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An empirical study on implementation of sustainable development goals in India

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Abstract

The Implementation of sustainable development is important in order to ensure the long-term ability to live of our social and economic environmental systems. These abstract aims to lay out an outline of the key cogitation and plan of action for productively implementing sustainable development executions. Firstly, it requires the distributions of economics growth with social progress this can be realized through the assumption of an integral approach that takes into account the correlated between these pillars. Secondly effective executions require the active complicity and collaboration of multiple stakeholders this can be achieved through the setting up of partnership and the assistance of multiple stakeholders' discourse and joint action. Thirdly, the execution of sustainable development practices essential requirement and detailed assessment and tracking system. Monitoring devices should be transparent, participatory and inclusive providing for the active betrothal of all stakeholders. Lastly, requisite financial resources and technological ability are vital for victorious execution transformation financing mechanism and stimulants can help mobilize the mandatory resources while technology transfer and capacity building inventiveness can prop up the assumption of sustainable operations the abstract aims to prominence the momentousness of these key deliberation in order to foster effective and sustainable development practices.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), implementation, policy, governance, poverty eradication, sustainable agriculture, healthcare, gender equality, employment, infrastructure development, digital empowerment

Introduction

India had a significant influence in creating the SDGs. Therefore, even before the SDGs were legally formalised, India had made a commitment to fulfilling them. In his own words, "These goals reflect our evolving understanding of the social, economic, and environmental linkages that define our lives," Prime Minister Narendra Modi the SDGs are closely followed by India's national programmes and development motto, "Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas". The emphasis on "Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world" is something that India values. The SDGs tackle the underlying causes of poverty and are a complex tool to assist countries in pursuing a common development agenda.

The nation's war on poverty has shifted its primary focus from infrastructure development, economic growth, and industrialization to social inclusion and the empowerment of the impoverished. To meet the needs of a diverse population and address these priorities, a number of significant projects have been put into place.

Data are gathered and reported on specified parameters in a variety of industries by India's statistical system and institutes. The present process involves creating national SDG indicators that more accurately reflect India's requirements and circumstances. As the national SDG indicators are developed,

the statistical system is designed to assess accomplishments at the sub-national level as well. This VNR primarily reports on the advancements made in reaching the Goals, even as it covers the many aspects of the SDGs. As the HLPF's primary focus for this year, these goals have been decided upon. The way that the SDGs are designed allows for the possibility that achieving one global target will also advance another. It is true that some SDGs are useful tools for achieving other SDGs.

Research methodology

The researcher utilized secondary sources to collect information related to sustainable development. The information was gathered from several sources, including government publications, official websites, and related articles. It was then carefully considered, examined, and thoroughly analysed for this Research Paper.

Review of literature

1. **NITI Aayog:** The 17 Goals and 169 goals have been meticulously mapped by NITI Aayog to leading government initiatives, centrally sponsored programmes, and nodal central ministries. To help with increased awareness, shared knowledge, and quicker SDG implementation, the mapping exercise's results were

shared with the Central Ministries and posted on the NITI Aayog website. It has also been customary to have regular discussions on ideas for accomplishing the SDGs with the Chief Secretaries of the sub national administrations.

2. **Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs):** India has a long history of having powerful local governments, known as urban local bodies (ULBs) in urban areas and PRIs in rural areas. Following a significant financial devolution granted to the PRIs by the 14th Finance Commission, level in organising and carrying out development projects in their respective regions. Both the actual planning process and the capacity building of the PRIs are guided by the national development strategy, which covers the SDG framework.
3. **Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (2014):** With deposits of INR 639 billion (about USD 9.9 billion), 280 million new accounts have been created under this campaign thus far. Through the effort, several social security schemes in the country have been more successful by reducing leakages and easing the delivery of government benefits directly into beneficiaries' accounts.

Policy and enabling environment

In February 2017, the South Asian Speakers' Summit was held in India, with a focus on poverty reduction, gender equality, climate change, and resource mobilisation for the SDGs. This event served to reinforce the country's commitment to the national development strategy and the SDGs. In an effort to give members of parliament insight on SDGs, the Speakers'

Research Initiative was started. As part of its ongoing efforts to develop official and informal nationwide communication channels, NITI Aayog is also honouring its commitment to the timely achievement of the SDGs. Civil society organisations that have been tackling SDG-related issues at all levels of government, both individually and in coalitions, to provide input and provide feedback. Among their initiatives are as under:

- Assisting states in incorporating, creating information, educational, and communication resources about the SDGs; Holding workshops to develop capacity; Raising awareness;
- Undertaking research and documentation on the SDGs and their relation to the rights and entitlements of various disadvantaged society.
- Drawing attention to issues of climate justice and sustainable energy management in order to spur appropriate policy at the state and federal levels.

Progress towards specific goals

Anti-poverty program

A key initiative to combat poverty has concentrated on creating jobs by means of public works projects that support the growth of productive assets, agricultural infrastructure, and prospects for livelihood based on entrepreneurship. The programme produced more than 2 billion person-days of work in the previous year. As they accounted for 56% and 39% of the person-days of labour produced.

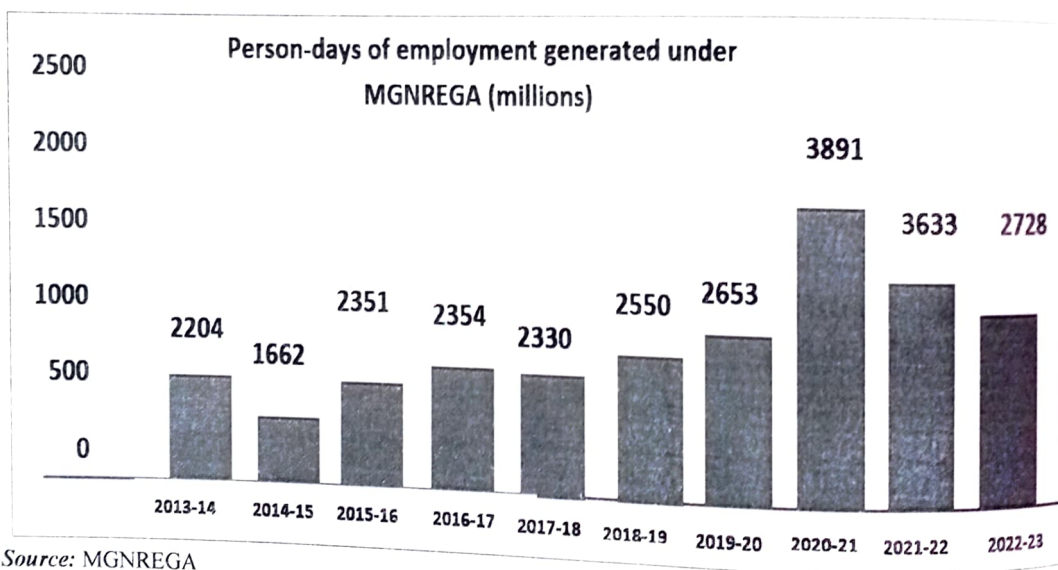
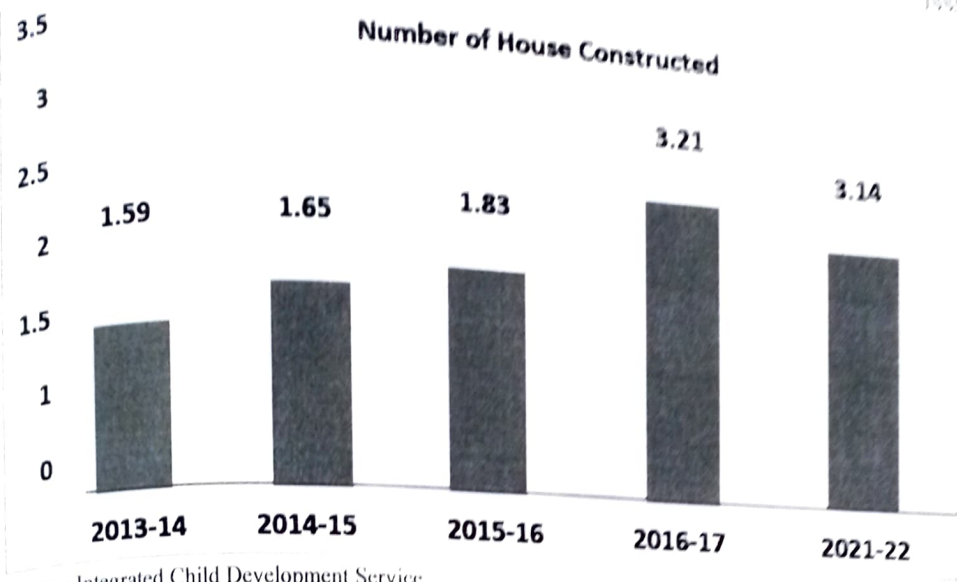


Fig 1

Ensuring access to basic services

A key component of the goal to eradicate poverty is facilitating access to inexpensive healthcare and high-quality basic education. Numerous initiatives aimed at achieving universal access to primary healthcare are being carried out under the auspices of the National Health Mission. Additionally, to encourage institutional births among women from distant

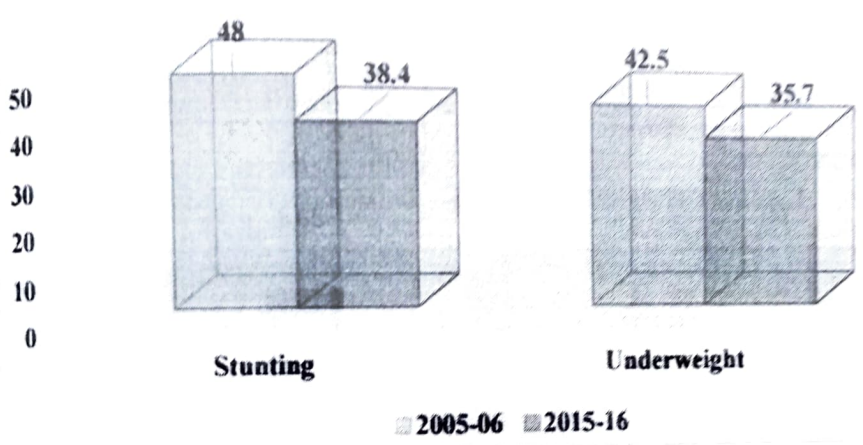
locations, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) offers conditional cash transfers. Closing the human resource gaps for healthcare at all service delivery levels is a key focus. In a same vein, the National Education Mission prioritizes enhancing student learning results, eliminating gender-based disparities, and granting universal access to education. A has been formed by the Right to Education Act.



Source: Integrated Child Development Service

Fig 2

Improvements in Nutrition Indicators of Children Under 5 Years (%)



Source: India Disaster Knowledge Network

Fig 3

Access to nutritious food

With the provision of inexpensive access to grains, India's food security program, one of the biggest in the world, benefits over 800 million citizens. In consideration of empirical findings that suggests women are more concerned about food security. Reactivity, accountability, and transparency in food governance have all greatly improved. There are already around 232 million digitally accessed ration cards that grant access to food and other necessities. Moreover, monetary transfers for the purpose of encouraging dietary diversity are now possible because 77% of the ration cards are connected to the unique identifying number.

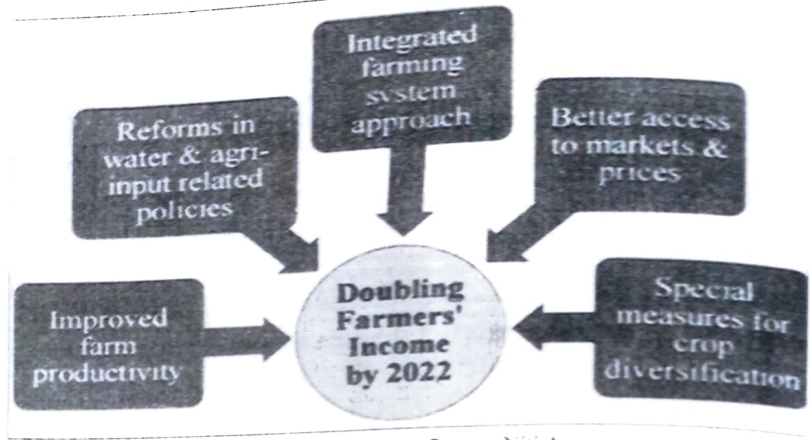
Sustainable and adaptive agriculture

Reducing the effects of climate change and maintaining

agricultural productivity are the goals of the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture. In accordance with the NMSA, farmers are given Soil Health Cards, which enable them to enhance soil fertility and crop yield by offering crop-specific nutrient management advice. The number of Cards issued to date exceeds 62 million. For the past ten years, the amount of land used for organic farming has expanded by nearly 17 times.

Agricultural productivity and farmers' income

Approximately 80 percent of Indian farmers are small and marginal farmers. Rain-fed agriculture is practiced by almost 90% of them. Thus, increasing farmers' income through the implementation of various strategies is essential.



Source: Niti Aayog

Fig 4

India's land leasing Acts are being revised by a number of states in accordance with a Model Act created by NITI Aayog. The goal of the Model Act is to safeguard the tenant while also

making sure that the landowner is not at danger of loss of possession of her property to the renter.

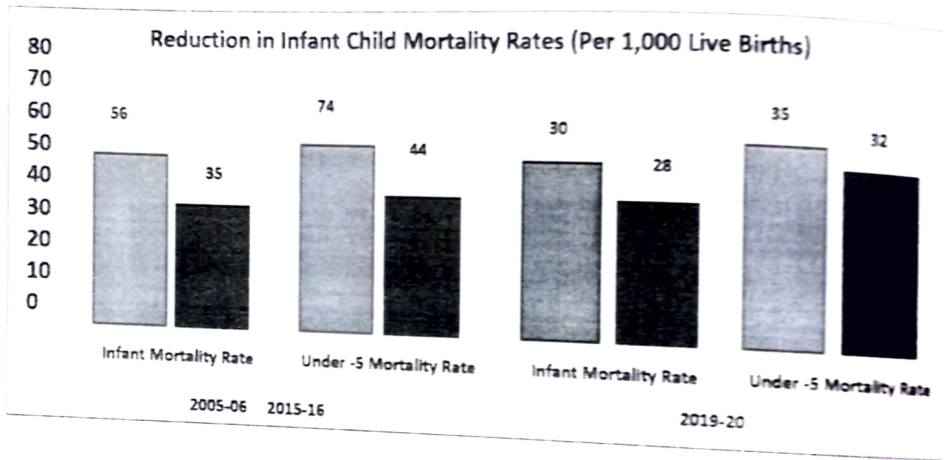
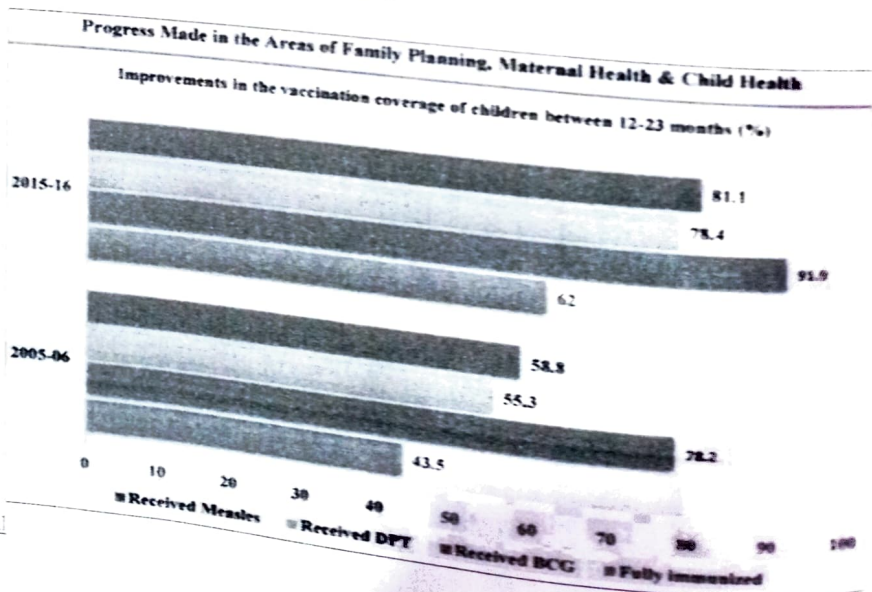


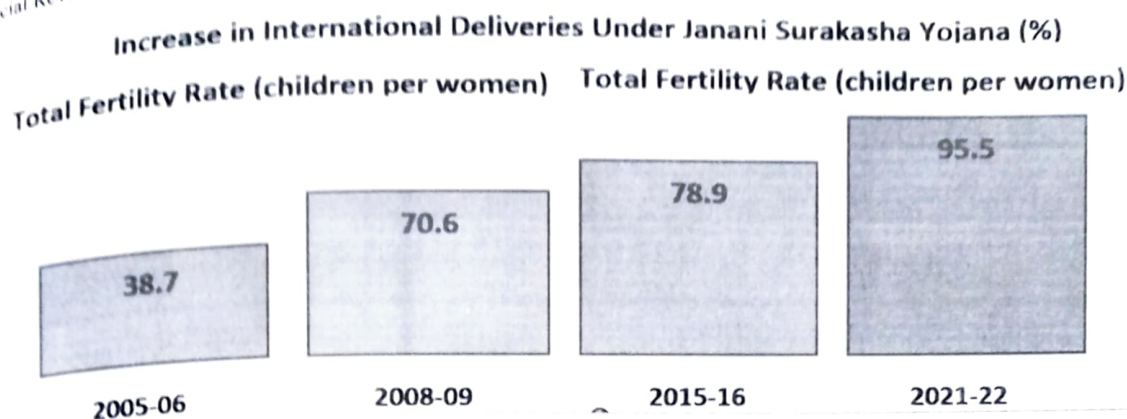
Fig 5

Improving the health status of women and children

Five years ahead of schedule, India has created the "India New-born Action Plan," a path for reaching the goals set forth in the worldwide "Every New-born Action Plan" by 2030. Additional prominent programs are JSY, ICDS, and Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram, which is a child health.

There are several programs in this field that use technology to improve women's and children's health indicators. To the Auxiliary Nurse Midwives electronically record and upload data for, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare uses ANMOL a tablet-based application.





Source: Increase in International Deliveries under Janani Surakasha Yojana

Fig 6

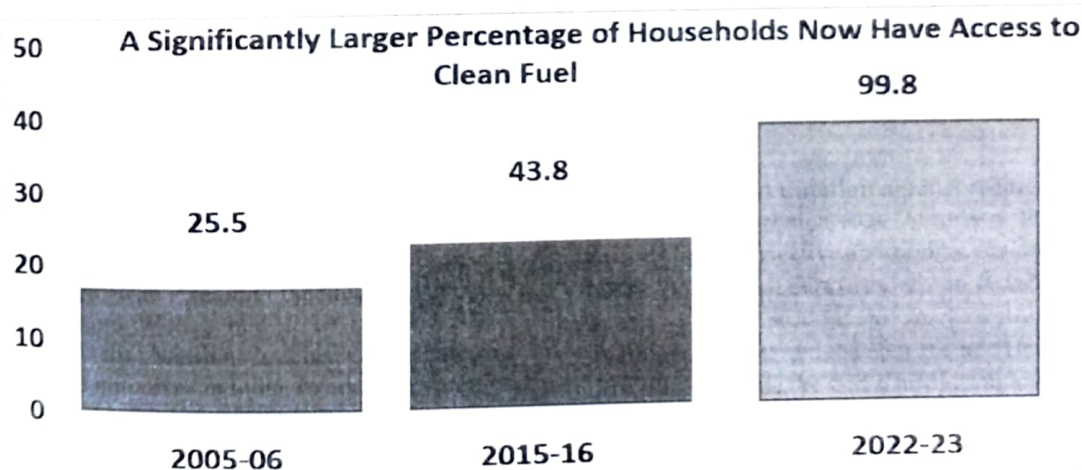
Deliveries under Janani Surakasha Yojana

Ensuring access to basic health facilities for all
State governments can improve district and sub-district infrastructure facilities with flexible financing from the National Health Mission. With a budget of (about USD 4 billion) for 2017-18, the Mission is one of the biggest government-sponsored initiatives in India. In addition, families below the poverty line who have lost their principal wage earner can receive financial support under the government's National Health Protection Scheme. These households will receive a health insurance policy of INR 100,000 (about USD 1,263). The government is adding 5,000 postgraduate seats annually to ensure that there are enough medical professionals with the necessary training available. Furthermore, efforts are being made to change the legal environment surrounding medical education.

Addressing discrimination against women

The Indian government has addressed the issue of female feticide and sex-selective abortion by enacting several laws and charity programs. Furthermore, in order to safeguard and educate girls as well as to spark a shift in mindset, the government has started the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (Save the Girl Child, Educate the Girl Child) campaign.

Other forms of prejudice are also faced by women. One study on the effects of clean cook stoves on livelihoods in South Asia and gender found that, on average, Indian women spend 374 hours year gathering firewood. Instead, this time may be used for useful labour or study. The government introduced the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana to address this issue by offering connections to Liquefied Petroleum Gas, a clean cooking fuel.



Source: Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

Fig 7

Increasing access to employment

As low as 23.7% in 2015-16 and 37.0% in 2023, the female labour force participation rate in India is reported in a study issued by the Labour Bureau. The government has introduced various initiatives to tackle this issue, a few of which are outlined below. There exist other policies alongside the programs and schemes of the Central and State governments. With the recent passage of the Maternity Benefit Bill by the Indian Parliament, pregnant working women will now be

eligible for 26 weeks of paid leave. Women's empowerment and the provision of legal and constitutional protections are the fundamental goals of these initiatives.

Building resilient infrastructure

For the construction of infrastructure, the government has budgeted aside INR 25 trillion (about USD 390 billion) during a three-year period (2016-19). Additionally, there are attempts to gather more resources. For example, the building of 2,700

km of highways will be financed by the toll-operate-transfer strategy of monetizing 75 publicly funded highway projects valued at INR 356 billion (USD 5.6 billion) India climbed 19 spots to rank 35 out of 160 nations in the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index in 2016.

Strengthening the manufacturing sector

The goal of the National Manufacturing Policy is to work with sub national governments to create jobs in this industry that will last. In addition to creating 100 million employments, the policy has increased the goal output from 16% of GDP to 25% by 2025. Along the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor, eight NIMZs have been approved, and three more are in the process of being established in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha. The goal of these Zones is to create integrated industrial townships that offer cutting edge technology, energy-efficient architecture, and facilities for skill development to support the manufacturing industry. Appropriate incentives are used to encourage clean technologies.

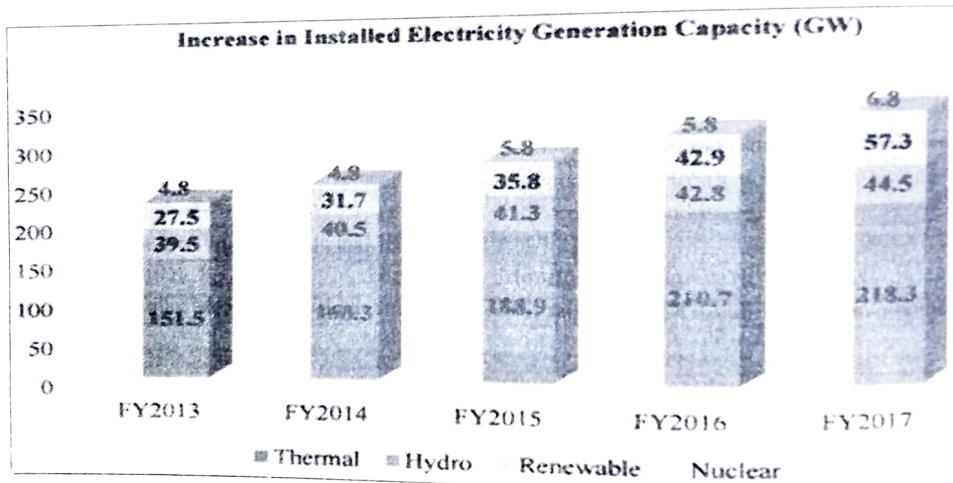
The digital divide and ICT

There are numerous programs in place to facilitate society's digital empowerment. Over 90% of the population of the nation is currently covered by Aadhaar, for example. Furthermore, DBT has revolutionized the way in which most government programs provide services, with a total payment to 329 million beneficiaries of INR 1.6 trillion (about USD 25 billion). Additionally, the country's 2,47,864 villages or clusters thereof

are to be connected to high-speed internet via the BharatNet internet Network Ltd. Initiative. The population using the internet is likewise growing quickly. In India right now, there are 432 million internet users. DigiLocker, an additional noteworthy endeavour, offers access to 1.7 billion digital papers (such as diplomas from schools and drivers licenses).

Science, Technology & Innovation

India is one of the world's top five space exploration nations and one of the top research-producing nations overall. Regarding the quantity of published scientific articles and filed patents, it is rated ninth and twelfth in the world, respectively. Notable advancements have been made in e-governance and information communication technology applications in the last several years. These include of Geographic Information Systems-based decision support tools, DBT, and Aadhaar. With the goal of revolutionizing the nation's innovation and entrepreneurial scene, the government has launched the Atal Innovation Mission. The nation's schools are getting more than 500 Tinkering Laboratories installed. By giving them the freedom to try new things and implement their ideas, these labs hope to support students' entire growth. For the purpose of monitoring and identifying innovative developments in the nation, the India Innovation Index Framework has also been introduced. In order to strengthen the inclusivity of the innovation ecosystem.



Source: installed electricity generation capacity

Fig 8

Data, monitoring and accountability

Within the nation's general administrative structure, the Indian Statistical System operates.

Statistics on subjects that are included in the national, state, or concurrent lists of the Constitution are to be gathered by central and state ministries. Overall coordination of statistics throughout the nation, including standard-setting and assuring timely and high-quality statistics, falls within the purview of MoSPI.

Legal framework for data collection

Under the legislative provisions of numerous Acts and Rules, primary statistical data is gathered. Furthermore, in order to conduct surveys throughout India, MoSPI published Survey

www.dzarc.com/social

Guidelines in 2011. In order to guarantee uniformity in the quality of the surveys, government entities are required to adhere to these principles while conducting countrywide surveys. The UN Statistical Commission's 2014 adoption of the "Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics" was announced by the Indian government in May 2016. The Survey Guidelines announced by MoSPI may be taken into consideration after being verified by a government ministry. To give updates, uncover gaps in data and statistical approaches, and start conversations, MoSPI periodically arranges conferences with data producers and users.

Monitoring framework for SDGs

Several of the SDGs call for the development and

implementation of the appropriate legal and policy frameworks rather than the provision of public services by the government. Owing to the interdependence of the objectives, the government is also thinking about forming a high-level committee to supervise the national SDG monitoring system. This committee will be led by India's Chief Statistician. The need to close the gaps and find fresh sources to fulfil the expanding demands for data is also emphasized. For example, it has been decided to conduct quarterly Labour Force surveys for urban India and provide employment/unemployment numbers.

Conclusion

In developing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), India has been a key contributor. Because of this, the SDGs reflect the nation's own national development goals. Therefore, even before the SDGs were completely developed, India was committed to reaching them. India is grateful that the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2017 will be focusing on "Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world," as one of the nations that has agreed to participate in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).

Concurrently, advanced stages of work are being done on a 7-year strategy paper and a 15-year vision. The sub-national governments are actively involved in the preparation of these texts, which reflects the nation's long-standing federal heritage. The prime minister chairs the NITI Aayog, which is responsible for providing overall coordination and leadership. The organisation has meticulously mapped all 169 targets and 17 goals to centrally sponsored programmes, nodal ministries, and significant government activities.

A number of government initiatives would directly help to forward the SDG objectives. Through the use of PMJDY, Aadhaar, a biometric identity system, and mobile phones, the government has provided 329 million recipients with Direct Benefit Transfers totalling INR 1.6 trillion. One as a result, government programmes efficiency has increased dramatically. Subgroups crucial issues like digital payments, even though the central government has sponsored programmes to create jobs.

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