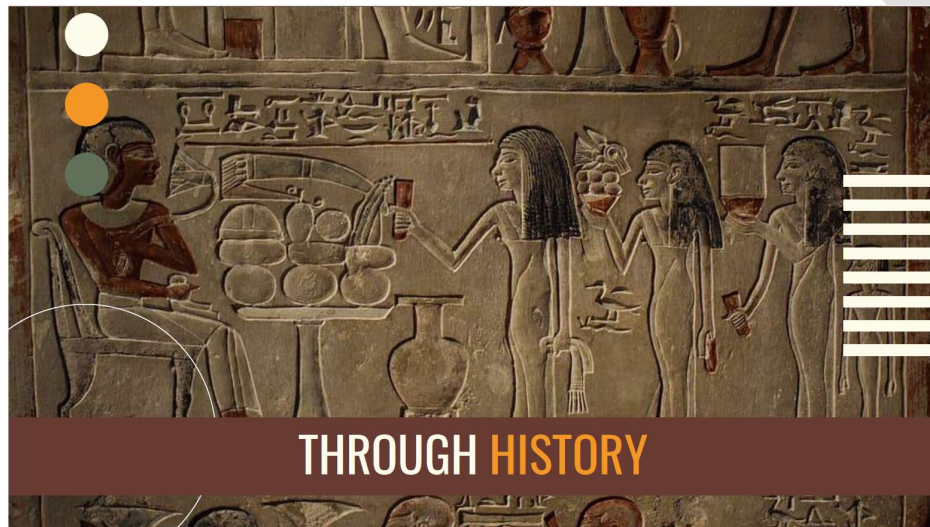
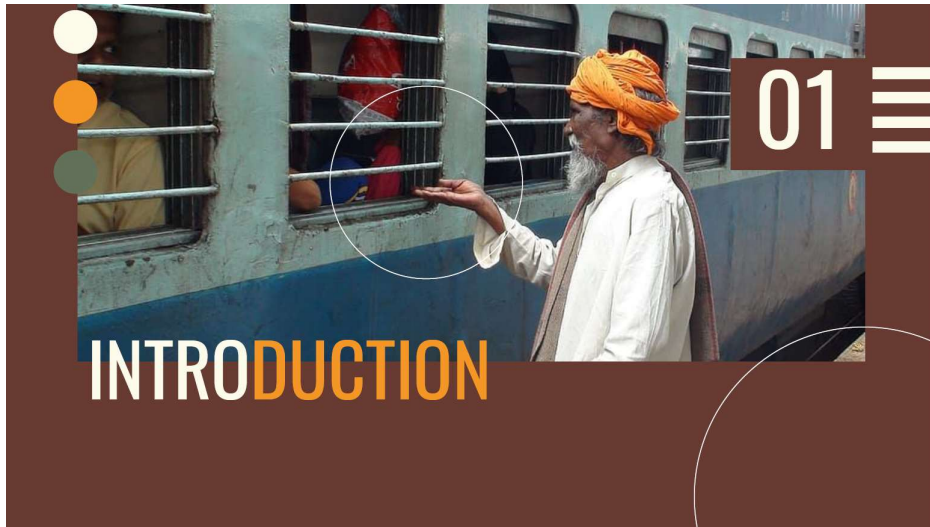
01 INTRODUCTION

02 REVIEW

03 GOAL 10 TARGETS

04 CONCLUSION

05 CREDITS





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

NON DISCRIMINATORY LAWS 

EQUITABLE OPPORTUNITIES 

NON-PARTISAN OUTCOME 

EQUALITY 



Martin Luther King Jr

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 03

GOAL 10 TARGETS

The more we work towards it, the better

By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.

TARGET 10.1



THIS TARGET CAN BE ACHIEVED THROUGH



Efforts to be made on stage by stage level:

- National effort
- Community effort
- Individual effort

“Speaking up is better than silently resisting. If you have a problem speak up, even if your voice shakes.”

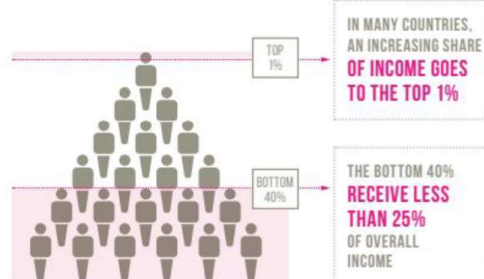
-anonymous-

THE WORLD IS ON TRACK TO END POVERTY

IN MORE THAN HALF OF THE 92 COUNTRIES WITH DATA,

INCOME OF THE BOTTOM 40% OF THE POPULATION

GREW FASTER THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE (2011-2016)



By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

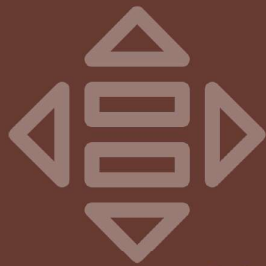
TARGET 10.2



EVERYBODY SHOULD WANT EQUALITY

“We fundamentally believe that we will make better business decisions if we have diversity in thinking ... and that requires equal gender participation.”

-Melinda Gates



A SOCIETY
WITHOUT SUCH
A TARGET



WHAT ARE WE DOING TOWARDS IT?



TARGET 10.3

Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

WE CAN ACHIEVE THIS THROUGH



JUST AND IMPARTIAL LAW SYSTEM

When a law is unjust, it is only right to disobey.

-Gandhi-



UNPREJUDICED POLICY MAKING

The best public policy is made when you are listening to people who are going to be impacted.

-Elizabeth Dole-





PROGRESS BEING MADE



UNDP's support to create enabling legal and policy environment.

Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

TARGET 10.4



How do we achieve the target?

A DOUBLE ENTERPRISE POLICY





A man in a dark suit and hat is looking at a financial data screen. The screen displays a candlestick chart and a table of financial data. The text 'TARGET 10.5' is overlaid on the bottom left.

TARGET 10.5

Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	%Chg
952275	12	1.06179	1.06179	1.06179	0.00%
954470	581	2.2023	2.2023	2.2023	0.00%
959420	581	19.2063	19.2063	19.2063	0.00%
404821	581	4.8083	4.8083	4.8083	0.00%
952275	12	1.06179	1.06179	1.06179	-0.00%
952275	12	1.06180	1.06180	1.06180	-0.00%
952264	14	161.87 €	161.88 €	161.88 €	0.00%

HOW CAN WE WORK TOWARDS THE TARGET?

BETTER POLICIES



A FAIR GLOBAL MARKET



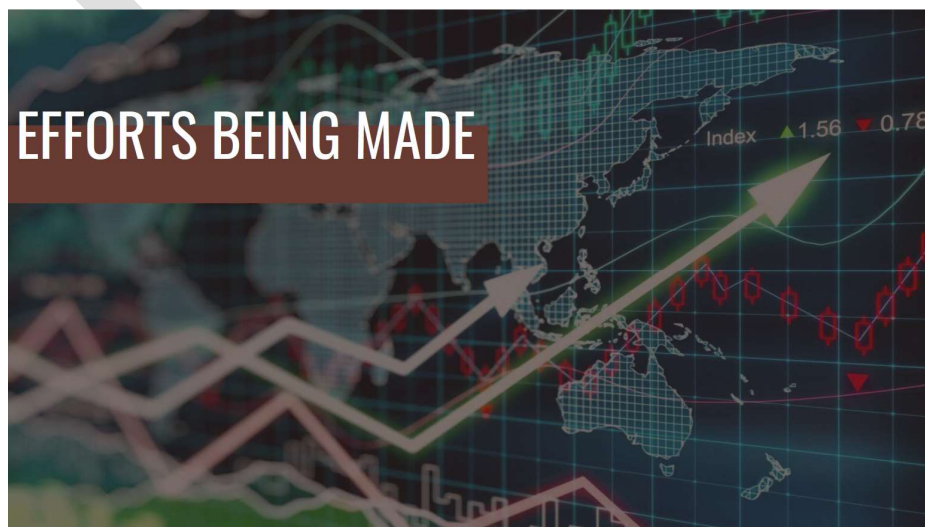
SENSE OF EQUALITY
AMONG EMPLOYEES



EFFECTIVE
REGULATIONS



EFFORTS BEING MADE



Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global, international, economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.

TARGET 10.6



HOW CAN WE WORK
TO ACHIEVE THIS?



A SOCIETY WITHOUT
SUCH TARGET

EFFORTS BEING MADE



ENABLING LEGAL AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT

Addressing the issue of structural inequalities in over 80 countries

THE WTO AGREEMENTS

To acknowledge the important link between trade and sustainable development

TARGET 10.7

Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

THIS TARGET CAN BE ACHIEVED THROUGH

ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS
(IN INDIA)

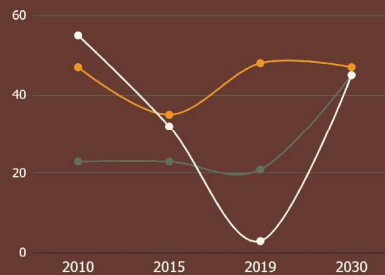
1.53
%

INTER COUNTRY
MIGRANTS
(IN INDIA)

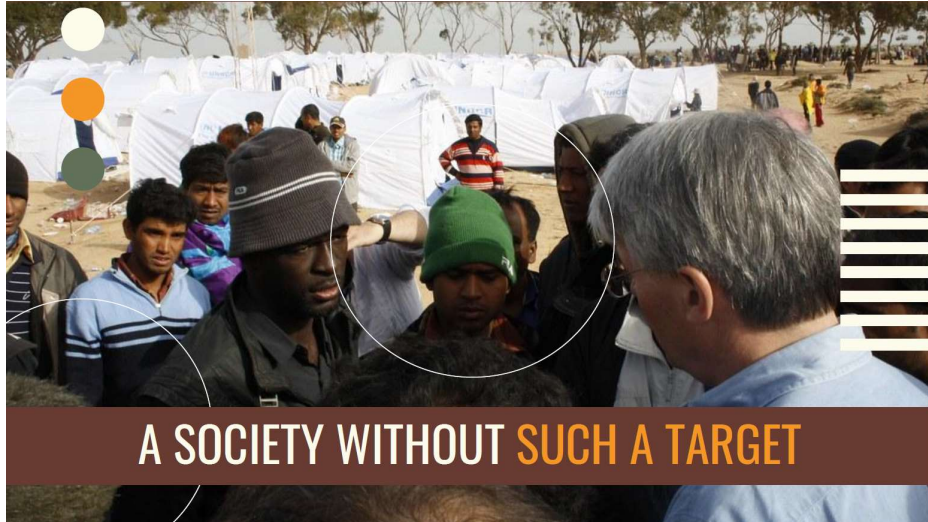
30.76
%

INTRA COUNTRY
MIGRANTS

37.00
%



Note: This graph does not represent the data beside.



A SOCIETY WITHOUT SUCH A TARGET

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO MAKE MIGRATION SIMPLER

32,000,000

Immigrate per year (intra country)

348,000,000

Workers migrate per year (inter country)

“ Once we move over inequality, the day won't be far when we, together make the 'impossible' possible. ”

— Ancy Siya

SUB TARGETS

10.A

Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

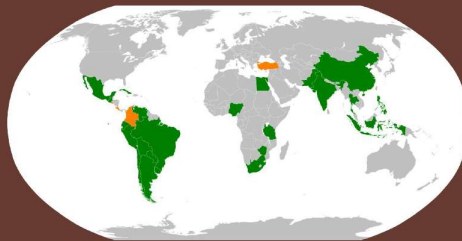


WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

SUB TARGETS

10.B

Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes



SUB TARGETS

10.C

By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%.



05

CONCLUSION

“ So long as inequality exists, we shall strive to attain freedom from its chains ”

— Aarya Rajput

WE SHALL FLOURISH EQUAL

THE WORLD DOESN'T HAVE TO BE THIS WAY




WE DON'T HAVE TO BE THIS WAY




EQUALITY





CREDITS:

06 

- PPT by JHCS-KP Trio (Ancy, Aarya, Prem)
- Information form UN:
 - United Nations, UN. (2019). *Take Action for the Sustainable Development* (<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>)
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THANK YOU

TEAM -4

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Topic- Good Health and Well-Being

ABSTRACT

Sustainable Development Goals have been adopted by the United Nations in 2015 with the target year of achievement being 2030. 17 SDGs have been defined of which SDG 3 deals with Good Health and Well-Being, aimed at achieving health and well being for all. SDG 3 has 13 targets and 28 indicators. It encompasses a wide variety of goals including reducing maternal, neonatal and under5 mortality, communicable and non-communicable disease control, addressing mental health issues and substance abuse, preventing road traffic accident deaths, universal immunisation coverage and health care access to all. This research article attempts to define health and well-being, their dimensions, influencing and promoting factors. SDG3's journey has been thrown off track due to fund diversion towards pandemic control, mental health issues and lockdowns making health care and immunisation accessibility difficult. This article addresses these and other challenges and explores ways to overcome these.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals; SDG3; Health; Well-being; targets; indicators; Challenges

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Introduction:

WHO defines health as "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." Well-being is described as a state of being healthy, happy and prosperous. Sustainable Development Goal 3 of the UN, to be achieved by 2030, aims at promoting good health and well-being for all people of all ages, belonging to all countries of the world. For promoting the same SDG 3 (Sustainable Development Goal) of the UN has laid out 13 targets and 28 indicators for identifying the areas needed for improvement and measuring the progress. These targets include many important areas of health like reducing maternal, neonatal and under 5 mortality, communicable and non-communicable disease control, addressing mental health issues and substance abuse, preventing road traffic accident deaths, control of illnesses and deaths due to hazardous chemicals and pollution, universal immunisation coverage and health care access to all, availability and access to medicines for all, improving health financing and support to developing countries. However, many obstacles are being faced in achieving SDG 3 by 2030. Financial issues such as lack of funding, inadequate medical facilities, ignorance by the people and deficiency in management by the governments and affordability of medical care are some of the challenges. The emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic has posed unique challenges to the

already stretched healthcare system in many countries and hence has become a major challenge in achieving the SDG3 targets.

Review of the issue:

Poor health causes suffering and deprivation at basic levels. Over the centuries, mankind has found solutions to many infections and other non-communicable diseases through medicines and vaccines. However, affordability and accessibility to these are not uniform across the globe. New challenges in the form of pandemics, lifestyle diseases and climate change are evolving, posing serious risks to the health and well-being of the world population. Better health and well-being are important not only for the person but also for the people dependent on the person, the better functioning of society and better economic growth and potential. Disease and infirmity burden the person, family and society. The loss of work hours due to disease also affects the economic potential of the individual and the community at large. The International Community has been addressing issues related to health, strengthening the infrastructure of health institutions, and addressing any new health problems. Ensuring better health requires a more holistic approach. Better availability and affordability for medicines and vaccines, more research and focus are also needed in the medical field. The Health and well-being of an individual is closely related to the environment they live in. Hence SDG 3 also aims at reducing the number of illnesses and medical issues caused by water, soil and air pollution. SDG3 is one of the 17 sustainable development goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015. The aim is to achieve these goals by the year 2030. SDG3 has identified 13 targets, which are the areas in which development is concentrated and 28 indicators which are the measuring indices to monitor the progress. The targets include the following:

- Reducing Maternal Mortality
- Ending all Preventable Deaths under the age of 5 years
- Fighting Communicable diseases
- Reducing mortality from non-Communicable diseases and promoting mental health
- Preventing and treating Substance Abuse
- Reducing road injuries and deaths
- Providing universal access to sexual and reproductive care, family planning and education
- Achieving Universal Health coverage
- Reducing illnesses and deaths from hazardous chemicals and pollution
- Strengthening implementation of tobacco control
- Supporting research, development and access to affordable vaccines and

medicines

- Increasing Health financing and supporting health workforce in developing countries
- Improving early warning systems for global health risks.

The governments of all constituent nations have pledged themselves to the implementation of steps to achieve these goals. However, there are many obstacles faced. Some of them as discussed by some experts in the field are listed below:

- Lack of funding and non-affordable medical relief. The prices of medical facilities are going higher and the funding is not enough in many parts of the world like Africa, whose funds are more than 50% donated.
- Ensuring the sustainability of one country might undermine the sustainability of another country.
- Designing a system that only comprises clinics and hospitals is inefficient. With unsanitary environments, unhealthy mental care, we only make a sick care system whereas we need a health care system that is not only curative but also preventive.
- We must work on an international level for achieving SDG 3 because working on a country level may only serve for the sustainability of said country.

A major challenge in achieving the targets of SDG3 has been the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic since the later part of 2019. The pandemic has affected the global efforts towards SDG3 and thrown all the progress off the tracks. It has contributed to derailing the projects in the following ways:

- Rerouting and prioritisation of finances towards tackling the pandemic have deprived other health projects of resources.
- The extended lockdowns and general fear of visiting public places have made people avoid hospitals for seeking health care and immunisation for children.
- There has been an increase in mental health issues due to less socialization and isolation.
- Many households have had to spend major finances towards covid-19 related hospitalizations which in turn has affected their health care affordability for other issues.
- Job losses related to the economic slowdown due to the pandemic have also contributed to the financial woes.
- The health infrastructure and workforce in many places have been stretched to the maximum in dealing with covid patients thereby hampering other services.

Methods:

Extensive web research was conducted on the issue and relevant information was collected. Many websites related to the United Nations and the related agencies were studied in detail. Scholarly articles related to the topic were also explored online. Credits have been mentioned wherever applicable.

Results:

The web research resulted in a clear understanding of the importance of good health

and well-being and the United Nation's efforts towards achieving the same. The disparities and obstacles were clearly listed. The effect of covid-19 on health services and hence SDG3 were enumerated. A clear understanding of these issues resulted in exploring solutions to overcome the same.

Conclusions:

Health is one of the basic requirements of all individuals. It is an essential need. All countries pledge towards providing good and affordable health care to all their citizens. Society's development is very much dependant on its health indices. Health care can be curative as well as preventive. For many centuries, we have been concentrating on curative health care rather than preventive. However, the focus of the world organizations has shifted to preventive care in a big way since the last few decades. As the old saying goes, 'Prevention is better than cure, it has become evident that preventive health care paves the road to achieve better health. Based on this principle, the United Nations has framed 13 targets for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 3, which aims at promoting good health and well-being for all people of all ages. Though targets and indicators have been framed and work is proceeding towards achieving the same, there are some challenges that hamper the process. One major challenge has been the Covid-19 pandemic. This has reset the progress achieved so far. The international community should come together to find solutions focussed on the challenges. There could be the focus on the following areas:

- An integrated approach involving all related SDGs will help in the work towards

SDG 3.

- The WHO's efforts towards vaccination of people of all countries against covid19 needs more momentum with the richer countries supporting the poorer ones.

- All vaccine producing countries should support the WHO's COVOVAX initiative which is aimed at providing vaccines to countries with no production capability.

- The governments should conduct awareness campaigns to refocus on immunisation against preventable diseases and seek health care when needed.

- Prioritization of all health care activities as needed should be insisted upon.
- Economic measures to bring the economy back to pre-covid times should be explored and implemented.

With judicious measures to tackle the challenges, some lost ground may be regained and the journey towards SDG3 2030 can be placed back on track and as much progress as possible may be achieved.

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POWERPOINT



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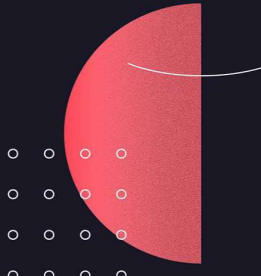
Sustainable Development Goals

Team # 4

JGI JAIN HERITAGE
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Good Health and Well Being
Nagpur

Content



1. Introduction
2. Review of the issues
3. Methods to deal with it
4. What will be the result
5. Conclusion

1. Introduction

- What is health?
- Sustainable development goals
- Major challenges in SDGs Targets






2. Review of the Issues

- Affordability and accessibility
- New challenges evolving



2. Review of the Issues

- How SDG 3 can help here?
- What goal is SDG 3 is aiming to achieve before 2030?



Targets to achieve

- Reducing Maternal Mortality
- Ending all Preventable Deaths under the age of 5 years
- Fighting Communicable diseases
- Reducing mortality from non-Communicable diseases and promoting mental health
- Preventing and treating Substance Abuse
- Reducing road injuries and deaths
- Providing Universal access to sexual and reproductive care, family planning and education
- Achieving Universal Health coverage
- Reducing illnesses and deaths from hazardous chemicals and pollution
- Strengthening implementation of tobacco control
- Supporting research, development and access to affordable vaccines and medicines
- Increasing Health financing and supporting health workforce in developing countries
- Improving early warning systems for global health risks.



ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN THIS CASE

The governments of all constituent nations have pledged themselves to the implementation of steps to achieve these goals. However, there are many obstacles faced.



THE COVID PANDEMIC EFFECT

- Deprivation of other health projects of resources
- Fear in people
- Increase in mental health issues
- Job losses related to the economic slowdown



3. Methods to deal with it

- BE THE CHANGE
- What people should focus on?
- Some important Factors



4. What will be the result?

- A great progress can be made against various health problems
- Life expectancy will increase and maternal and infant mortality will decline
- Good effects of Clean environment
- Patients will be able to get the care they need.
- Acceleration of researches on development of vaccines and therapies.
- Healthcare will be accessible for everyone
- Termination of various epidemics
- Other results



5. CONCLUSION

With judicious measure to tackle the challenges, some lost ground may be regained and the journey towards SDG3 2030 can be placed back on track and as much progress as possible may be achieved.



Thank You So Much Everyone!



TEAM -5

Dayitha R. Nair, Meenakshy M.V

School- SAPS Kerala

Topic – Life Below Water: Why it matters, are you up for a change?

ABSTRACT

The oceans are the world's largest ecosystem, home to nearly a million known species and containing the vast untapped potential for scientific discovery. More than 3 billion people depend on the oceans as their chief source of protein moreover, marine fisheries employ over 200 million people. Additionally, oceans host the largest connected ecosystem which provides services such as climate stability, oxygen generation, nutrient cycling, and food production. Roughly 80 percent of marine pollution originates from pesticides, plastics, and untreated sewage. The research throws light on some crucial problems such as eutrophication, marine litter, microplastics, brownification and related aspects. A survey amongst different age groups from the UAE conducted on the awareness of 'Life Below Water' towards sustainability manifested that majority are not only unaware but also don't have any concept on how to make marine life a future for great discoveries. Hence, this study sheds light on the existing policies and action plans to achieve sustainability. Further research can focus on innovative measures that use artificial intelligence (AI) to detect ocean depletion.

Keywords: Eutrophication; Brownification; Sustainability; Marine Litter;

RESEARCH ARTICLE

INTRODUCTION

Earth's oceans remain largely unexplored to this day. Oceans cover 70 percent of the Earth's surface and make up 97 percent of its water. Only 7 percent of the world's oceans are designated as marine protected areas. Human activities threaten the condition of the world's oceans. Marine pollution is largely caused by terrestrial activities. Coral bleaching, oil spills, and eutrophication are contributing to the degradation of many freshwaters and coastal marine ecosystems around the world, to lakes and rivers experiencing the water turning darker. Ocean pollution is caused by many factors, but the largest factor is plastic. Today, the world produces more plastic than it did 100 years ago. It kills fish, birds, marine mammals, and sea turtles, destroys habitats, and even affects animal mating rituals, which can lead to extinction. Factory wastes and industrial pollutants pollute the seas. The invasion of invasive species, such as harmful algae, cholera, plants, and animals, has disrupted the ecosystem in harbours.

3. REVIEW OF THE ISSUE

A third of the world's population depends on marine and coastal biodiversity to survive. Influences such as climate change and other changes cultivated by humans, such as pollution, are putting the wellbeing of the oceans and their

services at risk. Literature indicates that climate change sensitive factors such as water temperature, precipitation, wind, and solar radiation can negatively affect trophic conditions in water bodies. Therefore, it is vital to maintain the availability and safety of water resources.

3.1 Climate change

30 percent of the carbon dioxide is absorbed by oceans, mitigating the impacts of global warming. Carbon emissions from human activities cause many consequences among which are ocean warming, acidification, and oxygen loss. The ocean has also taken up more than 90 percent of the excess heat in the atmosphere. Water temperature and acidity levels continue to rise, dropping marine and coastal biodiversity, due to overfishing, unsustainable coastal development, marine pollution, climate change, and so on.

3.2 Ocean and people

Marine fisheries employ over 200 million people and marine industries generate about 5% of the global GDP. Approximately 680 million people live in coastal zones which are predicted to increase to a billion by 2050.

3.3 Eutrophication

Coastal waters are declining due to pollution and eutrophication. Coastal eutrophication is expected to increase in 20 % of large marine ecosystems by 2050 at current rates. Around 40 % of the coral reefs around the world may become extinct by 2050. Sweden is highly affected by eutrophication in the Baltic Sea. In 2013 the entire open Baltic Sea was assessed as being affected by eutrophication (HELCOM 2014). This indicates that steps taken to reduce external inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus to the sea are yet to have the desired impact on eutrophication.

3.4 Brownification

Brownification manifests an increase in the yellow-brown colour of lake and stream water, caused chiefly by the dissolved humic matter of terrestrial and wetland origin, which takes up solar radiation firmly in the short wavelength of the visible spectrum. The measures to counteract brownification are still reserved by limited knowledge on its elementary causes.

3.5 Country policies

Through a holistic approach, the Wildlife Conservation Society-India Marine Program strives to protect the unique biodiversity of India's coastal habitats and oceans by cooperating with people and partner organisations to solve these problems.

- (1) Reinforcing the existing Marine Protected Area (MPA) network.
- (2) Mitigating marine megafaunal by catch.

(3) Assisting in the integration of sustainability into marine-centric tourism, as well as promoting and supporting sustainable fisheries.

Also in European countries, through actions at regional, national and global levels, the EU development policy supports notably:

- Improved fisheries management and the fight against illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing to secure oceans' contribution to food and nutrition security
- Conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems primarily through the establishment and support of marine protected areas (MPA)
- Waste management and efforts to reduce land-based pollution affecting the oceans.

3.6 Influencers

Jean Wiener is a marine biologist and activist who has led Haiti's ocean conservation movement. Wiener founded his non-profit organization over two decades ago to preserve coral reefs and clean the beaches of Papua New Guinea. Wiener was honoured with the Goldman Environmental Prize in 2015. Other influential movements also include #TeamSeas, which is a brand new global campaign that officially started on October 29, 2021. The goal of the campaign is to raise awareness about the global problem of rubbish deposited and collected on beaches, rivers, and oceans. Every pound donated is a pound taken away. #TeamSeas has raised nearly \$13.7 million so far, and the donation fund is growing by the second.

3.7 Sustainability by Artificial Intelligence

Sustainable management is linked to the ecosystem approach to management, which is adaptive and takes into account ecosystem knowledge and uncertainties and consider multiple external influences. AI has made multiple steps in the field of marine environmental protection. Today, with advanced technology such as AI being common-place, several companies are providing services and tools for data collection, real-time analysis, and data processing to provide actionable results for environmental pollution response, debris collection, developing an understanding of the impact of climate change, protection, conservation, and mapping marine habitats.

4. METHODS

The methods used for this research includes both primary data and secondary data. The primary data consists of the survey that was conducted on different age groups to spread awareness on SDG: Life below Water. The google form consisted of a variety of questions put up on the Likert scale. The universe was randomly selected from school students to college students and employees, living in both India and the UAE. The samples were collected randomly, which

comprises interviews and surveys. Although 100 forms were circulated, there were only 80 responses received. The survey is as follows:

Do you agree that this topic needs Strongly Disagree Not sure Strongly Agree

To what extent do you feel the world is facing crucial problems under this goal?

More researchers by profession like marine scientists and biologists

More importance

More activities to be held by school and community

Strict laws and regulations implemented by the government

More actions to be taken up by the youth

More awareness to all the sections of the society

5. RESULTS

6. CONCLUSION

This research has served to identify the needs in a broader spectrum of areas related to SDG 14: Life Below Water. In the assessment of the role of science, technology and innovation can play in contributing to SDG 14, two of the three identified roles have been emphasised: characterising the challenges and providing the solutions (Nilsson 2016). Most of the research gaps identified in this report relate to the need for further clarification in research areas that already exist. This includes more basic research, for example on impacts on species and this includes more basic research, for example on impacts on species and ecosystems of the combined effect of different human-induced factors. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is supporting developing countries to identify the opportunities and challenges that the oceans economy can bring. Through the definition and implementation of national and regional strategies and support for local authorities, helps design and create an enabling policy and regulatory environment aimed at fostering the growth and emergence of sustainable oceans economic sectors.

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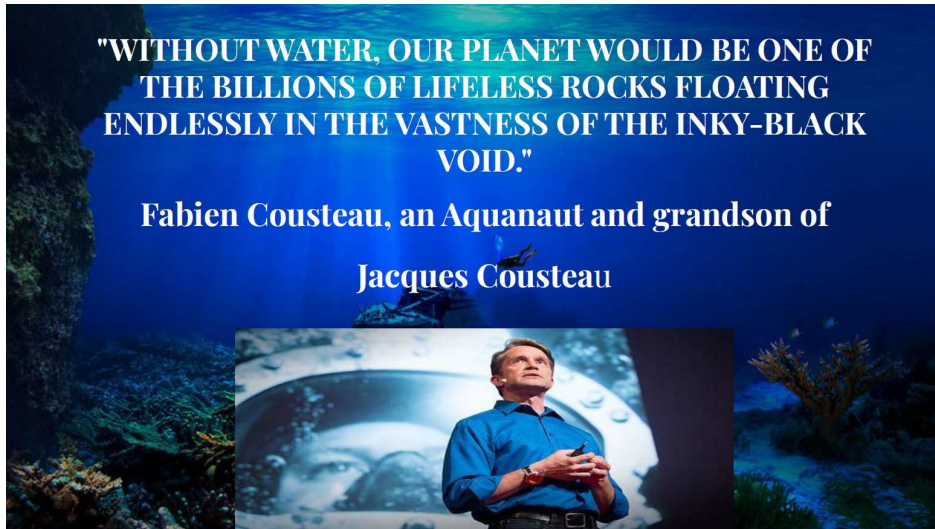
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And the organizers can use it for the publication of the same in their journals.

POWERPOINT

"WITHOUT WATER, OUR PLANET WOULD BE ONE OF THE BILLIONS OF LIFELESS ROCKS FLOATING ENDLESSLY IN THE VASTNESS OF THE INKY-BLACK VOID."

Fabien Cousteau, an Aquanaut and grandson of Jacques Cousteau



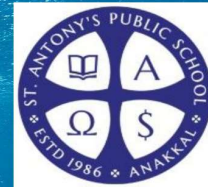
CHAIRMAN'S CHAMPIONSHIP

STUDENT LEAD CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Team 5

*Dayitha R. Nair
Meenakshy M.V
Jean Mary Eapen*

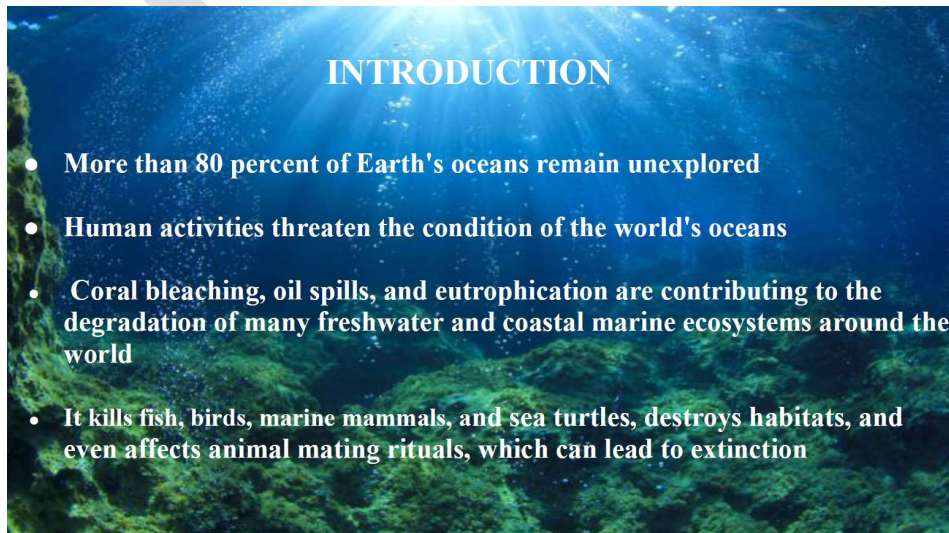


St. Antony's Public School, Kanjirapally, Kerala, India

"LIFE BELOW WATER: WHY IT MATTERS, ARE YOU UP FOR A CHANGE?"

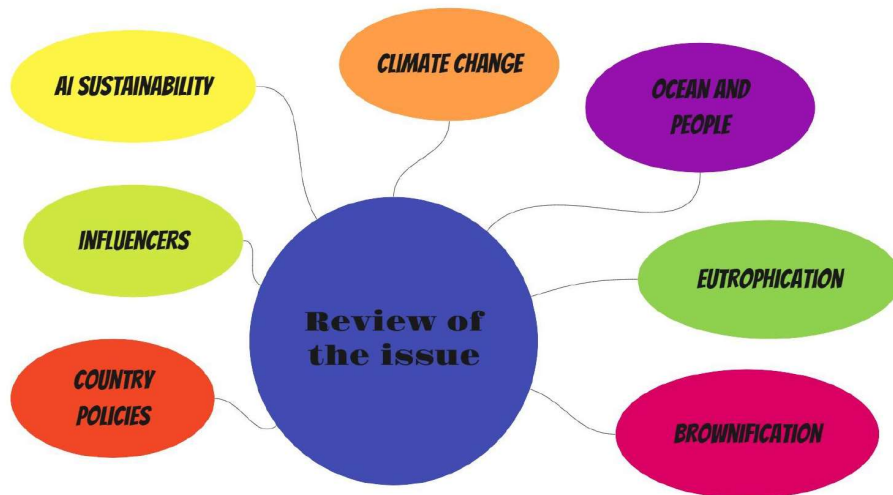
INTRODUCTION

- More than 80 percent of Earth's oceans remain unexplored
- Human activities threaten the condition of the world's oceans
- Coral bleaching, oil spills, and eutrophication are contributing to the degradation of many freshwater and coastal marine ecosystems around the world
- It kills fish, birds, marine mammals, and sea turtles, destroys habitats, and even affects animal mating rituals, which can lead to extinction


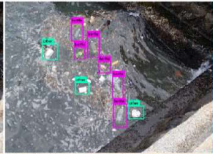

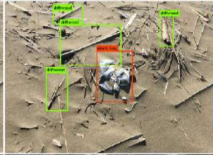

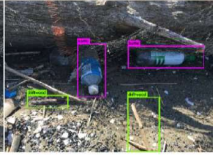


REVIEW OF THE ISSUE


- A third of the world's population depends on marine and coastal biodiversity to survive.
- Influences such as climate change and other changes cultivated by humans, such as pollution, are putting the wellbeing of the oceans and their services at risk.
- Literature indicates that climate change sensitive factors such as water temperature, precipitation, wind, and solar radiation can negatively affect trophic conditions in water bodies.
- Therefore, it is vital to maintain the availability and safety of water resources.




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#TEAMSEAS



Jean Wiener, marine biologist and activist

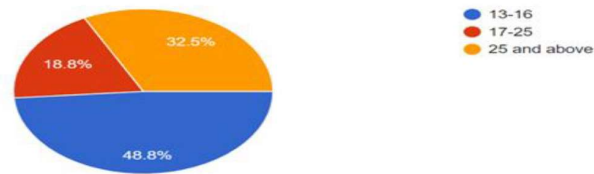


Sustainability with the help of Artificial Intelligence

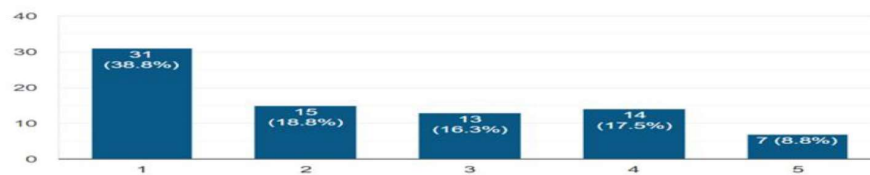
METHODOLOGY

- ★ The primary data consists of the survey that was conducted on different age groups to spread the awareness on SDG: Life below Water.
- ★ The google form consisted of a variety of questions put up in Likert scale.
- ★ The universe was randomly selected from school students, to college students and to employees, living in both India and the UAE.
- ★ Although, 100 forms were circulated, there were only 80 responses received.

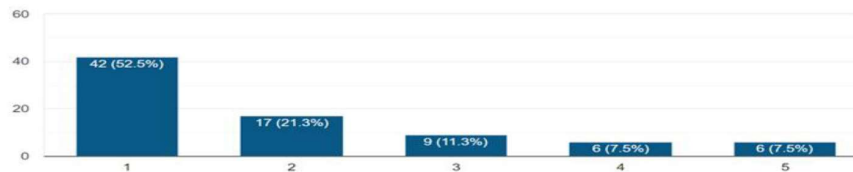
Age Range
80 responses



Have you taken part in any events related to this topic?
80 responses



How many times have you gone for a clean up drive to the beach?
80 responses

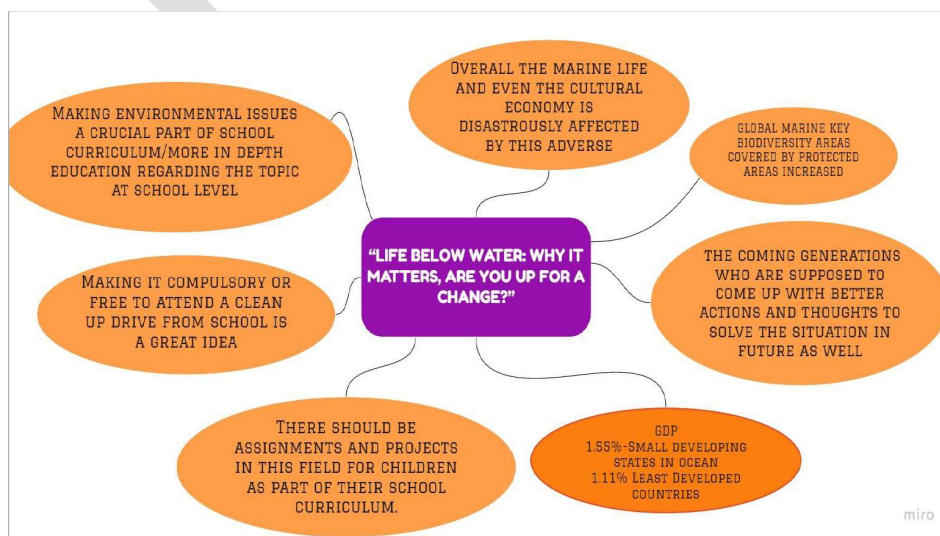
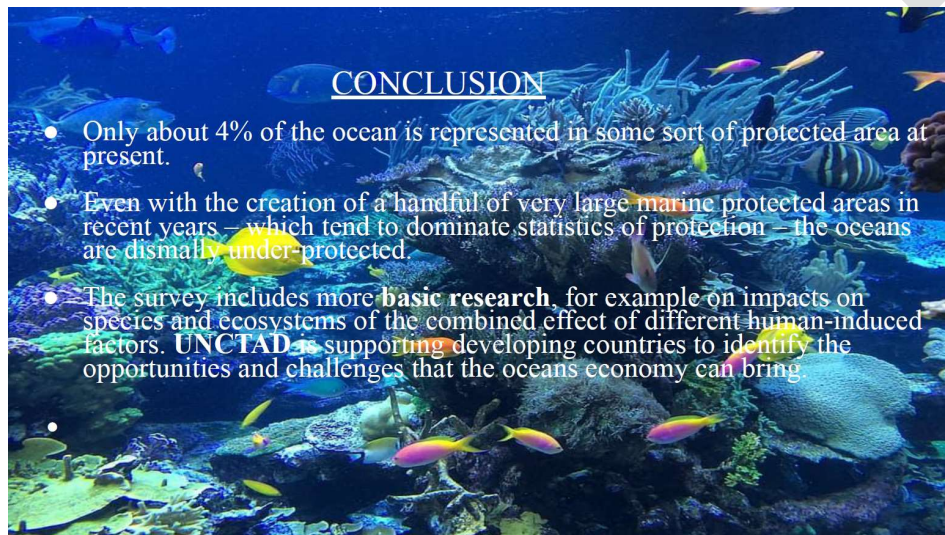
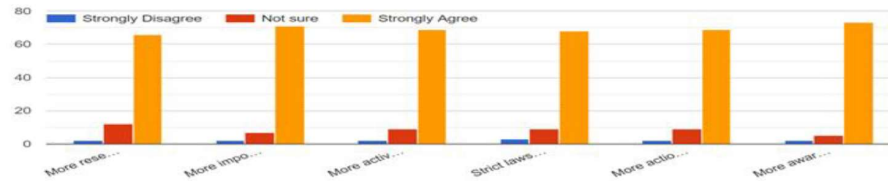


Do you feel that your school has contributed in terms of this goal?



Do you agree that this topic needs	Strongly Disagree	Not sure	Strongly Agree
To what extent do you feel the world is facing crucial problems under this goal?			
More researchers by profession like marine scientists and biologists			
More importance			
More activities to be held by school and community			
Strict laws and regulations implemented by the government			
More actions to be taken up by the youth			
More awareness to all the sections of the society			

Do you agree that this topic needs





PRESENTED BY
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MEENAKSHY M.V
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G

J

TEAM -6

BNVK.Srija, S.Sachin, MD Sameer

School – JHCS-Shamirpet

Topic: Affordable and Clean Energy

ABSTRACT

Affordable and clean energy is the 7th goal of the 17 sustainable development goals which aims to ensure universal access by 2030.

Coal and firewood are the main sources of fuel that are used in many areas. These produce a lot of harmful gases and cause pollution and health hazards to people. Rural areas also produce a lot of agricultural waste which is later burnt after harvesting especially in winters, which in recent years has become the main cause of air pollution.

Stubble can be converted into methane by gasification and can solve the problem of cooking fuel. Biomass decomposition produces methane gas which can be used as cooking fuel thereby lowering pollution caused by firewood, making agricultural waste a valuable resource and reducing the dependence on LPG which is imported from foreign countries and additionally it combats air pollution from burning stubble.

Keywords

Agricultural waste; Methane production; Stubble burning

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Introduction

Universal access to affordable and clean energy by 2030 means investing in energy sources such as Solar, Wind and Thermal Energy. This research mainly focuses on Thermal Energy.

Crop residue is being produced in millions of tonnes all over India. Farmers burn this crop residue, which causes many bio-hazards like deterioration of nutrients in the soil and causing health problems in living organisms. Today, fossil fuels are the main source of power conversion and generation. But did you know that burning fossil fuels leads to the production of methane? Fossil fuel and fuelwood produce lots of methane, which has more than 80 times the warming power of carbon dioxide. Well, our research mainly focuses on these topics and problems.

Review of the issue

India is a country that is based on agriculture. For every ton of rice harvested, approximately 1.4 tons of straw are left behind on the crops. Rice and wheat contribution is 62% of total 16% total crop residue burnt. Crop residue is the remaining plant material, it includes the parts like leaves, roots and stalks. Field burning of the crop is an easy practice. In the harvesting season Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh and Delhi face heavy smog problems because of burning the remains of the crops. This leads to major health problems like respiratory problems, cardiovascular problems and also death. A lot of carbon and toxins

are released into the atmosphere. Animals are also affected as they are unable to the required amount of milk. Farmers are burning the remains of the crops as there are no proper facilities and no support from society. The burning of the stubble leads to the increase in temperature of the soil and loss of essential nutrients. A three-year study (2006–2009) conducted in the five IGP states (Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal) by ISRO revealed that in the total free events recorded in IGP states, major contribution (69%) comes through agricultural residue burning and remaining (31%) shared by non-agriculture sector. The government has imposed many laws and also started collecting fines. There should be more strategies on crop residue and Agricultural researchers, agro-industry, agriculture engineers and government together should try to find out new possibilities for better alternative utilization of crop residues more particularly of rice.

Methods

Biogas is produced by anaerobic digestion, which is a multistep process during which organic carbon is transferred to biogas production. It is the most attractive, energy-efficient, non-toxic, and environment-friendly pathway. Formed mainly to methane and carbon dioxide along with traces of nitrogen, hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide, and ammonia. It is a carbon-neutral renewable source of energy along with providing zero waste solutions for managing organic wastes. Crop residues are cheap and are discarded as waste. Different regions of India produce different types of agricultural wastes such as rice husk and stubble, wheat stubble, sugarcane pulp, and cottonseed cake. A well-run biogas digester fed with crop residues could generate about 200–400 metric tonnes of biogas per day on average. The main challenge of generating biogas from crop residues is the complex cell wall of biomass that is made of cellulose, hemicelluloses, and lignin and also carbohydrates, proteins, lipids, extractives, and pectin.

◆ Pre-treatment:

Physical Pre-treatment methods can be used to increase the biogas yield. Methods like mechanical thrashing, thermal heating, exposure to ultrasound waves, and electrochemical treatment are some of the ways of Pre-treatment. Mechanical methods reduce the particle size of the organic residues which have been associated with higher biogas yields.

◆ Co- Digestion:

Co-digestion is the digestion of a mixture of two or more different wastes together. It is preferred by farmers and industries as it helps to attain better biogas yields. Improved biogas production and enhanced methane content (up to 70%) when crop residues are co-digested with other organic substrates have been reported by several studies. Animal manures like cattle, pigs, and chickens;

municipal solid wastes and sewage sludge; food wastes; etc. are some of the widely used in co-digestion that help attain process stability along with improved biogas yield in medium- and large-scale biogas plants.

Sardar Patel Renewable Energy Research Institute (SPRERI) has envisioned starting a power plant of 1 MW that runs on Methane produced from stubble in Ladhawal on a pilot basis on land provided by PAU.

The new technology will generate 300 cubic meters of biogas from one tonne of paddy straw. India stands at 9th position on the World Map as one of the most promising countries with the largest number of biogas plants. The country produces 2.07 billion m³ of biogas per year but the impending has been recognized to be still largely unmapped. As in 2012, 4.55 million such as biogas plants were operated in the country which carried the potential to mitigate global warming by 45 MT CO₂ eq/year. Such small family-sized biogas plants producing 1–10 m³ biogas daily can avail subventions and financial benefits from the government. The MNRE (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy) expects the investment cost and the return on investment from such small-scale plants and the payback period to be between 1.6 and 3.2 years.

Results

Energy supply contributes to around 60% of global greenhouse gas emissions sustainable Affordable and clean energy in fracture will give access to quality and healthy living opportunities for the future generations and a better quality of life it is at the heart of progress towards building a sustainable economy that works for both people and planet in the long term by 2030 enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology including renewable energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology and promote investments in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology can help to reach the goal.

Discussion

Energy is a basic need for every major challenge and opportunity the world faces today. Be it for jobs, security, climate change, food production, waste management or increasing incomes, access to affordable and clean energy for all is essential. Functioning towards this goal is especially important as it is interlinked with other sustainable development goals. Targeting on universal right to use energy, increased energy proficiency and increased use of renewable energy through new economic and job opportunities is crucial to creating more maintainable and inclusive to environmental issues like climate change.

Conclusion

Energy may be a demand in a way of life as a method/how/ some way of rising human development resulting in economic process and productivity to come to renewable can facilitate gate to temperature change is a super way however must be property to make sure a property future for future generations to satisfy their energy desires.

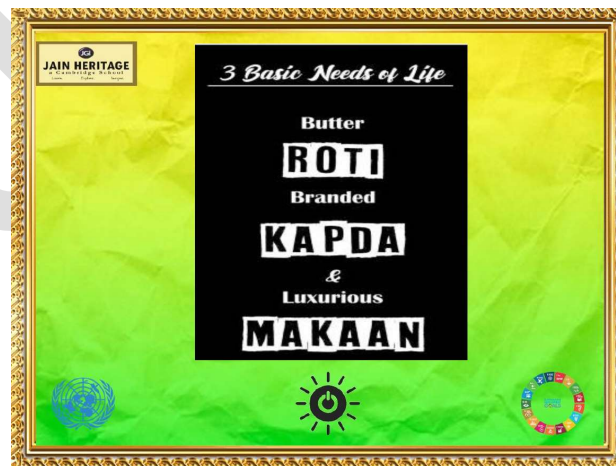
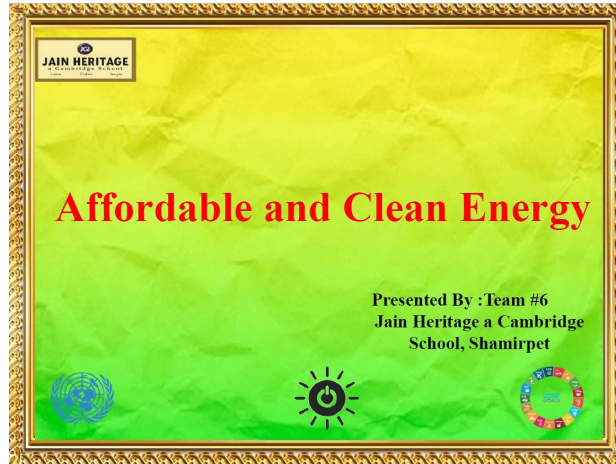
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2. Pratap Singh D, Prabha R (2018) Bioconversion of agricultural wastes into high-value bio compost: a route to livelihood generation for farmers. Adv Recycle Waste Manag 02
3. Bhuvaneshwari S, Hettiarachchi H, Meegoda JN (2019) Crop residue burning in India: policy challenges and potential solutions. Int J Environ Res Public Health 16.
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POWERPOINT



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WE SHOULD ALL GROW OUR OWN FOOD AND DO OUR OWN WASTE PROCESSING. WE REALLY SHOULD.

Bill Gates
PICTUREQUOTES.COM

Recycling turns things into other things. Which is like MAGIC.






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Solution to Save Our Mother Earth



How to Stop Stubble Burning?






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OUR AGENDA


- What is Stubble Burning?
- Reasons to Burn Stubble?
- Harmful Effects
- Major Crops
- Any alternative for Stubble Burning?
- Introducing Farm2Energy
- How we work?
- Farm2Energy Products
- Benefits








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What is Stubble Burning ?


Stubble Burning is intentionally setting fire to the straw that remains after grains have been harvested.



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Reasons to Burn Stubble?



QUICKLY
CLEARS THE
FIELD


KILL SLUGS
AND OTHER
PESTS

KILL
WEEDS

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Harmful Effects



LOSS OF
NUTRIENTS

POLLUTION

HEALTH
PROBLEMS

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Major Crops

Paddy Straw Corn Stover Sugar cane Trash Stubble From Wheat Straw

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Any alternative for Stubble Burning ?

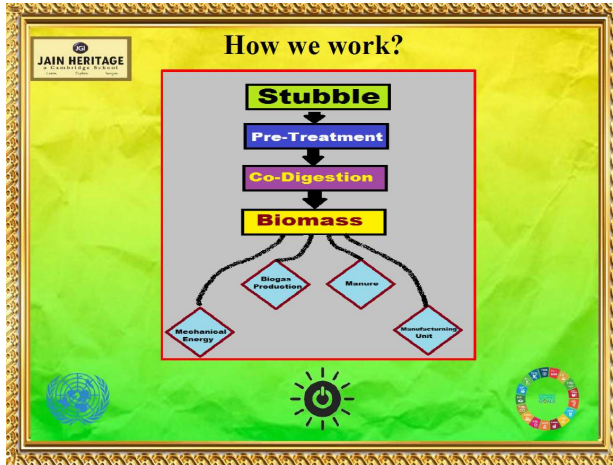
Crop Residue Management Alternatives

- Bio Char / Gasification
- Fodder / Other purposes
- Direct Seeding by Zero-tillage or Happy Seeder
- Burning
- Baling/ Binder for Domestic/ Industrial Fuel
- Incorporation in Soil and Mulching/ Composting

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Crop of grains → **Farm lands** → **Stubble** → **Crop of mushrooms** → **Fungal pre-treatment** → **Spent mushroom substrate** → **Manure** → **Biogas production** → **Fertilizers** → **Crop of grains**

Biogas production also leads to **Heat and electricity**.



JAIN HERITAGE
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

Farm2Energy Products

ALTERNATIVE USES OF STUBBLE

TO PREVENT AIR POLLUTION FROM STUBBLE BURNING

- Feeding livestock
- Use for mushroom harvesting
- Generate vermicompost
- Make paper, bags and cardboards
- Use to create zero-energy cold storage chambers
- Rice husk ash can act as low-cost water purifiers
- Rice bran can be used as bakery products like cake and pizza base

#Farm2EnergyIndia | ndtv.com/swasthIndia

The infographic features a central image of golden rice stalks. To the right, there are six circular icons corresponding to the listed uses. The background is green with a power button icon at the bottom center and a circular logo at the bottom right.

JAIN HERITAGE
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

Benefits

Farm2Energy is eliminating Stubble Burning completely from many parts of World. By collecting Stubble from farmers without any cost and converting it to Bio-Energy.

The slide features a green background with a power button icon at the bottom center and a circular logo at the bottom right. A decorative illustration of a smiling sun, a rainbow, and a pot of gold is positioned in the top right corner.



JG

RESULT

Best Abstract - Aarya Rajput, Prem Naren and Ancy Siya



Best Research Article - Dayitha R . Nair, Jean Mary Eapen and Meenakshy M



Best Presentation -Zainab Riza, Shruthika Nair and Caron Thomas



Best Team - Zainab Riza, Shruthika Nair and Caron Thomas

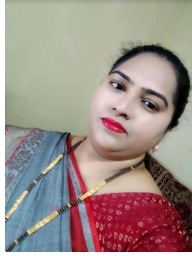


Best Speaker - Zainab Riza and Dayitha R . Nair



TESTIMONIALS

J
G



Ms Tarannum Shaikh.

**Social Science (HOD)
TJIS Aurangabad**

It gave me immense pleasure to be a part of an insightful event. Thankful to the JGI Academic Council for coming up with such an innovative concept of the Student-Led Conference. I am impressed with the commitment and efficiency of the participants who executed this conference in an organized way. Students had contributed a lot, right from writing the abstract, research paper and paper presentation. It was great learning about how to fix plagiarism, how to explore the different issues of SDG, collecting relevant points and statistical data etc. Participating with the international and national schools has set a benchmark for us. Behind the curtains, there was a lot of planning, effort, patience and perseverance from both students and the organizer's end. I appreciate the positive attitudes, willingness to prepare the material with word limits, meeting of deadlines, explaining concepts, clarity of visual aids, and statistics by the presenters. I enjoyed and learnt from the conference. I am looking forward to next year's conference.



Ms Rutuja Jadhav
Faculty Social Science
TJIS Aurangabad

“Never stop learning; for when we stop learning, we stop growing.”-rightly quoted by Loyal ‘Jack’ Lewman. As being a part of the Social Studies Department we have conducted several competitions but the student-led conference on SDG was a whole new learning experience. Seeing thirteen and fourteen-year-olds present their research papers like professionals was a treat to the eyes. The students were commendable with such deep knowledge on the topics provided. Every student who performed was confident. I’m thankful to JGI for giving us, students and teachers such a wonderful opportunity that has encouraged students to expand their horizon of knowledge and hope that we get more opportunities like these in future.



Ms Mary Sumalatha
Social Science (HOD)
JHCS Kondapur

I want to express my appreciation for the wonderful event of the Chairman's championship: Sustainable development Goals held at JGI Schools. JGI Schools has been critical in the development of environmentally focused projects, providing students with opportunities to explore and expand their knowledge globally.

As a professional, I am continually impressed with my ability to collaborate effectively with a variety of stakeholders, implementing strategies that have a significant impact on students and their education.

I have always been given the freedom to share my thoughts on education and work on creating a positive outlook to the joy of learning I am honoured to work with JGI.



Ms Sirisha Rapaka
English Department (HOD)
JHCS Kondapur

It was a phenomenal initiative taken by the Academic Council of Jain Group of Institutions to organize the Chairman's Championship across the globe on "Sustainable Development Goals". It gave a wider scope to children to enhance their knowledge and interact with other students virtually. Children were exposed to explore the topic and they gave a captivating presentation. Panel members were immensely delighted while judging the students. It was indeed a pleasure to be a part of this competition.



Mrs. Subashree Anandkumar

Science Faculty

JHCS Nagpur

It is my great pleasure to pen down this testimonial on behalf of Team 4 Nagpur for 'The Chairman's Championship.' The team constituted of Ms Moushmi Sha, Ms Sharanya Tarangini and Ms Yashika Bhujade. They contributed insightfully to the abstract and the research material on "SDG 3- Good Health and Well Being". As a team, they embraced the challenges of meeting deadlines amidst the demanding workload of studies and rose to be very supportive along with being inclusive of one another's ideas. They consciously got back with the editions of their written abstract and research material. As one of the teachers in charge, I have been immensely impressed with their diligent attitude and passionate work ethic.



Mrs Archana Tiwari
Social Faculty (HOD)
JHCS Nagpur

My journey at JHCS Nagpur has been spectacular and overwhelming. The school has positive vibes that make it a beautiful shelter for not only students but also the teachers. Our students who participated in Chairman's Championship event was the biggest opportunity for them to present their research work in front of Six schools.

I was surprised to see the interest of students while preparing abstracts, their research and Power Point presentations. It was a wonderful journey of 15 days where I learn so many new things from my students. Our paper presentation on Sustainable Development objective is to learn about how it impacts our careers. It adds value because it brings the real world to my students.



**Mr. Aaron Jasper Molgeri,
Science Faculty
JHCS, Shamirpet**

The Chairman Championship Student-led conference was the first of its kind in research paper presentation and article writing at the school level. As a faculty of Science with Jain Heritage a Cambridge School, Shamirpet, I along with my colleagues put in our efforts to guide and train our students for this conference. The UN has laid out 17 Sustainable development goals to be met by 2030 for a sustainable future. The topic of discussion for us was –“Affordable and clean energy”. As the environment around us is degrading with each passing day, finding solutions to clean and green fuels has become more than a duty but our responsibility. Igniting young minds to solve the problems of their future is the goal of this student-led conference. Preparing our students well for this Championship was our main objective which we achieved. The students toiled very hard for this championship. They put in many hours of work to prepare an abstract and final paper presentation of the event properly. The judges were eminent scholars from various fields who were surprised by the performance of the students as they were able to produce a research article at such a small age. The event was attended by all JGI faculty and was a huge success.



**Dr. Hima Parameswaran (Assistant Professor, HRM,
City University College of Ajman, UAE).**

Parent of Dayitha R. Nair

I'd like to express my sincere gratitude for giving Dayitha such a wonderful opportunity at your Conference. Expecting similar events in the future as well to participate. Also, I can lend a hand in any upcoming events.

The image shows two pages of a conference invitation and schedule. The left page is the invitation, and the right page is the programme schedule.

Invitation
The Academic Council of JGI Schools (Hyd Cluster) Cordially invites you to the
STUDENT LED CONFERENCE
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
AS PART OF
CHAIRMAN'S CHAMPIONSHIP
(AN INITIATIVE OF JGI)
Date : 13th November 2021 Saturday Time : 4 pm to 6pm
Platform: **zoom**
Presided By
Dr. Chandrashekar DP CEO, JGI Dr. K. Lakshmi Rao Mentor, JGI
Distinguished Guests (Jury)
Dr. Sanobar Hussaini Mumbai Dr. Uma Shankar. M Bangalore Dr. Tajwar Dubai

Programme Schedule

1. Lighting of Lamp	- 4:00 pm
2. School Song	- 4:03 pm
3. Welcome Address by Secretary Academic Council - Dr Mona Mehdi	- 4:03 pm to 4:10 pm
4. Oral Presentation by Team 1 - Aarangaahad (TJHS)	- 4:10 pm to 4:17 pm
5. Oral Presentation by Team 2 - Delhi Private School - Sharjah	- 4:17 pm to 4:25 pm
6. Address by Jury Member - Dr Sanobar Hussaini- Mumbai	- 4:25 pm to 4:30 pm
7. Oral Presentation by Team 3 - Kondapur (JHCS)	- 4:30 pm to 4:37 pm
8. Address by Jury Member - Dr. Uma Shankar - Bangalore	- 4:37 pm to 4:42 pm
9. Oral Presentation by Team 4 - Naggur (JHCS)	- 4:42 pm to 4:49 pm
10. Address by Jury Member - Dr. Tigeas- Dubai	- 4:49 pm to 4:54 pm
11. Oral Presentation by Team 5 - St. Anthony's Public School - Kerala	- 4:54 pm to 5:01 pm
12. Address by President Academic Council - Dr Chandrashekar DP	- 5:01 pm to 5:06 pm
13. Oral Presentation by Team 6 - Shamirpet - (JHCS)	- 5:06 pm to 5:13 pm
14. Address by Mentor Dr. K Lakshmi Rao	- 5:13 pm to 5:20 pm
15. Term 1 Awards:	- 5:20 pm to 5:50 pm
i) Term 1 Awards for Jain Toddlers Aarangaahad	
ii) Term 1 Awards for TJHS Aarangaahad	
iii) Term 1 Awards for Jain Toddlers Kondapur	
iv) Term 1 Awards for JHCS KP	
v) Term 1 Awards for JHCS Naggur	
vi) Term 1 Awards for JHCS Shamirpet	
vii) Subject Expert Award by Secretary	
16. Result declaration for the Student Led Conference	- 5:50 pm to 5:57 pm
i) Best Abstract	
ii) Best Research Article	
iii) Best Presentation	
iv) Best Team	
v) Best Speaker	
17. Vote of Thanks by Ms. Lalitha Kotaraju	-
18. National Anthem	- 6:00 pm

OFFICE ADDRESS:

Survey No. 187, Botanical Gardens Road, Masjid Banda, Kondapur,
Hyderabad, Telangana. Contact: 9393676702/040 – 44755252

Designed by:

Ms Anunidhi Sharma