HARNESSING EMERGING TECHNOLOGY FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL IN CHINA

Name: B.S.CHENTHIL HARI **Std: 10**

School: STELLA MARY'S CBSE SCHOOL, VELLAMODI, KANYAKUMARI, TAMILNADU, INDIA.

Having each state its own unique interest and concern, here I am *B.S.Chenthil Hari* learning tenth grade from Stella Mary's CBSE school, Vellamodi, Kanyakumari, TamilNadu, South India as a delegate for MUN and a representative of The People's Republic of China in the UNESCO committee. My involvement in MUN discussions at school level has made my thoughts present as per my outlook for varied topics drawing out my interest on global issues and human concerns. My stance is to contribute China's position on sustainable development goal through emerging technology in the dimensions of environmental, economic and social. China's first piece of comprehensive legislation was promulgated with Environmental Protection Law in 1979, and in 1983, State Council declaring Environmental Protection Policy. Active through five-year plans, Chinese media technology published 476 articles insisting the green technology to the public and number of periodicals increased to 922 between the years 2011 and 2019.

China, the sovereign state in Asia covering 10 million square km with ten forest ecological projects, scheduled 120 million hectors of afforestation aimed at natural eco-environment. The sustainable use of natural resources with the average growth rate of 10% for 3 decades transports rapid recovery from the global financial crisis prove its stable macro and micro economic structure. To cohere with the United Nation's global development Agenda beyond 2015 with the time horizon 2030, China has taken efforts to vie with the members of the other committees as India, Germany, Brazil, United States U. K and others, to follow the agenda and the goals with the principle of "Leaving no one behind," stressing a holistic approach to achievement. It is essential to quote the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development at Rio+20, Brazil launching the process to develop a set of sustainable development goals (SDGs) to succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) achieved by 2015.

Failing to accomplish its mission, having lack of domestic legislation and international scrutiny to monitor, the 172 countries' representatives recognized the thrashing of the forests equivalent in size to the landmass of Germany, 10,000 square km loss of Gobi desert every year and 80% of the world fish stocks collapsing, the list of environmental pressure growing high day by day. It being unique, each country with its cultural, environmental and political diversities, the need to

be each country's plan and execution has been stressed through the Agenda 21 of United Nation - the first article was presented by China, followed by the Johannesburg summit ten years later and the summits in Durban and Cancun. With the environmental features 9FYP, the ninth and tenth five-year plans (1996-2004) of China had 1500 green engineering projects, and 6 Trillion USD spent per year for Biodiversity benefits. To put a pause to 27% of respiratory related deaths due to carbon, China's 11^{th} five-year plan aimed at 20% carbon emission of coal by 2010 and the SEE goal has scheduled to lower the emission by 50 million by 2020.

Sweden hands with us for sustainable development grasping our global environmental concern. China is the world's most prolific producer of wind energy with the capacity to make more than twice as much as the second largest generator, the United States. The 13^{th} five-year plan of electricity (2016-2020) focused on the no–fossil's share of total electricity production from 35 to 39% by 2020 and by 2030, China forecasted to become from non-fossil fuel sources. Competing with the electric cars, world's first flying airplane RX4E of 1200 kg to fly for 300 km in one chance is built with 70KWh battery and the emission of carbon resisted. The booming population has made China decide to be power-hungry nation with the substitution of fossil fuel to science and technology in fields of battery technologies, Photo-votaics and energy management as the prime plans of the nation. The transitional notion, set by China's National Energy Administration of Law 2020, invokes the citizens of all nations to have development of low-carbon cement for combat climate change and energy system. For non-fossil energy gradually replacing fossil fuel, China substitutes the same concept implemented by the border country India jointly announced aggressive solar capacity expansion targets.

The challenge faced by the global community on various concerns, China has a target 100GW of solar power capacity installed by 2020 and India by 2022. Artificial intelligence has been utilized by China for business with speech and image recognition applications competing with USA, Japan, India, UK, Germany France and others for mimicking the human cognitive processes. In 2003, Gene therapy in medicine has placed its products the top most. Educational awareness and Training commotions with research programmes have been planned by China to encourage 3D Printing, Nano medicine, cloud computing to save hard copies, cancer vaccines, vitro meat, robotics for automated physical cognitive functions, genome synthesis for transforming cell engineering and eco-friendly nurturing of nature. Our support is with all nations for SD.