

UNIT II

DEVELOPMENTAL NEEDS OF INDIAN SOCIETY

POVERTY

Goal 1: No Poverty: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- Eradicating extreme poverty for all people everywhere by 2030 is a pivotal goal for Sustainable Development.
- Extreme poverty, defined as surviving on less than \$1.9 per person per day at 2017 purchasing power parity.
- However, COVID-19 reversed these gains as the number of individuals living in extreme poverty increased for the first time by almost 90 million over previous predictions.
- By the end of 2022, nowcasting suggested that 8.4 per cent of the world's population (670 million), could still be living in extreme poverty.
- If current patterns persist, an estimated 7% of the global population (575 million) find themselves trapped in extreme poverty by 2030, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa.

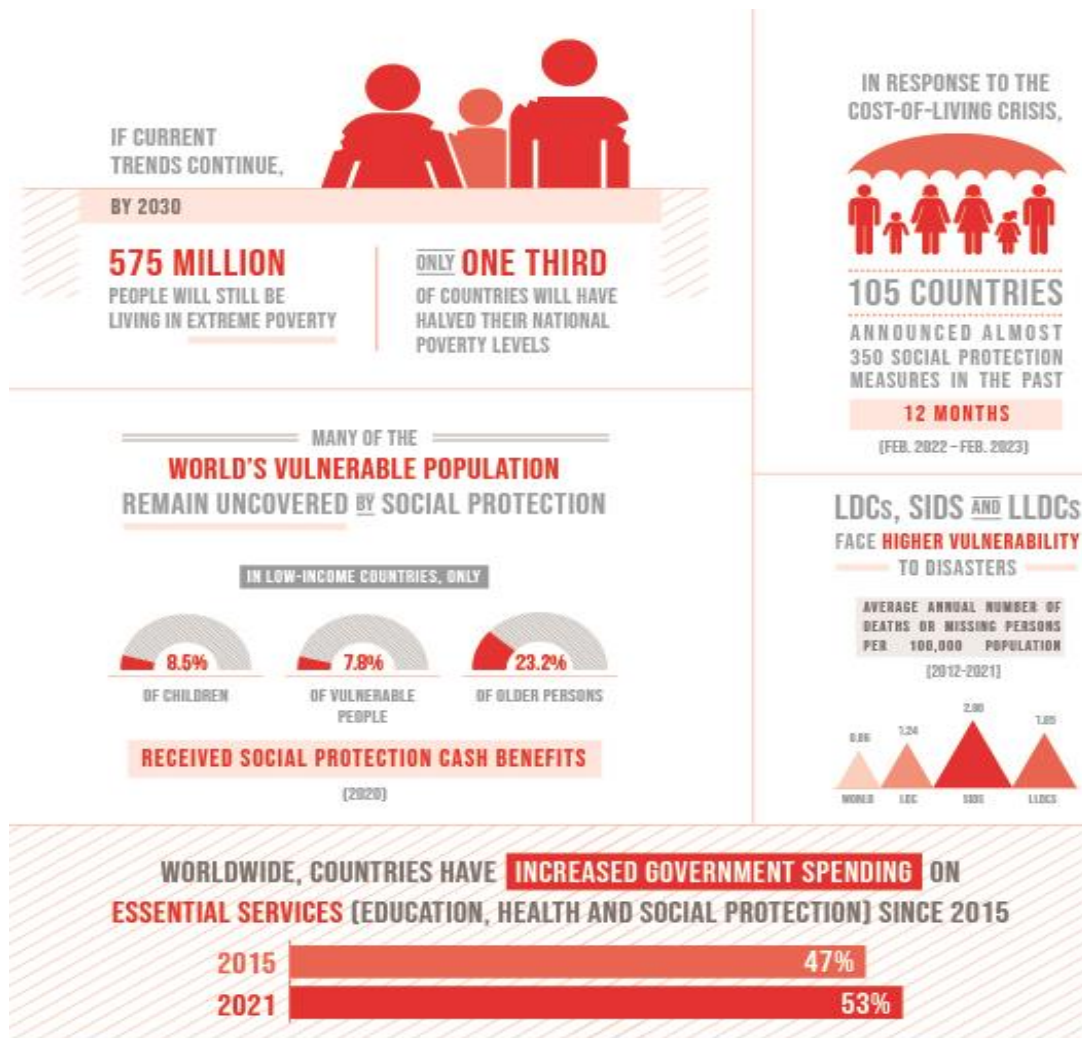


Figure 1: Facts about poverty

Dimensions of Poverty

Poverty has many dimensions, but its causes include **unemployment, social exclusion, and high vulnerability of certain populations to disasters, diseases** and other phenomena which prevent them from being productive

Social Protection

- Strong social protection systems are essential for mitigating the effects and preventing many people from falling into poverty.
- The COVID-19 pandemic had both immediate and long-term economic consequences for people across the globe
- The expansion of social protection during the COVID-19 crisis, 55 per cent of the world's population (4 billion people) are entirely unprotected.
- The cost-of-living crisis, 105 countries and territories announced almost 350 social protection measures between February 2022 and February 2023.
- Yet 80 per cent of these were short-term in nature, and to achieve the Goals, countries will need to implement nationally appropriate universal and sustainable social protection systems for all.

Solution

- Active engagement in policymaking can make a difference in addressing poverty.
- Policy making ensures that your rights are promoted, and inter-generational knowledge is shared,
- Innovation and critical thinking are encouraged at all ages to support transformational change in people's lives and communities.
- Governments to generate pro- productive employment and job opportunities for the poor and the marginalized.
- The private sector has a major role to play in determining whether the growth it creates is inclusive and contributes to poverty reduction.
- Private Sectors can promote economic opportunities for the poor.

Goal 1 Targets and Indicators

Goals

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$2.15 a day

1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

- 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems** and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
- 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
- 1.4** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have **equal rights to economic resources**, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
- 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
- 1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
- 1.5** By 2030, **build the resilience of the poor** and those in vulnerable situations and **reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events** and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
- 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
- 1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
- 1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Sub-goals

1.a. Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.a.1 Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income

1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

1.b. Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

1.b.1 Pro-poor public social spending

UNEMPLOYMENT

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- Global unemployment increased from **170 million in 2007 to nearly 202 million in 2012**, of which about 75 million are young women and men.
- Nearly **2.2 billion people live below the US\$2 poverty line** and poverty eradication is only possible through stable and well-paid jobs.
- **470 million jobs are needed globally** for new entrants to the labour market between 2016 and 2030.
- **Small and medium-sized enterprises** that engage in industrial processing and manufacturing are typically the largest **job creators with 90% of business worldwide** and account for **between 50-60% of employment**.
- The **unemployment rate in India** is estimated to be approximately **5%** at All India level (2013-14). **India's labour force is set to grow by more than 8 million per year**.
- Inclusive growth must also be cognizant of the needs of the most vulnerable – children, youth, and women.
- In 2012, **85 million children world over were engaged in hazardous forms of work**

Importance of eliminating unemployment

- Developing countries **growing at a rate faster** than developed regions
- **Sustained economic growth** everywhere will be critical to fulfilling our international developmental targets over the next 15 years.
- Economic growth – making our world more prosperous – is inextricably linked to all our other priorities.
- **Stronger economies will afford us more opportunities** to build a more resilient and sustainable world.
- **Economic growth must be inclusive:** growth that does not improve the wellbeing of all sections of society, especially the most vulnerable, is unequal and unfair

Mission and Vision

- 'No one left behind' is at the core of the sustainable development agenda for 2030
- Economic growth is to build a fairer world, it must be inclusive.
- Goal 8, aims to sustain an economic growth rate of 7% for the least developed countries by 2030, and achieve full and productive employment for all men and women everywhere in the next 15 years.
- Poverty eradication is only possible through stable and well-paid jobs.

India and Goal 8

- While the global economy sluggishly recovers, according to the International Monetary Fund, **India is experiencing strong growth and rising real incomes**

- With over **360 million young people between 10 and 24**, India has the largest youth population in the world
- India's **gross enrolment ratio in higher education is only 23%**, amongst the lowest in the world
- **India's labor force is set to grow by more than eight million each year**, and the country will need to generate 280 million jobs between now and 2050
- The government's **National Skill Development Mission and Deendayal Upadhyaya Antodaya Yojana**, as well as the **National Service Scheme and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme** are some flagship programmes aimed at bringing decent work to all



Targets (12 Targets)

- Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.
- Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors.
- Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

- Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead.
- By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
- By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.
- Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms.
- Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.
- By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
- Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.
- Increase aid for trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.
- By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labor Organization.

DEFICIENCY OF ENERGY SOURCES AND SUPPLY

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

- Lack of access to energy supplies and transformation systems is a constraint to human and economic development
- The environment provides a series of renewable and non-renewable energy sources i.e. solar, wind, hydropower, geothermal, biofuels, natural gas, coal, petroleum, uranium
- Increased use of fossil fuels without actions to mitigate greenhouse gases will have global climate change implications
- Energy efficiency and increase use of renewables contribute to climate change mitigation and disaster risk reduction
- Maintaining and protecting ecosystems allow using and further developing hydropower sources of electricity and bioenergy

Facts

- 3 billion people rely on wood, coal, charcoal or animal waste for cooking and heating
- Energy is the dominant contributor to climate change, accounting for around 60 per cent of total global greenhouse gas emissions
- Since 1990, global emissions of CO₂ have increased by more than 46 per cent
- Hydropower is the largest single renewable electricity source today, providing 16% of world electricity at competitive prices. It dominates the electricity mix in several countries, developed, emerging or developing
- Bioenergy is the single largest renewable energy source today, providing 10% of world primary energy supply

Vision and Mission

- Access to Electricity
- Access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking
- Adapting to renewable energy
- Energy Efficiency
- Increased financial flows

India and SDG 7

- By 2022, the goal is to achieve 175 GW of renewable energy capacity
- By 2030, the aim is to make 40% of installed power capacity come from non-fossil fuel sources
- As of June 2023, India has made considerable progress towards these goals, with renewable energy capacity reaching 129.64 GW (excluding large hydro), which is about 31% of the country's total capacity
- India has also achieved near-universal access to electricity, a significant milestone in its journey towards SDG 7
- However, achieving SDG 7 in India is not without challenges
- The country's energy transition is taking place in the context of a rapidly growing economy and a large and diverse population with varying energy needs
- Ensuring that the benefits of the energy transition are equitably distributed across the population is a key challenge
- According to the World Investment Report 2023 by UNCTAD, developing countries like India face an annual investment deficit of about USD 4 trillion as they work to achieve the SDGs by 2030
- Another challenge is the intermittency of renewable energy sources, which can pose problems for grid stability and reliability
- This necessitates investments in grid infrastructure, energy storage solutions and demand-side management strategies
- National Solar Mission is playing an important role in the work towards renewable energy, and interventions in rural electrification and new ultra mega power projects are moving India towards achieving universal energy access.



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



**ENSURE ACCESS TO
AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE,
SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN
ENERGY FOR ALL**

GLOBALLY



**ONE IN FIVE PEOPLE
STILL LACK ACCESS TO
MODERN ELECTRICITY**

**ENERGY ACCOUNTS
FOR OVER**

70%
**OF GLOBAL GREENHOUSE
GAS EMISSIONS**

IN INDIA

240 MILLION
PEOPLE DON'T HAVE ACCESS
TO ELECTRICITY



As of November 2017

18,452
VILLAGES ARE WITHOUT
ELECTRICITY

**US\$ 380
BILLION**

**GREEN ENERGY
CORRIDOR BEING SET-UP
TO STRENGTHEN
TRANSMISSION OF
RENEWABLE ENERGY**

**AMBITIOUS RENEWABLE
TARGETS BY 2022**

175 RENEWABLE
ENERGY
CAPACITY
COMPRISING



100
GW



60
GW



10
GW



5
GW

Targets

- By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
- By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.
- By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
- By 2030, enhance international co-operation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.
- By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing states and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.

INADEQUATE HOUSING

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- The world's population is constantly increasing.
- To accommodate everyone, we need to build modern, sustainable cities.
- For survival and prosper, the people needs new, intelligent urban planning that creates safe, affordable and resilient cities with green and culturally inspiring living conditions.
- With 1.6 billion people living in inadequate housing, one billion of whom reside in slums and informal settlements, the United Nations is spotlighting affordable homes on World Habitat Day
- Over half of the global population currently resides in urban areas, a rate projected to reach 70 per cent by 2050
- Approximately 1.1 billion people currently live in slums or slum-like conditions in cities, with 2 billion more expected in the next 30 years
- In 2022, only half of the world's urban population had convenient access to public transportation
- Urban sprawl, air pollution and limited open public spaces persist in cities.
- Since 2015, the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies has doubled.
- To achieve Goal 11, efforts must focus on implementing inclusive, resilient and sustainable urban development policies and practices that prioritize access to basic services, affordable housing, efficient transportation and green spaces for all

Primary problems of Inadequate Housing

- Insufficient land availability
- Lack of infrastructure and basic services
- Weak governance
- Absence of adequate funding
- Poor maintenance of public housing

Reasons for Slum growth

- Rural to Urban Migration
- Lack of affordable housing
- Inadequate urban planning
- Poverty and Unemployment
- Inadequate government policies

Importance of Slum Development

- Social Equity and Inclusion
- Health and well-being
- Education opportunities

- Economic empowerment
- Urban development and crime reduction



Targets

- Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
- Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross

domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

- Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
- Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
- Target 11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, per-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
- Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

UNSAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

- Water and sanitation are critical to the health of people and the planet.
- Goal 6 not only addresses the issues relating to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), but also the quality and sustainability of water resources worldwide
- Improvements in drinking water, sanitation and hygiene are essential for progress in other areas of development too, such as nutrition, education, health and gender equality.
- Millions of people die every year from diseases associated with unsafe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.
- Young children are particularly vulnerable – WASH-related diseases remain among the leading causes of death in children under 5, and they contribute to malnutrition and stunting.
- Each year, 300,000 children under 5 die due to diarrhea linked to inadequate WASH.
- Despite significant progress, 2.2 billion people worldwide do not have safely managed drinking water services.
- Over half the global population, 4.2 billion people, lack safely managed sanitation services.
- Most countries face triple burden threats
 - <50% access to basic water and sanitation
 - Top 20 countries, children < 5 years of age die due to unsafe WASH
 - Highest risk of climate and environmental hazards

Vision and Mission

- Reaffirm their commitment to improve access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene services
- Strengthen partnerships with the national statistics offices towards the collection, analysis and use of disaggregated data and routinely measure progress towards equitable access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene
- Report progress on national action
- Ensure the continuity and quality of WASH services during the COVID-19 crisis and sustain affordable access to WASH products and services for the poorest and most vulnerable populations.



Need for Clean water and sanitation

- Access to water, sanitation and hygiene is a human right.
- Key strategies include increasing sector-wide investment and capacity-building, promoting innovation and evidence-based action, enhancing cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation among all stakeholders, and adopting a more integrated and holistic approach to water management.
- Water is essential not only to health, but also to poverty reduction, food security, peace and human rights, ecosystems and education.
- Nevertheless, countries face growing challenges linked to water scarcity, water pollution, degraded water-related ecosystems and cooperation over transboundary water basins.

Challenges

- In 2022, 2.2 billion people still lacked safely managed drinking water, including 703 million without a basic water service
- 3.5 billion people lacked safely managed sanitation, including 1.5 billion without basic sanitation services
- 2 billion lacked a basic handwashing facility, including 653 million with no handwashing facility at all
- By managing our water sustainably, we are also able to better manage our production of food and energy and contribute to decent work and economic growth.
- Moreover, we can preserve our water ecosystems, their biodiversity, and take action on climate change

Linking Goal 6 and 13

- Water availability is becoming less predictable in many places
- In some regions, droughts are exacerbating water scarcity and thereby negatively impacting people's health and productivity and threatening sustainable development and biodiversity worldwide.
- Ensuring that everyone has access to sustainable water and sanitation services is a critical climate change mitigation strategy for the years ahead.
- Without better infrastructure and management, millions of people will continue to die every year from water-related diseases such as malaria and diarrhea
- There will be further losses in biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, undermining prosperity and efforts towards a more sustainable

Targets

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6.A By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.B Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management