

A Comparative Study on Achievement on Sustainable Development Goals

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ABSTARCT

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. UN's Development Agenda for 2016-2030 i.e., "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" comprising 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 related Targets which are measured in 304 indicators. Karnataka improved its scores on indicators related to reducing poverty; good health and wellbeing; gender equality; affordable and clean energy; industry, innovation and infrastructure; sustainable cities and communication; responsible consumption and production; and peace, justice and strong institutions. Its scores declined in areas such as quality education; clean water and sanitation; decent work and economic growth; reduced inequality; climate action; and life on land indicators

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Index score,

Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals aim to transform our world. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, was a milestone event, effectively focusing the world's attention on environmental and development problems we face as a global community. The Summit brought together governments from around the globe, representatives from international agencies and non-governmental organizations with the objective of preparing the world for attaining the long-term goals of sustainable development. Sustainable Development aims to bring a balance between meeting the requirements of what the present demands while not overlooking the needs of future generations. The term 'sustainable development' was used by the Brundtland Commission (1987) which coined what has become the most often-quoted definition of sustainable development "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Sustainable development does not focus solely on environmental issues. The United Nations 2005 World Summit Outcome Document refers to the four 'interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars' of sustainable development as including: economic development, social development and environmental protection. The fourth pillar is indigenous people and culture. The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2018 found that issues like hunger, climate change, access to basic water, sanitation services and forced displacement are few of the major roadblocks in achieving global sustainable development.

REVIWE OF LITERATURE

- **Thejaswini (2014)** studied the concept of Sustainable Development Goals, the need for sustainable development goals, and the progress of sustainable development goals in Karnataka State. The research method of this study used secondary data. The study concluded that Karnataka improved its score from 66 in 2019-20 to 72 in 2020-21 and improved its ranking from fourth place to third.
- **Vinati (2016)** deliberates about India makes up 2.4 percent of the world's land, while supporting 16 percent of the world's population. The compounding result is a severely unsustainable use of natural resources for several generations. Currently, India is experiencing rapid and widespread environmental degradation at alarming rates. Tremendous pressure is placed upon the country's land and natural resources to support the massive overpopulation. Author focus on strategies for sustainable development which are necessary for survival of our present generation as well as coming generation.
- **Panda et, al., (2018)** examine Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were built on the success as well as on the shortcomings of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Over the years there has been an argument of MDGs being unfair as a parameter for all the countries alike. The status of SDGs in India with the help of recent data. The analysis is based on the data collected from various sources for every Indian state. Every SDG has been attributed a variable which signifies the status of the specific goal. Preliminary analysis shows that India has grown substantially in last 15 years for few of the basic parameters and are on track of achieving the goals, but when we look deeply into the state-wise data a wide disparity is clearly visible.
- **Madhu et, al., (2023)** studied to assess women's empowerment for achieving gender equality goals through the production and marketing of mulberry silk in the Chikkaballapur district of Karnataka. The primary data was obtained from 90 randomly selected sericulture farmers with the help of a pre-tested well-structured schedule. The data was analyzed, and the women's empowerment index was constructed to determine the empowerment level. In the present study, 0.75 was considered as a threshold level of the empowerment index, meaning if the index value is more than 0.75, then there is adequate empowerment among women. The result of the study indicated that about 22.22 % of women were having Individual Empowerment Index (IEI) of more than 0.75, which opined that women had attained adequate empowerment. The remaining 77.78% of women were confined to the process of attaining empowerment. The overall Women Empowerment Index (WEI) was found to be 0.688 for these women who participated in sericulture.
- **Moyer and Hedden (2020)** describe the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) call upon all countries to achieve 17 broad development goals by 2030. The SDGs are a central component of many national development plans and foreign aid strategies. While the SDGs have become a central aspect of development planning, how achievable are they under present conditions. This paper explores a dynamic "middle-of-the-road" baseline global development scenario (Shared Socio-economic Pathway) using an integrated assessment model (International Futures) to evaluate progress toward target values on nine indicators related to six human development SDGs. Author find that, between 2015 and 30, the world will make only limited progress towards achieving those SDGs with our current set of policy priorities. This study finds that across the variables explored here (nine indicators for 186 countries = 1674 country-indicators), 43 percent had already reached target values by 2015.

OBJECTIVES

- To study the concept of Sustainable development goals.

- To know the progress of sustainable development goals in India and Karnataka.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on secondary data source. Articles, journals, research papers, govt websites. NITI AAYOGA REPORT, the Study examines about sustainable development goals India and Karnataka perspective.

DISCUSSION

Role of sustainable development goals

- Promoting access to Technology
- Encouraging sustainable production and consumption
- Fostering collaboration and innovation
- Enhancing Education and Healthcare
- Advancing Environmental Sustainability

Sustainable Development Goals

1. **No Poverty:** The Voluntary National Reviews have explicitly brought out that countries have a prime focus on eradication of extreme poverty. India, over the last two decades has made significant progress in poverty reduction with schemes promoting social spending employment.

Performance of Karnataka and India for SDG 1 on 'No Poverty'

Indicators	Raw Data			Score		
	Kar	India	2030	Kar	India	2030
Percentage of population living below National Poverty line	20.91	21.92	10.95	66	62	100
Percentage of households with any usual member covered by any health scheme or health insurance	28.1	28.7	100	26	26	100
Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under MGNREGA	84.26	84.75	100	64	65	100
Proportion of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Maternity Benefit	19.9	36.4	100	19	35	100
SDG 1 Index Score				52	54	100

Source: NITI Aayog, 2018

2. **Zero Hunger:** The key strategies to end hunger and malnutrition are resilient food production systems and sustainable agricultural practices. Towards meeting this target, the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) in collaboration with other Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change, aim at sustaining food production through sustainable and adaptive agricultural practices. The State schemes like Krishi Bhagya, Pashu Bhagya also support the initiatives for integrated agriculture.

Performance of Karnataka and India for SDG2 on 'Zero Hunger'

Indicators	Raw Data			Score		
	Kar	India	2030	Kar	India	2030
Ratio of rural households covered under public distribution system to rural households where monthly income of highest earning member is less than Rs.5,000	1.1	1.01	1.29	76	64	100
Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted	36.2	38.4	21.03	44	36	100
Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-40 years who are anemic (11.0g/dl) (%)	45.4	50.3	23.57	51	40	100
Rice, wheat and coarse cereals produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	2157.8	2509.2	5018.44	43	50	100
SDG 2 Index Score				54	48	100

Source: NITI Aayog, 2018

3. **Good Health and Well-Being:** public health is a nation's asset and the basis for achieving sustainable development. Under the National Health Mission, a broad spectrum of interventions focused on universalizing primary health care is being implemented in India. Some of them include the Aayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana, Mission Indradhanush, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme, National Mental Health Programme, National Programme for control of blindness, National Programme for Prevention and control of cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and stroke among others.

Performance of Karnataka and India for SDG3 on 'Good Health and Well Being'

Indicator	Raw Data			Score		
	Kar	India	T2030	Kar	India	T2030
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	108	130	70	77	64	100
Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	32	50	11	69	42	100
Percentage of children aged fully immunized and three doses of Pentavalent	62.6	62	100	42	41	100
Annual Notification of Tuberculosis cases per 1 lakh population	123	138.33	0	76	74	100
Number of governmental physicians, nurses and midwives per 1,00,000 population	452.93	220.96	549.96	82	39	100
SDG 3 Index Score				69	52	100

Source: NITI Aayog, 2018

4. **Quality Education:** Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education, continues to be a priority with thrust on improving the access to quality education for low-income and rural students. This further underlines the need to bridge the 'digital gap' to all through computer literacy initiatives.

Performance of Karnataka and India for SDG4 on 'Quality Education'

Indicator	Raw Data			Score		
	Kar	India	T2030	Kar	India	T2030
Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio at Elementary (Class 1-8) and Secondary (Class 9-10) school (%)	85.54	75.83	100	73	56	100
Percentage correct responses on Learning Outcomes in Language, Mathematics and EVS for Class 5 students	68.67	54.69	67.89	100	50	100
Percentage correct responses on Learning Outcomes in Language, Mathematics, Science and Social Science for Class 8 students	54.5	44.58	57.17	88	45	100
Percentage of children in the age group of 6-13 are out of school	1.49	2.97	0.28	79	54	100
Average Annual Drop-out rate at secondary level (%)	26.18	17.06	10	27	68	100
Percentage of school teachers professional	95.85	81.15	100	94	73	100
Percentage of elementary and secondary schools with Pupil Teacher Ratio less than/equal to 30	76.05	70.43	100	69	62	100
SDG 4 Index Score				76	58	100

Source: NITI Aayog, 2018

- Gender Equality:** Pertains to plethora of concerns such as discrimination of women, violence against women, reproductive health, ownership rights and technology. Despite notable progress especially in girl's enrolment ration in primary education, the gender equality in many domains remain a distant target. Women are not able to make a mark in the political sphere and leadership roles, suffer from lack of pay parity and face sexual harassment at work- place and gender-based violence in family and society. India has enacted several legislations, such as Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (2005); Sexual Harassment of Women in Workplace (2013), undertaken targeted schemes and programmes Gender Budget Statement, BetiBachaoBetiPadhao, Sukanya Samridhi Yojana, MUDRA Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana and the Maternity Benefits Bill was cleared to increase access to employment.

Performance of Karnataka and India for SDG5 on 'Gender Equality'

Indicator	Raw Data			Score		
	Kar	India	T2030	Kar	India	T2030
Sex Ratio at Birth (female per 1000 male)	935	898	954	84	54	100
Average female to male ratio of average wages/salaries received per day by regular age/salaried employees for rural and urban	0.7	0.7	1	43	44	100
Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced spousal violence	24.4	33.3	0	55	39	100
Percentage of seats won by women in the general elections to state legislative assembly*	2.68	8.7	50	5	17	100
Ratio of Female Labour force participation rate to Male labour force participation rate	0.42	0.32	1	34	21	100
Percentage of women in the age group of 15-49 years using modern methods of family planning	51.8	53.5	100	37	39	100
SDG 5 Index Score				43	36	100

Source: NITI Aayog, 2018

- 6. Clean Water and Sanitation:** The water sector goal has been more broadly framed and it recognizes conservation needs in addition to provision of drinking water and sanitation and thus sets the performance bar higher than the MDGs by addressing the reliability and quality of water. In addition, problems in demand management with competing demands for water from households, manufacturing, energy, agriculture and food production, coupled with impacts of climate change, conflict, natural disasters and excessive groundwater consumption, pose challenges for water availability to all. Some of the initiatives taken by the Indian government are National Rural Drinking Water Programme, National Water Quality Sub-Mission, Namami Gange, and Swachh Bharat Mission –Gramin.

Performance of Karnataka and India on 'Clean Water and Sanitation'

Indicator	Raw Data			Score		
	Kar	India	T2030	Kar	India	T2030
Percentage of population having safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas	48.72	71.8	100	35	64	100
Percentage of rural households with individual household toilets	87.62	82.72	100	73	63	100
Percentage of to be Open Defecation Free	50	31.95	100	50	32	100
Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage created in urban	34.53	37.58	68.79	50	55	100
Percentage annual ground water withdrawal against net annual availability	65.81	61.53	70	100	100	100
SDG 6 Index Score				62	63	100

Source: NITI Aayog, 2018

- 7. Affordable and Clean Energy:** Seeks to increase substantially contribution of renewable energy to global energy supply, as well as double the energy efficiency rate. This would broadly cover measures

like diversifying energy sources, developing renewable energy sources, improving energy efficiency, awareness-raising activities for the public on sustainable energy consumption, and connecting more households to the energy grid in rural areas. Initiatives taken by the GOI include National Solar Mission, Green Energy Corridor, Off-Grid and Decentralized Solar PV Applications Programme, National Biogas and Manure Management Programme, Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya, LPG Subsidy under PAHAL, DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana.

Performance of Karnataka and India for SDG7 on 'Affordable and Clean Energy'

Indicator	Raw Data			Score		
	Kar	India	T2030	Kar	India	T2030
Percentage of households electrified	96.45	94.57	100	85	78	100
Percentage of households using Clean Cooking Fuel	54.7	43.8	100	45	32	100
Renewable share of installed generating capacity (%)	40.77	17.51	40	100	43	100
SDG 7 Index Score				77	51	100

Source: NITI Aayog, 2018

- 8. Decent work and Economic Growth:** Inclusive growth can be achieved through sustained per capita economic growth complimented with decent work. This involves ensuring equal pay for work, protection of labour rights, ensuring safe work environment, and eradication of child and forced labour. Decent work opportunities are also essential in all fields of employment, boosting entrepreneurship, accounting informal employment and formalizing MSME's. It is also evident that this goal, given its cross-cutting effects, is linked with SDG and (Grishaw and Kuhn, 2019). Some of the initiatives of the GOI in this endeavour are Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Start-up India, Skill India such as National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme and the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, DDU-GKY. The State has also implemented Chief Minister's Koushalya Karnataka Yojane, Chief Minister's Karnataka Livelihood Scheme, Rajeev Gandhi Chaitanya Yojane etc.

Performance of Karnataka and India for SDG8 on 'Decent Work and Economic Growth'

Indicator	Raw Data			Score		
	Kar	India	T2030	Kar	India	T2030
Annual growth rate of GDP per capita (at constant price of 2011-12)	6.35	6.50	10.00	56	58	100
Average unemployment rate per 1000 persons for males and females	16.50	63.50	14.83	99	82	100
Percentage of households with a bank account	99.97	99.99	100.00	90	96	100
Number of ATMs per 1,00,000 population	26.22	16.84	50.95	43	22	100
SDG 8 Index Score				72	65	100

Source: NITI Aayog, 2018

9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: The basis of this goal comes from the necessity for a gradual shift the emphasis of industrial growth towards a more equitable integration of innovations resulting in sustainable and improved efficiency in resource extraction and mitigation of negative ecological impacts. Therefore, a diversified, dynamic, inclusive and sustainable industrialization is necessary, without which the SDG paradigm would remain detached from addressing domestic growth, job creation and local self-sufficiency which are interlinked with other goals. Some of the initiatives undertaken by GOI are Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Bharatmala, Sagarmala, Make in India campaign, Digital India (e.g. Aadhaar programme).

Performance of Karnataka and India for SDG9 on 'Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure'

Indicator	Raw Data			Score		
	Kar	India	T2030	Kar	India	T2030
Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under <i>Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana</i>	0*	47.38	100	0	47	100
Number of mobile connections per 100 persons in rural and urban area (Mobile Tele density)	98.48	82.97	100	97	65	100
Number of Internet Subscribers per 100 population	44.32	33.47	100	33	20	100
Percentage of Gram Panchayats covered under Bharat Net	100	42.43	100	100	42	100
SDG 9 Index Score				57	44	100

Source: NITI Aayog, 2018

10. Reduced Inequalities: Growing inequalities across the social groups in income distribution pattern and access to opportunities result in deprivation of human rights. It is a cross-cutting commitment that no one is left behind. The inequalities are addressed through direct and affirmative action and strategies that contribute to development of capabilities and access to opportunities. Some of the initiatives undertaken by the GOI are Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, and Stand-up India Scheme.

Performance of Karnataka and India for SDG10 on 'Reduced Inequalities'

Indicator	Raw Data			Score		
	Kar	India	T2030	Kar	India	T2030
Palma Ratio of Household Expenditure in Urban India	1.83	1.41	1	0*	50	100
Palma Ratio of Household Expenditure in Rural India	0.84	0.92	1	100	100	100
Ratio of Transgender Labour force participation in labour force participation rate	0.59	0.64	1	56	61	100
Percentage of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan fund utilized	90.2	77.67	100	86	68	100
Percentage of Tribal Sub Plan fund utilized	105.35	82.98	100	100	76	100
SDG 10 Index Score				68	71	100

Source: NITI Aayog, 2018

11. Sustainable Cities and Communities: The U.N. Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson stated, "Cities are where the battle for sustainable development will be won — or lost, if we fail". As the world gradually takes an urban turn, with an increasing number of people moving to the cities, accounting for 55% of the population, produce 85% of the global GDP but also 75% of the greenhouse gas emissions (Franco et al, 2020). Given the magnitude, this goal postulates balanced development across human settlements, covering different dimensions of sustainability. It covers basic concerns related to housing, slums, and transportation in cities. However, it goes further to deal with a host of environmental issues such as air quality, waste management, resilience, and preparedness around natural disasters. It even touches on innovative measures around cultural and natural heritage as well as green and public space.

Performance of Karnataka and India for SDG11 on 'Sustainable Cities and Communities'

Indicator	Raw Data			Score		
	Kar	India	T2030	Kar	India	T2030
Houses completed under PMAY as a percentage of net demand assessment for houses	4.63	3.32	100	5	3	100
Percentage of urban households living in slums	5.39	5.41	0	55	55	100
Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection	61.29	73.58	100	61	74	100
Percentage of waste processed	22	24.8	100	22	25	100
SDG 11 Index Score				36	39	100

Source: NITI Aayog, 2018

12. Responsible Consumption and Production: The attainment of targets enumerated in SDG 12 requires a multi-sectoral approach and integrated efforts. Achieving resource efficiency is the heart of sustainable consumption and production. The goal has a total of indicators and data availability is still

a concern for the same. The Government of India has enacted a number of policies, programmes and schemes which contribute to Sustainable Consumption and Production like National Mission on Food processing Scheme for Agro Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters (SAMPDA), National Policy on Bio Fuels, National Clean India Fund, National Clean Energy Fund, Soil Health Card Scheme, Mega Food Park Scheme and Smart Cities Mission.

- 13. Climate Action:** It is recognized globally and locally “Urgent action” is required to “combat climate change and its impacts”, incorporating both climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. The goal aims at (a) strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries, (b) integrating climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning, and (c) improving education, raising awareness and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning. As per the Karnataka Climate Change Action Plan, the vagaries of the weather - drought and floods - are going to play havoc on the livelihood of farmers. While the state accounts for 5.83 % of the total area of the country, the Green House Gas emissions in Karnataka are around 4% of the national emissions.
- 14. Life below Water:** The maritime state of Karnataka state consisting of three districts with 300 km coastal length has 35,507 active marine fishers and 11,884 numbers of total fishing crafts (CMFRI, 2016). According to Government of Karnataka (2018) 75 % of the total fishers are small-scale fishers contributing to only 15% of the total marine fish production. Karnataka has an index score of 65 as per SDG Index 2019 estimated for maritime states.
- 15. Life on Land:** This goal is centred on protection and restoration of terrestrial ecosystems and addresses issues related to forest management, desertification, and land degradation. Some of the initiatives undertaken by the GOI are mainstreaming of environmental concerns through the National Environment Policy 2006, National Agroforestry Policy 2014, Green Highways Policy 2015, National Afforestation Programme, Integrated development of Wildlife Habitats programme such as Project Tiger, Project Elephant, and Programmes on Conservation of Natural Resources and Eco-systems among others. At present the State is having 22.39% of total geographical area under forest cover with a mean growing stock of 80 cum /ha which is highest in the country.

Performance of Karnataka and India for SDG15 on ‘Life on Land’

Indicator	Raw Data			Score		
	Kar	India	T2030	Kar	India	T2030
Percentage of total land area covered under forest	19.58	21.54	33	54	61	100
Decadal change in extent of water bodies within forests from 2005 to 2015 (%)	8.51	18.24	0	100	100	100
Change in forest area from 2015 to 2017 (%)	0.57	0.21	0	100	100	100
Percentage change in estimated population of wild elephants over 5-year period	-0.31	19.53	0	99	100	100
SDG 15 Index Score				88	90	100

Source: NITI Aayog, 2018

- 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions:** This goal recognizes the central role of effective, accountable and inclusive political institutions in promoting sustainable development. Its associated targets and

indicators relate to a wide range of governance issues such as reducing violence and corruption, ceasing trafficking, strengthening institutions and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms. As this goal is centered on governance and institutions that are essential for implementation of policies that impact various facets of society such as poverty, hunger, education, equality, water and land, the progress of SDG 16 is crucial for achieving other goals.

Performance of Karnataka and India for SDG16 on 'Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions'

Indicator	Raw Data			Score		
	Kar	India	T2030	Kar	India	T2030
Reported murders per 1 lakh population	2.5	2.4	1.2	61	64	100
Reported cognizable crimes against children per 1 lakh population	22.7	24	0	84	84	100
Estimated number of courts per 10 Lakh persons	12.2	12.83	33.76	24	26	100
Estimated reported corruption crimes per 1 crore population	7.01	34.01	17	100	99	100
Percentage of births registered	94.9	88.3	100	86	67	100
Percentage of population covered under Aadhaar	92.9	89.5	100	92	89	100
SDG 16 Index Score				74	71	100

Source: NITI Aayog, 2018

17. Partnership for the goals: Aims to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. Partnerships are the glue for SDG implementation and will be essential to making the agenda a reality.

Conclusion

Implementing the SDGs requires new capacities and new ways of working in public institutions and among public servants. To support integrated policies, government officials need to be committed and equipped to identify and analyse inter-linkages, synergies and work across institutional boundaries. Enhanced capacities are also needed to improve sectoral policies, reach those who are furthest behind, envision the long-term impact of policies and possible scenarios as well as to collect and analyse data and statistics. The SDGs also call for renewed efforts to make institutions transparent and accountable and to support participatory decision-making. Effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda therefore requires mobilizing and equipping public institutions, and the government officials and calls for a new way of governance instead of the business as-usual approach. The State is all set in to accept the challenges and work in mission mode to reach the agenda SDG-2030.

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