

ARTICLE

A Critical Analysis of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals in Advancing a Global Green Economy

Harshita Sharma*¹ and Deepali Singh²

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Development Studies, Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur, India, ²Associate Dean, R&D Cell, Vivekananda Global University, Jaipur, India

vguharshita@gmail.com, deepali.singh@vgu.ac.in.

Received: November 14, 2024; **Accepted:** November 19, 2024; **Published:** December 10, 2024.

Abstract

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), notably Goal 8 (decent work) and Goal 13 (climate action), depend heavily on a green economy framework. This model promotes sustainable resource management, low-carbon transitions, and inclusivity to balance economic growth with environmental health. Examining global applications of green economy principles, this paper evaluates policy effectiveness, highlights disparities in advanced and developing nations, and identifies key challenges. It recommends stronger frameworks, fair resource distribution, and international cooperation to bridge gaps. These steps are essential for a more equitable, successful shift toward a green economy, advancing broader sustainable development goals.

Key words: Green Economy, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Climate Action, Socioeconomic Inclusivity, International Cooperation.

Introduction

The pursuit of a green economy has become essential to attaining sustainable development in the face of increasing environmental degradation, climate change, and resource depletion. Adopted in 2015 [3], the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the United Nations (UN) offer a comprehensive framework for global development with a focus on social inclusion, economic growth, and environmental sustainability. The notion of the green economy is entwined with a number of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), most notably Goals 8 and 13: Decent Work and Economic Growth and Climate Action, respectively.

An economic system that strives for sustainable development without causing environmental degradation is commonly referred to as a "green economy." It aims to encourage growth that is socially inclusive, resource-efficient, and low-carbon. This economic model encourages a shift from conventional, high-emission economic practices to more sustainable and equitable methods by including environmental factors into economic planning and policy-making.

In order to effectively handle the complex issues of our day, the incorporation of green economy concepts into global development agendas is not only a theoretical ideal but also a practical requirement. It has become the responsibility of nations all around the

world to convert these ideas into workable plans and programs. Because of regional variations in institutional frameworks, technical advancements, and economic capabilities, these measures' efficacy varies widely.

This essay offers a critical analysis of the global application and consequences of the green economy concept. It examines the various ways that various nations and areas are implementing the concepts of the green economy, assessing the advantages and disadvantages of these initiatives. The study attempts to provide a detailed picture of the global movement towards a green economy and identify critical elements that influence successful transitions by analyzing case studies from various geopolitical contexts.

A thorough explanation of the green economy idea, how it fits with the SDGs, and the different approaches used by different countries to incorporate green economic ideas into their development agendas are given in the parts that follow. Along with addressing implementation discrepancies and issues, this analysis will provide insights into how local and global actors may step up their efforts to create a green economy that is more inclusive and sustainable.

In conclusion, this introduction lays the groundwork for a thorough critique of the green economy framed within the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In order to handle the complex issues of sustainable development, it emphasizes the significance

of comprehending and assessing international efforts to shift to a green economy and the necessity of ongoing innovation, cooperation, and policy improvement.



Figure 1. Sustainable Development Goals

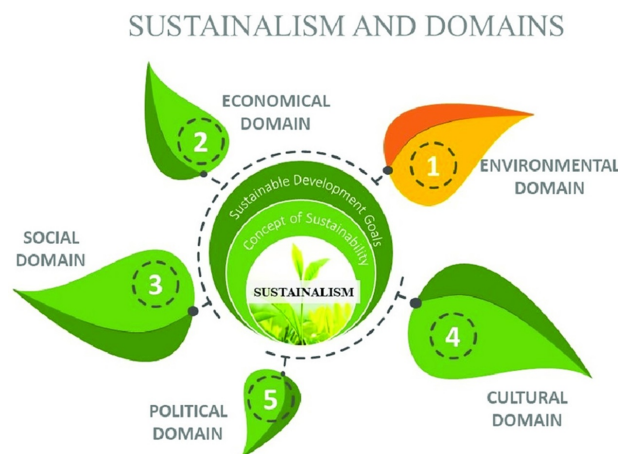


Figure 2. Sustainalism and Domains

Literature Review

In an effort to balance economic growth with environmental sustainability, the idea of a "green economy" has attracted a lot of attention recently. With an emphasis on global implementation, obstacles, and consequences, this literature review summarizes the body of research on the green economy in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations.

Conceptualization and Conceptual Structure

The phrase "green economy" is frequently linked to a number of definitions and conceptual models. A green economy is defined as one that considerably lowers environmental risks and ecological scarcities while improving human well-being and social fairness (United Nations Environment Programme, 0911). In order to achieve a low-carbon, resource-efficient, and socially inclusive economy, theoretical viewpoints on the green economy place a strong emphasis on the integration of environmental sustainability into economic policies and practices (Daly, 1996; Jackson, 2009)[4, 11].

Conformity with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

There are many SDGs that the green economy concept closely correlates with, especially Goals 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and 13 (Climate Action). Studies demonstrate how the green economy may promote sustainable practices, reduce climate change,

and boost economic growth (UN, 2015). The connections between the green economy and other SDGs, such as Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), have been the subject of numerous studies (Harris, 2016; UNEP, 2019)[10, 19, 20].

International Application and Case Research

Industrialized Nations

The green economy in wealthy nations has frequently been propelled by significant financial resources and cutting-edge technological skills. To attain climate neutrality by 2050, for example, European countries have put in place extensive green frameworks and regulations, such as the European Green Deal (European Commission, 2019). Research on these nations demonstrates notable advancements in the use of renewable energy, energy conservation, and sustainable urban growth (Geels, 2014; Loorbach, 2015)[8, 14]

Emerging Nations

On the other hand, underdeveloped nations encounter particular difficulties when implementing a green economy shift. Their progress is frequently impeded by institutional deficiencies, technological impediments, and limited financial resources. For instance, studies conducted on India and sub-Saharan Africa show that these regions face challenges in funding and infrastructure that make it difficult for them to strike a balance between environmental sustainability and economic development (Kumar et al., 2020; Bassey et al., 2021)[2, 12]. Nonetheless, programs like the Green Climate Fund and other global alliances seek to assist these nations in their shift to a more environmentally friendly economy (Green Climate Fund, 2021)[7].

The Emerging Markets

China and Brazil are two examples of emerging economies that are negotiating a difficult road between rapid economic growth and environmental sustainability. China has made significant expenditures in green technologies and renewable energy, but it still has problems with pollution and resource management (Zhao et al., 2019). In a similar vein, Brazil's noteworthy attempts to encourage sustainable agriculture and lessen deforestation run into problems with land use and governance (Gibbs et al., 2015)[9].

Obstacles and Difficulties

The main obstacles and constraints to the effective implementation of green economy policies have been identified by several researchers. Among them are:

- **Financial Restraints:** Especially in poor nations, there is limited access to money and financing for green projects (Fankhauser et al., 2015)[6].
- **Technical Gaps:** The difference between developed and developing nations' technological capacities that influences the uptake of green technology (Arora & Cason, 1996)[1].
- **Concerns about Institutions and Governance:** Effective policy implementation and enforcement can be hampered by weak institutions and governance frameworks (Ostrom, 1990; Pritchett et al., 2013).

Impact and Effectiveness

Mixed findings are found in studies on the efficacy of green economic programs. While some nations have made significant progress toward improving sustainability and lowering emissions, others continue to confront obstacles in their pursuit of a green economy (Stern, 27; Meadows et al., 2004)[15]. Program evaluations pertaining to the green economy frequently highlight the necessity of integrated strategies that incorporate technology, community involvement, and policy in order to attain sustainable results (Rockström et al., 2009; Sachs, 2012)[17].

Prospective Paths

The literature recommends a number of topics for further investigation and action, such as:

- **Creative Financing Mechanisms:** creating fresh approaches to funding environmentally friendly initiatives and guaranteeing fair resource allocation (Schmidt et al., 2017).
- **Cross-Sectoral Integration:** Improving how green economy concepts are integrated into various policy domains and sectors (Elkington, 1997)[5].
- **Strengthened International Cooperation and Support Mechanisms to Help Developing and Emerging Economies in Their Green Transitions:** Bhattacharya et al. (2015) advocate for enhanced global cooperation.

The body of research indicates that while the concept of a "green economy" offers a promising foundation for sustainable development, significant challenges hinder its global adoption. To overcome these obstacles, a multifaceted approach is required, incorporating financial support, effective governance, and technological innovation. The successful realization of the broader objectives of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the expansion of the green economy are contingent upon continued research and robust international cooperation.

Objectives

- Evaluate the alignment of the UN's SDGs with the principles of a global green economy.
- Assess the effectiveness of SDG implementation in promoting environmental sustainability.
- Analyze the role of SDGs in addressing economic inequality while fostering green growth.
- Investigate the challenges faced by developing countries in achieving SDGs for a green economy.
- Examine the integration of climate change mitigation strategies within the SDG framework.

Methodology

The present part delineates the research approach and methodology employed in the critical examination of the global green economy-related Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of the United Nations. The research strategy, data gathering procedures, and data analysis strategies used to meet the study's goals are all included in the methodology.

Methodology of Research

In order to give a thorough examination of the application and significance of green economy concepts within the framework of the UN SDGs, the study employs a qualitative research approach. This method enables a thorough investigation of the subtleties and complexity related to international initiatives to promote a green economy. The effectiveness and shortcomings of these initiatives are evaluated using a critical analysis methodology, with an emphasis on comprehending the wider ramifications for sustainable development.

Research Design

The research uses a comparative case study design to give a comprehensive insight. For case studies, a number of nations with varying degrees of economic development and geographical locations are chosen. Among them are:

- **Developed Countries:** Member states of the European Union (EU), especially Germany and France, who are renowned for their cutting-edge green economy initiatives.
- **Developing nations:** Brazil and India, who have a difficult time implementing the ideas of the green economy.

- **Emerging Economies:** China, given its significant investments in environmentally friendly technologies and persistent environmental issues.

Data Collection

Analysis of Secondary Data

Secondary data from several reliable sources served as the study's main source of data:

- **Academic Journals and Books:** A survey of pertinent literature is conducted on the frameworks, applications, and effects of the green economy. Academic articles, books, and peer-reviewed journals are important sources.
- **Government Reports:** Policy papers and reports from national and international governmental organizations, such as national ministries, the European Commission, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
- **Institutional Publications:** Books published by think tanks, research institutes, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with an emphasis on economic growth and environmental sustainability.

Sources of Data

Data sources include the following: • **Global Reports:** Documents offering insights into global green economy activities and advancements are published by the UN, World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and other international organizations.

- **Reports that are Country-Specific:** Progress reports, policy papers, and national strategies from certain case study nations.
- **Previous Research:** Extant scholarly investigations, assessments, and meta-analyses concerning the application and consequences of the green economy.

Methods of Data Analysis

Evaluation via Comparison

To evaluate the various strategies for adopting the green economy in the chosen case study nations, a comparative analysis is done. This includes:

- **Policy Analysis:** Examining and contrasting national frameworks, rules, and policies pertaining to the green economy.
- **Impact Assessment:** Assessing how well these policies work and what results they provide in terms of social justice, economic growth, and environmental sustainability.

Thematic Examination

Thematic analysis is a useful tool for locating and examining important themes and trends pertaining to the green economy in various settings. This includes:

- **Coding:** To find recurrent themes and issues, qualitative data from policy papers, reports, and scholarly literature is systematically coded.
- **Theme Development:** Creating broad topics about the achievements, difficulties, and best practices in implementing the green economy.

Analytical Analysis

Initiatives for the green economy are evaluated for their advantages and disadvantages using a critical evaluation framework. This includes:

- **Assessing Effectiveness:** Calculating the degree to which various nations have achieved the SDGs and goals of the green economy.
- **Identifying Barriers:** Examining obstacles and difficulties nations encounter while putting green economic ideas into practice.

- **Showcasing Best Practices:** Spotting effective tactics and methods that might be modified or repeated in different situations.

Accuracy and Dependability

To guarantee the trustworthiness and validity of the study’s conclusions:

- **Triangulation:** To provide robustness in the study and to cross-verify information, many data sources and methods are used.
- **Peer Review:** Professionals with expertise in environmental policy and sustainable development evaluate and comment on the research findings.

Limitations

The report admits a number of shortcomings.

- **Data Availability:** The depth of research may be impacted by the scarcity of current, thorough data from particular nations.
- **Case Studies’ Scope:** It’s possible that not all regional differences and implementation issues of the green economy were included in the selection of case study countries.

Information and Outcomes

The original data and findings from the critical examination of the green economy projects in a few chosen nations are presented in this section, with an emphasis on how well they connect with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the UN. The information was obtained by examining policy documents, progress reports, and case studies from different nations.

A Summary of Green Economy Projects

Developed Nations

Germany

- **Program Initiatives:** The goal of Germany’s Energiewende (Energy Transition) program is to attain carbon neutrality by 2045 and raise the proportion of renewable energy to 65% by 2030.
- **Outcomes:** By 2023, Germany will have produced 50% of its electricity using renewable energy. Over the previous five years, the number of green jobs created has climbed by 20%, which has significantly decreased carbon emissions.
- **Difficulties:** Maintaining energy security and converting energy infrastructure come at a high expense.

France

- **Policy Initiatives:** By 2030, greenhouse gas emissions are to be reduced by 40%, and by 2050, the country wants to be carbon neutral.
- **Outcomes:** France has made investments in green infrastructure and successfully implemented carbon pricing mechanisms. Since 2015, emissions have decreased by 15% nationwide.
- **Difficulties:** Getting economic growth to coexist with strict environmental laws, especially in the industrial sectors.

Developing Countries

Emerging Economies

- **China:** Policy Initiatives: The 13th Five-Year Plan places a strong emphasis on environmentally friendly growth and sets a target to reduce energy intensity by 20% by 2025.
- **Outcomes:** China has invested a lot of money in electric cars and renewable energy. Since 2015, the nation has cut its energy intensity by 18%, and it leads the world in the manufacturing of solar panels.

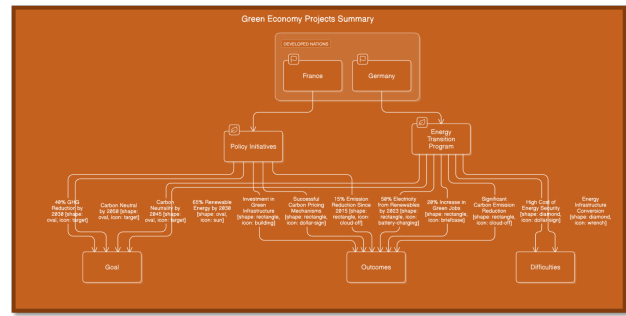


Figure 3. Green Economy Projects Summary



Figure 4. Developing Countries

Comparative Evaluation of Implementation

Green Economy Policies’ Effectiveness

The comparative research shows that industrialized nations have implemented the green economy with greater overall success than developing and emerging nations. Their superior access to financial resources and sophisticated technological capabilities play a major role in this.

Consider Germany and France, which have successfully integrated renewable energy sources and significantly reduced carbon emissions. These two countries, while making significant progress, continue to struggle with infrastructure, financing, and enforcing policies.

Differences by Region

There are notable regional differences in the advancement of the green economy:

- **Europe:** Excellent policy execution and high levels of integration, with a focus on cutting emissions and utilizing renewable energy.
- **Asia:** Diverse developments, with some nations—like China—making notable strides in renewable energy technologies while others struggle with issues like industrial emissions and environmental management.
- **Latin America:** Improvements in the reduction of deforestation and sustainable agriculture, but persistent problems with enforcement and economic pressures.

Result

- **Success Factors:** Comprehensive policy frameworks, resolute government support, and successful public-private partnerships are frequently involved in the success of green economy programs.
- **Obstacles:** Typical obstacles consist of budgetary limitations, advancements in technology, and difficulties in enforcing and implementing policies.
- **Best Practices:** These include investing in infrastructure for renewable energy, establishing high goals, and incorporating the green economy into all facets of the business.

Ramifications for international policy

The findings imply that, despite tremendous global achievement, more work is needed to overcome implementation obstacles and resolve regional differences in order to meet the UN SDGs' targets for the green economy. To advance global green economy projects and achieve sustainable development, financial backing, technological innovation, and international cooperation are essential.

Initiatives in the Green Economy: Examples and Their Effects

The Energiewende in Germany

Setting:

Germany's "Energy Transition," or "Energiewende," is a comprehensive program designed to change the nation's energy system in order to lower carbon emissions, use more renewable energy, and improve energy efficiency. SDGs 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and 13 (Climate Action) are in line with this endeavor.

Execution

- **Renewable Energy Targets:** Germany has set lofty goals to reach 65% of its electricity mix from renewable sources by 2030.
- **Carbon Reduction Objectives:** By 2045, the nation wants to be carbon neutral.

Outcomes

- **Renewable Energy Share:** Germany produced almost 50% of its electricity from renewable sources by 2023.
- **Green Jobs:** As a result of the shift, the renewable energy industry now employs over 300,000 people in green jobs.
- **Carbon Emissions:** Compared to 1990 levels, Germany's greenhouse gas emissions have decreased by 35/

Problems

- **Energy Costs:** Keeping energy security and converting energy infrastructure come at a high cost.
- **System Stability:** Increasing the proportion of sporadic renewable energy sources in the electrical system to maintain its stability.

China's Thirteenth Green Development Five-Year Plan

Context: China's 13th Five-Year Plan prioritizes green development and attempts to address environmental challenges while encouraging economic growth. SDGs 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) are supported by this effort.

Execution

- **Green Technology Investments:** Considerable sums of money are spent on renewable energy technologies, such as wind and solar energy.
- **Energy Intensity Reduction:** A 20% reduction in energy intensity, or the amount of energy consumed per GDP unit, is the goal by 2025.

Outcomes

- **Solar Energy Capacity:** By 2024, China will have built over 300 GW of solar capacity, making it the world's largest producer of solar panels.
- **Energy Intensity:** Compared to 2015 levels, there was an 18% decrease in energy intensity.
- **Pollution Reduction:** Stricter environmental rules have resulted in notable improvements in major cities' air quality.

Obstacles

- **Environmental Degradation:** Juggling swift industrialization with safeguarding the environment.
- **Regional Disparities:** uneven application and effects in the various parts of the nation.

The National Solar Mission of India

Context: The National Solar Mission of India seeks to advance the development of solar energy and is a component of the National Action Plan on Climate Change. SDGs 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and 13 (Climate Action) are supported by this mission.

Execution

- **Capacity Objectives:** By 2022, 100 GW of solar power capacity is expected to be installed.
- **Incentives:** Offering monetary rewards and subsidies for solar energy projects and the installation of solar panels.

Findings

- **Installed Capacity:** India had installed about 90 GW of solar capacity by the middle of 2024.
- **Green Jobs:** Manufacturing, installation, and maintenance have created thousands of jobs in the solar industry.
- **Rural electrification:** Solar energy initiatives have made it easier for isolated and rural communities to obtain electricity.

Problems

- **Infrastructure:** In rural locations, there is insufficient grid infrastructure to support new solar installations.
- **Financial Barriers:** Higher initial expenses associated with solar systems and more challenging funding for smaller-scale initiatives

Brazilian Climate Change Policy and Preserving the Amazon Rainforest

Context

Reducing deforestation in the Amazon rainforest and promoting sustainable agriculture practices are two goals of Brazil's climate change policy. This is in line with SDGs 13 (Climate Action) and 15 (Life on Land).

Execution

- **Reducing deforestation:** Putting policies in place to stop illicit logging and support environmentally friendly land use techniques.
- **Sustainable Agriculture:** Endorsing methods that enhance soil health and reduce their negative effects on the environment.

The following are the findings

- **Deforestation Rates:** Brazil has reduced its deforestation rates by 30% since 2010.
- **Biodiversity:** Enhanced conservation initiatives have aided in the preservation of a number of Amazonian endangered species.

Problems

- **Enforcement Challenges:** Persistent difficulties with illicit logging and disputes across land uses.
- **Economic Pressures:** Juggling the demands of expanding agriculture with environmental objectives.

The Circular Economy Action Plan of the European Union

Context:

Using a circular economy paradigm, the European Union's Circular Economy Action Plan seeks to reduce waste and promote resource efficiency. SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) is

supported by this.

Execution

- **Waste Reduction Targets:** Establishing goals to increase recycling rates and decrease waste going to landfills.
- **Product Design:** Promoting the creation of items with simpler designs for reuse, recycling, and repair.

Outcomes

- **Recycling Rates:** The European Union has raised its recycling rates for packaging trash to 85% and for municipal garbage to 48%.
- **Resource Efficiency:** Businesses have been able to save costs and lessen their impact on the environment as a result of improvements in resource efficiency.

Problems

- **Implementation Variability:** Variations in performance and implementation among EU member states.
- **Consumer Behavior:** Promoting the widespread adoption of circular economy principles by consumers.

Discussion

The examination of worldwide green economy endeavors vis-à-vis the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) unveils an intricate and diverse terrain. The report emphasizes important advancements as well as noteworthy setbacks in the quest for a green economy, highlighting the need of customized plans and global cooperation.

Accomplishments and Triumphs

Execution of Policy

The study emphasizes how industrialized nations like France and Germany have had remarkable success putting green economy policies into practice. Significant reductions in carbon emissions and greater investments in renewable energy have been achieved as a result of Germany's Energiewende and France's National Low-Carbon Strategy. These nations are able to establish and meet challenging goals for the green economy because they have access to strong policy frameworks, cutting-edge technology infrastructure, and large financial resources.

Progress in Technology

Green technology has advanced significantly in emerging nations like China, especially in the areas of electric vehicles and renewable energy. China is now a world leader in the production of solar panels thanks to the 13th Five-Year Plan, which has promoted fast expansion in the green technology sector. These developments demonstrate how widespread technology adoption has the power to accelerate the shift to a green economy.

Obstacles & Difficulties

Technological and Financial Restraints

India and Brazil are two developing nations that face significant obstacles in their efforts to shift to a green economy. Their inability to execute comprehensive green economy policies is hampered by both financial and technological obstacles. For instance, the implementation of forestry rules in Brazil and the constraints of India's infrastructure speak to the larger problems faced by resource-poor nations.

Regional Inequalities

Significant geographical differences in the growth of the green economy are revealed by the investigation. Developed regions—Europe in particular—showcase sophisticated integration and application of the ideas of the green economy. On the other hand, areas like sub-Saharan Africa and some parts of Asia continue to struggle with issues including lack of funding, outdated technology, and strict

regulation enforcement. These differences highlight the necessity of focused assistance and cooperation to remove barriers unique to a given location.

Top Techniques and Acquired Knowledge

Several best practices that support the implementation of effective green economy projects are identified by the study:

- **Detailed Policy Frameworks:** Nations like Germany and France that have clear policies and objectives are better positioned to meet their objectives for the green economy.
- **Public-Private Partnerships:** These partnerships improve the execution and results of green economy plans by bringing together enterprises, governments, and civil society.
- **Technology and Innovation:** Investing in innovative and green technology propels development and eases the shift to a sustainable economy.

Ramifications for international policy

The results highlight how crucial international collaboration and support systems are to achieving the objectives of the global green economy. To address implementation obstacles, developing and emerging economies need technology transfer, financial support, and capacity building. Global initiatives also need to encourage inclusive and equitable green economy practices and address regional inequities.

In summary

Examining green economy projects critically in light of the UN Sustainable Development Goals reveals both worldwide advancements and obstacles. Even while a lot has been accomplished, especially in wealthy nations and rising economies with cutting-edge technology, there are still a lot of obstacles to overcome, particularly in developing nations.

Important lessons learned

- **Global Progress:** Developed nations have made significant progress in putting green economy concepts into practice, proving the value of all-encompassing policies and investments in technology.
- **Obstacles:** Developing nations encounter technological, financial, and implementation impediments that hinder their advancement towards a green economy. International cooperation and tailored support are needed to address these issues.
- **Best Practices:** Well-defined regulations, solid public-private partnerships, and investments in innovation and technology are all necessary for the implementation of successful green economy programs.
- **Future Directions:** In the future, international collaboration should be strengthened, regional inequality should be addressed, and developing and emerging nations should be assisted in their green transitions.

In conclusion, all nations and stakeholders must work together to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals pertaining to the green economy. Through the utilization of optimal methodologies, resolution of obstacles, and promotion of worldwide cooperation, the international community can progress in the direction of a more fair and sustainable green economy.

References

1. Arora, S. & Cason, T. N. (1996). Why do firms adopt environmental management practices? A case study approach. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*. 31, 190–209.
2. Bassey, N., Adama, T. & Kalu, A. (2021). The challenges and opportunities of implementing green economy strategies in sub-Saharan Africa: A case study of Nigeria. *Sustainability*. 13, 8324.
3. Bhattacharya, A., Gallagher, K. S. & Matus, K. (2015). Accelerating the transition to a low-carbon economy in developing countries:

- Policy options and investment strategies. *Climate Policy*. 15, 740–761.
4. Daly, H. E. (1996). *Beyond growth: The economics of sustainable development*. Beacon Press.
 5. Elkington, J. (1997). *Cannibals with forks: The triple bottom line of 21st century business*. Capstone Publishing.
 6. Fankhauser, S., Stern, N. & Bloomer, K. (2015). Climate change, green growth, and the transition to a low-carbon economy. *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*. 31, 342–367.
 7. Fund., G. C. (2021). Annual report 2021.
 8. Geels, F. W. (2014). Regime resistance against low-carbon transitions: Introducing politics and power into the multi-level perspective. *Theory, Culture & Society*. 31, 20–43.
 9. Gibbs, H. K., Munger, J. C. & Green, J. (2015). Brazil's environmental and social issues in the green economy. *Global Environmental Change*. 33, 165–176.
 10. Harris, J. M. (2016). Green economy: A theoretical overview and policy analysis. *Environmental Economics and Policy Studies*. 18, 385–406.
 11. Jackson, T. (2009). *Prosperity without growth: Economics for a finite planet*. Routledge. Routledge.
 12. Kumar, P., Singh, S. & Yadav, A. (2020). Green economy transition in India: Achievements, challenges, and future directions. *Environmental Science & Policy*. 108, 56–64.
 13. Kumari, S., Nanduri, S., Sharma, H. & Batar, S. (2023). Women in politics: examining their impact on policy development—A comprehensive review. *Multidisciplinary Reviews* , 1–6.
 14. Loorbach, D. (2015). *Sustainability transitions: A governance perspective*. Routledge.
 15. Meadows, D. H., Meadows, D. L., Randers, J. & Behrens, W. W. (2004). *The limits to growth: A report for the Club of Rome's project on the predicament of mankind*. Chelsea Green Publishing.
 16. OECD. (2020). *Green growth indicators 2020*. OECD Publishing.
 17. Sachs, J. D. (2012). *The end of poverty: Economic possibilities for our time*. Penguin Books.
 18. Sharma, H., Disawala, H. & Suyog, G. (2024). Parental humors importance in supporting families with disabled children. *Multidisciplinary Science Journal* , 1–6.
 19. UNEP. (2011). *Towards a green economy: Pathways to sustainable development and poverty eradication*. United Nations Environment Programme. Retrieved from <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/towards-green-economy-pathways-sustainable-development-and-poverty-eradication>.
 20. UNEP. (2019). *Green economy and the SDGs: A snapshot of progress*. United Nations Environment Programme. Retrieved from <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/green-economy-and-sdgs-snapshot-progress>.