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M.Ed 3rd Sem
5/10/20

Millennium development goals (2000) to India's context

NETPrel; India and MDGs - United Nations ESCAP

India is a signatory to the Millennium Declaration adopted at the United Nations General Assembly in September, 2000. The targets of the MDGs converge with India's own development goals to reduce poverty and other areas of deprivation. We can investigate the issues addressed by UNGA as MDG

in that perspective. **① Poverty:** India has achieved the poverty reduction target, but progress is uneven. Over 270 million Indians in 2012 still remained trapped in extreme poverty - making the post-2015 goal of eliminating extreme poverty by 2030 challenging but feasible. Poverty becoming increasingly concentrated in ST, SC, female headed households, minorities. (ii)

② Education for all: India is off-track on the targets to achieve universal enrolment and completion. Large number of students still remain out of school and fail to complete primary education. The quality of education is also a major concern. More attention is needed on regular assessment of teachers' performance and providing them incentives linked to improvement in students' learning.

SC, ST, other vulnerable segments of population are deprived from primary education. (iv)

① India is on track to achieve the hunger targets. India should join the new global pledge to end hunger by 2025. Hunger responds sluggishly to growth. It needs balanced food, medical facilities, better child nutrition and adequate sanitation and hygiene. (ii)

② India is on track to achieve gender parity at all education levels, having achieved it at primary level already. But women's literacy rates lag that of men, indicating women's poorer learning outcomes. Empowering women remains a major development challenge. Women in India lack economic, political and social empowerment. (iii)

③ Health for all: India has achieved success on maternal health and on priority diseases but is off-track on child health although recent trends show an acceleration towards achieving this goal. (i) (NRMH National Rural Health Mission)

④ Improvement in nutrition, women's education and empowerment, better quality of sanitation are needed.

⑤ India also needs to bridge gaps in access to sustainable energy and other basic infrastructure (forest and biodiversity)
 India will face major environmental challenges due to rapid urbanization. (Alert should be on air pollution poor waste disposal)

⑥ 73 yrs after it gained independence, India is still engaged in a struggle for freedom from many deprivations: poverty, hunger, illiteracy, ill health, disease and many others.

⑦ Open Working Group (OWG) of the UN General Assembly has now proposed a transformative and universal development agenda: The road to dignity by 2030.

⑧ India's achievement of the SDGs will require
 a) inclusive economic growth b) comprehensive social services c) vast investment in basic infrastructure d) women's empowerment.

MDGs of UN spl which India declared on proposed POA as directed by

⑧ Making adult education programming a mass movement
 ① Overhauling of the system or teacher education

Vijay Goel
 Minister of State
 Statistics & Programme Implementation
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- India declared on proposed POA as directed by
- are related to education we will mention those
- "Education is essentially for all"
- ① All students have access to education of a comparative quality.
 - ② Early childhood care and education (ECE)
 (facilitate comprehensive childcare supports, infrastructure and services aimed at holistic well-being of children)
 - ③ Universal retention of the children.
 - ④ Emphasize "on the removal of disparities and to equalize educational opportunities."
 - ⑤ Widening of access to secondary education
 SSA / RMSA
 - ⑥ Education for women's equality
 ⑦ The introduction of systematic well planned and rigorously implemented programmes of vocational edu.