

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



- ✓ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call of action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.
- ✓ The 17 Goals build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals, while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities.
- ✓ The goals are interconnected - often the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another.
- ✓ The SDGs work in the spirit of partnership and pragmatism to make the right choices to improve life, in a sustainable way for the future generations.
- ✓ The SDGs are an inclusive agenda. They tackle the root-By causes of poverty and unite us together to make a positive change for both people and planet. The goal of poverty eradication is at the heart of the 2030 Agenda, and so is the commitment to leave no-one behind.
- ✓ The Agenda offers a unique opportunity to put the whole world on a more prosperous and sustainable development path.

Goal 1: No Poverty

- ✓ By 2030, reduce the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, at least by half.
- ✓ By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.
- ✓ By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

- ✓ As a result of consistent endeavours, extreme poverty, as measured by the World Bank's International Poverty line, has plummeted from 21.1% in 2011 to 13.4% in 2015:
 1. Multidimensional poverty also came down by half to 27.5% between 2005-06 and 2015-16, leading to over 271 million people climbing out of poverty.
 2. Deprivations significantly reduced in all 10 indicators - nutrition, child mortality, years of schooling, school attendance, cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing and assets.

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

- ✓ By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round.
- ✓ By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons.
- ✓ By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous people, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishermen, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources.
- ✓ By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices to increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, and strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding, and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.
- ✓ By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional, and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.
- ✓ The implementation of a revamped Public Distribution System under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013 is a paradigm shift in the approach towards the issue of food security at the household level, from welfare to a rights-based approach. This Act covers about two-thirds of the population with 75% of rural and 50% of the urban population receiving subsidized food grains—rice, wheat, and coarse grains at affordable prices (INR 3 2/1, respectively) per kg. The Act has been implemented in all States UTs and has reached around 807 million people.

Goal 3: Good Health and Well Being

- ✓ By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births.
- ✓ By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.
- ✓ By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.
- ✓ By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.
- ✓ By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.
- ✓ The government has committed enhancing public health expenditure of 2.5% of GDP 2025; the National Health Policy, 2017 recommends State governments' health budget to be more than 8% of their total budget by 2020. The government committed to establishing well-equipped 1.5 lakh health and wellness centres by 2022 to ensure access to health services.

Goal 4: Quality Education

- ✓ By 2030, ensure all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

- ✓ By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre primary education so they are ready for primary education.
- ✓ Total enrolment in higher education is estimated to be 37.4 million, with 19.2 million and 18.2 million girls. Girls constitute 48.6% of the total enrolment. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher education in India is 26.3% for 18-23 years of age group. GER for the male population is 26.3%, and for females, it is 26.4%. For Scheduled Castes, the corresponding figure is 23%; for Scheduled Tribes, it is 17.25%.

Goal 5 : Gender Equality

- ✓ End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- ✓ Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- ✓ Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.
- ✓ Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life.
- ✓ Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action.
- ✓ More than 40 per cent of Indian women were aware of mobile internet in 2019, as against just 19 per cent a year before.

Goal 6 : Clean Water and Sanitation

- ✓ By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
- ✓ By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.
- ✓ By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.
- ✓ The Government is committed to providing safe and adequate drinking water to all habitations by 2022. The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has already provided 81.07% of rural habitations with access to 40 litres of drinking water per capita per day (LPCD) and another 15.58% with partial access. The target is to provide piped water connection by 2024 under the recently launched **Jal Jeevan Mission**.

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

- ✓ By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
- ✓ By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular, least developed countries, small island developing states, and land-locked developing countries.

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

- ✓ Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.
- ✓ Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.
- ✓ The size of the Indian economy, in 2018-19, is estimated to be US\$ 2.72 trillion with a per capita income of \$2,015 (in current terms) for 2018. It aspires to become a US \$ 5 Trillion economy by 2025. Sustained economic growth has helped lift millions out of poverty over the past few decades. 271 million persons escaped Multidimensional Poverty just between 2006 and 2016.

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- ✓ This goal aims to develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.
- ✓ Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, significantly raise industry's share of employment and Gross Domestic Product.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Major structural reforms; such as the implementation of Goods & Services Tax (GST), FDI regime liberalisation, Ease of Doing Business Reforms and introduction of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, have been progressively made in the last few years.

Goal 10: Reduce Inequalities

- ✓ By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average.
- ✓ By 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
- ✓ Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.
- ✓ The Human Development Report, 2019 has observed that India falls in the medium human development category (117-153 ranks) of the Human Development Index (HDI) with a value of 0.647 for 2018, and a rank of 129 out of 189 countries and territories. In the period 1990-2018, India's HDI value increased from 0.431 to 0.647, an increase of 50%, during which India's life expectancy at birth increased by 11.6 years, mean years of schooling increased by 3.5 years and expected years of schooling increased by 4.7 years, and GNI per capita increased by about 263%.

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

- ✓ By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
- ✓ It aims to provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all. improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

Goal 12: Responsible Production & Consumption

- ✓ Implement the 10-year framework of programmes 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.
- ✓ Achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. 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.
- ✓ 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.

Goal 13: Climate Actions

- ✓ Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.
- ✓ Improve education, awareness, raising human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

- ✓ India had adopted the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in 2008 which outlines a comprehensive strategy to deal with climate change related problems and issues while building on solutions based on advanced technologies.

Goal 14: Life Below Water

- ✓ By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.
- ✓ By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and taking action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.

Goal 15: Life on land

- ✓ By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.
- ✓ By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.
- ✓ Combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve to reduce a land degradation.
- ✓ By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development,

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

- ✓ Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
- ✓ End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
- ✓ Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
- ✓ Stronger partnerships will contribute to environmental protection and sustainable development by mobilizing resources, sharing knowledge, promoting the creation and transfer of environmentally sound technologies building capacity,
- ✓ Since 2015, the crime rate has increased by 145 points which may be majorly indicative of improved reporting Incidence of murder and culpable homicide has come down by 9.2 per cent during the same period. The rate of crime against women has remained relatively stable during the period. Concerning the crime against children, the total rate was 28.9 per one lakh population in 2017.

Goal 17: Partnership for the Goals

- ✓ It aims to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.
- ✓ Also, to enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.



Mrs. Kalpana Pandey
Managing Director &
Faculty of History



YUVA IAS

An Institute for Civil Services Examination

A Wing of Avantika Institutions Pvt. Ltd.

आपकी सफलता, हमारा उद्देश्य

IAS सामान्य अध्ययन PCS

S2S FOUNDATION COURSE

प्रारंभिक एवं मुख्य परीक्षा के सामान्य अध्ययन हेतु सम्पूर्ण समाधान

NEW BATCHES START FROM 03 MARCH

English Medium (09:00 AM) | Hindi Medium (05:00 PM)

Duration: 14-18 Months

- प्रारंभिक एवं मुख्य परीक्षाओं के सम्पूर्ण जीएस कोर्स
- सीसैट के लिए विशेष कक्षाएं ■ प्रारंभिक एवं मुख्य परीक्षा टेस्ट सीरीज
- लेखन कौशल एवं निबंध लेखन ■ साप्ताहिक करेंट अफेयर्स क्लास ■ शिक्षकों द्वारा व्यक्तिगत मार्गदर्शन

NCERT BEGINNERS' BATCH

6 से 12 तक की कक्षाओं की एनसीईआरटी पुस्तकों पर आधारित

Duration: 5-6 Months

YUVA CIVIL EXCELLENCE COURSE

DURATION: 3 YEARS | FOR 10+2 & UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

Test Your Preparation Before The Actual Test

YUVA PRELIMS TEST SERIES 2022

UPSC 19 TESTS | UPPSC 21 TESTS

3000/- for 1 Exam. & 5000/- for both the Exams.

9651950301/305

9B/2, Patrika Chauraha, Stanley Road, Prayagraj-211002