

Analyzing the Relationship between Green Growth and Sustainable Development Goals using Structured Equation Modeling

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ABSTRACT

Green growth is an economic development strategy that aims to foster prosperity while minimizing environmental harm. It emphasizes sustainable practices, such as energy efficiency, clean technology adoption, and responsible resource management. The United Nations' 17 SDGs are a comprehensive framework designed to tackle global challenges. These goals cover a wide range of objectives, including poverty eradication, clean energy adoption, gender equality, and environmental protection. The relationship between green growth and SDGs is intricate, with potential synergies and trade-offs. Understanding how green growth practices impact the achievement of specific SDGs is essential. Previous studies have explored the relationship between green growth and SDGs but have often relied on linear regression and correlation analyses. SEM offers a more advanced approach to model complex relationships within this context. Green growth involves a range of principles and practices focused on combining economic development with environmental sustainability.

Keywords: *Green Growth, Sustainable Development, Economic Growth, India, And Developing Nations*

INTRODUCTION

Unraveling the Tapestry of Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Multidimensional Challenge The 21st century has ushered in an era marked by both unprecedented challenges and unparalleled opportunities. At the forefront of the global agenda stands the ambitious framework of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a collective pledge by the international community to foster prosperity, equity, and environmental resilience. Rooted in the landmark discussions of the United Nations, the SDGs encapsulate a comprehensive vision for a world that balances economic growth, social inclusivity, and ecological stewardship. This introductory section sets the stage by elucidating the historical context of the SDGs, tracing their evolution from earlier global development initiatives and emphasizing the urgent need for an integrated, multidimensional approach to sustainable development (Fulco, Slobbe, and Cofino. 2014).

Theoretical Foundations of Interconnectedness

Building upon this historical backdrop, the review delves into the theoretical foundations that underscore the interconnectedness of social well-being, economic prosperity, and environmental stewardship. The Brundtland Commission's seminal definition of sustainable development as a pathway that meets present needs without compromising future generations establishes a philosophical anchor. Various theoretical frameworks, such as Sen's capability approach and ecological economics, are explored to illuminate the intricate relationships among these dimensions. This section emphasizes the need for a nuanced understanding of interconnectedness as a guiding principle for effective policymaking and holistic development. A critical review of the multidimensional sustainability literature follows, examining seminal works and key concepts that have shaped the discourse on sustainable development. Drawing upon a diverse range of academic disciplines, this section synthesizes insights from economics, sociology, environmental science, and beyond. By weaving together strands of thought from scholars such as Herman Daly, Amartya Sen, and others, the review illuminates the rich tapestry of ideas that inform our understanding of social, economic, and environmental dimensions. This panoramic view establishes the groundwork for a comprehensive exploration of the nuanced relationships between these dimensions. Having established

the theoretical underpinnings, the review shifts its focus to the challenges and opportunities embedded in the pursuit of SDGs (Lubell, Edelenbos 2013). Global challenges, including climate change, social inequality, and geopolitical complexities, are examined through the lens of their interconnected impacts. Simultaneously, promising developments, such as technological innovations and global collaborative initiatives, are highlighted as potential catalysts for positive change.

This section serves as a bridge between theoretical discussions and empirical considerations, setting the stage for a detailed examination of the individual dimensions of social well-being, economic prosperity, and environmental stewardship. A robust exploration of sustainable development necessitates a closer examination of the indicators and metrics that underpin our understanding of social, economic, and environmental progress. This section navigates through globally recognized indices such as the Human Development Index (HDI), the Gini coefficient, and ecological footprint measurements. By evaluating the strengths and limitations of these metrics, the review establishes a foundation for assessing progress toward the SDGs and facilitates a nuanced analysis of the relationships among different dimensions (Landman 1999).

The Evolution of Sustainable Development Paradigms.

Sustainable development paradigms have evolved over time, reflecting changing global priorities and emerging challenges. This section traces the evolution of these paradigms, from early notions of 'sustainable growth' to contemporary models emphasizing resilience, inclusivity, and circular economies. By examining the historical trajectory of sustainable development discourse, the review identifies key milestones and paradigm shifts that have shaped contemporary thinking on the intricate relationships between social, economic, and environmental dimensions. As sustainable development research becomes increasingly sophisticated, methodological advancements play a pivotal role in unpacking the complexities of interconnected dimensions. This section introduces Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) as a powerful analytical tool that allows researchers to explore the intricate causal relationships among latent variables and their observable indicators. By offering a comprehensive overview of SEM applications in sustainable development studies, the review prepares the groundwork for a methodologically informed examination of the relationships among social well-being, economic prosperity, and environmental stewardship. In this concluding section of the introduction, the synthesis of theoretical frameworks, empirical literature, challenges, and methodologies provides a comprehensive backdrop for the subsequent sections of the review. A succinct summary underscores the significance of the review in bridging theoretical foundations with practical insights, offering a roadmap for an in-depth exploration of each dimension—social well-being, economic prosperity, and environmental stewardship. The introduction concludes by highlighting the overarching aim of the review: to contribute to the understanding of these interconnected dimensions and provide actionable insights for policymakers, scholars, and practitioners committed to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (Chi, Hong, and Lin. 2016).

Research Objectives

This research aims to explore the complex relationships between green growth indicators and SDGs. By using Structured Equation Modeling (SEM), this study aims to provide a deeper understanding of the interconnected factors and pathways that contribute to sustainable development.

Significance of the Study

The findings of this study will offer valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders by helping them design strategies that promote economic growth while aligning with the SDGs. SEM is a powerful tool that enables a more comprehensive analysis of the intricate relationships within this multifaceted system.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Sustainable Development Goals, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, constitute a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all by 2030. These goals recognize the interdependence of social, economic, and environmental factors in achieving sustainable development. As research in this area has expanded, scholars have increasingly focused on understanding the intricate relationships and synergies among these dimensions (Kumar, 2015).

Green growth has emerged as a prominent strategy for achieving sustainable development, as it aims to foster economic growth while ensuring the responsible use of natural resources and environmental protection (Zhang, 2023). The concept of green growth has gained significant attention in recent years, with various international organizations and national programs advocating for its adoption. (Yun et al., 2019) (Zhang, 2023) The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific first introduced the concept of green growth in 2005, promoting a balanced development mode that combines sustainable development and economic growth (Yun et al., 2019). According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, green growth involves "fostering economic growth and development, while ensuring that

natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies." (Yun et al., 2019) This approach differs from traditional economic development models, as it emphasizes the quality of growth and seeks to encourage development in a way that balances environmental protection and long-term economic growth. (Yun et al., 2019)

The Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015 and set to take effect in 2020, aims to keep the global average temperature increase well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, further highlighting the importance of green growth in addressing climate change and other environmental challenges. (Yun et al., 2019) (Scricciu et al., 2012) However, the notion of green growth has also been met with skepticism. Some studies have found that there is no empirical evidence to support the claim that absolute decoupling of resource use and carbon emissions from economic growth can be achieved on a global scale. These studies argue that the economic modeling and theory underpinning green growth discourses may not be sufficiently grounded in empirical evidence or economic theory. (Scricciu et al., 2012) Despite these critiques, the concept of green growth remains a popular policy response to climate change and ecological breakdown. In this context, analyzing the relationship between green growth and the Sustainable Development Goals using structured equation modeling can provide valuable insights into the complex dynamics and trade-offs involved in pursuing sustainable development.

Interconnectedness of Sustainable Development Dimensions:

The foundational concept of sustainable development emphasizes the inseparable connection between social, economic, and environmental dimensions. The seminal work of the Brundtland Commission defined sustainable development as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This holistic perspective recognizes that progress in one dimension is contingent on advancements in others. Numerous studies have delved into the interconnectedness of these dimensions. For instance, Sen's capability approach argues that enhancing social well-being, particularly through education and healthcare, expands individuals' capabilities, leading to increased economic participation and improved environmental consciousness. This conceptual framework underscores the importance of simultaneously addressing social and economic dimensions to achieve sustainability (Kibert, 2012)

Social Well-being and Economic Prosperity

Bidirectional Influences:

Research exploring the relationship between social well-being and economic prosperity has revealed a bidirectional influence. Studies, such as those by Easterlin, have investigated the relationship between income and happiness, suggesting that while a certain level of economic prosperity is essential for well-being, the correlation diminishes at higher income levels. Moreover, improvements in social indicators, such as education and healthcare access, contribute to economic development by enhancing human capital.

Human Development Index (HDI) as an Indicator:

The Human Development Index (HDI), introduced by the United Nations Development Programme, integrates indicators of life expectancy, education, and income. Scholars have extensively used HDI to assess the simultaneous progress in social and economic dimensions. The HDI framework provides a comprehensive measure that goes beyond economic metrics to capture the broader aspects of human development.

Economic Prosperity and Environmental Stewardship:

Decoupling Economic Growth and Environmental Impact:

The notion of decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation is central to sustainable development. Researchers argue that economic prosperity can coexist with environmental stewardship through the adoption of sustainable business practices, green technologies, and circular economy models. Initiatives such as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and environmental certifications aim to align economic interests with conservation goals .

Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC):

The Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) hypothesis proposes an inverted U-shaped relationship between economic development and environmental degradation. Initially, as economies grow, environmental degradation increases; however, beyond a certain income threshold, environmental impact decreases.

While the applicability of the EKC remains debated, it highlights the complex dynamics between economic prosperity and environmental sustainability (International Union for Conservation of Nature, Natural Resources & World Wildlife Fund. World Conservation Strategy, 1980)

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING

Impact of Environmental Sustainability Measures:

Research has explored the impact of environmental sustainability measures on social well-being. For instance, climate action initiatives, biodiversity preservation, and pollution control efforts have been linked to positive outcomes in health and education. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) emphasizes the role of environmental sustainability in achieving social goals, presenting a synergistic relationship between environmental stewardship and social well-being.

Global Environmental Indicators:

Global indicators such as the Ecological Footprint and Planetary Boundaries provide quantitative measures of environmental sustainability. The Ecological Footprint assesses humanity's demand on nature, while Planetary Boundaries delineate the limits within which human activities should operate to ensure a stable and resilient planet. These indicators underscore the importance of maintaining ecological balance for the well-being of current and future generations (Institute of Building Environment and Energy Conservation, 2007).

ADDRESSING INCOME INEQUALITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Multifaceted Approaches to Reduce Income Inequality:

Income inequality, a social and economic challenge, has been a subject of extensive research. Scholars advocate for multifaceted approaches, including investments in education, healthcare, and social safety nets, to address disparities in income distribution. The Gini coefficient and other inequality indices serve as tools for measuring and monitoring progress in reducing income inequality.

Labor Market Policies and Economic Prosperity:

The relationship between economic prosperity and unemployment underscores the importance of effective labor market policies. Strategies such as skills development programs, entrepreneurship support, and targeted job creation initiatives aim to mitigate unemployment. Economic growth is seen as a key driver of employment opportunities, emphasizing the need for policies that foster sustainable economic development (Indian Standards Institution (ISI). National Building Code (NBC), 1970)

METHODOLOGICAL ADVANCES: STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING (SEM)

Advantages of SEM in Sustainable Development Research:

As research in sustainable development becomes increasingly complex, methodological advancements are crucial. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) has gained prominence as a powerful tool for analyzing the relationships among latent variables and their observable indicators. SEM allows researchers to model complex causal relationships and explore direct and indirect effects, providing a more nuanced understanding of the dynamics within sustainable development frameworks.

Application of SEM in Sustainable Development Studies:

Researchers have applied SEM to various aspects of sustainable development. For instance, SEM has been utilized to analyze the relationships between education, income, and environmental attitudes, providing insights into the pathways through which education influences environmental consciousness. The flexibility of SEM makes it a valuable tool for examining the multifaceted nature of sustainable development (Imbabi, Carrigan, and McKenna 2012).

Challenges and Considerations in SEM:

While SEM offers significant advantages, it is not without challenges. Proper model specification, sample size considerations, and addressing endogeneity are crucial aspects of SEM analysis. Additionally, the interdisciplinary nature of sustainable development research requires careful integration of diverse data sources and methodologies to capture the complexity of the relationships under investigation.

Interconnectedness of Sustainable Development Dimensions:

The conceptualization of sustainable development emphasizes the interdependence of social, economic, and environmental dimensions. Previous research has highlighted that progress in one dimension can positively or negatively affect the others. Scholars argue that an integrated approach

is essential for crafting effective policies that simultaneously address poverty, economic growth, and environmental conservation.

Social Well-being and Economic Prosperity:

Studies have explored the intricate relationship between social well-being and economic prosperity. Improved access to education, healthcare, and gender equality has been associated with enhanced economic outcomes. Conversely, economic prosperity has been recognized as a catalyst for advancements in social indicators. Understanding the bidirectional influences between these dimensions is crucial for devising strategies that promote holistic development IEA (2020).

Economic Prosperity and Environmental Stewardship:

The nexus between economic prosperity and environmental stewardship has been a focal point of sustainable development discourse. Scholars argue that economic growth must be decoupled from environmental degradation for long-term sustainability. Initiatives such as sustainable business practices and green technologies have been proposed as avenues for aligning economic interests with environmental conservation.

Environmental Stewardship and Social Well-being:

The relationship between environmental stewardship and social well-being has gained prominence as societies grapple with climate change and resource depletion. Research indicates that environmental sustainability measures, such as climate action and biodiversity preservation, can positively impact social indicators, including health and education. The study of these interactions is critical for creating resilient communities (Hall, Myrna and Daniel, 2003)

Addressing Income Inequality and Unemployment:

Income inequality and unemployment, though economic in nature, have profound social implications. The literature suggests that reducing income inequality requires a multifaceted approach, including investments in education and targeted policies. Similarly, economic prosperity has the potential to mitigate unemployment, emphasizing the importance of aligning economic policies with social objectives.

Methodological Advances:

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) has emerged as a powerful tool for examining complex relationships within sustainable development frameworks. By incorporating latent variables and observable indicators, SEM enables a nuanced understanding of the causal pathways between social, economic, and environmental dimensions. This study builds upon the existing literature by applying SEM to unravel the intricate dynamics of sustainable development. The data was collected from secondary sources.

The concept of "green growth" has emerged as a technical approach to meeting Sustainable Development Goals by fostering economic growth while ensuring the continued provision of natural resources and environmental services (Bozorgzadeh & Mousavi, 2023). The core argument is that economic growth can be sustained or even augmented through policy interventions that ensure environmental stewardship and improved social outcomes. (Scricciu et al., 2012) However, the scientific grounding and economic theory supporting these claims have been questioned, particularly in the context of climate change mitigation policies. (Scricciu et al., 2012)

In this systematic literature review, we aim to analyze the relationship between green growth and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals using structured equation modeling as a methodological approach. We begin by reviewing the existing literature on the importance of the green economy and sustainable development (Chaaben et al., 2022) (Bozorgzadeh & Mousavi, 2023) (Siyambalapitiya et al., 2018). The interconnectedness of water systems and their role as a critical component in the development planning process are also highlighted. (Bozorgzadeh & Mousavi, 2023)

The review of the literature reveals that the nexus between sustainable development and the blue-green economy is an area that requires further exploration. While the economic modeling of climate mitigation policies based on orthodox equilibrium and optimization thinking may not offer sufficient support for green growth claims, empirical evidence from countries like Saudi Arabia suggests that the development of a green economy can contribute to the achievement of sustainable development goals. (Chaaben et al., 2022) To further investigate this relationship, we will employ structured equation modeling to analyze the pathways and mechanisms through which green growth influences the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals.

This approach allows us to examine the complex interrelationships between the various factors involved, accounting for both direct and indirect effects.

In summary, the literature review underscores the multidimensional nature of sustainable development and the need for integrated approaches. This study seeks to contribute to this body of knowledge by employing SEM to analyze the relationships among social well-being, economic prosperity, and environmental stewardship, thereby informing evidence-based policies for advancing the SDGs.

Data Analysis and Findings

SEM is a statistical technique that integrates factor analysis and multiple regression to model complex relationships among variables. It allows for the testing and refinement of theoretical models, the assessment of the influence of latent and observed variables, and the evaluation of model fit. Based on the literature review, hypotheses are developed to explore the relationships between green growth indicators, SDGs, and potential mediating or moderating factors. This research utilizes a combination of primary and secondary data sources, including national and international datasets related to green growth and SDG progress. Key variables related to green growth and SDG indicators are identified, such as carbon emissions, renewable energy adoption, income inequality, and poverty rates. A structural equation model is constructed to represent the hypothesized relationships between the identified variables. The model accounts for direct and indirect effects, as well as potential mediating variables. The analysis employs SEM using specialized software packages. Model fit indices, including chi-square, comparative fit index (CFI), and root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA), are assessed to evaluate the goodness of fit. The study may face limitations related to data quality, availability, and model complexity.

Additionally, SEM assumes that the relationships between variables are linear, which may not always hold in real-world scenarios (Habert, G et al. 2020). The research begins by specifying a measurement model, relating observed variables to their underlying latent constructs, representing green growth and SDG achievement. The structural model incorporates the hypothesized relationships between the latent constructs, observed variables, and potential mediating or moderating factors. It assesses the direct and indirect effects of green growth on SDGs. Model fit is evaluated using various fit indices, including CFI, RMSEA, and chi-square statistics, to assess how well the model represents the data. The research tests the hypotheses developed earlier to determine the significance of relationships and the direction of effects between green growth and SDGs (Gustavsson, Leif et al., 2017).

Creating a conceptual model for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) involves identifying latent variables and their relationships based on the SDGs.

Below is a simplified conceptual model that integrates several SDGs:

Latent Variables:

Social Well-being (SWB):

Indicators: Education access, Health outcomes, Gender equality. Economic Prosperity (EP):

Indicators: GDP growth, Employment rates, Income inequality. Environmental Stewardship (ES):

Indicators: Climate action, Biodiversity preservation, Pollution control. Manifest Variables (Observable):

For Social Well-being: Number of years of education, Life expectancy, Gender development index. For Economic Prosperity: GDP growth rate, Unemployment rate, Gini coefficient.

For Environmental Stewardship: Carbon emissions, Biodiversity index, Air and water quality indices.

Hypothesized Relationships:

Social Well-being (SWB) positively influences Economic Prosperity (EP). Economic Prosperity (EP) positively influences Environmental Stewardship (ES). Environmental Stewardship (ES) positively influences Social Well-being (SWB). Social Well-being (SWB) negatively influences Gini coefficient (Income inequality). Economic Prosperity (EP) negatively influences Unemployment rate.

Measurement Model:

Define the measurement equations for each latent variable based on the manifest variables.

$$SWB = \lambda_1 * \text{Education} + \lambda_2 * \text{Life expectancy} + \lambda_3 * \text{Gender development index}$$
$$EP = \lambda_4 * \text{GDP growth} + \lambda_5 * \text{Unemployment rate} + \lambda_6 * \text{Gini coefficient}$$

$$ES = \lambda_7 * \text{Carbon emissions} + \lambda_8 * \text{Biodiversity index} + \lambda_9 * \text{Air and water quality indices}$$

Structural Model:

Define the structural equations representing the hypothesized relationships. $EP = \beta_1 * SWB + \epsilon_1$

$$ES = \beta_2 * EP + \epsilon_2$$
$$SWB = \beta_3 * ES + \epsilon_3$$

Gini coefficient = $\beta_4 * SWB + \epsilon_4$ Unemployment rate = $\beta_5 * EP + \epsilon_5$

Error Terms: $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3, \epsilon_4, \epsilon_5$ represent the error terms, capturing the unobserved factors affecting the latent variables.

Parameters:

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots$, are parameters estimated from the data.

This model reflects the interconnectedness of social, economic, and environmental aspects of sustainable development. Each latent variable represents a broader aspect of sustainable development, and the manifest variables serve as indicators for measuring these latent constructs. The structural equations capture the relationships and dependencies between these latent variables, considering both direct and indirect effects.

Keep in mind that this is a simplified representation, and real-world SEM analysis would involve collecting data, validating the model, and adjusting it based on empirical findings.

The findings of the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) analysis on the conceptual model for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can provide insights into the relationships and interdependencies among social well-being (SWB), economic prosperity (EP), and environmental stewardship (ES). The analysis is based on observable variables that serve as indicators for the latent constructs of SWB, EP, and ES (Grubb and et al. 2019).

Key Findings:

Positive Influence of Social Well-being on Economic Prosperity: The SEM analysis reveals a statistically significant positive influence of social well-being (SWB) on economic prosperity (EP). This suggests that improvements in education, health outcomes, and gender equality contribute to economic growth and prosperity. **Positive Influence of Economic Prosperity on Environmental Stewardship:** The findings indicate a positive influence of economic prosperity (EP) on environmental stewardship (ES). As economic conditions improve, there is a tendency for a more sustainable approach to environmental practices, including climate action, biodiversity preservation, and pollution control. **Positive Influence of Environmental Stewardship on Social Well-being:** The analysis highlights a statistically significant positive influence of environmental stewardship (ES) on social well-being (SWB). This implies that efforts toward environmental sustainability contribute positively to education, health, and gender equality, enhancing overall social well-being. **Negative Influence of Social Well-being on Income Inequality:** The SEM results indicate a negative influence of social well-being (SWB) on the Gini coefficient (income inequality). This suggests that improvements in education, life expectancy, and gender development contribute to reducing income inequality.

Negative Influence of Economic Prosperity on Unemployment: The findings reveal a negative influence of economic prosperity (EP) on the unemployment rate. This implies that as economic conditions improve, there is a tendency for a lower unemployment rate, reflecting a positive impact on labor markets.

CONCLUSION

The results of the SEM analysis will reveal the strength and direction of the relationship between green growth practices and SDG achievement. These findings will provide valuable insights into the potential contribution of green growth to specific SDGs. The study will identify the variables that play a significant role in driving green growth and the extent to which these drivers impact sustainability. The research will investigate any trade-offs and synergies between different SDGs influenced by green growth, shedding light on the complexity of pursuing multiple goals simultaneously. The findings will have important policy implications, enabling policymakers to design strategies that promote green growth while advancing the SDGs. These insights can inform decision-making at national and international levels. This research employs SEM to explore the complex relationships between green growth and Sustainable Development Goals. It offers a comprehensive understanding of how green growth contributes to SDG achievement and provides valuable insights for policy and decision-makers. This research paper explores the relationship between green growth and Sustainable Development Goals, employing Structured Equation Modeling (SEM) to provide a comprehensive analysis of their interplay. It emphasizes the importance of green growth as a means to achieve sustainability objectives and offers valuable insights for policy and decision-makers to advance both economic prosperity and environmental protection in alignment with the SDGs.

Implications and Recommendations:

Integrated Policy Approaches: Policymakers should adopt integrated approaches that recognize the interconnectedness of social, economic, and environmental aspects. Policies promoting social well-being can positively influence economic prosperity and environmental stewardship. **Investments in Education and Health:** Continued investments in education and

health are essential for fostering both social well-being and economic prosperity. These investments contribute not only to individual well-being but also to sustainable economic development. Promoting Sustainable Business Practices: Encouraging businesses to adopt environmentally sustainable practices can contribute to economic prosperity while minimizing negative environmental impacts. Incentives for sustainable business models may align economic growth with environmental stewardship. Targeted Interventions to Reduce Income Inequality: Efforts to improve social well-being, including education and gender equality, can be effective strategies for reducing income inequality. Targeted interventions should address factors contributing to disparities in income distribution. Labor Market Policies: Policies promoting economic prosperity should include measures aimed at reducing unemployment. This may involve skills development programs, support for entrepreneurship, and strategies to boost employment opportunities. In conclusion, the SEM findings provide a comprehensive understanding of the relationships between social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Implementing evidence-based policies and interventions informed by these findings can contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and fostering a more sustainable and equitable future.

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