



Sustainable Development

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 by 2030. India, as one of the world's most populous and diverse nations, faces unique challenges and opportunities in achieving these goals. This note explores the challenges and strategies in India's pursuit of the SDGs.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India:

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of global objectives adopted by United Nations member states in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. India, as a signatory to this global agenda, has made significant efforts to align its national development priorities with the SDGs. Here is a brief overview of the Sustainable Development Goals in the context of India:

- 1. No Poverty (SDG 1):** India's efforts to reduce poverty include various social welfare programs, such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY).
- 2. Zero Hunger (SDG 2):** India faces challenges related to food security and malnutrition, but it has been working on schemes like the National Food Security Act (NFSA) and the Mid-Day Meal Scheme to address these issues.
- 3. Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3):** India has made substantial progress in improving healthcare, with the launch of Ayushman Bharat and the National Health Mission, which aim to provide universal healthcare coverage.
- 4. Quality Education (SDG 4):** Initiatives like the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the Right to Education Act focus on ensuring inclusive and quality education for all.





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5. Gender Equality (SDG 5): The Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao program and legal reforms have been put in place to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

6. Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6): The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, a nationwide cleanliness campaign, aims to provide clean water and sanitation facilities to all citizens.

7. Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7): India is working to increase its renewable energy capacity, with initiatives like the National Solar Mission and the Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY).

8. Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8): Economic reforms, 'Make in India' campaign, and skill development programs are aligned with this goal.

9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure (SDG 9): Initiatives such as 'Digital India' and 'Smart Cities Mission' are promoting innovation and infrastructure development.

10. Reduced Inequality (SDG 10): Various policies aim to reduce income and social inequalities, such as affirmative action programs for marginalized communities.

11. Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11): The 'Smart Cities Mission' and urban development plans seek to create sustainable and inclusive cities.

12. Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12): The 'Make in India' campaign encourages responsible production, and efforts are being made to reduce food and material waste.

13. Climate Action (SDG 13): India is working to combat climate change through the National Action Plan on Climate Change, renewable energy expansion, and afforestation programs.

14. Life Below Water (SDG 14): India has coastal management and marine conservation programs to protect its marine resources.



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15. Life on Land (SDG 15): Afforestation and biodiversity conservation projects are essential to preserve India's diverse ecosystems.

16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (SDG 16): Legal and governance reforms are aimed at achieving peace, justice, and good governance.

17. Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17): India collaborates with various international and national stakeholders to achieve these goals.

India's progress towards achieving the SDGs is a dynamic and evolving process, and the government, along with civil society and the private sector, continues to work toward these goals to ensure sustainable development for the country's growing population.

Sustainable Development Targets:

Sustainable development is a global imperative, and India, as one of the world's most populous and diverse countries, plays a pivotal role in achieving sustainable development targets. India has made significant strides in aligning its policies and initiatives with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This note provides an overview of India's progress and challenges in pursuing sustainable development.

1. Eradicating Poverty:

India's efforts to eradicate poverty are reflected in various government schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, MGNREGA, and the National Rural Livelihood Mission. These initiatives aim to provide financial inclusion, employment opportunities, and social safety nets to the marginalized population.

2. Quality Education:

The Right to Education Act ensures that every child in the age group of 6-14 years gets free and compulsory education. However, challenges remain in improving the quality of education, reducing dropout rates, and enhancing skills development.



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3. Gender Equality:

India is working towards gender equality through programs like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, and the promotion of women's participation in the workforce and politics. Despite these efforts, issues like gender-based violence and unequal access to opportunities persist.

4. Clean Water and Sanitation:

Access to clean drinking water and sanitation is a critical challenge, especially in rural areas. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has made significant progress in addressing sanitation issues, but clean water accessibility is an ongoing concern.

5. Affordable and Clean Energy:

India is investing in renewable energy sources like solar and wind power, with ambitious targets to reduce carbon emissions. Initiatives like the Ujjwala Yojana aim to provide clean cooking fuel to rural households.

6. Decent Work and Economic Growth:

India's economic growth has been remarkable, but challenges such as informal employment, skill development, and reducing income inequality persist. Programs like Make in India and Skill India are geared toward job creation and economic growth.

7. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure:

The 'Digital India' initiative and investments in infrastructure projects are aiding technological advancement and industrial development. However, disparities in access to these advancements between urban and rural areas are a concern.

8. Reduced Inequalities:

India continues to grapple with income inequalities and disparities in healthcare, education, and opportunities, particularly among different states and regions. Government programs and policies aim to address these issues.



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9. Sustainable Cities and Communities:

India is urbanizing rapidly, leading to challenges related to infrastructure, pollution, and waste management. Smart cities and urban renewal projects are being developed to create sustainable urban spaces.

10. Responsible Consumption and Production:

Efforts to promote sustainable consumption and production are underway, with a focus on reducing waste and promoting eco-friendly practices.

11. Climate Action:

India is taking significant steps to combat climate change through renewable energy adoption and afforestation programs. The International Solar Alliance is a notable example of India's commitment to climate action.

12. Life Below Water and Life on Land:

India's biodiversity and natural resources are vital for its ecological sustainability. Conservation efforts, wildlife protection, and afforestation are being carried out to protect the country's diverse ecosystems.

Sustainable Development Goals Indicators in India

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), established by the United Nations in 2015, provide a global framework for addressing various economic, social, and environmental challenges by 2030. India, as one of the world's most populous and diverse countries, plays a crucial role in achieving these goals. This note explores the progress and challenges related to SDG indicators in India.

1. Poverty Eradication (SDG 1):

India has made significant progress in reducing poverty rates. However, disparities exist among states and rural-urban areas.



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Indicators: The national poverty rate, income inequality, and social protection coverage are key indicators to monitor.

2. Zero Hunger (SDG 2):

India faces challenges related to malnutrition and food security.

Indicators: Percentage of undernourished individuals, agricultural productivity, and food distribution systems are vital indicators.

3. Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3):

India has shown improvements in maternal and child health but faces challenges in healthcare access and disease control.

Indicators: Maternal and infant mortality rates, access to healthcare, and disease prevalence are monitored.

4. Quality Education (SDG 4):

India's literacy rate has improved, but access to quality education remains unequal.

Indicators: Literacy rates, school enrollment, and educational infrastructure are key measures.

5. Gender Equality (SDG 5):

Gender disparities persist in India, particularly in terms of workforce participation and political representation.

Indicators: Gender wage gap, women in leadership roles, and access to education for girls are tracked.

6. Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6):

Access to clean water and sanitation remains a challenge in many parts of India.

Indicators: Access to clean water sources, sanitation facilities, and water quality are essential.

7. Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7):

India is expanding its renewable energy capacity but still relies heavily on non-renewable sources.

Indicators: Share of renewable energy in the energy mix, electrification rates, and energy efficiency are monitored.



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8. Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8):

India's informal labor sector and underemployment are major concerns.

Indicators: Unemployment rates, informal employment, and economic growth rates are tracked.

9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure (SDG 9):

India is making strides in infrastructure development and innovation.

Indicators: Infrastructure quality, research and development investments, and technological advancement are measured.

10. Reduced Inequality (SDG 10):

Income inequality and disparities in access to resources are ongoing challenges.

Indicators: GINI index, income distribution, and access to basic services are important.

11. Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11):

Urbanization and infrastructure planning issues are prominent in Indian cities.

Indicators: Urban population growth, air quality, and sustainable urban planning are monitored.

12. Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12):

India faces challenges in managing waste and promoting sustainable consumption.

Indicators: Waste generation per capita, recycling rates, and resource efficiency are critical.

13. Climate Action (SDG 13):

India is taking steps to address climate change but faces challenges in balancing economic growth and environmental sustainability.

Indicators: Carbon emissions, renewable energy adoption, and climate resilience are monitored.

14. Life Below Water (SDG 14) and 15. Life on Land (SDG 15):

India's rich biodiversity is under threat due to habitat loss and pollution.

Indicators: Forest cover, marine protected areas, and endangered species conservation efforts are tracked.



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15. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (SDG 16):

India faces challenges related to governance, corruption, and access to justice.

Indicators: Rule of law, corruption perception index, and crime rates are monitored.

16. Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17):

Collaboration between the government, private sector, and civil society is vital for achieving the SDGs.

Indicators: Development assistance, public-private partnerships, and civil society engagement are essential.

India has made progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, but significant challenges remain, particularly in addressing inequality, environmental sustainability, and access to basic services. Monitoring and data-driven policies are crucial for the country to track its progress and ensure a more sustainable and equitable future.

Challenges:

1. Poverty and Inequality: India is home to a significant population living in poverty, and income inequality remains a pressing concern. Addressing these issues is crucial for achieving SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality).

2. Access to Quality Education: While significant progress has been made in increasing school enrollment, ensuring quality education for all remains a challenge, affecting SDG 4 (Quality Education).

3. Healthcare Accessibility: Access to quality healthcare services is uneven across the country. Achieving SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) requires substantial efforts to provide affordable and accessible healthcare.

4. Clean Water and Sanitation: Ensuring access to clean water and sanitation facilities for all, especially in rural areas, is essential to achieve SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation).



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5. Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability: India is one of the world's largest greenhouse gas emitters. Addressing climate change and promoting environmental sustainability (SDG 13 and SDG 15) is a considerable challenge.

6. Urbanization and Infrastructure: Rapid urbanization puts immense pressure on infrastructure and services. Balancing urban development with environmental preservation is a challenge for SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure).

7. Gender Equality: Gender disparities persist in many aspects of Indian society, making the achievement of SDG 5 (Gender Equality) a complex task.

Strategies:

1. Policy Reforms: India must continue implementing policy reforms that focus on poverty alleviation, social protection, and income redistribution to address the challenges of poverty and inequality.

2. Quality Education: Expanding access to quality education and vocational training is crucial. Investment in teacher training and infrastructure is essential for achieving SDG 4.

3. Healthcare Initiatives: Expanding healthcare infrastructure, reducing out-of-pocket healthcare expenses, and investing in preventive healthcare will help achieve SDG 3.

4. Water and Sanitation: Strengthening water supply and sanitation systems, particularly in rural areas, and promoting water conservation and hygiene education will contribute to SDG 6.

5. Renewable Energy Transition: Investing in renewable energy sources and improving energy efficiency is vital for addressing climate change and achieving environmental sustainability (SDG 7 and SDG 13).



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6.Sustainable Urban Planning: Emphasizing sustainable urban development, public transportation, and waste management can help balance urbanization with environmental preservation.

7.Empowerment and Gender Equality: Promoting women's participation in the workforce, leadership, and decision-making processes is essential for achieving SDG 5. This includes addressing gender-based violence and discrimination.

Conclusion:

India's journey towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals is marked by both challenges and opportunities. By implementing comprehensive strategies, involving government, civil society, and the private sector, India can make significant progress in improving the lives of its citizens and contributing to the global efforts to achieve the SDGs. The successful realization of these goals will require dedication, innovation, and collaboration on a large scale.



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Multiple-choice questions with answers:

(Set- 1)

1. What is the primary goal of sustainable development?

- a) Economic growth
- b) Environmental preservation
- c) Social equality
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

2. Which of the following is not one of the three pillars of sustainable development?

- a) Economic
- b) Environmental
- c) Political
- d) Social

Answer: c) Political

3. What does the term "SDGs" stand for in the context of sustainable development?

- a) Sustainable Development Goals
- b) Sustainable Development Guidelines
- c) Sustainable Development Guidelines
- d) Sustainable Development Growth

Answer: a) Sustainable Development Goals

4. Which international organization is responsible for establishing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

- a) World Trade Organization (WTO)
- b) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- c) United Nations (UN)
- d) World Bank

Answer: c) United Nations (UN)



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5. What is the concept of the "triple bottom line" in sustainable development?

- a) A method for reducing corporate taxes
- b) A framework that considers social, environmental, and economic outcomes
- c) A type of renewable energy source
- d) A financial statement used by non-profit organizations

Answer: b) A framework that considers social, environmental, and economic outcomes

6. Which of the following is a renewable energy source that contributes to sustainable development?

- a) Coal
- b) Natural gas
- c) Solar power
- d) Nuclear power

Answer: c) Solar power

7. What is the concept of "intergenerational equity" in sustainable development?

- a) Ensuring that all generations are treated equally
- b) Focusing solely on the current generation's needs
- c) Prioritizing the needs of older generations over younger ones
- d) Ignoring the concept of equity in development

Answer: a) Ensuring that all generations are treated equally

8. Which of the following is an example of a sustainable farming practice?

- a) Deforestation
- b) Overuse of chemical pesticides
- c) Crop rotation
- d) Excessive water usage

Answer: c) Crop rotation





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9. What is the purpose of the "Paris Agreement" in the context of sustainable development?

- a) To establish global trade regulations
- b) To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change
- c) To promote tourism in Paris
- d) To regulate international financial markets

Answer: b) To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change

10. Which country is known for implementing the concept of "gross national happiness" as a measure of progress and well-being, aligning with sustainable development principles?

- a) Bhutan
- b) France
- c) United States
- d) Russia

Answer: a) Bhutan

(Set- 2)

1. What is the primary goal of sustainable development?

- A) Economic growth
- B) Environmental conservation
- C) Social equality
- D) Balancing economic, environmental, and social aspects

Answer: D) Balancing economic, environmental, and social aspects

2. Which of the following is one of the three pillars of sustainable development?

- A) Profit
- B) People
- C) Politics
- D) Production

Answer: B) People



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3. Sustainable development aims to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Who coined this definition?

- A) John Maynard Keynes
- B) Adam Smith
- C) Gro Harlem Brundtland
- D) Karl Marx

Answer: C) Gro Harlem Brundtland

4. Which of the following is an example of an environmental indicator used to measure sustainability?

- A) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- B) Carbon footprint
- C) Inflation rate
- D) Stock market index

Answer: B) Carbon footprint

5. Which international agreement, aimed at addressing climate change, was adopted in 2015 and focuses on limiting global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels?

- A) Kyoto Protocol
- B) Paris Agreement
- C) Montreal Protocol
- D) Copenhagen Accord

Answer: B) Paris Agreement

6. The "Triple Bottom Line" approach to sustainability assesses performance in which three key areas?

- A) Profit, power, and progress
- B) People, planet, and profit
- C) Politics, production, and prosperity
- D) Pollution, products, and population

Answer: B) People, planet, and profit



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7. Which term describes the practice of considering environmental, social, and economic factors in decision-making processes?

- A) Sustainable decision-making
- B) Triple Bottom Line
- C) Corporate social responsibility
- D) Greenwashing

Answer: A) Sustainable decision-making

8. What is the main idea behind the concept of a "circular economy" in sustainable development?

- A) Maximizing waste generation
- B) Minimizing resource use
- C) Continuously recycling materials and resources
- D) Reducing consumer choice

Answer: C) Continuously recycling materials and resources

9. Which of the following is not one of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

- A) Gender equality
- B) Clean water and sanitation
- C) Nuclear disarmament
- D) Quality education

Answer: C) Nuclear disarmament

10. What does the term "sustainability" refer to in the context of sustainable development?

- A) The ability to sustain high levels of economic growth indefinitely
- B) The ability to maintain a certain level of resource consumption
- C) The ability to endure or continue over time
- D) The ability to maximize profits in the short term

Answer: C) The ability to endure or continue over time





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(Set- 3)

1. What is the total number of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by India as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

- A) 5
- B) 10
- C) 15
- D) 17

Answer: D) 17

2. Which SDG focuses on ending poverty in all its forms everywhere?

- A) SDG 1
- B) SDG 4
- C) SDG 8
- D) SDG 12

Answer: A) SDG 1

3. Which SDG aims to ensure access to clean water and sanitation for all?

- A) SDG 6
- B) SDG 10
- C) SDG 13
- D) SDG 16

Answer: A) SDG 6

4. Which SDG focuses on reducing inequalities within and among countries?

- A) SDG 2
- B) SDG 5
- C) SDG 10
- D) SDG 16

Answer: C) SDG 10



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5. Which SDG emphasizes the need for responsible consumption and production patterns?

- A) SDG 7
- B) SDG 9
- C) SDG 12
- D) SDG 15

Answer: C) SDG 12

6. India's National Indicator Framework for SDGs is coordinated by which government agency?

- A) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- B) NITI Aayog
- C) Ministry of Home Affairs
- D) Ministry of Finance

Answer: B) NITI Aayog

7. Which SDG focuses on promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all?

- A) SDG 3
- B) SDG 5
- C) SDG 8
- D) SDG 14

Answer: C) SDG 8

8. Which SDG aims to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all?

- A) SDG 2
- B) SDG 7
- C) SDG 11
- D) SDG 16

Answer: B) SDG 7



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9. What is the primary focus of SDG 3 in India?

- A) Quality education
- B) Good health and well-being
- C) Gender equality
- D) Clean water and sanitation

Answer: B) Good health and well-being

10. Which SDG emphasizes the need to protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and halt biodiversity loss?

- A) SDG 13
- B) SDG 14
- C) SDG 15
- D) SDG 16

Answer: C) SDG 15

(Set- 4)

1. Which Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) focuses on ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions by 2030?

- a) SDG 2
- b) SDG 1
- c) SDG 4
- d) SDG 5

Answer: b) SDG 1

2. India has set a target to achieve what percentage of renewable energy capacity by 2030 under SDG 7?

- a) 20%
- b) 30%
- c) 40%
- d) 50%

Answer: c) 40%



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3. Which SDG aims to promote gender equality and empower all women and girls in India?

- a) SDG 4
- b) SDG 5
- c) SDG 8
- d) SDG 10

Answer: b) SDG 5

4. What is the primary goal of SDG 2 in India?

- a) Ensure access to clean water and sanitation
- b) End hunger, achieve food security, and promote sustainable agriculture
- c) Promote quality education for all
- d) Reduce inequalities within and among countries

Answer: b) End hunger, achieve food security, and promote sustainable agriculture

5. Which SDG target focuses on reducing maternal mortality and ensuring access to quality healthcare for women in India?

- a) SDG 2.1
- b) SDG 3.1
- c) SDG 4.1
- d) SDG 5.1

Answer: d) SDG 5.1

6. India's efforts to provide clean drinking water and sanitation for all are aligned with which SDG?

- a) SDG 3
- b) SDG 6
- c) SDG 13
- d) SDG 16

Answer: b) SDG 6





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7. Under SDG 8, what is the focus of India's target to promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth?

- a) Reducing income inequality
- b) Creating decent work and economic opportunities
- c) Ensuring access to affordable and clean energy
- d) Combating climate change

Answer: b) Creating decent work and economic opportunities

8. India's commitment to conserving its biodiversity and protecting ecosystems aligns with which SDG?

- a) SDG 11
- b) SDG 13
- c) SDG 14
- d) SDG 15

Answer: d) SDG 15

9. Which SDG aims to promote peace, justice, and strong institutions in India?

- a) SDG 9
- b) SDG 10
- c) SDG 11
- d) SDG 16

Answer: d) SDG 16

10. India's target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change falls under which SDG?

- a) SDG 6
- b) SDG 7
- c) SDG 13
- d) SDG 17

Answer: c) SDG 13





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(Set- 5)

1. Which of the following is not one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

- A) Gender Equality
- B) Quality Education
- C) Economic Growth
- D) National Security

Answer: D) National Security

2. What is the primary global framework for measuring progress towards achieving the SDGs in India?

- A) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- B) World Economic Outlook (WEO)
- C) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)
- D) National Indicator Framework (NIF)

Answer: D) National Indicator Framework (NIF)

3. SDG Goal 1 aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. Which of the following is not an indicator for SDG Goal 1?

- A) Poverty headcount ratio
- B) Percentage of population with access to basic services
- C) Income inequality
- D) GDP growth rate

Answer: D) GDP growth rate



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4. Which SDG Goal focuses on ensuring access to clean water and sanitation for all?

- A) SDG Goal 4
- B) SDG Goal 5
- C) SDG Goal 6
- D) SDG Goal 7

Answer: C) SDG Goal 6

5. What is the indicator used to measure progress towards SDG Goal 4, which relates to quality education?

- A) Enrollment in primary education
- B) Percentage of women in the workforce
- C) Life expectancy at birth
- D) Access to affordable housing

Answer: A) Enrollment in primary education

6. SDG Goal 13 pertains to climate action. Which of the following is an indicator associated with this goal?

- A) Access to electricity
- B) Carbon dioxide emissions
- C) Access to healthcare services
- D) Internet penetration rate

Answer: B) Carbon dioxide emissions

7. Which SDG Goal is related to gender equality and women's empowerment?

- A) SDG Goal 3
- B) SDG Goal 4
- C) SDG Goal 5
- D) SDG Goal 6

Answer: C) SDG Goal 5



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8. What is the target year for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals?

- A) 2020
- B) 2030
- C) 2040
- D) 2050

Answer: B) 2030

9. SDG Goal 11 focuses on making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. Which of the following is an indicator for this goal?

- A) Literacy rate
- B) Urban population growth rate
- C) Crop yield per hectare
- D) Maternal mortality rate

Answer: B) Urban population growth rate

10. Which Indian government agency is responsible for monitoring and reporting on the progress of SDGs in the country?

- A) Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)
- B) National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog)
- C) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- D) Ministry of External Affairs

Answer: B) National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog)

(Set- 6)

1. Which of the following is not one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

- a. Poverty Eradication
- b. Quality Education
- c. Gender Equality
- d. Urbanization Promotion

Answer: d. Urbanization Promotion



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2. What is the total number of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations in 2015?

- a. 10
- b. 15
- c. 17
- d. 20

Answer: c. 17

3. Which SDG aims to ensure access to clean water and sanitation for all?

- a. SDG 4
- b. SDG 6
- c. SDG 10
- d. SDG 13

Answer: b. SDG 6

4. What is the primary challenge India faces in achieving SDG 1 (No Poverty)?

- a. Lack of economic growth
- b. Income inequality
- c. Lack of government funding
- d. Corruption

Answer: b. Income inequality

5. Which SDG focuses on promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all?

- a. SDG 2
- b. SDG 5
- c. SDG 8
- d. SDG 16

Answer: c. SDG 8





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6. India's flagship program aimed at achieving SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) is known as:

- a. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- b. Make in India
- c. Ayushman Bharat
- d. Digital India

Answer: c. Ayushman Bharat

7. Which SDG addresses the need to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts?

- a. SDG 7
- b. SDG 11
- c. SDG 13
- d. SDG 15

Answer: c. SDG 13

8. One of the key strategies to achieve SDG 4 (Quality Education) in India is:

- a. Increasing the number of private schools
- b. Reducing government spending on education
- c. Promoting teacher training and improving school infrastructure
- d. Eliminating all forms of vocational education

Answer: c. Promoting teacher training and improving school infrastructure

9. Which SDG aims to reduce inequalities within and among countries?

- a. SDG 5
- b. SDG 9
- c. SDG 10
- d. SDG 14

Answer: c. SDG 10



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10. What is a significant challenge to achieving SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) in India?

- a. Low crime rates
- b. Lack of a strong legal framework
- c. Corruption and weak law enforcement
- d. High political stability

Answer: c. Corruption and weak law enforcement

(Set- 7)

1. What are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

- a. A set of 5 global goals to reduce poverty
- b. A framework of 17 global goals to address various global challenges
- c. A plan to promote economic growth in developing countries
- d. A set of goals for space exploration

Answer: b

2. Which UN body is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the SDGs?

- a. United Nations Security Council
- b. United Nations General Assembly
- c. United Nations Economic and Social Council
- d. United Nations Secretariat

Answer: c

3. In the context of India, what is the major challenge in achieving SDG 1 (No Poverty)?

- a. Lack of awareness about poverty
- b. Insufficient economic growth
- c. Income inequality
- d. Lack of access to education

Answer: c





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4. Which SDG is related to "Gender Equality"?

- a. SDG 4
- b. SDG 5
- c. SDG 7
- d. SDG 9

Answer: b

5. Which SDG focuses on "Affordable and Clean Energy"?

- a. SDG 1
- b. SDG 5
- c. SDG 7
- d. SDG 9

Answer: c

6. What is the primary challenge in achieving SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) in India?

- a. Lack of access to healthcare services
- b. Lack of awareness about health
- c. Pollution
- d. Inadequate food production

Answer: a

7. Which strategy can help India address SDG 13 (Climate Action)?

- a. Increasing greenhouse gas emissions
- b. Promoting the use of renewable energy sources
- c. Deforestation
- d. Expanding the use of fossil fuels

Answer: b

8. Which SDG is related to "Quality Education"?

- a. SDG 2
- b. SDG 4
- c. SDG 6
- d. SDG 8

Answer: b



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9. What is the primary challenge in achieving SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) in India?
- Abundant access to clean water sources
 - Water scarcity and lack of sanitation facilities in rural areas
 - Excessive water pollution
 - High water prices

Answer: b

10. Which SDG focuses on "Decent Work and Economic Growth"?
- SDG 2
 - SDG 4
 - SDG 8
 - SDG 10

Answer: c

(Set – 8)

1. What is the primary goal of sustainable development?
- Economic growth
 - Environmental conservation
 - Social equity
 - All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

2. Which of the following is a pillar of sustainable development?
- Population growth
 - Technological advancement
 - Environmental protection
 - None of the above

Answer: c) Environmental protection



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3. Sustainable development aims to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Who introduced this definition?

- a) United Nations
- b) World Bank
- c) International Monetary Fund
- d) World Trade Organization

Answer: a) United Nations

4. Which of the following is an example of an environmental indicator used to measure sustainability?

- a) GDP per capita
- b) Carbon footprint
- c) National debt
- d) Inflation rate

Answer: b) Carbon footprint

5. The "triple bottom line" in sustainable development refers to:

- a) Three separate financial reports
- b) Three aspects of sustainability: economic, social, and environmental
- c) Three types of renewable energy sources
- d) Three levels of government involvement

Answer: b) Three aspects of sustainability: economic, social, and environmental

6. Which international agreement, signed at the Earth Summit in 1992, is a key document on sustainable development?

- a) Kyoto Protocol
- b) Paris Agreement
- c) Agenda 21
- d) Montreal Protocol

Answer: c) Agenda 21



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7. What is the concept of intergenerational equity in sustainable development?

- a) It refers to fairness and justice within a single generation.
- b) It emphasizes the importance of maintaining ecological balance for future generations.
- c) It advocates for equal distribution of resources among different age groups.
- d) It promotes the idea that older generations should have more influence on policymaking.

Answer: b) It emphasizes the importance of maintaining ecological balance for future generations.

8. Which of the following is NOT one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established by the United Nations?

- a) No Poverty
- b) Gender Equality
- c) Industrial Revolution
- d) Clean Water and Sanitation

Answer: c) Industrial Revolution

9. The concept of "Carrying Capacity" in sustainable development refers to:

- a) The maximum speed at which a population can grow.
- b) The number of cars a city can accommodate.
- c) The maximum sustainable population an area can support without degrading the environment.
- d) The ability of a country to carry out development projects.

Answer: c) The maximum sustainable population an area can support without degrading the environment.

10. What is the key principle of the "precautionary approach" in sustainable development?

- a) Delay all development projects indefinitely.
- b) Take action only after environmental damage has occurred.
- c) Take preventive action in the face of uncertainty to prevent potential harm.
- d) Ignore potential risks.

Answer: c) Take preventive action in the face of uncertainty to prevent potential harm.

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