# Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Achievements of India.

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**Abstract:-**

The United Nations has established 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in an effort to combat the world's problems facing humanity. Future decision-makers and society stakeholders must value these goals in order for them to be accomplished. Thus, we looked at how significant each of the 17 SDGs was regarded by students in 41 nations that are directly tied to the environmental sector in this study. The SDGs could be divided into three higher-level categories that correspond to the three pillars of sustainability (social, economic, and environmental) based on the examination of these evaluations. In many nations, these three pillars are regarded as having differing degrees of significance. Additionally, we connected these higher-level components' evaluations with indicators unique to each nation, like the Human Development Index. The relationships among the indicators and the higher-level factors revealed that in countries with higher indices, the SDGs are rated as less important compared to in countries with lower indices. These results provide stakeholders with important guidance on how the SDGs should be promoted in their country.

**Keyword**s:- Sustainable Development, Stakeholders, Pillars Human Development, Indicators,

**Introduction:-**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the foundation for creating a better, more prosperous future for everyone. In order to support the progress of the Millennium Development Goals, the United Nations General Assembly held its 70th meeting on 25 September 2015 and adopted the "Transforming Our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" document, which includes 17 sustainable development goals. 169 about specific targets.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) came into force on January 1, 2016. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are global goals that include social, economic enterprises and development environment. Moreover, the Sustainable Development Goals are universal (i.e. they apply to all countries, whether developing, developed or least developed), because they are all interrelated and not separate; They want social

and collaborative measures that will bring everyone together so that no one is left behind. The country is responsible for monitoring and evaluating progress towards achieving the country's goals and objectives by 2030. According to the report, by 2021, India's ranking has fallen to 120th out of 165 countries. India's ranking als dropped from 115th in 2019 to 117th in 2020.

As a member of the Open Working Group (OWG), responsible for preparing recommendations on development goals, India promotes issues of concern to developing countries. India emphasizes the importance of rapid and inclusive economic growth to lift many poor people out of poverty. The report also pointed out that despite great achievements in infrastructure, how to ensure development for people at all levels is still a big problem. All developed countries in the world still face these challenges. India's position is that sustainable development goals should be part of the development process. While eradicating poverty and achieving development through economic growth remains at the top of the development agenda, these major challenges will require additional resources and resource development. Therefore, India is prioritizing international cooperation to help develop and implement appropriate methods such as development assistance (ODA) and technology transfer across specific points to assist developing countries.

**Review of Literature** :-

In 2015 the UN member states agreed to a universal call to adopt seventeen integrated goals, commonly known as sustainable development goals (SDGs), to end poverty protect the planet, and upgrade the living standard of the member countries by 2030 (UNSDS Citation2015). This action has sought to conceive of sustainable development as a way to promote the progress of nations by meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The 2030 Agenda is organized around 'the 5 P's of development', people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnerships, which, as specified by Santika et al. (Citation2019), are essential for humanity and represent a call to take action in the eradication of hunger, seek the protection of the planet and ensure that all people live in peace and prosperity. The 17 SDGs consist of 169 specific targets that can be clustered into three main pillars of sustainability, including economic (SDGs 1–3 and SDGs 8–9), social (SDGs 4–5, SDGs 10–11, and SDGs 16–17), and environmental (SDGs 6–7 and SDGs 12–15) pillars (Kostoska and Kocarev Citation2019).

This multidimensional approach to sustainable development creates the possibility of understanding it broadly and comprehensively because it integrates aspects historically considered alien to development - for example, the recognition of women's unpaid work and reproductive rights -alternatively, the need to curb unsustainable patterns of production, consumption, and management of resources. As indicated by Telleria and Garcia-Arias (Citation2022), the SDGs propose a set of multidimensional and multi-actor development goals that aim to build a new development model that 'leaves no one behind'. Additionally, from a political and international cooperation point of view, the SDGs offer an extensive framework for

coordinating and shaping government policies and engaging people with sustainability (Bain et al. Citation2019).

All the SDGs are presented as equally important, and these do not prioritize any particular objective. However, the wide range of aspects addressed, and the integrated nature of the different SDGs presents a challenge to implementing the 2030 Agenda (Di Lucia, Slade, and Khan Citation2022). To the point that some authors have criticized its viability and fulfillment. For example, Hepp, Somerville, and Borisch (Citation2019) argue that without some form of prioritization, it is clear that the global agenda of 17 goals, 169 targets, and 230 individual indicators, is unattainable in the stipulated timeframe.

Also, Naidoo and Fisher (Citation2020) indicate that there is unlikely to be enough money or attention to banish poverty and inequality, expand health care, and reverse biodiversity loss and climate change, all by 2030. This scenario is relatively critical among the least developed countries, where the idea of combating poverty and inequality by promoting sustainable economies and policies differs from the realities of poverty and human rights fulfillment as we move into the last ten years of the SDGs (Glenn Citation2022).

Therefore, the global development agenda expresses the political and economic asymmetries between countries and social groups and the conventions, ideas, values, norms, and institutions that make up the international system (Sanahuja and Tezanos-Vázquez Citation2017). In particular, least developed countries may find it more challenging to achieve the SDGs due to their low level of socioeconomic development (Aust, Morais, and Pinto Citation2020). Oladele (Citation2022) adds that the SDGs must frame development 'beyond aid' and beyond an aid industry based on North–South transfers, through which economic cooperation between regions and countries with higher and lower incomes has historically been founded.

The SDGs play an essential role at the political level in mobilizing support for international cooperation and generating solidarity awareness of global citizenship. However, they do not adequately contemplate that these may prove unattainable by 2030 for many low-income or less developed countries, even less so if the adverse effects of COVID-19 on the economy and the well-being of populations continue.

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS :-**

In 2015, the 193 countries that make up the United Nations (UN) agreed to adopt the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The historic agenda lays out 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets for dignity, peace, and prosperity for the planet and humankind, to be completed by the year 2030. The agenda targets multiple areas for action, such as poverty and sanitation, and plans to build up local economies while addressing people's social needs.

**In short, there are 17 SDGs :-**

**Goal 1**:  **No Poverty**:- End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

**Goal 2**:  **Zero Hunger**: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

**Goal 3**:  **Good Health and Well-being**:- Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

**Goal 4**:  **Quality Education**:- Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

**Goal 5**:  **Gender Equality**:- Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

**Goal 6**:  **Clean Water and Sanitation**:- Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

**Goal 7**:  **Affordable and Clean Energy**: -Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

**Goal 8**:  **Decent Work and Economic Growth**:- Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

**Goal 9**:  **Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure**:- Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation.

**Goal 10**:  **Reduced Inequality**:- Reduce inequality within and among countries.

**Goal 11**:  **Sustainable Cities and Communities**: -Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.

**Goal 12**:  **Responsible Consumption and Production**:- Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

**Goal 13**:  **Climate Action**:- Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

**Goal 14**:  **Life Below Water**:- Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development.

**Goal 15**:  **Life on Land**:- Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

**Goal 16**:  **Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions**:- Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.

**Goal 17**:  **Partnerships to Achieve the Goal**: -Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

**India's Performance on each of the SDGs along with States/ UTs State/UT**

**Performance on Goal 1:-**

To measure India's performance towards No Poverty, five national level indicators have been identified, which capture three out of the seven SDG targets for 2030. The five national indicators are

- (i) Poverty Rate (As per Tendulkar Committee Estimates); (ii) Health Insurance Coverage; (iii) Persons provided Employment (MGNREG Act); (iv) Maternity Benefits; and (v) Homelessness. The Index Score for SDG 1 on poverty for India stands at 54, and the score ranges between 37 and 76 for the States and between 21 and 61 for the UTs. Tamil Nadu and Puducherry are the best performers among the States and UTs respectively. The Government of India has initiated various programmes to tackle chronic poverty, increase access to basic services, provide social protection, sustain poverty escapes, and generate gainful employment. Anti-poverty programmes like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the National Rural Livelihood Mission, and the Deendayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana focus on generating employment, skill development, micro credit and capacity building to increase employability among the poor. Some of the other programmes include the National Social Assistance Programmes (NSAP), the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Suraksha Beema Yojana (PMJSBY), Ayushman Bharat, Mission Antyodaya, the National Food Security Mission, Poshan Abhiyan, Swachh Bharat Mission, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) etc. - 10 –

**Performance on Goal 2:-**

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of Zero Hunger, four national level indicators have been identified, which capture three out of the eight SDG targets for 2030. The four national indicators are - (i) Households covered under food subsidy (PDS); (ii) Stunting (children under 5 years of age); (iii) Anaemia among Women; and (iv) Agricultural Productivity. Based on these four indicators, the SDG Index Score on Goal 2 for India stands at 48, and the score ranges between 35 and 80 for the States and between 38 and 72 for the UTs. Goa and Delhi were the top performing among the States and the UTs respectively. Working towards ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition, India has undertaken various initiatives that are strongly aligned with the targets outlined under this goal. Such programmes include the National Nutrition Mission POSHAN Abhiyaan, Antoydaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-day Meal (MDM) scheme, the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), etc. In addition, there are several agriculture related policies such as the National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology, the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture, the National Food Security Mission, etc.

**Performance on Goal 3:-**

To measure India's performance towards Goal 3 of Good Health and Well-being, five national level indicators have been identified, which capture four out of the 13 SDG targets for 2030. The five indicators are - (i) Maternity Mortality Rate; (ii) Under-five Mortality Rate; (iii) Immunization Coverage in Children; (iv) Tuberculosis Incidence; and (v) Health Workforce. Based on these five indicators, the SDG Index Score on Goal 3 for India stands at 52, and the score ranges between 25 and 92 for the States and between 23 and 66 for the UTs. Kerala is the best performer among the States, and Puducherry among the UTs. India has been actively working to cover every aspect of Goal 3 and strengthen the health sector in the country. The various initiatives of the Government include The National Health Mission (NHM) - sub-missions - National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission - 11 - (NUHM), AYUSHMAN BHARAT - Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (PMJAY), Mission Indradhanush, the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), the National Leprosy Eradication Programme, the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP), the National Programme for control of blindness, the National Programme for Prevention and control of cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and stroke (NPCDCS), etc.

**Performance on Goal 4** :-

To measure India's performance towards the Goal of Quality Education, seven national level indicators have been identified, which capture two out of the ten SDG targets for 2030. The seven indicators are - (i) Enrolment Ratio at Elementary and Secondary levels; (ii) Student Proficiency in Class 5; (iii) Student Proficiency in Class 8; (iv) Children out of School; (v) Drop-out Rate at Secondary Level; (vi) Professionally Qualified Teachers; and (vii) Pupil-Teacher Ratio. Based on these seven indicators, the SDG Index Score on Goal 4 for India stands at 58, and the score ranges between 36 and 87 for the States and between 46 and 85 for the UTs. Among the States, Kerala is the top performer and Chandigarh, among the UTs. The Government of India recognises the challenges faced by the education sector in the country and has come up with innovative programmes that address the various needs and issues. Some of the programmes are - Samagra Shiksha, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE), etc. Digital initiatives like Shala Kosh, Shagun, Shaala Saarthi are also helping promote technology in the education sector.

**Performance on Goal 5:-**

To measure India's performance towards Goal of Gender Equality, six national level indicators have been identified, which capture four out of the nine SDG targets for 2030. The six indicators are - (i) Sex Ratio at Birth; (ii) Wage Gap (Male/Female); (iii) Domestic Violence; (iv) Women in Leadership; (v) Ratio of Female Labour Force Participation Rate; and (vi) Family Planning. Based on these six national indicators, the SDG Index Score on Goal 5 for India stands at just 36, and the score ranges between 24 and 50 for

the States and between 27 - 12 - and 58 for the UTs. Kerala and Sikkim among the States, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Chandigarh among the UTs, are in the Performers category (with Index score greater than/equal to 50 and less than 65). India is committed, both constitutionally and through its policies, to achieving gender equality in all spheres of life. To further enhance efforts towards this goal, India has also launched several national level schemes and programmes, which include - Gender Budgeting, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign, Sukanya Samridhi Yojana, the Janani Suraksha Yojana, One Stop Centre, the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), etc.

**Performance on Goal 6:-**

To measure India's performance towards Clean Water and Sanitation, five national level indicators have been identified, which capture, three out of the eight SDG targets for 2030. The five indicators are - (i) Safe and Adequate Drinking Water in Rural Areas; (ii) Rural Households with Individual Toilets; (iii) Open Defecation Free Districts; (iv) Installed Sewage Treatment Capacity; and (v) Annual Ground Water Withdrawal. Based on these five national indicators, the SDG Index Score on Goal 6 for India stands at 63, and the score ranges between 31 and 100 for the States and between 45 and 100 for the UTs. Among the States, Gujarat has achieved a full score of 100. The same score is shared by Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep, among the UTs. India has been actively working in this area through multi-sect oral interventions. Some of the important programmes include - National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRWDP), the National Water Quality SubMission, Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin, etc. Besides, India aims at making the whole country Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2019.

**Performance on Goal 7:-**

To measure India's performance towards achieving the Goal of Affordable and Clean Energy, three national level indicators have been identified, which capture two out of the five SDG targets for 2030. The three indicators are - (i) Percentage of Households Electrified; (ii) Households using Clean Cooking Fuel; and (iii) Renewable Energy. Based on these three national indicators, the SDG Index Score on Goal 7 for India stands at 51. Among the States, Tamil - 13 - Nadu, Mizoram and Karnataka are the top three performers on this Goal with a score of 89, 78 and 77 respectively. Among the UTs, Chandigarh fares the best with a score of 96. India aims to achieve the dual objective of affordable and clean energy by providing access to energy for all at affordable prices. We already have in place the National Electricity Plan and the National Energy Policy. The Government of India has also launched various schemes such as the National Solar Mission, Dedicated Green Energy Corridor, the Off-Grid and Decentralized Solar PV Applications Programme, the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme, the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana- Saubhagya, the LPG subsidy (under PAHAL), the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, UJALA, etc

### Performance on Goal 8:-

To measure India's performance towards Decent Work and Economic Growth, four national level indicators have been identified, which capture three out of the twelve SDG targets for 2030. The four indicators are - (i) Annual Growth Rate of GDP; (ii) Unemployment Rate; (iii) Bank Access; and (iv) ATM Coverage. Based on four identified national indicators, the SDG Index Score on Goal 8 for India stands at 65, and the score ranges between 33 and 90 for the States and between 60 and 91 for the UTs. Among the States, Goa is the top performer, and Daman and Diu among the UTs. By the end of 2030, India targets that every citizen of the country, male or female, including persons with disabilities, should have decent work contributing towards the GDP of the country. To meet this target, government has initiated several programmes for generating employment opportunities, enhancing skill development and accelerating economic growth for the masses. Some of the programmes include - Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Start-up India, Skill India the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, etc.

### Performance on Goal 9 :-

To measure India's progress towards the Goal of Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, four national level indicators have been identified, which capture two out of the eight SDG targets for 2030. The four indicators are - (i) Road - 14 - Connectivity; (ii) Mobile Tele-density; (iii) Internet Density; and (iv) Gram Panchayats covered under 'Bharat Net'. Based on four identified national indicators, the SDG Index Score on Goal 9 for India stands at 44, and the score ranges between 0 and 72 for the States and between 0 and 100 for the UTs. The UTs of Delhi and Puducherry are the Achievers of this Goal as they scored a full 100 on the Index. The Government of India is taking several initiatives to boost the infrastructure sector such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Bharatmala, Sagarmala, etc. Towards innovation and industry development, we have the flagship programmes such as Make in India, Digital India, etc.

### Performance on Goal 10:-

To measure India's performance towards Reduced Inequality, five national level indicators have been identified, which capture three out of the ten SDG targets for 2030. These five indicators are - (i) Urban Inequality; (ii) Rural Inequality; (iii) Ratio of Transgender Labour Force Participation Rate; (iv) Scheduled Caste Fund Utilisation; and (v) Scheduled Tribe Fund Utilisation. Based on these five national indicators, the SDG Index Score on Goal 10 for India stands at 71, and the score ranges between 38 and 100 for the States and between 52 and 100 for the UTs. The Achievers (with Index score equal to 100) among the States are Meghalaya, Mizoram and Telangana; and among the UTs are Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, and Lakshadweep. Several schemes of the government, some directly and some indirectly, are aimed at reducing inequalities. These are - Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment

Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) enacted in 2005, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY), Stand-Up India Scheme, etc.

**Performance on Goal 11:-**

To measure India's performance towards Sustainable Cities and Communities, four national level indicators have been identified, which capture two out of the ten SDG targets for 2030. These four indicators are - (i) Houses completed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY); (ii) Percentage of Urban Households living in Slums; (iii) Door-to-door Waste Collection; and (iv) Percentage of - 15 - Waste Processed. Based on these four national indicators, the SDG Index Score on Goal 11 for India stands at just 39, and the score ranges between 23 and 71 for States and between 6 and 64 for UTs. Among the States, Goa is the top performer, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, among the UTs. Various government schemes and strategies have been formulated for achieving targets enlisted under SDG11. These are - Atal Mission For Rejuvenation And Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban, Smart Cities Mission, etc.

**Performance on Goal 12:-**

On Goal 12  Sustainable Consumption and Production emphasizes on "doing more with less" thereby ensuring that the needs of the present generation are fulfilled without compromising the needs of the future generation. This Goal emphasizes promoting resource efficiency, green economies and sustainable infrastructure. It also focuses on reducing degradation and pollution, and minimizing waste. India, being the second most populous country in the world, is home to about 17.5 percent of the world population with a meager 2.4 percent of the world's area. This makes it necessary to have a comprehensive policy framework aimed at achieving resource efficiency, reduction in waste and pollutant activities, and adoption of technologies focusing on renewable resources.

**Performance on Goal  13:-**

On Goal 13  Climate Change aims to integrate climate change measures into national policies and strategies; and further aims to plan and promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management. India has great geographic diversity, and a variety of climate regimes and regional and local weather conditions, which are vulnerable to climate change. This is manifested in floods, droughts as well as the risk from tsunamis and cyclones experienced in coastal areas.

**Performance on Goal 14:-**

On Goal 14 commits countries to conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources. It focuses on preventing marine pollution, ending illegal and destructive fishing practices, and sustainably managing and protecting marine and coastal ecosystems while increasing scientific knowledge, research

and transfer of marine technology to improve marine health. India has taken various steps to protect and enhance the coastal and marine ecosystem.

**Performance on Goal 15:-**

To measure India's performance towards SDG 15 on Life on Land, four national level indicators have been identified, which capture three out of the twelve SDG targets for 2030. The four indicators are - (i) Percentage of total land area covered under Forest; (ii) Decadal Change in the extent of Water Bodies within Forest; (iii) Change in Forest Area; and (iv) Population of Wild Elephants. Based on these four national indicators, the SDG Index Score on Goal 15 for India stands at 90, and the score ranges between 43 and 100 for States and between 50 and 100 for UTs. The Achievers (with an Index score equal to 100) are Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Manipur, Odisha and Uttarakhand among the States, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep among the UTs. The Government of India has taken various initiatives towards meeting the targets set under SDG 15: the National Environment Policy, 2006 and National Agro-forestry Policy, 2014, the Green Highways Policy, 2015, the National Afforestation Programme, the Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats Programme, the Programme on Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco-systems, etc.

**Performance on Goal 16:-**

To measure India's performance towards Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, six national level indicators have been identified, which capture five out of the twelve SDG targets for 2030. The six identified indicators are - (i) Reported Murders (per 1 lakh population); (ii) Crimes Against Children (per 1 lakh population); (iii) Court Density; (iv) Corruption Crime Rate; (v) Births Registered; and (vi) Aadhaar Coverage. Based on these six indicators, the SDG Index Score on Goal 16 for India stands at 71, and the score ranges between 53 and 91 for the States and between 63 and 92 for the UTs. Himachal Pradesh - 17 - with a score of 91 and Puducherry with a score of 92 top the list of States and UTs respectively. India aims to foster an environment of peace, justice and good governance through transparent and accountable institutions at all levels. To achieve its targets India has taken various initiatives. India empowers its citizens through a strong system of rights based legislation. The Right to Information Act, 2005 allows citizens to access information from public authorities, thus ensuring transparency and accountability of institutions. The Aadhaar is one of the world's largest unique national identification projects. With these instrumentalities in place, it has resulted in efficient service delivery and reducing corruption.

**Performance on Goal 17:-**

On Goal 17 aims at strengthening the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. It primarily focuses on the enabling factors to support successful implementation and achievement of SDGs such as - financing for development, access to technology, capacity-building measures, trade as a facilitator of global growth, institutional coherence and policy convergence, involvement of multi-stakeholders and forging partnerships, and also ensuring accountability by regular monitoring.

**Conclusion:-**

The concept ofSustainable improvement has turn out to be essential for international's destiny. there are various challenges to reap sustainable improvement. The main demanding situations that India faces comprising rising population andthe rapidly converting urban lifestyle,which pose serious environmental and social issues to the residents. due to growing environmental issues and growing hazard to well-being of the destiny generations, it's miles true that higher training is the effective tool for encouraging sustainable improvement. higher schooling will help to focus on societal troubles and allow to deal with them thru interdisciplinary research. thereis need to develop empowering curriculum that would assist in bringing transformation for sustainable destiny. severa techniques can be applied with the aid of Indian Universities to convey paradigm shift in higher schooling. Efforts in higher training are required to make sustainable development a truth.

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