

United Nation Agenda 2030: A Threat to Humanity, A Case Study

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Abstract

Why would United Nation organize or promote special agendas? The roles of United Nations and world leaders play is vital for the implementation of Agenda 2030 in participating nations the world population have everything to do with the way in which program and implementation are approached. In programs with influential entities from several notable organizations, of which may be in connection with one another, the approach to implementing may not be straight-forward. The purpose of this study was to create a clear description of what was behind the agenda and motivating factors were conducted in a program that intended under such conditions.

This research contributes theoretically and empirically to the research about agendas behind the whole concept of United Nation program "Agenda 2030". The entities behind the program, world governance systems that are characterized by numerous and diverse agents, and straightforward disclosure of their intentions, within the context of directing and domineering world leadership as well as

organizing future global plan and program implementation. This study attempts to provide new clear insights by exploring the corporate leadership world and United Nation reforms pursued.

Keywords: Agenda 2030, World Population Control, Agenda 21

INTRODUCTION

It is irrefutable that our planet earth is facing existing environmental problems, whether if it's a hoax or part of the propaganda. The physical signs are apparent, although it is not as overwhelming and sensationalized as they are on the TV shows. As human population is growing, also pollution of air, water and soil require millions of years to recoup are becoming significantly coherent. The occurrence of stressing weather phenomena is sometime unexplainable by scientist. In some cases extreme weather events are based on a location's recorded weather history and defined as lying in the most unusual ten percent. If we cannot find an instantaneous solution to resolve these problems, just like any loving organism, our tendency to make a complex and specific response to environmental stimuli without involving reason, is our innate aspect.

Climate, indeed, is a subject upon which the most extravagant and irrational statements are made. Not only do many men, even of much scientific information, imagine that within the short scope of their own recollection they can detect a permanent change in weather or some other phenomenon, which would absorb a connected change over all the regions of the

earth, but they even stress that man's muscular strength and mental ingenuity can result such alterations. The clearing away of trees they say will render a climate dry; extensive reservoirs of water may increase the moistures of the atmosphere.

It is not the first time for human to put actions to conserve and protect further damage of the environment. "Environmental conservation" is the broad term for anything that furthers the goal of making life more sustainable for the planet. Ultimately, people want to help the planet survive naturally and with no negative impact from the human race. The legislation and regulations in decision from United Nation coordinating bodies making enable to perform intrusion of human rights in world denomination, a threat for mankind. This thesis discusses this assertion in detail, and describes the theoretical framework of implementation. As it uses many methods of gather information, from observation to interview, through the whole process of data collection, analysis and organization.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The main purpose of this study provides a two-way perspective on the topic of human depopulation globally, considering both the agenda' and event-organizing body points of view. Above all, the discussion of institutional voids that affects human rights of to live and to acquire properties in a harmonious way.

Since that time, Agenda 21 has been modified and amended numerous times. Noteworthy changes occurred in 1997, 2002 and 2012.

But now the UN's sustainable development program is being given an entirely new name under the same concept, and the scope of this agenda is being broadened significantly. Unlike Agenda 21, which primarily focused on the environment, the 2030 Agenda is truly a template for governing the entire planet. In addition to addressing climate change, it also sets ambitious goals for areas such as economics, health, energy, education, agriculture, gender equality and a whole host of other issues including depopulation.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this research is to explain the future eradication and condemnation of moral standard, Integrity of leadership that could lead in to world domination. The study is to determine their motivations and expectations of world leaders behind the program. Specifically, this study sought to answer to the following: 1. what is the concept behind the agenda 2030? 2. Agenda 2030; why is it considered to be such a threat to humanity under the context of World human depopulation? 3. What is the purpose of depopulation? 4. Who was its intended audience for the implementation of Agenda 2030? A), On the basis of world human depopulation, how the U.N could be used for the implementation. B), Why United Nation as the implementing body?

Like their predecessors, the SDGs area statement of aspirations a voluntary agreement rather than a binding treaty. While this presents a drawback insofar as states may be more tempted to skirt their commitments it also presents an opportunity insofar as states may be willing to adopt a more ambitious agenda when

this agenda imposes on them no legally binding obligations. Voluntary intergovernmental agreements, like 2030 Agenda, thus contain the potential to raise the gaze of political elites beyond their usual preoccupations with narrowly defined national interest to think imaginatively about that future cosmopolis whose foundations are now being shaped in this early stage of globalization (Yale Edu 2015).

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Based on the overall purpose and the specific objectives described in the previous paragraph, the following research questions were formulated:

1. What is the intention behind the agenda?
2. Why is it considered to be such a threat to humanity under the context of World population control?
3. What is the purpose depopulation?
4. Who was its intended audience for the implementation of Agenda 2030?
5. On the basis of world human depopulation, how the United Nation could be used for the implementation.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research methodology, the research design methods and techniques. This also includes the subject of the study, research instruments, data gathering, and procedure. Data processing and the statistical treatment used in the study.

The purpose of a case study was to gain an in-depth understanding of the situation and meaning for those involved. The interest was in process rather than outcomes, in context rather than a specific variable, in discovery rather than confirmation. The case study approach to research is a way of conducting mainly qualitative inquiry, commonly used when it is impossible to control all of the variables that are of interest to the researcher. Merriam points out that the case study's unique strength is its ability to deal with a full variety of evidence, including documents, artifacts, interviews and observations (1988, p.8). The use a case study approach is determined by four factors: the nature of the research questions; the amount of control the researcher has over the variables under investigation; the desired end program; and the identification of a bounded system as the focus of investigation (Merriam, 1988, p.8). "How" and "why" questions are the most suitable for a case study because the approach draws attention to what can be specifically learned from the single case (Stake in Denzin & Lincoln, 200?,p.5).

Research Questions

Organization and government agencies and corporations who have been engage with the program being investigated.

The research questions to be investigated in this study were:

1. How participant consider United Nation Agenda 2030 a threat to humanity?
2. How world human depopulation methods have successfully integrated the activities into daily lives?

The question that facilitated the exploration of the naturalistic aspect of my study was: What type of activity associated with 'world human depopulation' that they have observed and personally experienced?

I integrated all available information yielded from each interview to provide a holistic result of my inquiry: In what ways do participants' interpretations of their personal experiences vary based on their location? The next main section addressed research design and methodology and provided a detailed description of the methods utilized to address these questions.

Qualitative Methods

The research process started with the formulation of the research question. A review of the extant literature suggested a number of variables which might affect the viability of electronic marketplaces. The lead author organized the motifs which emerged in various papers in a coherent argument and tentative conceptual framework (the Model). She formulated the working hypotheses, and, based on the working hypotheses, made verbally expressed predictions to be tested in the fieldwork. Thus, the fieldwork features all the variables tentatively identified as determinants

of e-marketplace viability. The Model is tested and refined through the fieldwork and recommended for further testing in other industry settings.

The study features multiple cases and multiple levels of analysis within a single case (firm vs. industry; prime vs. secondary market) and attention is paid to the relevant context; hence, each case has an embedded design. The author discusses the phenomena characteristics and the structure of the event, and the procedure and types of practices governing it, and introduces the viewpoint of intended audience, groups and individuals.

The selection of cases relies on theoretical sampling. The cases were chosen from a larger sample because of their characteristics, and the variables of interest are clearly observable. The cases are selected for literal and/or theoretical replication, because of the intrinsic similarities and/or differences between them. The deciding factor, however, is accessibility.. In this sense, the selection of cases is partly opportunistic, and allows the lead author to rely on participant observation (Lee, 1989; Yin, 1994).

The final research design features seven cases. The methods of other population control are incorporated by reference in this study. The seven cases are presented in Table 1.

Records regarding voluntary participation in personal interviews were conducted to learn about participants' personal observation. In striving to achieve the purpose of this study, specific research questions were formulated and are detailed in the following section.

Qualitative research has been defined in a variety of ways. In one definition, Strauss and

Corbin (1998) identified qualitative research as: Any type of research that produces findings not arrived at by statistical procedures or other means of quantification. It [qualitative research] can refer to research about persons' lives, lived experiences, behaviors, emotions, and feelings as well as about organizational functioning, social movements, and cultural phenomena (p.10-11).

These authors elaborated that qualitative research is best used when the methods are: (a) complementary to the preferences and personal experiences of the researcher, (b) congruent with the nature of the research problem, and (c) employed to explore areas about which little is known. Miles and Huberman (1994) expressed an expanded position and indicated that qualitative research is conducted to: (a) confirm previous research on a topic, (b) provide more in-depth detail about something that is already known, (c) gain a new perspective or a new way of viewing something, and (d) expand the scope of an existing study. Based on this collection of reasons, qualitative methods were appropriate for this study. The best-suited approach to this particular case came from the phenomenological perspective. According to McMillan and Schumacher (1997), phenomenology is the exploration of an individual's experience with a particular phenomenon. Tutorial learning is an established practice that continues to serve as an important aspect of the educational process. Yet, there is still a need to explore tutorial learning from a holistic perspective in addition to an experimental perspective. This study will explore the perceptions of tutorial learning students to gain an understanding of a "naturally occurring phenomena," students in tutoring, "in their naturally occurring states." (Patton, 1990).

The following sections consist of an outline for the qualitative study. It begins with the role of the researcher, followed by descriptions of sampling procedures, data collection and analysis procedures, and procedures to establish the trustworthiness of results.

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS OF DATA AND INTERPRETATION

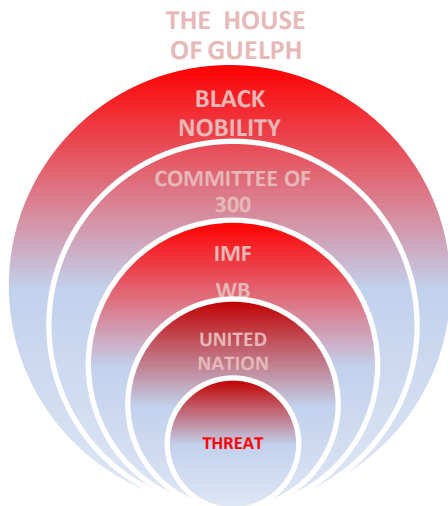
In qualitative research data collection and analysis, interpretation and reporting are often carried on in parallel, and the results of one activity can alter the direction of the others. In this study the findings from the fieldwork are analyzed through pattern-matching, within the case and across cases. Emerging themes are compared and contrasted with the literature and with the working hypotheses and predictions. Multiple theories are triangulated, alternative explanations are considered and the appropriate adjustments are made to the Model. The study features a sample of vignettes of practice, from real life situations, and photographs, to illustrate concepts and corroborate the argument.

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights (UN Main Organs). Article I of the Charter of United Nations specifies the purposes of the UN. The **Charter of United Nations (UN Charter)** is the UN's governing document, much like the Constitution of the United States of America.

Who Founded United Nation

The Guelphs are so entwined with the German aristocracy through the House of Hanover that it would take several pages to mention all their connections. As you can see in this family tree, almost all European royal houses originate from the House of Hanover and thus from the House of Guelph - the Black Nobility. *The Hanoverian English King George I came from the Duchy of Lunenburg, a part of Northern Germany, which had been governed by the Guelph family since the 12th century* (The Black Nobility 2000).

The inner circle of the Committee of 300 is the Order of the Garter (The House of Gulph), headed by Queen Elizabeth Windsor II.



Model No. 1 United Nation, why is it considered a threat to humanity?

The Guelphs are also called the Neri, Black Guelphs, or Black Nobility, and supported William of Orange in his seizure of the throne of England, which eventually resulted in the formation of the Bank of England and the East India Company, which would rule the world from the 17th century. All coup d’etats,

revolutions and wars in the 19th and 20th centuries are centered in the battle of the Guelphs to hold and enhance their power.

Table No. 1 Logical Analysis of Threat	
<p>The Windsors The Black Nobility The Committee of 300 The Bilderberger The Secret Societies</p>	<p><i>"In the event that I am reincarnated, I would like to return as a deadly virus, in order to contribute something to solve overpopulation."</i> HRH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh Reported by Deutsche Press Agentur (DPA), August, 1988</p> <p><i>"By the end of this decade we will live under the first One World Government that has ever existed in the society of nations... a government with absolute authority to decide the basic issues of survival. One world government is inevitable."</i> Pope John Paul II</p> <p><i>"We are now in sight of a United Nations that performs as envisioned by its founders."</i> President George Bush (Sr.)</p>
<p>UNITED NATION</p>	<p><i>To achieve world government, it is necessary to remove from the minds of men their individualism, loyalty to family traditions, national patriotism, and religious dogmas."</i> Brock Adams: Director of the United Nations World Health Organization</p> <p><i>"Today, America would be outraged if U.N. troops entered Los Angeles to restore order. Tomorrow they will be grateful! This is especially true if they were told that there were an outside threat from beyond, whether real or promulgated, that threatened our very existence."</i> Dr. Henry Kissinger Former United States Secretary of State, Bilderberger</p>

Fig 3: World government could not be accepted without radical change of national outlook.... It will take a long time to prepare peoples and governments of most nations for acceptance of and participation in a world government....If we expect this future world government to be created by agreement and not by force or conquest, we will have to be willing to work patiently until peoples or governments are ready for it (UN 2016)

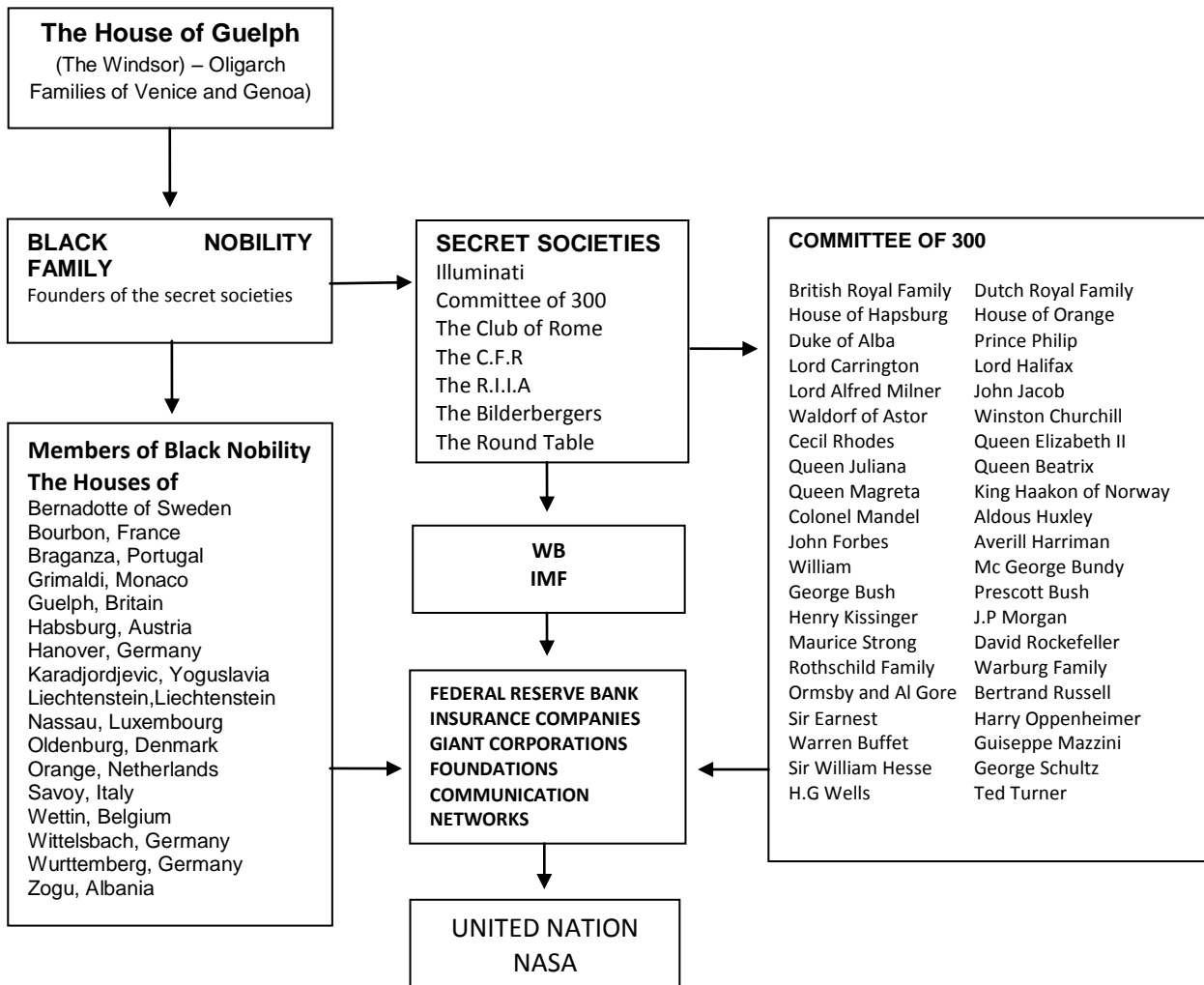


Fig 4: (Organizational Chart from the House of Guelph down to the United Nation and NASA)



(Model No. 2: United Nation Organization as an implementing body is to organize its goal, implement to participating nations, monitor and evaluate.)

To accomplish these purposes, the United Nations set up UN main organs and bodies, programmes, funds and specialized agencies each one delegated to make concrete steps towards peace and security, as well as respect of international human rights, international law and sustainable development. The work tackles humanitarian aid, food assistance, sustainable tourism, social protection, labor rights, urban development, green economy, gender equality and protection of reproductive rights, education, children’ human and personal development, refugees protection, hunger eradication, women economic and social empowerment, freedom of trade, global vaccinations and health issues.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The utmost threat to public health is not the careless overlook of alcohol and tobacco by casual persons, but the on purpose use of endocrine disruptors and immune-depressants by desperate governments acting under the direction of the United Nations and its agencies and aided by the military-industrial complex for the sake of preserving international peace by controlling population growth.

The job of public health professionals is to improve health across populations by identifying the immediate causes of disease, the combination of causes and the causes of causes.

In this study the starting point was a well-established theory, which the researcher’s experience showed did not work. Subsequent case research clarified the objective factors which were needed to make it work. The robustness of the findings is due at least in part to the good fit of the positivist paradigm and research method with the scope of the enquiry. The academic work is enriched by the experience of the practitioner and the reliability of the findings is increased by the credibility of the researcher as an industry insider.

Individuals appear to live longer with such an excess of harming (vaccines, chemical trails, food alterations, weather modification, water fluoridation etc) so I’m assuming bio weapons will be released, then blamed on ISIS, and/ or mass civil war like what’s happening in parts of the EU with Muslims against other Muslim groups and the citizens against the invaders. Martial law will set off a civil war in the near future. An invasive meltdown would definitely reduce population, although the effect is less than what the target.

Sustainable Development goal 3 that began in 2016, seeks to “ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”. This goal will neither be accomplished nor will any progress be made in its pursuit without first eliminating the cause of causes of non-communicable diseases that have reached epidemic proportions in the developed and developing world alike and that now threaten the wellbeing of billions around the world and cast a long shadow over the survival of our species.

INTERVIEW

Gender: ____

Age: ____

Occupation: ____

Location: ____

Ethnicity ____

The main purpose of the interview is to figure out perceptions of United Nation Agenda 2030 on world population control, why is it considered as a threat to humanity.

CONFIDENTIALITY:

All data collected will be kept confidential, and you will not be personally identified in any reports. A participant code will be used on all data sheet instead of your name. The only people who will have access to the original data will be the researcher. All data will be destroyed at the end of the course requirements (July 2017)

You can send your answers as a reply to my email.

- 1. Do you consider United Nation Agenda 2030 a world human depopulation program?**
- 2. What type of activity associated with ‘world human depopulation’ that you have observed and personally experienced?**
- 3. How world human depopulation methods have successfully integrated the activities into daily lives?**
- 4. Can you elaborate on that method, how critical is it?**

Do you wish to receive feedback on the results of this study? ____

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