PRATYeK | NINEISMINE

INDIA'S VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW REPORT 2025

For Everyone

PRATYeK

9% of the GDP to ensure that every child in India has a Future

6% for Education +3% for Health
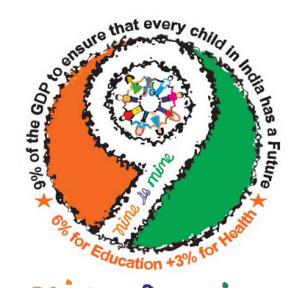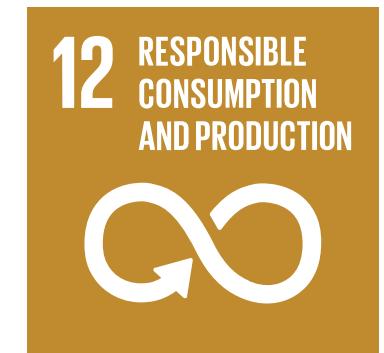
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About NINEISMINE

- Child-led movement since 2006, inspired by Nelson Mandela's vision
- Pan-India network with Children's Parliaments across India
- Longstanding civil society collaboration, incl. WNTA
- Global SDG Engagement- Present at UN SDG drafting (2015)

    Proposed: "All Rights for All Children"

- VNR Contributions
    2017: Child rights inputs
    2020: Co-led Children's VNR Review (with WNTA, Plan India, World Vision)
    2025: Child consultations for India's VNR (with UNICEF & NITI Aayog)

Children's Online Consultations for India's VNR 2025

Date: 6–8 February 2025 | Platform: Zoom

Organized by: PRATYeK & NINEISMINE in collaboration with UNICEF India and NITI Aayog

Participation Highlights:

- Over 3000 children participated from across India

Diverse representation:
- Tribal children
- Children with disabilities
- Street-connected and marginalized rural/urban children
- Varied caste, linguistic, and socio-economic backgrounds

Language interpretation in Hindi, Kannada, Tamil, and Telugu ensured inclusivity

On-Ground VNR Consultation | 15 February 2025 | New Delhi

In-Person Workshop for Wider Inclusion

- Designed to include children with limited digital access
- 75 children from local, national & international NGOs participated
- Focused on SDG themes: Education, Climate, Gender Equality, Child Rights

Engaging & Inclusive Format

- 8-hour child-friendly session with interactive games, group discussions & scoring activities
- Children used color-coded sheets, bindis, and stars to prioritize critical recommendations
- Prioritization process ensured children's choices were data-informed and experience-driven

Leave No Child Behind

A Powerful Message from Children of India
"The world cannot move forward if even one child is left behind."

Uplifting the Voices of the Most Vulnerable
- A dedicated session during both online and on-ground consultations focused on challenges faced by:
  - Children from low-income families
  - Children with disabilities
  - Street-connected children
  - Those affected by migration or conflict

What Children Shared

- Barriers to education, healthcare, safety, and decision-making
- Called for inclusive education, social protection, and stronger child protection laws
- Emphasized that SDGs cannot be achieved without addressing the needs of the most marginalized
- This report ensures every child is heard and counted — regardless of where they live, how they learn, or what challenges they face
- Inclusivity is the key to a fair, safe, and opportunity-rich future for all

Equity, Participation, and Inclusion
Centering Children in India's VNR 2025 Consultations

Kidizens' Big Ideas for a Better India!

The children of India came together to share their ideas for making our country better. These ideas are part of the Voluntary National Review (VNR) 2025 – a big report that tells the world how India is doing in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)!

INCLUSION FOR ALL

(WE GP2S To Equity)

- Decent **W**ork (SDG 8)
- **E**quality (10)
- **G**ender Equality (SDG 5)
- **P**eace and Justice (SDG 16)
- All Rights for All Children (**P**rogeny SDG 18)
- **S**afety (SDG 11)

EARTH FOR ALL

(WE won't COP2 out)

- No Wastage, Wise Consumption (SDG 12)
- Energy for All (SDG 7)
- Climate Action (SDG 13)
- Life in the Oceans (SDG 14)
- Life on the Planet (SDG 15)
- Global Partnerships (SDG 17)

DEVELOPMENT FOR ALL

(WE HHTP to Development)
- Water and Sanitation (SDG 6)
- Education (SDG 4)
- Health and WellBeing (SDG 3)
- No Hunger (SDG 2)
- Technology (SDG 9)
- End Poverty (SDG 1)
- Budgets

UNSDG 1: No Poverty

NINEISMINE recommendations:

- Education should be free up to class 12, special provisions should be made for education, especially higher education, to ensure that children from poor backgrounds have access to better opportunities and can get into good colleges.
- There is a need for job creation in rural areas to improve livelihoods.
- Financial assistance from the government can help farmers and poor people escape the grip of moneylenders, improving their financial stability.
- Government should ensure upskilling programs that lead to employable skills.
- The government should ensure that children have access to free education, providing them with food, uniforms, books, etc., particularly for those from vulnerable groups.
- **Declares housing as a right for all its citizens.**

Govt. of India:

- Poverty remains widespread, especially among tribal, Dalit, and informal working communities.
- Social protection systems are uneven, underfunded, and exclusionary.
- Economic policies favour corporate interests while neglecting grassroots development and equity.
- **Significant Reduction in Multidimensional Poverty: Between 2015–16 and 2019–21, India lifted 135 million people out of multidimensional poverty.**
- Robust Social Protection Systems: Expanded reach of schemes like MGNREGS, PM Jan Dhan Yojana, PM Awas Yojana, and Ujjwala Yojana contributed to improved livelihoods and living standards.
- Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Framework: Strengthened financial inclusion and efficient delivery of welfare.
- High Food Security Coverage: Nearly 100% coverage under the National Food Security Act (NFSA).
- State-Level Innovations: States adopted localised poverty alleviation programs that complemented national initiatives.

Gaps

- Accessibilty of schemes and utilisation
- The Tribal Health Report highlights that around 40.6 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population continues to live below the poverty line, nearly double the 20.5 per cent rate observed among non-tribal groups.
- **Even as the government contests the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index, where India tops with 23.4 crore citizens below an already low poverty line, the economic trends observed from multiple sources reveal plummeting household savings and rising indebtedness (An urgent need to shift gears: State of our Economy & Finance), (Decimation of Labour Rights is Reflective of the 'Backsliding' of India).**
- Housing, nutrition, education, and forest rights initiatives face poor execution, especially for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
- While corporate profits reached a 15-year high in 2023-24, wage growth has not kept pace, and employment expanded by a mere 1.5%, signifying a 'job-loss' growth model and stagnant incomes.
- The overall working population with 'no access to social security' rose from 49.6 per cent in 2017/18 to 53.4 per cent in 2023/24.

UNSDG 2: Zero Hunger

- To ensure every child has access to healthy and nutritious food schools should strengthen their nutrition programs.
- Governments and NGOs should collaborate to provide food, especially for migrant and trafficked children.
- Expand and improve relief camps, Anganwadi centers, and welfare schemes to ensure children in vulnerable communities have access to food.
- Government should raise awareness about the importance of balanced nutrition, particularly in rural areas.
- There should be a strong grievance redressal mechanism to address problems with ration supply.
- The government and international community should work together to ensure children are not deprived of access to food and nutrition.
- **Ration food, particularly good-quality grains, should be provided to the relief camps to improve the health and nutrition of children.**

- Ration cards should be provided to everyone in need. A community survey should be conducted to ensure all those in need of a ration card are included. People who are extremely poor should receive rations free of charge.
- Extends the mid-day meals to students of class 9-12 and should be given even on school holidays
- Includes nutritious breakfasts to the scheme for all children including those under the anganwadi scheme.

Govt. of India:

Universal Access to Food Security
- **Near-complete coverage under the National Food Security Act (NFSA): approx. 99% of the eligible population receive subsidized food grains.**
- Continued implementation of PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) to ensure additional free food distribution.

Improved Nutritional Indicators
- Stunting among children under five reduced from 38.4% (2015–16) to 35.5% (2019–21).
- Wasting reduced from 21% to 19.3% in the same period.

Focus on Nutritional Diversity
- Expansion of schemes like POSHAN Abhiyaan for better maternal and child nutrition.
- **Encouragement of millets and local food systems through national campaigns, leveraging India's G20 presidency and Millet Mission.**

Support for Farmers
- PM-KISAN continues to provide direct income support to over 110 million farmers.
- Expansion of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and Digital Agriculture Mission helped modernize agricultural extension and planning.

Sustainable Agriculture
- Focus on climate-resilient farming, organic agriculture, and sustainable irrigation practices through schemes like PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Soil Health Cards, and Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana.

Gaps

- One of the most significant – and underdiscussed – structural issues undermining India's food security framework is the continued use of 2011 Census data to determine NFSA coverage.
- Despite national claims of improvement, malnutrition remains widespread. Budget allocations for nutrition schemes like POSHAN are nominal increases only, failing to adjust for inflation or scale needs.
- Around 13 crore eligible individuals are still excluded from the Public Distribution System due to outdated 2011 Census data—contradicting NFSA's near-universal coverage claim.
- Anganwadi centres face severe funding, staffing, and infrastructure challenges. Nutrition supplements provided in tribal areas were reported as substandard, raising serious quality and delivery concerns.
- The Mid-Day Meal Scheme has seen funding stagnation, and irregularities in meal distribution (including fraud, dropouts, and dual enrolments) continue, especially in rural and tribal districts.

Implementation quality, equitable access, and systemic underfunding continue to undermine India's progress on ending hunger and improving nutrition for all.

UNSDG 3: Good health and well being

- Government should take steps to ensure that every child gets proper nutrition, especially infants, to prevent health problems.
- To ensure mental well-being, mandatory mental health counselling and support should be provided to children through schools and community centres.
- Sports facilities should be improved in schools and children should be trained to adopt a healthy lifestyle. Ensure physical well-being of children by making physical activity in school compulsory
- Primary Healthcare Centers (PHCs) in rural areas, especially where access to hospitals is less, should be upgraded with better facilities, enough medicines, and staff.
- Government should make the process of getting health cards faster and easier, especially for poor and marginalized groups, through Anganwadi or local health workers.
- **The government should take steps to ensure health schemes like Ayushman Bharat are more accessible, and free medication programs for preventable diseases should be ensured.**

- The government and private sector should work together to ensure everyone, regardless of background, can access quality healthcare and healthcare is affordable.
- Medical centers, especially for maternal care, should be built to reduce the difficulty of traveling to distant hospitals.
- Government medical centre hours should be extended, with 24/7 emergency services available, and centres should be child friendly.
- Tobacco products should be banned to protect health, reduce pollution, and prevent sales to minors by enforcing stricter penalties, increasing surveillance, implementing age verification, and launching targeted awareness campaigns.
- Develop well-equipped hospitals in every locality to ensure accessible healthcare.
- Introduces a complete change in the education system to make it more joyful and stress free.
- Makes mental health and well-being education and counsellors mandatory in all schools.
- Promotes a strong national level awareness campaign on varied aspects of well-being and mental health.

Govt of India

Improved Health Outcomes:
- **Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) declined from 130 (2014–16) to 97 (2018–20).**
- **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) reduced from 39 (2015) to 28 (2020).**
- **Under-5 Mortality Rate decreased from 45 (2015) to 32 (2020).**

- **Ayushman Bharat – PMJAY: Over 542 million beneficiaries are covered under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) for free secondary and tertiary healthcare.**

- Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs): 1.63 lakh HWCs have been operationalised across the country, delivering comprehensive primary health care services, including screening for NCDs, mental health, and palliative care.

- Digital Health and Telemedicine: The e-Sanjeevani platform facilitated over 18 crore teleconsultations by March 2024.
Implementation of the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) to establish digital health IDs and improve data-driven healthcare access.

- Mental Health Initiatives: Launch of Tele-MANAS and national mental health helplines to improve mental health services across states.

Immunisation Efforts

- Mission Indradhanush expanded to new regions, increasing immunisation coverage.
- Introduction of vaccines for pneumococcal disease, rotavirus, and measles-rubella under the Universal Immunisation Programme.
- Scale up digital platforms like ABDM and e-Sanjeevani for real-time service delivery and health records.

Gaps

- **While digital and insurance schemes (like PMJAY) are expanding, public health spending remains low (hovering around 1.4% of GDP), far short of the 2.5% target by 2025**.
- Health infrastructure is uneven, especially in tribal and rural areas where primary healthcare centres are understaffed and under-equipped.
- Exclusion errors: Many poor and marginalised people are left out due to documentation gaps or not being on SECC 2011 lists.
- **Private sector bias: PMJAY has led to privatisation of care, with public hospitals underutilised and private hospitals prioritising profit over equity.**
- High out-of-pocket expenses persist despite insurance coverage, especially for medicines and diagnostics.
- Comprehensive services like mental health, NCD screening, and palliative care are rarely available consistently.
- lack of trained professionals, awareness, and stigma that prevent mental health services from reaching those most in need.
- Disparities in immunisation coverage, especially in hard-to-reach rural, tribal, and conflict-affected regions.
- Implementation of Mission Indradhanush and other child health initiatives faces supply-chain issues, seasonal diseases, and staff shortages.

UNSDG 4: Quality Education

- Teachers should get special training to help them understand and support students from different backgrounds. Hire and train more qualified teachers who can handle and upskill the children to improve learning in government schools.
- Special teams should check how schools use their funds and if they are improving education.
- The government should work with NGOs to bring in extra learning resources for children.
- Schools should encourage peer learning, where students help each other understand lessons better.
- **Every child should have access to smart classes with fun animations, quizzes, and interactive lessons.**
- Schools should follow all education rules properly so that every child gets quality education.
- Schools should maintain progress reports to track improvements and ensure children get the education they deserve.
- Schools should include courses on child rights, general awareness, and climate change
- Schools should implement regular career counselling sessions with successful individuals sharing their stories, offering guidance and inspiration to motivate students and families

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

- The government should work towards bridging the gap between government schools and private schools in terms of facilities and quality of education.
- Schools should be established within the relief camps to allow children to continue their education.
- Schools in villages and far-off places should have the same basic facilities as city schools, like science labs and computers.
- Provide electronic devices to marginalized students to ensure learning continuity in emergencies.
- Extends the rights to education of children from age 3 through to 17 years while ensuring that every neighbourhood government school functions like a standard Kendriya Vidyalaya.
- Embeds the education of each of the Global Goals into the entire school curriculum.

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- India has made strong progress in achieving almost universal enrollment at the primary and lower secondary levels, with significantly reduced dropout rates and improved gender parity.
- NEP 2020's rollout has emphasized foundational literacy and numeracy, multilingual education, and a more flexible '5+3+3+4' curricular structure.
- Through programs like NIPUN Bharat, the government is targeting universal foundational literacy and numeracy by Grade 3.
- **Launch of national platforms (e.g. DIKSHA, SWAYAM) and upskilling of teachers to support widespread digital learning, especially post-pandemic.**
- Enhancement of technical and tertiary education infrastructure, including improved Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in higher education and institutional reforms.

Gaps:

- Declining Public Investment in Education
  - **Public expenditure on education remains below 3% of GDP, despite the NEP 2020 target of 6%.**
  - Private education is growing rapidly, raising concerns about equity, affordability, and exclusion.
- Inequities in Access to Quality Education
  - Children from tribal, Dalit, Muslim, nomadic, and rural communities face persistent barriers in access and learning.
  - Gender gaps, though narrowed in enrollment, still exist in secondary and higher education, particularly for girls from marginalised communities.
- Poor Infrastructure and Sanitation in Schools
  - Many government schools lack basic infrastructure such as clean drinking water, toilets (especially for girls), electricity, and boundary walls.
  - The absence of safe and gender-segregated toilets contributes to higher dropout rates among girls.
- Learning Gaps and Foundational Literacy Crisis
  - Despite programs like NIPUN Bharat, a significant portion of children cannot read or do basic math at grade level.
  - There is limited access to early childhood education, especially in conflict-prone and under-served regions.
- Digital Divide and Post-Pandemic Setbacks
  - Over-reliance on digital learning post-COVID, highlighting the exclusion of children without access to devices or internet.
  - Learning loss has been severe for children in poor and marginalised households.
- Teacher Shortage and Training Gaps
  - Many government schools operate with vacant teacher posts or under-trained staff, especially in remote and tribal areas.

UNSDG 5: Gender Equality

- Introduce school chapters on gender equality, LGBTQIA++ rights and integrate these themes into the school curriculum.
- Implement a zero-tolerance policy for gender-based discrimination in all sectors.
- There should be a simple, easy and safe reporting mechanism for gender-based violence and LGBTQIA++ discrimination.
- **Provide scholarships for education and vocational training for marginalized groups, along with funding for LGBTQIA++ initiatives.**
- Ensure free or subsidized sanitary products for girls and women to promote menstrual hygiene.
- Conduct sensitization of Anganwadi workers, girl-friendly infrastructure, and community engagement, to improve retention of girls in Anganwadi centers.
- Introduce sensitization workshops against caste-based discrimination, societal norms and stereotypes which restricts and limit opportunities for women and girls in our country.
- Government should provide vocational training and job and leadership opportunities for girls in rural areas.

- **Government should promote and encourage equal pay and eliminate workplace discrimination against women in informal sectors.**
- Government should further encourage businesses and institutions to adopt gender-inclusive policies including all sexual minorities.
- Stricter laws and their implementation against rape, sexual harassment, and abuse should be enforced.
- Monitoring mechanisms for cases of female infanticide should be strengthened.
- Provides safe and speedy justice to victims of child-trafficking and domestic violence.[
- Mandates the adoption of clear safeguarding processes in all organisations interacting with children.

Govt of India

- Improved Female Labour Force Participation
  - Increased from 23.3% (2017–18) to 37% (2022–23).
- Women's Empowerment through Flagship Schemes
  - Mission Shakti (merged umbrella for schemes like One Stop Centres, Women Helplines, and Mahila Police Volunteers).
  - **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) campaign showed improvement in child sex ratio at birth in select districts.**
  - Stand-Up India Scheme supported over 1.3 lakh women entrepreneurs with credit access.
- Digital and Financial Inclusion
  - Women are the primary beneficiaries of Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile (JAM) and Direct Benefit Transfers.
  - Ujjwala Yojana improved access to clean cooking fuel for over 9 crore women.
- Leadership and Participation
  - 46% representation of women in local bodies (Panchayats).
- Legal and Social Protection
  - Strengthened implementation of laws against domestic violence and child marriage.
  - Enhanced maternity benefits under PM Matru Vandana Yojana.

Gaps

- Persisting Gender Disparities
  - Deep inequalities remain in pay, unpaid care work, asset ownership, and decision-making.
  - Lack of a comprehensive care economy framework to support women.
- Limited Impact of BBBP
  - Evaluation studies (e.g., NITI Aayog) flagged issues like tokenism, poor convergence with health and education departments, and limited budget utilization.
- Underfunded Women's Programs
  - Many gender-related schemes receive inadequate budgetary support, especially for grassroots implementation.
  - Mission Shakti flagged for delays and insufficient field-level coordination.
- Women's Safety and Legal Support Lacking
  - One Stop Centres and Helplines are under-resourced.
  - Low conviction rates in crimes against women and poor follow-through in legal aid.
- Lack of Disaggregated Data
  - **Absence of real-time gender-disaggregated data hampers planning and accountability.**
  - **Limited data for Dalit, Adivasi, trans, and disabled women**

UNSDG 6: Clean water and sanitation

- **Install more hand pumps and ensure a regular and more reliable water supply**.
- RO systems and water supply should be provided to vulnerable communities and schools to ensure access to clean and safe drinking water for all.
- Construct more public toilets and ensure regular cleaning of public toilets and waste disposal sites.
- **Invest in more water treatment facilities to make clean water available for all.**
- All government schools should have well-maintained washrooms for both boys and girls.
- Open drains should be cleaned and always covered to ensure sanitation and a clean environment.
- Improves the quality, the maintenance and availability of good functioning toilets.
- Spreading mass awareness to ensure hand washing, the use of toilets and other hygiene practices.
- Ensure that all public toilets are children friendly.

Govt of India

- By March 2025, out of 193.6 million rural households in the country, more than 155.4 million (80.26%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes.
- Swachh Bharat Mission – Grameen (SBM-G) Phase II: Focus on ODF+ (Open Defecation Free Plus) and sustainability of sanitation outcomes.
- Under AMRUT 2.0, focus remains on universal water and sewerage services, with specific improvements in wastewater treatment capacity.
- Real-time monitoring enabled through the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS).
- Progress noted in wastewater treatment capacity enhancement.

Gaps:

Inadequate Access to Safe Drinking Water
- **Marginalised communities (especially in remote rural, tribal, and urban informal settlements) still lack access to clean drinking water.**
- **Hand pumps and other rural water sources are non-functional or poorly maintained.**

Poor Quality and Irregular Supply
- **Existing water supply systems are often irregular, and in many areas, the water is not potable.**
- Reports of schools and anganwadis lacking safe water access are noted.

Gendered Impact – School Sanitation
- Lack of functional, gender-segregated toilets in government schools is a barrier to girls' education.
- Girls often drop out or miss school during menstruation due to absence of clean and private sanitation facilities.

Open Defecation and Sanitation Shortfalls
- Despite ODF declarations, many toilets are non-functional or unused due to poor construction or lack of water.
- The sustainability of ODF status is questioned, particularly in tribal areas and urban slums.

Maintenance and Waste Management
- In many states, solid and liquid waste management infrastructure is absent or ineffective, especially in rural and peri-urban areas.
- Open drains are common, leading to unhygienic conditions and disease outbreaks.

Water Quality Testing
- Limited access to community-based water testing.
- Lack of community awareness about water contamination, particularly in fluoride- and arsenic-affected regions.

Toilet Infrastructure in Public Spaces
- Public toilets are often inaccessible, poorly maintained, and not child- or disabled-friendly.
- There is an urgent need for inclusive sanitation infrastructure.

UNSDG 7: Affordable and clean energy

- Install more solar, wind, and water energy, especially in areas that need it most ensuring its sustainability.
- The government should improve programs to bring clean, reliable electricity to villages and remote areas by upgrading infrastructure and ensuring 24-hour power availability for all.
- Teach people about saving energy and using clean energy through awareness programs.
- Support schools and colleges in finding new ways to create sustainable energy through funding and resources.
- Make rules to help homes, businesses, and factories use energy wisely.
- Promote clean cooking methods to reduce smoke and indoor air pollution.
- Invest more money in renewable energy and create jobs in the clean energy sector.
- Organize meetings where local communities can share ideas on energy solutions.
- The government should reduce dependency on coal power plants. Clean and green energy should be promoted.

- Windmills and hydropower should be encouraged.
- Encourage People to use eco-friendly vehicles by subsidise and facilities. Proper maintenance of vehicles and limiting diesel vehicle is essential.
- Provides affordable and green electricity and cooking gas to all.
- Encourages walking and cycling.
- Invests in good, green and affordable public transport systems

Govt of India

- Saubhagya Scheme provided electricity to 28.6 million households.
- Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS) improving grid efficiency.
- PM-KUSUM and PM Surya Ghar Yojana promoting solar energy for farmers and homes.
- Target: 500 GW non-fossil fuel energy by 2030.
- Installed non-fossil fuel capacity reached 217.62 GW (as of Jan 2025).
- 35% YoY increase in renewable energy capacity (especially solar).
- PMUY (Ujjwala Yojana) scaled up LPG distribution to 329.4 million connections.
- National Green Hydrogen Mission.
- National Bioenergy Programme.
- R\&D in solar, hydrogen, biogas, and hybrid systems.
- UJALA scheme distributed 368 million LED bulbs.
- Support for e-mobility through Electric Mobility Promotion Scheme 2024.
- Leadership in Solar Alliance and Global Biofuel Alliance.
- Established International Energy Efficiency Hub.
- Emphasis on job creation via clean energy investments.
- Local production and decentralized solutions like solar pumps.

Gaps

- Community Engagement:No mention of participatory approaches where locals contribute ideas or co-create solutions.
- Education & Awareness: No structured awareness campaigns or school programs for energy literacy.
- Coal Dependency: Measures exist (e.g., reduced subsidies), but no clear roadmap for phasing out coal.
- Youth & School Involvement: Innovation support for students is completely missing.
- Public Transport, Walking, Cycling: Overlooked despite being vital for reducing fossil fuel use and urban emissions.

UNSDG 8: Good Jobs and Economic Growth

- Implement policies that protect workers from being laid off during crises.
- Offer economic relief packages for daily wage workers and marginalized communities during lockdowns or economic downturns.
- Fix working hours for private sector employees to ensure fair labor practices.
- Ensure access to essential services like food, healthcare, and shelter to uphold the right to a decent life.
- Implement fair wage policies especially in informal sectors like labour, house help and other informal and unorganised sectors.
- Ensure basic workplace facilities such as clean water and hygienic conditions.
- Provide financial support and food aid to daily wage workers, especially in crisis situations.
- Introduce policies that allow compensation in the form of leave or money for overtime work.
- Migrant laborers should be guaranteed stable jobs and wages to ensure their children do not struggle.
- Laborers should also be given gazetted holidays, and their working hours should be regulated.

8 GOOD JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
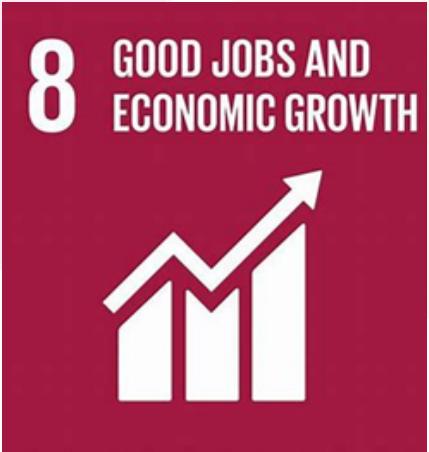
- A wage limit should be set for laborers to ensure they are not deprived of financial security.
- Enforce strict penalties against child labor and offer financial aid to families so children can continue schooling.
- Removes the clause in the current law permitting children below the age of 14 to be engaged in family run establishments.
- Prohibits all forms of child labour right up to the age of 18.

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- General improvements in employment indicators (e.g., decline in unemployment rate)
- Initiatives supporting MSMEs and self-employment under schemes like PMEGP, Startup India
- Growth in skill development programs under Skill India Mission
- Focused skilling through PM-DAKSH, SANKALP, and NIPUN missions.

Gaps

- Unequal Employment Recovery Post-COVID
  - Sharp rebound in employment among urban, male, and formal workers, while informal, rural, and female workers have lagged behind. There's emphasis on the need for sustained support for unorganized sector labourers.
- Underinvestment in Labour Rights and Social Security
  - Social protection coverage remains inadequate—many informal workers are excluded from schemes like pensions, health insurance, and minimum wage guarantees.
- Persistent Informality and Vulnerability
  - Continued precarity include gig workers, migrant labourers, women in informal care and domestic roles, and young workers. The report calls for tailored schemes to uplift them.
- Skill Mismatch and Weak MSME Ecosystem
  - Underfunding of skill development programs and limited linkages with local micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). The ecosystem for grassroots enterprise is described as weak.
- Labour Code Implementation Gaps
  - Though labour codes are in place, the report states implementation is delayed, and workers lack adequate awareness or access to the protections they offer.
- Child and Forced Labour Concerns
  - Ongoing child labour and forced labour in informal sectors, urging stronger enforcement and socio-economic support to affected families.

UNSDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- Improve road quality to ensure safer and better travel.
- Enforce fines on industries that do not dispose of waste sustainably, especially chemical waste.
- Ensure planned and well-managed construction work to minimize disruptions and ensure safety.
- Monitor strict road construction standards to prevent seasonal damage and recurring repairs.
- Proper and reliable water management and distribution systems should be in place to ensure a clean supply and treatment, promoting conservation and preventing pollution.
- Schools should have clean classrooms, proper playgrounds, science labs, and technology labs to help students learn better.
- Schools, roads, and transportation systems should be improved so that children in remote areas can access primary education.
- Advances in science and technology should be applied to agriculture and healthcare to enhance productivity and well-being.
- The waste from industries should be tested before being released into water.

- The waste from industries should be tested before being released into water.
- Industries that are polluting should not be located near schools or rivers.
- Innovative vending machines for waste management should be implemented.
- Proper housing should be provided for everyone.
- Provides digital devices to all children particularly the most vulnerable with adequate resources and facilities to access the internet.
- Ensures proper safeguarding training and structures in place.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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Govt. of India:

- Make in India Initiative
    - Strengthened India's position in global manufacturing.
    - Supported by schemes like:
    - Production Linked Incentive (PLI)
    - PM Gati Shakti
    - National Logistics Policy
    - GST reforms
    - Aimed at boosting industrial capacity, job creation, and global competitiveness.
- Infrastructure Development
    - Major investments in transport, irrigation, energy, and industrial corridors.
    - Projects such as the Dedicated Freight Corridor and various Industrial Corridors promoted sustainable industrialisation.
- Innovation Growth
    - India improved its Global Innovation Index ranking from 48th in 2020 to 39th in 2024.
- Start-Up Ecosystem
    - Over 40,000 compliances decriminalised to improve Ease of Doing Business.
    - Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) and Second Fund of Funds launched to support deep-tech innovation.
    - Focused on patient capital to foster indigenous tech addressing national priorities.
- Manufacturing Sector Progress
    - India is now the second-largest mobile phone manufacturer in the world.
    - Improvements in ease of doing business and anti-corruption measures credited for attracting both domestic and international investment.
    - Manufacturing is recovering post-pandemic, though still slightly below pre-pandemic levels.

Gaps

- Tribal and rural children face barriers to accessing schools due to poor connectivity and infrastructure
- Unchecked industrial pollution and weak enforcement of waste management norms.
- Stronger environmental regulation and monitoring, especially for hazardous waste affecting communities and ecosystems.
- polluting industries located near habitations causing environmental and health risks: stricter zoning and enforcement to protect children's right to a safe environment.

UNSDG 10: Reduce Inequalities

- Government to ensure hospitals, schools, and public places are fully accessible for all, especially for persons with disabilities.
- Special teachers for children with disabilities should be appointed.
- Mandatory classes on topics like sign language, gender equality, etc., should be implemented in all schools.
- Increase the number of specialist doctors and improve hospital facilities for people with low-income families.
- Equal treatment should be ensured, and children should not be bullied based on their caste, religion, or gender.
- Transportation facilities to school should be ensured for children.
- Teachers should be trained and sensitized on non-discrimination and child-friendly behaviour and practices.
- Schools should keep 20% of their seats for children from less privileged families so that every child has access to quality education.

- Equal opportunities through scholarships and financial assistance should be ensured for children from vulnerable backgrounds.
- Ensures inclusion and non-discrimination practiced in schools and everywhere.
- Upgrades its public services (toilets, schools, health and education) to a standard that eliminates private players in these areas as seen in the case of world-class government run institutions like the IIT, IIMs, IIITs etc of India

Govt of India

- Fiscal and Social Inclusion Measures
  - The Government implemented targeted schemes to enhance income and access to basic services for marginalized populations.
  - Flagship programs like PM-KISAN, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), and PM Garib Kalyan Yojana reached millions, directly supporting rural and low-income families.
- Digital Financial Inclusion
  - Jan Dhan–Aadhaar–Mobile (JAM) Trinity has facilitated efficient Direct Benefit Transfers (DBTs) to over 480 million bank accounts, especially benefiting women and underserved communities.
  - DBT has also increased transparency and reduced leakages.
- Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe & Minority Support
  - Special focus on the socio-economic empowerment of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) through targeted programs.
  - Continued affirmative action in education, employment, and entrepreneurship. Persons with Disabilities and Senior Citizens
  - Expanded welfare schemes for Divyangjan (persons with disabilities) and senior citizens, including financial assistance and improved access to assistive technologies.
- Regional and Global Engagement
  - India reaffirmed its commitment to South-South Cooperation by sharing development solutions and best practices with other Global South countries.

Govt of India

- Persistent Income Inequality
  - India remains highly unequal, with the top 1% earning 22% of national income, and the top 10% holding 57%, while the bottom 50% share only 13%.
  - Strong GDP growth has not translated into inclusive prosperity, particularly for marginalised populations.
- Exclusion from Social Protection and PDS
  - Around 90 million people are excluded from the Public Distribution System (PDS) due to outdated census data (SECC 2011), disproportionately affecting vulnerable groups.
- Regressive Distribution & Anti-Inclusive Growth
  - Current growth model—while generating wealth—is increasing structural exclusion of marginalised populations.
- Real wages of male agricultural labourers grew by less than 1% between 2014–15 and 2021–22, despite strong economic indicators.

UNSDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

- Enhance public transportation to reduce congestion and improve accessibility. The number of public buses should be increased, and overcrowding should be avoided. Public transport should be regularly inspected.
- Move beyond policy drafting—ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of urban development programs.
- Promote need-based road development to create safe and equitable infrastructure
- Free public transportation should be provided for children and women.
- Dustbins should be provided in public spaces for proper waste segregation and strict penalty for littering and spitting.
- Safe and well-equipped playgrounds should be constructed.
- Petrol pumps, parking spaces, government schools, hospitals, and police booths should be available in every area.
- Cameras and well-lit streetlights with enough patrolling and Maintenace should be ensured in every street to make them safe.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

- Adopt global best practices for infrastructure development to create safer and more inclusive spaces.
- Enforces the UN business principles on all profit making companies
- Empowers independent bodies to monitor the practice of child-rights, human-rights and earth-rights standards by all particularly businesses and the government itself.

PRATYEK

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Govt of India

- Housing for All (PMAY)
  - Under PMAY-U (Urban), 122.7 lakh houses sanctioned (as of December 2023), with 76.4 lakh completed and 69.5 lakh occupied.
  - Over 2.95 crore houses sanctioned under PMAY-G (Gramin); over 2.5 crore completed.
- Urban Sanitation and Solid Waste Management
  - 96% of census towns declared Open Defecation Free (ODF+ or ODF++).
  - Solid Waste Management coverage reached 97% of wards.
  - Door-to-door collection now at 92.5% of wards.
- Accessible Transport & Mobility
  - Metro rail systems operational in 20 cities, totaling 949 km, with more under construction.
  - Introduction of electric buses and multi-modal integration to support low-emission transport.
- Smart Cities Mission
  - Over 7,978 projects worth ₹1.67 lakh crore grounded; 4,536 completed.
  - Use of Integrated Command and Control Centres in 100 cities for real-time urban governance.
- Safe & Inclusive Public Spaces
  - Development of over 2,400 parks, green spaces, and waterfronts under AMRUT and Smart Cities.
  - Urban planning reforms introduced to improve building resilience and sustainability.

Gaps

- Urban Housing Gaps
  - PMAY-U implementation critiqued for poor quality housing and delays in occupancy, especially in informal settlements and slums.
  - Many vulnerable groups lack access to secure tenure and live in high-risk, unserviced areas.
- Evictions and Displacement
  - Despite "housing for all" goals, forced evictions and demolitions have continued, disproportionately affecting women, migrants, and Dalits.
- Public Transport Inequities
  - Urban mobility plans often focus on metro systems over affordable last-mile transport, excluding informal workers and peri-urban communities.
- Limited Inclusivity in Urban Planning
  - Urban planning processes lack meaningful citizen participation, especially for marginalised groups.
  - Smart Cities and AMRUT plans often prioritize beautification and tech solutions over basic urban services.
- Inadequate Waste and Sanitation Access
  - While coverage has expanded, quality of public toilets and waste disposal remains poor in many low-income areas.
  - Gendered needs (women, disabled, elderly) in urban sanitation remain unmet.

UNSDG 12: Responsible Consumption and production

- To implement water consumption limits and improve faulty water distribution infrastructure.
- To organize awareness campaigns, display posters to prevent food wastage, and distribute leftover foods from hotels or events to orphanages and old-age homes.
- Government shifts from coal power plants to solar-powered plants to achieve zero emissions.
- To conduct weekly surveys of government food storage facilities to prevent food spoilage and use the food resourcefully.
- To implement strict regulations and monitoring to reduce resource wastage and engage businesses, schools, and local communities in sustainability efforts.
- To invest more in improving infrastructure, rainwater harvesting and energy-efficient systems will further promote long-term resource sustainability.
- Mandatory rainwater harvesting should be implemented to conserve water.
- Establish plants to clean and reuse wastewater, reducing water scarcity. Robust waste-water management systems should be developed to address water crises, particularly during the summer season.

- A strict blanket ban on single-use plastics should be imposed, with penalties for those who produce them. Alternatives to single-use plastics should be encouraged.
- Stricter penalties and regulations should be applied to industry and factory waste and pollution.
- A better waste management system should be implemented in each community, with an emphasis on reducing, reusing, and recycling to minimize waste generation.
- Responsible consumption of natural resources should be encouraged.
- Proper policies and mechanisms to ensure the production of goods meet safety and environmental standards should be implemented.
- Rewards simple vegan diets, green and minimalistic lifestyles
- Penalises extravagant standards of living and taxes both producers and consumers for the same.

Govt of India

- Fossil fuel subsidies reduced significantly from ₹1.53 lakh crore (2014) to ₹0.46 lakh crore (2022–23).
- Target of 540 GW renewable energy capacity by 2030.
- Green finance mobilization: $386 billion pledged toward climate action and sustainability.
- Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes for resource-efficient, circular, and clean technology-based manufacturing.
- Sustainable Consumption
- Project SU.RE for sustainable textiles.
- Eco-labelling introduced to raise consumer awareness.
- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) in place to manage plastic and electronic waste.
- National Resource Efficiency Policy (Draft) for promoting circular economy.
- Mission LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) launched globally to shift consumption habits.
- Waste to Wealth Mission under Swachh Bharat focuses on converting waste to resources.
- Efforts toward Zero Waste in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

Gaps

- No mention of school/university-level education or awareness programs on sustainable consumption.
- No child/youth involvement in shaping or implementing SDG 12 actions.
- Data on actual implementation of eco-labelling, EPR enforcement, and SU.RE outcomes is missing.
- No clarity on informal sector integration (e.g. waste pickers) in waste-to-wealth programs.

UNSDG 13: Climate Action

- To promote biodegradable substitutes such as wooden and clay toys and encourage the use of earthenware cups (kullhads) instead of plastic. The "4 Rs"—Reuse, Reduce, Recycle, Refuse—should be promoted.
- Small-scale producers and NGOs working towards climate change need more funding and government backing.
- Create dedicated cycling lanes, footpaths, and encourage public transport use.
- Ensure proper disposal of industrial waste through strict regulations and monitoring.
- Enhance green cover and improve urban drainage to combat flooding and heatwaves.
- **Involve young people in climate policy discussions and decision-making processes.**
- Provide financial support to organizations working on climate action.
- Implement special policies and incentives for small-scale eco-friendly businesses.
- Invest in conserving biodiversity, manage flooding, and adverse weather change.
- Reduce the urban heat island effect, improve air quality, and promote well-being through dedicated green zones.

- Make environmental science a mandatory subject in schools to educate children about climate change and conservation.
- The government should launch a Clean River Mission and preserve natural water bodies across the country.
- The government should encourage the establishment of more plastic recycling plants.
- The use of CNG, electric vehicles, and eco-friendly gases should be promoted.
- Street plays, eco-clubs, and caller tunes should be used for environmental awareness.
- Restarts the process of consulting with people and children affected by new laws and developmental projects.
- Provides data of all children below 18 years in the upcoming census report.
- Declares a climate emergency.

Govt of India

- India successfully achieved its pre-2020 goal of reducing emission intensity and is now implementing programmes to meet its post- 2020 targets.
- Climate Risk Atlas launched to map India's climate vulnerabilities (state-wise).
- State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs) revised and aligned with the National Action Plan.
- India's Net Zero by 2070 target reiterated.
- Electric vehicle policies adopted by 26 states/UTs.
- PM-PRANAM Scheme launched to reduce chemical fertilizer use.
- Meri LiFE app launched to promote lifestyle changes for the environment.
- 30 crore+ people sensitized under the LiFE movement.
- Climate University Hub launched (2024).
- 6.8 lakh students engaged in climate education programs.
- 21 states/UTs have notified State Rules for Single-Use Plastics (SUPs).
- 4,000+ climate-resilient infrastructure projects under MGNREGA in vulnerable districts.
- The target on cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources has been enhanced to 50% by 2030.

Gaps

- No specific reference to climate adaptation for children or vulnerable communities (fisherfolk, slum dwellers, etc.).
- No focus on community-owned renewable energy projects or citizen-led climate action.
- No ban or strict legal enforcement of single-use plastics—only state-level actions noted.
- No detailed mention of youth/children's participation in policy-making or climate governance.
- Lack of mention of grassroots awareness programs using creative methods (like street plays, art).
- No indication of school curriculum integration for climate education nationwide (only events).
- No mention of climate finance accessibility for rural or community-led initiatives.
- No focus on community-owned renewable energy projects or citizen-led climate action.

UNSDG 14: Life below water

- Strict penalties for industries that pollute water bodies and prevent factories from being built near them.
- Implement and monitor eco-friendly fishing practices to protect marine biodiversity.
- Enforce stricter government regulations on plastic waste to prevent dumping of plastics in the water bodies.
- Children said there is a need to promote awareness programs in schools, villages, and communities to highlight the importance of protecting water bodies.
- More efforts made to restore mangroves, coral reefs, and coastal areas through conservation programs by government together with communities.
- Creative mediums such as street plays ("Nukkad Natak") should be conducted to educate people, especially in communities with low literacy levels, about marine conservation and environmental protection.
- Need to pass stronger policies, promote education on marine conservation, and engage local communities in protecting water bodies.
- Promote waste segregation, compost-making awareness, and prevent waste dumping in water bodies to save the lives below water.
- Ensure discharge of chemicals and factory waste into water bodies that harm marine biodiversity should be regulated.
- Bans 'use and throw' plastic.
- Promotes a vibrant segregation, collection and recycling system of waste plastic and other packaging.

Govt of India

- Joined UN Decade of Ocean Science (2021–2030).
- Launched Deep Ocean Mission and coral reef research institute.
- Set up coral bleaching alert system and reef health monitoring.
- Launched MISHTI for mangrove restoration and livelihoods.
- Promoting artificial reefs and ocean observation systems.
- Focus on marine pollution control through:
    - EPR (Extended Producer Responsibility).
    - Regional Marine Pollution Response Centre (2024).
- Running PM Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) for sustainable fisheries.
- Supporting Hilsa fisheries via research mission.
- Engaged in regional/international marine cooperation.

Gaps

- The government says it is addressing plastic waste under EPR to prevent it from reaching water bodies and oceans but no detailed implementation, impact, or data is provided.
- Announced that a new centre is being set up in 2024.To coordinate and respond to marine pollution events in the region.Again, no data or status update (e.g., whether construction has started, budget allocated) is mentioned.
- Lack of strict legal enforcement for pollution control.
- No explicit ban or policy on single-use plastics.
- No mention of educational awareness drives or community outreach.
- Does not mention waste segregation, composting, or preventive waste dumping practices near marine areas.
- Absence of grassroots involvement in mangrove and coral restoration.
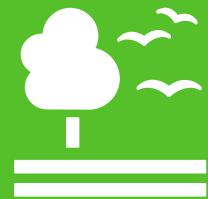
UNSDG 15: Life on land

- Ensure that for every tree cut, double the number of trees are planted to maintain ecological balance.
- Introduce separate bins for dry, wet, and e-waste and enforce strict government rules for waste segregation and recycling.
- Encourage the use of public transport by limiting the number of private vehicles per household.
- Schools and communities should conduct awareness sessions on climate change, pollution, and conservation, promoting responsible actions.
- The government should implement stricter laws to regulate deforestation, ensure cleaner urban spaces, and protect wildlife habitats in wildlife-human conflict areas.
- Promote food waste composting to reduce waste and generate fertilisers.
- Strict fines should be imposed on cutting trees and deforestation.
- Reverses the weakening of laws, practices and institutions that protect the environment and democracy itself.
- Includes earth rights into the Indian Constitutions.

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Govt of India

- 97% of forest cover lost in 2021–22 has been regenerated by 2023.
- 20,364 hectares of forest area afforested under Compensatory Afforestation Programme.
- Increase in green cover by 7.13% in last 15 years.
- 167 eco-restoration projects sanctioned to restore 150,000 hectares.
- The updated NBSAP aligned with the KMGBF is a vital roadmap to address the strategies to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030, with a longer-term vision of living in harmony with nature by 2050.
- Initiatives for conserving wetlands and rejuvenating 13 major rivers.
- Forest Fire Alert System (FAST) strengthened using satellite-based data.
- Digital India mission helped develop Forest Fire Reporting and Response System.
- Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) supported with funds and training.
- Focus on forest-based livelihoods for tribal and forest-dependent communities.
- Amendment to the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
- Mission LiFE launched to promote sustainable lifestyles at community level.
- India's leadership in Land Degradation Neutrality and Bonn Challenge.
- Contribution to UNCCD COP14, restoration of degraded lands.

Gaps

- The data mentions of Mission LiFE, but no specific mention of school/community education programs under SDG 15.
- Govt refers to forest law amendments but does not mention fines or enforcement measures.
- Govt makes no mention of constitutional amendments or legal recognition of Earth Rights
- There is no mention of composting or organic waste management, missing an opportunity to highlight low-cost, community-led solutions that support both environmental health and land conservation goals

UNSDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

- Government to pass more comprehensive laws and policies to further safeguard children from abuse and mistreatment in schools.
- Government to focus on improving public lighting and increasing law enforcement presence in high-risk areas.
- Government and other private school stakeholders should avoid building schools near busy roads and install cameras on streets and around primary schools to enhance safety.
- Government to increase the presence of security guards on school campuses to prevent violence, weapons, and ensure a safe environment.
- The government should develop mechanisms to ensure that schemes for women and children are well-publicized and accessible.
- Strict laws and support measures should be in place against bullying and discrimination faced by children, both from peers and teachers.
- Introduce transparent feedback mechanisms for public complaints and track progress effectively.
- Children from minority groups, including religious, gender, or regional minorities, refugees should be protected through laws and schemes.
- Laws and actions against hate speech should be strictly enforced.

- To ensure all children have access to documentation like birth certificates and identification cards, the government should implement a streamlined, accessible registration system in every community, with support for families in underserved areas to obtain these essential documents.
- Effective and instant reporting mechanisms for cyberbullying and harassment, especially for children, should be developed.
- Prevents all forms of violence against children.
- Promotes a culture of peace,[2] dialogue and mindfulness.
- Ensure child friendly environments and standards in all police stations.
- Ends the death penalty immediately.

GOVT OF INDIA

- India has constitutional provisions and statutory mechanisms to protect and promote human rights.
- The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 provides the legal framework to safeguard rights.
- The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) addresses human rights violations.
- Nari Adalats (women-led grievance redressal forums) are being institutionalized across villages.
- Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems (CCTNS) expanded to 99.9% of police stations.
- Aadhaar has been issued to over 1.3 billion people, used for efficient service delivery.
- Civil Registration System (CRS) app introduced for seamless birth and death registrations.
- Use of Artificial Intelligence and facial recognition for identifying missing persons and children.
- National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) facilitates centralized data for policy and law enforcement.
- Focus on reducing pendency of cases: E-Courts mission and digitization initiatives highlighted.
- Promoting alternative dispute resolution (ADR): Lok Adalats, mediation, and arbitration encouraged.
- Increasing legal literacy and awareness through Legal Services Authorities.
- Enhanced access to justice for women and vulnerable groups, including legal aid programs.
- Promoting a culture of peace and non-violence through awareness campaigns and education.
- Training law enforcement personnel on human rights and community policing.

GAPS

- No specific mention of school-based abuse or protection mechanisms in schools.
- No mention of infrastructural safety like lighting or targeted policing in vulnerable zones.
- No focus on urban planning for school safety or use of surveillance near primary schools
- Nari Adalat (women's grievance redressal); CRS registration app; Aadhaar rollout Partial coverage — women's schemes mentioned, but not child-specific scheme awareness
- No mention of anti-bullying or teacher-student discrimination laws/policies
- Generic mention of inclusion and justice BUT No child-specific legal protections or schemes for minority/refugee children outlined
- No recognition of cyber safety needs for children
- Generic promotion of peaceful societies Lacks specific implementation measures (e.g., school curriculum or training on peace)
- No reference to child-sensitive justice systems or police procedures
- India has not abolished death penalty; no mention of reform Gap: Death penalty continues — not aligned with recommendation

UNSDG 17: Partnerships for all

- To strengthen partnerships between governments, private sectors, and civil society to mobilize financial and technological resources.
- To promote digital inclusion by providing access to new technologies and internet facilities, particularly in marginalized and rural areas.
- To encourage private stakeholders and businesses to actively engage in SDG initiatives through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs.
- To enhance local to global collaborations to ensure knowledge sharing and resource distribution for sustainable development.
- To support refugee children, governments and organizations should create a flexible documentation system that recognizes international identification standards, ensuring these children can access education, sports, and other opportunities without being disadvantaged by a lack of country-specific paperwork.
- **Children from all backgrounds should be provided with a platform where they can share their needs and demands, particularly those from vulnerable backgrounds like refugees, migrants, lower-caste, and gender minorities.**

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

- Developed nations should help developing or underdeveloped nations to tackle issues like poverty, inequality, and climate change.
- The culture of other countries should be promoted to ensure peace and partnership.
- All countries should work together to achieve the other sustainable development goals.
- Signs all human rights treaties and their optional protocols particularly Optional Protocol 3 to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Responds positively to all requests for visits by special rapporteurs.

Govt Of India

- Over 77.5% of India's development spending is funded through domestic resources.
- Focus on tax reforms, including GST and direct tax digitization.
- External debt is low and sustainable; debt servicing reduced from 10.5% to 6.3% of exports (2015–2023).
- India's global trade share increased – merchandise exports (1.6% to 1.8%) and services (3.3% to 4.4%).
- **Data frameworks and multilateral engagements are strong.**
- Developed State and District Indicator Frameworks to measure SDG progress.
- Budget for data systems for tracking and managing doubled to ₹60 billion (2022–23).
- Promotes South-South and Triangular Cooperation for global development.
- Encourages blended finance, impact investments, and PPP models for SDG funding.

Gaps

- No mention of civil society participation in SDG partnerships, emphasis on multi-stakeholder collaboration required.
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is not referred to, though it is a key tool for SDG support.
- Digital inclusion for rural and marginalized communities is missing; showcasing inequitable access to technology and the internet.
- **No reference to refugee or migrant children, or to creating flexible documentation systems for their inclusion in education and services.**
- **Children's voices and participation platforms are not acknowledged, despite children stressing the need for inclusive engagement.**
- Cultural exchange for peace and partnership is not discussed; children saw this as essential for global solidarity.
- While South-South Cooperation is mentioned, there is no broader focus on developed nations supporting developing ones.
- No mention of ratifying human rights treaties, especially Optional Protocol 3 to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Partnerships for inclusive SDG implementation are discussed at macro levels, but there is no focus on local or child-led partnerships.

UNSDG 18: Rights of our Progeny

- Enact laws to protect defenders of earth/human/child rights particularly those below the age of 18.

Child Participation

- Makes sure that all ward and village panchayats adopt the child friendly guidelines and genuinely engage with their young citizens.[1]
- Sets up authentic inclusive neighbourhood children's parliaments across the country while federating them at every level.
- Organises annual Children's parliament interactions with elected representatives annually at all levels including State Assemblies and National Parliament.

Ecological Rights of Children

- Engages children in reviewing the National Policy for Children, 2013 while including their environmental rights in the same.
- Doesn't delay further and submits its reports regularly to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.
- Adopts the declaration on Children, Youth and Climate action

Budget for children

- Fulfils its promise of providing 6% of the GDP (public spending) by the time of the announcement of the National budget 2023 as stated in the National Education Policy, 2020.
- Devotes at least 2.5% of the GDP public spending on Health.
- Ensures that all states governments announce their child-budgets in keeping with the statement 12 of the Union budget
- Increases the union budgetary allocation to the environment sector from the current 0.08% at least 5%

Budget for children

Our Dream: Designing Goals Beyond 2030 with a Special Focus on Child Citizens and Inclusion

Going forward, we wish to engage with our government and UN bodies on an annual basis to track the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially since we have only five years left to achieve them. We believe that children's participation, as modeled by our Indian Government, should be a non-negotiable part of every process within governments and UN bodies worldwide.

Finally, we seek the support of the Indian Government, UN agencies, and UNICEF India to initiate consultations with children for the next set of global goals beyond 2030. As part of this campaign, we propose calling them Inclusive Development Goals (INDGs). These goals must include a clear focus on the rights of child citizens, with strong accountability and active participation of children as key non-negotiable principles.

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ANALYSIS OF INDIA'S VNR 2025

What is Missing in India's VNR 2025 but included in NINEISMINE's Document

Child-Centric Perspective & Participation

Children's Voices:
The VNR does not include direct inputs from children, while your document highlights children's lived experiences, needs, and solutions.

Child Rights Lens:
The VNR lacks a focus on child-specific rights, whereas your document links SDGs directly to children's development, safety, and well-being.

Our document fills critical gaps in the India VNR 2025 by:
- Centering children's voices
- Advocating for quality, equity, and sustainability
- Highlighting grassroots-level realities and actionable solutions

Quality and Sustainability, Not Just Access

VNR Focus	NINEISMINE Focus
Access and coverage (e.g., water taps, schools, roads).	Quality, maintenance, and functionality of services (e.g., ensuring toilets are cleaned, water is safe, roads are durable).
Infrastructure expansion.	Equity in access—targeting marginalized groups like migrant children, trafficked children, and rural populations.
Programmatic achievements.	Sustainability, environmental protection, and monitoring (e.g., fines for industrial waste, regular water quality checks).

Mental Health and Emotional Well-Being

- *Our document includes recommendations on mental health counseling and emotional support for children, missing from VNR 2025, which focuses mainly on physical health.*

Education Equity and Innovation

VNR 2025 Focus	NINISMINE Focus
Infrastructure, enrolment, and schemes.	Bridging the gap between private and public schools (facilities, teaching quality).
Learning outcomes mentioned in general terms.	**Peer learning, digital education, career counseling, and education continuity in emergencies (relief camps).**
No mention of life skills.	**Courses on child rights, climate change, general awareness.**

Nutrition and Food Security

VNR Focus	Your Additional Focus (What's Missing in VNR)
Coverage of PDS, ICDS, and NFSA.	Nutritional quality, not just food quantity (balanced diets, food diversity).
National statistics.	Localized gaps and issues, e.g., children in relief camps, migrant children, trafficked children.
System efficiency.	Accountability mechanisms, e.g., grievance redressal for ration distribution.

Environmental Health & Industrial Regulation
- Pollution Control: NINEISMINE document recommends testing industrial waste, penalizing polluting industries, and ensuring industries are not located near schools or rivers—this is not addressed in VNR 2025.

Waste Management Innovation:

- Introduction of ideas like waste vending machines is absent in VNR but included in NINEISMINE report.

Inclusive Infrastructure Development

VNR 2025 Focus	NINEISMINE Focus
Infrastructure expansion (roads, internet).	Safety, maintenance, quality of construction, and accessibility for children in remote areas.
Industry promotion.	Environmental and social safeguards for infrastructure development.

Health System Gaps

VNR Focus	NINEISMINE Focus
Focus on health coverage and immunization rates.	Child-friendly hospitals, extended health center hours, maternal care centers in villages.
Scheme reporting (Ayushman Bharat, NHM).	Simplifying health card access, ensuring free medicines for preventable diseases, and healthcare affordability for all groups.

Poverty Reduction with a Focus on Children

VNR Focus	NINEISMINE Focus
Employment guarantee (MGNREGA), poverty rate decline.	Free education up to class 12, livelihood-linked education, and support for higher education for poor children.
Financial inclusion for adults.	Child-centered social protection, e.g., school support, food security linked to poverty.

Themes Missing in VNR 2025

Children's direct participation
Mental health support
Focus on service quality & maintenance
Environmental pollution control near schools
Disaster-resilient education (relief camps)
Nutrition quality & grievance redressal
Equity between private and public schooling
Innovative solutions (e.g., waste vending machines)
Child-friendly healthcare and local accessibility
Livelihood-education link for poverty reduction

PARTNERS LIST

Andhra Pradesh
· LITDS (Loyola Integrated Tribal Development Society)

Arunachal Pradesh
· Nani Maria school
· Nani Maria Society

Bihar
· Center for Social Equity and Inclusion (CSEI)

Delhi
· Holy child Auxilium School
· Cambridge school Srinivaspuri
· Holy Cross School, Najafgarh
· Government Boys Senior Secondary school Vikaspuri
· Government Coed Sr. Sec. School, Vikaspuri
· Mehanatkar Association
· V-care NGO
· PMI(Passion Movement International)
· PRATYeK
· CEVA
· Institute of Social Service – Prabhatara
· Jamghat
· Janpahal
· Deepshikha NGO
· St. Gianelli sadan
· World Vision India
· Yellow Streets

Goa
• Rebuild India Trust
Jharkhand
• Samadhan Foundation
Kashmir
• Humanity Welfare Organisation Helpline
Kerala
· Hope for Children Cherukulam
·Hope For Children, Varadhur
· Hope For Children Chikkalur

Madhya Pradesh
· Daksh Umbrosh Empowerment Society
· Tarun Shiksha evam Samaj Kalyan seva samite

Maharashtra
· Jeevan Dhara- Mumbai
·Amcha Ghar- Mumbai
· SARITA- Amravati

Odisha
·Youth Service Centre

PARTNERS LIST

Tamil Nadu

·   St. Anne's matriculation school
·Holy Cross Anglo Indian Higher Sec. School
·Holy Cross girls Sec. School, Thangachimadam
·   Holy Cross Anglo Indian Higher Sec. School

Telangana

·PARA(peoples Action for Rural Awakening) NGO
 West Bengal
·   Sahayogita Samity
·Ujjiban Society
·   Pirojpur Noboday Welfare Society

Uttar Pradesh

·   Bhim Rao Trust
·Grameen Parampara Vikas Sansthan
·Jagriti Seva Sanstha
·Jan Vikas Kendra
·   Men's Institute for Development and Training (MIDT)

SDG Dashboards and Trends

Click on a goal to view more information.

1 NO POVERTY ⬆	2 ZERO HUNGER ➡	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING ↗	4 QUALITY EDUCATION ↗	5 GENDER EQUALITY ↗	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY ↗	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH ↗	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE ➡	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES ⬆	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES ➡	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION ⬇	14 LIFE BELOW WATER ↗	15 LIFE ON LAND ➡	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS ➡	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS ➡	

Dashboards: ● SDG achieved   ● Challenges remain   ● Significant challenges remain   ● Major challenges remain   ● Information unavailable

Trends: ⬆ On track or maintaining SDG achievement   ↗ Moderately Improving   ➡ Stagnating   ⬇ Decreasing   •• Trend information unavailable

	India	World	
Achieved / On Track	33.3%	35%	
Limited Progress	38.3%	50%	
Worsening	28.4%	18%	

Covid
Climate Change
Conflicts
Control of Constitutional bodys
Civil Society gags
Cuts in Budgets

LNOB GROUPS CONSULTED

Children

De-notified, Nomadic, and Semi-Nomadic Tribes

Persons with Disabilities

Scheduled Tribes

Youth and Adolescents

Transgender Persons

People living with HIV

Women

Farmers

Migrants and Urban Poor

Forced Labour and Human Trafficking

Elderly

Schedules Castes

Let's look at the numbers

1%	The top 10% of the Indian population holds 77% of the total national wealth. 73% of the wealth generated in 2017 went to the richest 1%, while *670 million Indians who comprise the poorest half of the population saw only a 1% increase in their wealth.
70	There are 119 billionaires in India. Their number has increased from only 9 in 2000 to 101 in 2017. Between 2018 and 2022, India is estimated to produce 70 new millionaires every day.
10x	Billionaires' fortunes increased by almost 10 times over a decade and their total wealth is higher than the entire Union budget of India for the fiscal year 2018-19, which was at INR 24422 billion.
63 M	Many ordinary Indians are not able to access the health care they need. 63 million of them are pushed into poverty because of healthcare costs every year - almost two people every second.
941 yrs	It would take 941 years for a minimum wage worker in rural India to earn what the top paid executive at a leading Indian garment company earns in a year.

'Electoral autocracy': The downgrading of India's democracy

15 March 2021

Soutik Biswas
India correspondent

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India's WJP Rule of Law Index rankings

Overall score global rank: 79 / 142
Overall score regional rank: 3 / 6

Factor score rankings:

FACTOR	GLOBAL RANK	REGIONAL RANK*	INCOME RANK**
Constraints on Government Powers	60/142	2/6	3/38
Absence of Corruption	97/142	3/6	15/38
Open Government	44/142	1/6	1/38
Fundamental Rights	102/142	3/6	15/38
Order and Security	98/142	3/6	21/38
Regulatory Enforcement	78/142	3/6	11/38
Civil Justice	107/142	3/6	23/38
Criminal Justice	89/142	3/6	14/38

(1 is best in WJP Rule of Law Index rankings)

Allocations For Health Are Growing Slower Than Inflation Rates

● Avg growth rate 14-15 to 19-20 (in %)   ● Avg growth rate 19-20 to 24-25 RE (in %)

● Change between 24-25 REs and 25-26 BEs (in %)

	Education, Arts and Culture	Medical Public Health and Family Welfare	Housing, Urban Development, Water and Sanitation	Rural Development	Food Subsidy and Civil Supplies	Others

Values shown on chart:
- Education, Arts and Culture: 6, 8, 13
- Medical Public Health and Family Welfare: 16, 5, 11
- Housing, Urban Development, Water and Sanitation: 17, 15, 70
- Rural Development: 14, 4, 8
- Food Subsidy and Civil Supplies: -3, 1, 1
- Others: 11, 3, 42

Y-axis: 60, 40, 20, 0, -20

Schemes	Allocations	2014-15	2019-20	2024-25 RE	2025-26 BE	Avg growth rate 14-15 to 19-20 (in %)	Avg growth rate 19-20 to 24-25 RE (in %)
Samagra Shiksha	Nominal (in ₹ crore)	27,668	32,377	37,010	41,250	4%	4%
	Real (in ₹ crore)	23,280	22,136	19,215	21,416	-1%	-1%
NHM	Nominal (in ₹ crore)	20,499	34,660	36,953	39,435	13%	0.4%
	Real (in ₹ crore)	17,248	23,696	19,185	20,474	9%	-5%
JJM	Nominal (in ₹ crore)	9,243	10,030	22,694	67,000	4%	31%
	Real (in ₹ crore)	7,777	6,857	11,782	34,785	0%	24%
MGNREGS	Nominal (in ₹ crore)	32,977	71,687	86,000	86,000	17%	0.5%
	Real (in ₹ crore)	27,747	49,011	44,650	44,650	12%	-5%
PM POSHAN	Nominal (in ₹ crore)	10,523	9,699	10,000	12,500	-1%	-3%
	Real (in ₹ crore)	8,854	6,631	5,192	6,490	-5%	-8%
SBM G	Nominal (in ₹ crore)	2,841	8,213	7,192	7,192	25%	2%
	Real (in ₹ crore)	2,390	5,615	3,734	3,734	20%	-4%
PMAY G	Nominal (in ₹ crore)	11,106	18,116	32,426	54,832	14%	11%
	Real (in ₹ crore)	9,345	12,386	16,835	28,468	10%	5%
PMGSY	Nominal (in ₹ crore)	5,868	14,017	14,500	19,000	11%	2%
	Real (in ₹ crore)	4,937	9,583	7,528	9,864	7%	-3%
NSAP	Nominal (in ₹ crore)	7,087	8,692	9,652	9,652	3%	-10%
	Real (in ₹ crore)	5,963	5,943	5,011	5,011	-1%	-15%

INCREDIBLE NATION

DEDICATED TO THE

INCLUSION OF ALL