SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS SHAPING POLICIES AT REGIONAL LEVEL (INDIA)

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Abstract

This paper is an attempt to analyses the Importance of Sustainable Development Goals in shaping the policies of Indian government. In adoption of 2030 global agenda, the countries are moving towards achieving a world which has Zero Hunger, no poverty, gender inequality and economic inequality and thereby ensuring a healthy planet to live with sustainable future. These goals are multi-dimensional in nature and it integrates not only Environmental but also Social and Economic aspects. India continues to target and maintain its economic growth by introducing and implementing various policies and measures relating to sustainable development goals, climate change, and air pollution. Resource efficiency also becomes an important feature of sustainable development. India has always being progressive towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This chapter is blueprint of how Indian policies are connected with Sustainable Development goals. It brings forth the objective of achieving sustainable future with help of SDG at par with Indian Government policies.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Policies Social and economics' and Environment

Introduction:

The SDGs have given us the question of development strategies and to counterfeit the challenges faced by world's community in present scenario. Somehow these targets mentioned in SDG become the key organizing principle of policy making for the Indian government too. SDGs break down the social, economic, and environmental themes into 17 goals and 169 targets, it emphasize policymakers and implementers around the world to design effective and efficient policies. Hence the immediate result is that the GOI Policies are shaped in line SDGs agenda. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aims to target the policymakers, civil society, business, academia and each and every individual present in the world.

With increasing demand for resources to cater the different developmental needs, policies need to dig into the economic social and political strata in order to achieve maximum output. Without political and administrative will all the policies goes in veins especially in Developing countries like India which need to fulfill their own necessities within their own domestic resources, keeping in mind the sustainable development imperatives. Current flagship policies and programmes of Government of India such as Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Har Ghar Jal Jeevan Mission, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) has substantially contributed to India's progress in this regard.

Concept, Meaning

The SDG 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared pathway of prosperity and peace for people and the planet, for now and for the future generation. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are alarm to the countries - developed and developing nation - in a global partnership. It

aim end poverty and other issues pertaining in today's world. All the deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies to improve health and education, reduce inequality, and **Inequitable growth** of national economies, with keeping in mind tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.SDG reflect what we want and what kind of developments we take for sustainability. **The term development means** 'Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'. The SDGs are global goals, built upon the base of Millennium Development Goals. They are comprehensive, universal and are interconnected in nature

Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1:No Poverty Goal, 2: Zero Hunger , Goal 3: Good health and well being , Goal 4: Quality Education, Goal 5: Gender Equality , Goal 6:Clean Water And Sanitation, Goal 7 : Affordable and Clean Energy , Goal 8 : Decent Work and Economic Growth , Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, Goal 10: Reduced Inequality , Goal 11: Sustainable Cities And Communities, Goal 13: Climate Action , Goal 14: Life Below Water , Goal 15: Life on Land ,Goal 16: Peace Justice Strong Institution, Goal 17: Partnership to achieve the Goal.

Historical Bag round

In 2013, the General Assembly set up a 30-member Open Working Group to develop a proposal on the SDGs. In January 2015, the General Assembly began the negotiation process on the post-2015 development agenda. The process culminated in the subsequent adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with 17 SDGs at its core, at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015.

2015 was landmark in history of multinationals and international policy shaping, with agreements like Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 which address the three dimensions of disaster risk (exposure to hazards, vulnerability and capacity, and hazard's characteristics) in order to prevent the creation of new risk, reduce existing risk and increase resilience.

With theme of Transforming Our World: the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 with 17 SDGs was adopted by UN Sustainable development Summit in New York in September 2015

Achieving the Sustainable development goal

Sustainable development requires nation to preferentiate their targets, agendas and carefully implement various schemes/programmes in accordance with local challenges, within the capacities and resources available. India believes in comprehensive approach of achieving and enacting these goals through various schemes like Swachh Bharat mission(Campaign Clean India), Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana(LPG Connection), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana(Urban and Rural), Smart Cities, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (Electrification)etc.

Government of India schemes such as *Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and UrbanTransformation (AMRUT),* Poshan Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission), Aayushman Bharat (National Health Protection Scheme), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (Care for the Girl Child), National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) are some of the examples which directly address the challenges highlighted by SDGs. The International Solar Alliance, co-founded by India, is best example of the country's leadership in the global platform. The fundamental principle of such programmes, reflected in the speeches of honorable Prime Minister as 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas'(all together,everyones development, everyone confidence)

mirror the quintessence of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to leave no one back and encourage participation of all .

In the above context India's, programmes and schemes are implemented in states as well as union territories. keeping an eye on progress on different SDGs, becomes one of the important component of development and growth Therefore, NITI Aayog has come up with a single measurable index to track the progress of all the States and UTs across 13 out of 17 SDGs.SDG Index not only portrays the India's progress in terms development but also in the end it helps in shaping the Indian policies not only at regional or local level but also at international Diaspora. The index captures status of both national and state-level social, economic, and environmental parameters across a set of 62 selected indicators. States with scores equal to/greater than 65 are considered as winners (in Green); as Performers (in Yellow) with score 50-64 and as Aspirants (in Red) scoring less than 50. States with an index score of 100 are classified as Achievers (in Blue) states have achieved the national target set for 2030. A score of 0 means worst performer. The SDG Index Score ranges between 42 and 69 for States and between 57 and 68 for UTs. Other methodologies too have been evolved to monitor the progress of SDGs such as **Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR).**

Key initiative by GOI
NAMAMI GANGA
Main pillars of the Namami Gange Programmed are:-

- Sewerage Treatment Infrastructure
- River-Front Development
- River-Surface Cleaning
- Bio-Diversity
- Afforestation
- Public Awareness
- Industrial Effluent Monitoring
- Ganga Gram

These above mentioned point directly connected with SDG Goal 3: Good health and well being Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation Goal 7 Affordable and Clean Energy Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Goal 13: Climate Action Goal 14: Life below Water Goal 15: Life on Land.

AYUSHMAN BHARAT
Ayushman Bharat Yojana or National Health Protection Scheme is a program which aims to provide a service to create a healthy, capable new India. Presently it is running in 31 states and union territories have already agreed to the scheme, with final concurrence awaited from Tamil Nadu and Telangana. Delhi, West Bengal, and Odisha have stayed away from the scheme. It has two goals, one, creating a network of health and wellness infrastructure across the nation to with comprehensive primary healthcare services, and to provide insurance cover to at least 40 per cent of India's population which is majorly deprived of secondary and tertiary care services. This centrally sponsored flagship scheme aims to provide an annual health cover up to Rs. 5 lakh to vulnerable 10 crore families (approx 50 crore persons – 40% of country's population) based on Economic Socio and Caste Census database. GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being is directly

related with it as it provides services related to primary health care services with affordable health care system in Indian context.

GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal Perhaps the most groundbreaking Indian initiative in recent years is the Pan African e-Network, which was launched in 2007 and ended in 2017. Under the project, , India set up a fiber-optic network to provide satellite connectivity, tele-medicine, and tele-education to African countries, as well as various digital applications such as resource-mapping , e-governance, and e-commerce.

Another important advantage of India's development cooperation architecture is its nimble character and its ability to provide minimum cost development solutions to its partner countries. Specially for developing nations cost becomes very important issues while financing the policies where India plays a very great role. India follow the rule of cutting cost edge where with minimum investment can also get a good result. India has become more adept in providing development solutions to other developing countries at a fraction of the cost those Western countries don't do, for various reasons. For instances, India works on lower consultants fees and it implements projects based on the needs of the recipient countries. One of the best examples of low-cost development solutions by India is the 'Solar Mamas', where women are trained to become solar engineers and bring electricity to remote districts. In 2016, about 800 'solar mamas' from 78 countries, trained through 16 ITEC courses, electrified 50,000 homes in over 500 villages. Any woman over 35 years of age, and from a remote, inaccessible area without electricity, can enroll for the solar engineering course, provided she has backing from her village. The respective governments arrange their passports, visas and transport to Barefoot College. The Ministry of External Affairs in India provides a fellowship that covers the cost of stay in Tilonia. The training programme lasts six months. Two groups are taught simultaneously, each consisting of 20 Indian and 40 foreign women, hailing from Latin America, Asia, the Pacific Islands and Africa. Women return home motivated to train others in solar engineering one of the feature of solar mamas in and around world results the transfer of technology.

Way forward

Regional mechanisms are effective means for addressing trans-boundary issues such as atmospheric pollution and pollution of shared rivers and water bodies, which nations are unable to solve on their own. Regional mechanisms involve fewer transactional costs, are less time-taking and have higher chances of success.

Role of cooperatives in achieving SDG IS immense Cooperative societies connect the people at the grassroots level to the highest level of the government.

Cooperatives and NGOs help considerably in the upliftment of the socio-economic conditions of the rural poor and also adopt environment-friendly technologies for their functioning and generate awareness among people regarding environmental issues. In India, AMUL is the most successful cooperative movement for the sustainable development of rural poor by launching the Operation Flood.

Community Initiatives

National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programmed (IPCC-NGGIP)

TRAFFIC: Trade Monitoring Network, 1976,

In India, Biodiversity Act, 2002 is almost completely built on inputs from a network of NGOs working across the country.

The WWF has played a major role in the evolution of the international conservation movement.

Greenpeace uses research, lobbying and diplomacy as well as high-profile, 'on-the-streets' events, to draw attention to the environmental problems and to raise the level and quality of public debate.

The Wildlife Wetlands International

Similarly, the Chick Movement and Save the Silent Valley Movement were results of community efforts.

Roadblocks to Global Initiatives

The term Sovereignty might have differ meaning, by the member states with the growing environmental interdependence and the need for concerted action it has to be looked with another perspective for larger benefits rather than being hurdle.

For ex: Overcoming the **North-South divide** is one of the major hurdles facing the international environmental protection regime.

The **'North'** world has just over 20% of the world population but consumes 80% of the world's energy; on the other hand, the **'South',** comprising of the developing nations of the world is still struggling to provide for the basic needs for its population.

Methods/ways to monitor and regulate global commons (Oceans, Space and Antarctica). Being nobody's property may act as a disincentive for protection.

SDG are not binding nature: It becomes very hard to convince any nation to fulfill these goals as long as there will to do it. Some nation is taking part as very actively on other hand some nation may be least bother.

Conclusion

India development growth in achieving SDG is immense as its in pace of becoming one of top economy of world and rising as new leaders it becomes very important to be sustainable while functioning and surviving while performing well in national as well as international diaspora then only we will be become world leader these SDG are one important stairs to be in top. Rapid increase in urbanisation leads more complexity and challenges but motto like Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas Sabka Vishwas not inside nation but also in international platform India is becoming the example of growth and development with togetherness. For country like India whose population is 1,388,052,928 (138 core) people is the second most populous country in the world, while China is on the top with over 1,446,312,871 (1.44 billion) people not only survival of fittest suits but also sustainability and longetivity in race matters for prosperous future . This directly means we are almost 17.85% of the world's population, which means one out of six people on this planet live in India a small change or difference would impact the world too. Hence a positive change will definitely impact the world in massive manner. For such huge population the complexity is also very high and level of problems also differs. Hence it becomes very important to government too run administration efficiently and effectively. And to look carefully international agenda in relevance to India context. In concluding we can state that any Policies which are shaped in Indian scenario are also the reflected mirror of SDG's with aim to fulfill 2030 agenda set by United Nation henceforth we can state that the above mentioned policies are clear cut vision of future development for the nation.

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