



# IIIrd Edition of Ideas Unleashed ICG-Goa University Essay Competition (English & Konkani)

## Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The challenges for Goa



**Award Winning Essays  
2018**

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### **III<sup>rd</sup> Edition of ICG-Goa University Essay Competition 2018 “IDEAS UNLEASHED”**

The III<sup>rd</sup> Edition of ICG-Goa University Essay Competition 2018 - under the banner “IDEAS UNLEASHED” - was announced on 16<sup>th</sup> August 2018. Ideas Unleashed 2018 was supported by Mr. Dattaraj Salgaocar, Chairman, V.M. Salgaocar Institute of International Hospitality Education and Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of ICG. The topic for the essay competition was “Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The Challenges for Goa.”

Due to the excellent response in previous editions of Ideas Unleashed, the organizers decided to hold the competition in both English and Konkani languages.

The essay competition was open to students under the age of 25 years who are currently enrolled with Goa University and colleges affiliated to Goa University; the Goa Institute of Management (GIM); the Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS)-Goa; the National Institute of Technology (NIT)-Goa; and the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)-Goa. The last date for submission of the essays was 25<sup>th</sup> October 2018.

In all, 111 entries were received from 33 institutions. Professor Kiran Budkuley, former Head of the Department of English, Goa University, screened the entries. Ms. Patricia Sethi, award-winning journalist, author and columnist; Professor K. S. Bhat, Department of English, Goa University; Dr Isabel Santa Rita Vas, guest faculty at Department of English, Goa University; and Dr. Prakash Parienkar, Head, Department of Konkani, Goa University; were the jury members for the competition.

The awards ceremony is to be held on 8<sup>th</sup> May 2019. The top three essays in English and the best essay in Konkani will be awarded certificates, trophies and cash prizes.



**IDEAS UNLEASHED, III<sup>rd</sup> Edition**  
**ICG-GOA UNIVERSITY ESSAY COMPETITION 2018**

**Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**  
**The challenges for Goa**

**Introduction**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all its people enjoy peace and prosperity. They build on the success and limitations of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which expired in 2015. What is distinctive about the SDGs is that they emerged out of an unprecedented consultative process that brought national governments and millions of citizens from across the world together to discuss, negotiate, and adopt a path to sustainable development. In all, 17 goals were identified (please see poster of SDGs below) and these include some key areas that the MDGs left out, such as climate change, economic inequality, and sustainable consumption.



The 17 SDGs – which are linked to 169 targets – form part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by 193 Member States at the UN General Assembly Summit in September 2015, and which came into effect on 1 January 2016. The targets are meant to steer the 17 goals towards clearly specified outcomes by 2030. Therefore, Goal 1 for example, includes the target of reducing by at least half the number of people living in poverty, and *eradicating* extreme poverty. Similarly, under Goal 5, the target is on *eliminating* violence against women.

**SDGs and India**

India has expressed a strong commitment to realizing the SDGs. This is evident from the many public statements made by Prime Minister Narendra Modi as well as other senior and key government officials at various meetings and on other occasions. India's national development goals, expressed as *sab ka saath, sab ka vikas* (development with all, and for all), converges neatly with the SDGs. As a large, populous country with a growing economy, India will undoubtedly play a leading role in determining the global success of the SDGs.

NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the task of coordinating the SDGs. It has been mapping all relevant social schemes as they relate to various SDGs and their targets. Furthermore, it has identified lead and supporting ministries for each target. NITI has correctly emphasized the interconnected nature of the SDGs across economic, social, and environmental domains. That is, success or failure in one or more of the SDGs affects outcomes in others.

For the moment though, India lags behind in achieving the SDGs. Last year, it ranked 116 out of 157 nations worldwide in terms of its performance with respect to the SDGs. However, at the same time, it should be noted that national-level data and international comparisons do not reveal the true picture of the Indian reality. This is because India is a large, populous, and diverse country with a federal system, and economic, social, and other similar outcomes are determined less by what the national government does (or does not) and often more by what state governments do (or not do). Many areas identified in the SDGs – health and education to name just two – are under the direct control of state governments. As a result, the progress made by India's states in achieving the SDGs is uneven; while some states are making good progress, others are not. This is precisely why the UN in India supports state governments in localizing the SDGs to address key development challenges at the state level. NITI too works closely with state governments in mapping various national-level social schemes – *Swachh Bharat* for example – that are at the core of the SDGs. State governments are the key to India's progress on the SDGs since they are best placed to 'put people first' and in ensuring that 'no one is left behind'.

## The SDGs and Goa

Goa is among the leaders in Indian states on a range of social indicators, including those which are part of the SDGs. Still, there are several areas of concern. For example, as Goa becomes more urbanized and builds and expands its physical infrastructure, the environmental sustainability of such 'development' has come to be questioned in many quarters. Also, despite tourism, Goa has a complex relationship with 'outsiders' as it navigates the twin processes of modernization and development. Goa must therefore face up to the challenges that lie ahead in realizing the SDGs by 2030 because it cannot wish away old and newer areas of concern.

## Essay topic

This is the 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition of *Ideas Unleashed*, an essay competition for college and university students in Goa, jointly organised by ICG and Goa University. The first was organized in 2014 and the second in 2016. This edition's topic – **Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The challenges for Goa** – is of substantial and immediate relevance to Goa. We invite students from across the state to engage with the issue of sustainable development, highlight and discuss the key challenges Goa faces in realizing these goals, and make viable recommendations. What steps can the state government and civil society take to address the shortcomings in achieving the SDGs? What role must the state and civil society – including the private sector and especially business groups – play in this regard, especially considering that the SDGs themselves emerged from a consultative process involving both national governments and millions of citizens from across the world?

## Select references

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# IDEAS UNLEASHED, 3रें आवर्तन

आय.सी.जी.-गोवा विद्यापीठ निबंद सर्त 2018

## रकाल स्थायी विकास ध्येयां गांठप - गोंयचेमुखावेली आव्हानां

### प्रस्तावना

स्थायीविकास ध्येयां (एस्.डी.जी.) म्हळ्यार, गरीबी ना नपयत करपाक, पृथ्वी वांचोवपाक, पृथ्वीवेले हांगाचे सगलेच लोक शांति तशेंच समृद्धीभोगूंक शकतले हाची खात्री करपाखातीर सक्रीय जावपाचो एक वैश्विक उलो जावन आसा. 2015 सालांत ज्या सहस्रक विकास ध्येयांचो कालावधी सोंपलो त्या ध्येयांच्या सफलतायेर आनी मर्यादांचेर तीं आदारून आसात. ह्या एस्.डी.जी.चें वैश्विक म्हळ्यार तीं एका अशा अभूतपूर्व परामर्शाचे (सल्लो-मसलतीचे) प्रकियेंतल्यान प्रकटलीं, जिचे वरवीं चर्चा, वाटाघाटी करून एक स्थायी (तिगपाजोगी)विकासाची वाट स्वीकारपा खातीर संसारभरचीं राष्ट्रीय सरकारां आनी लाखांनी नागरीकांक एकठांय आयले. शेकीं, 17 ध्येयां वेंचलीं (कृपा करून एस्.डी.जी. चो पोस्टर पळवचो) आनी तांचेमदीं हवामान बदल, अर्थिक विशमताय आनी स्थायी उपभोग अशा कांय मुखेल क्षेत्रांचो आस्पाव जाल्लो, जीं सहस्रक विकास ध्येयांतलीं भायर उरिल्लीं.



संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाच्या 193 वांगडी राष्ट्रांनी सर्वसाधारण सभेच्या शिखर बसकेंत, सप्टेंबर 2015त स्वीकारिल्ल्या आनी 1 जानेवारी, 2016 दिसा कार्यान्वित जाल्ल्या स्थायी विकासाच्या 2030 अजेंडाचो वांटो आशिल्ल्या 169 उद्दिष्टांक जोडिल्ल्यो ह्यो 17 एस्.डी.जी. जावन आसात. हीं उद्दिष्टां, त्या 17 मोखींक 2030 मेरेन सुस्पष्ट परिणामां वटेन व्हरचे खातीर आसात. देखून, देख दिवंची जाल्यार, मोख 1 हातूंत, तीव्र गरीबीचें निर्दालन आनी गरीबींत जियेवपी लोकांचो आंकडो कमीत कमी अर्दान तरी उणो करपाचें उद्दिष्ट आस्पावता. तेच परीन, मोख 5 खाला, बायलां विरुद्ध जावपी हिंसा ना करपाचें उद्दिष्ट आसा.

### एस्.डी.जी. आनी भारत

ह्यो एस्.डी.जी. साकार करपाखातीर भारतान आपली खर बांदिलकी उक्तायल्या. प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी हांणी तशेंच वरिष्ठ आनी मुखेल सरकारी अधिकार्यांनी विविध बसकांनी आनी हेर प्रसंगांचेर केल्ल्या साबार भौशिक विधानांतल्यान हें स्पष्ट जाता. 'सबका साथ सबका विकास' (सगल्यांची उदरगत आनी सगल्यांखातीर) म्हूण उक्तायिल्ल्यो भारताच्यो राष्ट्रीय विकास मोखी एस्.डी.जी. वांगडा जुस्ताजुस्त एकरूप जातात. वाडटीळ अर्थवेवस्था आशिल्लो एक विशाल, दाट लोकसंख्येचो देश म्हूण भारत एस्.डी.जी.चें वैश्विक यश निर्धारित करपांत दुबावा विणें एक म्हत्वाची भुमिका निभायतलो.



एस्.डी.जी.चें समन्वयन करपाचें काम **निति आयोगा** कडेन सोंपयिल्लें आसा. विंगड-विंगड एस्.डी.जी. आनी तांची उद्दिष्टां कशे तरेन सगल्यो संबंदीत समाजिक येवजणो जुळटात हाचें आलेखन तो आयोग करता. हाचे परस, अदीक म्हळ्यार दर एका उद्दिष्टा खातीर आयोगान प्रमुख आनी आदारदिणीं मंत्रालयां वेंचून काडल्यांत. अर्थीक, समाजिक आनी पर्यावरणीय अधिक्षेत्रां मजगतीं एस्.डी.जी. च्या अंतरसंबंदाचेर निति आयोगान अचूक भर दिल्या. म्हणचेच, एका वा अदीक एस्.डी.जी.चें येस वा अपेसाचो परिणाम हेरांक (एस्.डी.जी.क) प्रभावित करता.

सद्द्या तरी, एस्.डी.जी.प्राप्त करपाक भारत फाटीं पडला. एस्.डी.जी. विशींच्या वावरांत, संवसार भरच्या 157 राष्ट्रांमदीं फाटल्या वर्सा ताचो क्रमांक 116वो आशिल्लो. पूण तेच वांगडा, लक्षांत घेवपाजोगी गजाल म्हळ्यार, राष्ट्रीय डाटा आनी आंतरराष्ट्रीय तुलना ह्यो दोनय गजाली भारतीय वस्तुस्थितीचें खरें चित्र प्रगटायनात. हाचें कारण म्हळ्यार, एक संघराज्य जावन आशिल्लो भारत हो एक विशाल, अति लोकसंख्येचो, विविधांगी देश जावन आसा. आनी देखून, राष्ट्रीय सरकार कितें करता (वा करना) हाचे वयल्यान उण्या प्रमाणांत आनी राज्य सरकारां कितें करतात (वा करनात) हाचे वयल्यान अदीक प्रमाणांत चडशे अर्थीक, समाजिक आनी हेर तत्सम परिणाम निर्धारित जातात. एस्.डी.जी.खाला वेंचून काडिल्लीं साबार क्षेत्रां- दोनच नांवां सांगचीं जाल्यार, भलायकी आनी शिक्षण-राज्य सरकारांच्या थेट नियंत्रणाखाला आसात. हाचो परिणाम म्हळ्यार, एस्.डी.जी.साध्य करपा पासत भारतांतल्या राज्यांनी केल्लो विकास असमतोल आसा; कांय राज्यां बरो विकास सादत आसात, जाल्यार हेर कांय तशें करीनात. ह्याच विशिश्ट कारणाक लागून, भारतांतल्या राज्यांक, राज्य पातळेर एस्.डी.जी.चें थळावेंकरण करून, मुखेल विकास आव्हानां हाताळचे खातीर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ मदत करता. विविध राष्ट्रीय थरावेल्यो येवजण्यो-देखीक, स्वच्छ भारत- ज्यो एस्.डी.जी.चें मर्मथळ आसात, तांचें रेखांकन करपाक निति आयोग लेगीत राज्य सरकारां सांगाता लांगींच्यान वावुरता. एस्.डी.जी.त भारताच्या प्रगतीची चावी राज्य सरकारांकडेन आसा, कारण "लोकांक प्राथमिकताय दिवप" आनी "कोणूच मागास उरचो ना" हाची खात्री करून घेवप, हें करपा खातीर तांची सुवात सर्वोत्तम आसा.

## एस्.डी.जी. आनी गोवा

एस्.डी.जी.चो वांटो आशिल्ल्या समाजिक दर्शकांच्या विविध पैलूंच्या आदाराचेर गोंय भारतीय राज्यांमदल्या मुखेल राज्यांत आस्पावता. तरीपूण, चिंतेचीं साबार क्षेत्रां आसात. देखीक, जशेंजशें अदीक शहरीकरण जावन, गोंय आपलीं भौतिक संसाधनां वाडयता, तशींतशीं असल्या "विकासा"च्या पर्यावरणीय शाश्वतायेचेर जायत्या आंगांनी प्रश्नचिन्हां उबीं जायत आसात. तशेंच, पर्यटन (उद्देग) आसूनय, आधुनिकताय आनी विकास ह्यो जुंवळ्यो प्रक्रिया वल्हयतना (चालीक लायतना) "भायल्यां" वांगडचें गोंयचें नातें व्यामिश्र (घुस्पावणें) आसा. देखून, 2030 मेरेन एस्.डी.जी. साध्य करतलें जाल्यार, गोंयांक आपले मुखार आशिल्ल्या आव्हानांक फुडो करप आवश्यक आसा, कारण चिंतेचीं पोरणीं तशेंच नवीं क्षेत्रां तें न्हयकारूंक शकना.

## निबंधाचे विशय

हें **आयडियाज अनलीशड (पासमेकळ्यो कल्पना)** ह्या आय. सी. जी. आनी गोवा विश्वविद्यालय हांच्या जोडपालवान, गोंयांतल्या म्हाविद्यालयीन तशेंच विश्वविद्यालयीन विद्यार्थ्यां खातीर आयोजीत जावपी निबंद सर्तीचें तिसरें आवर्तन आसा. पयलें 2014 वर्सा आनी दुसरें 2016 वर्सा आयोजीत जाल्लीं. ह्या आवर्तनाचो विशय -शाश्वत विकास ध्येयां (एस्.डी.जी.) प्राप्त करप: गोंयांमुखावेलीं आव्हानां-अर्थपुराय आनी गोंयांकडेन तांतडेन सम्बद्ध आसा.

आमी गोंय राज्यभरांतल्या विद्यार्थ्यांक स्थायी (तिगपाजोग्या) विकासाच्या विशयाक भिडून, ह्यो मोखी साध्य करपांत गोंयचे मुखार आशिल्लीं मुखेल आव्हानां उजवाडा हाडून, तांची चर्चा करून, व्यवहार्य शिफारशी (प्रत्यक्ष लागू पडपी) करचे पासत, आमंत्रित करतात.

1. एस्.डी.जी.साध्य करपांत आशिल्ल्या मर्यादांक संबोधीत करचेपासत राज्य सरकारां आनी नागरी समाज खंयचीय पावलां मारूंक शकता?
2. ह्या संबंदान, राज्य सरकारां आनी नागरी समाज -खाजगी क्षेत्र आनी विशेशता व्यापार समूह- कसली भूमिका आपणावंक शकतात, खास करून हें लक्षांत घेवन की मुळांत एस्.डी.जी.च अशे एके परामर्शक (सल्लो-मसलतीचे) प्रक्रियेंतल्यान उदेल्यात जिचेभीतर राष्ट्रीय सरकारांत आनी संवसारभरचे लाखांनी नागरीक आस्पाविल्ले आसात?

## वेंचीक संदर्भः

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## **1<sup>st</sup> place - English**

**Lynn Marie Dias**  
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### **An overview**

Goa, also referred as the 'pearl of the orient' is known for its striking landscape, famous beaches, astounding monuments and churches and bustling nightlife. Goa is listed among the top developed states with most visited tourists in the country. The economic growth, private interest's development strategies, rise in pollution, contamination and loss of natural species have given rise to an on-going debate and fight on sustainability and improvising sustainable development in Goa by the social activist, environmentalist, journalists, locals etc.

Sustainable development has been defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". On 25 September 2015, 193 countries of the UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This agenda has 92 paragraphs. Paragraph 51 outlines the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets associated to it. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The SDGs cover social and economic development issues including poverty, hunger, health, education, global warming, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, urbanization, environment and social justice.

The key elements of SDGs are prosperity (economic growth); people (initiating equity irrespective of their ethnicity, sexuality, disability etc.); planet (protecting the environment and dealing with the causes and consequences of climate change); peace (enforcing security and good governance); and partnerships (facilitating effective organizational pillars).

### **Nature and Statistics of Vulnerable Sections in Goa**

The 2011 census states that Goa has more than 14 lakh population. Goa though listed in the developed category, 75,000 people are still living below poverty line in the state, says the Planning Commission report 2011. The monthly per capita income of the state is Rs. 1,090 in rural areas and Rs. 1,134 in urban areas.

Goa has highest proportion of locked houses in the country nearly 8,000 since many Goans have migrated to other countries for better prospects and not willing to lose their native homes. On the other hand, a recent study has found that the largest number of migrants in Goa hail from Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and are engaged in selling garments, work at construction sites, and work as suppliers and helpers in hotels. Many occupants reside with no legal papers to prove their ownership. In 2017, nearly 500 residents including school children and old aged, mostly natives from Karnataka were left homeless due to demolition of illegal houses along the Baina beach in South Goa by the Mormugao Municipal Council (MMC) using police force.

Crimes related to gender are strongly prevailing in Goa. Violence, harassment and sexual assault against the vulnerable sections such as women and also transgenders have become a growing concern. From May 2018 to September 2018 itself 15 rape cases of women were registered in the south Goa police department. The 2018 statistics states that more than 279 human trafficking cases are registered in Goa. The victims are mostly women and are trafficked to Goa from Russia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan. It is disturbing to know that the victims are treated

as commodities rather than human. Though Goa is referred as the 'safest state' in the country, Goa will soon turn to be a 'land of modern day slavery'.

Transgenders form a significant part of the India's population from time immemorial. In 2014, the Supreme Court recognized hijras and transgender as the 'third gender' in India. In the recent survey, 50 transgenders are residing in Goa, local and migrant and still more have been found. Many transgenders in Goa are victims of discrimination, violence and harassment because of their identity. The de-criminalization of ACT 377 in the constitution has provided a platform to the LGBTQ community, but still not socially accepted in the country.

According to the 2011 Census, 11.3% are still illiterate in the state. Not many youngsters seek higher secondary education and hence the enrollment at higher secondary level is less. Although Goa has the highest rate of literacy, according to an article by Times of India in July 2017, 7.8 % of the population are jobless in Goa.

In the Annual Reports of Registrar of Births and Deaths of the Government of Goa 2016, it is observed that digestive (liver) deaths, circulatory (ischaemic heart) deaths and newer types of cancer deaths are on the rise in Goa. According to Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India 2014, Goa has recorded an average of 44.6 deaths per one lakh population, fourteen highest compared to other states.

The CRZ notification 2018 states that the shoreline should be reduced from the 200 limit to a mere 50 metres this will affect those whose survival depends on the coastal regions. If the CRZ 2018 is executed, the mangroves, sand dunes, coral reef, salt marches and turtle nesting sites in Mandrem, Canacona will be affected tremendously and so will the livelihood of the people.

### **Challenges faced in realizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

People aren't aware of the problem as a result cannot initiate the process of finding solutions. Along with new ideas, new businesses arise and begin to thrive. Competition to stay in power without realizing the ones being affected are local businesses. Policies formulated aren't taken seriously as penalties aren't enforced as a result the vulnerable sections get hit very badly. They are the ones who have to suffer the consequences. One can work his way through anything by paying bribes which is another issue as not everyone can afford to pay bribes. The government itself functions in this manner as a result it causes a downfall to the states functioning.

### **Measures for Sustainable Development in Goa and the Role of the State Government and the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's)**

Despite the barriers and the challenges to attain SDG's in Goa, it is necessary to initiate immediate actions to reduce and stop the growing atrocities and disaster in respect to vulnerable sections of people and ecology. The following are some of the recommendations:

A group of volunteers under the leadership of Donald Fernandes have already begun with 24-hour food bank, clothes bank and employment bank named 'Street Providence' in Sangolda. They have a full-fledged kitchen to warm the food with proper licence from the Goa Government. This group covers areas in Calangute, Mapusa, Porvorim, and Panjim in North Goa and distribute the food within 24 to 48 hours after collection. In addition, they also provide shelter to the sick and differently abled that are left abandoned. They are also taught different skills such as candle making, stitching, and computer repairing so that they can be self-employed. The first and second goal of the SDG's, "No Poverty" and "Zero Hunger", can be achieved by advertising such non-governmental institutions and establishing more food banks services and shelters in needed regions in Goa. Moreover, 24-hour soup kitchens can be established in all Talukas especially in the market areas.

The third goal of ensuing healthy lives for all ages can be attained by introducing Mobile Health Clinics (MHC) and expanding the numbers of Motorcycle Ambulance Service for more coverage in rural areas. The MHC will provide accessible health care services for vulnerable populations by reducing traditional barriers to access health services in Goa such as transportation, heavy costs, time constraints etc. thus further could decrease the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents. Women and children should be provided with free health care services and free multivitamin tablets etc. In addition, sanitary pads can be provided to women, who cannot afford, for free. The third gender should be given separate rooms for examining and treatment, also free health care facilities, counselling and concessions could be provided for Sex Reassignment Surgeries (SRS) in Government hospitals.

One method of making education more qualitative and achieving the fourth goal of SDG's is by executing skill based courses on traditional occupations of Goa such as toddy tapping, carpentry, craftsmanship, farming, agriculture etc. A State Level Mini Bazaar can be organised where students from different institutions can be given an opportunity to showcase their talent by putting up various exhibitions of handicrafts, culinary skills, art etc. This will help them to engage themselves in traditional occupations of Goa and preserve the Goan identity. Secondly, the Government can facilitate e-learning in schools especially in remote areas to access the knowledge worldwide.

The fifth goal of SDG's can be achieved by empowering the women or the transgender people and by financially aiding the existing social work organization that cater to these vulnerable sections. ARZ (*Anyay Rahit Zindagi*) directed by Arunendra Pandey since 1997, is a NGO that provides shelter to the victims of sexual exploitation and also their children. Moreover ARZ has launched 'Swift Wash', an economic rehabilitation unit which is fully mechanized laundry unit in Sancoale, Goa for the victims to be financially stable. Currently, the unit is providing employment to 35 women and girls and 15 boys. In addition, we have first transgender organisation in the state already existing in Goa — *Wajood*, started by Diana Dias. The organisation aims to fight for their deprived rights, tackle the oppression and prejudices, support them financially and emotionally; and make them part of the mainstream society. Moreover, the transgenders must be facilitated with separate toilets. Thus, the state government can provide incentives to existing organisation and also establish more social organisation for vulnerable sections in different talukas.

For women in general, Griha Aadhar scheme, initiated by the State Government must increase the financial assistance for homemakers to 5,000 p.m. from Rs. 1,200 to bring the forgotten women labour and dignity to the mainstream economy. Rather than setting up self-defence classes particularly for girls, it is more essential to involve and educate boys and men in attaining gender equality by establishing compulsory gender based course on combating the atrocities, violence and harassment on women and transgender people in schools and advertising awareness on billboards, TV channels and local newspapers.

The seventh goal of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable modern energy can be achieved by using renewable energy. Solar panels for heating of water, cooking and producing electricity must be made compulsory in every house. The ninth goal focuses its attention on need for proper planning and execution. Granting license through proper channels to mega projects must be strictly implemented in order to reduce depletion of natural resources. More focus should be towards sustainable development rather than beautification.

The tenth goal, "reducing inequalities" can be achieved by allowing the deprived groups such as differently abled, homosexuality, scheduled castes, tribes and other backward classes (OBCs) etc. to exercise their rights by providing them ample opportunities to break the barriers of stereotypes. The formal institutions should build an inclusive and generous society for mainstreaming the vulnerable groups by: Firstly, extending reservations to the differently abled, scheduled castes,

scheduled tribes and the OBCs in formal organisations is a must. In addition, the local transport system should be kept under constant surveillance to check if the required reservations are made to the differently abled. Secondly, the social organizations that cater to these vulnerable groups must be financially aided by the state government to organise seminars and campaigns in formal institutions. Thirdly, ration cards should be implemented and executed for vulnerable groups to purchase subsidized food grains especially to the scheduled caste, tribe and OBCs. Fourth, a separate social organisation should be established to cater to the homosexual people and provide them counselling sessions and empower them to encounter the prejudices, stigma and discrimination. Similarly, the general crowd must be educated on the other prevailing sexualities and building awareness of the impacts of their actions for depriving these groups their rights. Fifth, strict rules must be implemented for those depriving the rights of these vulnerable sections.

The oceans, seas and marine resources can be conserved and sustained by significantly reducing marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution. Two Australians, Andrew Turton and Pete Ceglinski initiated 'Seabin Project' which can be executed in Goa as it can grab hold of everything floating in the water from plastic bottles to paper, oil, fuel and detergent etc. Since, Goa is rich in fishing industry and the survival of many fisher folk depends on it, the state government should ban of use of LED lights, bull trawling and high speed engine and provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

### **Committee for Execution of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

For the smooth functioning and constant check of these aspects a committee could be formed. This committee can oversee that all the sustainable development goals are carried out in an efficient manner by forming various sub-committees. The main representatives can comprise of a chairperson along with a director for finance and a director for legislation to formulate policies and execution. A director for communication could also be included for managing and directing an organization's internal and external communications for large masses.

Two separate sub- committees must be formed for North Goa and South Goa. Each of these committees should have a main director to head and supervise the progress of the various departments. There must be various departments that would include an Education and Employment Board to look into hosting seminars in colleges informing about various traditional courses as well as campus placements; Food and Consumer Welfare Cell; Community Oriented Town and Country Planning Board; Community Welfare for Vulnerable Groups; Environment Protection Board etc. The representatives in the committee should be reserved to the vulnerable groups so that they could represent their respective community.

### **Conclusion**

Goa along with its resources and scenic beauty is the pride and joy of every Goan. But destruction is progressing rapidly which is not only causing a devastating scene but looks shameful on the part of Goans. The time for change is now and hence as we look deeper into the matter we need to begin working as a united community and formulate policies to function to its full potential. Establishing pillars in existing community oriented programmes and their proper execution. The state government should prioritize the well-being of the state. It should encourage more initiatives to be taken up in order to promote different aspects in sustaining the environment as well as individuals. We need to be sensitive to the situation at hand and find solutions that will benefit the population as well as see to the progress of the state. If we follow the goals laid out carefully we can reach our ambition of saving our beautiful Goa for the generations to come.

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## 2<sup>nd</sup> place - English

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Sustainable Development is the pathway to the future we want for all. It offers a framework to generate economic growth, achieve social justice, exercise environmental stewardship and strengthen governance.”

(Ban Ki Moon)

In today's everchanging world, humans seem to be moving most aggressively towards development with their increasing grip on technology. This development indeed is taking a heavy toll on the available natural resources upon which economies and societies depend. Thus, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012. These 17 areas of focus not only help to curb the wastage of resources but also saving them for future generations.

India, although a developed country consists of large natural resources, both tapped and untapped. Indeed, India has been making continuous and integrated efforts to sustain these resources. Goa, it's smallest yet a beautiful state, has a wide variety of resources, be it marine life or natural beauty. With its rich essence of cultural heritage, it also serves as a prime location because of which tourists tend to gravitate towards India. Having said that, it becomes a matter of utmost importance to sustain its resources as well as to improve them wherever necessary. To do so, a comprehensive study of Goa, with respect to the 17 SDG's is very much vital.

The foremost SDG, and also perhaps the most essential one intends to end poverty and deprivation by adopting necessary policies. According to the Planning Commission's recent report, Goa has the third lowest percentage of people living below the poverty line after Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. Indeed, there are 37,000 poor people (6.81%) in rural Goa while 38,000 (4.09%) in Urban Goa.<sup>(1)</sup> But the end goal is to reduce the current proportion of people living below poverty line by atleast half by 2030. By far and large, a huge margin of poor people are bound to be local small yielding farmers. Indeed, a study made by Montek Ahluwalia, former member of Planning Commission, found clearly that agricultural growth and poverty are inversely related, a higher agricultural growth leads to lower poverty ratio.<sup>(2)</sup> A well-knit strategy to alleviate the current situation of small scale farmers in Goa thus is surely bound to make a significant dent in the current situation of poverty in Goa.

A guaranteed way to improve their productivity is to increase their exposure to 'land augmenting innovations'. To put it another way, it means motivating and supporting farmers to use high yielding technology. To this end, the Government and students of educational institutes like GEC or NIT Goa, can take up individual villages and explain the latest technology to the farmers in their mother tongue. Furthermore, the Cooperative Banks under Government can also provide monetary benefits, if possible to the farmers in buying tech assets. Improvising available subsidies and upgradation of existing policies can also help. Thus, the crux of eradicating poverty, is to focus on modernising the small scale farmers and to bring about their horizontal expansion.

The second, yet another prominent goal is the complete eradication of hunger and to ensure access of all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food for everyone. The Indian Poverty lines are purely a caloric based measure of food adequacy which is insufficient. The relevance should also be given to consumption of macro and micro nutrients along with consumption of calories and availability of food. India has been ranked 97<sup>th</sup> in 2017 on Child Malnutrition according to the Global Hunger Index.<sup>(3)</sup> With respect to this, Government of Goa has done a fantastic job by

servicing 3.1 crore mid-day meals to students during academic year 2017-18 alone, already beating the national average.<sup>(4)</sup> Additionally, if economically viable, Goa Dairy outlets can serve a glass of milk to the children of families lying under the BPL category everyday, which will certainly go a long way in curbing child malnutrition. Furthermore, although farmers already have considerable Government support, increase in the same will lead to a larger food production.

Health of the citizens can be called as the 'ultimate wealth' of any country or state. Thus, good health and well-being was decided as the 3<sup>rd</sup> SDG to "ensure healthy lives and to promote well-being for all at all ages". With this aim in mind, Goa Government has already taken some beneficial steps to improve health aspects of its citizens like the Goa Mediclaim Scheme. Indeed, this scheme provides financial assistance to every permanent resident of State availing special treatment that is not available in Government Hospitals in Goa. This has benefitted 160 people as of November 2017, with combined expenditure of Rs. 2.63 crores.<sup>(5)</sup> The Goa State Illness Assistance Society Scheme also provides financial assistance to people under BPL.

But, as nothing in this world is perfect, so is health in Goa. The number of AIDS cases in Goa is on the rise, sanitation and cleanliness, particularly in the villages is not upto the mark. Unfortunate as it was, the pillar of Goa's health, the 'Goa Medical College' was found dumping hospital garbage in the open. Furthermore, stray dogs roamed in its building, which was clad with stinking toilets that didn't have a perennial water supply. But, the fact that this menace was looked into and this year, the situation is almost rectified, provides ample hope that, slowly but gradually Goa can become healthy. Moreover, GMC has recently added burns unit and oncology care departments to their ever-growing list of facilities, which proves that health is indeed developing.<sup>(6)</sup>

According to the latest report, 'Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India health', published by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, "Healthcare in Goa doesn't come cheap especially when compared to other states".<sup>(7)</sup> A potential solution that can revolutionize the health aspects of people is the usage of smartphone apps. Patients, who have to monitor their bodies, can use it effectively, such as analysing visible conditions like skin irregularities over time. Smartphone apps can even help to bring about exceptional lifestyle changes. Indeed, researchers from Wisconsin and Massachusetts have found that a smartphone app helped to recover alcoholics. Thus, if a smartphone app is developed, it can revolutionize the way people eat, exercise or live their lives. In this regard, the Government of Goa along with any software development firm, can work towards crafting a smartphone app. This app can have possible features mentioned above. Furthermore, a feature wherein people can personally contact the local doctor where he or she is being treated, can help to save time as well as money spent over repeated check-ups.

'Quality Education' can prove to be detrimental for any state's development. India, including Goa, needs to employ focus on one major goal to promote quality of education- practicality in studies. Experimentation in Science schools, extra reading in art schools and practical accounting of small companies in commerce schools needs to be taken more seriously. In this regard, at least weekly one hour, initially, can be reserved for this purpose. Individual schools can put their feet forward and try implementing this tactic. This work can also be allotted increased relevance in grading schemes. Gradually, the number of these 'creative hours' per week can be increased.

Even in a country like India, wherein Goddess' are worshipped, female equality and safety remains an unpolished issue. According to the NCRB data 2016, India continues to be a harsh place for women. The data reported an increase of 2.9% cases of crime against women in 2016 over 2015.<sup>(8)</sup> Goa, being relatively small, has a large scope for improvement in the fifth SDG i.e. 'Gender Equality'. To curb harassment of women in Government Offices or any private organisation, which goes unreported many times, a small box can be placed in every organisation where women can

anonymously drop their messages or complaints on paper. These complaint boxes must be operated by Directorate of Women and Child Development. The department can further investigate if necessary, and strict action can then be taken. Further, to reduce or completely demolish female foeticide, there is only one basic solution, which is already being implemented in many ways- widespread awareness, that girls are equal and perhaps better than boys.

To improve water resources, which is advocated by the 6<sup>th</sup> SDG, the “Nital Goem, Nital Baim” scheme already helps.<sup>(9)</sup> This scheme aims at the repairs and renovation of existing wells by providing them grants upto Rs.50,000. Infact, wells help in maintaining sustainable groundwater levels. In addition to this, rooftop water harvesting should also be promoted. The Water Resources Department (WRD) had already launched rainwater harvesting scheme in 2008, but it was an utter failure, with only three people availing the scheme as of 2017. <sup>(10)</sup> Why was it so? One main reason being, it is only granted to people with 2000 square metres residential area. But a tremendous number of middle class people can avail the scheme if the threshold area would be decreased to 500 square metres. To further promote the same, people who would have harvested a minimum amount of water per year can be felicitated by the Government.

Usage of renewable energy has a direct relation with the sustainability of resources. Thus, ‘Clean Energy’ was decided as an SDG. In Goa itself, there is a huge golden treasure of energy which largely remains untapped, be it in hydro, solar or wind form. To extend our solar power generation, we need to learn a lot from Kerala. Kerala has an outstanding self-reliance on renewable energy. For instance, with 400 solar panels, it has completely powered it’s Kochi International Airport, which handles more than 1000 airplanes, which is more than twice the traffic at the Goa’s Dabolim airport. Starting at the basic level, certain viable grants can be sanctioned to various Government Departments to let them compulsorily get a basic number of solar panels installed to generate a minimal amount of energy. Slowly, but gradually, this count can certainly increase.

Momentum is already built in Goa with respect to the next SDG, which fosters attention on Industries. The Goa Industrial Development Corporation has many milestones under its belt. Until 2017 itself, Goa has invested over 205 crores in industries. Then, there are further milestones like the Chief Minister Rojgar Yojana Scheme and the setting up of a new industrial estate at Latambarcem village in Bicholim spanned over 3 lakh square metres area. <sup>(5)</sup> A potential idea which could be implemented is that of collaboration of industries with Goan college students, for research purpose. They can tap the talent of students for their R & D departments, in return the students would get some first-class hands on experience on the latest industry workings.

The next SDG, which is concerned with ‘responsible consumption and production’ is a more generic topic with respect to Goa. The usage of plastic bags is already on a decline after the implementation of the Plastic Ban in Panaji and Margao, since April 1, 2018. The ‘Jyotirmay Goa’ scheme, under which over 7 lakh bulbs were provided to consumers till date, has a declining response. The only solution to this is widespread awareness. The successive SDG dealing with ‘climate changes’ can also be addressed on similar grounds. ‘Awareness is light’, indeed this can not only curb unnecessary consumption but also help to rectify climate degradation. This is because the root of climate change is due to air, water and related pollution by people, knowingly or otherwise. Instilling a sense of responsibility in citizens towards nature by awareness can help to greatly nullify climate change.

The backbone of Goa’s culture is its fish curry and rice! But if fish happen to become scarce, Goa is bound to experience a major blow. In this context, ‘life below water’, the subject dealt by the next SDG is of utmost importance. Recently, there was a terror of formalin the fish sold in Goan markets, following which the import of fish was banned to rectify the issue. But why is there a need to import fish after all? This is because we still need to achieve self-sufficiency in fish

production. To do so, the Goan Fisheries Corporation should increase the number of fish culture farms, like the Estuarine Fish Farm situated at Ela, Old Goa. The Aqua Goa Mega Fish Festival was indeed a mega step towards the goal. It was a festival held in the first week of December 2017. Such festivals definitely provide fantastic opportunities for fishermen, entrepreneurs and the overall fish dignity of Goa to flourish. With respect to the next SDG regarding 'life on land', the Directorate of Animal Husbandry has done a great job. This is because of its successful implementation of well-knit schemes like the Pashu Palan scheme, Dairy Equipment Scheme, Fodder Development scheme, and so on.

For ensuring 'peace, justice and strong institutions', there is only one hard and fast way- strong judicial laws and surveillance. This is applicable, not only for Goa, but for any other state or country as well. Violence in Goa, and bribery in Government Institutions should be reported immediately. One viable solution would be to develop a website where people can anonymously post witnessed cases of violence. The reported matters can further be investigated.

The smooth implementation of these SDG's requires partnerships of various organisations, including the Government Departments. The most effective partnership would be between the Government and software techs. These partnerships have a tremendous potential of transforming health sector, encouraging peace, economic growth, education and overall health of the state by the use of software like smartphone apps as mentioned before. An important precaution to be taken by the Government is to ensure a win-win situation so that both the parties are benefitted and the deal also involves less time and effort.

Well-knit strategies, as discussed before, with respect to all these Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) have to be implemented which attack the root cause of the problems. Furthermore, we, the people, as a whole need to inculcate kindness and compassion towards one another and towards nature, due to which any development would naturally be sustainable. Encouraging these qualities among people, is the ultimate aim, the root objective, of all these Sustainable Development Goals. These qualities combined with integrity, will make Goa, India or for that matter, humanity flourish to its maximum potential.

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### 3<sup>rd</sup> place - English

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The national commission has defined sustainable development as “the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. It has emerged as the guiding principle for long-term global development. It primarily seeks to achieve, in a balanced manner, economic as well as social development and environmental protection. In September 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals aiming on “leaving no one behind”. The new Agenda to be met by 2030 emphasizes on a holistic approach to achieving sustainable development for all. The key note of issues discussed is elimination of poverty and hunger, accessible education, maintaining sanitation and a clean environment along with the nurturing of natural resources. Eradication of all forms of inequality, gender discrimination and maintain good social relations is also stressed upon. Other aspects in terms of economic growth vis a vis infrastructure setup, responsible production, clean energy, partnership goals, industries and innovation are looked into.

Goa being the smallest state in the country generates the highest state domestic product (SDP) per capita as compared to other states which proves beyond doubt that, just territorial size almost always never matters! Keeping this point firmly in mind one can easily presume that our state could create marvels as far as sustainable development goals are considered. The economy of the state depends predominantly on tourism, mining, pharmaceuticals, agriculture, industries, fisheries etc. Goa attracts almost 12% of all the foreign tourists of India. This could be a pivotal area of focus in terms of enhancing the economic growth yielded by the tourism sector. The crops grown here are rice, maize, bajra, raagi, pulses, and jowar. The state also acquires revenue out of production of cash crops such as cashew- nut, coconut, pineapple, sugarcane, jack fruit, and mango out of which the cashew nut is supreme. Mining till recently has been a boon to the economy owing to goa’s rich soil and land. The industries have not only increased their turnover but also have provided employment to a thousand locals.

“The true wealth of a nation lies not in its riches, but in its people” is timelessly quoted by many and it is nothing less than the absolute reality of it. Without the free participation of the citizens, collaboration of the government and people the legislation lacks charm as that of a night sky minus the stars. The goals could be build on a solid foundation so that they are here to stay. Although Goa has the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest national percentage of people living below the poverty line, a minor 5% of people still struggle to make ends meet. It comprises of food scarcity in their homes or undernourished diets. Often the kids have malnutrition and a fraction of infants still die of hidden hunger. Charity food banks, clothes bank could be set up at locations with the help of certain NGO’s. Surplus food from restaurants should be given to the needy or charitable organisations. The poor could be made more aware of the existing schemes e.g. Rojgaar yojna (to provide employment), midday meals scheme, subsidised food grains at ration shops by making their ration cards. Educating the needy about the nutritional value of foods through campaigns and posters is essential.

Sanitation is another problem in underdeveloped regions and is a niche for spread of water borne infections. Stringent regulation on cleanliness, feces disposal and prevention of overcrowding can overcome half the burden. Waste disposal should be segregated and separate labelled bins for wet and dry waste must be put up in all areas. The wet waste could be used by the rural for agriculture. After the onset of setting up cameras in urban cities, fines must be imposed for littering, spitting on walls or roads and destruction of public property. Setting up of common latrines in and around slum will eliminate open defecation to a null.

Education provision after Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan has been smoother, but the quality has mostly been the same. Providing free books, uniforms has increased school participation among the poor. Most of personality development starts in school. Introduction of more practical topics in the curriculum like yoga, public speaking, self-defence, value inculcation, would help the future youth. The syllabus could be made more inclusive of goan cultural topics, great goan personalities and local history. The Konkani '*maaybhas*' should be made compulsory as one subject throughout high school to preserve the language and so that the Goan youth is fluently able to speak national, international and the local tongue.

Gender discrimination must be repressed, starting at a tender age. The laadli Lakshmi scheme availed at the time of marriage could be possibly modified to be used for the girl's education. Equal wages must be demanded by both genders if the working conditions are same. Safety of women in a state must be paramount and counselling centres or NGO's are imperative in helping the victims of such atrocities. Self-help groups can be started by women by collectively making local snacks, chips, pickles, etc. The government can help these women set up a 'creche system' where children of working parents could be looked after, which will also ensure child safety and social group activity among kids necessary at a young age. Some trained in healthcare to become health workers, or traditional 'daais' will improve emergency care in inaccessible rural areas. Gender equality is mostly mistaken for only women empowerment but isn't so. Equal rights for men when it comes to paternity leaves must be implemented in all sectors and state regulated. All faces of inequality must be abolished from the society especially a Goan one which prides on its Goan '*ekvott*' or Goan '*ekchaar*'. The society is an amalgamation of so many communities which must live in harmony by keeping mutual respect for the other.

Out of all the things that money can't buy health must top the list. It is rightly said by the American poet Ralph Waldo "the first wealth is health" and in today's day and age seems apt. According to a 2016 study by institute of metrics and evaluations (health data org) the disease burden profile of Goa states the major cause of deaths as cardiovascular (42%), diabetes (12%), alcoholic liver disease (10%), cancers (14%) and chronic respiratory diseases (8%) among others in the middle and elderly age groups. Alcohol is a silent killer health and family wise. More health awareness, detox programmes, counselling sessions and meetings must be organised. A profile can be maintained, apps could be developed so that follow up, daily tips, and communication within the dependents is easier. A better rehabilitation centre is vital to this process. A similar pattern could be followed for narcotic dependence. An online portal could be made which is 24x7 available to reach out for help regarding withdrawal symptoms and anxiety. Most of the diseases are lifestyle based and early emphasis on healthy habits will be beneficial in the long run. Early diagnosis, routine check-ups and proper public health awareness is pivotal in tackling cancers at an early stage. Government could arrange for free health camps, school check-ups and health education talks in the susceptible areas. People with disabilities could themselves be employed to provide inspirational advice to the needful. Amongst the young age group suicides and violence (15%) takes many lives. Mental health is now an indispensable part of life. The study related stress, competitive entrance exams, the peer and parental pressure makes students vulnerable. A compulsory counsellor in each educational institution and dealing with each pupil with absolute confidentiality of the issue is imperative. Parents could also be given a talk on how to deal with teenagers so that effective parent child communication is possible. The DHS Goa is already doing a good job of setting up schemes for immunisation, infectious disease control, preventing AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. It is evident from the fact that Goa is ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> among the small states in terms of annual incremental performance, based on health indices according to the latest 2018 NITI Aayog survey.

Taking into account all the sustainable development goals industry, innovation, infrastructure development is the most promising. Apple co-founder Steve Jobs quoted "innovation isn't about money. It's about the people you have, how you're led and how much you get it and that is what

distinguishes a leader from a follower". It deals with 3 basic steps: acknowledging oneself, understanding the problem and finding the solution as explained by American activist Marley Dias. Goa being a small state is deficient in the infrastructure planning. The needs of a subtly growing population are not met. Goa relies on agriculture as a source of income. Farmers could be given better incentives and organic farming could be introduced. More institutions giving out agricultural based degrees should be set up so that advanced as well as conventional ideas are focussed upon so that the yield per unit of land is more. This will also reduce the competition by opening better frontiers and employment options. Our state, is predominantly a fish-eating state. Fish cultivation via newer methods of pisciculture or aquaculture would be a novel approach to deal with indigenous needs and for exporting in case of surplus production. Farmers or land holders could use up small chunks of land for crab farming, lobster cultivation which are pricey items on a restaurant menu. The main advantage is that its not labour intensive and there is a low production cost. This can make our state self-sufficient and sturdy, easy economic growth could follow. Cultivation of endemic crops like cashew, jackfruit and the Goan variety of mangoes would benefit the food processing industry. Cashew nuts are an expensive delicacy and a larger number of farmers could be made to cultivate these crops. Setting up of more pharma and IT based industries would make an escalating economic growth but it must be preceded by proper, throughout the day and night transport facilities, and round the clock open food services. Pollution controls along with waste water treatments need to be setup. App based taxis are a need of the hour for the state and Goan drivers could be given preference for such jobs to preserve local interest. Carpooling for work will reduce the traffic and fuel wastage. An app could be developed to maintain a profile with the government for employment hence notification, credible information and background data could be checked at one click to pick an eligible candidate. Start ups by locals could be evaluated and if found making growth could be collaborated within the government to secure tie ups.

Tourism is the key target to prioritise on planning. It is more essential to attract the right kind of tourists and for all the right reasons ensuring that the pristine culture of Goa is not adulterated in any way. Eco tourism would do justice to the needs. Biodiversity areas like mangroves, islands and parks can be restored without disturbing the natural habitat. The Goan landscape, and topography is dominated by silvery sand, roaring waves which attracts tourists. Proper bins must be set up in such areas and fines on littering could be imposed. Maintenance and cleanliness should be looked after. Various cultural fests inviting visitors can be organised showing the ardent local resonance to our culture. Folk dances, traditional delicacies must be a part of these fests. Old homes with Portuguese designs could be recycled and made into holiday homes or farmhouses. Aquariums as a part of aquaculture has the potential to be made into an exhibit.

The prime challenge in meeting the needs of a sustainable development in Goa is space. Being the smallest state, we are short on the land that can be contributed as a result it becomes pivotal to increase the yield on the existing land itself, which is quite a challenging task. The state population has almost doubled in the last decade increasing the needs in an already saturated condition. Unemployment and crime rates add to the already unpleasant state of affairs. The genuine concerns are that for corruption. Norms must be put up to ensure a transparent transaction in any area. The finance is limited in setting up of infrastructure and man power is not enough to meet the existing needs. Bringing in labour from neighbouring states supervenes upon the problems. Goans are known for protecting their culture and habits and in that bargain sometimes are oblivious to a necessary change signifying growth. Newer ideas need to be inculcated to the system and change is the key to progress. Gone are the days of the '*susegaad*' past and in today's fast-paced world we need to pick up the motivation and work hard or else we could possibly be left behind. It is said that habits begin at home and individually we could do a lot to contribute. From switching off the lights after waking up, to responsibly using up water without wastage we make our efforts to help. Getting vehicles inspected for pollution, car pooling are measures to reduce pollution. Education teaches us not to litter, dump garbage in water bodies or conduct household activities



near an open well. Mahatma Gandhi rightly said, "Be the change you wish to see in this world". Even before thinking of what the government could do for us or the state, it is our duty to introspect if we have done our bit for the purpose. As Goans and citizens of the state it is our moral obligation to give back to our land of birth, to preserve the culture and tradition for the subsequent generations to come so that our '*mankule Goi*' persists to be '*sobit, sundar*' for ages to come.....

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धर्तरेचो सांबाळ करतना तिचो नास जाता जाल्यार ताका सांबाळ करप म्हणनात. आयच्या ह्या काळांत मनीस हीच व्हडली चूक करता. धर्तरेचो सांबाळ करप फक्त एक निमित्त जावन गेला. मनशान आपल्या फायद्याक केल्ल्या उपक्रमाक लागून, सैमांत जायते बदल आनी नास केला हो आमकां दोळ्यांमुखार दिश्टी पडटा, वाडत्या शारीकरणाक आनी उदयोगीकरणाक लागून मनशाचे सैमाकडेन संबंद बदलत गेल्यात.

तशे जाल्ल्यान सैमाचेर जावपी सोशणाचो परिणाम, सरळ मनीस जातीचेर पडटा हें आमकां दिसून येता. जशें, जशें, शारीकरण, उद्योगीकरणाच्यो कार्यावळी फाटल्या कांय वर्सांनी वाडत गेल्यात तशें, तशें प्रदुशणाचो स्तर, जमीन इबाड जावपाचो आंकडो, साबार सुवातेंचेर कचरो साठून उरप, धर्तरेंत तयार जावपी तरेकवार नैसर्गीक साधनांचो दुर उपयोग अधीक आनी अधीक वाडत गेला. ह्या मनशान केल्ल्या सैमाच्या सोशणाचो परीणाम फक्त जमनीचेर न्हंय पूण सैमीक वातावरणाचेर तेच बरोबर, महासागराचेरुय दिसून येता.

मनशाक दर्या, जमीन आनी वारें ह्या सैमाच्या तीनूय भागांतसून जायवसल्या नैसर्गीक जिनसांचो वापर करुंक मेळटा. पूण तांचो वापर कसो आनी केन्ना आनी कितलो करप हें सामकें गरजेचें. सैम मनशाची इतली माया करता की ताका सैमांत मेळपी नैसर्गीक वस्तू जायतशी वापरुंक मेळटा. पूण मनशाक मात सैमाची मात अशी काकळूट दिसली ना. ताणी धर्तरेर आशिल्ल्या फातराक लेगीत शिल्लक दवरुंक ना. जायत्या जनावरांचेरुय हाचो परीणाम पडला आनी सैमांत जाल्ल्या नासाक लागून कांय जनावरां विलुप्त जावन गेल्यांत. हाकाच लागून स्थायी विकास ध्येयां गांठप सामकें गरजेचें.

आतां तुमच्या मनात जांयते प्रश्न बोबाट घालतात आसतले जशें स्थायी विकास ध्येय म्हणल्यार कितें ? हातूंत कसलो आसपाव आसता ? हे सगळें प्रश्न मनांत रुजतकच स्थायी विकासाकडेन आमचीं मनां ओडून हाडटा.

स्थायी विकास म्हणल्यार असलो विकास जो मनशाच्या उद्देशांक शार्ती पावयता गरजांक पडटल्या उद्देशांक शार्ती पावयता. तेच बरोबर सैमांत आशिल्ल्या नैसर्गीक साधनांचो फुडाराच्या दिसांनी गरेजक पडटां तेन्ना तांचो वापर करुंक सोंपेपणान मेळटा. सोप्या उतरांनी सांगूंक गेल्यार, जो विकास फुडारांच्या पिळगेक गरज पडटल्या नैसर्गीक वा दुसऱ्या साधनांचो दुश्काळ करीना जावन आयच्या काळाची गरज भागवप.

आयच्या काळार नैसर्गीक साधनांचो गरजेभायर इतलो वापर आनी इबाड जायत गेला की म्हाका दिसता, असोच वापर आनी इबाड जायत गेल्यार आनी येतल्या धा वा वीस वर्सांनी ही सगळी साधनां वखदाक म्हारग जायत.

आयच्या काळांत स्थायी विकासाचो हेतू आर्थिक विकास आनी सामाजीक विकासाच्या मुल्यांचेर आदारीत आसा. हो जावन आसा आमचो सैम आनी आमची धर्तरी. तशे जाल्ल्यान आमची हजार-पन्नास धर्तरी ना पूण फक्त एकूच सुपल्ली ती, म्हण या धर्तरेची राखण आनी सांबाळ करपाची जापसालदारकी हे धर्तरेचेर रावपी जण एका मनशाच्या खांदार निर्भरीत आसा.

स्थायी विकास ध्येयां आमका सगळ्यांक गरिबी नपयत करपाक, तशेंच आमची गरज भागयतल्या धर्तरेचो सांबाळ करपाक, ताचेबरोबर सगळ्या लोकांक शांती आनी समृद्धीभोगपाची खात्री करपाखतीर सक्रीय जावपाचो एक वैखिक उलो करता. ह्या स्थायी विकास ध्येयां वा सस्टेनेबम डिव्हलपमेंटाची वैशिट्यां एका अभूत पूर्व समतोल विकासाचो कठीन आनी धीट परामर्शाचे प्रक्रियेंतल्यान संवसारांतल्या सगळ्यां लोकांच्या दोळ्यांमुखार प्रकट जाता. ह्याच परिश्रमाक लागून लोकांमदी चर्चा, तशेंच वाटाघाटी करुन स्थायी विकासाची वाट स्वीकारुन ती दिसा दिसपट्टी चलपाखातीर संवसारभरची सगळ्यो राष्ट्रीय संस्था आनी लांखांनी लोक एकठांय आयलें.

ही स्थायी विकास ध्येयां साकार करपाखातीर भारतान लेगीत खर निर्णय घेतला. आमच्या भारताच्या पंतप्रधान श्री नरेंद्र मोदी हाणी "सबका साथ सबका विकास" म्हणल्यार "सगळ्यांच्या सांगताना सगळ्यांची उदरगत". ह्या विधानांतल्यान आख्ख्या भारतांत स्थायी विकास ध्येयांचे आवाहन आपल्या भाशणांतल्यान केला. ताणीं भारतांत आशिल्ल्या मुसलमान आनी हिंदू भावांक ह्या दोनूय गटांमदीं शांती आनी एकवत बांदून हाडचो तशें जाल्ल्यान ह्या दोनूय गटांमदीं झगडे करचे

बदला एकवटान गरीबसाणे आड झुजचें, एकामेकां आदार दिवचो आनी हीच वागणूक चलत रावल्यार तो दीस चड पयस ना जेन्ना भारताक खऱ्यानीच गरीबसाणेंतल्यान सुटका मेळटली.

भारतांत स्थायी विकास ध्येयां पंचमुर्त साहित्याचेर निर्भर आसा. हें पंचमुर्त भारतांतल्या सगळ्यां विकासाची मोख पूर्ण करपाचो वावर करता. ह्या पंचमुर्तेक पंचशक्ति अशें म्हणटात (इंग्लिश भाशेन फाईव वायटल पावरस) ह्यो पंचशक्ती भितर गिन्यान, उदक, उर्जा, सुरक्षा आनी मनीस जावन आसात.

तशें जाल्ल्यान वाडति अर्थवेवस्था आशिल्लो एक विशाल, दाट लोकसंख्या आशिल्लो देश म्हूण आमचो भारत देश स्थायी विकास ध्येयां वा सस्टेनेबल विकासाचीं ध्येयां हाचें वैश्विक यश निर्धारित करपाखातीर दुबाव विणे एक महत्वाची भूमिका निभावंक दिसपट्टो प्रयासाच्या मार्गार धीटपणान चलता असो म्हाका भास जाता.

स्थायी विकास ध्येयांचें समन्वय करपाचें काम निती आयोगाच्या हाता खाल सोंपयिल्लें आसा. वेगळीं वेगळीं स्थायी विकास ध्येयां आनी तांची उद्दिष्टां कशें तरेन सगळ्यां आस्पावांतल्या संबंदीत समाजिक येवजणे वांगडा जुळटात हाचे सगळे म्हत्वाचे दस्तावेजीकरण करप हें ह्या आयोगाचें काम. आर्थिक, सामाजिक आनी पर्यावरणाच्या अधिक्षेत्रांतल्यान स्थायी विकास ध्येयांच्या आंतरसंबंदाची निती आयोग अचूक भर दिवपाचें काम करता. एका वा अदीक स्थायी विकास ध्येयांच्या येस वा अपयेसाचो परिणाम हेर स्थायी विकास ध्येयांक प्रभावित करता.

स्थायी विकास ध्येया प्राप्त करपाक भारत बरोच फाटि पडला स्थायी विकासाच्या वावरांत भारत संवसारांतल्या सगळ्या राष्ट्रांमदीं १५७ क्रमांकाचेर आसा. त्शें जाल्ल्यान फाटल्या वर्सा भारत ११७ व्या क्रमांकाचेर आयिल्लो, हे सगळे पळोवंक गेल्यार भारत बरोच फाटी पडला आनी हें भारताच्या लोकांक एक आनी कुडाराक अशेंच चलत रावल्यार, हें आमच्या सैमाक आनी फुडल्या पिळगेक बरें लक्षण न्हय.

स्थायी विकास ध्येयां खाला वेचून काडिल्ली साबार श्रेत्रां आसात ह्या साबारांतल्यान दोन मुखेल क्षेत्रं म्हणल्यार भलायकी आनी शिखण. ही दोन श्रेत्रां सरकाराच्या थेट नियंत्रणाखाल आसात हाचे कारण म्हणल्यार, स्थायी विकास ध्येयां वा समतोल विकासाची ध्येयां साध्य करपा खातीर साबार भारतांतल्या राज्यांनी केल्लो विकास असमतोल आसा, कांय राज्यां बरो विकास साध्य करपाक फाटी फुडें पळयनात पूण हेर राज्यां तशें साध्य कांयंच करिना, ह्या विशयाचेर आपले दोळे लेगीत भोंवडायनात.

तशें जाल्ल्यान ह्याच विशिश्ट कारणाक लागून, भारतांतल्या सगळ्या राज्यांक, राज्य पातळेर स्थायी विकास ध्येयांचे थळावेकरण करुन, मुखेल विकास आव्हानां हाताळचे खातीर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ मदत करता. विविध राष्ट्रीय यशवेव्यो येवजण्यो देखीक "मॅक इन इंडिया", "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" जीं स्थायी विकास ध्येयांचे मर्मथलां आसात, तांचें रेखांकन करपाक निती आयोग लेगीत राज्य सरकारां सांगाता हातान हात घालून वावुरता. भारताच्या स्थायी विकास ध्येयाच्या प्रगतीची चावी राज्य सरकारांकेन आसा, कारण लोकांक प्राथमिकताय दिवप आनी "कोणूय मागास आसचो ना" हांची खातड करुन घेवपाखातीर तांचें स्थान सर्वोत्तम आसा.

स्थायी विकास ध्येयांचो वांटो आशिल्ल्या समाजिक दर्शकांच्या विविध संस्था आनी मनशांच्या आदाराचेर आमचें सुपुल्लें गोंय भारतीय राज्यांमदल्या मुखेल राज्यांमदीं आस्पावता. गोंय स्थायी विकास ध्येयांच्या क्षेत्रांत मुखेल राज्यांमदीं आसून लेगीत गोंयात वेगळ्या क्षेत्रांत साबार चिंतेचे विशय आसात. गोंयांत दिसान दीस जायती उदगत जाल्ली आमकां दिश्टी पडटा जशें अदीक शहरीकरण जायत वता, गोंय आपलीं भौतीक संसाधनां वाडयता, तशीं तशीं असल्या विकासाच्या पर्यावरणीय शाश्वतायेचेर जायत्या भांगांनी प्रश्नचिन्हां दिसान दीस उबी जायत आसात. तशेंच पर्यटन आसूनय, आधुनिकताय आनी विकास ह्यो जुंवळ्यो प्रक्रिया वल्हयतना "भायल्यां" वांगडचें गोंयचें नातें समिश्र आसा.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघाच्या १९३ वांगडी राष्ट्रांनी सर्वसाधारण सभेच्या शिखर बसकेंत, सप्टेंबर २०१५ त स्वीकारिल्ल्यान आनी, जानेवारी २०१६ दिसा कार्यान्वित जाल्ल्या स्थायी विकासाच्या २०३० मुद्द्यांचो वांटो आशिल्ल्या १६९ उद्दिष्टांक जोडिल्ल्यो. संयुक्त राष्ट्रीय संघात १७ स्थायी विकास ध्येयांमची स्थापना केल्या. ती १६९ उद्दिष्टां स्थायी विकास ध्येयांमच्या १७ मोखींक २०३० वर्सा मेरेन सुस्पष्ट परिणामां वटेन व्हरतलें अशें उतर सगळ्यां लोकांक दिला. गोंयांत जर ह्या स्थायी विकास ध्येयांच्या १७ मोखींक चालीक लायतले जाल्यार ह्या मोखींचेर गोंय सरकारान, आनी ताचे बरोबर सगळ्या संस्था आनी लोकां सांगाता आतां पासून वावर करुंक जाय,

हीं १६९ उद्दिष्टांचे स्थायी विकास ध्येयां गोंय राज्याक आनी गोंयकारांक रातीचे दीस करुन एक बरो फुडार घडोवन हाडपाचे लक्ष्य म्हळ्यार एक खांबो.

ह्या १७ मदले पयलें स्थायी विकास ध्येय म्हणल्यार गरीब साण नश्ट करप, हालिंच्या योजना आयोगाच्या अहवालाच्या आदारान अंदमान आनी निकोबार, आनी लक्षद्विप फाटल्यान गोंय तिसऱ्या स्थानार आसा जातून रावपी लोक कमी प्रमाणान गरीबी रेषेच्या खाला आसात. गोंयांत लोकांची जनसंख्या १४ लाख आसा जातूंतले ७५,००० लोक गरीब आसात. गांवांनी रावपी गरीब लोकांची संख्या ३८,००० आसा आनी शहरानी रावपी लोकांची संख्या ३७,००० आसा. तशें जाल्ल्यान गोंयांत गरीबसान ना करपाक तरेकार येवजण्यो मांडूंक जाय.

गोंयांत जायते संघ आसात जे पयशांचो आदार गरीबांक दितात, तांकां आर्थिक आदार करतात, आपूण जावन काम करपाच्या इत्सा राकतेचेर ह्या गरीब लोकांक कार्यावळी घडोवन हाडून तांका धीर दितात आनी सपनां दाखयतात. तशें जाल्ल्यान ही गरीबी नश्ट करपाचो वावर तेंगशेर पावयतले जाल्यार गोंय सरकारान साबार बँकांनी गरीबांचें बचत खातें उघडचे आनी लोकांक त्या खात्यांकखी जितली दिसता तितली आर्थिक मदत दिवची आनी गरजेप्रमाणान त्या दुडवाचे आदार सरकारान गोंयांत रावपी गरीबांक तांची गरज भागोवपाक ताचो वावर करचो आनी जी पोरणि वस्त जांव कपडे वा पायांत घालपाक मोचे जांचो लोक वापर करिनात गरीबांक दान करचे.

दुसरें स्थायी विकासाचें ध्येय म्हणल्यार "०% भूक" गोंयांत लेगीत आज पासून साबार लोक आसात जांका एका टायमाचे जेवण लेगीत फावो जायना, तीम बाबडि भुकेन सामकी वळवळून आकूळ पीकूळ जातात. अशें म्हणटात कि "केरळ ह्या राज्यांत गरीब केन्नाच भुकेन मरना", हावे हे आयकून म्हजे विचार ताचेरुच भंगले, हांवे हाचे कारण सोदपाचो यत्न केलो. म्हजे वळखिचे जायते लोक केरळ राज्याचे आशिल्लें, हांवें तांकां हाचो विचार केलो आनी तांचानीय तेंच म्हणले की "गरीब भुकेन मरना"

केरला राज्यान अशीं येवजण आसा कि गरीबांक थंय एक कुपन मेळटा आनी ताणी तें कुपन खंयच्याय हॉटेलान दाखवचो आनी ताका पोटभर जेवण फावो जाता आनी सरकार ह्या हॉटेलांचे फारीक करता, म्हाका ही येवजण खूब मानवली आनी गोंयातूय हें लागू करचें आनी भुकेन वळवळटल्यांक आदार दिवचो म्हूण येवजण लागू करची.

तीसरें स्थायी विकास ध्येय म्हणल्यार बरी भलायकी. हाची खाशेली मोख म्हणल्यार सगळ्या लोकां ची भलायकी सांबाळप आनी ल्हान तशेंय व्हड सगळ्या लोकांच्या भलायके ची बेस बरी तपासणी जावप, जोंयांत गांवांगांवानी फुकट मॅडीकल हॅल्ट कॅंप वा तपासणी जाता हांचो लोकानी बेस बरो फायदो घेवचो. तशेंच आजकाल डॉक्टर लोकांखातीर आनी शाळेंतल्या भुरग्यांखातीर कार्यावळी घडोवन हाडटात आनी मनशाक जावपी दुयेसां कशी पारखप आनी तांची शिकवण दितात. तशेंच फुकट इंजेसावाचो लाव लोकांक दितात.

चवथें स्थायी विकास ध्येय जावन आसा "बरें शिक्षण" हें विकास ध्येय सगळ्या चल्यांक आनी चलयांक शाळा आनी उच्च माध्यमीक शिक्षणाचो लाव दिवंक आदार करता ह्या शिक्षणाचो लाव शाळेंत मेळटल्या शिक्षणीक शिष्यवृत्तीतल्यान सगळ्या भुरग्यांक घेवंक मेळटा, पुस्तकी शिक्षणा वांगडा मानसीक शिक्षणूय गरजेचें हाचोय लाव सगळ्यो शाळो दितात, बरीं मुल्यां, दुसऱ्या सवें आदार दाखोवप, बरे गूण हांची बीं भुरग्यांच्या काळजांत रुजयतात जशे जशे बरें शिक्षण भुरगीं घेतलीं तशी ही बीं किल्लतली आनी वाडत वतली आनी फुडाराक हीं भुरगीं एका बऱ्या मनीसपणाचें एक फळादीक झाड समाजांत जावंक पावतलीं.

पांचवो स्थायी विकास ध्येय जावन आसा लिंग समानता आयजकाल गोंयांत न्हय पूण वचत थंय लिंगाज लागून भेदभाव आसताच. समाजाचे दृश्य ह्या विशयाचेर सामकें पेज कशें आनी हें म्हाका पचना. बायलांक तर लिंग असमानतायेचे त्रास तर पयल्याच पासून आसात पून किलर समाजाक लेगीत लोक सकयल्या नदरेन पळयतात. ह्या ध्येयांचें मुखेल कारण म्हणल्यार चेडवांक आनी बायलांक सुसिक्त आनी सक्षम करुंक काम करता. तशेंच बायलाम्चेर जावपी अत्याचाराचेर आनी तांका अत्याचार मुक्त करुंक हें स्थायी विकास ध्येय काम करता. बायलांच्या आदाराक पावंक तर गोंयांत हॅल्पलाईन नंबर आसाच पूण ताचो चड फायदो जायना, तशें जाल्ल्यान गोंय सरकारान मॉबाईलाचेर बायलांखातीर एप काडचो आनी तांच्यो कागाळी वा अत्याचाराचें प्रस्न त्या एपाच्या आदारान सुटावे करचे.

सवें स्थायी विकास जावन आसा निवळ उदक आनी नितळसान. निवळ उदक आसल्यार भलायकी बरी उरता हेंच दोव्यांमुखार दवरुन ह्या स्थायी विकासाचो गोंयकारांक फायदो मेळचो म्हूण चडशा आमच्या घरांनी २४ x ७ उदक

पावता पूण अजून पासून काणकोणच्या कांय गांवांनी उदकाचे हाल जातात तशें जाल्ल्यान गोंय सरकारान हाचेर लक्ष घालचें आनी गोंयच्या सगळ्या वाठारां ती उदक पावोवपाचें बेगोबेग काम करचें

सातवो स्थायी विकास ध्येय म्हणल्यार स्वस्त उर्जा, हाचें मुखेल कारण म्हणल्यार सगल्यांक स्वस्त, विश्वसनीय, बरे तिकता तसल्या आनी आधुनिक उर्जेचे फायदो दिवप. गोंयांत कांय म्हयने फाटीं सी. एफ. एल. लाईट बल्ब करच्या बदला एल. इ. डी. लायट बल्बाचो वापर करुंक धाकली कार्यावळ घडोवन हाडटाले कित्याक तर ते क्लब सी. एफ. एल परस कमी प्रमाणान उर्जा वापरुन अधिक उजवाड दितात आनी हे एल. ई. डी. बल्ब पन्नास प्रतिशत विज वाचवपाचें काम करतात. तशेंच पॅट्रोल आनी डीजल उणे करुन गाडेयेन सी. एन. जी चो अधिक वापर जावचो.

आठवें स्थायी विकास ध्येय म्हणल्यार सभ्य काम आनि आर्थिक वाड, हाची मोख म्हणल्यार काम करतल्यांची संख्या वाडोवप, दर एक मनशाक बरें काम मेळप आनि ह्या कामांतल्यान आर्थिक वाड जावप प्रधानमंत्रीन सुरु केल्ल्या मॅक इन इंडिया चळवलीचो बेस बरो नमुनो जावन आसा तशें जाल्ल्यान गोंयच्या तरणाट्यानी श्रम करुन सभ्य काम करचें आनी स्वताची आर्थिक वाड करुन आपल्या पांयार उबें रावचें.

णववें स्थायी विकास ध्येय जावन आसा उदयोगीकरण नवी कल्पना आनी मुलभूत सुविधा (Infrastructure), हें ध्येय जावन आसा लोकांक काम दिवंक, तशेंच आर्थिक पालव वाडोवंक, तशेंच देशांत आनी राज्यांत उद्योगीकरणाची वाड जावंक आनी आंतरराष्ट्रीय त्यापाराका हात बोट लावंक

धावें स्थायी विकास ध्येय कांय नवो न्हय, "असमानता कमी करप" जाती कातीक लागून सगळे कडेन वाद विवाद आसतात. गोंयांत कोण एकादरो दुसऱ्या रांज्यांतलो काम करुन आपले पोट भरता जाल्यार आमी ताका बोटां दाखोवन "घाटी" हो शिको ताचेर मारतात. तशे जाल्ल्यान गोंयाक एक जर आमी शांतीन आनि एकचारान भरिल्ले राज्य करतलीं तर आमी आमचे हें चिंतप बदलूंक जाय आनी दुसरो अशी बोंटा दाखयता जाल्यार ताचेर आवाज उखलूंक जाय.

ईकरावें जावन आसा स्थायी विकसीत शार आनी समाज. हें ध्येय शाराक विकसीत आनी प्रदुशण मुक्त करपाचो आखखन सगळ्यांक करता. खोंपी मोडून उडोवन बरीं घरां बांदून लोकांक आदार दिवंक हाचेर काम करता. देखीक वास्को, मडगांव, चिंबल हो जायत्यो झोपडपट्यो आसात तशें जाल्ल्यान सरकारान हाचेर प्रश्न बेगोबेग सुटावे करचे तशेंच गोंयकारानी सरकारी बहातकाचो बेस बरो फायदो काडून ट्रॅफीक आनि जावपी प्रदुशण उणे करपाक हात बोट लावचें.

बारावें स्थायी विकास ध्येय म्हणल्यार "जबाबदारीचो उपयोग आनी उत्पादन" हाची मोख आसा "परत वापर, कमी उपेग कर आनी रीसायकल". प्लॅस्टीकाक लागून गोंयचो सैम मातये भरण जाता. गोयांत जायतेकडे प्लास्टिक पोती उजार केल्यार दंड भरचो पडतलो ही लागणूक चालू केल्या पून लोक वापरतात तशें जाल्ल्यान ह्या प्लास्टीकाचो वापर रस्ते करूंक करचो जशें हैद्राबाद ह्या राज्यान केला. हाचे फायदे म्हणल्यार रस्ते करपाक कोळश्याची गरज पडचीना, ते भायर प्लास्टिकाची संख्या उणी जातली आनी रस्ते साद्या रस्त्यापरस अधिक टिकतले.

तेरावें स्थायी विकास ध्येय म्हणल्यार वातावरणाचो सांबाळ करप साध्या उतरांनी म्हणल्यार वातावरण दुशीत करप ना. गोयांत साबार सुवाताचेर उक्तार कोयर उडयल्लो आमकाम दिश्टी पडटा आनी हो कोयर त्या सुवाताच्या वातावरणाक दुशीत करता. देखीक मडगांवच्या सोणसड्यार जाल्ल्या दृश्याक आनी कितें म्हणजे ? घोळ्यांत पावना फुडे तो घाण वास नांकांत भरता. हाचेर सरकारान आनी लोकानी बगोबेग उपाय काडूंक जाय.

चोवदावे स्थायी विकास ध्येय म्हणल्यार उदका सकयल्या रावतल्या जीवीताची राखण करप. आमचें गोंय अरब दर्याचेर स्थित आसा आनी दर्यावेळेंक लागून पर्यटन मळाचेर गोंयान नामनेची सुवात जोडल्या पूण प्लास्टिकान, थर्मोकॉलान आनी हेर प्रदुशणान गोंयचो दर्या आनी न्हयों प्रदुशीत केल्यात. नांव ते मिरामार वा जांव ते कोलवा प्लास्टिक तर आमका दिश्टी पडटा हाचे कारण जावन आसा आयचि वास्को एका दर्यावेळेचेर वास्को शारांतलें हळिशकेचें पायप दर्यांत सोडला. आमका दिश्टी पडता हें उदक दुशित करता आनी. नुसत्याची संख्या कमी करता आनी हाका लागून साबार दुयेसा फाटीक लागतात.

पंदरावो स्थायी विकास ध्येय म्हणल्यार जमनीवयल्या जीवीता ची राखण करप हाचे जिते जागते दिखीक म्हणल्यार खण वेवसाय ह्या खण वेवसायाक लागून काय म्हयने फाटी वाद विवाद गोयांत चलतालो. खण वेवसायाक लागून जायतीं झाडा कातरचीम पडलीं, ज्या वर्सा ती झाडा कातरली त्या वर्सा पावस लेगीत गोंयांत उणो पडलो. खाणीची माती लागींच्या गावांतल्या उदकांत वचून उदक दुशीत केलें ते भायर वातावरणाक हाचो वायट परिणाम जालो. आनी ह्या सगळ्यांक

लागून लोकांची साबार शेतां आनी पीकां पाड जालीं तशेंच लोकांक साबार दुयेसां जावन ताम्च्या भलायकेचेर वायट परीणाम जालो.

सोळावें स्थायी विकास ध्येय म्हणल्यार शांतताय, न्याय आनी घट संगठन. गोंय ह्या राज्याक उदरगतीच्या पांवड्यार चडयतलो जाल्यार लोकांमदीं आनी सरकाराच्या तरेकवार संगठनानी शांती न्याय आनी एकवट आसूंक भोव गरजेचें. गोंयांत विंगड विंगड धर्माचे आनीजातीचे लोक रावतात. तशें जाल्ल्यान कस्तोच भेदभाव करीनासतना गोंय ह्या राज्याक एक शांततायेचे राज्य म्हूण कळून येवंक ताचेर वावर करचो.

सतरावो आनी निमणो म्हणल्यार ध्येयाखातीर भागीदारी गोंयांत हें सगळे चालीक घालतलो जाल्यार सगळीं संस्था सगळे लोक, सरकार, तशेंच अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठनेच्या शकाराची भोव गरज.

फाल्यां तर आमी आमच्या गोंय राज्याक हासतें पळोवंक सोदतात जाल्यार ह्या सगळ्या स्थायी विकास ध्येयांचेर आतां पासून धीट निश्चय करुन चालीक लावंक जाय. तेन्नाच तर आमी आमचो गोंयचो सैम फुडल्या पिळगेक सांबाळून दवरुंक शकतले.





# III<sup>rd</sup> EDITION OF ICG-GOIA UNIVERSITY ESSAY COMPETITION (ENGLISH & KONKANI)

## ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs): THE CHALLENGES FOR GOA



The III<sup>rd</sup> Edition of **Ideas Unleashed** invites students from across Goa to engage with the issue of sustainable development, highlight and discuss the key challenges Goa faces in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and make viable recommendations. What steps can the state government and civil society take to overcome the obstacles in achieving the SDGs? What role must the state and civil society play, especially considering that the SDGs themselves emerged from a consultative process involving both national governments and millions of citizens from across the world?

### ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

The essay competition is open to students upto the age of 25 years, enrolled with:

- Goa University
- Colleges affiliated to Goa University
- Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS) Goa
- Goa Institute of Management (GIM)
- National Institute of Technology (NIT) Goa
- Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Goa

### RULES

1. The essay should not exceed 2500 words and must be typed.
2. The essay should be submitted before 25<sup>th</sup> October 2018.
3. The essay should be the original work and must not have been submitted to any other essay competition(s) or otherwise published.
4. A student may participate in either English or Konkani category and not in both categories.
5. Participants are required to submit personal information along with the essay. The personal information form, available on the website, requires participants to provide their name, address, contact details, age and college particulars.
6. A Screening Committee constituted by The International Centre Goa (ICG) and Goa University will first review the essays received. The selected essays will then be submitted to a panel of judges for final review. The panel of judges will be selected by ICG and Goa University. The decision of the screening committee and the panel of judges will be final and binding on the participant.
7. ICG and Goa University reserve the final right, where necessary, to make amendments to the above rules and to select the winners of the competition.

### AWARDS

#### ENGLISH CATEGORY

- 1<sup>st</sup> Prize - Rs. 25,000
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize - Rs. 20,000
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize - Rs. 15,000

#### KONKANI CATEGORY

- 1<sup>st</sup> Prize - Rs. 25,000

### LAST DATE OF SUBMISSION

25<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### SUBMISSION DETAILS

The essay, along with the 'Personal Information Form',

should be sent by email to: [prog@incentgoa.com](mailto:prog@incentgoa.com)

and a printed copy should be sent to:

The Director, The International Centre Goa,  
Dr. E Borges Road, Dona Paula, Goa. 403004.

For details and to download the form,  
please visit our website:

[www.internationalcentregoa.com](http://www.internationalcentregoa.com)