

Sustainable Development Goals: India

What the 17 SDGs are

(India plans to focus on the goals that are bolded)

1. **Goal one** is to ensure there is no poverty and prioritize the health needs of the poor and less fortunate
2. **Goal two** is to ensure there is no hunger and addressing all causes associated to malnutrition as well as promoting agriculture that is sustainable
3. **Goal three** is to ensure the people have good health and promote the wellbeing of all ages
4. Goal four is to ensure everybody has an equal opportunity to quality education
5. **Goal five** is to ensure there is gender equality and empowering women and girls
6. **Goal six** is to ensure everybody has rights and an opportunity to clean water and sanitation
7. Goal seven is to ensure everybody has an equal opportunity to energy that is sustainable, affordable and reliable
8. Goal eight is to ensure everybody has an equal opportunity to employment which is sustainable and has economic growth
9. **Goal nine** is to ensure resilient infrastructure is built and promote innovation
10. Goal ten is to ensure the rights of individuals are not reduced within the country and amongst other countries
11. Goal eleven is to ensure cities and communities resilient, sustainable and safe for all

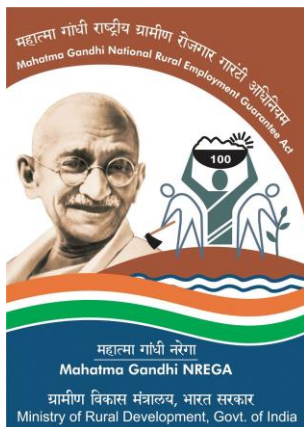
12. Goal twelve is to ensure consumption and pattern of productions is responsible and sustainable
13. Goal thirteen is to ensure immediate actions against climate change and its impacts on the environment are taken
14. **Goal fourteen** is to conserve life below water and make sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources
15. Goal fifteen is to combat desertification, stop biodiversity loss, reverse the degradation of land, as well as to restore and protect life on land such as forests
16. Goal sixteen is to build sustainable, effective, and accountable societies and institutions as well as to ensure everybody has access to justice
17. **Goal seventeen** is to ensure global partnership for sustainable development is revitalized and strengthen the means of implementation

How India is ensuring all their goals are met

Goal one: Ending Poverty of All Forms From Everywhere

This is the goal that India is really focusing on and has lots of programs in place to meet this goal. They hope to make sure that everybody has a home by 2022. In order to achieve this goal, India plans on providing direct financial assistance to households who are below the poverty

line. The second initiative that India is taking to meet this goal is to employ more individuals.



By doing this, individuals will have more money to provide for themselves and their families. In order to create more employment opportunities, India has developed agricultural infrastructure, productive assets and entrepreneurship. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act ensures that people have the right and opportunity to work. This act has helped a lot

in reducing poverty and has benefited women greatly since they have been given a chance to work and make a living. This act helps meet goals one and five since goal five is about equal rights for men and women. The program Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) has assisted in reducing poverty by providing the less fortunate with skilled training. This program has a budget of 50 000 crores which is equivalent to about 7.7 billion US dollars. Another two programs such as the Atal Pension Yojana and the National Social Assistance Program are giving pension to workers who are disabled, widowed or working jobs which have low job security and little growth. India believes that allowing individuals access to basic services will also reduce poverty which is why they have passed an act known as the Right to Education Act which entitles all children from ages 6 to 14 to a free compulsory education and also ensures that no child is discriminated against in school.



Goal Two: Ensuring There is No Hunger and Addressing All Causes Associated to Malnutrition as well as Promoting Agriculture that is Sustainable

The Indian government has decided to start a program known as the Mid-Day Meal



Program. This program feeds over 100 million young children in school and provides them with meals which are nutritious and healthy. The government has also issued cards called ration cards. This card will allow the card holder to receive discounts on certain products. This card also allows the card holder to obtain food when there is a shortage of it. Another version of this card known as The Antyodaya ration card. This is

a special card which gets issued to households below the poverty and entitles them to at least 35 kilos of wheat and rice for a much cheaper price. These ration cards are issued to the eldest female in a household because India is recognizing that females are typically the ones who pay more attention to home security and wellbeing. However, other members of the family can be added on to this card. For the sustainable agriculture portion of this goal, India has issued cards



known as Soil Health Cards which give farmers the opportunity to learn about what fertilizers and nutrients they should be using on their crops and its effects. This will improve the health of those who consume these crops. Small samples of farmer's soils are also being tested in labs to make sure it is safe to grow crops in and if it is not safe, farmers will be notified as to what changes they must make. The budget for this program is 568 crores. With the help of the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture, India is also implementing strategies on dealing with crop

health when climate changes occur.

Goal 3: Ensure the Good Health of Everybody and Promote the Wellbeing of All

The government of India plans to have an increase in budget for their healthcare system which will give research companies the ability to use better technology to create medication and try to



find cures for certain diseases. India will cover any healthcare costs that are below 100000 rupees (about 1900 Canadian dollars) for families below the poverty line through their new insurance created specially for those who are unable to afford

healthcare. Due to suicide being the second leading cause of death globally, they plan to focus on mental health and find ways that individuals can acquire help if they wish to. India also plans to increase the budget for companies who are looking into ways they can reduce air, water and soil pollution and contamination. Lastly, they are vaccinating children have not received their vaccinations for diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, tuberculosis, polio, measles and hepatitis. Their goal is to vaccinate every unimmunized child by the year 2020.



Goal 5: Empower Women and Girls and Achieve Gender Equality

India has created a Maternity Benefit Program which will protect pregnant women against loss of salary during the first six months after giving birth. Two other programs, The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and The Women Empowerment Campaign are both trying to get more women into the workforce and make a living to provide for their families. This program has allowed women to feel empowered and be independent.



India's cabinet

recently passed a law which states that any child rapist who rapes a female child under the age of 12 will be sentenced to a death penalty. This rule was pressured by the public after the brutal gang rape and murder of an 8 year old girl Asifa Bano.

Prime minister, Narendra Modi has begun an initiative called Beti Bachao Beti Padhao. It translates to save the girl, educate the girl. This program was created to spread awareness and improve the services available to females.



They also decided to increase prison time for rape from 7 years to now 10 years. Women empowerment centers have also been built in villages to help women suffering from physical, sexual or mental abuse.

Goal 6: Ensure Everybody has Rights and an Opportunity to Clean Water and Sanitation

In attempts to make clean water and sanitation available to as many people as they possibly can, they have planned to build toilets and give access to clean water in places that don't have

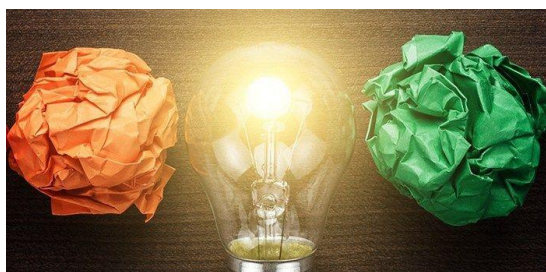


this service. On this mission, India has provided over 39 million households across the nation with toilets.

This has caused 193000 villages and 531 cities to stop open defecation. The National Rural Drinking Water Programme have provided 77% of rural homes with 40 litres of clean drinking water per capita.

Goal 9: Build Resilient Infrastructure and Promote Innovation

In order to promote innovation, India has introduced roads and electricity to many villages and has also allowed more people to have access to the internet. By having access to roads, people are able to travel to different cities and explore. They are also able to experience what life is like



in different parts of the country. By having electricity, people are able to watch tv and listen to the radio. By having access to internet, people can learn more about what's happening globally and spread that info

or give their input. Innovation is all about the spread

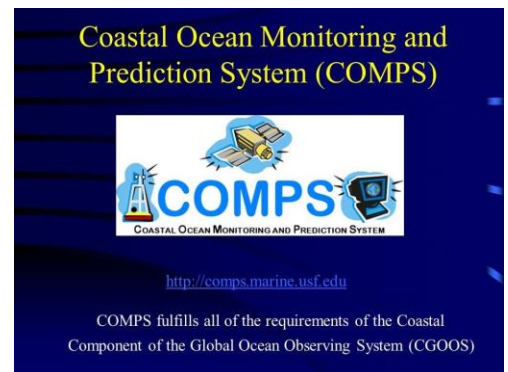
of ideas and the creation of them. By introducing these things to places that have never had access to them, it opens up many windows for these people. India also plans to employ more people in the textiles industry and they are also



trying to focus on manufacturing with the country more. By doing this, they intend to increase their GDP from 16% in 2016 to 25% by 2025. Programs have also been introduced which will help boost small businesses into larger ones and in order to do this, these programs are providing between 50000 to one million rupees to these small scale business entrepreneurs.

Goal 14: Conserve Life Below Water and Make Sustainable Use of the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources

To meet goal 14, India is strengthening the marine research and has implemented a National Fisheries Action Plan. This plan will enhance the productivity of the fish industry in a safe manner making sure no endangered or vulnerable species is captured. To make sure that the marine life stays healthy, India has implemented the The Coastal Ocean Monitoring and



Prediction System. This system can track marine pollution when it occurs to prevent severe damage to the waters and its organisms. To avoid oil spills, The Online Oil Spill Advisory System is trying to enhance the national response to oil spills and



quickly help the affected marine organisms.

Furthermore, India is also trying to create a revised version of the National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan which will be more effective than the last. Lastly, the National Mission for

Clean Ganga is a program which is working hard to clean and remove all pollution from the Ganges. The Ganges is a river in India which flows through India and Bangladesh. This river holds a lot of importance as it is considered the sacred river of India. Many believe the Ganga is type of spiritual healer and cleanser to the people who bath in it. Since it holds such a high position in to India and its people, many organizations such as the Namami Gange Programme, Clean Ganga Fund, Ganga Action Plan Phase 1 and Meri Ganga are working hard to remove any impurities and pollution from it. This will not only be healthy for those who choose to make use of this water but it will also be a safer environment for the organisms that reside in this river.

Goal 17: Ensure Global Partnership for Sustainable Development is Revitalized and Strengthen the Means of Implementation

By launching a South Asia Satellite known as the GSAT-9, it allows India to share relations with neighbouring countries since this satellite can be shared with Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives,



Nepal, Bangladesh and Afghanistan. The purpose of this satellite is to provide communication, connectivity and disaster support for all the countries involved. To help developing countries with debt, India plans to use coordinated policies which aim to foster debt financing,

relief and restructuring. In addition to this, they plan to

implement plans which will help poorer and developing countries decide on how to invest their money the right way. By doing this, they will help other countries prosper which will allow the people residing there to have a better quality of life. As for trade, India hopes to promote a universal, rule based and equitable multilateral trading system which is open to everybody and is non-discriminatory. With this, they hope to increase exports of developing countries and make sure the rules for these poor or developing countries are fairly simple in regards to trade. India has also implemented a tax known as the Swachh Bharat Cess. This has been put in place in order to increase the domestic mobilization of resources.



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