

The rationale behind creating Quality jobs for Economic growth -A vital component of SDG

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### Colloquium paper on

## The rationale behind creating Quality jobs for Economic growth -A vital component of SDG

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Creating jobs and incomes is crucial for development. Most developing countries struggle with high unemployment or underemployment. Many people cannot afford to live from what they earn. This is why creating new jobs, but also improving incomes and working conditions for existing jobs, is important. Pro-development integration into global trade as well as foreign direct investment can facilitate this process.

SDG is a roadmap for ending global poverty, building a life of dignity for all and leaving no one behind. It is also a clarion call to work in partnership and intensify efforts to share prosperity, empower people's livelihoods, ensure peace and heal our planet for the benefit of this and future generations, underscored UN Secretary-General Mr. Ban Ki-moon. The SDGs are a bold commitment to finish what we started, and tackle some of the more pressing challenges facing the world today. All 17 Goals interconnect, meaning success in one affect success for others. Dealing with the threat of climate change impacts how we manage our fragile natural resources, achieving gender equality or better health helps eradicate poverty, and fostering peace and inclusive societies will reduce inequalities and help economies prosper. In short, this is the greatest chance we have to improve life for future generations.

The SDG coincided with another historic agreement reached in 2015 at the COP21 Paris Climate Conference. Together with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, signed in Japan in March 2015, these agreements provide a set of common standards and achievable targets to reduce carbon emissions, manage the risks of climate change and natural disasters, and to build back better after a crisis. The SDGs are unique in that they cover issues that affect us all. They reaffirm our international commitment to end poverty, permanently, everywhere. They are

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ambitious in making sure no one is left behind. More importantly, they involve us all to build a more sustainable, safer, more prosperous planet for all humanity.

The new agenda is people-centered, universal, transformative and integrated. It calls for action by all countries for all people over the next 15 years in five areas of critical importance: people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership. The agenda recognizes that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with a plan that builds economic growth and addresses a range of social needs, while tackling climate change.

### **India and SDG index-Highlights of the report and performance of various states:**

According to the SDG India Index, the nation as a whole has a score of 58, showing the country has reached a little beyond the halfway mark in meeting the sustainable development goals adopted by India and 192 other nations in 2015. The SDG Index Score for Sustainable Development Goals 2030 ranges between 42 and 69 for States and between 57 and 68 for UTs.

Top 3 states in terms of being on track to achieve the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu. Among the UTs, Chandigarh is the front runner with a score of 68. Tamil Nadu has a score 66, and is the top scorer on the goals to do with eradicating poverty and also providing clean and affordable energy. Kerala's top rank is attributed to its superior performance in providing good health, reducing hunger, achieving gender equality and providing quality education. Himachal Pradesh ranks high on providing clean water and sanitation, in reducing inequalities and preserving the mountain ecosystem. Among the UTs, Chandigarh takes the lead because of its exemplary performance in providing clean water and sanitation to its people. It has further made good progress towards providing affordable and clean energy, generating decent work and economic growth, and providing quality education. The toppers in gender equality, Sikkim and Union territories Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh have crossed the half way mark in reaching the goals. Jharkhand, Odisha and Nagaland are also among the states that have a lot more ground to cover in the overall rankings. Overall, the average score for the States was the worst when it came to gender equality, in creating sustainable cities and communities, in enabling industry, innovation, and infrastructure (44), and in eradicating hunger.

And this paper tries to examine the quality or decent work indicators, factors affecting economic growth and various essential economic and social components which deter the possibilities for creating quality jobs or decent employment opportunities in India.

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