

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS OF INDIA: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

United Nations had formulated Millennium Development Goals in the year 2000 which comprised of 8 goals that 191 members agreed to achieve by 2015. According to MDGs, this would help in fighting against poverty, diseases, hunger, environmental issues, illiteracy and discrimination against women. In September 2015, the world Leaders across the globe met to form the first draft of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The intention of developing the SDGs were that they were considered to be more determining than the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and covered a wide range of interrelated issues, from social issues to the economic issues leading to the growth in the global public goods. The implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) required every nation to judiciously rank and adjust the targets and goals according to the local challenges and available resources. This paper is an evaluation research of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and SDGs implemented by the Government of India.

KEYWORDS: *Sustainable Development Goals, Millennium Development Goals, India*

INTRODUCTION

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were formulated by the United Nations and consisted of 8 goals. According to MDGs, this would help in fighting against poverty, diseases, hunger, environmental issues, child mortality, illiteracy and discrimination against women. Nath (2011) in the study mentioned that regardless of the existence and unveiling of various policies and programs by the Government of India to address the key areas of concern regarding the MDGs, it was observed that the pace of achieving these goals was very slow in most of the criteria mentioned under the MDGs. There was some exception in the area of education and global economic growth. The services offered under MDGs under different programs were under-utilized. There is a need to intensify our efforts to ensure the achievement of the goals in time. We also need to ensure the uniform resource distribution across different programs. The MDGs were applied only to the developing countries.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were:

- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality and empower women

- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development

It was noted that the development on the specific goals set out by MDGs based on theme and region were unbalanced.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Summit organized on United Nations Sustainable Development Summit was held on September 2015 in which the United Nations introduced the 2030 agenda, in which they sited Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) as key means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and inaugurated the UN Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM). These are also known as Global Goals. This was proposed to ensure the peace and security of human beings. The major 5 SDGs are Planet, People, Peace, Prosperity and Partnership. The 17 SDGs are integrated (UNDP, 2015). The list of 17 SDGs are Gender Equality, Life on Land, Good Health, Good Jobs and Economic Growth, Reduce Inequality, Responsible Consumption, Climate Action, Clean Water and Sanitation, Life below Water, Peace and Justice, Renewable energy, Sustainable Cities and Community, Innovation and Infrastructure, No Poverty, No Hunger, Partnership for Goals and Quality Education. The agenda of SDG was implemented in January 2016 in India.

Fishman (2019) emphasized that a sub-working group of the UNAIDS IATT (Inter-agency Task Team) launched a draft of a resource on formulating “STI for SDG” roadmaps. The Enchiridion issued by United Nations is designed for national and local governments, agencies and establishments that intend to use roadmaps as a policy tool and takes attention on the planning stage as critical for effective monitoring and implementation. The SDGs are applied to all the countries who are members of the United Nations.

Five Indicators Identified for SDG India Index are:

- Percentage of Population living below National Poverty line
- Percentage of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance.
- Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA.
- Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Maternity Benefit.
- Number of homeless households per 10,000 households.



Figure 1: Source: Voluntary National Review Report, 2017.

METHODOLOGY

This paper is based on evaluation research. Evaluation research examines the effects of the policies and programs on their targets- in terms of the goals they are meant to achieve (Weiss, 1993). This paper aims to covers the steps taken by the Government of India to achieve the MDGs and SDGs.

Success of Millenium Development Goals in India

India has signed the MDG declaration implemented in September 2000 by the United Nations. India has also continuously reiterated that it will be committed towards achieving the 8 goals. The 8 goals also congregate with India's target of reducing poverty and other areas of scarcity. By the year 2015, India has reduced poverty by half, moderately progressed in achieving goal 2 of MDG (universal primary education). India has brought about a change in the gender equality and women empowerment which can conclude that we achieved goal 3 of MDG. The survival of children is the main focus in India. Child survival included improved supervision of neonatal and illnesses among children, mainly among the adivasis (tribal) or children staying the slums etc. The key challenge is the survival risk of children who do not have access to the child healthcare and the gynecological help required during pregnancy and childbirth. Some of the states scoring low in achieving this goal are Madhya Pradesh (54) and Kerala (12). The key to significant progress in reducing infant mortality rates and under-five mortality rate is the reduction in neonatal deaths. The improvement in maternal heal (MDG 5) was achieved by the reduction in maternal mortality rate by 76.2 % (UN report 2015). Introduction of a Scheme named Janani Suraksha Yojana played a vital role in giving cash assistance in getting the childbirth in hospitals and nursing homes to 72 %. MDG 6 focuses on combating with diseases such as Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other diseases. Steps taken by government of India resulted in reduction in the cases of tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and dengue. India has tried to achieve the 7th goal which focuses on environmental sustainability. The forest area has increased to 21.23 % and protected area increased to 4.83 %. Water sources made available to households have increased from 68.2 % to 90.6 %. Sanitation facility in India has risen up to 73 %. MDG 8 is to achieve the global partnership for development and India has achieved a rise in the IT & ITES sector. India is providing technical assistance to several countries and has earned US\$1.4 billion a year. There is also a rise in the internet subscribers and telephone subscribers. Today, there are 1195.24 million telephone subscribers in India (TRAI, 2019). There are total

665.31 million internet subscribers in India which includes 70.72 million narrowband subscribers, 21.67 million wired subscribers, 594.38 million broadband subscriber, 427.05 million urban subscribers, 238.26 million rural subscribers, 643.64 million wireless subscribers. Total penetration of internet in India is 50.52 % of the total population out of which 101.63 % is in urban area and 26.57 % in rural areas (Internet World Stats, 2019)

Success of Sustainable Development Goals in India

Table 1: Source: NITI Aayog Releases SDG India Index: Baseline Report 2018 21-December-2018 14:36 IST

Overall Status of SDGs in All states of India	Front Runner in Achieving SDG	Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh and Puducherry
	Performer	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi and Lakshadweep
	Aspirant	Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

Achievement of Goal 1 of SDG–No Poverty

India has developed several policies to eradicate poverty and has halved its poverty rate since 1990s and has achieved a growth of 7 % in the last 19 years (Economic Times, 2019). NITI Aayog, India has developed Sustainable Development Goal India Index in the year 2018 and is monitored by NITI Aayog to see the progress of the country on SDGs and the UN Agenda of 2030. The purpose is to identify the indicators impacting the achievement of these SDG goals.

Across the globe, an SDG Index was formulated to assess the performance of other nations in achieving the SDGs. In the year 2017, the Index showed that India ranked 116 out of 157 nations, Bangladesh ranked 111, Sri Lanka stood at 89, Brazil ranked 56 and China ranked 54. To be precise, in the area of health, India ranked 143 out of 188 nations (Alexander, 2018). Indian Political parties started giving benefits to farmers who own less than 2 hectares of land. Government launched schemes such as National Rural Livelihood Mission: Ajeevika (2011), under which they provided employment to the poor, Farm Loan Waiver Scheme to support the farmers and 10 % quota to the weaker section of the society to decrease the levels of poverty and achieve SDG 1.

Table 2

Achievement of Sustainable Goal 1-No Poverty	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry
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Achievement of Goal 2 of SDG–Zero Hunger

It was estimated that 821 million people were found to be undernourished in the year 2017. The major part of the worlds hungry people stayed in the developing nations and 12.9 % people were undernourished. There was an increase in the number of hunger-stricken population in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. In 2017, 23.2 % population was found to be hungry in this region.

Sub-Saharan Africa remains the region with the highest prevalence of hunger, with the rate increasing from 20.7 percent in 2014 to 23.2 percent in 2017. In a study conducted by the United Nations, 45 % children who were under the age of 5 died due to malnutrition which accounts to 3.1 million children each year. 22 % of the global population of children fewer than 5 years of age (149 million) is still undernourished. Indian government launched the scheme Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana to eradicate hunger and is successful in achieving the goal.

Figure 2 Shows NitiAyog appointed by the Government of has published a baseline index of the performance by the States of Indian on the SDGs prescribed by United Nations in 2015. Among all the states, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, UT of Pondicherry and Chandigarh topped the list. (SDG India Index Baseline Report, 2018).

Niti Ayog Vice-Chairman Rajiv Kumar (2018), mentioned that the government of India started the flagship programmers such as Gram Jyoti Yojana, Ujjwala, Swachh Bharat Mission and others which are focused towards addressing these key national priorities, which are indistinguishably allied with SDG targets given by the United Nations.

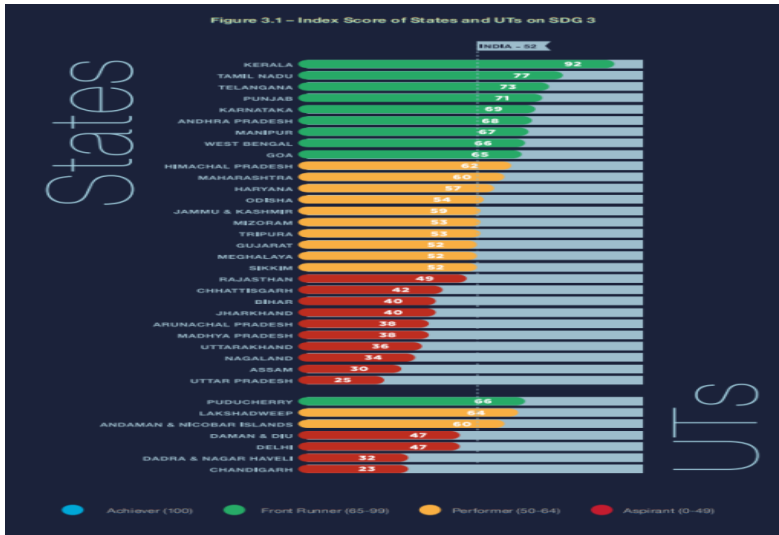


Figure 2: Source: SDG India Index Baseline Report 2018.

Table 3

Achievement of Sustainable Goal 2 – Zero Hunger	Goa and Delhi
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Achievement of Goal 3 of SDG–Good Health and Well Being

Overall people are living a healthy life today as there is more awareness of bringing about the changes in the lifestyle. Even after the lifestyle changes, there is an increase in the critical diseases such as Diabetes, Cancer leading to premature death. Continuous efforts are required to overcome this situation and more focus is needed on the group of people who are neglected in the rural areas. There is a decrease in the maternal mortality ratio by 37 % since the year 2000. In the year 2015, 3.03 lack women around the globe died due to severe complications during childbirth or in the stage of 9 months of pregnancy. However, during 2012–2017, 80 % of live births across the globe were reported. This was a success due to 62 % increase in assistance of skilled health personnel since 2000–2005. In the Sub-Saharan Africa, the maternal mortality ratio decreased by 35 % (Niti Aayog Report, 2018). Decrease of 0.26 per 1000 people in case of HIV was observed. There was an increase in cases of malaria and 140 new cases of tuberculosis were reported in 2016. Decline in Hepatitis B among children were reported i.e., 1.3 % in 2015. Lack of hygiene, unsafe sanitation and drinking water play a leading role in the mortality worldwide resulting in increase in deaths. 32 million deaths were reported across the globe due to heart diseases, diabetes, respiratory diseases and cancer. The probability of death from these diseases was 18 % in 2016 between the age group of 3070 years.

Table 4

Achievement of Sustainable Goal 3–Good Health and Well Being	Kerala and Puducherry
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Achievement of Goal 4 of SDG–Quality Education

The net enrolment ratio in primary education for boys and girls was at 100 %, while at the national level, the youth literacy rate was 94 % for males and 92 % for females. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was introduced to help achieve the SDG 4. Priti et al. (2015) conducted a study to understand the performance and progress of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. In the study, it was concluded that the learners who studied at adequate learning centers, got 86.50 % marks in Hindi and Maths. The score was higher than the students studying at inadequate learning centers.



Figure 3: Source: <https://in.one.un.org/page/sustainable-development-goals/sdg-4/>.

Table 5

Achievement of Sustainable Goal 4 – Quality Education	Kerala and Chandigarh
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Achievement of Goal 5 of SDG–Gender Equality

Increase in the women representation in various spheres in public is important and can be possibly achieved by some attitudinal shift and affirmative action, towards women. Only then the housewives and all other women will be considered equal (Smriti Sharma, 2016). Several policies have been designed to address the issue of gender equality.

High priority is given to the employability by the Government of India. National Policy on Skill Development was introduced in 2009 which specified and determined target of generating 500 million skilled workers by the year 2022 and reinforces a national interest to raise the capacity of vocational training support offered to skilled workers. This policy highlights inclusivity and equity objectives and aims to challenge the barriers that prevent particular groups from getting benefitted by the vocational training. Importance is given to ensure that women get benefits.

The Barefoot College trains women to gain knowledge and practical skills. The Social Work and Research Centre (SWRC) is known as the Barefoot College. A specific course for women was introduced by the College in the year 2005 and with the success experience in India; it began to receive women students from other countries. India's foreign affairs ministry officially recognized the Barefoot College in 2008 and since then the college has received admission from many women of under-developed countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. These women were trained in the area of solar

engineering and electricity was provided by them in 600 villages of 33 countries (ADB, 2011). The government introduced Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK), National Apprentice Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and more than 1 Crore young generation people are benefitted under these policies. 29.73 % people out of 33.93 lakh trained people under the PMKK Scheme were placed in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

Figure 5 Shows BetiBachaoBetiPadhao initiative aims at giving education and equal opportunity for girls in India. The Sukanya Samridhi Yojana focuses on employment of women and empowerment and prosperity of girls. Janani Suraksha Yojana helps the mothers to commit towards gender equality.

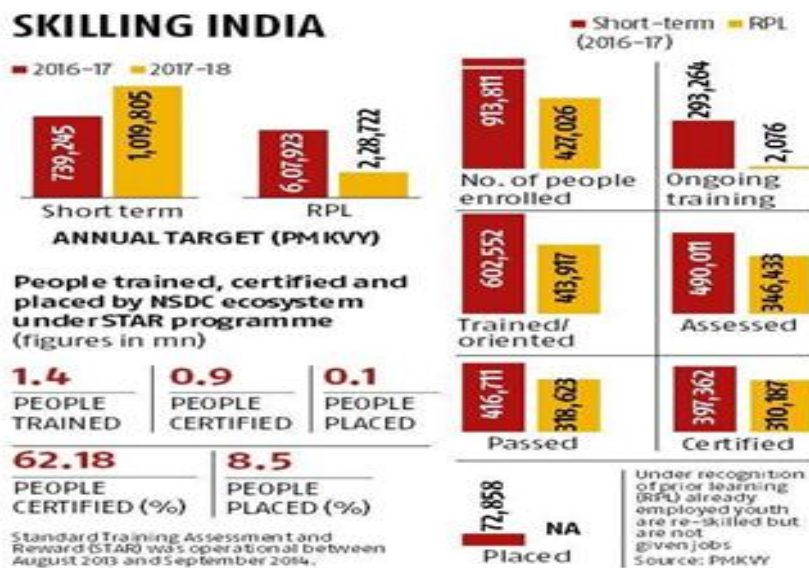


Figure 4: Source: <https://www.civildaily.com/skill-india-performance-appraisal/>.

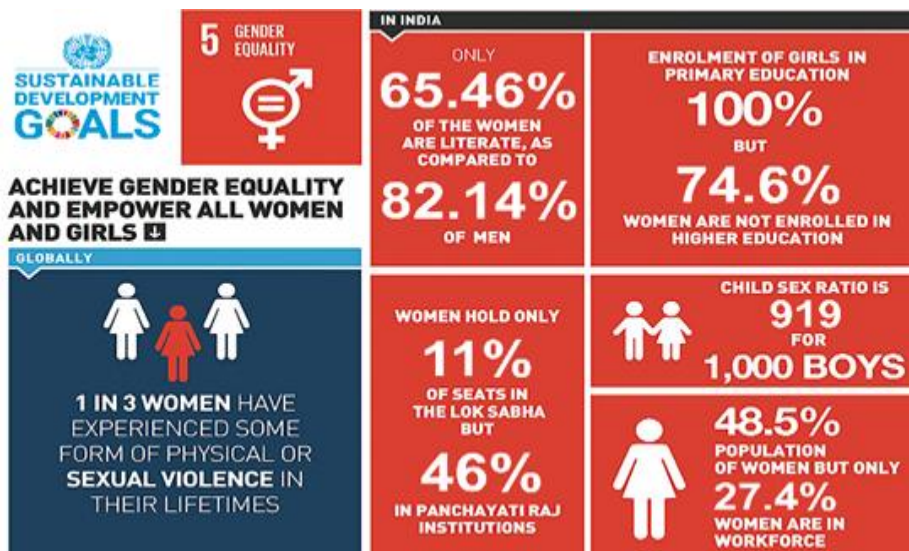


Figure 5: Source: <https://in.one.un.org/page/sustainable-development-goals/sdg-5/>.

Table 6

Achievement of Sustainable Goal 5–Gender Equality	Kerala, Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar Island
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Achievement of Goal 6 of SDG–Clean Water and Sanitation

SDG-6 states that we have to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all and it can be achieved by ensuing suitable pathways and integrating sustainability through social, technological, financial and institutional innovation. (Manjari, 2018). Water withdrawal in India has crossed global per capita freshwater use planetary boundaries (PB) in 2010. Out of 11 biophysical indicators, 7 indicators showed decline related to SDG 6. Out of 17, 11 social development indicators are not going to reach UN SDG 2030 criteria. Water requirement is going to increase almost 1.3 times in 2050. We have also analysed the interrelationship of water and sanitation (SDG 6) with health (SDG 3) and end to poverty (SDG 1) in India (Roy and Pramanick, 2019).

Table 7

Achievement of Sustainable Goal 6–Clean Water and Sanitation	Gujarat, Chandigarh, Dadra Nagar & Haveli, Lakshwadeep
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Achievement of Goal 7 of SDG–Affordable and Clean Energy

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced Saubhagya Yojana in September 2017. India had set a target of providing electricity to all the households in 15 months i.e. by December 2018), and Prime minister of India promised to provide US \$2.5 billion to help the states to achieve the target (William Brent 2018). Under Saubhagya Yojana, free electricity connections are provided to all households including both above poverty line and poor families. This yojana includes providing electricity to poor families residing in rural areas as well as urban areas.

Table 9 Shows We can conclude that India has achieved its SDG7 and are leading than other nations. India's electricity requirements are met as per the aspirations of the people, but it still needs to develop a policy framework to integrate all low-carbon energy technologies with coal so that the security, reliability and affordability of electric supply are well-adjusted with SDG. Innovative strategies need to be developed to clean the coal sector while increasing the integration of National Power Grid and renewable energy (Srikanth, 2018).

Table 8

Household Electrification Status India 2019		
	Number of houses	Percentage
Electrified	21,44,73,043	99.99 %
To be electrified	18,734	0.01 %

Table 9: State-Wise Statistics of Saubhagya Yojana 2019 India

State	Total Households	Household Progress from 10th Oct, 2017 to 31st Jan, 2019 (a)	Additional Households electrified from 1st Feb, 2019 onwards due to Saubhagya Rath Campaigns, Camps, Control Centre, etc to till 31st March, 2019 (b)	Total Progress (a+b)	Balance Unelectrified Households	Household Electrification (%)
Uttar Pradesh	28675462	7479267	501301	7980568		100
Maharashtra	24560406	1256288	261634	1517922		100
West Bengal	15058530	732290		732290		100
Bihar	13973122	3259041		3259041		100
Madhya Pradesh	12621007	1984264		1984264		100
Rajasthan	12598991	1694616	168120	1862736		100
Andhra Pradesh	11442705	161633	20297	181930		100
Gujarat	11414532	41317		41317		100
Tamil Nadu	10285848	2170		2170		100
Karnataka	10221324	312229	44745	356974		100
Kerala	9813032					100
Odisha	9621296	2401887	50557	2452444		100
Assam	6966079	1608621	136528	1745149		100
Jharkhand	6749036	1382394	148314	1530708		100
Telangana	6536671	452015	63069	515084		100
Chhattisgarh	5683509	707727	41670	749397	18734	99.67
Punjab	3693061	3477		3477		100
Haryana	3469972	54681		54681		100
Jammu & Kashmir	2451154	378293	9208	387501		100
Uttarakhand	2076613	232308	16443	248751		100
Himachal Pradesh	1855669	12891		12891		100
Tripura	788871	136408	2682	139090		100
Meghalaya	635802	199839		199839		100
Nagaland	523870	132507		132507		100
Manipur	453142	102217	531	102748		100
Arunachal Pradesh	302361	47089		47089		100
Mizoram	241796	27887	83	27970		100
Goa	128208					100
Sikkim	98768	14900		14900		100
Puducherry	95616	912		912		100
Total	21,30,36,453	2,48,19,168	14,65,182	2,62,84,350	18,734	

Source: <https://saubhagya.gov.in/>

Table 10

Achievement of Sustainable Goal 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy	Chandigarh and Tamil Nadu
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Achievement of Goal 8 of SDG–Decent Work and Economic Growth

Promotion of Sustainable economic growth and productive employment and decent work for all is the target of SDG 8. Even as it highlights the importance of labor rights for all, it also makes visible some significant tensions. We note, for example, that despite many critiques of narrow economic measures of growth, the focus here remains on GDP and per capita growth. This is problematic, we argue, because the GDP productive boundary excludes much of social reproductive work. This puts SDG8 in tension with SDG 5 which calls for the recognition of the value of unpaid care and domestic work. There has been a significant increase in the rate of working women in the formal and informal sector. However, there has not been a subsequent gender shift in the doing of social reproductive work. In this paper, we argue SDG 8's focus on decent work and economic growth is inadequate; that productive employment and decent work for all men and women by 2030 needs to take into account the value and costs of social reproduction. We trace key historical debates on work to argue that both gender and labor rights have to underpin SDG 8 if its promise of inclusive, sustainable and decent work is to be realized (Rai et al., 2019).

Table 11

Achievement of Sustainable Goal 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth	Goa, Daman & Diu
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Achievement of Goal 9 of SDG–Industry Innovation and Infrastructure

UT of Delhi and Puducherry are the main achievers of Goal 9 as they scored 100 on the index. To achieve this goal, government has introduced several schemes to improve the connectivity. Some of the schemes are Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Total target achieved pertaining to road connectivity was found to be 47.38 % from which Gujarat has achieved 100 % in road connectivity and Rajasthan has achieved 81.88 % (SDG India Index Baseline report, 2018). Make in India Campaign was launched to achieve this goal and we have succeeded to some extent. Today, we can see the tea stall vendors also accept payment through Paytm and Google Pay which has boosted the business. Project Bharatmala was launched to connect the states by building new highways and Sagarmala was launched which focussed on providing facilities to port-led industrialization. The Aadhar Programmed gave unique identification number to the citizens of India.

Table 12

Achievement of Sustainable Goal 9–Industry Innovation and Infrastructure	Manipur Delhi and Puducherry
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Achievement of Goal 10 of SDG–Reduced Inequality

India has tried to achieve the Goal 10 by giving women an access to financial freedom and by raising the income of both the gender. Today 60 % of the women have access to financial services which is similar to men. In a report of World Bank 2016, it was mentioned that the income of bottom was raised to 40 %. This led to the increasing prosperity and reduced poverty levels in the country. The socio-economic inclusion is promoted irrespective of sex, religion, ethnicity and race. Skill development programmers are introduced which focus on entrepreneurship and job creation among people residing in urban and rural areas. Sex ratio in the states such as Himachal Pradesh is balanced with the enforcement of laws giving equal status to women. Special laws are enforced pertaining to women belonging to SC/ST category.

Table 13

Achievement of Sustainable Goal 10– Reduced Inequality	Meghalaya, Mizoram, Telangana, Dadra, Nagar & Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep
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Achievement of Goal 11 of SDG–Sustainable Cities and Communities

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana was launched to achieve the SDG Goal 11. This scheme incorporated beneficiaries from urban and rural areas of India. Haryana received the highest benefit under this scheme. Haryana, 53, 290 houses in 38 cities and towns with an investment of Rs. 4, 322 crores (TOI, Feb 2018). AMRUT (Atal Mission for rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) was launched in 2015 as an initiative to achieve this goal. City street-lights were replaced by LED lights (62, 78,751). Projects worth 127 crore is completed in Jammu and Kashmir for the upliftment of the state. SMART CITY scheme is launched in 2015 to develop the cities and provide fundamental sustainable infrastructure and sustainable environment to the citizens of India.

As a result of this project, Aurangabad city in Maharashtra, India was developed and inaugurated as the 1st green field industrial smart city of India in the year 2019 (Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India, 2017). In the first round of evaluation Bhubaneswar was declared first in the list of smart cities, followed by Jaipur and Pune (Indian Express, 2016). In the second round, New Kolkatta was declared winner but due to political issues, it refused to accept the grants provided by the government of India. In the third round, Thiruvanthapuram, Kerala, India stood first followed by Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India and Rajkot, Gujarat, India. Round 4 winners was Silvassa of Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Round 5 list is topped by Bhubaneswar.

Table 14

Achievement of Sustainable Goal 11–Sustainable Cities and Communities	Goa, Andaman & Nicobar Island
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Achievement of Goal 15 of SDG–Life on Land

It was observed that many countries have done trade-off of SDG 3 with SDG 15. The trade-off was highlighted as the achievement of health standards collided with the dilapidation of the ecosystem. Countries like Venezuela, China and South Africa are the examples of such trade-offs. Trade-offs was also observed on the SDG 6 and SDG15 but only for some countries although the population of these countries was 200 million and 600 million. SDG 15 aims at the preservation and restoration of the ecosystem. Government of India has tried to implement several policies to achieve this goal. National Mission of Green India, Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat (Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc.), Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem, Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development, Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation and Environmental Knowledge and Capacity Building are the bodies working for the preservation of the terrestrial land and restoring the ecosystem. The report published by the National Mission of Green India mentioned that in the year 2015-16 and 2016-17, they lost its goals by 34 percent. As a substitute of the targeted 67,956 hectares, they could establish green cover of the land on only 44,749 hectares (Kukreti, 2019).

Table 15

Achievement of Sustainable Goal 15- Life on Land	Assam, Chattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Odisha, Goa, Dadra, Nagar & Haveli, and Lakshadweep
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Achievement of Goal 16 of SDG–Peace Justice and Strong Institutions

In the year 2017, approximately 68.5 million of the population was compulsorily evacuated due to violence, conflicts, persecution and violations of human rights. As per the SDG index 16, the states of Kerala and Himachal Pradesh ranked top in achieving the SDG 16 followed by the states of Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. India has a huge

population and the judiciary is pressed with lots of cases pertaining to violence and conflicts. Several cases of sexual violence and gender-based violence are playing a challenging role in achieving the SDG 16. More than 35 million cases are pending in the various courts of India. Out of the 35 million, 31 million are in sub courts, 3.35 million are pending in high courts and the remaining 0.65 million are pending in supreme courts.

Table 16 shows SDG India Index does not presently cover SDGs 12, 13 and 14 mainly due to unavailability of comparative data across different States of India.

Table 16

Achievement of Sustainable Goal 16–Peace Justice and Strong Institutions	Kerala, Himachal Pradesh & Puducherry
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CONCLUSIONS

Demand for quality education is increasing in India. At the same time, it has been observed that required changes and task of educating all cannot be done in isolation. It needs collaborative efforts of the state and central government, private organizations, and local government. Joint efforts being made by Central and state governments are able to develop the indicators which are the criterion of assessing the performance of a developed country. Political parties started giving benefits to farmers who own less than 2 hectares of land. Government launched schemes such as National Rural Livelihood Mission: Ajeevika (2011, under which they provided employment to the poor, Farm Loan Waiver Scheme to support the farmers and 10 % quota to the weaker section of the society to decrease the levels of poverty and achieve SDG 1. Indian government launched the scheme Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana to eradicate hunger and are successful in achieving SDG 2. Indian Government has taken several measures to improve the health of the people and have launched Cancer Awareness campaigns, AIDS awareness campaigns and diabetes awareness. Although, we are successful in achieving the lowest disease rate in Hepatitis and AIDS, we are yet to overcome diabetes. To some extent, India was successful in achieving its SDG 3. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was introduced to help achieve the SDG 4. Today, youth literacy in India is 94 % for male and 92 % for females. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao initiative aims at giving education and equal opportunity to girls in India. Sukanya Samridhi Yojana focuses on employment of women and empowerment and prosperity of girls. Janani Suraksha Yojana helps the mothers to commit towards gender equality. These schemes helped India to achieve SDG 5. States of Gujarat, Chandigarh, Dadra Nagar & Haveli, Lakshwadeep have achieved its target of SDG 6. India's electricity requirements are met as per the aspirations of the people, but it still needs to develop a policy framework to integrate all low-carbon energy technologies with coal so that the security, reliability and affordability of electric supply are well-adjusted with SDG 7. Innovative strategies need to be developed to clean the coal sector while increasing the integration of National Power Grid and renewable energy. With this, we can conclude that India has achieved SDG 7. NSDC, MGNREGA, PMEGC, RSETI, EDP,OLM, PMKVY (Prime Minister's Kaushalya Vikas Yojana), DRI, NHFDC (National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation), CMRF, MUDRA for small loans, ATAL Pension, PMDJY helped India in achieving SDG 8. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Project Bharatmala and Make in India Campaign helped India to achieve SDG 9. Giving financial freedom to women helped India to achieve SDG 10. The years coming ahead will certainly be valuable to make India as a role model for the developing countries to launch the projects like SSA. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana was launched to achieve the SDG Goal 11. The report published by the National Mission of Green India mentioned that in the year 2015–16 and 2016–17, they lost its goals by 34 percent. As a substitute of the targeted 67,956 hectares, they could establish green cover of the land on only 44,749 hectares. SDG India Index does not presently cover SDGs 12, 13 and 14 mainly due to unavailability of comparative data across different States of India. To achieve SDG 15, government of India has tried to

implement several policies to achieve this goal. National Mission of Green India, Integrated Development for Wildlife Habitat (Project Tiger, Project Elephant etc.), Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem, Environment Protection, Management and Sustainable Development, Decision Support System for Environmental Policy, Planning and Outcome Evaluation and Environmental Knowledge and Capacity Building are the bodies working for the preservation of the terrestrial land and restoring the ecosystem. The report published by the National Mission of Green India mentioned that in the year 2015–16 and 2016–17, they lost its goals by 34 percent. As a substitute of the targeted 67,956 hectares, they could establish green cover of the land on only 44,749 hectares (Kukreti, 2019). The courts in India need to process the cases within a minimum stipulated timeframe to achieve the SDG goal 16.

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