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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALs (SDGs) A ROAD MAP FOR THE TAMIL NADU STATE.

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Abstract

The paper analyzed that the Tamil Nadu state has taken many steps to implement and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Due to pandemic and climate change the state has been facing problems of achieving the sustainable goals, in the year 2022-23 the GSDP of the state is Rs.2364514 crores. Tamil Nadu state is one of the top industrialized states in India. The following are the objectives of the study, to compare the sustainable development goals with other states in the country; the second objective is that factors should influence to achieve the sustainable goals in the state. Finally, the state can improve to achieve the sustainable goals. The study collected the secondary data from various reports and from the state and the central government. The study concluded that the Tamil Nadu state has been emerging economy with the growth rate of 5.8 percent in the year 2021-22.
Key words: state, sustainable development goals, industry, indicators, rank

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Introduction;

The Sustainable development goals came into picture in the declaration of human rights of 1948, UN Declaration of human rights Article 25 in fact, 1960s was unanimously declared in the general assembly as the UN development decade, sparking off target setting. The millennium development goals (MDGs) were indeed the first global attempts to establish measurable goals and targets on key challenges facing the world. The MDGs helped to lift more than one million people out of poverty and hunger and education employment. The MDGs was based on seven key objectives. The other goals such as peace, security, disarmament, human rights.(Hill Mansour and Claudio 2010; Waage etal,2010).

The sustainable development concept was introduced by Brundtland commission in 1987; it means development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future to meet their own needs. Das Gupta, Maler and Arrow, interpret the sustainable development with human welfare.(Das Gupta Maler 2000). Delegations from 178 countries met in Rio de Janeiro during the first two weeks of June 1992 to bring the process of charting a sustainable development course for the future global economy. United Nations conference on Environment and development (known as Earth Submit) sought to lay the ground work for solving global environmental problems. The central focus for this meeting was sustainable development. The sustainable development goals building up on the millennium development goals, are a universal call to action towards reorienting the world on to a more sustainable path. They express a bold commitment and reflect an approach that perceives the environment, economy and society as embedded systems. The goals, being universal and country driven, are aspirational and interconnected. The success of one goal involves tackling related issues more commonly associated with others.

The sustainable development goals index was introduced by the UN general assembly in 2015, nearly 193 countries including India signed in the agreement to achieve these goals before 2030. The sustainable development goals have 17 goals, 169 related targets which are the milestones of holistic socio economic transformation. The primary focus on the wellbeing of the people and the environment.(2021). The sustainable development goals are a set of targets and different areas is to be met by the member countries. The SDGs in India index 2019 which have been constructed by the NITI Aayog using 100 indicators and cover 54 SDGs targets across 16 goals, given valuable insights into the social, economic and environmental status of the states and 2018 which was based on 62 indicators covering 39 targets across 13 goals. The SDGs aim is to reduce poverty hunger and other deprivations. The SDGs aimed at a life of dignity to all. SDGs provide a framework to stimulate shared

action on five key theme (5ps) and areas of critical importance for humanity, people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnerships. The SDGs agenda also sets out five key opportunities for developments which are inclusive, universal, integrated, and locally focused and technology driven. An important prerequisite to sustainable development is adoption of good governance practices. It requires planning and organization to achieve the goals. (Kaufmann Kraay, 2010). India has been committed to achieve the SDGs even before they were fully crystallized. The vision and philosophy of the eminent personalities of 20th century India allude to the need for inclusive governance. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar, the champion of social justice in India strongly felt that rising and persistent inequalities pose fundamental challenges to the economic and social wellbeing of nations and people. Dr.B.R.Ambedkars vision and work is also at the heart of new development agenda, the world has committed to achieve by 2030 in the form of SDGs. India has played an important role in shaping the SDGs as well.

Tamil Nadu state is one of the developing states in India with aiming for $1 trillion economy by 2030. It requires 13 percent to 13.5 percent of nominal growth to achieve this goal. At present the size of the economy is $290 billion has been given the value of gross state domestic product of Rs.23 6514 crore (GSDP) in the year 2021-22. The state has always been a favorite destination for investment. The total demand for the power is 19 387 MW. With it has created 4 lakh jobs in 2023. Two massive disasters impacted many lives and also caused damage to property and public infrastructure.(Bhunumarthy,2022) The path towards SDGs requires dynamic channels of good governance constituting effective linkages quality administration and management, transparency accountability anti-corruption etc. Shanmugam (2022) views limited contribution to the primary sector, so he suggested that service sector and industry give a greater push to the development, and coordination between different sector level and policy by integrating this goal.

Objectives of the study:

The following are the objectives of the study. The first one is to compare the sustainable development goals with other states in the country; the second objective is to the factors influence to achieve the sustainable goals in the state finally the state can improve to achieve the sustainable goals.

Methodology;

The study collected the secondary data from various reports of the state and the central government. The collected and constructed from NITI Aayog 2018 and 2019. For Tamil Nadu state the data were collected from hand book of statistics 2018 and 2019, the study

concluded that the Tamil Nadu state has been emerging economy with the growth rate of 5.8 percent in the year 2021-22.

The table 1 clearly indicated that Tamil Nadu state has achieved the first rank in the sustainable development goal SDG. The overall score this year is 67 ranks in 2019.compare to all India level it was 60 as per 2019 index, Kerala with an index score of 70 the top rank among 28 states in India. Whereas Bihar with an index scores of 50 was lower SDGs index. The NITI Aayog has classified the states into four categories based on their distance from the target, achievers with the score of 100, front runners with a score of 65 performers with a score of 50 and above, aspirants with the score of below 50. Based on the classification the state of Tamil Nadu was in the range of second tops among the states.

Attainment of goals:

On goal 1: No poverty Tamil Nadu state was the top performing state in terms of the no poverty goal. The indicators used to assess performance in this area include population below national poverty line. 76 score in 2019, whereas 50 score at all India level.

On goal 2: during 2019 the proposition of people who suffer from hunger was 48 score in Tamil Nadu state goal dropped from 48 to 61. Under the goal in terms of the annual production of rice wheat coarse cereals KG/Ha) was increased. At the all India level it was 35 score.

On goal 3; quality education indexes the state data show that Tamil Nadu has secured 70th rank among 28 states in India. Tamil Nadu is number one in student enrollment and female education. Higher education level was 58 percent in 2019.the percentage of enrollment of children has been increased considerably.

Goal 4 of the SDGs call for promoting gender equality and empowering women. India got enough potential to achieve gender equality at all educational levels. Gender equality can be attained only when men and women enjoy the identical wealth, rights and opportunities in the society. The equal sharing of power, values work culture and leisure time between men and women is the need of the hour to achieve the unbiased happiness on a regular basis. Tamil Nadu state scores 38 ranks to 40 ranks in 2019.At all India level it was 42nd rank in Gender equality.

Goal 5 clean water and sanitation in 2019 the state has achieved major improvement in clean water and sanitation. Rank 90 in 2019 where as at all India level it was 88th rank the new schemes were introduced by the state government like Jal Jevan Yojana which was

implemented in the rural and urban areas. In the state 86 percent of the households getting at least 55 liters of portable water per day.

Goal 6   the state average power consumption was 340 MU (million units).the demand is met through generation from existing power facilities like hydro station, thermal power plants, central generating stations share and power purchase. The government is delivering uninterrupted, reliable and quality power supply to all consumers at affordable prices. SDGs Tamil Nadu state stood 90th rank whereas at all India level the score was 70th rank.

Goal 7Decent work on economic growth: In Tamil Nadu state there are 3,300 micro small and medium enterprise units, with investment of Rs.3 lack crore. This has created over 4 lakh jobs. SDGs rank 74th in 2019 where as in India it was 34th rank. Across states in India, economic growth is closely related to SDGs performance, this is due to indirect impacts of growth on SDGs from governments expanding revenues and direct impacts of growth from employment creation and increased income for poor households to invest in nutrition, health and education, Skill development programme, labour welfare schemes and apprenticeship training were introduced

 Sustainable cities and communities the principle of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources. As per the data 21.23 percent of the geographic area of the country, there is increase in the forest area in Tamil Nadu state 51 in 2019 where as 53rd rank at all India. The state ranked high level in maintaining sustainable development in agriculture industry and environment.

Goal:8 industry and infrastructure, Tamil Nadu was the best performing state in the country in 2019 its rank was 53 all the other states have SDGs index below the national average, the state has extended roads and transport and promoted access to all the villages, better access to all weather roads which have a greater proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. India also needs to bridge gaps in basic infrastructure the SDGs emphasized infrastructural development.

Goal 9 reduced inequality: the ninth important indicator of goal 9 of SDGs is the number of women who have won parliament seats in India. The Indian parliament election results over the years show that less number of women representing it. The same status prevails in state assemblies too for obvious reasons. The goal puts emphasis on gender equality and empowerment of women to highlight these aspects through increase in ratio of girls to boys in primary secondary and territory education ratio of literate women to men in the age group.in 2019 estimated that 65rank ,at all India level it was 64. The proportion of seats held

by women in panchayat raj institution was 33.48 percent while SC/ST representation in legislative assembly was 19, 66 in Tamil Nadu. India is likely to be slightly nearer to the SDGs target.

Goal 10Life on land the government of India has unfurled the strategy for new India @75 that is aligned to SDGs and aims to increase agricultural production and productivity under the goal in terms of the annual production of rice, wheat coarse cereals kg/ha indicator the state 3788.49 in 2018. Soil health card scheme was launched in 2015, under the scheme, the government plans to issue soil cards to farmers which will carry crop wise recommendations of nutrients and fertilizers required for the individual farms to help farmers to improve productivity.

Goal 11; Peace Justice and strong institutions, Tamil Nadu state with an index score of 78th rank in 2019.all other states were below the average.

Table-1

SDGs Rank and Index Score a comparative study Tamil Nadu State with India.

Goal No	Goal name	National Average Score 2019	Score 2018	Tamil Nadu state Score 2019	Score 2018
1	No poverty	72	76	50	51
2	Zero hunger	48	61	35	48
3	Quality of education	70	75	58	58
4	Gender equality	40	38	42	36
5	Clean water and sanitation	90	66	88	63
6	Affordable and clean energy	90	89	70	51
7	Decent work on economic growth	74	71	34	21
8	Industry innovation and infrastructure	53	46	65	44
9	Reduced equalities	65	65	64	71
10	Life on land	91	74	66	90
11	Peace Justice and strong institutions	78	61	72	71

As per the 2018 index, number of states was 29, number of states in 2019 index is 28, and Ranks of the states have been taken as per the original data source. Source: constructed with data from NITI Aayog(2018,2019).

Challenges:

Agreement makes the headlines, implementation changes live. The agenda SDGs 2030 is an extensive document in terms of linking the progress of development to human dignity. The main task ahead of the 193 member nations which pledged to achieve the SDGs is to work

towards their achievement. However, there is no legal binding on the countries to deliver towards the goals; hence the achievement is a difficult task. The following are the challenges in the way to achieve the SDGs good governance, difficult to tradeoffs, migration, measuring progress, regional cooperation and define the indicators.

Recommendation: the strategic recommendations suggested by Raliaen C.Bekkers are clustered into five areas,ie., process, content, knowledge, resources and leadership. It is important to undertake systematic efforts to build national and local capacities to implement and monitor SDGs.

Suggestions:

Tamil Nadu required skilled labourer to work in the industrial sector so the state should concentrate on skill development programmes.

To attract more investment and technology in the state.

There was limited contribution from the primary sector to the state economy the government can integrate textile park can generate at least one lakh jobs.

Utilization of funds for all public domains will bring success and development in the country,

To increase the level of education among girls which may help to reduce the gender disparities in the state?

Tamil Nadu industrial investment corporation can be made in to an institution dealing with development financing with development financing for micro small and medium enterprises.

Large scale development and investment in tourism sector will help to growth of the economy.

Conclusion:

India's growth has immense potential for development and is ideally suited to produce a whole range of agro based product much of which can be processed and exported; these effects will facilitate timely achievement of the SDGs as per the set time lines. However government alone cannot achieve the SDGs other key stakeholders also have to pay a vital role in Turing the SDGs into reality. Tamil Nadu state have to proper planning sufficient funding and efficient implementation and appropriate utilization of funds so all the domains will bring success in all the areas.

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