



Sustainable Development Goals

ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT WITH BALANCED SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY.



Goal 2

Is Achieving Zero Hunger and Healthy food for everyone an achievable goal in present times?

Goal 7

Coming Together: Forging new Paths for sustainable and modern energy for all



Goal 5

A clarion call for Gender Equality

Goal 17

and Public Private Partnerships in Infrastructure Projects

Sustainable Development Goals

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SDG 1

-PAYODHI AGRAWAL

Building a brighter future for our planet and people, the 2030 Agenda inspired the 193 United Nations - UN Member States to collaborate and embrace new public policies aimed at improving our cities, habits, and global agenda. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals included in this plan of action demonstrate how difficult the objective is by highlighting major and long-standing global issues.

This is what the first of them, the ODS 1: Poverty Eradication demonstrates. To eradicate poverty in all of its forms and dimensions, the objective focuses on social disparities and the denial of rights. Poverty is defined by more than simply a lack of cash; it also includes hunger and malnutrition, restricted access to education, social marginalization, and a lack of fundamental services. Fighting it is, without a question, one of the most important steps to preserve long-term livelihoods.

ODS 1 establishes five specific goals to be met by 2030, yet it appears that we are still a long way from meeting the aim. Although statistics show that severe poverty is decreasing globally, the pace at which it happens is decreasing each year. According to a recent UN research, this slowdown was most noticeable in the early 2000s: in the 1990s, the decrease was 36%; in 2010, it was 16%; and in 2018, it was just 8.6 percent.

More than 700 million people – or 10% of the world's population – now live in severe poverty, meaning they earn less than \$ 1.90 per day. If the current rate of eradication is maintained, studies suggest that 6 percent of the world's population would still be living in poverty by 2030. Other UN data reveal that the outcomes are significantly worse when gender, age range, and geography are considered:

- Poverty disproportionately impacts children.
- One in every five children lives in extreme poverty;
- Globally, 122 women aged 25 to 34 live in extreme poverty for every 100 men of the same age group;
- The majority of people living in extreme poverty live in Sub-Saharan Africa; and
- As of 2018, 55 percent of the world's population lacked access to social protection.

According to the Index, India is still a long way from meeting the first target of eliminating poverty by 2030. In this regard, India's total score of 50 (out of 100) was lower than the previous year's score of 54. All of the states in the country had their scores fall, with the exceptions of Andhra Pradesh and Sikkim, which saw their ratings rise by two and one points, respectively. Among the Union Territories, Lakshadweep, Delhi, Chandigarh, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli improved their ratings, however, the latter two slipped into the 'aspirant' category, with scores below 49. This SDG's worldwide goals are as follows:

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

GOAL
01

#SDGs



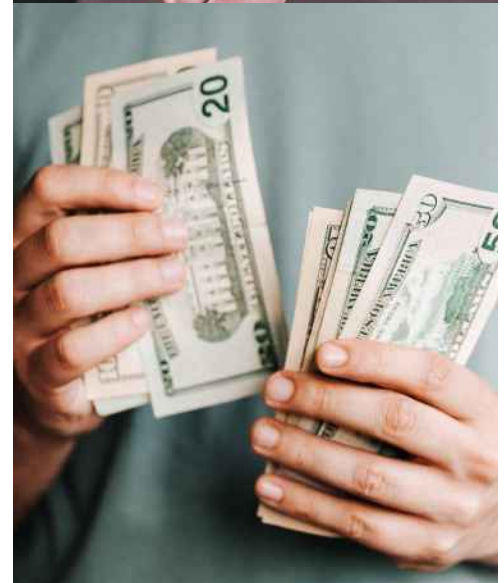
1. Reduce the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all of its dimensions by half by 2030, according to national criteria.

2. Put in place nationally suitable social protection systems and measures for everyone, including floors, with the goal of reaching considerable coverage of the poor and vulnerable by 2030.

3. By 2030, ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and vulnerable, have equal access to economic resources and basic services, as well as ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services, including microfinance.

Arunachal Pradesh dropped the most, by 18 points, while Bihar and Odisha both dropped by 12 points. Goa and Jharkhand each lost nine points. Only six states were in the 'front runner' group, with scores ranging from 65 to 99. Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Sikkim were the six states. With scores ranging from 50 to 64, eight states were classified as 'performers.' The majority of nations were classified as 'aspirant.' Jharkhand, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Maharashtra, Haryana, and Gujarat had the worst performance.

The World Bank's estimates of severe poverty — defined as \$1.9/per capita/day at 2011 purchasing power parity — show a secular drop in India from 45.9% to 13.4% between 1993 and 2015.



SDG 1

NO
POVERTY

1.2

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL : SDG1



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere



If the total growth rate continues as it has since, says, 2000, India may be able to eliminate extreme poverty by 2030, if not sooner. Furthermore, given the government's overflowing stock of food grains and a National Food Security Act (NFSA) that subsidizes grains to the tune of more than 90% of their cost to 67% of the population, there is no reason to suppose that India would not achieve the objective of zero hunger by 2030. The fundamental difficulty for India is to meet the third target of good health and well-being by 2030. So far, India's performance in this area has been unsatisfactory.

According to the most recent data, the rate of poverty reduction in the Asia Pacific area has slowed. Solving the final mile problem on the path to eradicating poverty by the target date requires us to look beyond a narrow emphasis on specific sectors and instead address multi-dimensional problems with integrated solutions.

It's a huge challenge, but a recent trip to the Philippines' Negros Occidental region with the Asian development blogs (ADB) new Graduation Working Group provided researchers with a taste of how this can work.

ADB is pioneering the graduation strategy in collaboration with the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), BRAC, and Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA). Graduation refers to a time-bound "great push" — a sequenced action meant to overcome many hurdles that keep the extreme poor trapped in poverty.

Graduation programs are available in over 40 countries across four continents. The majority of these initiatives are in low- and lower-middle-income countries, and three-quarters are in fragile or conflict-affected nations, although all are aimed at the poorest.

Graduation interventions typically include four components:

1. Social protection: cash handouts to promote nutrition and consumption.
2. Financial inclusion: access to a savings account and maybe other financial products.
3. A productive asset that is suited for the local market environment, such as a carabao, poultry, or food carts
4. Coaching: technical skills for earning a living, financial management, mentorship, and access to essential services.

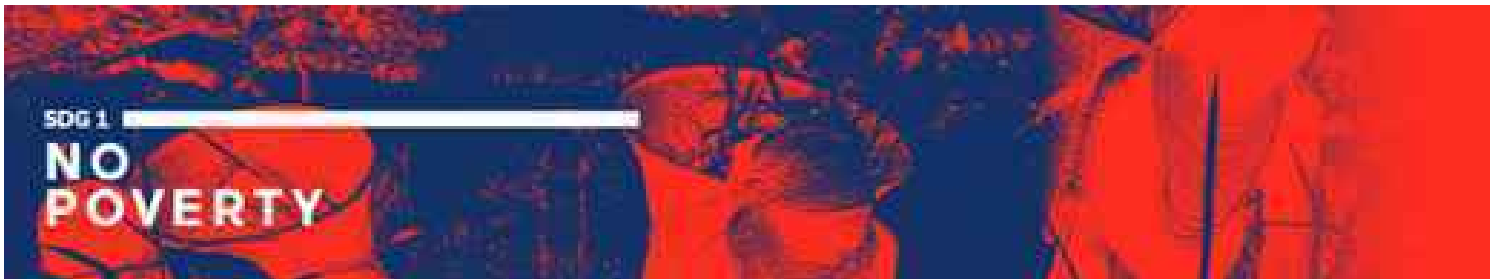
A systematic set of impact assessments has shown the graduation approach's success in several country contexts, exhibiting favourable benefits in terms of income, savings, productivity, health, and well-being. The effects lasted for several years after the intervention ended, indicating that graduation does, in fact, result in a step shift for participants. Poor households in India received \$4.33 in long-term benefits for every dollar invested on the programme.

The pilot in the Philippines will contribute to the accumulation of evidence on the graduation strategy. It was planned as a randomised control experiment to see if a group or individual livelihoods and coaching are more cost-efficient. Its findings will have an impact on the 100+ graduate programmes now in place throughout the world. What struck me the most was how deeply the pilot is integrated into current government systems. It is aimed at recipients of the ADB-supported Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, the Department of Social Welfare and Development's main conditional cash transfer programme. The pilot includes a productive asset provided by DOLE as well as mentoring and technical help from BRAC. The graduation strategy provides a framework for combining current government actions into a single user-friendly package.

The pilot's 1,800 participating homes are represented by a staff of 12 outstanding graduating community facilitators. They not only give technical and business management training, but they also assist each home in developing a family development plan, which includes prioritising goals and breaking them down into manageable actions.

One of the recipients informed that in order to increase the sturdiness of her home in time for the rainy season, she had established weekly financial goals and devised a thorough plan to fix the roof and drainage. Her next task was to buy school supplies for her children for the next school year.

Researchers left with the impression that initiatives like graduation may serve as the glue that holds multi-sector programmes together, producing a significant effects that can help us conquer the last mile of poverty. Integrating knowledge across sector silos to handle increasingly more complex development issues is critical to the success of this strategy, which is also a goal of SDG target 2030.





SDG 2

- ISHA JAGETIYA

As a child, whenever I used to throw a tantrum that I was not being given my favourite dish, my mother always said to me - 'Be grateful that you even have food on your plate'. My young and naïve mind couldn't comprehend this statement at that time because in my tiny world everyone had food to eat. The possibility that there are millions of people who go to bed on empty stomachs without eating even a single grain of food did not even cross my mind ever. Today, when I have lived some more years of my lifetime, I can understand the problem of hunger pretty well. Even when my mental capacity has grown so that now I can understand more complex subjects and topics, it still shocks me that even when there is more than enough food produced to feed the global population—there still are as many as 811 million people who still go hungry. After steadily declining for over a decade, world hunger is again on the rise, affecting 9.9 % of people globally. The situation of hunger and food insecurity has grown manifolds after the onset of the COVID – 19 pandemic. The percentage of people affected by hunger also grew in India from 14% to 15.3%.

The term 'hunger' is also a layered one as when we refer that people are going hungry around the world it also means that there are people who are malnourished or people who don't get enough calories in a day or people who don't get enough nutritious food in a day and much more. Nonetheless, the situation is grave in every sense as despite having enough food such a large number of people do not have proper meals on their plates. We can essentially say that there is a huge amount of disparity among people when we talk about food. There is also a vast number of factors causing this problem and these factors vary drastically in different regions of the world, such as economic factors, climate change impact, and even political conditions in some cases. The situation of constantly consuming under-nutritive diets is especially prevalent amongst the poor. Among the poor, there is a gender divide in getting food also. Many women of our country have this absurd notion that they have to eat last and that it is their burden to have sufficient food on the plates of others even if they have less food on their own. This kind of diet leads to a lack of nutrients in the body which can lead to some very serious problems like malnutrition which can consequentially lead to diabetes, heart diseases, etc. This can be even more fatal in the case of young kids who live in such underprivileged conditions.

The number of people who face the crisis of severe hunger is still around 820 million that is around 10% of the total population of this world but the number of people who do not have regular access to sanitary, safe and healthy food is close to 2 billion people. There are many people in the world who even after having sufficient food still follow extremely unhygienic and unsafe practices while consuming and making food. There are many people in the world who even after having sufficient food still follow extremely unhygienic and unsafe practices while consuming and making food. A large population of people in rural India still practice some very unsafe practices like leaving their food uncovered, not washing their hands before eating or making food, and also keeping the place of food dirty. This truly needs effort from NGOs that can root out this problem from the grassroots level by collaborating with the government and running awareness campaigns for the rural masses.



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There is truly a need to take immediate efforts to mitigate and completely eradicate this problem and it is not that no effort has been taken yet. There are a plethora of people, organizations, institutions, and charities that are working for the better in this field but the changes are still not that substantial. There needs to be done a lot of work as again the betterment coming is significantly smaller than the actual issue. The main goal is to provide healthy and nutritious food to everyone and not just mere food that has very low nutrition levels. There needs to be an integrated web of government, NGOs, and other institutions coming together to solve this problem and solve this problem in every aspect and from every nook and corner of society. There definitely is a need to give special focus on providing healthy and nutritious foods to women (especially pregnant women) and children as they are the most vulnerable groups right now and truly need immediate attention. There have been many initiatives where organizations distribute surplus food from restaurants, gatherings, and even homes to people in need like the Robinhood Army and the Roti Banks spread all over India. These initiatives have succeeded in truly helping a lot of people in need.



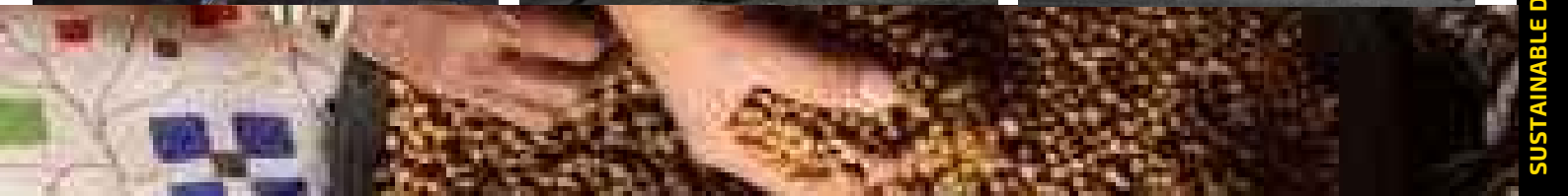


The question now arises that when organisations like the United Nations release the sustainable development goals – one of which is ‘Zero Hunger’ and which aims at providing healthy and nutritious food to all infants around the world, is that goal even something that can be achieved?

While all these problems just point to the fact that solving and mitigating or eradicating this issue of achieving zero hunger and that it truly would take quite some time and the change would not be quick and sudden. The problem is definitely big one and spread worldwide and in varying corners of our society so eradicating it would take great efforts and an initiative from all but at the same time when we look at all these little initiatives from ordinary people for change, we see that the hope for a better future is still not lost and a better situation is definitely achievable. We need to find new methods and techniques that are all-encompassing and can include individuals and communities together for the cause. Here, the developed countries or rather the more fortunate people need to take a step forward and help the underprivileged.

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SDG 3

-MEHUL AGARWAL

“Health is the greatest wealth”. A group of 10 healthy people can work more productively than a group of 100 unhealthy people, the sustainable Development goal 3 of UN seeks to ensure better health and wellbeing for all, at every stage of life.

Let's understand what SDG's are. SDG or Sustainable Development Goals are goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 and targets to implement the goals to large extend by 2030, it is a call for action to all the nations, it guide's the nations around the world, and helps them in making their policies around these SDG's, there are a total of 17 SDG's adopted by the United Nations. SDG 3 is underpinned by nine targets that broadly fall into separate, but overlapping groups: reducing morbidity and mortality for vulnerable groups (mothers, new-born's, the elderly and children), reducing communicable and non-communicable diseases, reducing risk factors (tobacco, substance abuse, road traffic injuries and hazardous chemicals and pollution), providing universal health coverage, and strengthening the health sector.

According to global health security index, released by John Hopkins University, which assess 195 country's health care system on 34 parameters, United States has best health care system, while India was 57th, fortunately health care systems have been strengthened across the global in 21st century, When the pandemic began, India had only a few laboratories that could test the coronavirus sample, but just in 1 to 1.5 years, a massive increase in laboratories and research labs has been made, though it's true that universal health coverage is not there, in western African countries the health sector is still not as good as it should be, but has progressed significantly in last 2-3 decade.

When we talk about good health we mostly think about physical health only, but it has two sphere's, physical and mental, and mental health of a human being is as important as anything else, fortunately awareness regarding good mental health is increasing day by day.

SDG Goal 3 has been further as:

- 3.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.2 Neonatal and child mortality
- 3.3 Communicable diseases
- 3.4 NCDs and mental health/well-being
- 3.5 Substance abuse
- 3.6 Road traffic accidents
- 3.7 Reproductive health
- 3.8 Universal health coverage and access to medicines
- 3.9 Pollution and contamination
- 3.a Tobacco control
- 3.b Research and development of vaccines and medicines
- 3.c Health financing and health workforce
- 3.d Management of national and global health risks

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

GOAL
03

#SDGs



Achieving health and well-being for all relies not only on meeting the sdg3 targets, but also on ending poverty (sdg1), providing access to education (sdg4), achieving gender equity (sdg5), reducing inequality between and within countries (sdg10), and promoting peace (sdg16). Health and well-being also relies on adequate services and resources, including infrastructure (sdg9), food security and agricultural production (sdg2), decent work (sdg8), sustainable consumption (sdg12), provision of water and sanitation (sdg6), access to energy (sdg7), and resilient and inclusive cities that provide universal access to housing and transport (sdg11). Health and well-being are also critically dependent on a safe and enabling environment, supported by mitigation of climate change (sdg13) and sustainable protection and use of the oceans (sdg14) and land (sdg15).

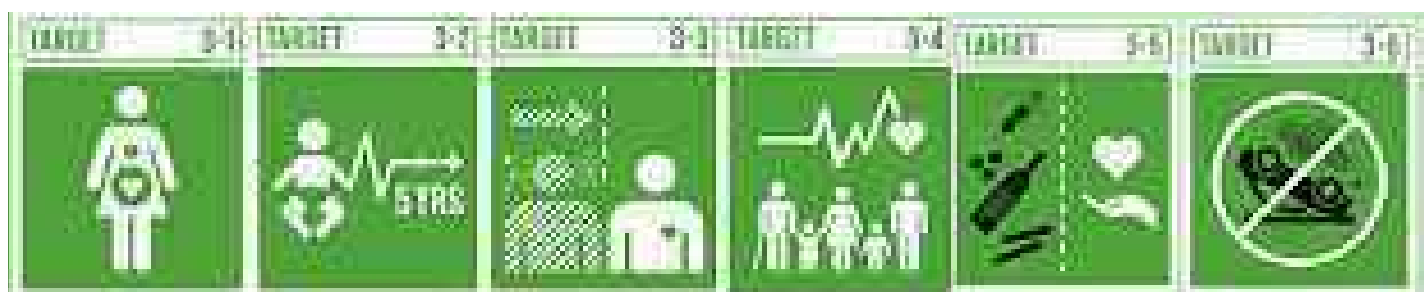
“Good health” and “Well-being” as mentioned in the title of the goal, are two word term per se, but has deep meanings, when we talk about good well-being, it extends to cover “better quality of life”, which is not just connected to personal health, but to the surroundings around which one lives, better quality of life would mean, access to all the necessities (water, food, shelter, education, electricity, basic health care) and more than just necessities, like clean pollution free air, clean roads and park, world class health care infrastructure, opportunities to groom one’s skill, so that one can achieve holistic development.

So why is good health and well-being so important?

Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being is important to building prosperous societies. However, the COVID-19 pandemic possess great risk to health systems globally and threatens already achieved health outcomes also. Most countries, especially poor countries, have insufficient health infrastructure, medical supplies and health care workers. The pandemic has shown that, be it rich and poor country, developed or developing country, small or big, a health emergency can push people into bankruptcy or poverty. Concerted efforts are required to achieve universal health coverage and sustainable financing for health; address the growing burden of zoonotic and non-communicable diseases, tackle antimicrobial resistance and environmental factors contributing to ill health.

What progress have we made so far?

Progress in many health areas, such as in reducing maternal and child mortality, in increasing coverage of immunization, and in reducing some infectious diseases, continues, but the rate of improvement has slowed down, especially during COVID-19 which is overwhelming the health systems globally and threatens health outcomes already achieved.



3.2

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL : SDG2

How can we achieve these targets?

Building better health infrastructure, preparing a health care workers force big enough to fight endemics and pandemics, Immunization is also one of the world's most successful and cost-effective health interventions.

Does everyone have access to healthcare?

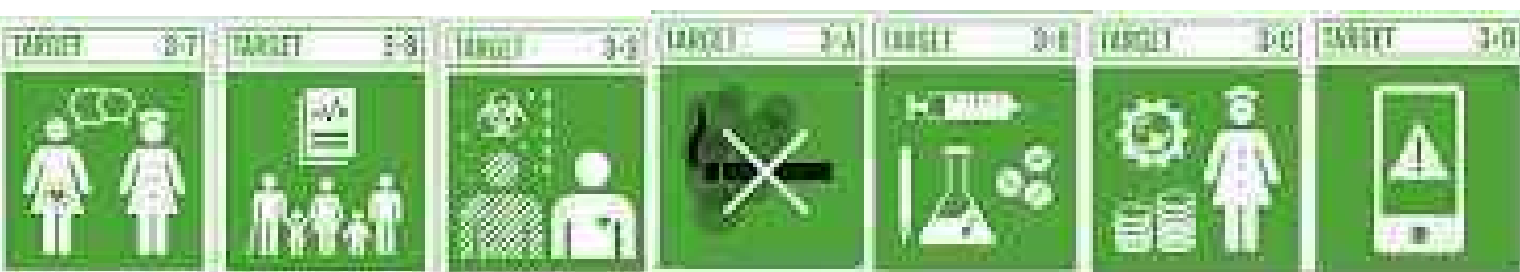
Before COVID-19, only around one third to half of the global population was covered by essential health services. If current trends continue, only 39 per cent to 63 per cent of the global population will be covered by essential health services by 2030. The COVID-19 crisis has shown how largely we are in deficit of ICU beds, a large number of people did not had access to ICU in COVID-19 during second wave in India. Other services were suspended to free up resources for COVID-19 patients and to reduce the risk of transmission. If universal health coverage has to be achieved, we need to make sure everyone is able to have healthcare when needed.

What can one can do to help?

You can start by promoting and protecting your own health and the health of those around you, by making well-informed choices, vaccinating your children. You can raise awareness in your community about the importance of good health, healthy lifestyles as well as people's right to quality health care services, especially for the most vulnerable such as women and children.

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SDG 4

-JAHNVI MISHRA

INTRODUCTION

For all of us, proper and good education plays an important role. It promotes quality learning throughout one's life for individuals of all ages, classes, faiths, religions, and regions. It's the method for acquiring knowledge and values. Education is essential for everyone to improve their knowledge, way of life, as well as their social and economic standing throughout their lives. Everyone's right to a proper education is protected by the law, and restricting it is a crime. We must be educated in order to live a better life. It fully changes us on the inside and out, as well as our intellect and personality. Because it is constructive in nature, it profoundly transforms our lives.

With education being of such importance, the 2030 Agenda's Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG 4) intends to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" by 2030. UNESCO is in charge of bringing the international community together to achieve this goal. The Education 2030 Framework for Action, which was established in November 2015, gives direction to governments and stakeholders on how to integrate commitments into action.

TARGETS

Since 2015, Global campaign Education's policy and advocacy activity has been based on SDG4's ten targets. It has seven targets and three means for achieving them. By 2030, eight of them are expected to be achieved. The targets are as follows:

1. Universal primary and secondary education: By 2030, all girls and boys will have a free, equitable, and high-quality primary and secondary education that leads to relevant and effective learning outcomes. It means that everyone, without exception, should have access to 12 years of free, publicly supported, inclusive, equitable, high-quality primary and secondary education — of which at least nine years must be compulsory and lead to relevant learning objectives.
2. Early childhood development and universal pre-primary education: Ensure that all girls and boys have access to high-quality early childhood development, care, and pre-primary education by 2030 in order to be prepared for primary school. It highlights the importance of providing at least one year of free and obligatory excellent pre-primary education, as well as early childhood development and care, given by well-trained educators.
3. Equal success to technical/ vocational and higher education: Ensure that all women and men have equitable access to affordable and high-quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university, by 2030. This emphasizes the importance of eliminating obstacles to skill development and technical and vocational education and training (TVET), beginning at the secondary level, as well as tertiary education, including university, and providing opportunities for youth and adults to learn throughout their lives. In accordance with existing international accords, tertiary education should gradually become free.



4. Relevant skills for decent work: Increase the number of young people and adults with necessary skills, such as technical and vocational skills, for employment, good jobs, and entrepreneurship, by 2030. It states that equitable access to TVET should be expanded while maintaining quality. Learning opportunities should be expanded and varied, utilizing a variety of educational and training methods. Beyond job-specific abilities, high-level cognitive and non-cognitive/transferable skills including problem-solving, critical thinking, creativity, teamwork, communication, and conflict resolution must be prioritized.

5. Gender equality and inclusion: By 2030, eliminate gender gaps in education and ensure that the vulnerable, including individuals with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in precarious situations, have equitable access to all levels of education and vocational training. All persons, regardless of their circumstances or another status, should have access to inclusive, equitable, high-quality education and opportunities for lifelong learning. All girls and boys, women and men, should have an equal opportunity to get a high-quality education, accomplish at comparable levels, and reap the same educational benefits.

6. Universal Youth Literacy: Ascertain that all youth and a significant number of adults, including men and women, are literate and numerate by 2030. This target's action aims to ensure that by 2030, all young people and adults throughout the world have attained appropriate and recognized competence levels in functional literacy and numeracy abilities that are equivalent to those attained after completing basic education.

7. Education for sustainable development and global citizenship: By 2030, ensure that all learners have the knowledge and skills they need to promote sustainable development, including through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, the promotion of a culture of peace and nonviolence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and culture's contribution to sustainable development, among other things.

Education for sustainable development and global citizenship education can provide individuals with the knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes they need to live productive lives, make informed decisions, and take active roles locally and worldwide in confronting and resolving global crises.





MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

1. **Effective learning environments:** Build and update education facilities that are child, disability, and gender-sensitive, and that provide all students with safe, nonviolent, inclusive, and effective learning environments. This goal addresses the need for adequate physical infrastructure and safe, inclusive learning spaces for all people, regardless of their background or disability status.

2. **Scholarships:** Increase the number of scholarships available to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, small island developing states, and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering, and scientific programs, in developed and developing countries by 2020. Scholarships offered by wealthy countries to students from developing countries should be organized to help the developing country enhance its capacity. Scholarships should be transparently targeted, in keeping with the SDG4-Education 2030 focus on equity, inclusion, and quality.

3. **Teachers and educators:** Increase the supply of skilled teachers in developing countries, particularly least developed nations and small island developing states, by 2030, including through international collaboration for teacher training in developing countries. Instructors and educators should be empowered, appropriately recruited and remunerated, motivated, properly qualified, and supported within well-resourced, efficient, and well-managed systems, as teachers are a vital condition for ensuring great education. All of the SDG4 targets can only be met with the help of teachers. It demands immediate action since the paucity and uneven distribution of educational resources magnifies the equity gap.

COVID 19, A BARRIER

The epidemic of Covid 19 has had a significant impact on education. The outbreak of COVID-19 has exacerbated the plight of students in countries that have experienced or are experiencing conflict or calamity. COVID-19 has wrought devastation over the world, and education, like any other essential industry, has been heavily damaged. Students, schools, colleges, and universities have all suffered significant consequences.

ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL



Since early 2020, global crises created by the COVID-19 pandemic have posed a threat to the world's commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Global phenomena that are central to the SDGs have been drastically altered, bringing to light new realities and ways of existence that we had not anticipated. Lockdown tactics have a substantial impact on mobility and migration, with significant human consequences. During the initial lockdown, education was digitalized, affecting over 1.2 billion students in over 170 countries.

In March 2020, UNESCO launched the COVID-19 Global Education Coalition, a multi-sector partnership between the UN family, civil society organizations, media, and IT partners to design and deploy innovative solutions, in an effort to foster international collaboration and ensure that education never stops.

CONCLUSION

Education is a critical component in achieving many other long-term development goals (SDGs). SDG 4 will aid in the achievement of the following SDGs: end poverty (SDG 1), achieve gender equality (SDG 5), ensure good health and wellbeing (SDG 3), reduce inequalities between countries (SDG 10), promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all (SDG 8), build resilient infrastructure and foster innovation (SDG 9) and promote peaceful and inclusive societies (SDG 16). People can break out of the vicious cycle of poverty by receiving a quality education, lowering inequality, and establishing gender equality if they have the opportunity to do so.

Finally, education helps to promote tolerance in human relations and leads to the development of more harmonious societies.

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SDG 5

- SHRESHTHA KHATRI

The 5th Sustainable Development Goal issues a clarion call to people to “achieve gender inequality and empower all women and girls.” This goal is a crucial ingredient for realizing our SDGs as it is essential to consider the woes of all people (including those who generally do not have a say in decision-making) for any progressive endeavor to be sustainable. Thus, it becomes our obligation as responsible citizens to make gender equality a part of our daily lives.

Meaning of Gender Equality

To effectively realize the meaning and implications of this term, we must first categorically understand the meaning of ‘gender’ and ‘equality’ in contrast to ‘sex’ and ‘sameness’ respectively. ‘Sex’ is a biological category while ‘gender’ is a cultural category. Sex refers to the biological differences between man and woman based on the human reproductive function. The problem of gender inequality however arises when society co-relates these biological differences to their expected conduct and assigns different gender roles. These roles have largely been discriminatory to women rendering them the position of the ‘weaker’ or the ‘secondary’ sex.

Now when we talk of ‘equality’, we appeal to equal treatment, justice and fairness. However, this leads to confusion over the meaning of equality. Aristotle defined equality as “treating similar similarly and dissimilar dissimilarly”. Plato on the other hand expressed that “justice means giving each their due.” These definitions on deeper analysis imply that equality does not always coincide with ‘sameness’. The SDG 5 therefore, in our present situation implies ‘equality with difference.’ What this means is to provide equal opportunity to women to make their independent decisions and live as per their choices. This is only possible when they are made aware of the choices available to them and groomed to be equal to men in each and every aspect of their lives. For this grooming to be done properly from a young age, it is the need of the hour for the government to provide incentives for women empowerment in different spheres of lives.

Gender Equality and other SDGs

The notion of gender equality is cross cutting across many targets and goals. Women’s empowerment is a pre-condition to achieve the targets of several Sustainable Development Goals like poverty eradication, inequality, good health and well being for all, decent work and economic growth among others.

The IMF estimates that equal participation of women in the workforce will increase India's GDP by 27 percent. It has also been recorded that 50% of Indian women falling in the age-group of 15-49 are anemic. In India and worldwide, many girls are forced to drop out of school due to lack of proper and hygienic toilet facilities. When it comes to decent economic growth, it is imperative to note that almost 95% of work carried on by women across the globe is informal and unprotected. Moreover, 60% of women worldwide own practically no assets as compared to only 30% men. A World Economic Forum article notes that women receive 34% fewer wages for the same work as men. An additional point notes that girls in the bottom 20% of the socioeconomic system in India receive no education.



In addition to these the related targets of the SDGs are encompassing as these also cover major areas of concern like violence and discrimination against women, child marriage, the reproductive and sexual health of women, effective participation of women at the workplace, political role from parliament to local bodies and also in public life, ownership over land, and laws and policies to ensure effective implementation of these. These staggering statistics highlight the urgent need of making strides towards gender equality as it will not only lead us to the fulfillment of Goal 5 but also help us realize several other SDGs.

The Progress of SDG 5 in India

India seems to be sincerely devoted to attaining the ideal of gender equality. The Constitution of India attempts to establish gender equality in all areas of life at several instances including the Preamble, the Fundamental Rights, and even the DPSPs. India is also a committed signatory to the Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and ratified various other international conventions and human rights forums to secure equal rights of women. It has even established several laws and legislation to protect women's rights like laws against child marriage, sex-selective abortion, sexual harassment of women at the workplace, etc. India has also initiated a draft policy (2016) for women empowerment.

Government of India's initiatives like "Beti Bacha, Beti Padhao" (for protecting and educating girls) and "Mission Indradhanush" (for covering partially and unvaccinated children) schemes have been targeted to address largely the issue of women empowerment. India's partnership with USAID is also a welcome move with respect to gender equality. Their collective efforts in initiatives like "Swachh Bharat Mission" have positively impacted hygiene access for women. The Government of India's "MUDRA scheme" to support micro and small enterprises and direct benefit transfers under the "Jan Dhan Yojana" seeks to empower women. Women entrepreneurs account for about 78 percent of the total number of borrowers under MUDRA.

However, despite all these and many other seemingly effective moves, India seems to be painting a sub-standard picture of SDG 5 in India. In fact, among the 17 SDGs laid out by the United Nations, SDG 5 has been the toughest to fight and establish in India. According to a UN report, India ranks 131 out of 189 countries on Gender Inequality Index. This low rank can be attributed to India's disappointing sex ratio of only 914 females per 1000 males. The UNDP report also highlights that in 2011 only 29% of women over the age of 15 form part of the labor force and that only 10.9% of lawmakers are women. In 2016, 80% of Indian women did not possess a bank account, and every day 39,000 young girls were forced into child marriage.

These statistics must ring a bell in our ears as despite all the seemingly effective schemes and laws instituted by the Indian Government are not really leading to any progress at the ground level. Women are still the secondary gender who are forced to accept their misfortune at a very young age. They are deprived of the opportunity to live a decent, respectful and dignified life in vast areas of the country.

CONCLUSION

It is critical for India to take concrete steps to battle the evil of gender inequality. Since, this issue is persisting over centuries in the country, it is the need of the hour for India to rethink and re-apply its strategies for promoting women rights and dignity. Thus, the government should establish innovative methods to implement their strategies rather than just keep on forming newer ones. Such outlook is imperative to bring about change in the mindsets of people. This is such a deep-rooted problem in the Indian society that it cannot be eradicated by a few. The success of SDG 5 in India calls for our collective efforts. It is essential to focus on these aspects if India wants to achieve its vision of “A society in which, women attain their full potential and are able to participate as equal partners in all spheres of life and influence the process of social change.”

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5.3

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL : SDGS

<div>TARGET 5-1</div> <div> </div> <div>END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS</div>	<div>TARGET 5-2</div> <div> </div> <div>END ALL VIOLENCE AGAINST AND EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS</div>	<div>TARGET 5-3</div> <div> </div> <div>ELIMINATE FORCED MARRIAGES AND GENITAL MUTILATION</div>	<div>TARGET 5-4</div> <div> </div> <div>VALUE UNPAID CARE AND PROMOTE SHARED DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES</div>	<div>TARGET 5-5</div> <div> </div> <div>ENSURE FULL PARTICIPATION IN LEADERSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING</div>	<div>TARGET 5-6</div> <div> </div> <div>UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS</div>	<div>TARGET 5-A</div> <div> </div> <div>EQUAL RIGHTS TO ECONOMIC RESOURCES, PROPERTY OWNERSHIP AND FINANCIAL SERVICES</div>	<div>TARGET 5-B</div> <div> </div> <div>PROMOTE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH TECHNOLOGY</div>	<div>TARGET 5-C</div> <div> </div> <div>ADOPT AND STRENGTHEN POLICIES AND ENFORCEABLE LEGISLATION FOR GENDER EQUALITY</div>
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SDG 6

-G MOUSHMI

When there is availability of clean water and good sanitation then there is a way to lead a decent life. The sustainable development goal 6 deals with the same. It aims at ensuring the accessibility of water and sanitation to everyone. It plays a crucial role in the development of underprivileged people in terms of health, economic growth, and sustainability of the environment. According to UN, as of today, 2.2 billion people lack access to safely managed drinking water, and more than 4.2 billion people lack safely managed sanitation. Climate change is exacerbating the situation, with increasing disasters such as floods and droughts. 80 per cent of wastewater in the world flows back into the ecosystem without being treated or reused, and 70 per cent of the world's natural wetland extent has been lost, including a significant loss of freshwater species.

Access to clean water is even more a necessity. People drink water and use it for many other day to day activities, so it of course obvious that all the people irrespective of their rich and poor backgrounds must have clean water resources and it is their inherent right to life. The same is guaranteed by the constitution of India under Article 21 which is a fundamental right providing us with the right to live a decent life with dignity. Therefore, it becomes the responsibility of the government to work seriously towards the same. Also access to safe drinking water is regarded as the backbone of a healthy economy, by the UNICEF India. It is indeed true because polluted water give rise to many waterborne diseases which seriously puts the health many people at stake. Moreover, two-thirds of India's 718 districts are affected by extreme water depletion, and the current lack of planning for water safety and security is a major concern. One of the challenges is the fast rate of groundwater depletion in India, which is known as the world's highest user of this source due to the proliferation of drilling over the past few decades. In 2018, Swajal Scheme was launched by the Ministry of Jal Shakti. This programme is a demand-driven initiative which focuses on providing sustainable access to clean drinking water to the rural areas. It is operations at over 117 districts across 28 states. This scheme was found to be helpful to a certain extent in managing the water resources.

The COVID-19 pandemic has already made the world realize clean surroundings are important for good health. Even during the initial days of the pandemic, when no one had a clue about what covid-19 is and how harmful it is, the first precaution that was made as a protocol to be followed is to wash our hands regularly and to keep our surroundings neat and clean so that our bodies do not come in contact with the germs that could possibly be COVID-19. No matter whether the pandemic is still prevailing or not, sanitation is essential for the well-being of the humankind. Especially in India, continuous process of sanitizing the workplaces, public spaces and all the surroundings for a long time made us able to control the number of cases to a certain extent. Proper disposal of waste, treatment of that wastage according to its type and all the other necessary work for same has become a necessity.

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL



It is also important to be noted that the sanitation work must not be restricted to the urban areas but also people living rural and far-fetched areas must also be able to access such sanitation services. Poor sanitation can also have a ripple effect when it hinders national development because workers are suffering from illnesses and living shorter lives, thereby producing, and earning less, and unable to afford education and stable futures for their children. Although there has been an appreciable improvement in improving the sanitation process in India since 2015 after the implementation of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan programme. This initiative has considerably helped to provide more toilet facilities accessible to people which in turn helped to save the decaying fields, water bodies, public places that were being polluted and decayed. These situations generally arise for the people who live in poor backgrounds.

Another aspect of sanitation that we must focus on and the SDG (sustainable development goal) 6 focuses on is the hygiene. Apart from the basic things like we need to keep our environment clean, menstrual hygiene is one thing that India seriously lacks in. There are still crores of women for whom there is no access to any of the sanitary products that are crucial during their menstrual periods. It seriously effects their health as they do not get proper care during that period. Also, economic backwardness is one of the reasons because most of the sanitary products are really expensive for them and they would be in at thought process that they should not spend so much of their meagre income on such products or else for their health. Lack of awareness to such people about the ill effects of not maintaining a proper menstrual hygiene makes them feel indifferent to take care of themselves.

Not only it is an economic problem, but it is also a deep-rooted social problem that the people feel hesitation before buying such products. Many NGOs are indeed working on these problems and trying their best to help people in these aspects. Making people, both men and women, aware about the menstrual hygiene and making them understand the importance of the same. Distributing free sanitary napkins to women who cannot afford them, educating them on menstrual hygiene. It is indeed a work done by such organizations, but they do need support by the government in terms of equipping them with financial and other resources required for the same. It is important because such organizations have the capacity to reach far fetched areas which are usually difficult to approach, they have the capability to sensitize them in the way they needed to be.

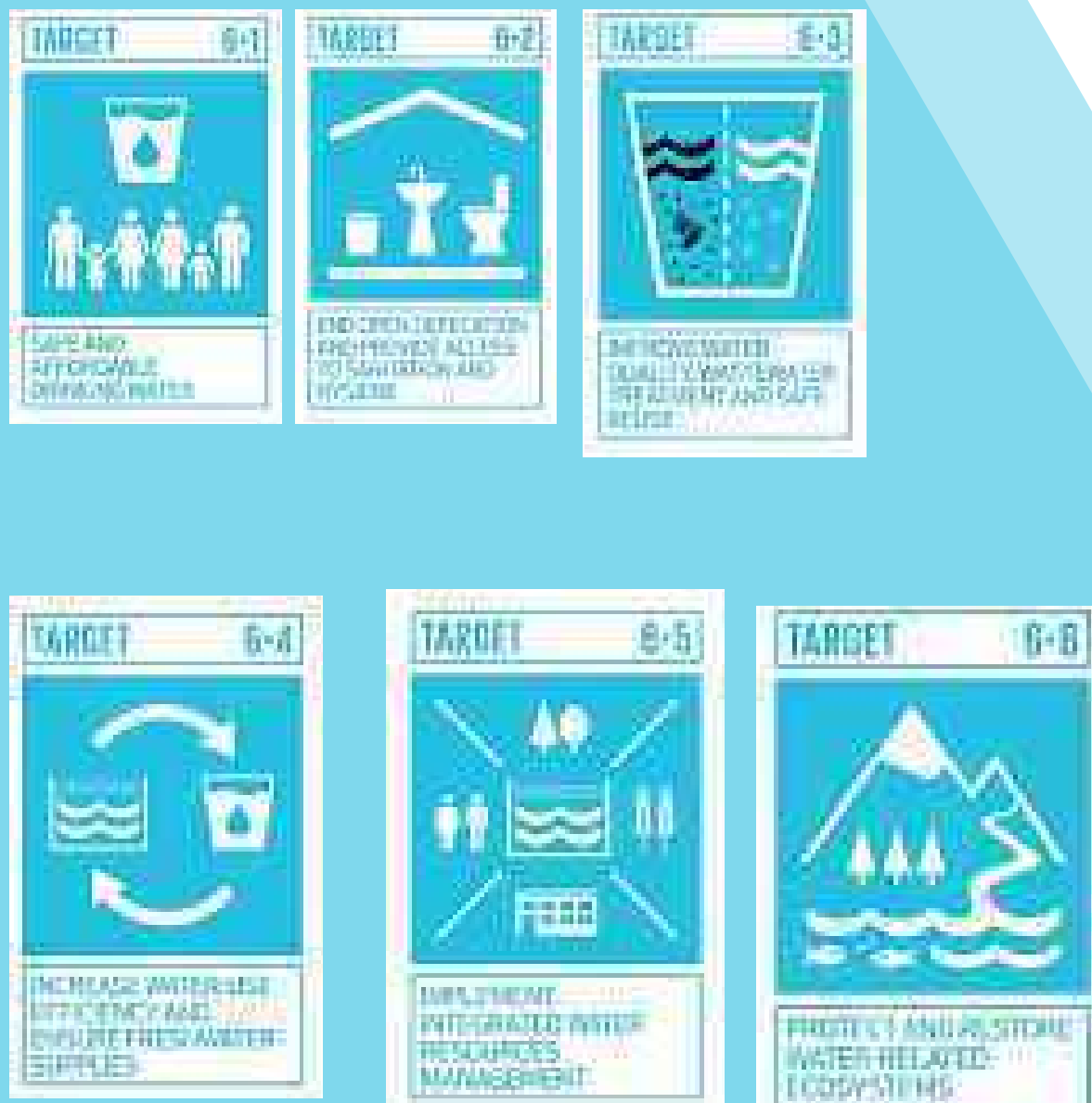


CLEAN WATER
AND
SANITATION

The pandemic also made us realize that there is scarcity of resources. The scarcity already existed, but it really affected each and every section of the society during the phases of lockdown. Though the disease took the lives of lakhs of people, in a way it taught us a lesson that in order to make the limited resources, including the water resources, accessible to everyone we must learn the sustainable usage. It also reminded India, how backward the country is in, in terms of clean water and sanitation. So, we must put in continuous efforts in providing access to water and sanitation to everyone to achieve the SDG (sustainable development goal) 6, well-being of the society and for a healthy economy.

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SDG 7 -ADITI INSAA

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) encapsulate a considerable lot of the universes first needs for collaboration. Securing individuals. Advancing thriving. Safeguarding the planet. Indeed, even before the COVID-19 pandemic grabbed hold, the destinations implanted in the Goals were driven and wide-ranging from the disposal of outrageous hardship to significant decreases in disparity and changing course to shield nature. None of the 17 SDGs are discretionary. Significant advancement on each is fundamental for mankind to flourish. Also, for every individual Goal, the required scale and extent of activity requires new community oriented partnerships across open, private, scholarly, considerate society, and generous areas.

Yet, the world is wracked by division. Too many existing establishments and cycles intended to encourage participation are not comparing the occasion. Across people group, nations, and continents there is broad feeling that things are stuck. The SDGs previously called for new ways to deal with critical thinking. Misfortunes set off by COVID-19 have just enhanced the requirement for another way ahead. Let us now discuss in brief some key factors to improve the situation and to work upon the same.

Universal access to Electricity: Power access alludes to the level of individuals in a given region that have somewhat straightforward, stable admittance to electricity.[1] It can likewise be alluded to as the jolt rate. Not all nations and regions have equivalent admittance to power, and the degree of access can be characteristic of the improvement level of the nation or region being referred to. This implies that power access fills in as a decent intermediary for different marks of riches and opportunity in a country.

SDG target 7.1 is all inclusive admittance to reasonable, solid, feasible, and present day energy administrations; 7.1.1 spotlights on admittance to power. Late advancement in admittance to power was blended, similar to the viewpoint for 2030. While the portion of individuals with access grew up to 90 percent in 2019, 759 million individuals actually need it. Half live in delicate and struggle impacted settings and 84 percent in country regions. The IEAs Stated Policies Scenario projects that in 2030 about 660 million individuals will in any case need admittance to power. Around 940 million individuals should be associated by 2030 to arrive at all-inclusive access.

Clean cooking solutions: Sustainable power, frequently alluded to as perfect energy, comes from normal sources or cycles that are continually recharged. For instance, daylight or wind continue sparkling and blowing, regardless of whether their accessibility relies upon time and climate. While environmentally friendly power is frequently considered as another innovation, bridling qualities power has for some time been utilized for warming, transportation, lighting, and the sky is the limit from there. Wind has controlled boats to cruise the oceans and windmills to crush grain. The sun has given warmth during the day and fuelled flames to endure into the evening. Be that as it may, in the course of recent years or thereabouts, people progressively went to less expensive, dirtier energy sources like coal and explored gas.

**Ensure access to
affordable, reliable,
sustainable and
modern energy for all**



Any type of cookstove is considered “clean” if its emissions meet WHO Guidelines. Currently available options that are clean at point-of-use include electricity, gas, ethanol, solar, and the highest performing biomass stoves. If clean cooking neglects to get traction in the worldwide political plan, 2.4 billion individuals will be left with no entrance in 2030, as indicated by IEAs Stated Policies Scenario. Proceeding to depend on dirtying fills and inefficient advancements will have sensational ramifications for the climate, monetary improvement, and most remarkably, on the soundness of ladies and kids. The test in Developing Asia furthermore, Sub-Saharan Africa is to see, first, how social, financial, and social elements consolidate to slow progress; and, second, how to extend acknowledgment of reasonable and accessible arrangements focused on more clean powers, cookstoves with exceptionally low discharges, and efficient electric machines that can be connected to the network or then again run on sun-powered photovoltaic (PV) boards associated with a battery.

Renewable energy: SDG target 7.2 is characterized as a generous expansion in the portion of sustainable power in the worldwide energy blend. Environmentally friendly power has seen remarkable development over the previous decade, especially for the age of power. During the COVID-19 pandemic, renewables have demonstrated stronger than different pieces of the energy area, and their momentary standpoint shows strength in all areas, helped along by steady strategies and falling innovation costs. The standpoint for the utilization of renewables in transport and hotness isn't as solid. Regardless of its huge portion of definite energy utilization, heat gets restricted strategy consideration worldwide contrasted and opposite end-use areas.

Energy efficiency: Energy efficiency essentially implies utilizing less energy to play out the very errand that is, killing energy squander. Energy efficiency brings an assortment of advantages: decreasing ozone harming substance emanations, diminishing interest for energy imports, and bringing down our expenses on a family and economy-wide level. SDG target 7.3 is to expand the worldwide pace of progress in energy effectiveness by 2030 to 2.6 percent yearly (multiplying the normal of 1.3 percent accomplished yearly somewhere in the range of 1990 and 2010). The pace of worldwide essential energy power improvement defined as the rate decline in the proportion of worldwide complete essential energy supply per unit of gross homegrown product has eased back lately. In the Sustainable Development Scenario, the normal pace of progress expected to meet the SDG 7.3 objective has expanded to 3 percent each year somewhere in the range of 2018 and 2030, an increment of 0.4 percent from starting assessments arranged when the SDGs were created.

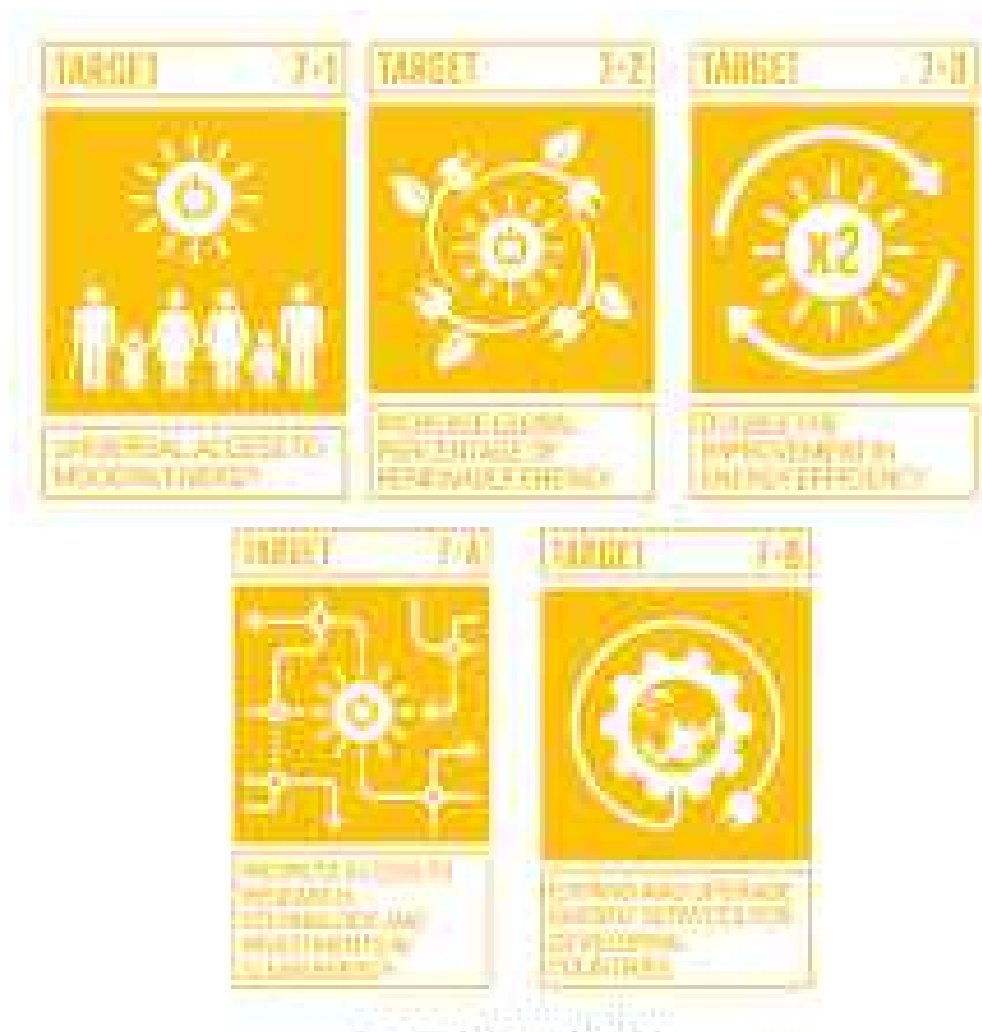
International public financial flows: State-run administrations, DFIs, the private area, and benefactors should cooperate to create a planned system to address market obstructions, support the limit working of neighborhood agents, and guarantee an ideal money and speculation biological system that invigorates neighborhood cash loaning, draws in nearby cash moneylenders and

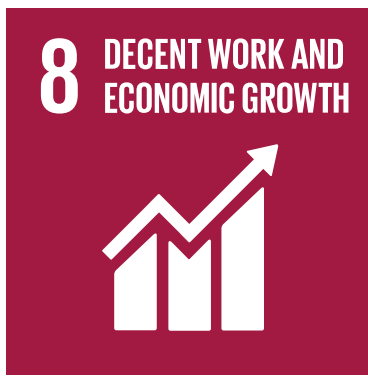
institutional financial backers and mitigates the unfamiliar trade hazard of clean-energy projects. More profound nearby capital business sectors give the chance to expand short-and long haul venture also, financing choices for on-and off-network age utilizing client financing, energy proficiency, and venture backing to nearby little and medium-sized endeavors (SMEs).

The SDG 7.a.1 marker estimates worldwide public monetary streams to emerging nations on the side of an environmentally friendly power. These streams added up to USD 14 billion out of 2018, a 35 percent decline from an unsurpassed high of USD 21.9 billion the prior year. All things considered, the general pattern in open monetary streams has been positive over the previous decade, expanding triple during the period 2010-2018 when seen as a five-year moving normally. This pattern, notwithstanding, veils some significant distributional disparities, with monetary responsibilities moved in a couple of nations and consequently neglecting to arrive at large numbers of that most needing global help.

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SDG 8 -SAMAY JAIN

EMPLOYMENT

Introduction

Unemployment is one of the major issues that has been hindering the progress of India for a while now. A large no of people still work in the informal sector and the majority of them are employed in agriculture which is not able to provide them livelihood throughout the year. The Covid 19 pandemic has further worsened the situation of employment. The impact of the layoffs made during the Covid period is likely to have consequences felt for a long time. Although the outbreak had put a drag on numerous different professions and small businesses, economists believe the existing job catastrophe has its origins well before the pre-pandemic times. The demonetization of Rs500 and Rs1,000 notes in 2016 slashed consumption and put countless millions out of jobs. In addition, the poorly implemented new taxation system goods and services tax harmed micro and midsize businesses, that engage roughly 110 million non-farm workers.

Impact of demonetization on employment

According to a survey by Gabriel Chodorow-Reich, Gita Gopinath, Prachi Mishra, and Abhinav Narayanan, a spontaneous, momentary, and almost total loss of large-denomination bills caused a 2-percentage point drop in the quarterly growth rate (not annualized) of employment, economic output, and bank credit in the fourth quarter of 2016. As a result, the Indian experience refutes the notion that in a modern economy, the rate of interest is all that counts and that the supply of paper currency is irrelevant. The immediate consequence on the predominantly cash-based informal sector, as well as the subsequent repercussions on everybody explicitly or incidentally involved, was extensively documented during the period.

The announcement of demonetization occurred at a time when the Indian labor market was already in a bad state. According to the Consumer Pyramid Household Survey conducted by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy between May and September 2016, a few months before the pronouncement of demonetization, the overall employment rate or labor engagement rate was around 43%.

The dip in the employment rate can account for a portion of this decrease. However, a significant portion of it originated from persons who had previously been seeking for and/or eager to work but were no longer searching. Jobless persons that remain seeking for job and/or want to work are referred to as "unemployed," and their percentage of the labor force is referred to as the rate of unemployment, which fell in this scenario. Although a lower unemployment rate is often regarded as a welcome move, in this case, the lower unemployment rate was due to people giving up seeking work rather than finding it.

This is known as the "discouraged worker effect, in which dwindling job opportunities cause potential employees to quit seeking work and drop out completely, resulting in a drop in unemployment.



Indeed, the decline in unemployment following demonetization may be attributable in significant part to lower unemployment among youthful and less qualified folks. It is indeed probable that certain individuals gave up looking for a job once they realized their prospects were slim.

Impact of Covid 19 on unemployment

The Covid pandemic proved to be a major impediment for people. People lost jobs, had to sell off their houses, and had nothing to eat. Laborers lost their jobs and had to move back to their homes. The most fascinating picture, that caused me immense grief, was when these laborers lost their nationality while traveling hundreds of kilometers on foot over national roads. The industries where they had spent decades sweating and toiling ejected people without making any provisions for their housing or sustenance.

Following the second wave of the lockdown, the industrial and engineering industries were particularly hard hit. The actual hiring index fell from 132 in July-September 2020 to 60 in January-March 2021, down from 132 in July-September 2020. According to the survey, the lowest 20% of households lost their whole income in April and May, while the wealthier households lost less than a fifth of their pre-pandemic wages.

The Way Forward

1. Instead of people doing various courses, acquiring various degrees, and then remaining unemployed for the rest of their lives due to the competition in their field, it would be better if people are given skill development right from a certain age so that they can start working early. Students should be provided with vocational training and technical education along with their school education to better equip them for the future so that they don't have to face the problem of unemployment in their careers.

2. Instead of acquiring one skill, people should equip themselves with various skills so that if one skill becomes redundant and they don't have use for it, they can work on the other skill so that they don't remain idle in case they lose a job.

3. The government should start investing in its physical infrastructure for good economic growth to become a global icon. India's infrastructure is not enough to meet its aspirations in the future. India would be nearer to fulfilling its aim of being a big powerhouse by the course of the century when additional motorways, larger ports and airports, power stations, reservoirs, and high-speed transport are built. All this would employ a large no of people as they would be engaged in various projects.



4. Structure changes must be implemented by the state to provide a beneficial climate for companies while ensuring vigorous competitiveness amid competitors. By lowering taxes or providing concessions to the business would provide a boost to the economy as it would enable a further larger no of people to enter the industry. If people see variety in businesses and shops from where they can choose from then they would spend more, demand would rise and as a result, business would start employing more people to produce a larger no of goods and services.

5. The government should also consider decreasing the reverse repo rate so that banks are stimulated to give more money to the public. When people see that they have to pay comparatively less money than they were paying before then they would be stimulated to ask for more money from the bank. They would buy more goods and invest more. This buying and investing would lead to more demand and this would make companies hire more people to meet the rising demand. As a consequence more jobs would be created.

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SDG 9 -PRANATHI G

By this time you are already aware of what SDGs are and why they play an important role in the coming future. The main focus of this article is SDG 9. What is goal 9? What does it want to achieve? Why is it important? Where do we as a nation stand? These are the primary questions we seek to answer in this article. Sustainable Development Goal 9 stands on three pillars: innovation, infrastructure and industry. It promotes investment in innovation and resilient infrastructure which are crucial for economic growth and development. It recognizes the importance of promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization (social and environmental factors). It further aims to promote the adoption of clean, environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes.

SDG 9 is the most important of the lot. Why? Because it is closely linked to other SDG's and achieving goal 9 would automatically align the other goals. When a city achieves goal 9, it means it has good infrastructure and this changes the quality of services. It also promotes economic development by providing jobs and income a goal mentioned in SDG 8- Decent work and economic growth. There is an inclusive and sustainable industry meaning that there is decent work aligning to SDG 5 – Gender Equality and SDG 1- No poverty. There is a culture of research and innovation, which means that we have been innovating to live and work sustainably, SDG 7- Clean and accessible energy.

TARGETS

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in the least developed countries

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action per their respective capabilities

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending



9. a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9. b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9. c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in the least developed countries by 2020
Each target has different indicators by which the progress of each target would be measured, like the indicator for target 9.2 is manufacturing value-added as a proportion of GDP and per capita and for target 9.4 CO2 emission per unit of value-added.

NITI Aayog published a report on the progress of SDGs in India where it compares the data available from the states and union territories and ranks them based on their performance. Some of the highlights include road connectivity, employment in the manufacturing sector, innovation score etc In the innovation score, India ranked 48 out of 131 countries by the World Intellectual Property Organization in the Global Innovation Index in 2020 and 46th in 2021 climbing 2 spots. We are improving. Karnataka leads among the rankings followed by Maharashtra. In Internet Density and mobile tele-density, for every 100 people in the country, 84 persons have mobile connectivity while only 55 persons have internet connectivity. This was quite evident when it became hard for students to access online resources or attend online classes during the pandemic.

COVID 19 pandemic worsened the situation. The GDP of the manufacturing sector declined in 2020. Many jobs were lost, livelihoods were lost. 2030 is coming and we need to gear up to stick to the targets and fulfil them. As of today, the only problem that remains to be answered for the most part is how to accommodate the environment and development on the same plate. For this, to be solved we need to invest more in innovation. Only through research can we find new solutions to problems. We need to embrace newer and sustainable technologies to achieve not only goal 9 but others as well.

To me, SDG 9 is the clash of Titans, the titans being protecting the environment and promoting human well-being. But in the end, there is no one titan winning it, that's the best part.

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SDG 10

-JAHNAVI TOLANI

Reduced inequities within and between countries is the tenth global aim. While there are various obstacles to overcome in order to achieve this aim, the global community is on the right track to eliminate economic inequities and allow for increased earnings for the poorest members of society. There is still optimism that SDG 10 will be achieved by the 2030 deadline for the SDGs, and that our world will be much more equal by then.

In recent decades, inequality has risen. More than 75% of the population now lives in societies with wealth distribution that is more uneven than it was 29 years ago, in 1990. The richest 1% of the world's population now owns 45% of the world's wealth, and the rich are getting richer while the poor are getting poorer. Inequality is a barrier to long-term social and economic development because it impedes growth, poverty alleviation, and interpersonal relationships. Children in the poorest 20% of the population are three times more likely than children in the richest 20% of the population to die before reaching the age of five. Disabled people are up to five times more likely than the normal person to face catastrophic medical expenses. Disparity of opportunity must be addressed in order to alleviate income inequality.

Inequalities between countries frequently leave poorer countries with insufficient financial resources or trade possibilities, among other considerations, to enact policies promoting gender equality and other forms of inclusion. Economic and social policy inside countries must be expressly targeted towards minimising gender disparities.

Inequalities between countries often leave poorer countries with limited financial resources or trade opportunities, among other things, to enact laws that promote gender equality and other forms of inclusion. Gender imbalances must be addressed explicitly in economic and social policy within countries.

In order to achieve SDG 10, significant sustained income growth for the bottom 40% of earnings at a rate higher than the national average is required, regardless of "age, sex, handicap, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status." One of the first steps toward global equality may be to improve economic equality.











To minimise inequality within and between countries by advocating for inclusion and equality in all domains through the use of laws, regulations, and public programmes In order to address inequalities and discrimination, we take a human rights-based approach, which includes involving women's organisations and other change agents in meaningful ways, as well as prioritising the poorest and most excluded women, such as migrant and refugee women and women with disabilities.

REDUCED INEQUALITIES

As Companies have many opportunities to support and explicitly promote equal opportunity by :

- Adopt policies that gradually promote greater equality, particularly budgetary, wage, and social protection programmes.
- It is critical to provide job possibilities, but it is also critical to examine the quality of those positions. This entails examining the wages paid to your lowest-paid staff, including direct employees and those who are part of your value chain, wherever that may be.
- Reduce the transaction costs of migrant remittances to less than 3% and remove remittance corridors with costs greater than 5%.
- Employees can progress through training and skills development, moving up the pay scale to better-paying jobs.
- Empower and promote all people's social, economic, and political participation.
- Encourage ODA and financial flows to countries in need, especially foreign direct investment.

Overall, the world is well on its path to eliminating economic inequality at a macro level, but there is still a long way to go to meet all of SDG10's goals. And reaching full equality will include even more active efforts on the part of individuals to minimise their own biases, a process that should run parallel to the UN's attempts to achieve economic equality.

TARGET 10-1  REDUCE INCOME INEQUALITIES	TARGET 10-2  PROMOTE UNIVERSAL SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INCLUSION	TARGET 10-3  ENSURE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES AND END DISCRIMINATION	TARGET 10-4  ADOPT FISCAL AND SOCIAL POLICIES THAT PROMOTES EQUALITY	TARGET 10-5  IMPROVED REGULATION OF GLOBAL FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS
TARGET 10-6  ENHANCED REPRESENTATION FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	TARGET 10-7  RESPONSIBLE AND WELL-MANAGED MIGRATION POLICIES	TARGET 10-A  SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	TARGET 10-B  ENCOURAGE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND INVESTMENT IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	TARGET 10-C  REDUCE TRANSACTION COSTS FOR MIGRANT REMITTANCES



SDG 11

-VANISHA MISHRA

The Obstacle

In 2018, 4.2 billion people resided in cities around the world, with an additional 2.5 billion expected to do so by 2050. Deep inequities and unsustainable urban environmental footprints have resulted from rapid and disorderly development. Over 100 million people are homeless, and 900 million live in slums and informal settlements with limited or no access to basic amenities. While cities account for more than 70% of worldwide energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, public transportation still accounts for only 16% of global daily urban transit. Cities account for 60-80 percent of global energy use and 75 percent of global carbon emissions. Fresh water resources, sewage, the living environment, and public health are all under strain as a result of rapid urbanisation. Congestion, a lack of basic services, a lack of sufficient housing, and deteriorating infrastructure plague our fast-developing metropolitan environment. More than a third of the world's urban population lives in slums, with slum residents accounting for more than half of all city dwellers in Sub-Saharan Africa.

What is the significance of this?

Cities are catalysts for long-term development. It is a thriving hub for ideas, trade, culture, science, and productivity. People can succeed economically and socially in urban environments, but this is only achievable in wealthy cities that can accommodate people in decent employment and where land resources are not overburdened by development. Unplanned urban sprawl, which occurs when cities expand beyond their nominal bounds, can be harmful to national development planning and global sustainable development goals. Our cities also contribute to climate change by emitting greenhouse gases. Half of the world's urban population breathes air that is 2.5 times more polluted than the World Health Organization considers acceptable.

What are our ways of dealing with this?

These urban difficulties can be overcome by bettering resource utilisation and focusing on pollution and poverty reduction. Cities that give opportunities for everybody, including basic services, energy, housing, transit, and more, are part of the future we want. By lowering energy use and implementing green energy systems, cities can either disperse energy or increase efficiency. For example, Rizhao, China has become a solar-powered city, with solar water heaters being used by 99 percent of households in the key areas.

India and the 11th Goal

India is increasingly urbanising. The country's urban population expanded by 91 million people between 2001 and 2011. Between 2018 and 2050, India is expected to gain 416 million urban residents. India is anticipated to have seven megacities with populations of more than 10 million people by 2030. Rural areas account for 68 percent of the country's total population, while slums account for 17 percent of the urban population.



The Smart Cities Mission, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, and the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) are all trying to improve urban spaces in India. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, promises to provide homes to all by 2022.

Making government procurement more socially and environmentally conscious

Public procurement of commodities, services, works, utilities, and infrastructure building accounts for 10-15% of a country's GDP on average and is a vital tool for governments to fulfil their objectives. Subnational governments are large procurers of public goods, accounting for over 40% of global public investment. Local and regional governments can help to achieve the SDGs by encouraging and executing socially responsible public procurement that goes beyond pricing considerations.

Local governments can support sustainable sourcing practises along short and long supply chains by including labour and environmental clauses in public procurement tenders and contracts. Since 2017, a committee of city officials and CFDT Interco union leaders has been investigating the long-term viability of procurement contracts in Bordeaux. Their pilot project, which involved approaching and visiting contracted suppliers, disentangling their supply chains, and agreeing on manageable improvements to improve the social and environmental performance of the city's public contracts, covered the industrial laundry cleaning of municipal workers' uniforms. This strategy resulted in more precise sustainability requirements in the city's contracts, as well as the union's appointment to the city's Steering Committee for Public Procurement Innovation as the lone stakeholder.

CONCLUSION

To meet the SDGs and comply with global sustainability policy frameworks, local governments and their people are actively taking on the urban and territorial concerns of our day. They will need sufficient resources, authority, and institutional capability to turn cities and local communities into hubs of opportunity, sustainability, and inclusion for all. If local governments are to step up their efforts to localise SDG implementation, they must have effective decentralisation, subnational government empowerment, enough funding, increased cooperation among all levels of government, and interagency policy coherence.

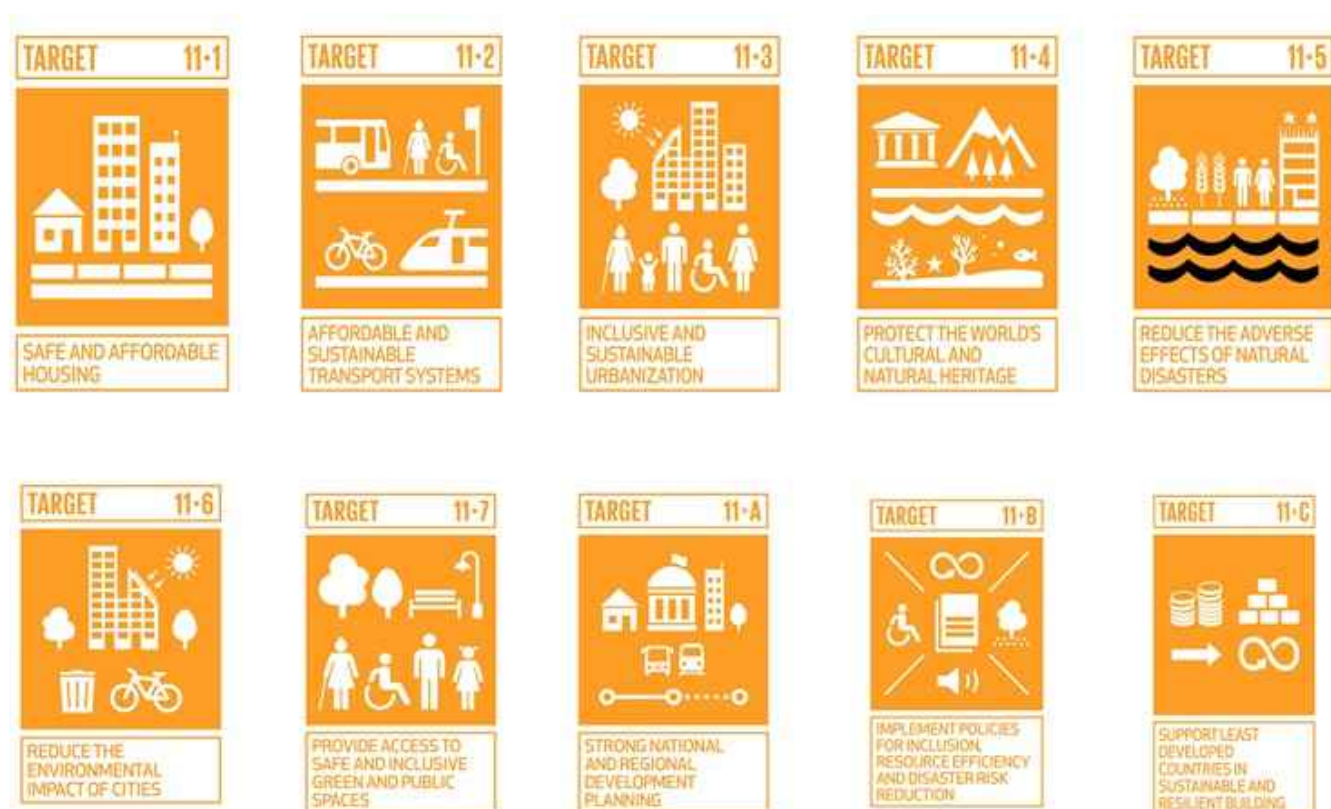
Subnational government employees need the appropriate skills, equipment, and decent working conditions to deliver quality public services to their local communities, so systematic involvement and dialogue with public service workers and their unions is a precondition for success in the many challenges cities and territories face every day.



Finally, collaborative, participatory, democratic, multilevel governance involving all local stakeholders is essential to ensure that urban and territorial development is inclusive and sustainable, and that no one or place is left behind. In Bordeaux, since 2017 a team of the city's public procurement officials and CFDT Interco union representatives have been looking at the sustainability of procurement contracts. Their pilot project, covering the industrial laundry cleaning of municipal workers' uniforms, involved approaching and visiting contracted suppliers, disentangling their supply chains, and agreeing on manageable improvements to enhance the social and environmental performance of the city's public contracts.

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SDG 12

-CHETNA CHOUKSEY

The purpose of creating SDGs was “to produce a set of universal goals that meet the urgent environmental, political and economic challenges facing our world,”. In 2015, the United Nations established 17 new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets (ICSU & ISSC, 2015). These are based on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were established to promote development. Although these goals had a significant impact on development in some areas, they failed to address some of the most vulnerable areas, particularly in Africa's landlocked countries and small island developing states. The new SDGs are aimed at resolving some of the issues left unresolved by the MDGs, with a particular emphasis on being more inclusive and bringing social and natural sciences together.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been hailed as a significant advancement over existing frameworks for guiding and channeling international, national, regional, and local efforts. The SDGs offer the most complete canvas on sustainable development to date, aiming to reconcile human aspirations and equitable growth with the least possible environmental and ecological repercussions. ‘sustainable consumption and production are the 12th Sustainable Development Goal. ‘SDG 12: Sustainable Consumption and production lie at the heart of this equilibrium, necessitating a complete overhaul of our current lifestyle. While we have made significant progress in improving efficiencies and transitioning to cleaner ways, growth is still based on day-to-day production increases and persuading customers to buy more things. Add to that the inherent difficulties of irreversible natural resource extraction, recurring post-harvest, and food losses, increased processing, and waste streams, increased urban congestion, and so on. As a result of this environment, we must actively address our current economic and growth model. Now let’s look at the targets and indicators of SDG 12:

- Target 12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
- Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- Target 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
- Target 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
- Target 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse



- Target 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
- Target 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
- Target 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
- Target 12.A Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
- Target 12.B Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- Target 12.C Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

Let's look at the worldwide textile and garment business as an example. The industry directly employs more than 40 million people worldwide (mostly women) and generates significant profits and contributes to overall growth in many countries, particularly in South Asia. It is estimated to be worth between USD 900 billion and USD 3 trillion (depending on value chain inclusions). It also produces 10% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions, consumes 5 trillion litres of water for processing, and is one of the top five components dumped in landfills and waste streams each year. Furthermore, its reliance on an increasingly unsustainable fibre mix – natural fibres such as cotton and wool, as well as synthetic materials such as nylon, polyester, and rayon – comes with a slew of trade-offs. Cotton cultivation consumes 2.4 per cent of global arable land, 24 per cent of insecticides, 11 per cent of pesticides, and 3 per cent of global water. A single cotton T-shirt can consume up to 2700 litres of water throughout its manufacturing process, whilst synthetic fabrics consume two to four times more energy. Fast fashion, with its multi-season cycles, has increased consumption by 60% in the previous 15 years while halving utilisation, raising severe sustainability problems.

SDG 12 calls for bold, radical business model innovation that does not expressly demand decreased access to goods and products for people, but rather meet consumer wants while not exceeding environmental constraints. It asks for policies that maximise the value of production, stretches resources to their limits, keep things in play for longer periods of time, and close the loop. Circular economy concepts, cradle-to-cradle solutions, resource and material efficiency, shared economy, product-as-a-service, and so on are all popular examples.



Cradle-to-cradle models open up opportunities to bring items back into the value chain, where they can be recycled as preliminary input. Panipat, Ludhiana, and other North Indian clusters have established themselves as Asia's largest textile recycling centres, allowing them to achieve economies of scale.

The clothes industry has been able to roll out repair, re-use, rental, and subscription models as a result of a deeper look at shared economy models, extending the usability and shelf-life of clothing while maximising returns. Markets and consumers in the twenty-first century are adopting a shared economy, investing in experiences rather than assets. The principles of circularity also involve a larger discussion of materials and energy movement, as well as cross-feeding between sectors and streams. In the case of textiles, r-PET, or plastic collected from PET bottles, is increasingly being used for garment production, particularly in India. Many more options, like agro-waste, fruit and vegetable waste, are available to help balance the garment industry's fibre mix. These also have a number of co-benefits, such as increased farm revenue, improved air quality due to the elimination of stubble burning, and environmentally friendly disposal methods. As India progresses to embark upon individual Sustainable Development Goals, SDG-12 becomes even more critical to secure the balance between economic growth and ecological imbalances. The upward migration of socio-economic status due to poverty alleviation initiatives is already visible in the burgeoning middle-class population that is estimated to reach around 475 million by 2030, from a mere 50 million (5% of the population) in 2010; and in turn, result in greater consumption needs. This will put enormous strain on India's energy needs, such as temperature control, mobility, water, and other essential requirements. As a result, the reliance on already overburdened infrastructure and overflowing urban centres is anticipated to increase dramatically.

Early orientations towards hyper-local, decentralised, circular economies have emerged from the pandemic-recovery process, which is centred on sustainable production that is more localised and franchised, and sustainable consumption that looks at community-based shared models. Local waste management, such as the conversion of sewage and water into electricity, municipal solid waste into manure and energy, and plastics into textiles, will become increasingly important. As a result, incorporating SDG 12 targets and actions into India's development plans, as well as relying on private sector participation and policy enablers, will aid us in steering the course to being truly resilient. Solutions do exist, but their mainstreaming is contingent on our ability to de-risk investments, update business models, and promote behavioural change as quickly as possible.





SDG 13

-VIDHI MAHARISHI

INTRODUCTION

Many people consider climate change to be a defining challenge of our day, so it's no surprise that one of the SDGs (13) is about taking "urgent action to tackle climate change and its repercussions." According to a meta-analysis of climate change consequences, 70% of studies show losses in crop yields by the 2030s, with half of the studies showing declines of 10–50%. Climate extremes may exceed key thresholds for agriculture, necessitating the development of effective methods to mitigate production risk. Climate change is already disrupting food systems, and agriculture is anticipated to be one of the most affected sectors. Food system impacts are predicted to be vast, complicated, and temporally and geographically variable. Agriculture and related land use change account for about a quarter of yearly GHG emissions, amounting to 10–12 Gt CO₂e yr⁻¹ globally. If the global warming target is not to be exceeded, significant emissions reductions in food systems will be required. As a result, achieving SDG 13 will necessitate numerous food system adaptation and mitigation efforts. Food systems are linked to several SDGs, and food system measures are expected to result in trade-offs among SDGs, with trade-offs being particularly difficult in developing countries, where climate change vulnerability would be greatest. SDG 13 focuses on both adaptation and mitigation, with a focus on strengthening resilience, integrating climate change measures into national policies and planning, monitoring progress toward climate financial commitments, and improving climate change capacity, particularly among women, youth, and marginalised communities, especially in LDCs and SIDS.

SDG13 AND LINKS TO FOOD DISTRIBUTION

SDG 13 focuses on the processes that lead to results (see indicators in the second column of Table 1) rather than the outcomes themselves, and it does not include a mitigation target. Unlike SDG 13, many SDGs incorporate metrics that capture what those SDGs must ultimately achieve. For instance,

- SDG 1 (no poverty) refers to the percentage of the population living below the international poverty line.
- SDG 2 (zero hunger): The prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity among the population.
- Global food loss index: SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production).
- SDG 14 (life below water): Measurement of average marine acidity (pH) at a set of representative sampling locations.

The UNFCCC is the primary negotiation platform for climate change, and the SDGs were agreed upon prior to the UNFCCC Paris Agreement, hence the Paris Agreement is more extensive than SDG 13. The Paris Agreement establishes the 2°C objective, as well as the communication of nationally determined contributions (NDCs), the necessity for transparency in reporting, agreements on climate finance mobilisation, adaptation goals, and loss and damage avoidance and compensation.

As a result, SDG 13 must be tightly matched with UNFCCC accords. Some of the measures and monitoring required by food system players to mitigate climate change can be derived from the SDG 13 indicators, but this is a restricted set. Examining country NDCs can provide more clarity, but even here, ambition levels may be insufficient to solve climate change, and few reflect the transformative changes that are required.

SDG 13 AND TRADE OFF

Increased policy coherence and reduced trade-offs among sectoral policies are two goals of the SDGs and 2030 Agenda. SDG 13 policy and action should be influenced by interactions with other SDGs and the institutions implementing them in order to achieve the SDGs in a holistic manner. As detailed in this part and with a specific case study on nitrogen fertiliser in the next section, activities on SDG 13 connect with several other SDGs. Climate change is a dynamic driver of food system sustainability and the factors that affect it, such as water, land, seas, and risks. Climate change has an impact on food systems, which has repercussions for poverty, health, economy, infrastructure, equity, and gender relations. Climate change is a dynamic driver of food system sustainability and the conditions that affect it: water, land, oceans, and dangers. Climate change has an impact on food systems, which has repercussions for poverty, health, economy, infrastructure, equity, and gender relations. Food systems, energy, and unsustainable use and production all contribute to climate change, resulting in feedback effects. From a development standpoint, success in other SDGs as enabling conditions of SDG 13, such as sustainable production and consumption, food security (2), poverty reduction (1), education (4), gender equity (5), water (6), life on land, and energy, will be required to achieve adaptation and mitigation in food systems. The specific nature of the relationships is influenced by geographical, technical, and governance circumstances. There are significant linkages between SDG 13 adaptation and food security, poverty, and equity. Synergies between SDG 13 mitigation and energy, water, and nutrient input efficiency in agriculture are also predicted to grow. Reducing food supply chain losses to support sustainable production and consumption might reduce emissions by 15 to 30%.

The possible goal of forest conservation under SDG 15, which should constrain agricultural expansion, is a big trade-off. Countries like Brazil and the Democratic Republic of Congo are the main suppliers of surviving arable land. Deforestation and agricultural productivity must be dissociated, as Brazil has done to some extent. Furthermore, investments in food-related mitigation may undermine equity if mitigation finance favours larger farmers and high-emission countries at the expense of others.



Although possible linkages can be predicted, improved knowledge about these interactions and the actual impacts of climate action and responses will be required to mobilise change and reach ambitious targets in SDG 13 for food systems. Targets and their interactions will require spatial and temporal monitoring. The goals of developing and developed countries will differ, with developing countries focusing on production, food security, and adaptation, while industrialised countries focusing more on food system environmental consequences and mitigation.

CONCLUSION

Transformative food system measures are critical for achieving SDG 13 and UNFCCC accords, but they must be carefully evaluated due to the likelihood of trade-offs between adaptation and mitigation, as well as other SDGs. The centrality of SDG 12 is responsible consumption and production. Many factors will be present in transformative activities, including:

(1) Increased private sector activity and public-private partnerships; (2) Credit and insurance; (3) Strong local organisations and networking; (4) Climate-informed advisories and early warning; (5) Digital agriculture; (6) Climate-resilient and low-emission practises and technologies; (7) Prioritization and change pathways; (8) Capacity and enabling policies and institutions.

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SDG 14 **-HARSH JAIN**

SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

“The ocean’s power of regeneration is remarkable - if we just offer it the chance. We are in reach of a whole new relationship with the ocean, a wiser, more sustainable relationship. The choice lies with us.”

— Sir David Attenborough, English broadcaster, writer, and naturalist

The United Nations has designated the years 2021– 2030 as the Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development. This week, on June 8, many nations across the world joined the United Nations in commemorating World Oceans Day, a day to inspire action to conserve the oceans and manage marine resources responsibly. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 14 (SDG 14) calls for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas, and marine resources for long-term development.

The earliest life on Earth arose in the seas, and humans have never ceased relying on their resources since. Our vast marine ecosystem provides or regulates everything: rain, drinking water, temperature, corals, food, and even oxygen.

With the worrisome advancements of global warming, the seas have become the primary targets of climate change, and they are now experiencing the environmental consequences firsthand. This year, we attained the highest temperature ever recorded in the seas, with a rise of 0.075 °C over the 1981-2010 normal. The seemingly little increase amounts to the energy generated by 3.6 billion Hiroshima bombs.

What is the cause of this rise? Human actions. According to experts, 90 percent of the heat released by greenhouse gases since 1970 has ended up in the ocean, while just 4 percent has gone into the atmosphere over the same time period. Because of the seriousness of the problem, global warming was appropriately added as SDG 13 - Action against global climate change, with the goal of "taking urgent efforts to combat climate change and its implications."

The oceans, fortunately, were not forgotten. SDG 14 - Life Below Water, adopted as the next target, aims to "conserve and sustainably utilise the oceans, seas, and marine resources," highlighting the significance of such ecosystem's preservation. The aim encompasses a number of water-related challenges, including marine biodiversity, ocean acidification, spills, water flow into the oceans, and coastal health.

After all, the current level of pollution in the waters suggests that by 2050, there will be more plastic than fish in coastal areas. Even if they are not on the shore, our cities – and the way they dispose of their rubbish - harm water resources such as rivers, which eventually flow into the ocean.

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



It is consequently the responsibility of towns to provide appropriate basic sanitation while preventing the improper disposal of sewage networks and industrial waste. The same is true for solid waste disposal, recycling initiatives, drinking water delivery, and, of course, public awareness campaigns. Cities, as the level of government closest to the people, must reform the way their people use and consume natural resources, particularly water - an issue that is also addressed in SDG 12 – Responsible consumption and production.

Pollution has a direct influence on marine life and its entire supply chain. According to the UN, the oceans absorb around 30% of the anthropogenic carbon dioxide generated, which is why they are getting increasingly acidic and endangering the lives of millions of living things. The death of millions of living beings can have a direct impact on a city's income, economy, and wealth in coastal cities, where fishing is an important part of the residents' diet and one of the main economic activities, contradicting the goals established by SDG 2 – Zero Hunger – and SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth.

It is also critical to highlight the risks that this pollution brings to humans. Water pollution causes a variety of diseases and parasitic infections, which also make it difficult for cities and nations to reach the goals of SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation – and SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being.

Coastal areas are boundaries along the world's 356,000 kilometres of coastline. They combine marine and terrestrial processes through mutual interactions, including anthropogenically generated land–sea interactions, because they are located at the interface of land and water. They have a wide range of marine and terrestrial habitats, ranging from native to severely changed situations. Coastal habitats include mangroves, salt marshes, coral reefs, beaches, and dunes provide critical ecosystem services (ES) such protection from storms and surges, coastal floods, and erosion. These habitats are also important in terms of ES supply, for example, as nursery grounds for fish stock maintenance in the case of mangroves. Ocean and coast natural resources are critical components of human well-being. The world's coastal areas provide a significant portion of the ocean's services, and their contribution to coastal economies and lifestyles is especially vital in less developed places. However, people are drawn to the coast for recreational, artistic, cultural, and spiritual reasons, as well as for the distinct feeling of place and well-being associated with coastal surroundings, or for the pursuit of "coastal lifestyles." Coastal tourism is a boon to coastal states and island nations. Coastal tourism is a complicated aspect for conservation and economic growth in coastal states and island nations.

Coastal zones are appealing places to live and work, but this has resulted in an increasing human impact on coastal ecosystems, particularly less iconic but biologically vital ones like seagrass meadows or salt marshes, and has posed a danger to many species. Importantly, coastal zones offer intricate interactions between marine and terrestrial environments, resulting in high biodiversity and complicated life cycle and food chain links throughout the water column. Most marine ecological links' dynamics are poorly known in comparison to terrestrial ecosystems.

Given the numerous environmental, social, and economic consequences of increased resource usage and development, developing rules and standards for ensuring the long-term provision of services provided by oceans, seas, and coastal regions is critical under any model of blue growth. Coastal tourism, fisheries, and many other parts of coastal economies and lives rely heavily on "healthy" coastal ecosystems to provide the needed services on a long-term basis.

Other facts highlighted in previous UN publications only serve to emphasise that life beneath water is in grave risk. Among them are the following:

- The worldwide market value of marine and coastal resources and industries is \$3 trillion per year, or nearly 5% of global GDP.
- More than 200 million people are employed directly or indirectly by marine fishing. However, fish capture levels are close to the oceans' production capability, with 80 million tonnes of fish harvested.
- Human actions, including as pollution, reduced fishing, and coastal habitat loss, have a significant impact on 40 percent of the world's seas.
- More than 90% of the extra heat from the climate system was absorbed by the ocean.
- Pollution and eutrophication are wreaking havoc on coastal waterways. Without action, coastal eutrophication in major marine ecosystems is anticipated to grow by 20% by 2050.
- Coastal areas are home to around 680 million people, with a population of one billion predicted by 2050.

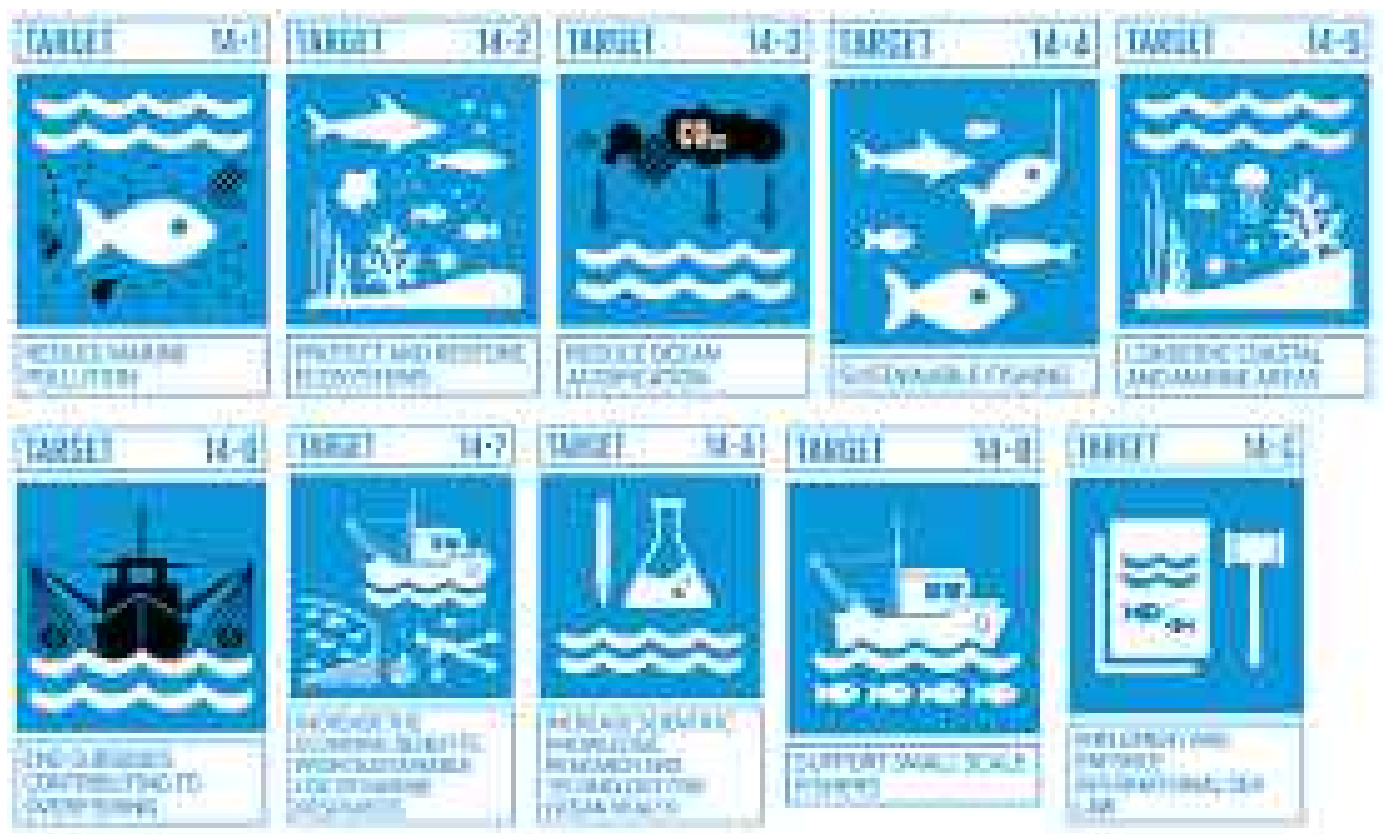
The UN has cautioned governments throughout the world not to diminish their focus on the SDGs in the face of coronavirus. UNESCO, on the other hand, believes that the ocean may be an ally in the fight against COVID-19: microorganisms discovered in the depths of marine waters are utilised to perform quick tests to detect the presence of COVID-19. Furthermore, the variety of marine creatures holds considerable potential for pharmacological goods.



Costal towns have immense capacity to protect the security and preservation of this unique environment, and there are several activities we can take to accomplish SDG 14. Sustainable policies are a focus in Smart City urban management, and include efforts such as:

- Contribute to the development of waste management and sewage distribution systems that reduce the deterioration of water resources;
- Make practises that threaten marine animals and resources illegal.
- Track the life cycle of things and materials to discover how they are discarded.
- Replace, limit, or prohibit the use of certain chemicals, additions, or materials that may affect marine ecosystems.

The ocean and its shores are predicted to generate new economic possibilities and significant growth in both developed and developing countries' marine and maritime sectors. Europe has developed a clear policy aimed at achieving "blue growth." SIDS are also hopeful about a "blue economy," a term coined from the "green economy" approach to sustainable development and poverty eradication developed by various governmental and non-governmental actors in advance of, and presented at, the United Nations' Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012. Given the numerous environmental, social, and economic consequences of increased resource usage and development, developing rules and standards for ensuring the long-term provision of services provided by oceans, seas, and coastal regions is critical under any model of blue growth. Coastal tourism, fisheries, and many other parts of coastal economies and lives rely heavily on "healthy" coastal ecosystems to provide the needed services on a long-term basis.





SDG 15

-VAARUUN NILESH

The main focus of SDG 15 is to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and to stop and recover land degradation and halt the biodiversity loss. It has total of 12 target areas to protect the terrestrial ecosystem and 15 indicators have been found at the national level to look after the targets and data of 12 indicators. The main reason to prevent the terrestrial ecosystem is because they provide us with various resources such as food, wood and materials for construction.

SDG 15 also focuses on various issue to prevent natural disasters by maintaining soil quality, making a suitable ecosystem for habitat and to maintain the water quality to prevent soil erosion. If all these factors are not taken care of it could lead to floods and landslides. The agricultural fields would be also maintained if the climate is suitable for it. It also gives various measures to protect, restore and sustaining terrestrial ecosystems.

According to the report in India, they have adopted various techniques to prevent the territorial ecosystem by:

1)Managing forests: The government has successful managed to increase the area of forest and tree covers to 24.56% of the total geographical area of the country. The have adopted 3 measures for conserving, developing and managing the forests. Those 3 schemes were

- a) The National Afforestation Scheme where they plant trees in the areas of poor degraded forests and helps the poor communities with proper livelihood and resources.
- b) The National Mission for a Green India which just focusing on increasing the forest areas and improving the quality of forest lands.
- c) The Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme as the name suggests it is for preventing and controlling of forest fire which almost destroys the entire forest land.

They also released a scheme called Joint Forest Management where the government and the communities staying inside the forest would together protect and management the forest the for the benefit of both the government and communities staying inside.

2)Conserving Wetlands and Water bodies: India has around 4.63% of wetlands. So, there are total of 37 of them which are under the Ramsar Convention to protect and manage these wetlands. There was Wetland Rules of 2017 which was introduced to stop the exploitation if such lands which was done by setting up factories where they dumped the waste from the factories directly into the wetlands.

3)Protecting Wildlife: Though the forest area has increased from 759 to 903. There has been a lot of wildlife poaching and trafficking that has been going on the red listed species. India is doing very well in preserving the number of tigers in India which lead to an increase in their population by 33%. But with land degradation being a major issue it is necessary to protect the forest land.

4)Combating Desertification: India has included to restore deserted land the scheme Nation Afforestation Programme and National Mission for Green India where they would try to restore 26 million hectares of land which has either been destroyed by desertification or by deforestation. They plan to restore this by 2030.

5)Conserving Biodiversity: India has appointed the National Biodiversity Authority with the objectives of Convention on Biological Diversity has successfully recorded that only 0.08% of species recorded are endangered in India and they have decided that 1/3rd of officials should be women and 18% from SC/ST background.

The Challenge and ways to overcome them:

These developments and schemes has put a lot of burden on all types of ecosystem and India has been one of the victim of it by facing several issues even though it being a part of the government and the society.

1)With all the growth in the industry sector comes with the increase in pollution where the chemicals and pollution are released into the water bodies and into the air by the harmful fumes from the factory. These industries should find sustainable industrial techniques to prevent these types of pollution. India is making an excellent effort in by making industries adopt to low emission and high resource efficiency product strategy with proper infrastructure advancement and by using green industrial choices

2)Even though with so many afforestation schemes there is a need to let the forest grow natural restoration rather than humans going and planting it. Even if the afforestation is going at good pace there are challenges they need to look into which would be various technical and knowledge skills and maintaining protocols for various long-term programmes.

3)They need to figure out various operational strategies so that they can combine with other strong approaches because there are total of 57 endangered species in India and to preserve other ones in the critical categories they have to take these measures.

CONCLUSION

In today's time the countries mainly focus on their economic development rather than taking care of their ecosystems there needs to be efforts from both the factories and the companies in helping and preserving the ecosystem. With also COVID-19 it has lead to the decrease in the health sector of every countries. With the basic structure of SDG- 15 says that there is some interdependence of the various ecosystems and their progress towards achieving the goals of SDG-15.

As WHO says that "Biodiversity, Ecosystem and the services that they deliver are essential for all life on earth"

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss





SDG 16

-ASTITVA SHARMA

Abstract

The chapter would deal with 16th SDG of the 17 SDG goals that the world is in need of right now to utilize and survive. The chapter would first define the goal and explain need of implementation simultaneously and would highlight the need of the focus on making the institution strong to lead all the other required goals and mission to succeed.

The Goal -PEACE, JUSTICE, AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Among the United Nations in 2015, 17 universal and unsegregated Sustainable Development Goals were adopted in the 2030 Agenda in order to develop the people, world and the surroundings and thus their interdependent collaterals grow and prosper.

As within a society that is built with the aim of making it Peaceful and Inclusive it would allow everyone to live without any fear for their safety no matter what words they identify no matter what religion caste gender they are it would make their lives more feasible.

Peace? Justice? Strong Institutions?

The interdependent part of the SDG 16 is not very hard to be perceived. As in when we talk of Peace, we mean a state we feel safe and secure and are not in worry or fear. Which is possible only when we are aware of the potential situation that could infringe it and we know or are assured that we would be able to go through it and solve such incidents though one could argue that isn't this also living in fear and then how is the goal helping anyone. But the thing is we don't live in a utopia, thus the maximum assurance of one's capability and trust in emerging through whatever come in the way is the closest we can bring the society to.

But what if it didn't work what if one is in a situation that they are left without help, on an individual level there would be many possible reasons leading to it but what we can work in on as a society is making the help and again inculcate the assurance in that individual or group/s of individuals life. And to create such assurance one would need the help of several institutions such as school for education on a basic level and scientists that our finding and discovering new medicines and devices for the ease of the world- answering our questions of what should one do for the best and efficient way possible. So, with perfect and Strong Institutions one would inculcate the best that is around us to take and would thus feel assured and in peace increasing the individual and at a large societies power cell us humans.

Justice the institution or requirement for the best working of the interdependent and intertwined system and society and its part. Quite contrary to its definition that is fair and reasonable treatment with an individual and resolving if any interruption is faced in access to that fair and reasonable treatment, Justice is far more complex while implementation. Due to the presence of moral and social dilemma though justice shouldn't be bound by it but when the decision maker themselves are just like the parties in thoughts act and experience, they tend to sway and create these human dilemmas.



Concluding the interdependence between the parts of SDG 16 PEACE, JUSTICE, AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS there cannot be development that we aim for until we work on these and to work on any one of these, we need to simultaneously take in the consideration the others . without peace in society what are we accepting as successful justice and what is the purpose of the strong institution. Similarly, without strong institution the successful implementation is impossible and without justice the balance would get disrupted thus together we need to work in making these and all the other SDG Goals with our full focus and determination.

In a single line SDG 16 is to check up and update laws and system and prepare our society to fight and prevent against crimes that interrupts the society's normal function. The specific problem is not limited to areas or regions of a boundary of continent , country or state but instead the need is present at underprivileged similar to developed and strong democracies and countries.

If not dealt it could lead to disruption liked armed violence and would for sure effect the countries economy development and growth that is required and indirectly would lead to failing of any other attempt of development and could increase the crimes and threat to life health system and with lack of justice no conflict will be successfully resolved or tackled, further pushing the country towards its decline.

What one can do on an individual limit is express and exercise the rights and powers present in us to hold the people in position and around us and maybe ourselves also responsible and accountable for the lack of peace justice and strong institutions. We can thus start from ourselves and our surrounding and start promoting inclusion and respect for everyone and every thought and together lead to improvement and development together.

Building the Institution

Whatever will talked about above in this blog it is clear that we need a determined approach and among the interdependent goal most of the burden of implementation is on the shoulder of institutions as it is the foundation or base on which later part of work depends so let us look deep into it.

Every year all around the world we are putting forth millions and billions in our countries and around the world with the aim of ensuring inclusive ,effective and accountable institutions. But when the process and steps are complex, we need to first start afresh that is we can't expect the more developed than one's countries to have the answer to all the problem we would face and if they had a similar problem or time there is no surety that what worked for them would even work for other and would bring the same successful outcomes for others too.



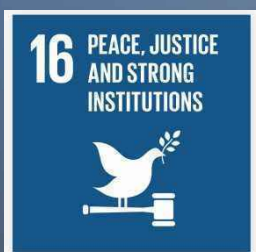
Thus, we need to accept and realise that our work requires experiments and trials or brainstorming of ideas ,weeding out ways in order to reach the most capable solution for one. So, the best possible way to build a strong institution starts with identifying the problem in that institution that too at a very basic and at a wide level and then individually sort them out to be solved . The problems would only be able to help us in determining our scope and possibility.

Finally building an effective and accountable institution with aim of maximum inclusivity we need to work step by step and learn from past in order to develop new ways that would work.

An institution that is accountable , responsive , ,transparent ,inclusive & participative and has the required representative in order to catalyse the whole process of Sustainable development with them contributing in data collection and its analysis , making the ease in access to justice and redressal and promoting the liberties and rights and most efficiently they are the ones looking over the works and implementing at all the levels pin pointing the lack present and enhancing it with new approach or better solution .they are present while the planning , implementation , reporting and resolving thus the critical need of their betterment at the best efficient pace we can get.

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SDG 17

-INDIRA YADAV

INTRODUCTION

Partnerships are essential for all countries, whether developed, new, or developing, to achieve equitable and long-term development. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda are to be reached in an integrated manner, focusing on social, economic, and environmental sustainability at the same time, and implemented in a transparent, inclusive, and participatory manner.

On September 25, 2015, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution titled "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." At the United Nations General Assembly gathering in New York, countries decided to execute 17 Goals and 169 Targets covering critical areas of the global development agenda. The 17 SDGs are expected to be reached in an integrated manner, focusing on social, economic, and environmental sustainability at the same time, and to be implemented in a transparent, inclusive, and participatory manner.

Goal 17 of the Sustainable Development Goals aspires to expand implementation mechanisms and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development by fostering inclusive institutions and partnerships at all levels. Goal 17 target 17 is one of the partnerships, which is defined as follows:

"17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships."

Goal 17 of the 2030 Agenda's 17 Sustainable Development Goals focuses on partnerships for long-term development. Public Private Partnerships are included in SDG 17 as a means of financing sustainable development .

What is Public Private Partnership?

As Per Draft National Public Private Partnership Policy, "Public Private Partnership means an arrangement between a government / statutory entity / government owned entity on one side and a private sector entity on the other, for the provision of public assets and/or public services, through investments being made and/or management being undertaken by the private sector entity, for a specified period of time, where there is well defined allocation of risk between the private sector and the public entity and the private entity receives performance linked payments that conform (or are benchmarked) to specified and pre-determined performance standards, measurable by the public entity or its representative."

Despite the fact that each PPP contract is distinct depending on the circumstances, they nonetheless share some underlying traits. However, there are a numerous different conditions that are preferred in a reasonable and honest PPP, including risk assumption specifications, mode of payment (whether the payment is made through cash flows from the public sector based on performance or through charges to the service users), and risk assumption specifications,



incentives and punishments in the course of action to guarantee that the private sector is benchmarked against administration conveyance, identification of minimum technical specifications without influencing the chance of innovation, and a time frame for either project transfer or execution by the private sector element.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK REGULATING PPP IN INDIA

The Indian Constitution splits legislative obligations between the National Parliament and state law-making bodies. A Union List, a State List, and a Concurrent List are all included in India's Constitution's Seventh Schedule. The Indian Parliament has the authority to enact legislation on the topics included in the Union List. State lawmaking bodies have the power to State legislatures have the authority to enact legislation on the topics included in the State List. While both the Union and the States have the power to administer on issues recorded in the Concurrent List, only Parliament has the authority to legislate on matters not listed.

Certain domains included by the Union List have sectoral regulation at the national level, such as airports, national highways, major ports, power, and cable television. These laws establish the legal foundation for infrastructure initiatives that include private sector participation in critical infrastructure areas. Aside from these sectoral laws, the legal framework at the national level consists of a collection of administrative controls, programmes, and policies.

Some significant Indian states, such as Gujarat, Punjab, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh, have built legal frameworks for private engagement in infrastructure, particularly in sectors under the state legislature's and government's control. Because each State has the authority to enact legislation in the sectors covered by the State List, the situation in each State in terms of infrastructure development is unique.

ADVANTAGES OF PPP

PPPs can assist the public sector in achieving its infrastructure service goals by reducing costs, enhancing quality, and expanding scale. PPPs, on the other hand, are not the same as the traditional public sector approach, necessitating modifications in the public sector's strategy and capacities. PPP has following advantages:

1. Finance from the private sector is available.
 2. Using private sector capabilities and transferring risk to the private sector have efficiency benefits.
 3. Increased transparency is possible.
 4. The focus has shifted from just constructing an asset to delivering a service, which includes infrastructure asset upkeep throughout its lifecycle.
- This broader focus offers incentives to lower total expenses throughout the life cycle (ie, construction costs and operating costs)

PROBLEMS IN PPP

PPPs are not always the suitable procurement option, and they are not a cure for all of the government's financial and infrastructure problems. Some of the difficulties in PPP are as follows:

1. The PPP project must be well-defined, with risk distribution and a clear declaration of service output needs. The long-term nature of PPP contracts necessitates more forethought and contingency planning ahead of time. Tendering and negotiating are both expensive processes. Typically, transaction advisors and legal specialists will be necessary.

2. PPPs frequently cover a long duration of service delivery (eg. 15-30 years, or life of the asset). Any agreement that extends over such a lengthy period of time is bound to be unclear. If the public sponsor's criteria or the private sector's circumstances change during the PPP's lifecycle, the contract may need to be updated to reflect the changes. This can result in significant expenditures for the government, and competitive tendering is usually not an option for determining these costs.

3. As the PPP moves into the construction and operation phases, the sponsor's ability to oversee performance against standards and enforce contract requirements will determine the PPP's public success.

4.If a project can be proved to provide better value for money (VFM) than public sector procurement, it should be procured as a PPP. However, showing VFM ahead of time is difficult due to the unpredictability of projecting what would happen over the project's life cycle and a lack of similar past project information.

CONCLUSION

In the contemporary world, countries must employ the Public Private Partnership model in order to maintain growth in the economy while also satisfying social obligations. Flyovers and international metro trains are just the commencement of infrastructural development and are no longer a luxury for the common man. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) have evolved as a very realistic and probably durable form of constructing our country's much-needed infrastructure. PPPs have allowed the public sector to recast its role as a facilitator and enabler, while the private sector serves as a lender, function Object and operator of the service or facility.



However there is a need of proper and uniform regulatory framework throughout the country. If implemented properly while taking care of the drawbacks PPPs will help in combining best features of public and private sectors and providing facilities of international standards.

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