

ECOLLECTUAL

- ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT, LSR -



17



TO



SAVE

COMING UP NEXT WEEK

ECONVISTA 2019

Towards realising SDGs 2030

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What are the SDGs?

- AVANTIKA BUNGA & AISHWARYA CHOUDHARY



GOAL 1: NO POVERTY

What is it about?

Under this goal, the target is to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day by 2030. It also involves, according to national definitions, reducing at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions.

Where are we now?

Global poverty has indeed fallen, but disproportionately over regions. Governments across the world are designing and implementing new poverty alleviation programmes every day.

GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER



What is it about?

This entails ending hunger and ensuring access to food by all people, all year round. All forms of malnutrition need to be eliminated. Agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers should be doubled by 2030.



GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

What is it about?

Here, the target involves reducing infant mortality and maternal mortality, reducing incidence of epidemics and strengthening the prevention and treatment of substance abuse. It also involves ensuring that everyone has access to medical facilities.

GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION



What is it about?

This goal aims at ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and in promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all. It ensures that all girls and boys complete free primary and secondary schooling by 2030. It also aims in providing equal access to affordable vocational training, and towards eliminating gender and wealth disparities with the aim of achieving universal access to a quality higher education.



GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY



What is it about?

- This goal aims at achieving gender equality and empowers all women and girls. It also ensures universal access to sexual and reproductive health. According women equal rights to economic resources such as land and property are vital targets to realizing this goal.
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GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



What is it about?

This goal aims at ensuring access to water and sanitation for all. Ensuring universal access to safe and affordable drinking water by 2030 requires that we invest in adequate infrastructure, provide sanitation facilities and encourage hygiene at every level.



GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

What is it about?

- Under this goal, we are to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix, and double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030.
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GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



What is it about?

We need to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. It calls for reduction of unemployment (especially among the youth), protecting labour rights and facilitating open trade.



GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

What is it about?

In order to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation, we need to develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure. There needs to be an increase in the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial resources, and the need to be provided a level playing field.



GOAL 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES



What is it about?

This goal aims at reducing inequality within and among countries. These widening disparities are a call for action that require the adoption of sound policies to empower the bottom percentile of income earners and promote economic inclusion of all regardless of sex, race and ethnicity.



GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

What is it about?

It aims at making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.





Making cities safe and sustainable means ensuring access to safe and affordable housing, and upgrading slum settlements. It also involves investment in public transport, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management.

GOAL 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



What is it about?

It aims at ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. The efficient management of our shared natural resources, and the way we dispose of toxic waste and pollutants, are important targets to achieve this goal. Encouraging industries, businesses and consumers to recycle and reduce waste is equally important, as is supporting developing countries to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption by 2030.

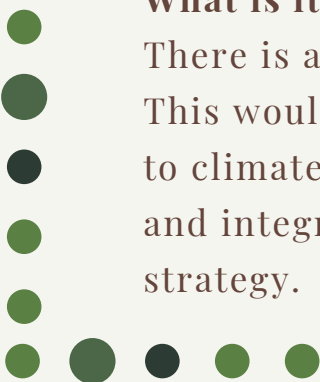


GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION



What is it about?

There is an urgent need to combat climate change and its impacts. This would entail strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries, and integrate climate change measures into national policy and strategy.



GOAL 14: LIFE BELOW WATER



What is it about?

It entails conservation and sustainable use of marine resources for sustainable development, which include oceans and seas. We need to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution, and protect the ecosystem by effectively regulating harvesting and putting an end to overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by 2030. It also has provisions for increasing economic benefits to small island nations which are underdeveloped.





GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND

What is it about?

Under this target we need to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss significantly by 2030.



GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



What is it about?

It aims at promoting just, peaceful and inclusive societies. Peace, stability, human rights and effective governance based on the rule of law are important conduits for sustainable development. We are living in a world that is increasingly divided. Some regions enjoy sustained levels of peace, security and prosperity while others fall into seemingly endless cycles of conflict and violence. This is by no means inevitable and must be addressed.



GOAL 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

What is it about?

It aims at revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can only be realized with a strong commitment to global partnership and cooperation. Many countries also require Official Development Assistance to encourage growth and trade.

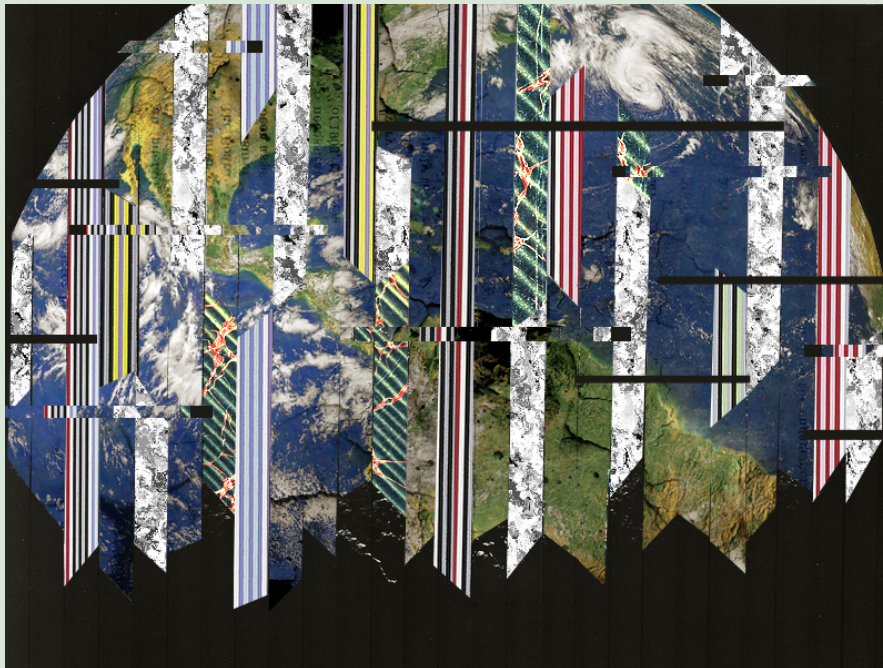
The goals aim to enhance North-South and South-South cooperation by supporting national plans to achieve all the targets.

the journey so far

- MAITREYEE GUHA

There is no doubt that some of you may be taking a cursory glance at this article and thinking — ‘well, these goals are great on paper, but they’re not going anywhere.’ Before scrolling along ahead, stop for a bit, and consider some of what has been accomplished so far.

Measures towards the goals are often not newsworthy. Many of them are initiatives among communities that don’t receive the spotlight they deserve. This article intends to examine three initiatives towards the SDGs around the world.



TANZANIA



One of the most widespread diseases in Africa is called schistosomiasis, or ‘snail fever’, as it is spread by freshwater snails. It affects around 249 million people worldwide, out of which nearly 100 million are children. The lack of clean drinking water and proper sanitation facilities has exacerbated the spread of this disease.

In 2016, the United Nations Development Programme, in collaboration with the World Health Organisation and the Government of Tanzania, began a nationwide initiative to build capacities to combat the spread of schistosomiasis.

Schools in Tanzania now administer the medication Praziquantel to their students twice a year, and many hospitals have received new technologies.

Investment in sanitation and clean water has also increased. Research is also underway to develop a formula of Praziquantel for toddlers, preventing the early onset of disease.

MALI



As in many developing countries, agriculture forms the driving force of Mali's economy. It is a sector with enormous participation from women, particularly in horticulture. Apart from working on the fields, women also fetch water, cook, and look after children.

However, droughts have become more frequent in Mali due to climate change, and women now find it near impossible to add sufficiently to their family incomes, while also providing for the household. Their conditions have deteriorated rapidly.

From 2016 onwards, the UNDP has worked with the Mali National Directorate of Agriculture, as well as community collectives and self-help groups, to provide better irrigation facilities and sustain other livelihoods available to women. Thus, the effects of climate change may be mitigated in Mali.

PERU



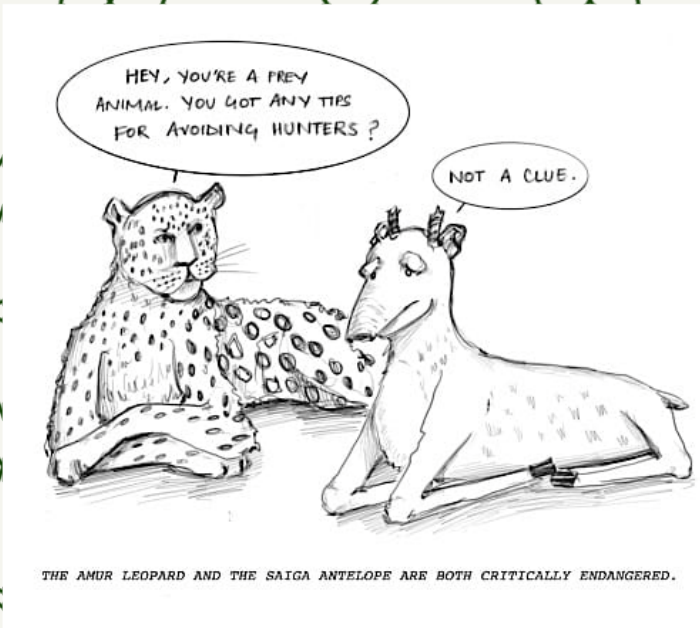
Arequipa, Peru's second largest city, has a garbage problem — an enormous dump exists just outside the city's borders, emitting a foul stench.

In 2017, Recicla Vida, an association of recyclers, took it upon themselves to transform the city. Every day, the members collect sorted waste from various neighbourhoods, and transport it to recycling centers. In their spare time, they make crafts out of the waste, which they sell across Arequipa. This has enabled the members to escape from the clutches of extreme poverty.

Recicla Vida and other recycling associations have received the support of UN Environment and the UNDP. Today, around 25% of Arequipa's waste is good enough to be reused, compared to the 5% prior to the project.

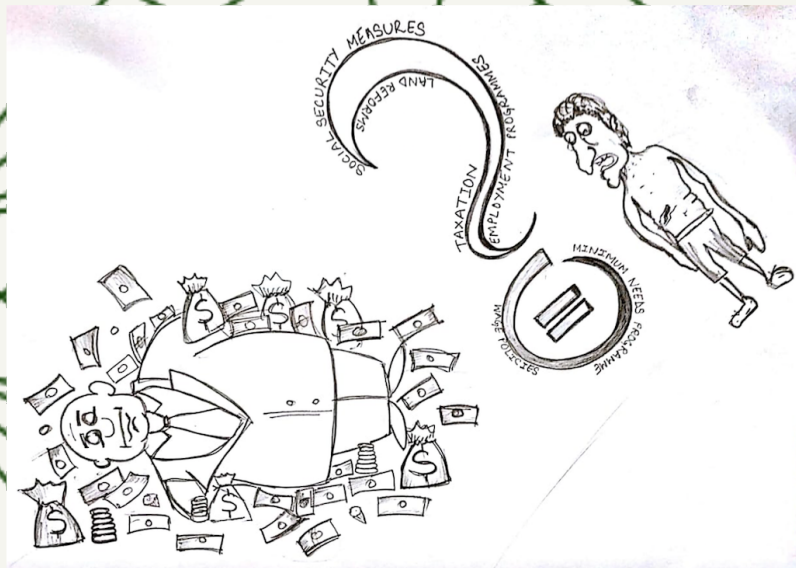
Remember, the Goals are not solely the responsibility of international organisations, or national governments. They are the duty of all individuals around the world, who must contribute in every little way they can, by changing their practices and supporting local initiatives. The success of the SDGs lies in the strength of these collectives all around the world.





BY MAITREYEE GUHA

BY MANVI AGARWAL



COP24 - Too Smoggy to Take Off...?

- AKSHITA ANAND & RASHI ANAND

December 2018 witnessed the most important UN climate summit negotiation since 2015. COP24 was held in Katowice, Poland, from 2-14 December, during which many progressive models were discussed and agreed upon. As much as we would love to go on about the pros, allow us to remind you that environment is not the major concern for most political leaders, and this time was no different.

Irony is in the fact that Katowice was chosen host in order to 'exhibit the transition needed in the upcoming decades'. Period. But here comes the spice. 80% of Poland's energy production comes from coal. This black gold isn't just an energy source, but source of life, a culture, a symbol of economic security and a lobbying force of autonomy. The state secretary of Poland's Ministry of Energy, appeared blunt giving up on coal as it's deposits are expected to last about 200 years and the loss of miners job would be economically detrimental.

As one walks to the window of the Great Hall, where the nation leaders debate climate change, you could see fumes from the distant Wujek coal mines fill the sky and smog infiltrate every apartment of Katowice . Symbol of change indeed!

“ *It's like hosting a culinary conference at a venue that serves frozen pizza.*

- Lauri Myllyvirta
Greenpeace air pollution analyst

The economic giants of Asia - India and China - have been remarkable in their effort to combat climate change. India's population growth, expected to exceed China's by 2030, is one of the drivers of greenhouse gas emissions.

The promise to use electric vehicles seems to go down the drain due to mileage and performance issues. Furthermore, skills for the coal industry are not compatible with skills required for the renewable industry, therefore leading fear of unemployment.

Unemployment.

Poverty. India.

Sounds familiar?

*It doesn't stop
there.*

Even though China is one of the largest manufacturer of solar power, it's still exporting coal technology to the countries who are a part of 'Belt and Road' initiative. The Brazilian president Bolsonaro is a climate skeptic and plans to strip Brazil environmental agencies off power. This coupled with US backing out from the Paris agreement raises concerns among other nations as to how the deadline will be met.

This isn't just a fight of governments or leaders, but of the people too. Communities and activists have gathered in thousands to petition against climate change.

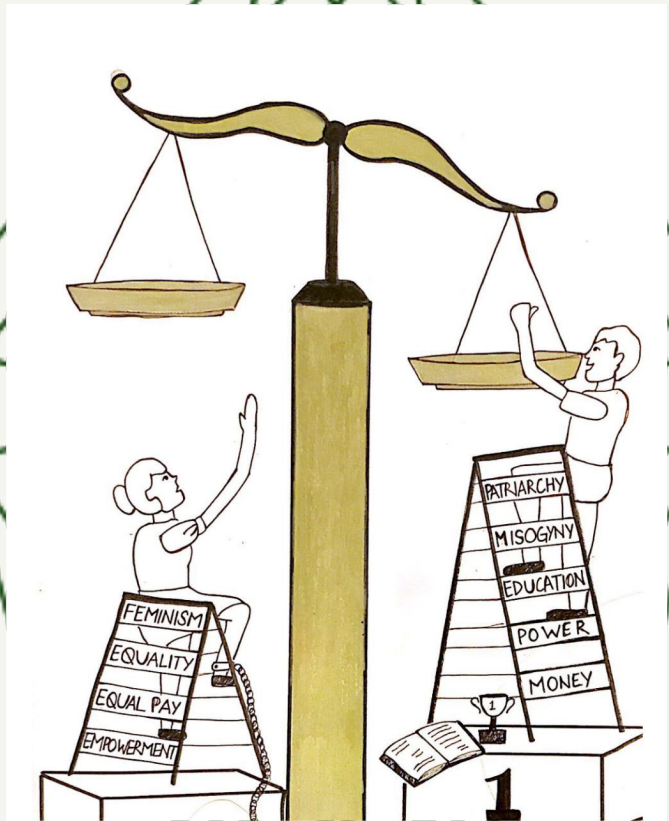
Katowice, with its heavy armed presence sprouted tension and chaos, contrary to the peaceful COP23. The gratifying part of this is that citizens of the world are aware of the problems of climate change and are willing to fight for it.

However most activists claim that the people are fighting harder than the governments, and if the pace of negotiations does not increase, the results will be catastrophic.

Two dozen years of conferences, and we are still too slow. A worldwide collaboration of people and the governments is the only way we can prevent a 3.6°F hike in temperature within the century.

*For they say "the
secret of change is to
focus all your energy
not on fighting the
old but on building
the new."*

BY SHREYA BHARDWAJ

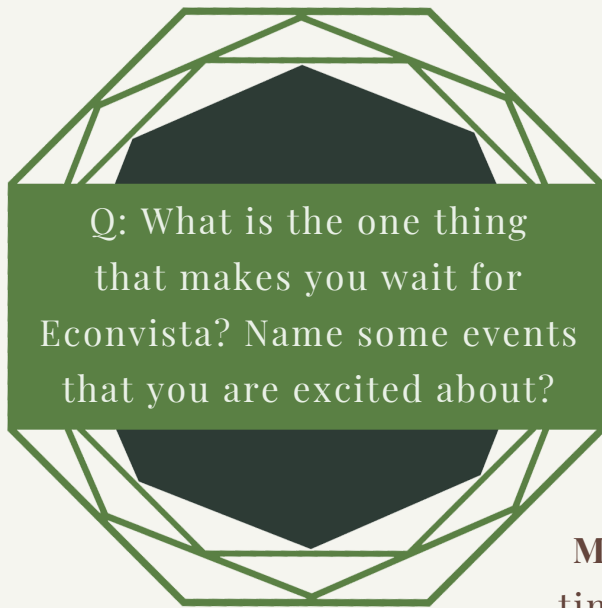


BY AVEKSHA RAINA

Econvista Interviews!

-REPORTING TEAM

We went around campus asking people what Econvista means to them, and here are a few responses:



Aditi (Commerce, 2nd year): The one thing that excites me about Econvista is its theme itself!

Prakarti (Mathematics, 3rd year): I am excited about the Saroj Gupta memorial paper presentation. I wait to see how people of my age make such amazing paper presentations with new ideas and present so confidently on stage. It inspires me and expands my vision.

Mehek (Economics, 2nd year): This is my first time handling a position of responsibility in the department. So it is really interesting. I am also super-thrilled about our group discussion event which my friend and co-event head Nandini and I came up with!

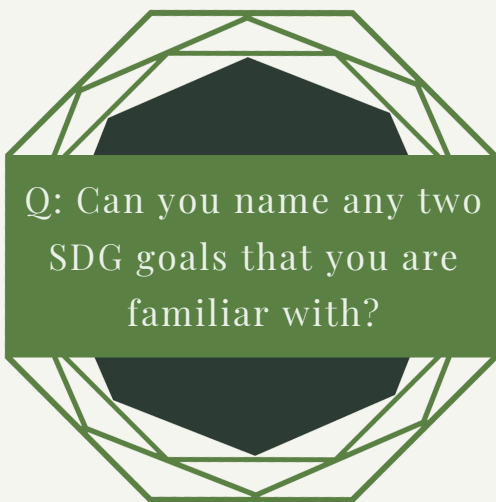


Mehek: I believe everyone knows about the SDGs. It's time for discussion and deliberation regarding the same and Econvista '19 provides a forum for it. It gives us an opportunity to reflect analyse and move towards a world better for everyone.



Aditi: I'm hoping Econvista '19 will be an enriching experience for all of us. I want it to provide a different perspective to viewing the discipline of economics. I am waiting to see how economics can be made fun and competitive.

Mehek: I am sure this time Econvista is going to be incredibly stimulating for the mind and thought-provoking as well. I am sure it would give everyone involved a new perspective on the problems prevailing in the world today.



Aditi: Zero hunger, poverty eradication.

Prakarti: Ensuring quality education and promoting learning opportunities for all is an important goal. Gender equality and empowerment of women are also important goals.

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