

A Study of SDGs and Poverty alleviation in India***Dr. V. R. Desai**Department of Economics,
Annasaheb Awate College, Manchar, Pune****Dr. V.H. Mane**Assistant Professor, Dept. of Economics,
BVDU, Y.M.College, Pune-38

Introduction: There is much sameness between the path India has chosen for development and the United Nation goals for Sustainable Development. The United Nation Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the international community in September 2015 comprehensively cover social, economic and environmental dimensions and build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). There are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which have 169 targets to be achieved by 2030.

India presented its first Voluntary National Review (VNR) on the implementation of SDGs on 19th July, 2017 at the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) at United Nations, New York. The Voluntary National Review report is based on an analysis of progress under various programmes and initiatives in the country. The VNR report focused on 7 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): SDGs 1 (No Poverty); 2 (Zero Hunger); 3 (Good Health and Well-Being); 5 (Gender Equality); 9 (Industry and Innovation), 14 (Underwater) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Universally, the number of population living in extreme poverty has declined by more than half from 1.9 billion in 1990. However, 836 million population, still live in extreme poverty. About twenty percent persons in developing regions lives on less than \$1.25 per day. South Asia and Africa are home to the overwhelming majority of population living in extreme poverty. High poverty rates are often found in small, fragile and poor countries. About twenty five percent children under age five in the world has inadequate height for his or her age. The all India Poverty Head Count Ratio (PHCR) has been brought down from 47% in 1990 to 21% in 2011-2012, nearly halved.

Objective of the Study:

1. To study the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
2. To study the Poverty in India.
3. To study the Poverty Alleviation & Employment Generation Programmes in India.

Research Methodology:

The present research is based on secondary sources of data. The main sources of data are various economic surveys of Indian, directorate of economics and statistics, online data based in Indian economy, books, journals, articles and newspapers.

Poverty in India: India has a critical problem of poverty, despite being one of the fastest growing countries in the world. It had a growth rate of 7.11 percent in 2015, and a sizable consumer economy. The World Bank reviewed on May 2014 to its poverty calculation methodology and