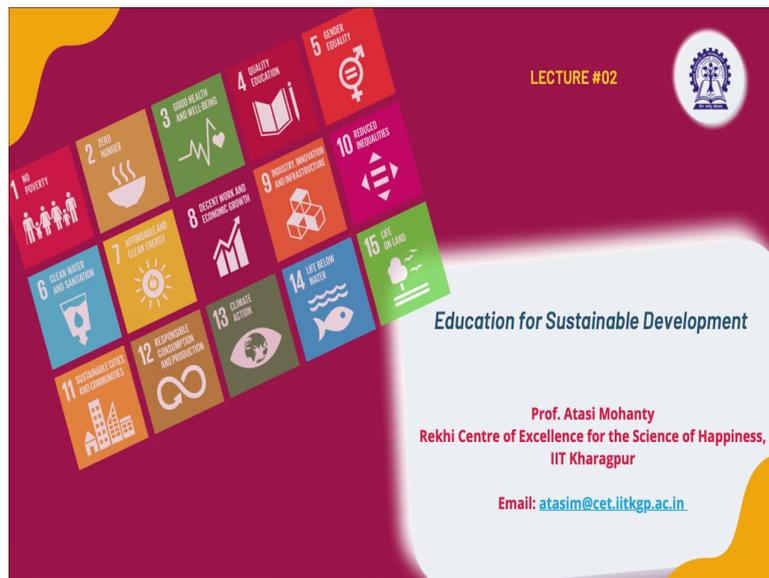


Education for Sustainable Development
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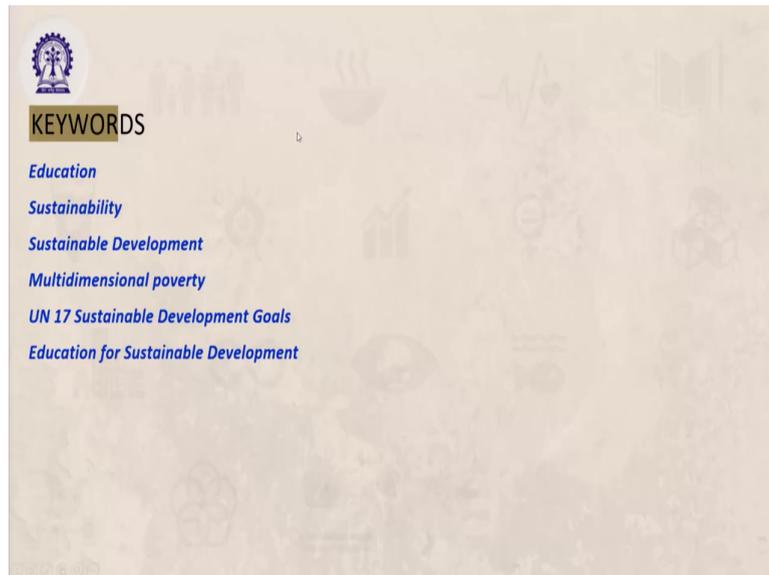
Lecture - 02
Sustainable Development Goals

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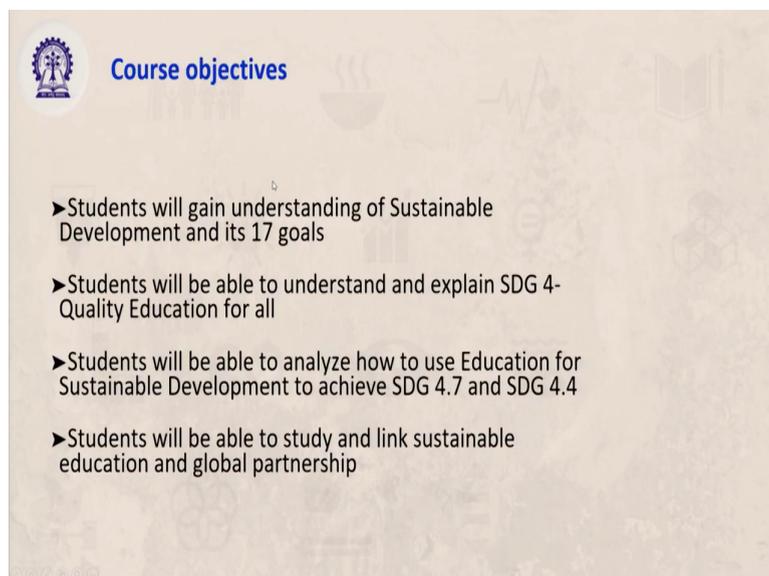
Welcome viewers, welcome back to this course on ESD that is Education for Sustainable Development and we have already discussed about the background or the history of this ESD course or the UNESCO sustainable development goals. So, today we will just discuss about what are these 17 sustainable development course. Let us discuss about the each and every goal and all its inter relationship and all of its sub targets also.

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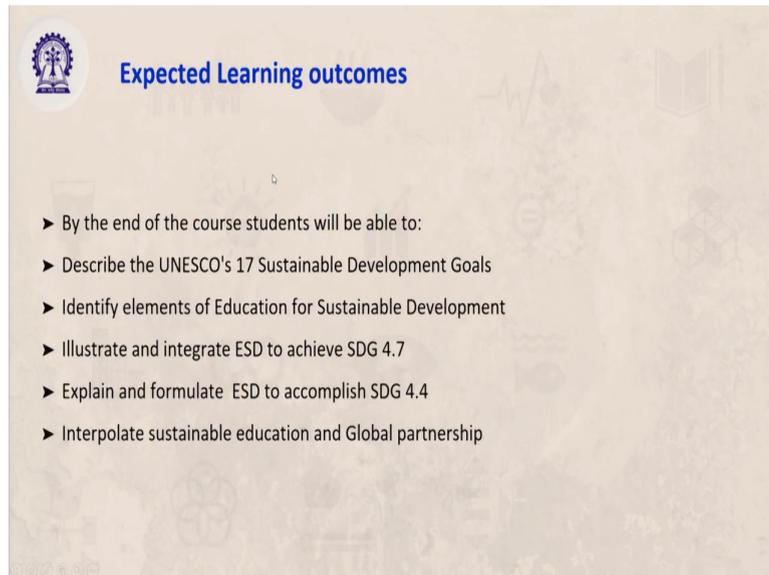


So, these were the keywords very much we have already discussed about, this is a common keywords that we will be discussing on this that is all the related to all the SDGs and these are the course objectives and expected learning outcomes.

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Expected Learning outcomes

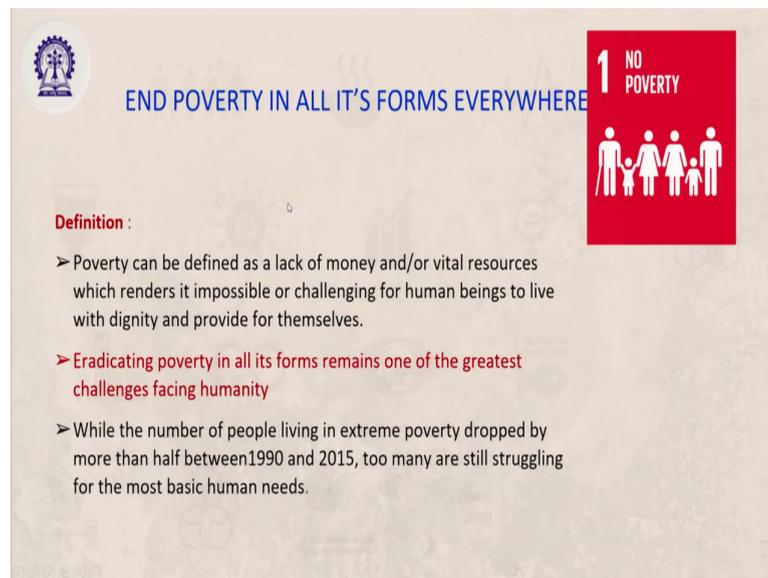
- ▶ By the end of the course students will be able to:
- ▶ Describe the UNESCO's 17 Sustainable Development Goals
- ▶ Identify elements of Education for Sustainable Development
- ▶ Illustrate and integrate ESD to achieve SDG 4.7
- ▶ Explain and formulate ESD to accomplish SDG 4.4
- ▶ Interpolate sustainable education and Global partnership

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So, now all the seventeen goals the 17 goals what are these goals and what actually its focus and a scope actually covers.

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END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

1 NO POVERTY

Definition :

- Poverty can be defined as a lack of money and/or vital resources which renders it impossible or challenging for human beings to live with dignity and provide for themselves.
- Eradicating poverty in all its forms remains one of the greatest challenges facing humanity
- While the number of people living in extreme poverty dropped by more than half between 1990 and 2015, too many are still struggling for the most basic human needs.

So, first goal is that no poverty, that is end the poverty in all its forms were everywhere that is the SDG sustainable development goal 1 as per the 2030 agenda. So, this thing is that the primary focus is eradicating the removing the poverty in all its forms as the it remains as the one of the greatest challenges to that we are facing nowadays.

So, though as we can see the poverty here can be defined as the lack of money and the vital resources which is very much which is very which are very much relevant for the human lives and how to provide these things with the dignity and dignity with the dignity to leave that is how can we provide this fundamental right to every citizen.

So, while the number of the peoples that living below poverty line actually dropped by dropped gradually and slowly improves its but still many of the countries are many of the population of section of the population are still leaving below poverty line. So, the primary goal of this SDG 1 is to how to eradicate a remove poverty in all its forms from everywhere.

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TARGETS OF GOAL 1

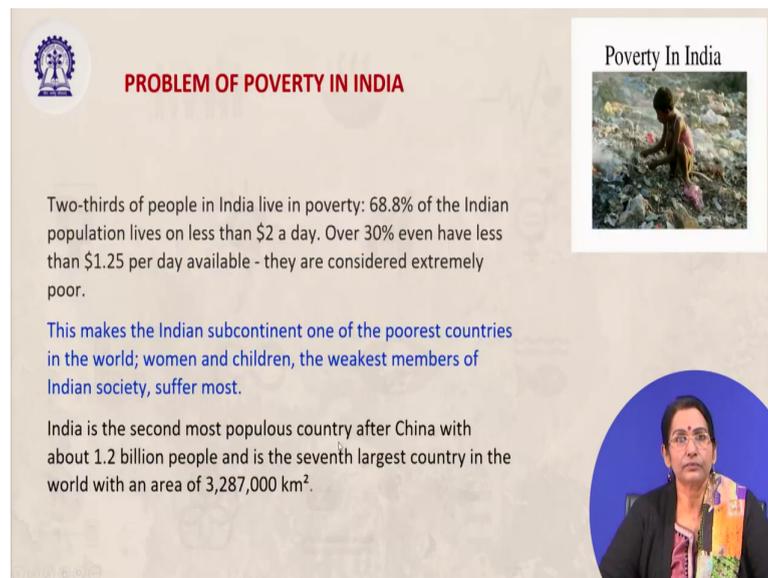
- Eradicate extreme poverty;
- reduce poverty by at least 50%
- implement social protection systems
- equal rights to ownership, basic services, technology and economic resources
- build resilience to environmental, economic and social disaster
- mobilize resources to implement policies to end poverty
- create pro-poor and gender-sensitive policy framework.

Sustainable Development Goal #1
No Poverty
Extreme poverty means living on less than **\$1.25 a day.**

So, these are some of the targets of the goal 1 that is the under each domain each goal there are some of the target specific objectives specific targets. The here you can say the targets are eradicate the extreme poverty and reduce the poverty at least by 50 percent and implement the social protection systems, equal rights to ownership basic services etcetera.

And build a resilience and environmental and resilience to environmental economic social disaster; that is the disaster preparedness mobilize the resources to implement the policies to end the poverty. And to create a pro poor and gender sensitive policy for a policy framework for achieving this SDG goal 1 that is to remove the extreme poverty remove the poverty extreme poverty; at least by at least the poverty reducing poverty by 50 percent and to remove the eradicate the extreme poverty anywhere it is available.

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PROBLEM OF POVERTY IN INDIA

Two-thirds of people in India live in poverty: 68.8% of the Indian population lives on less than \$2 a day. Over 30% even have less than \$1.25 per day available - they are considered extremely poor.

This makes the Indian subcontinent one of the poorest countries in the world; women and children, the weakest members of Indian society, suffer most.

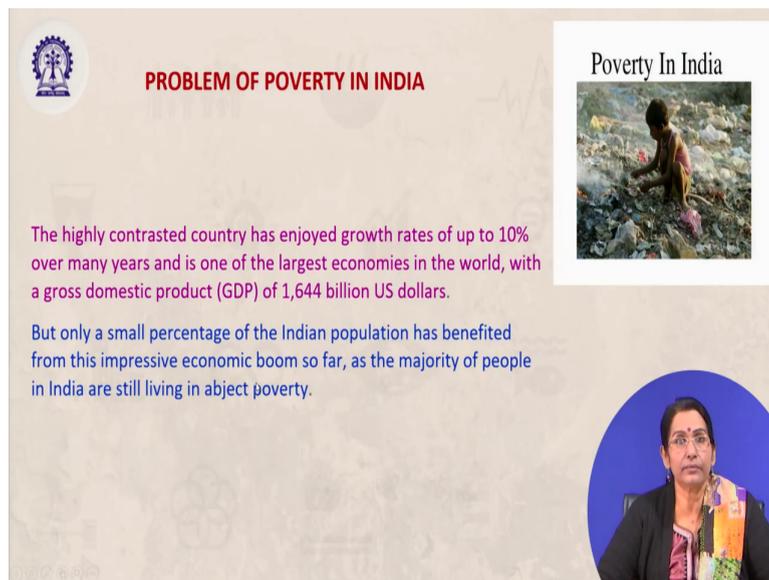
India is the second most populous country after China with about 1.2 billion people and is the seventh largest country in the world with an area of 3,287,000 km².

So, the problems in the problem of poverty in India that is these are the some of the statistics data that we can find out two third of the people of India leave in the poverty in leave in poverty, 68.8 percent Indian population leaves in less than below 2 dollar per day and over 30 percent leave have the less than this kind of 1.25 dollar per day available. So, these are the data that we have collected from this research literature internet literature.

So, this is all about the say the India is the second most populous country after China with 1.2 billion people and this kind of the largest this is the one of the largest country in the world largest country in the world. So, this makes Indian sub continent one of the poorest countries, in comparison to its population in comparison to the you know GDP in comparison to its economic scenario Indian subcontinents; that means, it this makes Indian sub continent one of the poorest countries in the worlds.

So, women and children the weakest members of the Indian society are they suffer the most sense the here the Indian data as per the Indian data. So, India is considered as the poorest country in this sub continent. So, how to achieve the SDG 1 for India?

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PROBLEM OF POVERTY IN INDIA

The highly contrasted country has enjoyed growth rates of up to 10% over many years and is one of the largest economies in the world, with a gross domestic product (GDP) of 1,644 billion US dollars.

But only a small percentage of the Indian population has benefited from this impressive economic boom so far, as the majority of people in India are still living in abject poverty.

Poverty In India

04:38

So, therefore, the highly contrasted country they have already enjoyed a rate of 10 percent over many years and that their GDP is also gradually moving up, but only a small percentage of the Indian population has been benefited with this massive economic reform boom. So, the majority of the people are still living below the poverty line.

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INDIA AND GOAL 1

Global reduction in extreme poverty was driven mainly by Asia – notably China and India.

Between 2005-06 and 2015-16, the incidence of multidimensional poverty in India was almost halved, climbing down to 27.5 percent from 54.7 percent as per the 2018 global Multidimensional Poverty Index report. Within ten years, the number of poor people in India fell by more than 271 million (from 635 million to 364 million).

Traditionally disadvantaged subgroups such as rural dwellers, scheduled castes and tribes, Muslims, and young children are still the poorest in 2015-16.

However, the biggest reductions in multidimensional poverty has been witnessed among the poorest and traditionally disadvantaged groups – across states, castes, religions and age-groups.

05:00

So, the Indian goal so, goal number India and the goal number 1 there global reduction in extreme poverty was driven mainly by Asia notably in China and India. And traditionally this

disadvantage groups such as the rural dweller, scheduled castes, tribes, Muslims and the minorities and the young children are still the poorest in during the 15 and 16 2015 and 16 era.

So, therefore, the biggest reduction in multidimensional poverty has been witnessed among the poorest and traditional disadvantage groups across the state, across the caste, across the religion, across the age groups.

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The slide features the Indian national emblem in the top left corner. The title "INDIA AND GOAL 1" is centered at the top. The main text is as follows:

Multidimensional poverty among children under 10 has fallen the fastest. In 2005-06 there were 292 million poor children in India, so the latest figures represent a 47 percent decrease or a 136 million fewer children growing up in multidimensional poverty.

Multidimensional poverty measures reveal who is poor and how they are poor – the range of different disadvantages they experience; poverty level in different areas of a country and among different sub-groups of people.

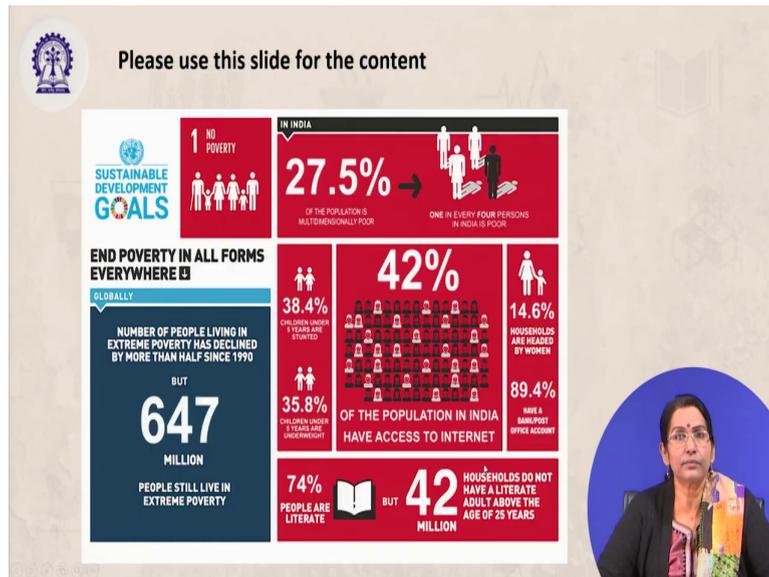
The Government of India has many progressive schemes, including the world's largest employment guarantee scheme, the [Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme](#), and the [National Social Assistance Programme](#).

In the bottom right corner, there is a circular inset image of a woman with glasses, wearing a dark jacket over a colorful patterned top, speaking into a microphone.

So, and the multidimensional poverty also it happens it has among the children on children under 10 has fallen and fasted and fastest, but a multidimensional poverty majors reveal who is poor and how they are poor etcetera. We have to analyze all these thing through a range of lay range of analysis.

So, the government of India has already made an progressive schemes, schemes including the world's largest employment guarantee scheme that is Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee scheme, national social assistance program. So, government has already introduced so, many things so many schemes just to deal with this kind of extreme poverty in India.

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So, these are some of these are some of the data these are some of the data that we can see that is the how the present condition scenario in different sectors.

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2 ZERO HUNGER

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY & IMPROVED NUTRITION & PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

- Malnutrition occurs when the body adapts to the prolonged absence of food, losing weight and functioning more slowly. Hunger is the leading cause of death in the world.
- Our planet has provided us with tremendous resources, but unequal access and insufficient handling leaves millions of people malnourished.
- The number of undernourished people has dropped by almost half in the past two decades because of rapid economic growth and increased agricultural productivity.

Now, we will come to the SDG 2 that is 0 hunger and that is sustainable development goal to that advocates for end hunger, achieve the food security, improved nutrition and promote the

sustainable agriculture. So, after 1 then 2 gradually moves towards food security ending the hunger and improve nutrition quality of health and promoting the sustainable agriculture.

So, here malnutrition has become a I mean key issue. So, malnutrition also most of the children most of the most of the women section they actually they are the sufferers of these malnutrition. So, here how to remove this malnutrition and by dealing with these undernourished people and by supplementing the nutritional nutrition's food and nutrition.

So, and because they because this the they form is important very vital segment of our society. So, primarily the malnutritions and lack now of children and the lactating mothers so, it has become the primary focus of this SDG 2 how to remove this malnutrition and improve the health.

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END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY & IMPROVED NUTRITION & PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

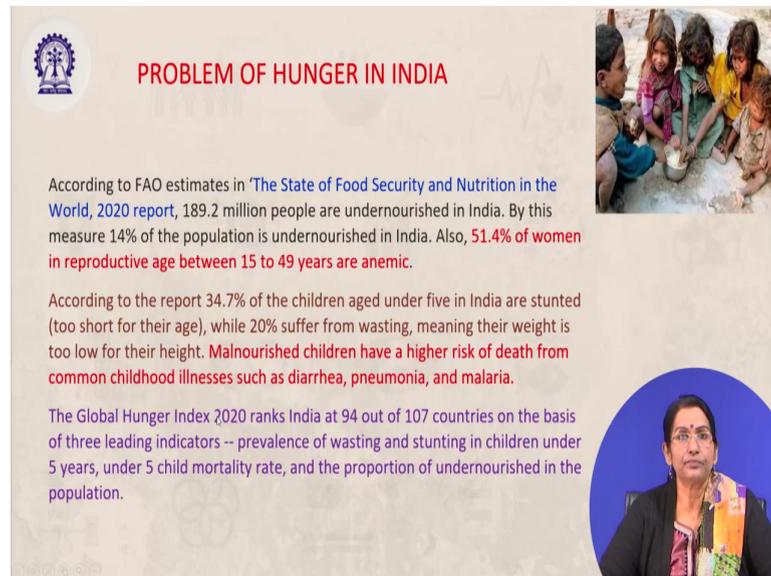
- Many developing countries that used to suffer from famine and hunger can now meet their nutritional needs.
- The SDGs aim to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making sure all people, especially children, have sufficient and nutritious food all year.
- This involves promoting sustainable agriculture, supporting small-scale farmers and equal access to land, technology and markets. It also requires international cooperation to ensure investment in infrastructure and technology to improve agricultural productivity.

So, the SDG is here aim to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030 making sure that all the people especially children who have in have sufficient and nutrition food all the year. And this involves the promoting definitely promoting the sustainable agriculture supporting this small scale farmers industries and equal access to land.

Then you know all those agriculture or reforms then use the technology for the markets and require the also international cooperation to ensure the investment in infrastructure

technology to improve the agricultural product productivity and the and reform the policies for the farmers.

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The slide features the Indian national emblem in the top left corner. The title 'PROBLEM OF HUNGER IN INDIA' is centered at the top in red. Below the title, there are three paragraphs of text. The first paragraph states that 189.2 million people are undernourished in India, with 14% of the population and 51.4% of women in reproductive age being anemic. The second paragraph discusses stunting and wasting in children under five, noting a higher risk of death from common childhood illnesses. The third paragraph mentions India's rank of 94 out of 107 countries on the Global Hunger Index 2020. There are two images: one in the top right showing a group of children eating, and a circular inset in the bottom right showing a woman speaking.

PROBLEM OF HUNGER IN INDIA

According to FAO estimates in 'The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World, 2020 report', 189.2 million people are undernourished in India. By this measure 14% of the population is undernourished in India. Also, 51.4% of women in reproductive age between 15 to 49 years are anemic.

According to the report 34.7% of the children aged under five in India are stunted (too short for their age), while 20% suffer from wasting, meaning their weight is too low for their height. Malnourished children have a higher risk of death from common childhood illnesses such as diarrhea, pneumonia, and malaria.

The Global Hunger Index 2020 ranks India at 94 out of 107 countries on the basis of three leading indicators -- prevalence of wasting and stunting in children under 5 years, under 5 child mortality rate, and the proportion of undernourished in the population.

So, these are some of the data I can go through it that is the state of the food security and nutrition in the world report according to the world report 2020 these are the data and 51.4 percent of the women in reproductive age between 15 to 49 years are anemic.

And malnourished children have a higher risk of death from the common childhood illness such as diarrhea pneumonia and malaria. And this is the data that 34.7 percent of the children aged under 5 in India are stunted by with shortage of their age so, while 20 percents suffer from the wasting and meaning the weight is low weight.

So, the global hunger index 2020 ranks India's 9 India at the 94 out of 170 countries 107 countries. On the basis of these three indicators that is the three indicators prevalence of wasting and stunting in children under 5 years under the 5 child mortality rate and the proportion of under nourished in the populations under these three parameters India ranks 94.

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ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES & PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

- Well-being is a feeling of satisfaction with life, a state characterized by health, happiness, and prosperity.
- Good health concerns the care of the human body and everything that can be done to protect it from sickness and intoxication and enable access to care.
- We have made great progress against several leading causes of death and disease. Life expectancy has increased dramatically, infant and maternal mortality rates have declined, and the tide against HIV and malaria deaths have halved.

(A woman is shown speaking in a circular inset at the bottom right of the slide.)

Next then the 3rd sustainable development goals like ensuring the health that is the good health and wellbeing that is ensuring a healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all from across the all ages. So, well being here is the feeling of satisfaction with life, not just by the physical health nutrition, but also health, happiness and the prosperity.

So, here a good health we can say it concerns the care of the human body and everything that can be done to protect the sickness and intoxication and enable the access to care here it is also related to healthcare facilities. So, therefore, we have to make the progress great progress towards leading the causes of the death then disease death and diseases in life expectancy in to enhance to increase the life expectancy infant.

And reduce the infant mortality infant and maternal mortality rates and the and to fight against the diseases like the polio HIV aids, malaria and also and other kinds of the pandemic diseases also.

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ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

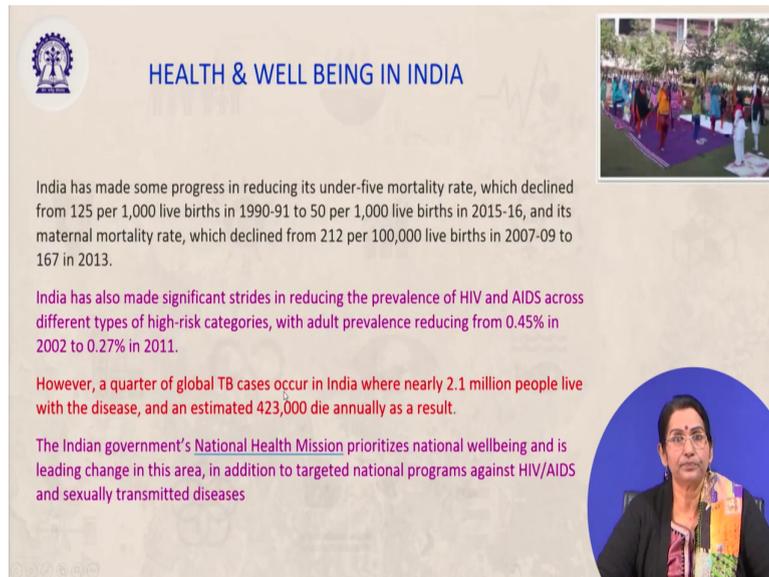
- But the world is off-track to achieve the health-related SDGs. Progress has been uneven, both between and within countries.
- While some countries have made impressive gains, national averages hide that many are being left behind.
- Multi-sector, rights-based and gender-sensitive approaches are essential to address inequalities and to build good health for all.

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So, here the thing is that while some countries have already made the progress impressive gains the national average hide that many are being left behind. So, therefore, it is therefore, a multisector right rights based and gender sensitive approach should be adopted should be applied which is very much essential to address the inequalities and to beat built a good health for all that is through the reform through the policy of you know equality equal access to facilities resources etcetera.

So, with this multi sector participation then only we can also we can move ahead slowly towards achieving the good health and wellbeing for all.

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The slide features the title "HEALTH & WELL BEING IN INDIA" at the top. On the left is the Ashoka Lion Capital logo. On the right, there are two images: a group of people in colorful traditional attire performing a dance on a stage, and a portrait of a woman in a black jacket speaking at a podium. The text on the slide provides statistics on mortality rates and HIV/AIDS prevalence, and mentions the National Health Mission.

India has made some progress in reducing its under-five mortality rate, which declined from 125 per 1,000 live births in 1990-91 to 50 per 1,000 live births in 2015-16, and its maternal mortality rate, which declined from 212 per 100,000 live births in 2007-09 to 167 in 2013.

India has also made significant strides in reducing the prevalence of HIV and AIDS across different types of high-risk categories, with adult prevalence reducing from 0.45% in 2002 to 0.27% in 2011.

However, a quarter of global TB cases occur in India where nearly 2.1 million people live with the disease, and an estimated 423,000 die annually as a result.

The Indian government's National Health Mission prioritizes national wellbeing and is leading change in this area, in addition to targeted national programs against HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases

So, this is the condition of health and wellbeing in India this is the condition in India. So, again you can go through the data in here; however, quarter of global TB cases occur in India where nearly 2.1 million people have people leave with the disease and an estimated of 423000 die annually as a result it was the major disease major reason of thing.

So, the Indian governments national health mission prioritize this national wellbeing and leading change in this area. And in addition to the targeted national program national program on HIV aids and other sexual transmitted diseases. So, TB polio was the priority also polio and along with the polio and TB, now the HIV AIDS um has become the target of national health mission.

And recently as you can see the pandemic, the pandemics issues or the COVID and the and some various this kind of pandemic other diseases contaminated diseases, air bone diseases now this has also taken over our attention governments attention health sectors attention, how to mitigate it, how to face the challenges with the vaccines and all kinds of things.

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 ENSURE INCLUSIVE & EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION & PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Education is the process of facilitating learning or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs and habits.

Quality education specifically entails issues such as appropriate skills development, gender parity, provision of relevant school infrastructure, equipment, educational materials and resources, scholarships or teaching force.

Education liberates the intellect, unlocks the imagination and is fundamental for self-respect. It is the key to prosperity and opens a world of opportunities, making it possible for each of us to contribute to a progressive, healthy society. Learning benefits every human being and should be available to all.



Then comes our SDG 4 that is the quality education quality education which ensures that is ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunity for all; here again yes definitely without education nothing can happen. So, how to ensure it not just about the literacy enhancing the literacy functional literacy, but into ensures ensure to in order to build an inclusive society we must provide the equitable quality education.

Equitable quality education that is why to everybody to a and to promote the lifelong; lifelong learning opportunities for all. Therefore, education is the process of facilitating the learning or the acquisition of the knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, habits, etcetera.

And for this matter quality education is a very important factor quality education in terms of skills skill development, in terms of provisions to the schooling, primary schooling, relevant primary schooling, relevant school infrastructure, equipment, educational materials resources, scholarship and all the teaching force, teacher training and books resources and gender equality parity all kinds of. So, quality education how to ensure quality education it has become the most important topic most vital most important issue of this SDG 4 that is the quality education.

Quality education how can we provide it to each and every citizen of the country, be it skill development, be it the research, be it primary education, be it school education secondary

education whatever may be the thing and so for that matter quality education is how to improve it because we need all round development not only the content, syllabus, curriculum, technology access then teacher training the syllabus or teacher orientation lifelong learning.

So, education can only be updated and quality can be achieved only through continuous and lifelong learning. So, for that reason as our government has also already taken the initiative very many initiatives for the higher education school education that we will be subsequently discussing on this.

So, education that liberates the intellect unlocks the imagination and fundamental for a self respect and it is a key to prosperity if you want to; if you want to enhance the economic condition of our growth or moved towards the economic growth to becomes a development developed nation. So, definitely education is such a platform is the only source through which we can contribute towards a progressive society, healthy society.

And so the learning benefits are all the every how the every citizen can get the learning benefits and how they can pursue can continue their lifelong learning for the welfare of society. So, therefore so education quality education and under this quality education SDG 4 also there are so many targets also.

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 ENSURE INCLUSIVE & EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION & PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Since 2000 there has been enormous progress in achieving the target of universal primary education. The total enrolment rate in developing regions reached 91% in 2015, and the worldwide number of children out of school has dropped by almost half. There has also been a dramatic increase in literacy rates, and many more girls are in school than ever before.

Achieving inclusive and quality education for all reaffirms the belief that education is one of the most powerful and proven vehicles for sustainable development.

It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training, to eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and achieve universal access to a quality higher education



So, achieving the inclusive and quality education for all reaffirms the belief that education is one of the most powerful and proven vehicle for sustainable development. So, after all the discussion discussions etcetera and data analysis everything so, education is being considered as one of the most powerful and proven vehicle for sustainable development.

It also aims to provide equal access to affordable vocational training eliminate the gender bias and wealth disparities achieve the universal access to quality of higher education all these things.

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The slide features the Indian national emblem in the top left corner. The title 'EDUCATION IN INDIA' is centered at the top. The main text is as follows:

India has made great strides in improving access to quality education, increasing elementary school enrollment and reducing the number of out-of-school children.

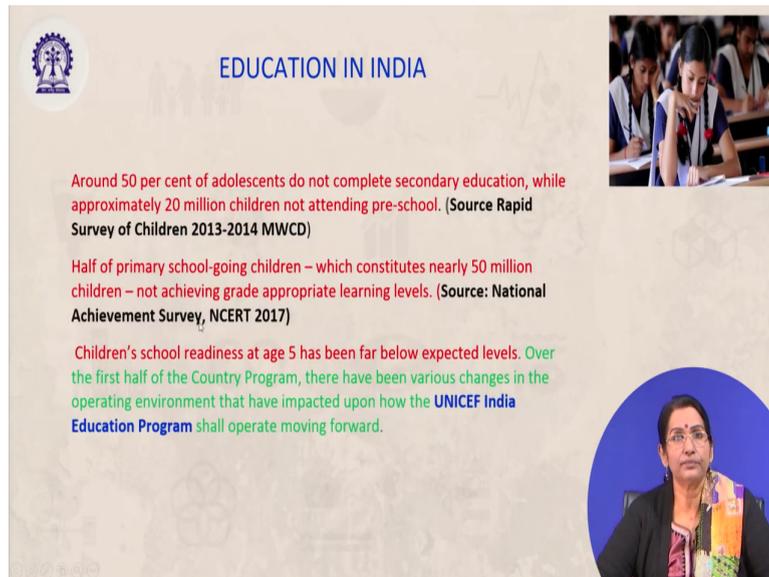
These achievements have been bolstered by key laws, policies and programs such as the **Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act (2009)**, the **National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Policy (2013)**. However, challenges do remain.

An estimated 6.1 million children out of school in 2014 reduced from 13.46 million in 2006. Out of 100 students, 29 per cent of girls and boys drop out of school before completing the full cycle of elementary education, and often they are the most marginalized children. (Source: SRI-IMRB Surveys, 2009 and 2014)

The slide includes two images: a group of students in a classroom in the top right and a portrait of a woman in a circular frame in the bottom right.

So, now let us move towards the this the condition of education in India the rights, right of the children for the free and compulsory education act was introduced 2009, then national early childhood care policy 2013 and; however, this is the; this is the current scenario and more recently we can talk about this national policy international educational policy 2020 which has dramatically change as a completely transform the whole educational scenario in our country.

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The slide features the title 'EDUCATION IN INDIA' at the top center. On the left is the Ashoka Lion Capital logo. On the right is a photograph of students in a classroom. Below the title, there are three paragraphs of text. The first paragraph is in red, the second in red, and the third in green. At the bottom right is a circular inset photograph of a woman speaking.

EDUCATION IN INDIA

Around 50 per cent of adolescents do not complete secondary education, while approximately 20 million children not attending pre-school. (Source Rapid Survey of Children 2013-2014 MWCD)

Half of primary school-going children – which constitutes nearly 50 million children – not achieving grade appropriate learning levels. (Source: National Achievement Survey, NCERT 2017)

Children's school readiness at age 5 has been far below expected levels. Over the first half of the Country Program, there have been various changes in the operating environment that have impacted upon how the UNICEF India Education Program shall operate moving forward.

So, these are some of the that these are some of the issue some of the policy issues at the history back a little bit history of this educational platform the national achievement survey NCERT 2017. So, children school readiness age 5 has been far below.

So, therefore, over the first half of the country program there have been various changes in the operating environment and that has impacted upon how the UNICEF India also UNICEF India's education program also start its operation. So, these are some of the history and background data.

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ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY & EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Gender Equality is a principle that states that all men and women need to be treated equally and to have the same rights despite their biological differences. These should not prevent them from having the same opportunities to succeed in school and in life.

Gender bias is undermining our social fabric and devalues all of us. It is not just a human rights issue; it is a tremendous waste of the world's human potential.

And gender equality and then the then comes the 5th that is the gender equality. Gender equality and empower all women and girls that is. So, gender bias is actually undermining our social fabric and devalues, undervalues or resources women power etcetera.

So, it is not just about the human rights issues, but also tremendous wastage of the worlds human capital resources are also happening. So, therefore, gender equality is a principle of the states that all the men and women need to be treated equally to have the same right despite their biological difference. And they should not be prevented from having the same opportunity or avail the opportunities in education health and other social services.

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ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY & EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

5 GENDER EQUALITY

By denying women equal rights, we deny half the population a chance to live life at its fullest. Political, economic and social equality for women will benefit all the world's citizens.

But there are still large inequalities in some regions, with women systematically denied the same work rights as a man.

Sexual violence and exploitation, the unequal division of unpaid care and domestic work, and discrimination in public office all remain huge barriers.

So, therefore, how to that is the therefore, nowadays the we are advocating at the government is also framing the policies for the you know violence against women domestic violence all kinds of things sexual violence and exploitation and right for education, right for dignity in life, right for justice all kinds of things are being modified are being modified in terms of policies in terms of the policies and the builds.

So, here our attempt is our effort is to how to bring the gender equality in our society not only not just in India, but at the global context.

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 **GENDER EQUALITY IN INDIA** 

Discrimination against women and girls is a pervasive and long-running phenomenon that characterizes Indian society at every level.

India's progress towards gender equality, measured by its position on rankings such as the [Gender Development Index](#) has been disappointing, despite fairly rapid rates of [economic growth](#).

In the past decade, while Indian GDP has grown by around 6%, there has been a [large decline in female labour force participation](#) from 34% to 27%. The [male-female wage gap has been stagnant at 50%](#) (a recent survey finds a [27% gender pay gap](#) in white-collar jobs).



So, this is the status of gender equality in India gender development index has been disappointing. So, how it also because with the gender equality and also we not only we will encash we will average our human resources and power, but also we can uplift our economic growth we can uplift we can enhance increase our economic resources and you know we can move our society towards the prosperity.

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 **GENDER EQUALITY IN INDIA** 

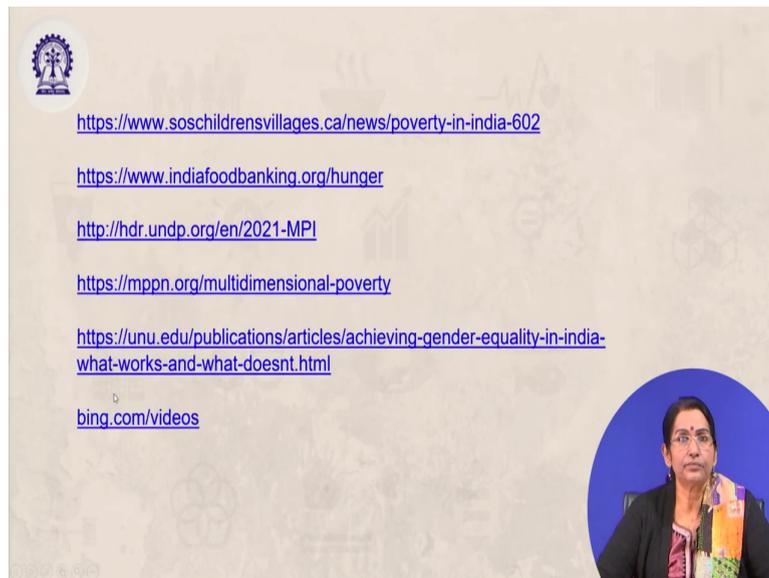
Crimes against women [show an upward trend](#), in particular brutal crimes such as [rapes, dowry deaths, and honor killings](#).

These trends are disturbing, as a natural prediction would be that with growth comes education and prosperity, and [a possible decline in adherence to traditional institutions and socially prescribed gender roles that hold women back](#).



So, this all about that is this is all about the in the crime against women how it can be you know how it can be cubed how it can be possible decline can happen, and how the with the implementation of the legal laws and the policies etcetera how the social reform can take place towards the gender equality in India.

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The slide features a list of six web links on a light beige background with faint icons. A circular inset in the bottom right corner shows a woman speaking. The links are:

- <https://www.soschildrensvillages.ca/news/poverty-in-india-602>
- <https://www.indiafoodbanking.org/hunger>
- <http://hdr.undp.org/en/2021-MPI>
- <https://mppn.org/multidimensional-poverty>
- <https://unu.edu/publications/articles/achieving-gender-equality-in-india-what-works-and-what-doesnt.html>
- <bing.com/videos>

These are some of the links web links are there you can go through the further details.

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The slide features a list of four bullet points on a light beige background with faint icons. A circular inset in the bottom right corner shows the same woman speaking. The bullet points are:

- A historical Introduction to UNESCO 17 Sustainable Development Goals
- What are sustainable development goals
- Origin of sustainable development goals
- The united nations conference on sustainable development policies

So, we have already discussed about the 17 sustainable development goals. Now the rest of the; rest of the goals rest of the goals we will discuss about it ok.

Thank you.