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2030 agenda for Sustainable Development Goal PDF

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What are the sustainable development goals for 2030 of India?

Sustainable Development Goal or Global Sustainable Development Report is a United Nations publication, which aims to strengthen the science-policy interface in a high-level political forum on sustainable development. Which replaced the Commission on Sustainable Development after Rio+20 as the main UN publication. A forum providing political leadership and guidance on sustainable development issues at an international level.

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The implementation of the SDGs worldwide began in 2016. This program may also be called “localization of SDG”. Different people, universities, governments, institutions and all kinds of organizations are doing different things under this program but at the same time this program has many more goals.

Localization of SDGs is critical to any strategy aimed at achieving the goals under the 2030 Agenda. It involves the process of planning, implementing and monitoring the adoption, planning, implementation and monitoring of SDGs from the national level to the local level by the relevant institutions and stakeholders. To accelerate SDG achievements, the vertical has adopted an approach of cooperative and competitive federalism, based on centre-state cooperation and healthy competition among states.



2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goal

Definition of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)

The Sustainable Development Goals The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations member states in 2015, is a program designed for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and in the future, that works for human well-being.

Its program has 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries – developed and developing – in a global partnership. They believe that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and promote economic growth – all to combat climate change and While working to preserve our oceans and forests.

what are 17 Sustainable Development 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 inequality
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. partnership for the goals

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The socio-political and environmental sectors need to come together in three areas to achieve sustainable development: all of them are important and interdependent. Progress will require multidisciplinary and inter-disciplinary research in all three areas.

According to the United Nations, the goal of the scheme is to reach the most backward class community. Commitments should be converted into effective actions that require a correct perception of the target population. The data or information should address all vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, refugees, indigenous peoples, migrants and internally displaced persons.

Cross-cutting issues include for example gender equality, education, culture and health. These are just a few examples of the various interrelationships contained in the SDGs.

NITI Aayog

NITI Aayog has taken over the main task of monitoring the progress achieved under the SDG framework at the global, national and sub-national levels. NITI Aayog prepares and presents India's Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in the United Nations. For national and sub-national progress monitoring, the vertical has developed the SDG India Index and Dashboard, the country's official and premier SDG progress monitoring tool.

States and Union Territories play an important role in achieving the SDG targets at the national level. The workspace works closely with State/UT Governments and supports them in a number of initiatives for SDG localization, including state and district indicator frameworks, review mechanisms and capacity building.

Ministries under the frame work

The SDGs cover almost every area of development, with all the concerned ministries being direct or indirect participants in the SDG efforts and moving towards achieving the target. However, the workspace has developed close ties with:

1. Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation.
2. Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
3. Ministry of Finance
4. Ministry of Education
5. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
6. Ministry of Women and Child Development

The HLPF is the apex international forum for the SDGs. The United Nations Economic and Social Council meets annually. The HLPF forms an important component of the review of progress and implementation of the VNR 2030 Agenda and SDGs presented by Member States. NITI Aayog presented India's second VNR to HLPF in July 2020, which highlighted the country's achievements and the way forward towards achieving SDGs. Apart from the progress achieved in various areas, the VNR report also presented the Indian model of SDG localization, approaches in consultation with various stakeholders, strategy of business integration in implementation of SDGs and ways to strengthen the means of implementation.

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