EVALUATING THE HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ACCESSIBLE HEALTH COVERAGE

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ABSTRACT

Objective: Human Rights Law (HRL) relates to effects investing, that strives to produce helpful social and environmental losses with financial gains. The businesses and organizational managers are exploring innovative economic resources and strategies to increase awareness of the global investment markets’ ability to support Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Health coverage is essential for prospective human development due to that provides either an inherent human right or a necessary source of societal, economic progress. Widening income disparities, food insecurity, climate change, global financial crises, corruption and mismanagement of public funds, violent conflicts, rising unemployment, and various other difficulties point to a collective failure to achieve the right to development.

Method: Hence, HRL-SDGs has been designed for health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to excellent necessary healthcare services, and essential drugs and immunizations that are safe, effective, high quality, and cost-efficient. SDGs are established to be progress that satisfies their demands of the people with jeopardizing future generations’ potential to achieve the identical.

Result: SDGs are promoted is a strategy for better satisfying the demands of society, the environment, and the economy. The process is performed through gradually integrating and realizing core human rights and essential economic responsibilities. Human rights and sustainable development improvement humans are interrelated and positively reinforcing ideas.

Conclusion: Human rights-based processes aim to help analyze discriminatory behaviors and imbalanced allocations of strength that establish results in development limitations.

Keywords: human rights law, sustainable development goals, health coverage, economic.

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AVALIAÇÃO DA PERSPECTIVA DOS DIREITOS HUMANOS SOBRE OS OBJETIVOS DE DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTÁVEL COBERTURA DE SAÚDE ACESSÍVEL

RESUMO

Objetivo: A Lei de Direitos Humanos (LDH) diz respeito ao investimento de efeitos, que se esforça para produzir perdas sociais e ambientais úteis com ganhos financeiros. As empresas e os gerentes organizacionais estão explorando recursos econômicos inovadores e estratégias para aumentar a conscientização sobre a capacidade dos mercados de investimento globais de apoiar os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (ODS). A cobertura de saúde é essencial para o futuro desenvolvimento humano, uma vez que proporciona um direito humano inerente ou uma fonte necessária de progresso social e econômico. O aumento das disparidades de rendimentos, a insegurança alimentar, as alterações climáticas, as crises financeiras globais, a corrupção e a má gestão dos fundos públicos, os conflitos violentos, o aumento do desemprego e várias outras dificuldades apontam para uma incapacidade coletiva de alcançar o direito ao desenvolvimento.

Método: Assim, o HRL-SDGs foi projetado para a cobertura de saúde, incluindo proteção contra riscos financeiros, acesso a excelentes serviços de saúde necessários e medicamentos essenciais e imunizações que são seguros, eficazes, de alta qualidade e rentáveis. Os ODS são definidos como sendo um progresso que satisfaz as suas exigências dos cidadãos, comprometendo o potencial das gerações futuras para alcançarem o idêntico.


Conclusão: Os processos baseados nos direitos humanos visam ajudar a analisar comportamentos discriminatórios e alocações desequilibradas de força que estabelecem resultados em limitações de desenvolvimento.

Palavras-chave: direito dos direitos humanos, metas de desenvolvimento sustentável, cobertura de saúde, econômico.

1 INTRODUCTION

SDGs are a more important human rights accord throughout the globe. healthy eating, gender equality, education, access to clean water and sanitation, and acceptable careers are the global human rights that strengthen the SDGs [1]. Populations need to be in a condition of physical, mental, and social well-being for sustainable development to be possible, and this includes the absence of a high prevalence of debilitating communicable and non-communicable illnesses, including new and re-emerging diseases [2]. HRL needs to analyze inequalities at the core of development issues and address discriminatory behaviors and unequal power distributions that hamper development progress [3]. That indicates the SDGs can be achieved unless people's privileges are
recognized and safeguarded. People are at the heart of the SDGs; there are human beings with the right to certain essential living conditions [4]. To provide humanity with inexpensive, high-quality health coverage that protects the financial risk and the full range of critical pharmaceuticals and immunizations [5]. A few environmental health challenges need local, national, and worldwide collaboration; people require societal knowledge of prevented diseases. However, multiple obstacles impact the initial health coverage, and SDG feeling accomplished [6]. The SDGs, aiming to establish sustainable health coverage systems and uniform condition coverage, can improve by utilizing a universal, generic assessment and evaluation strategy with sufficient theoretical breadth and application [7]. However, establishing universal coverage has been difficult due to the health system's reliance on a property regime that fosters inequality, and the rising privatization of healthcare provision further utilizes the issues more significantly [8].

With access to the field of law, that investigation analyzes SDG needs and ethnic minority knowledge rights. The legal–political, economic, sociocultural, and social pride requirements for excellent training for ethnic minorities are focused on utilizing an innovative strategy in the analysis [9]. To grow in an environment that ensures future generations can satisfy their needs has to practice. SDGs are offered to establish an increased fair balance and synergistic link with social, environmental, and economic problems [10]. The SDGs need a more equal and sustainable national and worldwide society and the promotion and preservation of the HRL and essential freedoms. That includes the peoples' rights to self-determination, sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources, equitable involvement in decision-making, and transparent, democratic rule [11]. Accessibility to safe, appropriate, high-quality, affordable drugs and vaccinations; universal health coverage; reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child, and adolescent health; infectious and non-communicable diseases [12].

- The SDGs need to customize the need for action to be taken throughout the world to eradicate poverty and injustice, save the environment, and guarantee that people has access to safety, equality, and wealth.
- HRL-SDGs rules focus on equality and non-discrimination and include a variety of rights, but also rights to growth, political participation, and cultural expression.
The goal is to provide coverage for essential health treatments and financial security. SDG The health coverage Index measures a country's population's capacity to obtain critical health coverage.

The rest of the paper, section 2, is related to the work of the existing method; Section 3 proposes the technique of HRL-SDGs be discussed; Section 4 contains the experimental analysis, and Section 5 provides the paper's conclusion.

2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Costanza Consolandi, et al. (2020) detailed the SDG for environmental and social implications, the allocation criterion used by institutional investors and enterprises [13]. Investments that support the SDGs have already been made. The SDGs have provided much-needed clarity on topics often overlooked or left implied in ESG business guidelines. A novel data set explores the private sector's contribution to the SDGs and potential financial investment areas.

Anastasiia Moldavska et al. (2019) discussed the Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA) in manufacturing designed to help businesses adopt environmentally friendly procedures. Likewise, they revealed that interactions affect worldwide efforts to advance sustainable development [14]. The sustainability society has supported the need to include SDGs in reporting to analyze current CSA procedures' drawbacks further. The research provides an innovative CSA system for industrial businesses developed by modeling a company using the representation of a plan, and an evaluation of the organization's corporate sustainability strategy relies on their unique environment and is associated with the SDG.

Eileen de Jong et al. (2021) illustrated the human rights movement and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are different approaches to poverty [15]. MDGs associates and various representatives of the human rights community argue that the objectives are compatible with and offer a strategy for implementing human rights expectations and ideals. The analytical approaches to poverty reduction of the various programs, the suggestions for legislation that support crucial social development problems, and the social people there have been able to organize are significantly different compared to the analysis.

Armando Arredondo et al. (2020) examined the energy of reforming the Agenda for Sustainable Development (ASD), and a freshly conducted high-level satisfaction on
universal health coverage was assembled [16]. Creating a worldwide regard strategy with essential recommendations to guarantee people has access to health and improve universal coverage for both communicable and non-communicable illnesses was several of the main issues addressed raised through the discussion. Academics, legislators, and health executives from across the globe participated in conversation organizations that led to the development of a worldwide global agreement on health coverage.

A few drawbacks of integrating human rights with sustainable development goals and health coverage access are problems in the modern day. The severely indebted developing nations' growing debt load is an essential obstacle to sustainable growth and poverty eradication. Finance payment has hindered numerous emerging economies' civil, political, economic, and cultural liberties. [13] can overcome the disadvantage of [14], [15] and compare with the proposed method HRL-SDGs.

3 METHODOLOGY

The HRL-SDGs to development and environmental challenges. In the moment, however, it has been important that, although human rights treaties strongly seldom address environmental concerns, human rights-based responses to global crises like ecological degradation has gained stability. Health coverage SDGs exceeded those included in the HRL-SDGs due to the people performing avoiding using a fairness strategy in their development. Due to space constraints, the contribution focuses on health targets of particular relevance the advancement of children's HRL, the provision of sexual and reproductive health services for all, the delivery of the underlying determinants of health, the attainment of universal health coverage, and the provision of access to affordable essential medicines are all components of the right to health. Improving the abilities of those with responsibilities to fulfill their obligations and of people to assert their rights is central to a human rights-based strategy. Capabilities consist of knowledge, power, can, and other qualities.
Figure 1 shows to combine the challenges of economic growth with environmental preservation, a great future was established. Due to the understandable interpretation provided through the Brundtland Commission, SDGs are the "ability to render development sustainable, that indicates across ensure that society satisfies the needs of the power source population with jeopardizing future generations' capacity to fulfill their respective demands." Concerning development, the study states that HRL are essential; that economic growth, and equality in sharing resources with individuals facing poverty, are essential to maintain needs; and that effective citizen engagement is conducive to equality. Many of the assertions are supported through evidence. It is interesting to observe that sure of the tackles to SDGs are either innovative or appealing. A few like perform is SDG in that the current emphasis focuses on moving toward sustainable communities," "human well-being," "sustainable civilization, "green communities, and SDGs." However, a prerequisite for SDGs is more regard for the effective implementation of HRL. That indicates that the situation is to achieve sustainable growth by recognizing people's rights and taking active measures to safeguard their rights. People are essentially the heart of sustainable development; individuals are the right to specific minimum requirements for their living situations. If HRL-SDGs are successfully linked, the Increased ambiguity about the status of the environment that surrounds and supports us
puts a face on the consequences for human health and happiness. HRL to life can be achieved with the fundamental rights to healthy water, air, and land. Hence, that severs the ideal sense to combine human rights with sustainable development. An HRL approach places the improvement of various quality of living at the center of the decision-making process.

Figure 2 Architecture of Sustainable Development Goals

![Diagram of Sustainable Development Goals]

Source: Prepared by Authors (2023)

Figure 2 shows that sustainable development is at the core of current development programs and policies, and energy consumption has been identified as a component of sustainable development. In other words, this commission acts as a watershed moment for all nations' altitude and agreement to accomplish long-term growth. Several environmental conferences and international forums exist to achieve the united nations conference on environment and development, that focuses on sustainable development. Countries have pledged to safeguard nonrenewable energy sources and the environment to achieve economic progress. Several notions of sustainable development have been
suggested, including development that meets and provides human wants while neither endangering future generations' expectations nor development that is consistent and economically acceptable, socially, culturally appropriate, and ecologically sustainable. Though several economies can establish modest targets for sustainable development, there the goals were acknowledged through the people. One of the essential targets that has garnered significant attention from politicians and scientists has been minimizing greenhouse gas emissions. The consideration is that increasing greenhouse gas emissions can endanger the environment and sustainable development.

Figure 3 Framework of Human Right Law

![Diagram](Source: Prepared by Authors (2023))

Figure 3 shows that Human rights are visible in papers, and they are then operationalized into more precise rights. The path from basic values to particular values is one of increasing abstraction, from extremely intangible notions and rights to relatively simple rights like paid vacation time. The concept categorizes human rights into three levels: basic principles of freedom and well-being guaranteed by righteousness and a justificatory theory, and a justificatory theory. The crucial problem is to ensure that the rights mentioned in agreements and declarations are constantly interpreted in light of
human rights aspirations and basic principles. The numerous human rights categories may be arbitrary and too detailed if required. The human rights paradigm's basic ideals compose the inner circle. Individuals agreed in their research that the key principles necessary for individuals to function as purposeful agents and develop human dignity are freedom and well-being. The middle circle of the human rights model focuses on establishing the main basic core principles of freedom and well-being. According to our research, all persons have equal rights to all human rights aspirations, and everyone has equal responsibility for ensuring that their requests are satisfied. The human rights model's outer circle represents human rights policies. This requires translating abstract concepts and rights into concrete human rights and prescriptive lists. A significant result of our human rights model is that the moral rationale and foundation for human rights ascriptions exist in basic values and their justifying theory. The essential tenet of the ideas is that there are rights and obligations at many levels; nevertheless, policy increasingly defines them as one advances outwards from the inner circle. On a more concrete level, there is less opportunity for human judgment and interpretation of particular rights and obligations in treaties, declarations, and agency regulations.

Figure 4 Sustainable Development Goals on Health Coverage

Source: Prepared by Authors (2023)
Figure 4 shows that health is an important SDG, and health coverage is universally acknowledged as essential for realizing that right. Health coverage reflects the desire for everyone to have access to high-quality health care and, if coverage is required, with experiencing financial hardship. Further from health and well-being, social inclusion, equality, poverty reduction, economic growth, and human dignity are all promoted by health coverage. Over the last several decades, the rise in the worldwide service coverage indices in many countries has been driven predominantly by improvements in infectious disease coverage and, to a lesser extent, neonatal health coverage. However, service capacity, access, and coverage for noncommunicable illnesses has plateaued. Improvements in several areas are becoming more critical as the world’s population ages and the burden of noncommunicable diseases grows in the regions. In the SDGs, health coverage is a critical health goal that can combine fair social and economic progress. As an idea founded on equality, that is widely acknowledged in the world and national levels as essential for communities to attain 'health, especially for excluded groups. However, delivering universal coverage has proven challenging, and the increasing privatization of health care provision exacerbates the issue since it is done in a health system built on a property regime that promotes inequality.

\[ G = \sin(x + y) \cdot \cos(z + w) \div \sqrt{(z)^2 - \int f(x) + \left(\frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}}{2}\right)} \]  

(1)

Where,

\[ G \] is an SDG to ensure that all women and girls are free from discrimination, violence, and other harmful behaviors \((x + y)\); likewise, \(\cos(z + w)\) demands femininity, equal participation, and \(\left(\frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}}{2}\right)\) leadership possibilities throughout decision-making levels. The responsibility of governments to take specific actions or abstain from certain acts to promote and protect people's and groups' human rights and fundamental freedoms is explicitly prohibited under international HRL.

\[ S = (v - 1)(u - 2) + \int \prod u^{-1} \div \frac{1}{\log_e u} \times \frac{\pi}{2} \]  

(2)

\( S \) is characterized as SDGs that satisfy \((v - 1)\) the requirements of the present without jeopardizing the future \((u - 2)\) for a generation's capacity to meet their own needs. SDGs are promoted as a solution for \(\prod u^{-1}\) attaining a fairer balance and \(\frac{1}{\log_e u}\)
synergy between social, environmental, and \( \frac{\pi}{2} \) economic concerns. The flow of illicit money and weapons, and bribery and corruption, must be reduced, and effective institutions can be established. Gaining a legal identity is an advance toward full participation in decision-making across various degrees.

\[
D = \log \beta r * \omega^2 + \sum \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \times r^{-1} \div \csc \frac{\pi}{2} \times \pi
\]  

(3)

Where,

\( D \) is for a multi-payer universal health care plan supported by a mix of public and \( \log \beta r \) private health insurance funds, and the \( \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \times r^{-1} \) component of virtually exclusively tax-funded public hospitals, SDGs seek to focus on primary goals that enhance the health of a country's population as a whole. \( \pi \) therefore reducing needless suffering from preventable diseases and \( \csc \frac{\pi}{2} \) premature death. Locations, demographics, and diseases that provide the greatest challenges should be given top priority.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sustainable development is carried through thorough analytical grids for each element of sustainable development, evaluating biodiversity, climate, social relations, gender, governance, and economics. Human rights can be respected and enforced in effect for action to be sustainable. That indicates that sustainable development is impossible with respecting and protecting people's rights. People are dependent on the environment in that people's life. A safe, clean, healthy, and sustainable environment is essential for exercising various human rights, including energy, health, food, water, and sanitation. Sustainable practices may contribute to a more secure, prosperous community financially. Sustainable methods boost social cohesion, enhance people's quality of life, and motivate them to believe in a brighter future.

Dataset description: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies to achieve the SDGs, provide everyone with fair treatment under the law, and build accountable, accessible institutions at all levels. Support and execute legislation and policies that do not discriminate based on the sustainable development indicator. According to data collected over many months, the percentage of the population that has encountered discrimination or harassment first-hand can be calculated an exclusive ground forbidden by international human rights law [17].
Figure 5: Evaluation ratio

(a) Evaluation of health coverage for SDGs (b) evaluation of SDGs-HRL
Source: Prepared by Authors (2023)

Figure 5 (a, b) shows that due to their interconnectedness, the SDGs' targets must be evaluated considering their mutual reliance and possible trade-offs. There has been a change in emphasis toward country-led assessment efforts due to SDG-HRL implementation and monitoring procedures are supposed to be country-led. The SDGs declaration Achieving universal health coverage and ensuring everyone has access to high-quality health care is essential for protecting people's health and boosting their quality of life. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the blueprint for making the world more sustainable. Topics addressed include global extreme poverty, income disparity, global warming, pollution, violent conflict, and unfair treatment of civilians. The enormous debt burden the most indebted developing countries faces is one of the main obstacles to sustainable development and alleviating poverty. The need to service their debt has impeded many developing nations' ability to cultivate the conditions essential to allow the full enjoyment of economic, social, and cultural rights.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of people</th>
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<th>MDGs</th>
<th>HRL-SDGs</th>
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<td>80</td>
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Table 1 says the SDGs handle a wide range of issues through promoting healthy living and well-being for everyone. With the approval of the global agenda, the SDGs have arisen in academia, and writers from various fields have started. However, corporations can be slow to prioritize implementing SDGs into their strategy owing to a rules for sustainability disclosure are lacking, and there is insufficient evidence that creating a win-win scenario leads to even better financial results. Since these SDG activities contribute to fair and safe businesses, future social development, and enhanced sustainable economic growth, their adoption by companies is crucial for regulators, investors, governments, and millions of consumers.

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<tr>
<th>90</th>
<th>52.2</th>
<th>32.2</th>
<th>45.4</th>
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<tr>
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Source: Prepared by Authors (2023)

Table 2 denotes SDGs have the asset of preserving the environment and depleting natural resources while fostering long-term ecological equilibrium. The group is developing sustainability standards for energy-consuming resources. SDGs development that satisfies current needs without jeopardizing future generations’ capacity to meet their own. The SDGs are advocated as a solution for achieving a more equitable balance and synergy among concerns concerning society, the environment, and the economy. SDGs can be referred to as a country's economic development plan that jeopardizes the quality of the environment for future generations. halt all forms of violence; halt child abuse and trafficking; promote the rule of law and justice for everyone; prevent the flow of illicit money and weapons, and to combat corruption and bribery; Create functional institutions; engage in decision-making at all levels; and create legal identity.
Table 3 Efficiency of HRL-SDGs

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Source: Prepared by Authors (2023)

Table 3 denote HRL reduce illegal money and weapons flows, corruption, and bribery; build strong institutions; increase youth representation at all levels of decision-making; and establish youth legal identity as a means to eliminate violence against and trafficking of children. The SDGs are an organizational concept with the dual purpose of fulfilling HRL's natural resource and ecosystem service needs while also advancing the SDGs' own. By promoting growth strategies that mitigate the effects of climate change, SDGs help governments save vital ecosystems for the benefit of future generations.

5 CONCLUSION

HRL-SDGs are interrelated and mutually reinforcing notions; the desired goal is a civilization that involves ways of life and available resources to satisfy human needs without jeopardizing the natural system's balance and sustainability. The SDGs seek to balance economic progress, environmental preservation, and social well-being. HRL understanding, and respect are the foundations of the community's peace, harmony, security, and freedom. HRL are liberties humans are entitled to; sustainability reporting gets ahead of the curve in spotting risks, planning for regulatory obligations, and building a solid company. The HRL focuses on issues that affect people across the world, like poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, war, and injustice. The mounting debt burden the world's most indebted developing countries faces is a crucial impediment to attaining the SDGs and eliminating poverty. SDG economics helps to national development by improving productivity, cutting healthcare costs, and strengthening social cohesion. The advantages of the product are handed down across generations through supporting proper health care. The SDGs scenario depicts a future world in which policy is integrated to accomplish economic, social, and environmental
objectives, as well as considerable institutional change, with the overarching aim of development that "satisfies the needs of the moment while compromising future ability."
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