

management of chemicals and wastes; substantial reduction of waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse; encouragement of sustainability compliance through strict reporting and monitoring; adoption of sustainability oriented public procurement practices; awareness; scientific and technological capability; sustainable tourism; and rationalizing inefficient fossil fuel subsidies apart from suggesting implementation with rigor of international agreements in these areas. While the SDG 8 is sufficiently well meaning and well equipped for promotion of economic growth grounded in principles of sustainability, the domains identified in the SDG 12 offer definite solution oriented approach internalising sustainability challenges. The ideas of sustainable production and consumption are often elusive and at best conceptual. This makes it extremely difficult for policymakers to be able to chart a credible roadmap towards a paradigm of economic prosperity that is environmentally sustainable and inter-generationally equitable. The SDG 12 is a close approximation and a commendable effort in framing a direction on the subject. Hence, one sees a lot of merit in pursuing objectives of the SDGs 8 and 12 together. Multidimensionality of SDGs for harmony between 'Man & Nature' Critical to the idea of sustainable development is holism, integration and confluence of actions meant for conserving and protecting the natural habitat, and combating contamination and changes in the agro-climatic conditions. The SDGs in their approach of integration have robustly connected the social, economic and environmental dimensions of development across the 17 Goals. Economic policymaking has to be socially sensitive since a well nurtured and equitable society provides the most convincing ecosystem for economic growth, prosperity and all round development. The economy and the society thrive in an environment that is least damaged and

sustainably exploited. The philosophy of the intrinsic connection between 'Man and Nature' is old, time tested and eternal. Human existence is invalid without resources drawn from the nature and human consciousness is void without the imagination of the surroundings. However, such ideals have come under stress and crisis in the post industrial revolution era, when economic progress through rampant industrialization has been reckless and insensitive. The early industrialized countries carry much greater shame and responsibility in this regard. The SDGs are looked upon as an agenda of course correction. This entails multipronged approach and adoption of sustainability practices at all levels. There is natural connect and convergence between several targets under the SDG 2 (covering sustainable agriculture), the SDG 4 (mandating skills for sustainable lifestyles), the SDG 13 (for combating climate change and its impacts), the SDG 14 (for conservation and sustainable use of marine resources) and the SDG 15 (for protecting terrestrial ecosystems).

**Venue:** India Habitat Centre, New Delhi and Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

**Organiser:** Deendayal Research Institute, New Delhi & Research & Information Sustainable Development

**Subject:** National Seminar on SDG's and Integral Humanism

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