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Abstract

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a global framework for achieving inclusive economic growth, social equity, and environmental sustainability by 2030. India has aligned many national policies and development programmes with the SDGs. This review paper examines India's progress, major initiatives, implementation challenges, and future prospects for achieving sustainable development.

Keywords

Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs, India, Sustainable Development, Public Policy, Environment, Inclusive Growth

1. Introduction

The United Nations adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals in 2015 to address global challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice. India has integrated these goals into national planning through coordinated efforts involving the central government, state governments, local institutions, and private stakeholders.

2. SDGs and India's Development Agenda

India has incorporated the SDGs into programmes related to poverty reduction, healthcare, education, gender equality, clean energy, sanitation, sustainable cities, digital governance, climate action, and economic development. Institutions monitor progress using national indicators and state-level performance frameworks.

3. Major Government Initiatives

Important initiatives supporting SDG implementation include Swachh Bharat Mission, Jal Jeevan Mission, Ayushman Bharat, Digital India, Skill India, PM Gati Shakti, National Education Policy 2020, National Solar Mission, and various financial inclusion programmes.

4. Challenges

Key challenges include regional disparities, financing constraints, climate risks, unemployment, urbanization pressures, environmental degradation, data availability, institutional coordination, and unequal access to quality education and healthcare.

5. Recommendations

Strengthen cooperative federalism, improve data-driven policymaking, promote green technologies, enhance public-private partnerships, increase community participation, expand renewable energy, and invest in sustainable infrastructure and capacity building.

6. Conclusion

India has made significant progress toward achieving the SDGs but sustained policy support, innovation, inclusive governance, and environmental stewardship are essential to meet the 2030 targets.

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