

## ***A Study of Sustainable Development Goals with special reference to India***

***Radhey Shyam Singh\****

*The decision to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals was taken at the United Nations Summit. A meeting of the General Assembly in this regard was held in New York from 25 to 27 September 2015. In this meeting, “17 targets” were set for the next 15 years, which were decided to be achieved in the period 2016 to 2030. 193 countries participated in this meeting. As we know that the Millennium Development Goals were over in 2015, so the decision to replace these development goals with the Sustainable Development Goals was taken in the United Nations Summit. A meeting of the General Assembly in this regard was held in New York from 25 to 27 September 2015. In this meeting, 17 ‘goals’ were fixed for the next 15 years, which were decided to be achieved in the period 2016 to 2030. 193 countries participated in this meeting. The theme of this United Nations summit was “Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.*

[**Keywords :** Sustainable Development Goals, Millennium Development Goals]

---

\* Associate Professor, Department of History, Government Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Kharkhoda, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh (India) E-mail: <rachitradheyshyam@gmail.com>

---

**JOURNAL OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, Vol. 34, No. 2 (Winter), 2021**  
**Peer Reviewed, Indexed & Refereed International Research Journal**

## 1. Introduction

The global goals of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include ending poverty, protecting the environment, reducing economic inequality and ensuring peace and justice for all. New topics such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice have been added to this. Unlike the Millennium Development Goals, there is no distinction between “developed” and “developing” countries in the Sustainable Development Goals and these goals must be achieved by all countries. Many of these goals are intertwined and based on the principle of “no one is left behind”.

## 2. Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals came in light on 1 January, 2016. In whole world, several nations show immense progress regarding to the Millennium Development Goals in the sector of universalisation of education, gender equality, and globally economic growth. With SDGs set up the Indian government is currently attempting to coordinate the endeavours taken towards accomplishing MDGs with SDGs. SDGs are more extensive in scope. The 17 SDGs are as per the following :

Goal 1	End poverty.
Goal 2	End hunger.
Goal 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Goal 4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education.
Goal 5	Achieve gender equality.
Goal 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation.
Goal 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy.
Goal 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth.
Goal 9	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization.
Goal 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries.
Goal 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
Goal 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
Goal 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change.
Goal 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources.
Goal 15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems.
Goal 16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development.
Goal 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

### **3. Measures taken for Executing SDGs in India**

NITI Aayog, the Government of India's chief research organization, has been endowed with the errand of planning the SDGs. States have likewise been informed to attempt a comparable planning concerning their plans, including halfway supported plans. Moreover, the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation is occupied with the most common way of creating public pointers for the SDGs. Large numbers of the Government's lead projects like Swachh Bharat, Make in India, Skill India, and Digital India are at the center of the SDGs. State and neighborhood legislatures assume a vital part in large numbers of these programs. State legislatures are giving sharp consideration to visioning, arranging, planning, and creating execution and checking frameworks for the SDGs.

### **4. UN Support for SDG Drives in India**

The United Nations in India upholds the cooperation of common society associations, think tanks and the Indian media in conversations and side meetings at the International Conference on Financing for Development at Addis Ababa and during the General Assembly in New York. The UN Country Team in India upholds NITI Aayog in its endeavors to address the interconnectedness of the objectives, to guarantee that nobody is abandoned and to advocate for sufficient financing to accomplish the SDGs. In close cooperation with NITI Aayog and accomplices, the UN has upheld topical discussions on the SDGs to unite different state legislatures, focal services, common society associations and the scholarly world to consider on explicit SDGs.

### **5. Backing to State Governments**

The UN in India presently upholds five State legislatures (Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, and Odisha) in confining the SDGs to address key improvement challenges at the state level.

### **6. Challenges in Accomplishing SDGs in India**

Four regions have been distinguished as spaces of worry for India in Achieving SDGs 12. They are examined beneath

### **7. Explaining Indicators**

One of the significant difficulties for India is formulating reasonable markers to viably screen the advancement of SDGs. India's previous records uncover that it has not been exceptionally

fruitful in setting pertinent pointers to quantify results. The definition for “safe” drinking water has been confused with the accessibility of hand siphons and cylinder wells and the authority information proposed that 86% of Indians approached safe drinking water and consequently were “on target” for the MDG objective on drinking water. Yet, the quantity of waterborne sicknesses and passing because of looseness of the bowels are very high in India.

## **8. Financial Support to SDGs**

Regardless of India’s earnest attempts to lessen destitution it has the largest number of individuals living underneath global neediness line. According to the World Bank report 2013, 30 percent of its populace was under the \$1.90-a-day neediness measure. 13 According to the United Nations MDG 2014 report, regardless of high financial development, in 2010, 33% of the world’s 1.2 billion outrageous poor lived in India alone. 14 At the present degree of speculation - public and private in SDG related areas in non- industrial nations, a normal yearly financing deficit more than 2015-2030 of some \$2.5 trillion remaining parts. 15 This hole can be connected uniquely through expanded private area speculations, particularly in foundation, food security and environmental change relief areas.

## **9. Observing and Ownership**

A third critical test in executing SDGs would be as for proprietorship. However NITI Aayog is relied upon to play the lead job in following the advancement of SDGs, its individuals have communicated reservations on having the option to take on this mammoth assignment.

## **10. Estimating Progress**

The last test is the way to quantify the advancement or accomplishment of SDGs. The Indian government has conceded that non-accessibility of information (especially in regard to sub-public levels), periodicity issues and fragmented inclusion of regulatory information, have gained exact estimating headway of even MDGs essentially unimaginable.

## **11. Measures to beat Challenges**

The difficulties talked about above can be overwhelmed by fostering a selective model for carrying out, observing, estimating and revealing SDG related strategy. However, India has grounded

associations, for example, the CSO to give measurable information ordinarily they are general and don't coordinate with explicit prerequisites. Indeed, even if there should be an occurrence of MDGs, India couldn't quantify its accomplishment precisely due to absence of information. Hence creating reasonable pointers to evaluate the advancement of SDGs and furthermore all the while fostering a framework that can uphold this activity by providing the necessary information is of principal significance. A different record for estimating the advancement or accomplishment of SDGs can be created by taking the Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) as a base.

## 12. Conclusion

India is a country with the second biggest populace on the planet. The means taken by India for the accomplishment of SDGs matter a ton to the world. On the off chance that India prevails with regards to accomplishing the SDGs it would mean a bigger part of the world has accomplished it. In this manner India should foster powerful strategies for executing, checking and estimating the advancement of SDGs. The greatest test for India is by all accounts the advancement of appropriate markers. This can be taken care of by fostering an Indian Index for Sustainable Development (IISD) by taking the Ibrahim list as a base.

## References

- Chatterjee, S., Hammill, M., Kumar, N. and Panda S., "Assessing India's Progress in Achieving the Millennium Development Goals : Key Drivers of Inter- state Variations", *Development Papers 1502*, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) South and South-West Asia Office, November, 2015.
- Maurya, Rakesh Kumar, *National Implementation of the SDG Monitoring India*, Xi'an, China, 20-22 October 2015 (Available at [https:// unstats.un.org/sdgs/.../Presentation--4.3-Implementation-of-SDG-Monitoring--I](https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/.../Presentation--4.3-Implementation-of-SDG-Monitoring--I)).
- Government Flagship Programs : Make In India And Digital India (Available at <https://unacademy.com/lesson/government-flagship-programs-make-in-india-and-digital-india-for-upsc-cseias-exam/L26JW6RP>).
- <https://in.one.un.org/sustainable-development-goal/>.
- <https://www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge/list-of-all-the-sustainable-development-goals-in-hindi-1524127958-2>. ★