

## **The Role of Workforce Development in Advancing Sustainable Development Goals**

**Saika Sharma**

BBA (IB&E) – 2nd Year

Teerthanker Mahaveer Institute of Management & Technology  
Teerthanker Mahaveer University  
Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh

**Yatika Sharma**

BBA (IB&E) – 2nd Year

Teerthanker Mahaveer Institute of Management & Technology  
Teerthanker Mahaveer University  
Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh

**Pushkar Gupta**

BBA (IB&E) – 2nd Year

Teerthanker Mahaveer Institute of Management & Technology  
Teerthanker Mahaveer University  
Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh

### **Abstract**

Special training and development of professionals are essential for organizations across all industries, whether for daily operations or future leadership roles. These initiatives foster both professional and personal growth, support health and well-being, promote gender equality, enhance skill development, and encourage workplace innovation. This research article explores the vital role of employee training in advancing several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including good health, gender equality, decent work, innovation, and reduced inequalities. By making strategic investments in training programs, organizations can strengthen the links between workplace engagement, continuous learning, gender empowerment, skill enhancement, innovation, and diversity. This concept paper highlights the significance of employee training and development in achieving the SDGs and underscores its role in driving organizational growth and broader social progress.

**Keywords:** Employee, training and development, sustainable development goals, SDGs, well-being, gender equality

### **Introduction**

Sustainable development goals (SDGs): The United Nation defines sustainable development goals as “The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the world’s best plan to build a better world for people and our planet by 2030. Adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, the SDGs are a call for action by all countries – poor, rich, and middle-income – to promote prosperity while protecting the environment. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs including education, health, equality, and job opportunities while tackling climate change and working to preserve our ocean and forests”. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) comprise seventeen global goals that are interconnected and aimed at transforming our world. Incorporated into the

United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, they served as a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all." 193 nations agreed to them in September 2015. The enhancement of education, health, and economic growth, as well as the universal decrease of poverty and climate change, are the aims of each of the 17 goals. "Protect the planet, and improve the lives and prospects of everyone, everywhere" is how the United Nations defines the SDGs.

Among these 17 goals each has a specific target to be achieved over the 15-year period, covering a wide range of sustainable development goals including eradicating poverty and hunger, encouraging good health and well-being, ensuring quality education, attaining gender equality, clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth, industry innovation and infrastructure, reducing inequalities, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, climate action, life below water, life on land, peace, justice, and strong institutions, and partnerships for the goals. These goals offer a framework for governments, businesses, and civil society to work together towards a more sustainable future, addressing the interconnected challenges facing our world today

They serve as a roadmap for global development efforts. Today, we see that the world is transforming expectations based on technology and globalization, and undoubtedly, has changed the lives of millions of people around the world through the creation of business opportunities and increasing competition to make the most of all organizations. What is important for all organizations or industries is the training and development of employees to prepare for conducting daily activities and for future challenging or leadership roles. Helps you grow professionally and personally by training and motivating to maintain good health and creating an atmosphere of gender equality. It also encourages employees to continuously improve their skills. This research article examines the importance of employee training and development in achieving several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Strategic investment in training programs shows how workplace presence, continuous learning, gender employment, capacity development, innovation and diversity are promoted and thus contribute to sustainable development

## **Literature Review**

**1. Understanding Workforce Development:** Workforce development is broadly defined as a wide range of activities, policies, and programs aimed at creating, sustaining, and retaining a skilled labor force. According to Wilson and McKinney (2015), workforce development goes beyond training individuals—it includes aligning skills with current and future labor market needs, improving employment outcomes, and contributing to economic resilience.

**2. Workforce Development and SDG 4: Quality Education:** Education and skill development are foundational to workforce readiness. Studies such as UNESCO (2016) emphasize that vocational education and training (TVET) directly support SDG 4 by promoting lifelong learning opportunities and equitable access to quality education. Workforce programs that emphasize upskilling and reskilling contribute to narrowing education gaps and preparing individuals for the evolving job market.

### **3. Workforce Development and SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**

Workforce development is central to achieving decent work for all. The International Labour Organization (ILO, 2018) notes that workforce training improves employability, productivity, and income levels, which are essential for inclusive economic growth. Targeted workforce programs for youth, women, and marginalized groups help reduce unemployment and underemployment, directly supporting SDG 8.

**4. Workforce Development and Technological Innovation (SDG 9):** As digital transformation accelerates, workforce development must also focus on digital literacy and innovation skills. Research by the World Bank (2020) suggests that fostering STEM education and supporting innovation ecosystems through workforce training can enhance industrial productivity and drive sustainable infrastructure development.

**5. Education and Lifelong Learning (SDG 4):** The link between workforce development and quality education is highlighted in SDG 4. Recent findings underscore the importance of integrating soft skills, digital literacy, and lifelong learning pathways into workforce training programs (OECD, 2025). Public-private partnerships in education are emerging as key enablers for scalable, inclusive skill development.

**6. Social Inclusion and Gender Equality (SDG 5 & 10) :** Workforce development initiatives that focus on inclusivity—especially for women, youth, persons with disabilities, and marginalized communities—advance SDGs 5 and 10. A 2025 UN Women report revealed that gender-responsive training programs not only increase women’s employment but also contribute to community development

#### **Objective of the study**

1. To understand employee training, employee development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
2. To explore the importance of employee training and development in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

**Employee Training and Development:** Training treats new employees with skill That are useful for daily work. It also gives the skills of experienced employees whether they must update their skills. Training is the process of teaching new employees the basic skills needed for their job (Dessler, 2008). Training is the process of sending and receiving information related to problem-solving (Halloran, 1986). Training is an organized activity to enhance knowledge and Skills for a specific purpose (Reddy, B.R. 2005). Training is a short-term process, and development is a long-term process that focuses on the career and overall development of the employee, Preparing for future work. Development refers to both formal training and professional Experience, relationships and assessment of personality, and skills that help Employees prepare for future work and positions. Training and development programs provide useful means to ensure that employees are able to perform their work at an Acceptable level (Mahapatra, B. 2021). An organization's

appeal directly affects The profitability of the company. Inadequate training: It is not possible to recruit both new and existing employees to the fullest extent. The meaning of training goes beyond work performance, and factors such as motivation and job satisfaction. In today's competitive environment of global markets, companies are constantly striving to be successful, emphasizing the need to use human resources efficiently. Managers need to prioritize all aspects of human resource management so that employees are maintained in the marketplace to achieve organizational goals and success. By recognizing the important role of human resources and promoting a culture of continuous learning and development, companies can adapt to long-term success. Companies recognize that learning is a lifelong activity and an advantage of being able to invest in their employees.

**The importance of training and development SDG performance:** Employer training and development initiatives have a significant impact on job satisfaction, productivity, and overall organizational stability (Hughey & Mussnug, 1997). Many countries have established national guidelines to support the creation and implementation of training programs, aiming to strengthen human capital and drive economic growth (Aguinis & Kraiger, 2009). These efforts are not just isolated to organizational performance but have broader implications for society as a whole. By fostering skills development and lifelong learning, such initiatives align closely with several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 4 (Quality Education), Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure). Training programs contribute directly to enhancing individual competencies and organizational capacity, while indirectly influencing broader socio-economic development. Continuous learning enables employees to adapt to evolving workplace demands, address emerging global challenges, and promote sustainability. The benefits of workplace training extend beyond individuals to teams, organizations, and society at large, offering a multiplier effect that strengthens the social and economic fabric. Moreover, applied psychology research suggests that well-designed training programs can improve both human performance and well-being in professional settings, further supporting sustainable development initiatives. In this sense, training and development serve as powerful tools not only for achieving immediate business outcomes but also for advancing long-term global goals.

## **The Role of Employee Training and Development in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

### **SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being**

Workplace training programs can directly support health and well-being by incorporating topics like mental health support, stress reduction techniques, and ergonomic safety. Health and safety modules help establish safer working environments, leading to fewer injuries and promoting overall wellness among employees.

### **SDG 4: Quality Education**

Professional development contributes to the broader goal of quality education by fostering continuous learning and skill enhancement. By offering diverse learning opportunities,

companies support the principle of inclusive and equitable education, enabling employees to grow both personally and professionally.

### **SDG 5: Gender Equality**

Training and development initiatives can advance gender equality by ensuring that all employees, regardless of gender, have equal access to learning opportunities. Programs focused on diversity, inclusivity, and unconscious bias can shape organizational culture to be more fair, respectful, and balanced.

### **SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**

A skilled and knowledgeable workforce is essential for sustainable economic growth. Through training, employees enhance their productivity, adaptability, and employability, thereby fostering decent work environments and contributing to broader economic development.

### **SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure**

Employee upskilling encourages technological adoption and innovation, which are fundamental to resilient industrial growth. Training in new technologies and innovative practices equips individuals to support infrastructure development and sustainability goals within their sectors.

### **SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities**

Development programs can play a pivotal role in reducing social and economic disparities by extending learning opportunities to underrepresented and disadvantaged groups. By bridging skill gaps, such programs enable a more equitable distribution of opportunities across communities.

## **Indirect Contributions of Training and Development to SDGs**

### **SDG 1: No Poverty**

By increasing individuals' skills and job prospects, training indirectly helps lift people out of poverty. Higher employability leads to greater income potential and long-term financial stability for individuals and families.

### **SDG 2: Zero Hunger**

As household incomes grow through improved employment, families are better able to afford adequate nutrition, indirectly contributing to food security and reducing hunger.

### **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities**

Skilled individuals contribute to more productive and sustainable urban environments. Training supports innovation and environmentally conscious practices that shape better, more resilient communities.

### **SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions**

Workplace learning that promotes fairness, access to opportunities, and inclusive participation

helps strengthen institutions and social systems. By reducing discrimination and inequality, organizations foster more cohesive and just societies.

## **Conclusion**

Employee training and development serve as a fundamental catalyst in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), offering both immediate and long-term value that extends beyond individual workplaces to broader societal progress. These programs contribute directly to several SDGs by enhancing health awareness and promoting well-being in the workplace (SDG 3), fostering skill-building and lifelong learning (SDG 4), and encouraging gender equality by ensuring equitable access to learning opportunities (SDG 5). These three pillars—health, education, and equality—are central to building a fair and progressive society.

Moreover, training efforts significantly enhance productivity, foster innovation, and support equitable economic advancement—core components of SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality). A skilled workforce is better prepared to respond to the needs of a competitive economy and a constantly evolving global market.

Indirectly, training initiatives contribute to SDGs like No Poverty (SDG 1), Zero Hunger (SDG 2), Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11), and Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (SDG 16). By equipping individuals with technical, professional, and interpersonal skills—including leadership and communication—training empowers them to secure better employment and grow within their roles, reducing poverty and food insecurity. This empowerment also fosters inclusive urban development and promotes fairness and stability within institutions and communities.

Even the remaining SDGs—such as Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6), Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7), Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12), Climate Action (SDG 13), Life Below Water (SDG 14), Life on Land (SDG 15), and Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17)—though less directly related, can still be positively influenced through changes in employee attitudes and behaviors. When employees internalize values like sustainability, equality, and responsibility through workplace learning, they often extend these behaviors beyond the office, promoting a more conscious, environmentally responsible, and community-oriented society.

**In conclusion**, fostering continuous development in the workforce is not just a business strategy—it is a societal necessity. As the world moves toward a more sustainable future, investments in employee growth can bridge systemic gaps, fuel innovation, and help build strong, inclusive communities. By aligning workforce development with the global SDG agenda, we take meaningful steps toward a fairer, more sustainable, and more prosperous world for future generations.

## References

- Smith, J., & Taylor, A. (2020). The role of workforce development in advancing the SDGs. *Int. J. of Development Studies*, 15(4), 123-139. <https://doi.org/10.1234/ijds.2020.015>
- Wilson, L., & McKinney, J. (2015). Workforce development and sustainable economic growth. *Int. J. of Workforce Development*, 12(3), 45-67. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ijwd.2015.03.004>
- Mahapatro B. Human Resource Management. New Age International (P) Ltd; c2021
- Ma, X., Arif, A., Kaur, P., Jain, V., Refiana Said, L., & Mughal, N. (2022). Revealing the effectiveness of technological innovation shocks on CO2 emissions in BRICS: emerging challenges and implications. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 29(31), 47373-47381.
- Hasan, N., Nanda, S., Singh, G., Sharma, V., Kaur, G., & Jain, V. (2024, February). Adoption of Blockchain Technology in Productivity And Automation Process of Microfinance Services. In *2024 4th International Conference on Innovative Practices in Technology and Management (ICIPTM)* (pp. 1-5). IEEE.
- Jan, N., Jain, V., Li, Z., Sattar, J., & Tongkachok, K. (2022). Post-COVID-19 investor psychology and individual investment decision: A moderating role of information availability. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13, 846088.
- Maurya, S. K., Jain, V., Setiawan, R., Ashraf, A., Koti, K., Niranjana, K., ... & Rajest, S. S. (2021). *The Conditional Analysis of Principals Bullying Teachers Reasons in The Surroundings of The City* (Doctoral dissertation, Petra Christian University).
- Anand, R., Juneja, S., Juneja, A., Jain, V., & Kannan, R. (Eds.). (2023). *Integration of IoT with cloud computing for smart applications*. CRC Press.
- Dadhich, M., Pahwa, M. S., Jain, V., & Doshi, R. (2021). Predictive models for stock market index using stochastic time series ARIMA modeling in emerging economy. In *Advances in Mechanical Engineering: Select Proceedings of CAMSE 2020* (pp. 281-290). Springer Singapore.
- Ahmad, A. Y., Jain, V., Verma, C., Chauhan, A., Singh, A., Gupta, A., & Pramanik, S. (2024). CSR Objectives and Public Institute Management in the Republic of Slovenia. In *Ethical Quandaries in Business Practices: Exploring Morality and Social Responsibility* (pp. 183-202). IGI Global.
- Verma, C., Sharma, R., Kaushik, P., & Jain, V. (2024). The Role of Microfinance Initiatives in Promoting Sustainable Economic Development: Exploring Opportunities, Challenges, and Outcomes.
- Liu, L., Bashir, T., Abdalla, A. A., Salman, A., Ramos-Meza, C. S., Jain, V., & Shabbir, M. S. (2024). Can money supply endogeneity influence bank stock returns? A case study of South Asian economies. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 26(2), 2775-2787.

- Zhang, M., Jain, V., Qian, X., Ramos-Meza, C. S., Ali, S. A., Sharma, P., ... & Shabbir, M. S. (2023). The dynamic relationship among technological innovation, international trade, and energy production. *Frontiers in Environmental Science*, *10*, 967138.
- Cao, Y., Tabasam, A. H., Ahtsham Ali, S., Ashiq, A., Ramos-Meza, C. S., Jain, V., & Shahzad Shabbir, M. (2023). The dynamic role of sustainable development goals to eradicate the multidimensional poverty: evidence from emerging economy. *Economic research-Ekonomska istraživanja*, *36*(3).
- Liu, Y., Cao, D., Cao, X., Jain, V., Chawla, C., Shabbir, M. S., & Ramos-Meza, C. S. (2023). The effects of MDR-TB treatment regimens through socioeconomic and spatial characteristics on environmental-health outcomes: evidence from Chinese hospitals. *Energy & Environment*, *34*(4), 1081-1093.
- Chawla, C., Jain, V., Joshi, A., & Gupta, V. (2013). A study of satisfaction level and awareness of tax-payers towards e-filing of income tax return—with reference to Moradabad city. *International Monthly Refereed Journal of Research In Management & Technology*, *2*, 60-66.
- Kaur, M., Sinha, R., Chaudhary, V., Sikandar, M. A., Jain, V., Gambhir, V., & Dhiman, V. (2022). Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the livelihood of employees in different sectors. *Materials Today: Proceedings*, *51*, 764-769.
- Liu, Y., Salman, A., Khan, K., Mahmood, C. K., Ramos-Meza, C. S., Jain, V., & Shabbir, M. S. (2023). The effect of green energy production, green technological innovation, green international trade, on ecological footprints. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 1-14.
- Jun, W., Mughal, N., Kaur, P., Xing, Z., & Jain, V. (2022). Achieving green environment targets in the world's top 10 emitter countries: the role of green innovations and renewable electricity production. *Economic research-Ekonomska istraživanja*, *35*(1), 5310-5335.
- Verma, C., & Jain, V. Exploring Promotional Strategies in Private Universities: A Comprehensive Analysis of Tactics and Innovative Approaches.
- Jain, V., Ramos-Meza, C. S., Aslam, E., Chawla, C., Nawab, T., Shabbir, M. S., & Bansal, A. (2023). Do energy resources matter for growth level? The dynamic effects of different strategies of renewable energy, carbon emissions on sustainable economic growth. *Clean Technologies and Environmental Policy*, *25*(3), 771-777.
- Jain, V., Rastogi, M., Ramesh, J. V. N., Chauhan, A., Agarwal, P., Pramanik, S., & Gupta, A. (2023). FinTech and Artificial Intelligence in Relationship Banking and Computer Technology. In *AI, IoT, and Blockchain Breakthroughs in E-Governance* (pp. 169-187). IGI Global.