

## **A STUDY ON THE AWARENESS AND EXECUTION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TAMIL NADU, INDIA**

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### **Abstract**

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, numerous lessons have been learned, as the crisis has reinforced the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and prompted individuals to adopt a more focused approach to living. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are designed to benefit all populations, and the UNDP's initiative on resource education seeks to examine these objectives, their implementation in educational contexts, and their specific application in Tamil Nadu. International support has been mobilized to ensure progress towards achieving the SDGs. However, given the escalating financial burdens faced by all nations, the prospect of additional support in the future appears unlikely. It is imperative for developing countries to devise innovative policy mechanisms that facilitate the attainment of cost-effective sustainability and development objectives. This necessitates the identification of affordable pricing policies that yield immediate improvements across multiple SDGs and align economic incentives with long-term sustainable growth.

### **Keywords**

Sustainable development goals (SDG), Awareness and implementation of SDG.

### **Introduction:**

In 2015, the international community agreed on 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. During the agreement, aspirations were raised that SDGs would help lead countries on more sustainable development paths. Nevertheless, the country's performance in SDGs did not meet these expectations. This unfortunate fact is illustrated by reports showing that most countries are



## **Objectives of the study**

- To know the Position of TAMILNADU in SDGs UN.
- To know the Establishment of SDG Goals in TamilNadu

## **Methodology**

Sustainable development has emerged as a prominent topic of global discourse. For this study, essential information was gathered from leading international websites, and previous research reports and articles were systematically reviewed, with the methodology being thoroughly analyzed.

### **SDG 1: No poverty**

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

### **SDG 2: Zero Hunger**

Lunch Program Brindavan C. Moses On July 1, 1982, the Government of Tamil Nadu launched a program to provide 400-odd calorie 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 centres and 32,470 primary schools at a cost of Rs 120 crore 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 is only focus on school students not for college students but the Tamilnadu government and central government are giving scholarship and fellowship for the college students not for all

### **SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being**

In the last 15 years, the number of infant deaths has halved. This proves that it can be successful in the fight against almost every disease. However, we spend an astonishing amount of money and resources to treat surprisingly preventable diseases. The new goal for global good health promotes healthy lifestyles, preventative measures and modern, efficient health care for all. In this covid-19 the tamilnadu government spend moor fund for people's health

### **SDG 4: Quality Education**

Some argue that the gateway to quality education is filled by focusing only on literacy and numbers, but SDGs are an acknowledgment that this definition is inadequate and outdate. Education is not just a content distribution system; rather, it is an organization designed to

enable all children to reach their full potential and enter society as full and productive citizens. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon spearheaded the SDG process by announcing in 2012 that every child should be in school, and that the quality of those schools should be improved so that students are ready to be productive citizens and ready to lead the future. . Kamaraj, the late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, have to be promote more schools to open and all the children's should be learn he was open the primary schools in every villages of tamilnadu, and now the rolling party has develop the more educational polices and smart class room, and smart boards for the school students

### **SDG 5: Gender Equality**

Vocational education in Tamil Nadu is primarily provided by private companies 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. In this report shows women's Vocational education is going to low because of the girl students are not intrust to study the Vocational education. Maximum numbers of women students are studying arts background. In this case government has to give sum schemes and awareness programs to the women students in school level

### **SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation**

More than half of all schools in developing countries do not have proper facilities to provide safe water and sanitation. It affects the health of millions of school students and disrupts their education. But in Tamil Nadu, India, UNICEF, in collaboration with the local government, has brought clean water and adequate toilets for school children. At Ariyanayakipuram School in Panchayat Village, separate drinking water tanks have recently been installed as there are separate toilets for boys and girls. Education for girls can only be supported and nurtured by women on a toilet-like basis. Parents are more likely to keep their daughters in school if they believe their child's safety and well-being will be protected. The school's 230 students receive an education in basic health. They teach the importance of hand washing after each use of the toilet, and they accept responsibility for maintaining clean toilets. At the end of the school year, children are presented with gold stars from UNICEF for their efforts. For many students at Ariyanayakipuram School, the school is the only opportunity to get a proper health education. A child is taught the connection between good health and good health and can then become a health educator for his own family. "Now our school is very clean 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," said Vindhyaatta, a student at Ariyanayakipuram. In a roundtable on 'Water, Hygiene and Health Education for Schools' held in Oxford, UK on January 24-26, 2005, UNICEF called on the world to help bring water and sanitation to every school worldwide.

### **SDG 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 the installation of solar power plants (SPVs) and solar thermal power plants across the country by 2020, with a maximum central financial assistance (CFA) of Rs. 81 lakh will be provided for every 100 kilowatts. The total cost of the 100 kW SPV power system is Rs. 2 crore. 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 annum 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.

### **SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**

Economic growth must be a positive force for the whole planet. Therefore, we must ensure that economic progress is not harmful to the environment and we must ensure that we create decent and fulfilling jobs. We must protect the rights of workers and put an end to modern slavery and child labour. Hence, the Government of Tamil Nadu is running a movement called **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan** which enables the education of any child from all parts of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu Skill Development Corporation Limited (TNSDC) was formed with the objective of providing demand-based and industrial skills to youth to improve their employment and make the State a centre of skill in India. TNSDC is a nodal agency for skill development activities in the State and aims to coordinate the activities of various stakeholders, including industries, industrial associations, training partners, sector skill councils, assessment agencies, etc. TNSDC strives to ensure quality skill training based on employment by promoting private and state training partners., Further, there are also a number of vocational training courses conducted in collaboration with the Government of India, where users are trained to get the necessary funds from the bank to start the business they intend to start and thus, if we encourage job creation with extended access to banking and financial services, we can ensure that entrepreneurship and innovation are benefited for all.

### **SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**

Infrastructure is a key to economic growth and inclusive growth that facilitates connectivity through transport systems and information and communication systems. Another fundamental driver of growth is technology and innovation to be competitive and to create innovative industries and jobs. The Government of Tamil Nadu has also organised the First World Entrepreneur conference by Chief Minister Ms' J. Jayalalithaa to attract new foreign investments through which branches of institutions in various parts of the world have been opened in Tamil Nadu to provide employment opportunities for the students of tamilnadu and

to improve the infrastructure of the enterprises of Tamil Nadu. Many school, college and university students are also encouraged to discover new discoveries of innovations.

### **SDG 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. , and is gradually sedating towards greater equality The Government has taken steps to take action in this regard.

### **SDG 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 increase in migration from rural areas to urban areas, growth of urban population and reclassification of nonurban 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, improving road safety, especially by expanding public transport, indicators of specially vulnerable people, women, children, disabled and elderly 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 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 special focus on air quality and municipal and other waste management by 2030 and to support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening the National and Regional Development Programme for Differently Abled persons, to significantly increase the number of urban and human settlements 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

### **SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production**

As the population and living standards increase, so does the demand for resources has increasing Current consumption and consumption patterns are not able to meet the needs of the whole population despite utilizing 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, rationalize fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by eliminating market debris, revising taxation in accordance with national circumstances, and reflecting harmful subsidies in their place of existence and reflecting their environmental impacts to minimize the adverse impact on the development of poor and affected communities.

### **SDG 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

### **SDG 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 strain of acidification due to human activity and plastic waste. SDG14 aims to promote sustainable use of our marine resources and protect marine and coastal ecosystems from pollution and marine acidification. Tamil Nadu is taking serious steps to protect and improve marine and coastal ecosystems including coral reef, marshes, gardens, wave houses, islands and sandy beaches. The coastal coast covering 1,076 km of coastal areas covers vulnerable biosphere reserves and habitats, and 13 coastal districts with 13 populations; Tamil Nadu has given top priority to the conservation and restoration of its marine and coastal ecosystems in its State Environment Policy 2017.

### **SDG 15: Life on Land**

Plants, animals, forests and farmland are important 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, dry lands and mountains. Tamil Nadu has areas of Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats and coastal ecosystem, 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.

### **SDG 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions**

SDG 16 aims to promote justice, peaceful and inclusive communities. Communities in every country around the world 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.

### **SDG 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal**

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

### **Conclusion**

This paper has conducted an extensive analysis to understand the configuration of Sustainable Development Targets in Tamil Nadu and to evaluate the state's standing at the United Nations. The study seeks to ascertain the necessity for sustainable development in Tamil Nadu, assess the efficacy of the sustainable development targets in the region, scrutinize the organizational structure of these targets, and investigate the motivations behind sustainable development efforts in Tamil Nadu. The results reveal that Tamil Nadu has adopted exemplary strategies for achieving sustainable development goals, which are evident in their operational success.

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