

## SDG

SDG ending poverty in all its forms everywhere by 2030. A sustainably managed environment is a prerequisite for socio-economic development & poverty reduction. The natural environment supplies ecosystem goods & services that provide income, support job creation, poverty alleviation, contribute to safety nets and reduce inequity. The rise in poverty is not only unfair & a threat to the integrity of millions of people, but it also heightens inequality which, in turn, weakens social cohesion & severely hampers economic growth. The main causes of poverty (unemployment, social exclusion & major vulnerability for certain population segments to natural disaster & disease) drive inequality & heighten malnutrition, lack of access to education, discrimination & exclusion. Altogether, this exacerbates crises, increases political & social tension & leads to all kinds of conflict. There is a strong bidirectional link between poverty & disability. Poverty may cause disability through malnutrition, poor healthcare, & dangerous living conditions. Case studies in developing countries show that higher disability rates are associated with higher rates of illiteracy, poor nutritional status, lower immunization coverage, lower birth weight, higher rates of unemployment & underemployment, & lower occupational mobility. Disability can cause poverty by preventing the full participation of persons with disabilities in the economic and social life of their communities, especially if the appropriate supports and accommodations are not available. The high numbers of persons with disabilities who are disproportionately represented among the world's most marginalized groups have a profound significance with respect to the implementation of the SDGs. Eighty per cent of persons with disabilities live in developing countries, and the failure to include and integrate them in all development activities will mean failure to achieve the SDGs. After decades of progress, global government experiencing serious setbacks in the fight against global poverty, a result of intersecting challenges that include slow economic growth, high debt, conflict and fragility, and climate shocks," said World Bank Senior Managing Director. "Amid these overlapping crises, a business as usual approach will no longer work. We need a fundamentally new development playbook if we have to improve people's lives and livelihoods and protect our planet." Conventionally, poverty is measured by defining a threshold level of expenditure (or income) required to purchase goods and services necessary to satisfy basic needs at the minimal socially acceptable level. This threshold level of expenditure is called the poverty line and the proportion of population living below it is called the poverty ratio. Poverty line and the poverty ratio have three potential uses: identification of poor; the allocation of expenditures on anti-poverty programs across regions; and measuring and tracking poverty over time and across regions. In India State & Central Government working on policies to increase business, jobs backed by the efforts of industry associations, creating environment where more foreign companies can invest & collaborate with local stakeholders of industry to setup manufacturing units. Central & State government are focused on strengthening weakest citizens, sustainable growth in urban and rural areas. Shobha Karandlaje is dynamic women leader and minister of state – Ministry MSME & Ministry of Labour & Employment. She is working with other ministers in different states to reduce the challenges faced by MSME & increase employment, micro small medium scale industries. Economist Dr. Surjit S Bhalla, Dr. Ashok Gulati, Dr. Sudipto Mundle, Shri Dharmakirti Joshi, Shri Janmejaya Sinha, Shri Madan Sabnavis, Prof. Amita Batra, Shri Ridham Desai, Prof. Chetan Ghate, Prof. Bharat Ramaswami, Dr. Soumya Kanti Ghosh, Shri Siddhartha Sanyal, Dr. Laveesh Bhandari, Ms. Rajani Sinha, Prof. Keshab Das, Dr. Pritam Banerjee, Shri Nikhil Gupta & Prof. Shashwat Alok working with central & state government organisations, national institutions for sustainable development & enhancing life of common citizens. Soon Marathawada region agriculture community will get help.

Detailed version of this white paper is available for industry organisations, government departments & ministries. It is created by the joint efforts of industry associations, chamber of commerce, Member NITI, Member Assocham, Member CII, United Nations India office.