INDIATOWARDS ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS

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ABSTRACT

The concept of sustainable development has undergone various developmental phases since its introduction. It is very much clear that we won't be able to maintain our quality of life or the health of the planet's ecosystems without acknowledging and limiting the harm we inflict to it every day. This paper mainly aims to make understand what is sustainable developmental goals and why it is so essential for our nation's growth, it also discusses the challenges faced by India towards the sustainable development goals, this study also discusses some of the most important global problems we are currently facing And the progress implementations of SGDs and it's success in India and also states the budget allocated for SDGs.

KEYWORDS: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS – QUALITY OF LIFE - HEALTH - CHALLENGES - GLOBAL PROBLEMS – PROGRESS OF SDGs - BUDGET-

INTRODUCTION

India recognised the ongoing challenge of attaining inclusive sustainable development, a problem shared by many emerging countries. India has dropped three positions from 117 to 121 on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Sustainable development is the goal of meeting the requirements of the current generation without jeopardising future generations' ability to fulfil their own needs. It entails balancing economic growth, environmental protection, and social well-being.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 Goals endorsed by 193 United Nations member countries at the historic Summit in New York on September 25, 2015.The SDGs, which went into effect on January 1, 2016, are expected to stimulate development actions in critical areas such as ending poverty and hunger, providing healthy lives and quality education, achieving gender equality, providing modern energy, promoting sustainable economic growth, reducing inequality, and so

on until 2030. The SDGs, also known as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, aim to transform people's lives and livelihoods all across the world. It is not simply due to the sheer number of the people. India confronts difficulty in accomplishing the sustainable development goals because to its huge and diversified population, inequality concerns, environmental degradation, and other factors. Monitoring progress and tackling these difficulties are continuous concerns.

The MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) for 2015 gave rise to the SDGs for 2030. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were an array of eight development objectives that were set in 2000 with deadlines of 2015. The MDGs represent the first worldwide effort to set measurable objectives and targets for major global concerns. From 2000 to 2015, there were substantial political and economic changes around the world.

It Is commonly understood that the success of the 2030 Agenda would be heavily reliant on

India's progress on the SDGs. It is due not only to the sheer number of the population, but also to the strength and durability of the Indian economy. Furthermore, India has emerged as a global leader in the international climate action agenda. After four years of implementing the ambitious agenda, it is time to assess the country's progress on key SDGs. India is crucial in deciding the worldwide success of the SDGs. At the 2015 UN Sustainable Development Summit, Prime Minister Narendra Modi stated, "Sustainable development of one-sixth of humanity will be of great consequence to the world and our beautiful planet." It will be a world with fewer problems and more hope, and it will be more confident in its achievements."

The SDGs are also a planning and monitoring tool for countries at the national and local levels. Through the formation of public policies and budget, monitoring, and evaluation measures, they offer long-term support to each country on its path to sustainable, inclusive, and environmentally responsible development. The current global backdrop of slow economic growth, social inequality, and environmental degradation presents the international community with new problems.

The SDGs, which were adopted by 193 countries in 2015, originated from the most inclusive and thorough UN negotiations in history and have inspired people from all industries, geographies, and cultures. To achieve the goals by 2030, heroic and inventive effort will be required, as well as resolve to learn about what works and agility to adapt to new knowledge and shifting trends. The UN Foundation prioritises ideas and activities with a wider impact, that promote the SDG goal to "leave no one behind," and are supported by evidence, tangible pledges, and action.

THE 17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS

1.   It is the first Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) to "**End poverty in all its forms everywhere.**" This objective, set forward by the UN as a component of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, aims to end extreme poverty, lessen poverty among vulnerable groups, and make sure that everyone has access to the resources and opportunities required for a respectable level of living. This entails tackling problems like financial inequality, social protection, and access to fundamental amenities like clean water, healthcare, and education. Realising this objective is essential to building a more just and sustainable world.

2.   The second Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is to "**End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.**" Addressing issues with global food security is the main objective of this goal. Its primary goals are to ensure that everyone has access to healthy food, to abolish all types of malnutrition, to double agricultural output and incomes for small-scale food producers, and to promote sustainable agricultural methods. In order to accomplish this goal, efforts are focused on enhancing global food delivery systems, minimising food waste, assisting small-scale farmers, and improving agricultural practises. In addition to putting an end to hunger, the goal is to guarantee that everyone has access to a good, sustainable diet, which is crucial for both personal well-being and the long-term health of the planet. The importance of agricultural and food systems in creating a more just and sustainable society is acknowledged by this SDG.

3.   The third Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is to "**Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.**" By tackling a variety of health-related issues, including as access to healthcare and illness prevention, this objective seeks to improve overall health and well-being on a global scale. The third SDG's main objectives are to decrease maternal mortality, put an end to new born and young child deaths that can be prevented, lessen the burden of communicable diseases like HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, ensure access to basic healthcare services, and promote mental health and well-being. This

INDIAN JOURNAL OF LEGAL REVIEW [IJLR – IF SCORE – 7.58]

VOLUME 5 AND ISSUE 7 OF 2025

APIS – 3920 – 0001 *(and)* ISSN – 2583-2344

Published by

Institute of Legal Education

https://iledu.in

objective attempts to lessen health outcomes inequities and emphasises the significance of universally available, inexpensive healthcare. In order to create societies that are healthier and more prosperous, this goal must be accomplished.

4. The fourth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is to "**Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all."** Assuring inclusive and equitable access to high-quality education and fostering opportunities for lifelong learning for all is the fourth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). No matter their gender, age, social standing, or other characteristics, everyone can obtain high-quality education under this goal. Making sure that all boys and girls have access to affordable, high-quality early childhood development, care, and pre-primary education are among the key objectives of the fourth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). It also aspires to enhance lifelong learning opportunities for everyone, including higher education and vocational training, and erase gender inequities in education. The Importance of education as a vital force behind both individual and societal growth is acknowledged by this purpose.

5. The fifth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is to "**Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls."** This objective seeks to remove gender inequality and promote it in all spheres of society, including employment, education, decision-making, and access to healthcare. The fifth SDG's primary goals are to eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, guarantee equal access to high-quality healthcare and education, and encourage women's participation in leadership positions and decision-making. Additionally, it aims to acknowledge and reward the domestic labour and unpaid care that is frequently done by women. This objective acknowledges that promoting gender equality is crucial for building more equitable and sustainable societies, in

addition to being a question of human rights. Communities may gain much from empowering women and girls, and doing so also helps to achieve many other Sustainable Development Goals.

6. The sixth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is to "**Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all."** This objective focuses on addressing global water-related concerns to provide everyone with access to clean water sources and sufficient sanitary facilities. The sixth SDG's main objectives are to provide appropriate sanitation and hygiene services, especially in disadvantaged groups, and to achieve universal access to safe and affordable drinking water. Other goals include improving water quality, boosting water use efficiency, protecting and restoring water ecosystems, and enhancing water quality. Sanitation and clean water access are necessary for promoting human health, happiness, and economic growth. By pursuing this objective, it will be possible to improve living circumstances and promote sustainable development by reducing water scarcity, preventing water pollution, and ensuring that everyone has access to clean water and sanitary facilities.

7. The seventh Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is to "**Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all**." To ensure that everyone has access to clean, dependable, and inexpensive energy sources, this objective concentrates on addressing global energy concerns . The seventh SDG's primary goals are to guarantee that everyone has access to affordable, clean energy, increase the proportion of renewable energy sources in the world's energy mix, boost energy efficiency, and improve international collaboration in order to increase access to contemporary energy services. For economic growth, poverty reduction, and climate change mitigation, access to dependable and clean energy is essential. In order to achieve a more equitable and sustainable energy future for everyone, this goal strives to promote

sustainable energy practises and increase energy access, especially in underserved and rural areas.

8.   The eighth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is to "**Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all." This objective is centred on expanding economic opportunities and bettering working conditions for everyone,** The eighth SDG's primary goals are to increase economic productivity through innovation, technological advancement, and diversity; to promote policies that encourage job creation; to provide equal pay for equal work; and to put an end to child labour, forced labour, and modern slavery. Additionally, it intends to give everyone access to financial services and encouragement for entrepreneurship. This objective acknowledges that economic growth should benefit everyone in society, not just a small group of people, and that it should be inclusive and sustainable. It places a strong emphasis on the value of honest labour and the elimination of unfair labour practises, which support a just and flourishing global economy.

9.   The ninth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is to "**Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation."** To support economic growth while maintaining sustainability and inclusivity, this objective concentrates on increasing infrastructure, industries, and innovation. Building dependable and sustainable infrastructure, encouraging inclusive and sustainable industrialization, expanding access to financial services, and strengthening research and development activities, particularly in technology and innovation, are some of the main objectives of the ninth SDG. This objective acknowledges that innovation, industrialisation, and infrastructure development are crucial for promoting economic growth, job creation, and resolving a range of global concerns. It strives to make sure that these procedures are carried out in a way that is advantageous to everyone and reduces

their negative effects on the environment.

10.   The tenth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is to "**Reduce inequality within and among countries."** Addressing economic, social, and political inequality both within and between countries is the main objective of this objective. The tenth SDG's primary goals are to gradually increase and maintain the income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average, to promote social, economic, and political inclusion, to guarantee equal opportunities for all, and to reduce inequalities across a range of dimensions, including income, gender, age, disability, and nationality. This objective acknowledges that attaining social cohesion and sustainable development depends on eliminating inequality. In order to ensure that the advantages of development are distributed more fairly among all societal groups and beyond national boundaries, it emphasises the significance of policies and initiatives that support equality and inclusion.

11.   "**Sustainable Cities and Communities"** is the eleventh Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). Creating inclusive, secure, resilient, and sustainable cities and human settlements is its goal. This objective takes care of a number of urban development-related issues, including bettering access to basic services, providing affordable housing, improving urban planning and management, and lessening cities' negative environmental effects. It is a component of the UN's larger plan to encourage sustainable development globally.

12.   "**Responsible Consumption and Production"** is the 12th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). Globally sustainable consumption and production practises are its goal. In order to reduce their environmental impact and support economic growth and social well-being, industries and enterprises are encouraged to use resources more effectively, reduce waste, and promote sustainable practises.

13. The thirteenth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is "**Climate Action.**" Addressing climate change and its effects is its main objective. SDG 13's main objectives include reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving disaster preparedness, and increasing public understanding of climate change. This objective is essential to the worldwide fight against climate change and to guarantee a sustainable future for all people.

14. The "**Life Below Water"** Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is the fourteenth. It emphasises protecting and responsibly managing marine resources for sustainable development. For our oceans to be healthy and resilient, this goal attempts to solve problems like marine pollution, overfishing, and the preservation of marine ecosystems. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the United Nations includes it in full

15. "**Life on Land**" is the 15th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). Its main goals are to stop biodiversity loss, stop land degradation, battle desertification, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, and manage forests sustainably. By promoting responsible land use, ensuring the conservation of terrestrial biodiversity, and addressing concerns like deforestation, habitat loss, and the extinction of endangered species, this goal strives to address a variety of problems. Four national level indicators that cover three of the twelve SDG targets for 2030 have been identified to gauge India's progress towards SDG 15 on Life on Land. The four indicators are (i) the percentage of all land covered by forest (ii) the amount of water bodies within forests (iii) the change in the area of forests

(iv) and the population of wild elephants (v). Based on these four national indicators, India has a 90 SDG Index Score on Goal 15, with scores ranging from 43 to 100 for States and 50 to 100 for UTs. Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Manipur, Odisha, and Uttarakhand, among the States, as well as Dadra and Nagar Haveli, are the Achievers (with an Index score of 100).

16. "**Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions**" is the 16th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). It emphasises the development of effective, transparent, and responsible institutions at all levels as well as the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies. While ensuring that societies are governed by the rule of law and that human rights are protected, this goal seeks to lessen violence, corruption, and conflict. Additionally, it highlights the significance of inclusive and responsive decision-making procedures.

17. The "**Partnerships for the Goals"** Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is the last goal . It emphasises the value of cooperation and partnerships between governments, industry, civil society, and other stakeholders in order to realise the remaining 16 SDGs. This aim acknowledges that combating global issues including poverty, inequality, climate change, and others calls for global cooperation and group action. It primarily focuses on the enabling factors that will support the successful implementation and achievement of the SDGs, including funding for development, access to technology, capacity-building initiatives, trade as a facilitator of global growth, institutional coherence and policy convergence, involvement of multi-stakeholders and the creation of partnerships, as well as ensuring accountability through regular monitoring.

CONSTITUENTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS

● **Multi-dimensional Approach** with 169 Targets and 17 Goals: The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are evenly distributed across 169 targets, with 6 primarily social goals (Goals 1 to 6), 5 economic goals (Goals 7 to 11), and 4 environmental goals (Goals 12 to 15). These goals represent the three pillars of sustainable development. The enablers of progress are addressed in a separate goal (Goal 16) on peaceful communities and effective institutions. To give financial, technological, and systemic help to

the developing countries, a stand-alone goal (Goal-17) on global collaboration has been added.

● **Interconnectedness:** The SDGs were created with the growing understanding that development-related issues are no longer contained inside national borders but are instead taking on a more and more universal character. Whether it's poverty or environmental damage, what occurs in one country affects the other. These problems are all evolving to be transnational in scope. Therefore, the SDGs' fundamental idea is founded on the interdependence of Connection between the world's concerns.

● **Monitoring and Review:** In order to track the advancement of the developmental objectives and targets, review and monitoring have been given significant significance in the SDGs. The UN Resolution emphasises the significance of follow-up on a national, regional, and international scale. For assessing the SDGs' progress, a global indicator framework with 243 indicators has been devised. The High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development has also been established at the international level. It Is crucial to the follow-up process.

● **Means of Implementation:** The SDGs' significant emphasis on means of implementation—the mobilisation of financial resources, capacity-building, and transfer of ecologically sound technology, as well as data and institutions—is in reality a key characteristic of the goals. As a result, distinct "means of implementation" objectives have been added under each of the Goals.

● **Voluntary National Review:** Countries are urged to conduct routine reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels as part of their follow-up and review processes. Both industrialised and developing nations are expected to participate in these reviews, which will be state-led and voluntary. Because of this, they are referred to as

Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). With a view to speeding the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the voluntary national reviews (VNRs) seek to encourage the sharing of experiences, including successes, problems, and lessons learned. India's VNR was submitted in 2017.

INDIA'S PROGRESS TOWARDS SDGSs

India has been actively working to achieve the United Nations' Sustainable These efforts have been highlighted through various projects and collaborations with organisations such as the Reliance Foundation, Observer Research Foundation, UN India office, and the Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations.

One notable example is the presentation of "seventeen lighthouse initiatives" from India, each connected with a distinct SDG. These initiatives serve as model projects that highlight India's commitment to addressing many areas of sustainable development, ranging from poverty alleviation to environmental conservation.

India recognises the critical need to solve global environmental concerns and has devised a diverse approach to achieve sustainable development. This strategy encompasses policies, programmes, and actions targeted at lowering greenhouse gas emissions. Protecting natural resources, and supporting eco-friendly practises.

In essence, India's contributions to the SDGs include a wide range of programmes and a strong commitment to addressing climate change and global environmental concerns, all with the goal of supporting national and global sustainable development. Some of the progress are:

i. **Poverty Reduction**: India has made tremendous headway in decreasing poverty through programmes such as MGNREGA launches on 2006, which gives rural employment possibilities. The Jan Dhan yojana (2014) initiative has also boosted financial inclusion among the underprivileged.

ii.   **Healthcare**: The Ayushman Bharat which was introduced in the year 2018, it aims to provide millions with health insurance coverage, boosting access to healthcare services and contributing to the objective of good health and well-being.

iii.   **Education**: Initiatives such as the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan which was introduced in the year 2001 and the Right to Education Act 2009, have enhanced access to quality education, assisting India in its efforts to achieve quality education for everyone.

iv.   **Gender Equality**: India continues to work on gender equality through initiatives such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (2005) and legislation that encourage women's involvement in the workforce and decision-making roles.

v.   **Clean Energy**: India has made significant investments in renewable energy, establishing itself as a global leader in solar and wind power generation.

vi.   **Sanitation and access to safe drinking water**: The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (2014) has made strides in increasing sanitation and access to safe drinking water, particularly in rural regions.

vii.   **Economic Growth**: Initiatives such as Make in India and Digital India have tried to stimulate economic growth and employment creation, hence supporting economic development.

viii.   **Sustainable Cities**: The Smart Cities Mission is trying to create metropolitan places that are both environmentally sustainable and give a good quality of life.

ix.   **Increase in productivity:** National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA): which was launched in the year 2016 which mainly Focuses on sustainable agriculture practices. NMSA aims to increase productivity while conserving natural resources.

In India's federal system, policies and schemes are mostly implemented at the state and union territory levels. Tracking progress on various SDGs is thus critical for appropriate policy responses and developing a competitive spirit among states and UTs only.

But, **NITI Aayog** has been in charge of monitoring national SDG implementation. The role of organising the SDGs, mapping programmes linked to the SDGs and their targets, and designating lead and supporting ministries for each target has been assigned to NITI Aayog, the Government of India's top think tank. As part of the implementation process, the NITI Aayog has completed the mapping of all SDGs, Central Ministries, and Centrally-sponsored initiatives; NITI Aayog has also consulted with various stakeholders at the national and regional levels, including states and union territories. Because of the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda, governments must cooperate beyond policy silos to set ambitious and interconnected social , economic, and environmental goals that go beyond short-term political cycles. Strategic prioritisation, visualisation, and execution strategies are used by the Indian government.

The Indian government is committed to meeting long-term development objectives. As part of its commitment to achieve the SDGs, the government has initiated a variety of national welfare and development projects. In the spirit of the Sustainable Development Goals' tagline of "Leaving No One Behind," the government is committed to ensuring "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas." The NITI Aayog is in charge of releasing the SDG India Index, a report on India's progress towards the United Nations' sustainable development objectives. The study first formalised how the SDGs could be measured using existing public data on India's sustainable development, and then it compared SDG attainment across states, identifying both successes and investment priorities.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has been leading

discussions on producing national indicators for the SDGs. State governments are critical to India's development on the SDGs because they are best positioned to "put people first" and ensure that "no one is left behind." The UN Country Team in India assists NITI Aayog, Union Ministries, and state governments in their efforts to address the interconnection of the goals, guarantee that no one is left behind, and advocate for enough funding to accomplish the SDGs. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) in India has developed 306 national indicators that correspond to the 169 SDG targets and the Global Indicators Framework. In addition to the 306 indicators, 62 priority indicators for gauging India's most important developmental goals have been devised.

The MoSPI has undertaken numerous measures to address data gaps for SDG indicators. On a regular basis, the Ministry meets with line Ministries/Departments and their respective Custodian Agencies. MoSPI, NITI Aayog, and the United Nations, represented by the UN Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO) in New Delhi, India, have signed a Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on data, indicators, and statistics support for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India. The agreement's The primary purpose of the MoU Is to collaborate on issues pertaining to statistical monitoring of SDG Goals and Targets, such as the adoption of new technologies, capacity building to track SDG-related outcomes, and any other challenges that may arise.

While India has made significant progress in many areas, it still faces issues such as income disparity, environmental degradation, and universal access to quality healthcare and education. The COVID-19 epidemic added to the obstacles of achieving the SDGs. Continuous efforts and novel solutions are required for India to meet these lofty targets by 2030. Policy and programme monitoring, assessment, and adaptation will be critical in this journey towards sustainable development.

CHALLENGES FACED BY INDIA IN ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS

India confronts a number of obstacles in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. Among the major challenges are:

i.   **Limited attempts to localise SDGs:** Because India has not made sufficient efforts to localise the SDGs, the goals are not adapted to the specific requirements and situations of diverse areas and populations.

ii.   **Indian cities' inadequate governance structure**: Indian governance structure is weak, making it difficult to execute policies and programmes necessary to fulfil the SDGs

iii.   **Multiplicity of governance structures**: India has a plethora of governance structures, which contributes to a lack of coordination and coherence in policy execution.

iv.   **Inequitable development and poor pace of improvement**: India is off target for 19 of the 33 SDG indicators, and progress towards important indicators is gradual. 4. There is a significant disparity in poverty levels between states and between urban and rural areas.

v.   **Private healthcare** in India can be costly, and the quality and cost of services vary, Where many people cannot afford to get treated in private hospitals.

Lessons from India's COVID-19 reaction that can be implemented to overcome these difficulties include:

i.   Strengthening healthcare infrastructure: India's COVID-19 response emphasised the importance of strengthening healthcare infrastructure, which is critical for achieving SDG (Good Health and Well-being).

ii.   Investing in digital infrastructure: The Indian response to COVID-19 emphasised the significance of investing in digital infrastructure, which can help enhance access to education, healthcare, and other services.

iii.   Improving social safety nets: India's COVID-19 response emphasised the importance of improving social safety nets, which can help protect disadvantaged communities from the economic consequences of crises.

iv.   For India to achieve considerable progress towards fulfilling its SDGs and enhancing the well-being of its people, it must prioritise and target certain sectors inside the country.

v.   This involves adjusting central plans to state-level conditions and strengths, maintaining infrastructure and employment levels in line with levels of urbanisation, and tackling the significant disparities in poverty levels across states and between urban and rural areas.

DISCUSSION ABOUT SDGs IN G20 SUMMIT 20203

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a promise made by the G20, and it has been periodically reviewed and reaffirmed through yearly updates. The G20 is a significant venue for international leadership and cooperation, both of which are essential for achieving inclusive and sustainable growth. The G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs places a strong emphasis on the necessity of fostering an environment that is supportive of sustainable development for all nations, particularly developing nations, as well as the provision of global public goods.

The G20 acknowledges the need for robust international and national enabling frameworks in order to change production capacity, promote the implementation of just, inclusive, and sustainable transitions globally while leaving no one behind, and promote sustainable consumption and production. As expected, the G20 will adopt a Leaders'

The G20 Is anticipated to issue a Leaders' Declaration at the conclusion of the Summit that outlines the commitment of the Leaders to the priorities discussed and decided upon

throughout the Ministerial and Working Group Meetings. One Earth, One Family, One Future will be the focus of the G20 Indian Presidency in 2023, and Lifestyle for Environment will be highlighted, with an emphasis on environmentally responsible choices at both the individual lifestyle level and the national development level, with the goal of achieving a cleaner, greener, and bluer future. People, planet, and prosperity are the three pillars of sustainable development, and the G20 Indian Presidency is in a position to lead the G20's joint efforts to advance these three pillars.

BUDGET ALLOCATED FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS 2023

India has achieved numerous Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in a substantial manner, and its per capita income has climbed to 1.97 lakhs. Nirmala Sitharaman, the finance minister, built on India's resolve to take the lead in the global fight against climate change, preserve biodiversity, and promote sustainable development in the Union Budget 2023. Accelerating the clean transition and sustainable growth is the goal of the pledged capital investment and the policy frameworks that will support a number of particular initiatives.

By outlining the administration's plan for economic growth with an emphasis on sustainable development, the budget further demonstrates India's unwavering commitment to green growth. The budget's statements are in line with India's policies on combating climate change and the nation's net zero objectives, COP27 obligations, and revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).The budget outlines the government's plan for economic growth with a focus on sustainable development, defining India's steadfast stance on green growth.

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A number of targeted efforts that will have a cascading effect are part of the Green Growth initiatives. To achieve net zero by 2070 and a transition to renewable energy, for instance, priority capital investment of Rs 35,000 crore was allocated, ensuring the nation's energy security. By 2030, the Green Hydrogen Mission's investment of Rs 19,700 crore will enable the production of 5 million tonnes of green hydrogen. This will make it easier for Indian companies to gradually decarbonize, reduce reliance on imported fossil fuels, and build technology and market leadership in this emerging industry.

CONCLUSION

The Sustainable Development Goals are crucial because they enable us to build a better world for everybody. Without acknowledging and minimising the harm we cause to the earth every day, we will not be able to preserve our standard of living or the health of its ecosystems. Sustainable developmental goals address a variety of concerns, including poverty, hunger, education, and climate change. We can assure a better future for ourselves and future generations by working towards these objectives. Sustainable developmental goals provides roadmap for a better future. . It is imperative that we continue to prioritize and take meaningful actions towards realizing the SDGs, ensuring a brighter and more sustainable future for our planet. By working together, we can achieve a more sustainable and equitable world for all.

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