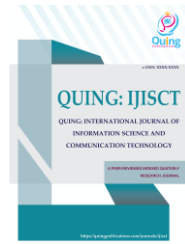




Vol. 1, No. 1; Jan – Mar (2022)

Quing: International Journal of Information Science and Communication Technology

Available at <https://qingpublications.com/journals/ijisct>



Awareness and Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in Tamil Nadu, India – A Study



M. Nagaiah*

Research Scholar, Department of Library & Information Science, Alagappa University, Karaikudi, TN, IND.

Dr. S. Thanuskodi

Head of the Department, Department of Library & Information Science, Alagappa University, Karaikudi, TN, IND.

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 19-12-2021
Received in revised form: 28-01-2022
Accepted: 31-01-2022
Available online: 30-03-2022

ABSTRACT

In this environment where the world is growing, people are greatly affected by their livelihood. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are working to make it beneficial for all of them, and all over the world, are working together to implement it. This article examines such SDGs and how they are planned to be implemented in Tamil Nadu, India.

Keywords:

Sustainable Development Goal;
SDG;
Awareness of SDG;
17 Sustainable Development Goal;
17 SDG;
SDG Implementation.

© 2022 Quing: IJISCT, Published by Quing Publications. This is an open-access article under the [CC-BY 4.0 license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which allows use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54368/qijisct.1.1.0002>

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In the pandemic situation, people have learned many lessons because COVID-19, this horrible disease attack, has added strength to this United Nations Development Programme and led people to live with great care 17 Sustainable Development Goals. These goals help all people to get all kinds of benefits. The study is aimed at examining what the Average United Nations Development Programme on Resources Education is 17 objectives, how they work in education and how it functions in Tamil Nadu. First, we need to follow the table to identify 17 goals.

* Corresponding author's e-mail: nagaiahben@gmail.com (M. Nagaiah)

Table 1 – 17 Sustainable Development Goals

Sl. No.	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to transform our world
1	No Poverty
2	Zero Hunger
3	Good Health and Well-being
4	Quality Education
5	Gender Equality
6	Clean Water and Sanitation
7	Affordable and Clean Energy
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10	Reduced Inequality
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities
12	Responsible Consumption and Production
13	Climate Action
14	Life Below Water
15	Life on Land
16	Peace and Justice Strong Institutions
17	Partnerships to achieve the Goal.

1.1 Objectives of the Study

- To know the Position of Tamil Nadu in SDGs UN.
- To know the need for SDG in Tamil Nadu.
- To know the use of SDG in Tamil Nadu.
- To know the Establishment of SDG in Tamil Nadu.
- To know the organising Level of SDG in Tamil Nadu.
- To know the promotion of SDG in Tamil Nadu.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

This research is a collection of articles and web articles related to Sustainable Development Goals and how it is implemented in Tamil Nadu and their plans. And analyse them systematically. And is exploring its current status.

2.1 No Poverty

The Government of Tamil Nadu provides free bicycles, uniforms, laptops, books, etc., to 12th class students, which enables poor students to continue their studies without any cause of poverty. But still, the sum of the students does not utilise the things because they have a rural background, they have poor net connections, and electricity has an issue with the sum of the times, and the college students have most of the course materials freely available in open educational resources.

2.2 Zero Hunger

Lunch Program Brindavan C. Moses On July 1, 1982, the Government of Tamil Nadu launched a program to provide 400-odd calories nutritious free meals daily to millions of poor children between the ages of 2 and 10. On the day of its launch, the Chief Minister's Nutritious Lunch Scheme fed 55.96 lakh children in 20,747 child welfare centers and 32,470 primary schools at a cost of Rs 120 core per annum, despite being widely advertised as MGR's idea. Kamaraj, the late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, introduced the school-child lunch program across the state for the first time since 1956. MGR has developed and extended that program. But this lunch program of Brindavan only focuses on school students, not for college students, but the Tamil Nadu government and central government give scholarships and fellowship for college students, not for all (Moses, 1982)

2.3 Good Health and Well-being

The death rate of infants has reduced by half in the last 15 years. This demonstrates its efficacy in combating a wide range of diseases. However, a shocking amount of money and resources are used to cure illnesses that are unexpectedly avoidable. This new global health objective emphasises the importance of a healthy lifestyle, preventative measures, and modern, efficient health care for all. The government of Tamil Nadu is allocating funds for COVID-19 to improve people's health (Pesantez, 2018).

2.4 Quality Education

A few claim that concentrating on reading and numbers closes the door to a great education. However, the SDGs acknowledge that this definition is insufficient and outdated. Education is more than simply a way to provide information to students; it's a system built to help each child become a contributing person to their country. In 2012, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said that all children should be enrolled in school and that the quality of existing schools should be enhanced so that students are prepared to take on leadership roles in the world. Kamaraj, the late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, had to promote more schools to open so all the children should learn he opened primary schools in every village of Tamil Nadu, and now the ruling party has developed more educational policies and smart classrooms and smart boards for the school students (Slade, 2016).

2.5 Gender Equality

Private companies primarily provide vocational education in Tamil Nadu, and women are underrepresented in such training. The increasing human resource demand for Tamil Nadu by 2022 is estimated to be 135 lakh, which is the third-highest in India, followed by Maharashtra and Sikkim. This report shows women's vocational education is going to be low because of the fact that girls are not allowed or interested in studying vocational education. The maximum number of women students are studying arts background. In this case, the government has to give sum schemes and awareness programs about vocational education to women students at the school level (Balu, 2020).

2.6 Clean Water and Sanitation

In developing countries, more than half of all educational institutions lack the necessary resources to provide their students with clean drinking water and sanitation. It has a negative impact on the health and education of millions of schoolchildren. However, UNICEF and the government of Tamil Nadu, India, have worked to provide safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities to the

school's children. At the Ariyanayakipuram School in the Panchayat Village, separate drinking water tanks have been installed for boys and girls. There are also separate restrooms for each gender. Women are the only ones who can provide the necessary support and encouragement for the education of young girls. When parents think that their girls will be secure and cared for at school, they are more inclined to insist that their daughters continue their education. The 230 students at this school are taught the fundamentals of good health. They take on the responsibility of keeping the restrooms clean and teach others the importance of washing their hands after using the toilet. UNICEF rewards students with gold stars at the end of the school year. Health education is a priority at Ariyanayakipuram School because, for many of its students, it is the only place they will ever have the chance to receive it. When children are taught the importance of maintaining a healthy lifestyle, they are better equipped to take on the role of health advisor within their own homes. Vindhyaatta, a student of Ariyanayakipuram school, said, "Now our school is immaculate and beautiful. We make the best use of our toilets and only dispose of waste in landfills. We have safe drinking water, and no one is sick anymore". UNICEF held a roundtable discussion in Oxford, UK, from January 24-26, 2005, titled "Water, Hygiene, and Health Education for Schools," in which it urged the international community to help provide clean water and toilets in all schools.

2.7 Affordable and Clean Energy

The federal government is now using renewable energy for educational institutions to meet their electricity needs. Grants will cover almost half of the project cost. Many companies have already started setting up power plants in the southern districts of Tamil Nadu to join the scheme. Syed Ahmed, Deputy General Manager, Madurai Region covering 11 Southern and Central Districts, will provide 20 grants under the recently announced Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM). It has provided grants for installing solar power plants (SPVs) and thermal power plants across the country by 2020, with a maximum central financial assistance (CFA) of Rs. 81 lacks will be provided for every 100 kilowatts. The total cost of the 100 kW SPV power system is Rs. 2 crores. Last year, many engineering colleges in southern Tamil Nadu held seminars, symposia, and celebrations on renewable energy. They were keen to implement solar and wind projects in their companies, and some companies have already started projects. Subsidies to these companies will be released soon, he said. At least 600 units a day are generated from solar power plants, saving Rs 15 lakh per year on electricity costs. This would lead to a repayment of the solar plant with a lifespan of almost 25 years, not to exceed eight years. In these systems, the solar capacity of the wind was 60:40. The total cost of the 100 kW wind-solar hybrid system was Rs. 1.6 crore, of which the grant is Rs. 1.5 crore or almost the entire project cost (Sairam, 2011).

2.8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

The expansion of the economy should act as a force for good over the whole world. As a result, we must take measures to guarantee that the advancement of the economy does not negatively impact the natural world and that we also take measures to ensure that we generate honourable and satisfying employment. We must stop contemporary forms of slavery and child labour and preserve workers' rights. As a result, the government of Tamil Nadu has initiated a programme called Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to ensure that every child in the state has access to quality education. The State of Tamil Nadu, India, has established the Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation Limited (TNSDC) to train young people in demand-based and industrial skills in order to increase youth employment and establish the region as a national hub for skill development. TNSDC is a nodal body for skill

development in the state, intending to coordinate the efforts of several groups and organisations involved in the process, such as businesses, trade groups, educational institutions, government agencies, certification boards, and assessment organisations. TNSDC aspires to guarantee excellent skill training based on employment by fostering commercial and state training partners. Further, several vocational training courses are conducted in collaboration with the Government of India, where users are trained to get the funds from the bank to start the business they intend to begin. Thus, if we encourage job creation with extended access to banking and financial services, we can ensure that entrepreneurship and innovation are beneficial for all ([Pesantez, 2018](#)).

2.9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Infrastructure is key to economic and inclusive growth, facilitating connectivity through transportation and information and communication systems. Another fundamental motivation for developing technology and innovation is the creation of competitive and innovative businesses and jobs. The Government of Tamil Nadu has organised the Global Entrepreneurship Conference to attract new foreign investment by opening branches of companies in various parts of the world to provide employment opportunities to students. To improve the infrastructure of Tamil Nadu and Tamil Nadu companies. Many schools, colleges, and university students are encouraged to discover innovations ([Pruthi, 2015](#)).

2.10 Reduced Inequality

By 2030, the Government of Tamil Nadu will gradually achieve and sustain the income growth of 40 per cent of the population at a higher rate than the national average, empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, gender, disability, race, and by removing discrimination laws, policies and procedures, and promoting equal opportunities in this regard by ensuring equal opportunities. The Government has taken steps to take action in this regard ([Balu, 2020](#)).

2.11 Sustainable Cities and Communities

According to the United Nations report, more than half of the world's population today lives in urban areas. The main causes of urban population growth include increased migration from rural areas to urban areas, growth of urban population, and reclassification of non-urban areas to urban areas. Tamil Nadu has the largest share of the urban population in the States of India. In fact, there are 9.3% of the urban population of India and 8.9% of the slum population of India in Tamil Nadu. By 2030, to ensure access to affordable, safe, and affordable housing and basic services for all, to improve slums by 2030, to provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all, improve road safety, especially by expanding public transport, indicators of especially vulnerable people, women, children, disabled and older people, participation in all countries, integrated and sustainable human solution planning and management. Preservation of the world's cultural and natural heritage significantly reduces the number of deaths, and the number of people affected and significantly reduces direct economic losses compared to global GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters. The individual environmental impact of cities, especially women and children, for women and children, and the elderly, is given global access to safe, inclusive and accessible green and public spaces by 2030, reducing the poor and people in vulnerable situations, with a special focus on air quality and municipal and other waste management by 2030 and to support

positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, non-urban and rural areas by strengthening the National and Regional Development Programme for Differently Able people, to increase the number of urban and human settlements significantly and include integrated policies and programmes, implementation, in line with the Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, Effectiveness, Mitigation, and Adaptation and Development and Implementation of Climate Change, complete disaster risk management fund and technical assistance at all levels Focused on many things, such as the use of stable and flexible local products.

2.12 Responsible Consumption and Production

As the population and living standards increase, the demand for resources increases. Current consumption and consumption patterns cannot meet the needs of the whole population despite utilising more resources. So, to develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable growth impacts of sustainable tourism to move towards sustainable forms of production, create jobs, create jobs and products, rationalise fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by eliminating market debris, revising taxation under national circumstances, and reflecting harmful contributions in their place of existence and reflecting their environmental impacts, To reduce the adverse effect of stake in the development of the poor and affected communities.

2.13 Climate Action

Establishment or implementation of an integrated policy/strategy/plan that increases the ability to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, and the development of climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions, including national adaptation plan, national lying contribution, state action plan for climate change, state integration, adaptation, impact reduction and precautions in the primary, secondary and tertiary courses, including the national level commitment. Skill development and awareness campaigns will address the effects of climate change.

2.14 Life below Water

Oceans cover 71% of the earth's surface, 97% of the earth's water, and 99% of the earth's living space. Oceans catch sea strains of acidification due to human activity and plastic waste. SDG14 aims to promote the sustainable use of our marine resources and protect marine and coastal ecosystems from pollution and marine acidification. Tamil Nadu is taking severe steps to protect and improve marine and coastal ecosystems, including coral reefs, marshes, gardens, wave houses, islands and sandy beaches. The coast covering 1,076 km of coastal areas covers vulnerable biosphere reserves and habitats, and 13 coastal districts with 13 populations; Tamil Nadu has prioritised the conservation and restoration of its marine and coastal ecosystems in its State Environment Policy 2017.

2.15 Life on Land

Plants, animals, forests and farmland are essential for the life of human beings on earth. Today, however, the earth sees large-scale deforestation, compromised with sources of clean air and water and the habitat of billions of species. There is also a significant loss of biodiversity, and many animal species have already been extinct or extinct. Land degradation, drought and desertification are increasing every year. SDG 15 aims to protect and restore our earth's ecosystems, including forests, wetlands, drylands and mountains. Tamil Nadu has Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats and coastal

ecosystems, which supports rich biological diversity. Tamil Nadu is ranked first in the states of the country in the diversity of angiosperm. It accounts for about one-third of the total plants in India. Tamil Nadu has been making a lot of efforts to protect its land ecosystems.

2.16 Peace and Justice Strong Institutions

SDG 16 aims to promote justice, peaceful and inclusive communities. Communities in every country worldwide can only reach the SDG saga if they feel safe to live in peace, free themselves from fear and violence and feel safe when they go about their lives regardless of their race and belief. SDG 16 encourages governments, civil societies and communities to work together to implement policies to reduce violence, provide justice, reduce corruption, and ensure inclusive participation of all stakeholders in the process. Tamil Nadu was ranked 7th in the IPC crimes in India compared to other states and UTs. Tamil Nadu accounts for 6% of the total IPC crimes in India. However, according to the National Crime Record Bureau, the violent crime rate in 2016 was less than half compared to the national average. The Government is doing better than many states, especially the southern states.

2.17 Partnerships to achieve the goal

Countries around the world today are more closely connected than ever before. A fundamental way to share ideas and foster innovation in countries is through advanced access to technology and knowledge. SDG 17 aims to enhance cooperation among governments, including technology exchange and capacity building, Promote international trade, strengthen public finance management, achieve a global rules-based and equitable trading system which is payable and open, and benefit everyone and tackle legitimate issues such as large-economic instability. Tamil Nadu is well-charged on the basis of domestic resource mobilisation, mobilisation of additional resources, long-term debt stability and technology adoption capacity.

3.0 CONCLUSION

This article has also conducted research in various ways to know how the Targets for Sustainable Development are structured in Tamil Nadu and what is the status of The State of Tamil Nadu at the UN, to know the need for sustainable development in Tamil Nadu, to know the effectiveness of the target stable development targets in Tamil Nadu, to know the organisational status of the targets for sustainable development in Tamil Nadu, and to know the motivation of the targets for sustainable development in Tamil Nadu. All this information makes it clear that Tamil Nadu has taken up the best possible plans for achieving sustainable development goals and can be seen only by how they function.

REFERENCES

- Balu, M., (2020, Jan) "Rural development and gender equality: A reality check in Tamil Nadu", DownToEarth.
- Moses, B. C., (1983, Jan) "Tamil Nadu - Noon Meals Scheme", Economic & Political Weekly, 18(4).
- Pesantez, G., (2018, May) "68% of the world population projected to live in urban areas by 2050, says UN", Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nation.
- Pruthi, R., (2015, Sep) "Global Investors Meet 2015 held in Tamil Nadu", [Online] available at <https://www.jagranjosh.com/current-affairs/global-investors-meet-2015-held-in-tamil-nadu-1441959271-1>.

Sairam, R., (2011, Sep) "Grants for educational institutions to use renewable energy", Madurai, The Hindu.

Slade, S., (2016, Feb) "What Do We Mean by a Quality Education?" [Online] available at <https://www.huffpost.com/entry/what-do-we-mean-by-a-quality-education>

<https://newsable.asianetnews.com/tamil-nadu/tamil-nadu-government-to-finally-implement-smart-class-scheme>

<https://tnsdg.tn.gov.in/sustainable-development-goals/goal/10/state-indicators>

<https://tnsdg.tn.gov.in/sustainable-development-goals/goal/11/state-indicators>

<https://tnsdg.tn.gov.in/sustainable-development-goals/goal/12/state-indicators>

<https://tnsdg.tn.gov.in/sustainable-development-goals/goal/14/state-indicators>

<https://tnsdg.tn.gov.in/sustainable-development-goals/goal/9/state-indicators>

<https://www.globalgoals.org/goals/3-good-health-and-well-being/>

<https://www.globalgoals.org/goals/8-decent-work-and-economic-growth/>

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This article has been written with the financial support of UGC STRIDE Component-I grant sanctioned vide Letter No. F. 2-5/2019 (STRIDE-I), Dt.03.12.2019.