Achievement Of Sustainable Development Goals Before 2030 In India: An Analysis

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Abstract—**The Article aims in analyzing the Sustainable development Goals (SDGs) and to find out the steps taken by India to achieve SDGs before 2030.Sustainable development Goals (SDGs) is conservation of natural resources for future generations. Its optimum usage of natural resources and preserving the same. Hence, United Nation (UN) formed SDGs for conserving resourcing, optimum utilization of resources and economy for future generation. The target was set to be achieved by 2030. This research paper deals about whether the set goals will be achieved within 2030 in India. India has brought many advancements and technologies to achieve these goals. It mainly focuses on the developments in rural areas on Zero Hunger, Quality education, Gender equality, etc.**

Index Terms—**SDGs, United Nations, Natural Resources, Zero Hunger**

I. INTRODUCTION

The SDGs were brought in the 1987 Brundtland Report, also known as our common future. "Development that meets the needs of the presence without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"[1].

At UN SD Summit in 2015, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Mr.Narendra Modi noted, "Sustainable development of $1/6^{th}$ of humanity will be of great consequences to the world of few challenges and greater hope, and more confident of its success". State Governments are key for developing the progress on SDGs as they are best placed to 'Put People First' and to ensuring that 'No One is Left Behind'. The Indian Country supports NITI Aayog for addressing the inter connectedness of SDGs.

The SDGs replaced the millennium development goals which were initiated to bring out stability in the poverty line in the country. The SDGs aimed to implement for the well-being of the country.

"The SDGs came into effects on 1st JANUARY 2016". This NITI Aayog has been entrusted to coordinate the SDGs, targets and mapping. India is the one among the signatory country hence, committed to achieve SDGs.

II. OBJECTIVES

- To Analyze the present status of India's achievements in relation to the SDGs, identifying areas where significant progress has been made.
- To Examine the gaps in achieving SDGs, particularly those where India faces challenges in meeting the targets before 2030.
- To Evaluate the effectiveness of policies, programs, and initiatives introduced by the Indian government in meeting the SDGs.
- To Analyze the social, economic, and gender inequities that may affect the country's progress toward these goals, especially in rural and marginalized communities.
- To Explore how technological advancements and innovations, such as renewable energy solutions, digital technologies, and sustainable agriculture practices, are driving progress in achieving SDGs.
- To Assess the role of education in raising awareness about sustainable development and the SDGs.
- Provide recommendations to address the existing gaps and challenges in the achievement of SDGs.

Hypothesis:
India can achieve the sustainable development goals with advancement of technologies before 2030.
17 Sustainable Development Goals:
The following are the 17 SDGs:
1. No poverty

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[1] dhrishtiias.com

2. Zero hunger
3. Good health and well-being
4. Quality education
5. Gender equality
6. Clean water and sanitation
7. Affordable and clean energy
8. Decent work and economic growth
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
10. Reducing Inequalities
11. Sustainable cities and communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate action
14. Life below water
15. Life on land
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions.
17. Partnerships for the goals

Each of the Sustainable development Goals are discussed below along with the initiatives taken by the Indian Government to Achieve the same:

III. NO POVERTY

"End poverty in all its forms everywhere."[2]
Extreme poverty for all people everywhere. This poverty can be classified as follows:

- Absolute poverty: In this where an individual is unable to fulfil his basic needs (i.e) food, shelter, and housing.
- Relative poverty: It is measured with the economic standards of whole population of an country.

Poverty line:
A minimum amount is sufficient to fulfil the basic needs of an individual.
Above poverty line:
According to World Bank organization, "poverty is very much similar to hunger".
Below poverty line:
The source of income is very low and is insufficient to fulfil their needs. As per World Bank, in India, 21.9% of the population comes under the head of poverty as per 2011[3].

Poverty Alleviation Programs in India:
Various steps are taken to eradicate poverty in India. They are[4]:
1. Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP)
2. Jawahar Rozar Yojana
3. Indira Awaas Yojana
4. Food for Work Program
5. National Old Age Pension
6. Annapurna Scheme
7. Sampoorna Gramin Rozar Yojana
8. Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) ,2005
9. National Rural Livelihood Mission
10. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

IV. ZERO HUNGER

"End Hunger achieve food security and improved nutrition to promote sustainable agriculture."[5]
This aims to ensure quality of standard living through nutrition and to eradicate malnutrition. It requires better food requirements and widespread promotion of sustainable agriculture. This includes development and promotion of the agriculture sector as a main source of nutrition. Through this income of small-scale farmers by promoting equal access to land for agricultural benefits.
This shows an increase in hunger and food insecurity since 2015 as a global challenge. By 2022, approx., 735 million people are stated as chronic hunger. Similarly, it is estimated that 2.4 billion people faced moderate to severe food insecurity in 2022. These are few more types of hunger found in India they are:
Seasonal Hunger, Chronic Hunger, Malnutrition, Hidden Hunger.

Initiatives by the Indian Government
1. National Nutrition Mission Strategy- Anganwadi Centers
2. POSHAN Abhiyaan – launched in 2017-18
3. Antoydaya Anna Yojana (AAY)
4. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)

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[2] Dr. Paramjit S Jaswal, Dr. Nishtha Jaswal, Vibhti Jaswal Environmental law- Allahabad Law Agency edition 2024

[3] www.un.org

[4] Dr. Paramjit S Jaswal, Dr. Nishtha Jaswal, Vibhti Jaswal Environmental law- Allahabad Law Agency edition 2024
[5] Dr. Paramjit S Jaswal, Dr. Nishtha Jaswal, Vibhti Jaswal Environmental law- Allahabad Law Agency edition 2024

5. Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MMS)
6. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)
7. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
8. The National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
9. National Food Security Mission.

V. IMPROVING GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

"Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages"[6]

This has been brought to improve life expectancy, but the number of children dying is alarmingly increased. It aims to reduce the death rate of infants below the age of five. Attention to health and well-being and target to eradicate AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases. These diseases which lead to death or serious damage to health. Even in 2019, Corona virus was spread all over the nation. Many precautionary initiatives have been taken to control the Corona virus. The Indian government has made free vaccination to all the people for precautionary measures. The availability of medical and technical equipment in the country to work on these diseases. During this pandemic situation, the death rate reached its peak.

Initiatives by the Indian government
India has taken significant efforts to improve the standard of health and well-being of its citizens
• National Nutrition Mission
• Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
• Ayushman Bharat
• Janani Suraksha Yojana
• National Health Mission, 2013
• National Mental Health Program,1982

VI. QUALITY EDUCATION

"Ensure inclusive and equitable quality and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all[7]"

This aims to provide education to all citizens who are eligible to get it. It aims to promote quality education to all. It ensures that all girls and boys have access to quality education and early childhood development. According to a report by the World Economic Forum (WEF), the quality of India's ranked 90th in the world, with skills such as critical thinking and problem solving ranked among the lowest.
Every individual in India has the fundamental right to quality education, education helps then to acquire basic literary and numeracy, enjoy learning without fear and feel valued and inclusive irrespective of where they come from.

According to the World Bank closure of schools due to Covid 19 pandemic situation, the education standards were decreased, and new technologies were introduced in digital tools such as internet based high-tech tools like Apps and online learning classes, social media platforms, TV and radio were used extensively.

Initiatives taken by Indian government for Quality Education:
• Education For All, 1990 (EFA)
• The Millennium Development Goals, 2000 (MDGs)
• Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
• Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
• Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
• National Education policy, 2020 (NEP)
• Right To Education Act, 2009 (RTE)
• Free education for children aged 6-14 years

VII. GENDER EQUALITY

"Achieve all gender equality an empower all women and goals[8]"

Gender equality is a fundamental human right and is necessary for a peaceful life. In the field of labour market face women get less opportunities than men globally and women spend about 3 times as many hours in unpaid domestic and care work. This leads to discrimination in all sectors.

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[6] Ibid
[7] Ibid

[8] Ibid

In COVID-19 Pandemic it has been reported that sexual violence, exploitation was more against women and 70% of health and social works globally were women. Women participation towards decision making in political economic and public life should be ensured. Promotion of Gender Equality and Empowerment of all women and goals should be adopted.

Initiatives taken by Indian government for Gender Equality:[9]
- Beti Bachao Beti Padao
- Mahila Shakthi Kendra
- Working Women hostel
- Scheme for Adolecent Girls(age of 11-18 years)
- Rastriya Mahila KOSH
- National Creche Scheme
- Female entrepreneurship

VIII. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

"Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all"[10]

This ensures universal and equitable access to pure and clean drinking water with adequate access to sanitation and hygiene for all. It also includes water ecosystems such as mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes. These are to be protected to reduce wastage of water.

India has taken a major step in clean water and sanitation. It has rapid progress in ending open defection across the country[11]. A tremendous achievement is only possible because of the Government's flagship programs, the SWACHH BHARATH Mission led by the Prime Minister himself.

Poor sanitation can also have a ripple effect when it hinders National development because workers often become sick and their contribution level becomes low and capacity of earning will be reduced accordingly.

Initiatives taken by Indian government:
- National Rural Drinking Water Program which sub schemed into Jal Jeevan Mission
- Swatch Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission)
- Atul Bhujal Yojana
- Central Rural Sanitation Program
- Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)

IX. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

"Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all"[12]

Targets to access affordable and reliable energy while increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix ensuring a reduction in emissions and pollution as per global and national targets. It aims to increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global mix. To double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency, international cooperation is required to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology.

It also expands infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all. The resources include renewable and non-renewable energy sources (i.e) solar, wind, hydropower, geothermal, biofuels, natural gas, coal, petroleum, uranium.

Increased use of fossil fuels without mitigating greenhouse gases will have global climate change implications. Maintaining and protecting ecosystems allows developing hydropower sources of electricity.[13]

3-Billion people rely on wood, coal, charcoal, or animal waste for cooking and heating. Energy is the dominant contributor to climate change, accounting for around 60% of total global greenhouse gas emissions.[14]

Initiatives taken by Indian government:
- Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme.
- National Green Hydrogen Mission

[9] Pib.gov.in

[10] Dr. Paramjit S Jaswal, Dr. Nishtha Jaswal, Vibhti Jaswal Environmental law- Allahabad Law Agency edition 2024

[11] www.unicef.org

[12] Dr. Paramjit S Jaswal, Dr. Nishtha Jaswal, Vibhti Jaswal Environmental law- Allahabad Law Agency edition 2024

[13] www.unep.org

[14] www.niti.gov.in

➢ PM-KUSUM Scheme
➢ Green Energy Corridors (GEC)
➢ Municipal Demand Side Management (MuDSM)
➢ Agricultural Demand Side Management (AgDSM)

X. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

"Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all"[15]

This ensures productive employment and decent work for all for a sustainable growth. This aim to sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances. It seeks to achieve higher economic productivity and job creation through diversification and innovations in technology. It also aims to eradicate forced labor, human trafficking and child labor. There is a narrow gap in per capita income. It aims to promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, Entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-small and medium-sized Enterprises, including thorough access to financial services.[16]

This Substantially reduces the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training. According to labor organization, more than 204 million people were unemployment in 2015. But this aims to promote sustained economic growth, higher levels of productivity and technological innovation.[17]

Schemes:
➢ Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREG)
➢ Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihood Mission.
➢ Deendayal Upadhyay- Gramin Kaushalya Yojana
➢ Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
➢ National Career Service (NCS)

XI. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

"Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation"[18]

It aims to promote quality and reliable development of infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and well-being. Domestic technology innovation in developing countries is required to be supported. To provide universal and affordable access to the internet to least developed countries.

Aim to promote inclusive and sustained industrialization and by 2030, raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product.

To increase access to small-scale industrial and other enterprises in developing countries.

To enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million.

Technological progress is also key to finding lasting solutions to both economic and environmental challenges, such as providing new jobs and promoting energy efficiency.

To provide universal and affordable access to the internet in the least developed countries.[19]

Initiatives taken by Indian government:
• Atal Innovation Mission
• Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
• Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme
• Promoting Inclusive and Sustainable industrialization
• PM Gatishaki National Master plan (NMP)
• Make In India
• Startup India

XII. REDUCING INEQUALITIES

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[15] Dr. Paramjit S Jaswal, Dr. Nishtha Jaswal, Vibhti Jaswal Environmental law- Allahabad Law Agency edition 2024

[16] Ggindia.in
[17] www.undp.org

[18] Dr. Paramjit S Jaswal, Dr. Nishtha Jaswal, Vibhti Jaswal Environmental law- Allahabad Law Agency edition 2024

[19] www.unadap.org

"Reduce income inequality within and among countries"[20]

This aim is to eradicate 'EXTREME POVERTY' in the country that is SDG1 'NO POVERTY'. This is also known as 'SHARED PROSPERITY'. To provide equal opportunities and to remove gender biasness between men and women. It also includes eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices for promoting gender equality in the country.

Promoting appropriate legislation policies and action in this regard is required to be ensured. It not only reduces the income inequalities of outcome by ensuring access to equal opportunities but also promoting social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, or another status relevant within society.

This aims to enhance the voice in developing countries in decision making in international Institutions.[21]

Inequality threatens Long-term social and economic development; harms poverty reducing and destroys people's sense of fulfillment and self-worth.

But in covid-19 pandemic period, it may have put a dent in this position trend of falling within country inequality.

In general term inequality include, income, sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, race, class, ethnicity, religion, and opportunity continue to persist across the world.

Among other countries we must ensure that developing countries are better represented in decision-making on global issues so that solutions can be more effective, credible and accountable.

Reducing inequality requires equitable resource distribution, investing in education and skill development and fostering international co-operation for fair trade and financing systems.

Initiatives taken by Government.[22]

➢ BBBP
➢ National Social Assistance Program
➢ Pradhan Mantri Vyay Vandana Yojana
➢ Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

➢ National Education Policy (NEP)
➢ MUDRA Bank
➢ Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana (Life Insurance)

XIII. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

"Make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable".[23]

It takes efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and heritage are required to be strengthened. This goal aims at reducing adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

This has been focusing on making cities and urban areas to be kept more safe and secure. It helps in managing major issues in land consumption like waste management, solid waste disposal, housing, slum dwellers and their consequential health condition especially in rural areas.

It aims to achieve access for all adequate, safe and affordable housing, and basic services and upgrade slums.

By providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport system for all and vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

It aims to increase the capacity in sustainable urbanization and to participatory integrated and sustainable human settlement planning management.

To adopt and implement schemes and policies in India to achieve in larger value and to maintain sustainable cities in the country.

To support least developed countries by providing financial assistance and aids to the countries or any particular sphere of a state.[24]

Initiatives taken by Government .[25]

➢ Smart Cities Mission,2015

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[20] Dr. Paramjit S Jaswal, Dr. Nishtha Jaswal, Vibhti Jaswal Environmental law- Allahabad Law Agency edition 2024

[21] Ggindia.in
[22] Pib.gov.in

[23] Dr. Paramjit S Jaswal, Dr. Nishtha Jaswal, Vibhti Jaswal Environmental law- Allahabad Law Agency edition 2024

[24] ggindia.in
[25] Mohua.gov.in

XIV. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PROTECTION

"Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns"[26]

It aims to preserve natural resources through efficient use of available resources. National policies should be achieved through practices of the public procurement. The developing
Countries strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to more towards sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

Responsible consumption and production means promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs, and a better quality of life for all, with the goal to do more and better with less. Encompasses the sustainable management of resources, reduction of waste and pollution, and the adoption of circular economy principles.[27]

It refers to "The use of services and related products, which respond to basic needs and bring a better quality of life while minimizing the use of natural resources and toxic materials as well as the emissions of waste and pollutants over the life cycle of the service or product so as not to jeopardize the needs of future generations."[28]

Initiatives taken by Government:
➢ Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)
➢ Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)
➢ Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
➢ Pradhan Mantri Ujjawala Yojana
➢ MGNREGS

XV. CLIMATE CHANGES

"Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy".[29]

There is no binding obligation under "UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE" (UNFCCC). Hence, India in 2009, came forward to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP. Similarly, as per the Paris Agreement, India submitted its 'Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to UNFCCC in 2015.

It aims to achieve about 40% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030.

It also includes international finance from Green Climate Fund.
India's recent initiative for combating climate changes-include its goal to achieve net zero emissions by 2070, and initiatives for green energy transition.
NAPCC-National Action Plan on Climate Changes
Government of India is also implementing the NAPCC which provides a policy framework for all climate actions including mitigation and adaptation.
It has 8 core missions in specific areas of solar energy, energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, green India, sustainable agriculture, and strategic knowledge for climate changes.
33 states and UTs have prepared 'State Action Plan on Climate Change' (SAPCC)
NAPCC is implemented in project mode and to date, 30 adaptation projects have been approved under NAPCC in 27 States and UTs.[30]

Initiatives taken by Indian government:
• NAPCC
• One Sun, One World, One Grid Project (OSOWOG)
• Climate Neutral
• The Nature Conservancy.

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[26] Dr. Paramjit S Jaswal, Dr. Nishtha Jaswal, Vibhti Jaswal Environmental law- Allahabad Law Agency edition 2024

[27] www.closethegapfoundation.org
[28] Drishtiias.com

[29] Dr. Paramjit S Jaswal, Dr. Nishtha Jaswal, Vibhti Jaswal Environmental law- Allahabad Law Agency edition 2024

[30] Drishtiias.com

XVI. LIFE BELOW WATER

"Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development"[31]

These are important and essential for making the planet livable, rainwater, drinking water and climate are all regulated by ocean temperatures and currents.

It aims at preventing and significantly reducing marine pollution of all kinds. It further bridges a relationship in the international law as reflected in the UN convention on law of the sea. It incorporated convention on Biological Diversity UNFCCC, and UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

Based on current progress, India ranks 70th in the world for Life Below Water and is moderately improving in terms of conservation.

Coastal protection:

In India it has been achieved through the Marine Protected Areas (MPA) network which protects to manage the natural marine resources for bio-diversity conservation India's mangrove cover has been steadily increasing in the last 2 decades.[32]

Tamil Nadu is undertaking serious efforts to protects and improve its marine and coastal ecosystems including coral reefs, mangroves, islands, sandy beaches etc.

Tamil Nadu has high priority to the preservation and restoration of its marine and coastal ecosystems in its state environment policy 2017.[33]

XVII. 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".[34]

This aims at preserving biodiversity of forests, desert, mountain, ecosystem. Similarly, it aims to promote all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and to conserve the mountain ecosystem increase the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities is to target.

Terrestrial ecosystems provide a series of goods, raw materials for construction and energy, food and a series of ecosystem services. Preserving the resources on the land requires targeted effects to protect, restore and promote the resources for the future generation. Especially managing forests sustainability, halting and reversing land and natural habitat degradation and stopping biodiversity loss.[35]

In India, forest cover is now 21% and protected areas cover around 5% of the country's total land area.

India became a signatory to the United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in 1994 and ratified it in 1996.

Many people, especially in rural areas, depend on the traditional plant-based medicines to provide their basic healthcare.

It aims to protect climate changes, biodiversity and are home to the indigenous population.[36]

XVIII. 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".[37]

Promotion of laws in National and International level to provide justice, developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

Similarly, reducing corruption and bribery in all forms. To eradicate discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

Reducing crime, sex trafficking, forced labor and child abuse are the main aim of this goal.

Many regions of the world continue to suffer horrors as a result of armed conflict or other forms of violence.

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[31] Dr. Paramjit S Jaswal, Dr. Nishtha Jaswal, Vibhti Jaswal Environmental law- Allahabad Law Agency edition 2024

[32] Globalgoals.org

[33] Tnsdg.tn.gov.in

[34] Dr. Paramjit S Jaswal, Dr. Nishtha Jaswal, Vibhti Jaswal Environmental law- Allahabad Law Agency edition 2024

[35] www.unep.org

[36] www.unadap.org

[37] Dr. Paramjit S Jaswal, Dr. Nishtha Jaswal, Vibhti Jaswal Environmental law- Allahabad Law Agency edition 2024

This aims to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture children. It promotes rule of law.

In India, the judiciary is over-burdened due to huge population facing violence and abuse etc., in the country. India has prioritized the strengthening of justice through government initiatives such as pragati platform, a public redressal system[38].

By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crimes.

It promotes broadening the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance. To strengthen relevant National Institutions, International Co-operation for building capacity at all levels, in developing countries, to prevent terrorism and crime. So, to promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

Governments, civil society and communities need to work together to find lasting solutions to conflict and insecurity[39]. The first since the adoption of agenda 2030 largely due to the war in Ukraine. Every country should maintain peace in fundamental preconditions for social and economic development. Equal access to justice is essential for protecting the rights of individuals, resolving disputes, and ensuring that vulnerable populations are not marginalized.

Similarly, lack of access to justice means that conflicts remain unresolved, and people can't obtain protection.

XIX. PATNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

"Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable developments."[40]

It enhances policy coherence for sustainable development. Increasing International cooperation is seen as vital to achieving each of goals. Developing multi-stakeholder's partnerships to share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial support is seen as critical to overall success of the SDGs.

It aims to improve North-South and South-South co-operation and public, private partnerships. Support developing nations in enhancing their domestic revenue systems through improved tax policies and international collaboration. Enhance domestic resource mobilization by building tax and revenue collection capacities in developing countries, supported by international cooperation. Facilitate long-term debt sustainability for developing nations by implementing coordinated policies that promote debt relief, financing, and restructuring, and tackle the external debt burdens of highly indebted poor countries to reduce financial strain.

Achieving the ambitious goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development hinges on the establishment of a revitalized and enhanced global partnership[41]. This partnership must actively involve governments, civil society, the private sector, the United Nations system, and other key actors, ensuring the mobilization and effective utilization of all available resources. A critical component of this effort is the ability to meet implementation targets, particularly by securing the necessary financial resources to drive sustainable development initiatives. Additionally, the comprehensive and timely execution of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is indispensable, as it provides a robust framework for financing and implementing the global development agenda. To ensure equitable progress, it is imperative to extend targeted support to developing countries. Special attention must be directed toward the least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), and small island developing states (SIDS), as these nations face unique challenges. Strengthening support for these vulnerable groups will play a pivotal role in fostering inclusive and sustainable development for all.

Initiatives taken by Indian government:
- National Solar Mission and the Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY)

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[38] www.unadap.org
[39] www.un.org

[40] Dr. Paramjit S Jaswal, Dr. Nishtha Jaswal, Vibhti Jaswal Environmental law- Allahabad Law Agency edition 2024
[41] ggindia.in

Role of Judiciary in protecting the environment and sustainable development[42]

In India like developed countries there has been significant environmental degradation due to exploitation of resources, depletion of traditional resources, industrialization, urbanization and population explosion. Hence, India has taken appropriate steps for protection and improvement of the environment and sustainable development. So, in India, there has been regular amendment and implementation of laws regarding protection and safeguard of resources. However, neither law nor the environment can remain static. Both are dynamic in nature and change fast in pace so, in order to keep the law on the same wavelength, both laws have to be given a direction through the way of judicial interpretation. Many laws have been amended in India to control problems relating to environment. The judiciary in India has created a new "environmental jurisprudence".

The judicial considerations in environmental litigation in India symbolizes the anxiety of courts in finding out appropriate remedies for environmental maladies. The principle of sustainable development is constitutional requirements. So, courts are required to balance developments needs with the protection of environment and ecology.

In the 21st century it is neither feasible nor practicable to have a negative approach to the development process of the country or of society, but that does not mean without any consideration for the environment.

The problem of environmental degradation is a social problem. Law courts have social duty since it is a part of society and as such, must always function with regard to the present-day context. A well-settled principle of law that socio-economic conditions of the country cannot be ignored by a court of law because the benefit of the society ought to be the primary consideration of law courts.

The PRINCIPAL 10 OF THE RIO DECLARATION of 1992 specifically provides for "effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy."

Similarly, there are many cases in this regard, therefore it is necessary to study and analyze a few important areas. The environmental cases have come before the judiciary through the means of "Public Interest Litigation (PIL)".

National Green Tribunal:

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) of India has played a significant role in environmental governance since its inception. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) was formally established through the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. The NGT is a specialized quasi-judicial body empowered to resolve disputes related to the environment, forest, and biodiversity. It was created to provide a fast and efficient mechanism for resolving environmental disputes, with an emphasis on expert decision-making and speedy disposal of cases[43].

The tribunal's jurisdiction covers a broad range of environmental laws, including:

- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

The NGT operates under the guidance of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and has the power to hear cases and appeals regarding environmental protection, conservation of forests, and enforcement of environmental laws.

Jurisdiction:

Section 14 of the NGT Act provides that the court shall have jurisdiction over all civil cases where a substantial question relating to environment including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment is involved and the question arises out of the implementation of the enactments specified in Schedule 1.

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has a broad and specialized jurisdiction that empowers it to handle various environmental disputes and issues related to the protection and preservation of the environment in India. Its jurisdiction is designed to ensure efficient and timely resolution of matters pertaining to the environment, forests, biodiversity, and related sectors.

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[42] Dr. Paramjit S Jaswal, Dr. Nishtha Jaswal, Vibhti Jaswal Environmental law- Allahabad Law Agency edition 2024

[43] Nawneet Vibhaw,"Environmental Law An Introduction", Lexis Nexis

The NGT has original jurisdiction to hear cases directly without the need for them to go through lower courts. It can entertain and adjudicate disputes and appeals related to various environmental laws and regulations. The NGT has appellate jurisdiction to hear appeals against decisions made by authorities responsible for environmental protection and regulation. The NGT is not just a judicial body but also has powers to take proactive measures to protect the environment and can award compensation.

Major Judicial pronouncements:

The Supreme court judgement in the case of M.C.Mehta vs Union of India[44] indicated the need to involve non legal experts from the scientific field in order to resolve the environmental litigation. The Court observed that since cases involving issues of environmental pollution, ecological destruction and conflicts over natural resources are increasingly coming up for adjudication and these cases involve assessment and evolution of scientific and technical data, it might be desirable to set up Environmental courts on a regional basis. The same was again insisted by the Apex Court in the case of Indian Council for Enviro-legal Action vs Union of India. The Court gave directions to establish environmental courts manned by legally trained persons, judicial officers and experts.

The decision of the Supreme Court in A.P.Pollution Control Board vs Prof.M.V.Nayudu[45] also shows a positive judicial attitude on part of the court for setting up specialised tribunals in environmental matters.

In the case of Vardhaman Kaushik vs. Union of India, The NGT imposed strict directions on the government to curb pollution in Delhi. It ordered the closure of industries that were non-compliant with environmental standards, mandated the use of cleaner fuels, and directed a comprehensive action plan to reduce air pollution. The tribunal also focused on monitoring vehicular emissions. The case was one of the earliest in which the NGT took proactive steps to address severe urban air pollution and set guidelines for reducing it.

Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action (ICLEA) vs. Union of India[46], The NGT directed the government to take strict action against industries violating pollution norms and not adhering to the rules governing the handling and disposal of hazardous waste. It also emphasized the enforcement of laws on the management of hazardous substances. The ruling strengthened India's approach to handling hazardous waste and required industries to follow stringent norms for waste management.

There are many more cases where the National Green Tribunal had taken steps to curtail pollution in various land, water bodies and air.

XX. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The above analysis of Sustainable Development Goals and the various initiatives taken by the Indian government it is concluded that India is trying to achieve SDGs by 2030 and working on it. However, in certain goals India has to create awareness among the people which will be more effective to achieve the goal within 2030. Especially when it comes to poverty eradication and Zero Hunger India is able to achieve only 22% till last year which is very less. The government can take steps like providing employment to all, to give monthly remuneration till they get employment, create awareness among people, etc. Similarly, when it comes to clean water and santitation though the government is taking lot of steps still people suffer without proper drinking water. This can be avhieved by river interlinking so that all parts of India get equal distribution of water.

However, India has achieved in certain other goals like Education where the National Education Policy was implemented and to give proper education to all including higher education. Since India is a party to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, technological initiatives have been taken to reduce the Climate change. If all initiatives are implemented properly, surely India can achieve the SDGs before 2030.

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[44] 1987 AIR 1086
[45] AIR 1999 SC 812
[46] AIR 1996 SC 1446