SDGs in India: Focus on Poverty, Employment and Nutrition

Prof. S.Mahendra Dev Director and Vice Chancellor, IGIDR, Mumbai MDG progress in India

Indicators	Achievement	Indicators	Achievement
Poverty	Early Achiever	Antenatal care	Slow track
Underweight children	Slow Track	HIV prevalence	Early achiever
Primary enrolment	On track	TB incidence	Early achiever
Primary complet.	Early achiever	TB prevalence	Early achiever
Gender Primary	Early achiever	Forest cover	Early achiever
Gender Tertiary	Slow track	Protected area	Early achiever
Under 5 mortality	Slow track	Co2 emissions per GDP	Early achiever
Infant mortality	Slow track	Safe drink. water	Early achiever
Maternal mortality	Slow track	Basic Sanitation	Slow track
Skilled birth atte.	Slow track		

Source: UN

SDGs

- All the 17 SDGs are important and inter related.
- 1. No Poverty; 2: Zero Hunger
- 3. Good health and well being; 4. Quality education;
 5. Gender equality; 6. Clean water and sanitation; 7.
 Affordable and clean energy
- 8. Decent work and economic growth; 9. industry, innovation and infrastructure; 10. Reduced inequalities; 11. Sustainable cities and communities; 12. Responsible consumption and production; 13. Climate action; 14. Life below water
- 16. Peace, justice, strong institutions; 17. Partnerships for the goals
- We focus on poverty (1) employment (8), hunger and nutrition (2).

Poverty

- Target 1.1. By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people living on less than \$1.25 a day
- Target 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.
- We consider here income poverty.
- Income poverty declined faster in recent years
- The all India Poverty Head Count Ratio (PHCR) estimate was 47.8% in 1990. In order to meet the target the PHCR level has to be 23.9% by 2015. In 2011-12, the PHCR at all India level is 21.9%, which shows that, India has already achieved the target well ahead of time.

Poverty in India

- Although World Bank estimates show that India has 12% poverty, the estimates of poverty based on national poverty lines is much higher.
- According to Rangarajan Committee, poverty in 2011-12 was 30%.
- India has nearly 300 million people below poverty line.
- Moreover poverty is concentrated in few states and social groups.
- Multi-dimensional poverty, of course, is much higher than income poverty.
- SDG approach in India should be not only to reduce national poverty but also reduction in poverty in some of the poorer states and SCs and STs

What should be done to reduce poverty

- It is known that India focusses on a twin-track policy of economic growth and direct universal and targeted programmes for a reduction in poverty
- Agriculture income and wages
- Productive employment
- Low food prices
- Social protection
- Reduction in inequality
- We concentrate on employment here as productive employment is crucial for poverty reduction

SDG on employment

- Global unemployment increased from 170 million in 2007 to nearly 202 million in 2012
- Nearly 2.2 billion people live below the US\$2 poverty line and that 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.
- 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

Challenges for productive Employment

- There are significant imbalances across sectoral shares in employment in GDP and employment.
- Around 92% of the employed are informal workers
- Self employed 50%, Casual 30% and 18% regular. Formal regular are only 8%.
- Working poor is a problem.
- The levels of educational and skills of workers are low.
- SCs and STs are not employed in productive

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