

India and Sustainable Development Goals: An Analysis

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ABSTRACT: World leaders decided to meet in September 2015, a deliberative and conscious efforts have been made to decide what will be the new goals, which are now before us as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Presently there are 17 sustainable goals adopted by united nation which are targeted to be achieved by 2030 this time span of fifteen years actually demands massive efforts from different institutions in a collaborate manner only then the decided targets could be achieved by us. The SDGs will be more ambitious than the Millennium Development Goals, covers a huge range of interrelated issues, from economic growth they actually call for urgent action to be taken by all countries whether developed or developing. For the proper implementation of SDGs it is necessary that all countries should prioritize them. The availability and management of finance is one of the primary steps to achieve the post-2015 development agenda. This paper is written with the aim to have an analysis of India's achievement of the SDGs. The study reflects the available resources, program and policies are also going on. SDGs serves as road maps for national policies and this paper analyze the performance made to achieve these goals along with those policies that are aligned with achievement of the SDGs, their performance, achievement and challenges that we are facing presently.

KEYWORDS: Sustainable Development goals, Poverty Eradication, Parameters, Quality, Finances, Targets.

INTRODUCTION: If Tracing its origin , in June 1992, at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janerio,Brazil agenda 21 was adopted By nearly 178 nations, it was a plan of action to initiate global partnership for the sustainable development to improve our life and to saves the environment member nations adopted the millennium summit in September 2000 this summit leads to growth of eight MDGs to reduce extreme poverty by 2015.In 2012 United Nation conference

held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in which member nations have adopted the document “THE FUTURE WE WANT” which decides to be achieved by 2030.

India has, over the past years, prepared its development path to meet its priorities of employment, economic growth, food, water and, disaster resilience and poverty eradication. India wants to utilize its natural capital and ensure robust governance on democratic patterns. But, emerging challenges of climate change impacts, inequities, are well identified by the government as well as citizens. For the achievement of SDGs various government institutions have made efforts and also attract various NGOs and business houses to look into the matter and attempt to make collaborative efforts to achieve the target in set time span.

Seventeen SDGs are the followings- Eradication of extreme poverty, as people those who live under poverty actually face deprivation which often leads to vulnerability. Second is Zero hunger-hunger and under nutrition affects millions of people specially children's. Good health and well-being – efforts' needs to be made to improve health of human beings, mitigating communicable disease, reducing child and maternal mortality rates. Quality education- access of education should be initiated with the qualitative education only then it could yield meaningful results.

INDIA AND SDGs: End poverty from all its forms and from everywhere. Extreme poverty requires action on all aspects whether food, livelihood, these are components of the targets in the other SDGs, financial assessments to end poverty comes from 16 subsequent Goals.

End hunger, achieve food security is influenced by a different factors such as food availability, its domestic production and imported capacity of food, its access, distribution among various sections of the population. The financial need of India to meet its costs of food security is around INR 46 lakh crores from 2015-24. It includes the financial requirements to provide access to safe and nutritious food to all. It also includes investments in irrigation projects, soil and water conservation, wasteland regeneration to ensure food security, the financial gap that India is facing is INR 18.5 lakh crores to access of food along with its distribution costs of food. It also includes agriculture modification techniques, agro forestry, horticulture, etc. Continuous rising demand for land leads to decrease in agriculture land.

For ensuring healthy lives and to promote well-being for citizens of all age group For India to achieve this goal, it needs have to reach the value of around 0.9 for its Health Index, which covers the health status of population, health care institutions quality and finances to access healthcare and other facilities India will require around INR 55 lakh crore till 2030 to achieve this particular value of the Index. A gap of around INR 19 lakh crores is observed in this respect.

To ensure inclusiveness and quality in education life-long learning opportunities needs to promote for all class groups the total financial requirement by India is of INR 142 lakhs crores .But there is no financial gap identified in case of primary and secondary schools. Certain steps have been taken for financial allocation under Right to education there are huge gaps in case of early childhood development and then to secondary and higher education. Stress has been also laid down for technical and vocational education. To enhance the quality and standards of Indian higher education to equate with those of world standards special efforts need to be taken along with special allocation of financial resources this side.

To achieve gender equality and empowerment of women and girls The Gender Gap Index of India is comparable to those of Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Tanzania. This index actually based on several indicators like education, health, economic participation, and political role and opportunity. India requite an amount of INR 89 lakh crore to come up from gender inequality by 2030.Which could be used to access of education, having both political and economic rights. Practically, it could only be possible by launching some specific policies and program in this.

For sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. There is requirement of amount of INR 13 lakh crores upto 2030. No extra funds are needed to have access to basic amenities like access of drinking water to Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all for access to and availability of water and sanitation for all, India is estimated to require a sum of INR 13 lakh crore till 2030.

To have access to affordable and sustainable modern energy for all. India needs finances nearly of INR 28 lakh crores to enhancing production capacity. India can also adopt for energy mix with net zero emission. More focus should be laid down on renewable and clean sources of energy.

To promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, complete and productive employment and decent work for all inclusive along with sustainable economic growth, India needs to increase its MSME sector, labour intensive sectors. It actually needs growth strategy which could generate employment options for its young generations. India is expected to be third largest economy in the world after U.S.A and China says IMF. India's MSMEs could contribute highest to its holistic development

For Building resilient infrastructure and to promote inclusive, sustainable industrialization and to initiate Infrastructure development will always remain the top priority for India. At present there is financial requirement of INR 119 for the same. Government of India initiated in 2006, development of Delhi-Mumbai corridor is actually ambitious plan that require huge investment and financial support was provided by Japan. Now in many projects public private partnership has been initiated as it could actually lessen the burden of government as well as to ensure qualitative service.

Reduction of inequality within and among countries. Inequality leads to several other social and economic problems as it is multi-faceted in nature. There prevails inequality not only in income aspect; but also in educational perspective, health access, and employment, access to food and water, and social security. All such aspects are interlinked; as by improved the access to water and sanitation could actually helps in reducing inequality of health aspects, and by eliminating educational inequalities several other inequalities could be automatically tackled.

As per the recent report India needs to spend ten percent of its GDP to meet the SDGs by 2030. Several important steps taken by Indian government in this aspect are- Namami Gange Mission one of the most important policy to achieve SDG 6, it was launched one of the priority program with a budget of Rs. 20,000 crore for the period 2015-20 its major components are sewage management, sanitation, to tackle industrial pollution, sanitation. Then National Clean Air Program in 2019 as a pan India project whose main aim is to augment the air quality.

CONCLUSION: On papers everything seems good but when we peep into the practicality and reality then come to know about the real performance of decided targets no doubt India is on the way of achieving the defined SDGs by 2030 but simultaneously India is facing several issues

which act as hindrances for these goals. The major barrier on the way of achieving target of SDGs are insufficient funds due to which goal remain goals mainly on paper and there is also lack of relevant parameters which could actually define SDGs performance or can measure the performance made by India for example if talking about the quality of education in India then what will be parameters which could define what the quality of education actually means. Various reports shows that life standards of Indian goes on increasing then what is the reason for vicious poverty and increasing unemployment. Another major problem is lack of participation by citizen's side as mostly people are interested in these arenas which could immediately leads to profit of them.

As an emerging power it is very important for India to have sound strategy which could focus on all critical issue could actually helps us to achieve these targets timely, the SDGs should be legally bounded by India only then only the challenges come on its way could be eliminated and a special financial inclusion should be provided for the same and time to time monitoring actually gives us a rough idea whether we going on the right platform or not.

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