THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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The Millennium Development goals have been set to help sustain every nation in the hopes of having a prosperous and meaningful living for every citizen.

Specifically there are eight goals that were set to address concerns and problems that are faced by all nations since the dawn of the millennium. Each goal has its own specific focus; Goal 1 – Poverty and hunger, Goal 2 – Education, Goal 3 – Gender equality and women empowerment, Goal 4 – Child mortality, Goal 5 – Maternal Health, Goal 6 – HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, Goal 7 – Environmental Sustainability, and Goal – 8 Global Partnership.

It can be observed that the goals set are comprehensive in content. They have been able to identify the direct needs of the people and have been set in to motion to address these needs. Definitely there are other needs that are not directly related to these goals but it can be assumed that the most pressing issues are the ones that are given primary attention.

For the past years that the United Nations have formulated these goals there have been movements and developments as reported by the members of the organization.

According to UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon, (2015) these goals have had their own developments for the past years that they were first proposed. He reported that there have been remarkable developments made but still there are some goals that need to be met. Poverty has been addressed but hunger have been missed out and still looms as a problem. Education for that matter have been in the rise but achieving complete
primary education still is a major concern. Gender equality have made very good progress. Most of the girls in Southern Asia has been admitted to schools which marks a very good implication. Child mortality on the other hand have fell short since most of the countries still practice abortion. In relation to this, maternal health has improved dramatically but only for the mothers and not for the children. Malaria deaths have been controlled for the past years yet the issue on HIV/AIDS still continues to rise. As for sustainable environment, majority have gained access to potable water safe for drinking and improved sanitation. Wealthy nations has extended assistance and support to poor nations thus bridging the gap and providing global connections.

All of these goals were intended to help save lives of nations around the world. Unfortunately not all goals were met and others have very slow development progress. But this does not mean that we can stop and merely observe others while they do what needs to be done. As a part of a thriving nation, we Filipinos have to take part in improving the lives of not just ourselves but as a whole nation instead. If these goals were made clear and understood by every Filipino, then most probably the Philippines would have been in the top list of fast developing countries in Asia. Unfortunately, the Filipino citizenry is still in the shadows of corruption greed for power and apathy. If these traits still exists in the minds of the Filipinos, then it can be concluded that development of the nation will be slower than a snail race.

How can this be augmented? Primarily, the best way id to process it through education. Educating the youth means that letting them see the bad and good side of the present situation. What led to consequences and what led to great achievements of leaders past and present. This must give them the sense of urgency that change is needed if they want their own future to be bright and productive. Ki-Moon (2015) reported that education is in its slow rise to progress. This means that teachers must exert extra effort in shaping the future leaders of our nation. If we fail to let them realize the risk they are
ignoring then we fail to see a future that is developed, thus the millennium development goals will only remain on papers and not in action.

References:
