



Role of India in UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030

*1Sinha, Ripu Ranjan

*2Jain, Deepak

*1Innovation Society, India

*2Amity College – Florida, USA

ARTICLE DETAILS

Article History

Sustainable Development Goals are set by United Nations as Global Goals and all Member Organizations are expected to contribute genuine efforts towards their achievements.

Keywords

Marketing, Social Media, Business Management

ABSTRACT

An integrated set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by all Member States of United Nations in 2015. These goals were accepted as a universal call to action for betterment of human societies and making the planet earth a better place to live. The SDG are focused towards termination of poverty, protection of the planet earth and meeting the assurance that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030.

India, being a member of United Nations and one of the prominent developing country that is been watched by most of UN members for its innovations and initiatives, needs to plan and implement its actions towards meeting the SDG 2030 in its region.

1 Introduction

A set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015 by the Members of United Nations as a common call to action for betterment of human societies.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the lead UN Agency that supports different member countries and states in achieving SDGs through integrated solutions.

India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world with a young population and high value innovation talent along with valuable business ecosystems. With a currently reported GDP of USD 2.72 trillion in 2018-19, India strives to become a 05-trillion USD economy by 2025.

India pursues an inclusive and sustainable growth trajectory with the dynamic support of manufacturing, building spurring investments, infrastructure, fostering technological innovation, and nationwide boost of entrepreneurship.

2 SGD Contribution from India

India, being the home to at least 1/6th part of entire humanity, comes in the prime focus of United Nations holds towards the success of the SDG 2030 Agenda.

India has been playing important role in achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 in close collaboration of UNDP in India. The national development goals of India are also aligned to SDGs to keep the efforts more effective and efficient.

National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) has been formed in India that maintains the responsibility for overseeing SDG implementation in India. NTIT Aayog is the premier policy think tank for the Government of India and it is chaired by none other but the Prime Minister of India.

NITI Aayog has mapped the goals to various nodal ministries as well as many flagship programmes. Well ensured the continuous engagement of State Governments in developing the plans for achieving the SDGs. Measurable parameter

for tracking the progress towards SDGs have been developed and mostly are placed in the public domain by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for public view and wider consultation with interested NGOs.

The main messages for India's Voluntary National Review 2017 about implementation and achievement of Sustainable Development Goals encapsulate the progress made majorly with respect to SGD-1, SGD-2, SGD-3, SGD-5, SGD-9, SGD-14 and SGD-17 along with all other SDGs defined across the 17 SDGs.

3 GOAL 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

The currently elected Government of India has initiated two major programs in the direction of SDG-1:

- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)
- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)

These programs provide access to life and accident insurance for 130 million Indian subscribers for nominal annual premiums set and controlled by Government of India.

Additional programs like the Atal Pension Yojana and the National Social Assistance Programme have been introduced for providing pension support to workers in the unorganized sector, widows and the differently abled people.

Other than these future-supporting financial schemes, Government of India has shown its commitment towards ensuring housing for all by 2022.

To enable the achievement of this goal, the Government brings the Prime Minister's Housing Scheme to provide direct financial assistance to poor households. Financial assistance comes in the form of subsidized loan schemes and additional subsidies on purchase of first house.

4 GOAL 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Government of India is running multiple programs under the National Food Security Act to cover more than 800 million people in the country for providing them food security. The government is supporting a Public Distribution System that is one of the largest food security initiatives in the world run by Government of India.

The Government of India has chosen also to issue ration cards in the name of the senior most female member of the family. This step has been taken in recognition of empirical evidence that women are supposed to pay greater attention to household security at least in India, although the same have been an all-time truth for any country in the world.

Other initiatives of Government of India that contribute to the goal of Food Security include the ICDS and the Mid-Day Meal Program that has been active in all Government Schools in the country. The Mid-Day Meal Program provides nutritious cooked meals to 100 million children attending primary schools in India.

5 GOAL 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELLBEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

The National Health Policy 2017 as given by the Government of India, specifies targets for generalization of primary health care across the country aiming to reducing infant and under-5 mortality, preventing premature deaths due to non-communicable diseases as well as increasing Government expenditure budget on health care of infants.

As another major step towards achieving universal health insurance coverage, the Government of India has announced a medical insurance cover up to INR 100,000 (USD 1,563) for Indian families below the

poverty line defined by Government of Country.

6 GOAL 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

The Government of India has taken multiple important initiatives during the last few years for supporting gender equality in all regions of country. A flagship initiative of the current Government is "Beti Bachao Beti Pado", that means to "Save the Girl Child Educate the Girl Child". State Governments are implementing a range of measures under this program that suited to their local contexts to elevate the status of the girl child and hereby promoting gender equality.

With the contact aim of raising the standards of female labour force participation, the Government of India has taken number of initiatives including MGNREGA and Stand-up India.

The Women Empowerment Campaigns supported by the Government of India are another efforts focused on enabling digital literacy and gainful employment opportunities more focused towards female talents in the country.

7 Conclusion

SDG2030 have been adopted by member of United Nations for global benefits at multidimensional levels. India being among the largest humanity holding country in the world is a prime focus of efforts for effective achievement of the goals. India has shown its commitment towards all goals defined in SDG2030 and has taken more significant steps towards addressing poverty, financial security, health-care, education, and gender equality.

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