

Maharshi Dayanand College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Parel, Mumbai- 12.



Department of Economics
Online Lecture Series
2021-2022

Dr. Saujanya Jagtap

TYBCOM
SEMESTER – V
(REVISED SYLLABUS 2018)
Business Economics

(Macro Economic Aspects of India)

Module I

(Macro Economic Overview of India)

Topic 4. Sustainable Development Goals and Policy Measures

Introduction

Sustainable development means growth of the present human beings without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In other words development of the economies of the world without depleting natural resources. International policies should support sustainable development as per the Earth Accord.

Sustainable development depends

- Sustainable consumption by a stable population
- Holding waste emissions within the assimilative capacity of the environment
- Improved technologies to use renewable energy sources.
- Proper maintenance of economic capital.

The Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all.

- United Nations

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in September 2015 as a part of the resolution, 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'.

- NITI AYOOG

Topic 4. Sustainable Development Goals and Policy Measures Contd..

Sustainable Development Goals/ Global Goals

1. No Poverty
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. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Maintaining Life Below Water
15. Improving Life on Land i.e. Forest
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Global Partnership

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Topic 4. Sustainable Development Goals and Policy Measures Contd..

India and SDGs

- India is committed to achieve the 17 SDGs and the 169 associated targets.
- NITI Aayog finalized and released the SDG India Index – Baseline Report 2018 in December 2018, to track the progress of all the States and Union Territories (UTs) on the priority Indicators, measuring their achievements and failures on the outcomes of the interventions and schemes of the central Government. The SDG India Index has been developed to provide a holistic view on the social, economic and environmental status of the country and its States and UTs.
- In India, NITI Aayog is the nodal implementation institution which has to coordinate and supervise the implementation of Agenda 30 and SDGs.
- The Comptroller and Audit General of India is responsible for auditing the preparedness to achieve SDGs.
- At the state level, Office of the Chief Secretary of State provides guidance and oversees the implementation.
- Planning Department coordinates implementation while Directorate of Economics and Statistics works with required data.
- Panchayati Raj institutions in rural areas and urban local bodies play an important role at the district level.
- According to United Nation's Sustainable Development Solutions Network, in 2019, India has been ranked 115 out of 162 countries in terms of SDG Index with a score of 61.1.

Topic 4. Sustainable Development Goals and Policy Measures Contd..

In 2018, the government launched restructured Centrally sponsored scheme of **Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)**, implementation of which will be between 2018 to 2022 with a total of Rs. 7255.50 crores allocated for the entire process. Through this scheme, government's aim was to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions to achieve the SDGs.

- Pavithra K M (2019)

Questions to be Studied

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Q. 1. Explain the SDGs.

Q. 2. Write about the policy measures introduced in India to achieve SDGs.

THANKS