



# One Day National Symposium

on

*"Sustainable Development Goals: Prospects and Challenges"*

**Organised by**

**Department of Economics  
Jamia Millia Islamia  
(A Central University)  
New Delhi-25**

**In collaboration with**

**Institute of Policy Studies and Advocacy  
(IPSA), New Delhi**

on

**20 April, 2019 (Saturday)**

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## Concept Note

The Post-2015 Development Agenda succeeded the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the form of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs promised to go beyond poverty reduction and covered the issues related to social inclusion, economic development, and environmental sustainability. Goals 3, 4, 8, 16 and 17 are very important to realise the core objectives of Post-2015 Development Agenda for India.

The progress of implementation of SDGs is being monitored by National Institution for Transforming India, Government of India (NITI Aayog) <sup>1</sup>including a large number of institutions, Ministries and Departments of Government of India and CSOs<sup>2</sup>. At the sub national level, State Planning Boards or State Planning Departments have been given the responsibility to monitor the SDGs. So far, responsibility of monitoring and implementation of SDGs has not been assigned to any department at the district level.

To align the national policies and programmes with SDGs, NITI Aayog has carried out the mapping of existing development programmes and schemes run by different Union Ministries and Departments according to the goals and targets of SDGs. Ministry of Statistic and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has drafted framework on national indicators on SDGs in collaboration of NITI Aayog and a compendium of recommendation on the indicator has also been submitted by the CSOs.

National policies are slowly being placed with less focus on mobilisation of resources, planning and implementation challenges on SDGs. Union government expenditure in terms of GDP vs. Union Budget shows a gradual decline over the last few years from 13.37 % in 2014-15 to 12.56 % in 2018-19 (BE). Fiscal Deficit of the Union government, as percentage of GDP, has declined over the last few years, and has a mirror image in the declining Total Union Budget Expenditure to GDP ratio— as revenue receipts have been stagnant at around 8.7 % of GDP.

India has also not made any serious effort for increasing resource mobilization and enhancing the public expenditure on social and economic services. In terms of social sector expenditure, India is lagging behind from most of the countries in the world. It was observed that there has been inadequacy in unit cost of services such as old pension scheme, disability pension, widow pension,

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<sup>1</sup><http://www.niti.gov.in/>

<sup>2</sup><http://www.ris.org.in/> and <http://www.ris.org.in/fidc/>

housing scheme, Supplementary Nutrition Programme, Mid-Day Meal Schemes, Pre Matric and Post Matric scholarships for minorities and honorarium for frontline service provider school teachers, health worker, Anganwadi Centre Workers and Helpers and cooks.

Hence, in case of India, a marginal increase in the quantum of financial resources or a small expansion of government inventions to implement SDGs will not be sufficient and in result it would not make the reasonable impact on the conditions of the poor and marginalized people. It requires an extensive mapping of the required innovative interventions, public policies, availability of current financial (Domestic Resource Mobilisation, ODA, Private finance including Islamic Finance) and human resources and other associated investments.

India has serious challenges in terms of implementation of entire goals. However, SDGs in India cannot be realized without ensuring peace and security as well as effective implementation of rule of law. It also requires inclusive societies and equal access to justice which should be based on the principle of human rights. Further, it has to strive for function of good governance at all levels and promotion of transparent, effective and accountable institutions.

Considering the above mentioned challenges, there is a need for organizing a workshop for Masters and PhD students and various stakeholders for engaging with the issues related to the implementation of SDGS in India. The workshop will help the students to have better understanding over the globally accepted agenda of sustainable development being applied in India's current policy making and budgetary processes at the Union and State Government levels.

### **Who can Participate?**

Masters and PhD students of the department interested to participate in this workshop are requested to send their CVs to Dr.Ashref Illiyan, organising secretary of the symposium (Email:ashraf.illiyana@gmail.com) by 10th April, 2019. A few seats will be reserved for outstation Masters and PhD students. Outstation participants will have to arrange their own accommodations. Limited seats are available. Selection will be first come first served basis.

**Venue:** Tagore Hall, Mir-Taqi Building, Near VC office Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi. Entry through Gate No.15

**Registration Fees:** There is no registration fee.

**Speakers:** Eminent Experts from NITI Aayog, GoI, Jawharlal Nehru University, ICRIER, TATA Trust, RIS, National Foundation of India, Public Health Foundation of India, Third World Network, CBGA etc will be key resource persons in the symposium.

**Prof. Halima Sadia Rizvi**

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