



## Pursuing The Sustainable Development Goals Amid Global Change: Innovation-Driven And People-Focused Pathways

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### Abstract

*In a time of increasing climate volatility and socio-economic disruption, in this study we focus on how innovation and humanized development can become part of a pathway to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It contends that technological innovation, in terms of such things as digital literacy and decentralized renewable energy, and data-centered governance should be aligned with ethical aspirations and human perspectives and not become a tool to build up and maintain systemic health because that is not sustainable. While digital transformation has not achieved a lot of efficiency in the way we are used to things we are able to do today, and digital transformation is also very good for the right reason; by the definition of digital transformation we are able to cut through the system, improve governance and put education and social justice at the core of our development of technology and sustainable development we are able to do good things. By using global, policy and practice as a conceptmatic way forward for progress against challenges, we have seen that to achieve a sustainable world, we need to develop both innovative tech in the space today at all levels but that are based on people, our culture itself must evolve and this makes it human and it will be so with the human element at the heart of decisions.*

**Keywords:** Strategic Innovation, Human Capital and Digital Transformation, Inclusive Governance and Systems Resilience.

### 1. Introduction

Saving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is in the context of climate instability and rapid technological advance in the world, with ongoing socio-economic injustice. Existing models of development based on basic economic growth in the developing world and their effect on development of social and economic systems in a world full of inequality cannot address deep-seated structural and complex problems. Because of this development in this framework we need to think more in the context of sustainability which is a more interdisciplinary approach including

innovation, reforms and human development and to develop on that of structural change. I would prefer to explain how the socio-technical structures are structurally shifted from being a transition strategy in our energy industry to one of sustainable development based on the theory called sustainability transition. AI, decentralized renewable energy generation, and data-centered governance tools appear to be a natural pathway for sustainability transition and not just because efficiency and transparency are improvements but also decision-making can make a significant difference. However, sustainability transition



theory recognizes that progress in terms of technology is insufficient without governance and ethical oversight. For that study humans as players are looked as the most concerned actors with economic or human development which are necessary for development of our society. Also training will build capabilities which in turn will be based on the concept human development theory: and how to foster social justice and participation and allow for inclusion will be critical as sustainable reforms in society. Human development theory of the SDG describes education and digital inclusion, infrastructure on which to build and how innovation enabled development will lead to better social outcomes. Furthermore, a systems resilience theory was developed to model systems resilience: the ability of individuals, organizations and society as a whole, to withstand shocks and adapt for change. These challenges can be resolved effectively through building learning-driven institutions, inclusive systems of governance and resilience theory. Coupling sustainability transition theory, human development theory, and systems resilience theory together to form a dual-path model of sustainable development based strategy and people orientation as this study proposes how we can support sustainable development from a global level while human capital development and innovation are complementary to a global outlook. So, in practice sustainable governance and technological innovation can be used jointly to support sustainable development progress to tackle global challenges with the SDGs.

## 2. Statement of Problem

The world has a global consensus to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) but we still have much more to learn between rapid development[1] strategies and social and economic change. We're seeing innovation—artificial intelligence, decentralized energy— to be an endgame in contemporary technologies and it is not at a high level of social, ethical or social or institutional impact. Because it's so fragmentation. So efficiency comes hand in hand

with deepening digital divides in business and even structural weakening and failure to move beyond 'pension' in order to 'leave no one behind'. And current strategies are in fact not well-aligned with human needs and not very good at integrating technology into organizational change. And this is in many situations in fact why the development agenda (if not the technological policy-driven policy and strategy) in the UK still is to be worked from[2] top down and has not yet been put, we have a general concept. Without a coherent strategy to do this technological progress will exacerbate historical inequalities instead of developing systems that develop and maintain the mechanisms needed for global social justice that meet SDGs at scale throughout the world during a climate of risk and uncertainty.

## 3. Review Of Literature

Aluko K, Ayentimi DT, Moloney B, Burgess J. Contextualising HRM in the Digital Age: Local Government Responses to Technological Change in Australia. *Asia Pacific Journal of Human Resources.*, Jan. 2026;64(1):e70049. This paper explores how the HRM process merges technical integration and people-centric factors which impact employee well-being, skills development and workforce resilience. Based on a qualitative study design, the research makes use of semi-structured interviews with 23 senior council officers and documents of more than 50 council reports and workforce[3] work plans. Ferreira RM, Grilo A. Piloting a mature model for responsible artificial intelligence: A Portuguese case study. 2025 Jun 1; 22:100117. This study seeks to increase trustworthiness in companies and investigate ethical issues relating to AI development and use on self evaluations. To make use more of an AI tool, in Portugal, an Industry Wide Maturity Model for Responsible AI has been piloted and implemented by 3 companies and 2 research centers. Ananias, B. 2025. The framework for Strategic Human Resource Management (SHRM) is laid down through long term planning as well as data-driven and responsive strategies to employees' development. HR in the context of long term



planning strategy and business development is the key in transformation HR strategy (SHRM) for effective corporate decision making. In this chapter, the theoretical principles of SHRM and how can the human resources will be used to execute human strategic plan and develop business vision (HRM and COP to operational system and the role of HR in business plan. Oktarina Y, Andika A, Pawirosumarto S. Integration of Human Resource Management and Operations Management: A Strategic Framework for Enhancing Organizational Efficiency and Performance. Impact Journal -Management Business and Finance. 2025 Dec 28;2(3):288-37. This study also aims at bringing Human Management[4] (HRM) in combination with Operations Management (OM) and hence an initiative that can improve organizational efficiency and productivity. Theoretical contributions from this paper that is a bridge between HRM and OM field theories and as a base for empirical research are the development of integrated analytics system for both organizations to connect the brains and be innovative and cross-functional and have industry dependent and best practice-specific strategies for the adaptation of organizations[5].

#### 4. Research Gap

We find that there are few studies examining technological innovation, governance and human resource practices in relationship to sustainable development, as the literature is currently very sparse and not specific enough to address some of these in detail because a framework which connects innovation driven and people-centred development in a context of ethical governance and social resilience as SDGs approaches is still missing so far. And, in this new world of global change, one has less and less insight regarding how such technological advancements can connect to human capacity building and inclusive institutions along the way up in the world.

#### 5. Scope of the Present Study

These technologies are identified to be key enablers for sustainable development as well, such as artificial intelligence, decentralized

renewable energy systems, and data-driven governance frameworks, etc. This study examines how such technology has the potential to improve resource efficiency as well as institutional effectiveness and resilience but does not deny the barriers which technology-led approaches are facing. We study how governance challenges (ethics, inclusiveness and organizational capacity) impact the efficiency of digital transformation to the SDG targets, and we also look[6] at aspects of sustainability that have to do with people in education, social equity, and capacity-building are critically important in support of a level playing field and an inclusive and equitable development. Digital divide and lack of talent is one of the challenges identified to address in this study. The study emphasizes the integration of human development ideas into innovation ecosystems to strengthen organizational cultures of adaptation and decision making in an organization based environments[7].

#### 6. Objective of the Study

The research goal in this study is to explain whether the need for innovation and people-centred development ideas can be put in use together to foster development strategies which will result in the fulfilment of United Nations sustainable development goals (SDGs) as these are fast-changing in our world in an innovative environment at the moment. The aim of this study is to: 1. investigate how technological breakthrough (AI, decentralised renewable energy sources, data-driven governance) will drive sustainable development and improve corporate governance (Data Analytics, Digital Human Capital, and Information Technology Management amongst others)[8].

#### 7. Hypothesis Proposed to Be Tested

Hypothesis proposed to be tested. H1: Advances from innovation, such as AI, decentralised renewable energy technologies, data-led governance and others are all a positive and significant indicator of success in the SDG delivery. H2: Human dimensions of development, such as education policy, capacity



development and social justice policies, help reduce the dependency on technology to achieve SDG[9].

### 8. Research Design

The present research is based on conceptual and illustrative research methods to study the synergy between innovation-led strategies and development pathways focused on peoples towards the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the context of global change, as well as the relation between technological development with human capital, inclusive governance and systems sustainability[10].

### 9. Research Methodology

The study follows a conceptual and qualitative research approach that integrates the application of effective and innovative strategies with the people's development pathway to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and is theory-oriented and explanatory in nature so that the relationships are not tested in empirical work.

### 10. Sources Of Data

The study is based solely on secondary data received from scholarly journals, international policy papers of governments and international organisations (e.g., United Nations and allied institutions), and sustainable practices in government and NGOs' sustainability papers. The sources chosen are relevant, credible sources, as well as relevant to future and SDG innovation in governance[11 – 15].

### 11. Sampling Plan

As the study follows conceptual methodologies and qualitative research, it has no human participants or data collection. Therefore the sampling plan aimed to select secondary sources, including academic papers and policies necessary for sustainable development as well as human-centered governance from a human perspective.

### 12. Sampling Technique

A purposive or judgmental sampling approach is used to locate relevant sources. This method is suited for conceptual research as relevant data must be present so our research will include the

most relevant work because it addresses the theoretical foundations of our work that is relevant to this publication.

### 13. Data Collection Instrument

For this study we make use of data collection instruments based on secondary sources. A document review protocol as outlined through document review helps us systematically collect key issues of interest from established journals and study literature to develop relevant literature and policy reports around sustainable development and innovation topics. A content analysis matrix is used to collect and compare various topics in reference to focus on a focus. We use information supplied by the relevant entities in the world from organizations internationally as well as the international publications to support in the context for context.

### 14. Data Processing And Analysis Plan

Data processing and analysis plan: The collected information should first be evaluated and processed on behalf of innovative solutions or human development as well as Sustainable Development goals we have found relevant to the topic; data and other factors are categorised according to thematic topics from sustainability transition and human development and systems resilience. qualitative content investigation and thematic analysis are taken as a means to identify patterns, links, and conceptual connections with the study variables. The consolidated output is used to develop an integrated conceptual perspective, and then, to form theoretically sound propositions[16].

### 15. Limitation Of The Study

The study is conceptual in nature and consists only of secondary data that makes it difficult to check on causal relationships with the variables. In addition, the analysis does not have a direct data base and statistical implications for the global level or to be generalized to any countries and sectors in this study (although some countries are likely to be similar, so we know in some sectors but not all countries). Last, to assess and interpret what we know about the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) the generalisation of



our studies might not consider sector-related patterns as well as regional or sectorial dynamics in this specific analysis[17].

### Conclusion

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with global change have to be balanced by the use of innovation-led strategies, with the right emphasis on the lives of people. The use of advanced technology (Artificial intelligence, renewable energy, data driven governance) by itself does not contribute to the better performance and the resilience of institutions in the long term, which is an advantage of inclusive governance and ethical alignment (human capital development). In a dual-track framework sustainable progress (as well as other solutions) is achieved in this way: through structural reform that is sustainable in ways that minimize inequality as well as in a culture of the making and in which environmental awareness is made a part of that practice.

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