Sustainable development is an emerging research area in various disciplines. It was first defined in 1987 by the United Nations in Brundtland Report (United Nations, 1987) as “the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. Since then, important research and a number of studies have been conducted on sustainability.

Emerging economies, which are the developing countries in the process of rapid growth and industrialization, inevitably play a significant role towards the achievement of sustainable development. However, there are many obstacles oppose the implementation of sustainable development in developing countries. Approaching the issues that are the greatest challenges for implementing sustainable development can lead to a better understanding of how those issues can be addressed.

There is an imperative need for an in-depth, systematical investigation of sustainable development in emerging economies. A close look at socio-economic, technological, legal, environmental, educational and political changes in emerging economies can help us for a better understanding of the dynamics of sustainable development.

The objective of the special issue is to help both researchers and practitioners to develop a critical understanding of sustainable development in emerging economies. The special issue is organized into two parts. The first part of the special issue consists of four papers, which cover technology, knowledge, health and education related discussions.

The paper titled, “Technology and Development: Universalizing Access to and Protection of Information and Communication Technology”, raised two fundamental questions: how to universalize access to ICT, and how to protect it from abuse, censorship and restriction. In “Knowledge Problem and Emerging Economies”, the problem of dispersion and substantial unconsciousness of the knowledge have been discussed. Policy incoherencies as well as knowledge gaps relating to Uganda’s primary education have been identified in “Policy Incoherencies and Research Gaps in Uganda’s Primary Education Sub-Sector”. Finally, the authors of “The Long-Term Impact of Health on GDP in 19 OECD Countries” have examined
the relationship between health indicators and economic growth and employ three different measures of health.

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REFERENCE