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UNDERSTANDING INDIA'S JOURNEY TOWARDS THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: A BRIEF REVIEW

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ABSTRACT:

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) mean a world promise on which India has been working hard to become a developed nation by 2047. This includes an amalgamation of several goals, among which localization is an important element integrated into national development objectives. The vision was further emphasized when India held the G20 Presidency. This research paper shall bring out the various goals emphasized by Sustainable Development Goals India Index 2023-24 in their accomplishment referring to unflinching commitment of India towards undertaking sustainability and inclusive growth. Use of descriptive and analytical methods is the way by which the researcher has done his work.

Keywords: *SDG, Active Participation, NITI Aayog, Economic Development, Knowledge exchange, Social Growth, etc.*

INTRODUCTION:

Introduced new dimensions of learning and lent firm support to a joint development foundation. NITI Aayog has also started to touch the lives of people with the launching of schemes like Aspirational Districts Programme and Aspirational Blocks Programme by it to contribute immensely towards fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India. Consequently, India is now on the path of being a developed nation. Much progress has already been achieved by the country because of the exchange of knowledge, competitiveness, and multiple innovative schemes to ensure continuous development. The State Support Mission is enhancing this bottom-up approach of sustainable development through broad participation and inclusivity." The Sustainable Development Goals India Index 2023-24 continues to reflect the forward-looking vision of India.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

It has been internationally recognized that the key to success lies in privatization but not limited to the government alone; instead, it is subject to numerous factors and joint efforts. A vital aspect of localization is the Sustainable Development Goals India Index. The index has been vital in providing significant inputs for policy-making through the promotion of competition at the national level. The SDGs have been at the center of development since 2018, contributing significantly to advancements.

OBJECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH STUDY:

1. To discuss the India's Global Contributions and Commitments Toward Sustainable Development.
2. To Study the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Their Implementation in India.

LIMITATIONS OF THE RESEARCH STUDY:

This research paper only deals with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), juxtaposing their objectives, implementation, and impact. The study is limited to the Indian context, with observations made from national, state, and district-level data, and is not a comparative study with other countries.

DISCUSSION:

The researcher brings out the several goals emphasized in the Sustainable Development Goals India Index 2023-24, highlighting India's unflinching commitment towards attaining sustainable and inclusive growth. Here are detail explanation and analysis of each goals as follow;

Goal 1: No Poverty

This is not only an issue of statistical measurements; it speaks of real human beings struggling to obtain their sustenance. The issues have historical roots in inequality in accessing resources and opportunities. Some persons are born into situations so denying of opportunity since they lack access to quality education, health care, or even basic services. Then, when the unpredictable hits, be it illness or job loss, with no social safety nets, they slip even deeper into an abyss. Existence becomes even harder when nations are struck by external shocks, be it natural calamities, or economic recessions, or conflicts, leaving entire communities shattered. Thus there is a need to refocus our energy onto equitable access to resources and opportunities so that every human being has opportunities at all. This involves putting legislation in place that arms the vulnerable in society, invests on education and healthcare for the empowerment of the individual, and promotes sustainable economic development with a view of job creation. It will also mean building up disaster resilience across communities via infrastructure strengthening and support during crises. Ultimately solving extreme poverty must stand for human dignity and an attitude of interconnectedness to create a world where all can live an opportunity-filled and secure life.

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Hunger and food security being eradicated becomes a prerequisite to sustainable development. Halfway the goal, there exist malnourished and hungry millions who suffer because of climatic change, conflict, and economic instability. The goal further promotes sustainable agriculture, better production systems along the food chain, and fair access to healthy foods. It also focuses on small-scale farmer support, reduction of food losses, and investments in agricultural technologies that increase productivity without depleting natural capital. National and international cooperation, efficient supply chains, and policies prioritizing nutrition and food security in all respects must be built if the goal shall be reached.

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being

Sustainable development puts health and wellness at the top of the agenda: healthy individuals translate into economic productivity and social stability. This objective has the following aims: reduce maternal and child mortality, fight infectious diseases, and provide universal access to health services. Mental health, road safety, and public health effects of pollution also fall under this ambit.

Goal 4: Quality Education

Education is a human right. It is an important engine for both social and economic development. The right to education ensures equity and quality for all-through-from early childhood to higher education. It focuses on literacy and numeracy and skill development relating to the evolving work environment. Most important, it is addressing the inequalities in education-e.g., for girls and other marginalized groups. Digital learning, teacher training, and school infrastructure will eventually add value to the expected learning outcome from investment. It is in the end, the educated population that innovatively creates and sets on course the path of economic growth and social inclusion, thereby making it the foundation of sustainable development.

Goal 5: Gender Equality

To achieve a just balanced and equitable society wherein every individual enjoys equal rights and opportunities, but besides, it needs attainment of gender equality. It focuses on eliminating discriminations, violence, and other harmful practices-like child marriage, female genital mutilation-perpetuated on the basis of gender. Empowering women's leadership, economic opportunities, and decision-making shall also be part of the fight. Similarly, it calls upon an equal level of education, health and work access for girls and women to ensure reduced inequalities. Good legislation enforcement along with awareness-society campaigns, and inclusive policy frameworks can make a difference in closing gender gaps and forging an inclusive society.

Goal 6: Bringing clean water Sanitation

Bringing clean water Sanitation will be considered a human right to the majority of the population, and the safest sources of drinking water are being deprived of the care of kakwa parsha sanitation. The goal is to

improve water quality, increase water use efficiency, and improve the sustainability of water resources management. Good water management practices, sanitation and sanitation machines, reproductive health and environmental sustainability can be used to achieve sustainable sustainability. Therefore, there is a need for national and international cooperation to promote the availability of fresh water and sanitation.

Goal 7: Affordable transportation clean energy

Cost-effective transportation The key to raising living standards is clean energy. Ensuring clean, affordable, and sustainable energy access and expanding the global energy system's energy supply are the goals. It is crucial to raise and promote clean energy efficiency, increase energy efficiency, and promote sustainability. To decrease carbon emissions, it is crucial to active fossil fuels to shift to renewable energy for examples solar, wind and hydropower energy to protect and save climate change. By giving access to energy for each and everyone, especially rural geographical parts, is a top priority.

Chapter 8: Good employment, equitable wages and good working conditions

Good employment, equitable wages and good working conditions are essential for sustainable economic growth. Good jobs can be created through habitual policies, entrepreneurial incentives, and good labor rights. Reducing unemployment, making compulsory labor, and reducing work commitments are the middle moments. Bringing in tensile bills While innovation in deconstruction has the power to stimulate productivity, it is important to be skill-equipped to balance them. Policies that promote non-profit trade, social networks, and harmful business practices can bring stability around the world and promote better living standards.

Goal 9: Industry, innovation, sustainable industrialization

Industry, innovation, sustainable industrialization, technological know-how, and legal foundations are the keys to sustainable development. The primary concern is to bring contemporary philosophy to the masses and fill the gap between the foundations of the developing world. Synthesizing policy-based innovation with sustainable industrialization is a means of reducing the stress on sustainable diversity, employment loss, and pay.

Goal 10: Less Inequality

For social stability and economic development, it is necessary to reduce the differences between countries both inside and out. The aim of this objective is to promote equal economic policies, resource allocation and management institutions that include everyone alike and do not discriminate against any group. That said, enhancing social protection systems, giving all citizens quality education and health care, and offering equal opportunities for Employment of all people have yet to be achieved anywhere on the globe.

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

This revolve was focused on making housing more affordable, public transportation more convenient and the infrastructure of cities themselves better. Sustainable development in the urban context involves dealing with smog, managing solid waste and adapting to global warming. Increases in the use of renewable energy sources, sustainable urban planning as well as bringing on ecological urban development can ameliorate living conditions in cities.

Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Making responsible purchases and decision is good for both the environment and natural resources. It is also key to guarantee that resources are used efficiently, cut wastage and support little-good models for business. It is crucial to make firms and individuals alike adopt sustainable ways like recycling and smart waste management. Green policies need to be enacted by both governments and corporations, and people can take an active part through informed shopping. Reducing plastic pollution, encouraging green agriculture and legislating further towards the environment will all add to an environmental management policy that is truly sustainable.

Goal 13: Climate Action

It is one of the greatest threats to ecosystems, economies and populations around the world. That's the aim of this goal: to lower greenhouse gas emissions urgently, adapt to a world of climate change, and look out for the victims. Strengthening international agreements on climate is of the utmost importance, as is the development and application of technology both for clean energy sources and also in adaptation measures. Governments need to work with companies, consumers and everyone else to lower their carbon footprint and encourage renewable resources of energy like sunlight or wind power. They also need to protect nature in various ways.

Goal 14: Life Below Water

It is for the heavens to take care of the seas, to feed the world and make it a safe place for animals. It was effective against pollution in the sea, the well-being of marine life, and safe fishing methods. Fight plastic, oil spillages, and acid terra fauna in the sea, against which it is imperative to flourish. We could bring improvement to the ocean through the establishment of protected areas, creating conservation programs, and creating regulations on fishing and waste disposal. Only concerted actions taken by the world will make oceans remain such healthy oceans for many years to come.

Goal 15: Life on Land

These heavens of Mother Nature care for this world and make it a safe heaven for animal life and food. Pollution was inhibited in the oceans, and the betterment of marine animals and safe fishing with an eye toward animal well-being were encouraged. They attacked the burning issue of plastic pollution, oil spill pollution,

and acid aquatic concerns that threaten life in the sea. We could restore the oceans through the acquisition of marine protected areas, conservation schemes, fishery regulation, and control of waste disposal. With efforts worldwide, the oceans are promised to almost forever be well oceans.

Goal 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

Peace and Justice Information is based on strong institutions. This goal includes reducing violence and corruption as well as human rights violations. It has objectives like strengthening justice systems, promoting good governance, and advocacy for the rule of law. Building just and peaceful societies will include the fight against inequity and empower local communities, as well as human rights in its strategies.

Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Global partnerships and collaboration contribute significantly to achieving sustainable development. Insert a comma after the last word, after nation, as funding, technology transfer, and well-coordinated interactions between nations. Private sector involvement, international cooperation, and networking knowledge are crucial for developing. Working in unison can help spur innovative activity as well as facilitate quick success in terms of all SDGs.

CONCLUSION:

The index has spurred indicators for the state, district, and even sub-district levels, galvanizing active participation by the state and local governments in the process. Furthermore, through the SDG India Index, indicators have been formulated for the taluka, district, and state levels, fostering collaboration, interlinkages, and knowledge sharing.

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