Technology for Achievement of UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals in India.

Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi mentioned in United Nations General Assembly that *"Much of India's development agenda is mirrored in the Sustainable Development Goals. Our national plans are ambitious and purposeful; Sustainable development of one-sixth of humanity will be of great consequence to the world and our beautiful planet".* Indeed, within a short period of time, India has been capable of targeting economic, social, and environmental issues by launching numerous programmes to create improvement on general goals. As a regional policy, the Republic of India seeks to focus on inclusion and social acceptance in order to fight against poverty. Nonetheless, the Indian Republic also has as a main concern to protect the environment, which contributes to the 1rst and 13th United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) charter respectively. For several years, India has been committed on playing an important role to shape the SDGs, since has volunteered within the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) on the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), in which had specifically expressed its involvement on eliminating poverty and promoting prosperity to transform the present-day world. By 2022, the Republic of India pursues to fulfill a general access to education, health services, nutrition security, and sanitation, having as a primer focus, the vulnerable population. Furthermore, India is willing to enhance an international cooperation conformed by a global partnership. Developed countries should contribute on financing the upcoming projects in order to acquire sophisticated technologies and improve the monitoring systems

The Republic of India has beneficially participated on regional, national, and international forums, fighting for the correct appliance of the SDGs worldwide. On a poverty viewpoint regarding the 1rst Goal, India has established the Mahatma Ghandi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which has provided 2 billion jobs between 2016-2017. Furthermore, due to this commitment, almost 130 million people have

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accessed to life accident insurance. By implementing technology resources as a primer change agent, India settled the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) network which worked alongside the biometric identity system and mobile telephony. As a result, the government had distributed 25 billion US dollars over 329 million payees through Direct Transfers. This action fully supported the efficiency of governmental approaches. On the other hand, the government has sponsored educational campaigns, Chief-Ministers providing professional advice to central authorities on matters of digital payments, the construction of roads connecting villages to cities, employment programmes, and cleaning campaigns, all of these as a responsibility on shaping the Sustainable Development Goals. Focusing on the Zero Hunger Goal, which is the 2nd one, the Indian government has already established measures in which it has prioritized the agricultural sector, since within India, the 40% of employment comes from this low-income sector. Meaning that, on a future viewpoint, the government should enhance strategies for every people to have a sustainable access to agricultural procedures and practices and indeed, food security. Nonetheless, the government should also adopt market facilities to people owning lands to sell their crops not only on a technological way, but also on a smart and agile way. Having in mind the 3rd goal, which stands for Good Health and Well Being, India has made some efforts in order to reduce its mortality rate, its maternal mortality rate, and the prevalence of HIV across their territory as well. Currently, the Indian government's National Health Mission has as a main concern the AIDS, HIV, and the sexually transmitted diseases within their whole country. However, complete fulfillment of the people's health rights is still a target to be accomplished by 2030. Targeting the Quality Education goal, which conforms the 4rth one, India has already applied numerous appointments in order to ensure education on a regional way. Some of them are the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, which translated is "Education for All" project, and the Landmark Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act as well. Thanks to these programmes, the amount of our-of-school children has decreased from 9 million in 2009, to 6 million in 2015. On the other hand, addressing the 5th point, Gender Equality, the Indian Government has been constantly working alongside the UN Women in order to achieve national standards towards equity. The unique role of the UN Women within India, is to strength the economic empowerment to vulnerable such as women farmers, and scavengers. On the other hand, India, in collaboration with the UN Women aims to train peacekeepers in the future to get rid of domestic violence as well as sexual abuses. For several years, India's commitment on clean water and sanitation, which conforms the **6th**, has been lower since the percentage of GDP used for health matters and exclusively the sanitation, was under 1%. Therefore, thanks to the National Health Policy 2017, the sanitation budget used by the GDP expanded on 2.5%. The World

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Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), have been working alongside the government to strengthen the priority areas on clean water, health issues, and sanitation. This regional cooperation can also be used in a future view to expand the areas covered by the UN and thus, enable a national plan for affordable water and health coverage. Regarding the Affordable and Clean Energy Goal (7th), by 2040 India is committed to contribute 1/4th of the settled increase in global energy. While time passes, India creates better opportunities for the country as emissions will constantly increase in the future. Currently, it is already the fourth greenhouse gas emitter right after the European Union, China, and the USA. Focusing on the economic growth, India should enhance agricultural productivity, taking into consideration the role of agriculture within the employment sector. Public investment and the support of the creation of new technologies can fully guide the productivity of farmers and non-farmer sectors as well. Bearing in mind the 9nth goal, India is willing to establish interventions in order to promote industrialization by 2030, however, it should also raise the industry's involvement in employment and domestic work. As future goals, India is also seeking to upgrade infrastructure and facilitate sustainable development throughout technological and financial support by 2030. Addressing the 11th point, which stands for Sustainable Cities and Communities, India has been urbanizing on a fastest way. During the last decade, the urban population had increased by 90 million. By 2050, the Republic of India is projected to expand 416 million urban dwellers and is expected to have one of the seven mega cities with a complete amount of 10 million as population. In improving urban spaces, the Government of India's Smart Cities Mission and the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) have been constantly working in order to provide a better future for Indian citizens. This special focus on the 11th goal has co-relation to the 8th goal, which is the Decent Work and Economic Work. For futuristic projects, the government's mission in to expand their investment in order to create sustainable cities among their territory. Nonetheless, in order to start the financing procedures, the country should face a rapid economic growth as stipulated on the 8th Sustainable Development Goal. For the 12th goal, India has several futuristic views on the Responsible Consumption and Production. By 2030, the government aspires to achieve a complete management of natural resources. With the concrete support of transnational companies and international ones, India wants to adopt special practices to integrate sustainability information in accordance with the regional necessities and policies as well. Addressing the 13th Sustainable Development Goal, in Paris, 2015, within the United Nations Climate Change Conference, the Indian Prime Minister launched an International Solar Alliance which is cooperating throughout 121 countries and its main objective is to lower the price of solar energy around the globe. However,

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this Alliance encourages developed countries to invest on solar technologies and the needed paraphernalia. Focusing on the 14th goal, India's desire is to full reduce the marine pollution within its 7,517 km in-length coastline from different activities being carried out in land. On the other hand, India intends to follow the international maritime law in order to conserve marine areas and eliminate illegal fishing, overfishing, and unreported fishing. The international law, specifically the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Seas (UNCLOS), can be followed up by the Indian government on a future view in order to preserve maritime life sustained by a worldwide legal status. Covering the Life on Land goal, since the adoption of the ratified UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), India's forests are now protected areas. The country's future commitment is to enhance the promotion of unprotected areas to be transformed into preserved ones. In order words, by 2030, India aims to ensure the conservation of the natural wildlife as well as ecosystems and their own diversity. To finish, The Republic of India's engagement in peace, justice and partnership (16th & 17th goal), is to ensure the eradication of abuse, violation of human rights, trafficking, corruption, and violence. In order to substantially reduce these bullet points, India seeks to reinforce the transnational participation of developed and developing countries, as well as strength the participation of global institutions. This responsibility joins a worldwide partnership in order to fulfill the selected goals under the United Nations Development Programme's Sustainable Development Goals.

In this way, the Republic of India is totally concerned about the actions we, as the International Community must take in order to enhance the promotion of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Based on past measurement, India would like to propose first a Tech-Commitment Approach which will be mainly focused on registering and monitoring poverty and climate action. A database will be established within the Indian rural zones. The exclusive information will be linked to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Government of India, and The World Bank, which will provide the needed investments for critical areas. Throughout the database, the government will recognize the specific sectors where poverty is affecting the most. Acknowledging that agriculture is the principal source of livelihood for 57% of Indians, the Zenvus business will equip Indian farmers with Smart Farm products, which are electronic sensors that identify the soil necessities such as humidity, nutrients, and temperature. These products will be delivered to each farmer within the critical area already known by the databases. Also, a mobile app will be created that will inform farmers how and the perfect time to stray their plantings. This app will also serve as a marketplace for businesses and exclusive buyers. These activities will increase the

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productivity of the poor on a basic and accessible way. Let's keep in mind that India's main concern on the Sustainable Development Goals is to get rid of poverty issues on a fastest pathway. The Republic of India is willing to cooperate to reach the much-desired consensus. Let's beat in mind that unity makes strength.

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