

Critical study of millennium development goal 2015 in Indian context

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Abstract

Millennium Development Goals are that goals that every nation wants to achieve including India to achieve by the year 2015. These goals are eight that are established at millennium summit of the united nation in 2000. There are 193 United Nations members status & at least 23 international organizations are involved to achieve millennium development goal by 2015. The millennium summit of united nation in Sept., 2000 were set goals for eradication poverty & hunger, achieve primary, education for all at universal level promote, gender equality reduce child mortality, improve, maternal health ensure environment sustainability. Millennium development goals reach their December 2015 deadline and new goals are set in Sep. 2015 United Nations general assembly and every nation adopts a new set of goals and universal sustainable development goals will be adopted world leaders. The new sustainable development agenda will ensure that goals achieved by MDG's is carry forward beyond 2015 and new agenda also tell us all the nations that we have achieve sustainable MDG's goals and finally complete this goal's with dignity. There is now a remarkable conveyance of vision underlying the priorities for the proposed SDG's that are build on MDG's for making Indian development economically socially & environmentally sustainable Indian government not left behind MDG's and government also in the line of to end poverty and deprivation in all forms. The government of India has also adopted the principle of "Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas" i.e. Together with all, development for all. But there is no blue print for that.

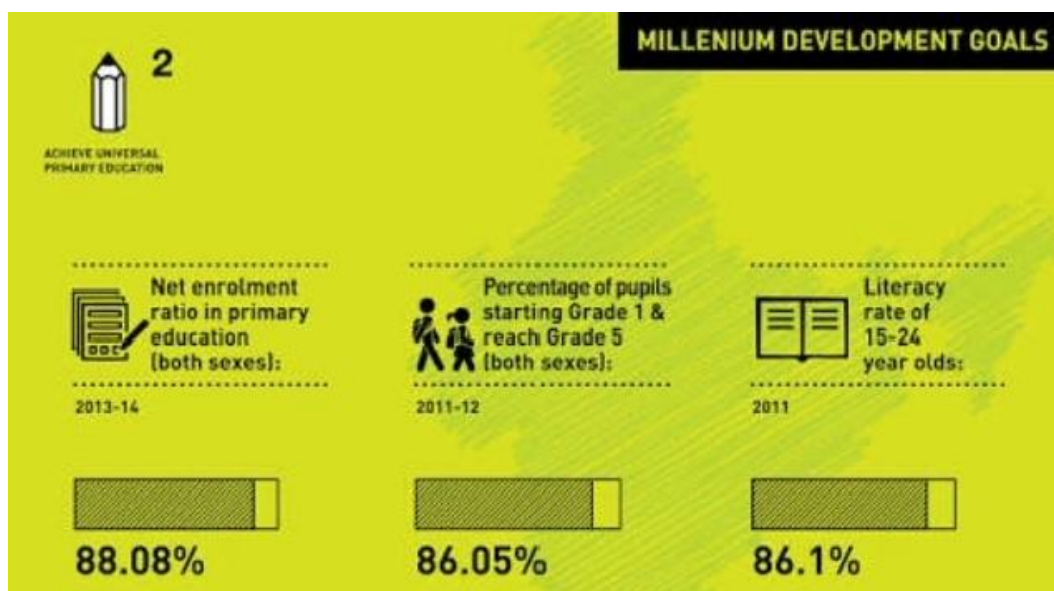
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Introduction

Poverty Hunger and Employment

India has made significant progress in poverty reduction poverty hunger had in very crucial state in between 1990 and 2015. It's become better in 2011-12. But after this improvement one, in five Indians still lives below poverty line. The poverty in rural area in India is twice that of urban

areas and higher among scheduled caste & tribes. After spending in social interventions such as MGMREGA and NRHM national rural health mission poverty & hunger reduction goals are achieved. But the current situation is that one quarter of the world's undernourished population in India over a third of the world's underweight children and nearly a third of the world's food insecure people.



Forests and Biodiversity

Although India has slightly improved its aggregate forest cover between 1990-2013, declines have occurred in some states. India has however; taken major strides in biodiversity conservation & will achieve the MDG Biodiversity target. An

immediate take is to expand of forestation by focusing particularly on reversing the loss of multi-purpose trees from large to rested states & increasing gatherable biomass & non-limber forest products.

Terrestrial & Marine ecosystems conservation

India will need to give more concern to sustainable development of conservation terrestrial & marine ecosystems. Major challenges for India to include population in this area and its inland rivers and waters depleting fresh water sources through melting of Himalayan glaciers and depleting growth water, land degradation estimated at 20% of land area & damage to coastal and marine eco system with loss of 34% of mangroves between 1950-2000.

Climate change mitigation

In this area it needs to take several measures in this area in its own interest as well. Use energy efficiency product & appliances like LED light & use sustainable product & waste recycling & govt. also focus on solar, wind geothermal & small hydroelectric plant under national solar mission to 100,000 megawatts (MW by 2022) & coal uses become dominant sources of energy for many years access to advanced technologies such as carbon capture & storage would be critical.

Resilience to natural hazards

This is the great success to India reducing loss of life & property in recent cyclones such as Hud Hud, Puailian. Enhanced ability to generate accurate early warnings its needs to reach its successes to control all natural hazards including floods for this disaster management practices & large scale climate proofing of infrastructure are needed.

Inclusive & sustainable cities

India will face major environment challenges due to rapid urbanization by this we face lots of challenges like, air pollution, unhygienic condition poor waste disposal lack of green spaces. Govt. plan to develop "100" smart cities that are based on low carbon pathways but this could be happened for leveraging public private partnership.

Government initiative

The national action plan on climate change which focuses on both climate change mitigation & adaptation measures is the government's major initiative on climate change. Such as namami ganga conservation. We finally got the water target but it is insufficient availability of water, sustainability of water resources. But India faces sanitation challenge that was become bigger day by day. Indian government's Swachh Bharat Abhian Campaign intends to achieve a clean India by 2019. If want to achieve this goals we should aware, people about sanitation profit & communicate on sanitation messages from highest quarter & take step in state districts & social group falling most behind. India has had commendable success in reducing loss of life and property in recent cyclones such as Phailin and Hud Hud through enchanted ability to generate accurate early warnings.

Greenhouse gas emissions

India put lot of effort to achieve the target of control greenhouse emission & it improves lot & get satisfactory. If we take carbon intensity of GDP is taken as an indicator, but not if CO₂ emissions per head is considered. India has committed, to reducing the carbon intensity of its GDP by 20-25% by 2020. Enhancing sustainability of development India has enhances the area under forest cover & biodiversity

protection. India still has relatively low levels of pollution per capita or per dollar of GDP. But now India become the more attention to use resources more effectiveness & developed programmes through NRHM, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana & other schemes. If we improve our facilities like, price regulation procurement & supply system, essential drugs should be strengthened & generic medicines should be popularized such measures should be taken by both centre & states.

India needs to implement universal health coverage

India face a new challenges in health in recent. Apart from traditions diseases new non- communicable diseases like heart attack strokes, other cardio vascular diseases chronic respiratory diseases, diabetes, cancer are grown up very fastly. To tackle them seriously, India needs to focus targeting a reduction by one third of premature mortality from MCD's by 2030. New programmes are needed to tackle this future India needs we can take this by securing the support of private, cooperative & nongovernmental plays like, save the children organization.

Water sanitation energy and other basic infrastructure

India has achieved its millennium development goals water target, but not achieved its sanitation target. Give women vocational training & education. Give them good wages & provide safe working environment for political empowerment give them good reservation in all Govt. jobs & also give priority to change our vision towards social norms & behaviors against women, like child marriages, Dowery, violence against women & sex selection before birth resulting declining sex ratio. Our government launched programme, Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao against adverse sex ration.

Health for all

India has achieved success on maternal health and on priority disease but is off-track on child health although recent show an acceleration towards achieving this goals. Malaria, tuberculosis, MHIV/AIDS, Polio, India controls all this diseases. India all effort is to achieve 2005 National rural health mission. It achieve to maternal mortality target but child mortality not. The NRHM adopt a target to provide better services & wealth to underserved rural area people. Our new target is to Zero preventable child death & maternal death reduction by 2030.

If we want this target get we should give sufficient funds are also needed to support Basic primary education. More attention is also needed on regular assessment of teacher's performance & also gives some attractive incentives that is linked to improvement in student's learning. Nonpublic players such as civil society and the private sector parents must be also participate there.

Gender equality and empowerment

India is on track to achieve gender parity at all education level but women literacy rate slow that of men because women not get opportunities to get education & complete it. To encourage women education some initiate action to make educational institutions at all level safe & attractive for them & improvements in areas of water and sanitation safety. Empowering women remains a major development challenge. The MDGs focused only on a limited set of empowerment

measures and interventions must be widened. Women in India lack economic, political & social empowerment. The part of women works in decent ion & very low outside agriculture. Government should promote women entrepreneurship & give them credit facilities & self-help group.

Save the children

This is the organization that is work for child right. It's working in 20 states. That is work in the philosophy of no child born to die. They reached 13 lakh children through this programme. If this type of organization comes in this sector no child will die in absence of hunger & poverty. So India is in the process of reduction poverty & hunger.

Primary education, gender disparity & women empowerment

To provide education to all children India is on track and provides education under serve siksha abhiyan ages between 06 to 10 years children. But the latest dates says that India is off track on the target of primary education to all large number of children not going to school & not get primary education & the quality to education is not satisfied, if we visit to primary school students learning is very poor & reading & mathematics problem also need little improvement. Our primary education needs great effort to achieve the SDG's & Quality education. In short if we want to achieve primary education to all we do our efforts to reach the most excluded groups such as SC, ST & provide education to children in mother tongue. Indian government takes several steps towards to achieve SDG's & launched many programmes such as NRHM, SABLA for the empowerment of adolescent girls. Public distribution system & sanitation programmes & implementation of national food security act should make sure people about get affordable & nutritious food. India should aim at doubling agricultural productivity by 2030 through a new green revolution based on sustainable agriculture.

India needs to step up efforts to expand youth employment. Greater efforts are needed to take full advantage of India's demographic 'bulge' as the working age group expands by creating decent productive jobs to reinforce and underpin India's sustainable growth. The programme "Skill India" launched by Government for vocational education & Training for youth & women.

Make in India programme also launched for promotion of small and medium enterprises in manufacturing & services sector this also launched to enhancing ease of doing business to stimulate domestic investment and FDI & for large domestic market give leveraging of infrastructure development & credit provision & land & labour. More attention is we should give in regular assessment of teacher's performance & provide them incentives that are linked to improvement in students learning.

Conclusion

India is the second largest country in terms of population. In general most of the MDG's were set in ration terms, which are difficult to achieve for a large country like India. For example total population below poverty line in India is almost equal to the total population of Brazil & Mexico put together so if we reduce poverty by 50%. It is greater number to other country India has achieved the target more than half & has already reached, gender parity in primary school enrolment&

reduction of poverty & hunger, empowerment of women health for all & control HIV/AIDS malaria & other diseases. But it is difficult to attain the goal of universal level, but India can improve this by helping the weaker states, government of India has launched several social programmes and increased the pre allocated budget such as NREGA, Mid-Day meal schemes, sarva siksha abhiyan, janani suraksh yojana etc. One of the major reason for not achieving MDG's in India due to unskilled population & unemployment our most of the people work in agriculture & no opportunities we provide to skilled people & not vocation training for unskilled, this one of the cause of poverty & hunger we can remove this by move people from agriculture to manufacturing & by improving the living standard of people by move them in service sector productivity. By investing in infrastructure & improving economic governance by providing vocational training & large-scale skill development programmes for the mass. Gender parity in higher education is yet to be achieved and the progress is really slow. India is on track to achieving the target of health but the target not achieved by malaria & tuberculosis. India performed good to sustainable development into country policies and programme but resources are less. Given the fact that the government itself has acknowledged that its recent survey has not estimate the number of slums in the country are should be suspicious of its data on providing access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation, etc. overall we are doing all work in positive manner to achieve the goals of 2015. But due to various problems related with political, environment and so much we discuss there, but we do work hard and get it pin new SDGs in 2030.

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