



## Transforming India 2030: Strategies for Sustainable Development Goals

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Pune, India

Organised by

**Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences,  
Symbiosis International University**

In collaboration with



**RIS**

Research and Information System  
for Developing Countries

विकासशील देशों की अनुसंधान एवं सूचना प्रणाली




## Symbiosis International University (SIU)

Symbiosis was established on the principles of Vedic thought of 'World as One Family' and is resplendent of the activities and students of several countries. It was given a "Deemed to be University" status by the Ministry for Human Resource Development, Government of India in 2002. The university is re-accredited by NAAC with Grade 'A' and CGPA of 3.58 on a four point scale in 2015.

The University's name fittingly captures the quintessence of the relationship with international students; a mutually beneficial bond between India and the international student community.

With changes sweeping across India's higher education environment, SIU has established several institutes across the 7 faculties of Law, Management, Computer Studies, Health & Bio-medical Sciences, Media, Communication & Design, Humanities & Social Sciences and Engineering. The university continues to grow, evolving by benchmarking itself against the best in the world. A student centric philosophy leads to innovation in teaching and learning, student affairs, academic programme and health care.

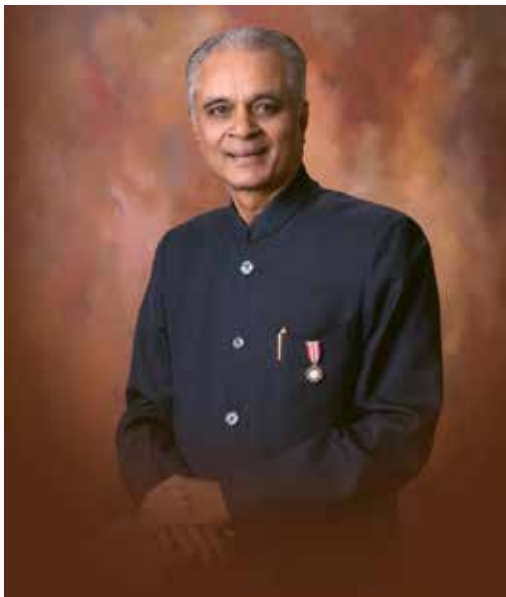




## Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences (FoHSS), SIU

The Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences (FoHSS) at SIU, encompasses the schools of, economics (Symbiosis School of Economics - 2008), liberal arts (Symbiosis School for Liberal Arts-2011), international studies (Symbiosis School of International Studies -2013), culinary arts (Symbiosis School of Culinary Arts-2016) and language (English Language Teaching Institute of Symbiosis-1972). Committed to offering and creating a number of programmes and courses under its ambit, the faculty works towards realising the broad vision and mission of the University, through its academic activities – it touches upon socially relevant and pertinent issues, creating a class of social leaders and citizens, sensitised to the varied needs of an ever evolving society. Over its short span of eight years, the FOHSS has organised several national and international conferences:

- Symbiosis School of Economics (SSE) organised its first National Conference in 2011 on '*Urban Policy and Planning: A Case Perspective of Pune*'.
  - Symbiosis School of International Studies (SSIS) has hosted three International Relations Conferences:
    - In 2013, '*India and Development Partnerships in Asia and Africa: Towards a New Paradigm*', in association with Public Diplomacy Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.
    - In 2014 '*India's Look East- Act East Policy: A Bridge to the Asian Neighbourhood*' was organised with the support of the Public Diplomacy Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.
    - In 2015, the third International Relations Conference '*Link West: India and the Gulf*' was the third International Relations Conference was organised.
  - English Learning and Teaching Institute of Symbiosis (ELTIS) organised, "*Communication Plus: Empowering Language Learners through Effective Listening and Active Vocabulary*" in 2016.
  - Symbiosis School for Liberal Arts (SSLA) hosted the '*Future of Liberal Arts and Science Education*' in 2016.
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**Prof. S.B. Mujumdar**

Prof. S.B. Mujumdar is the Founder and President, Symbiosis, and Chancellor, Symbiosis International University. A renowned academic and educationalist, he has received civilian honor many times by the Government of India. He was awarded Padma Shri in 2005 and Padma Bhushan in 2012. He was also awarded Punyabhushan in 2009. The complete list of accolades is far too long for these pages, and includes Maharashtra Gaurav Award and the FIE Foundation Award.

He was born on 31 July 1935, in Gadhinglaj, Kolhapur district, Maharashtra. He won a Master's degree in Botany and a Doctorate in Microbiology. He was the Head of the Department of Botany at the Fergusson College, Pune, for over twenty years. He has authored a number of books and published research papers in botany. He also served on the Executive Council, Senate, and Academic Council of the University of Pune for several years.



**Dr. Vidya Yeravdekar**

Dr. Vidya Yeravdekar is the Principal Director of Symbiosis Society, which encompasses the Symbiosis schools and institutions under the Symbiosis International University.

Dr. Vidya has been able to influence policy regulations for promoting and bringing in innovative approaches to higher education in India through her appointments on various governmental bodies. She has been a member of University Grants Commission (UGC), Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) and Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR). She is a member of the Governing Board of several organisations like Indian Institute of Mass Communication, Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs, Swarnim Gujarat Sports University, Yeshwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Public Health Foundation of India and Symbiosis University of Applied Sciences, Indore. She is a Member of the State Knowledge Advisory Board of Higher Education, Government of Andhra Pradesh and Member of the Task Team of Arts Management Strategy for Karnataka. She is a member of many corporate bodies such as Mahratta Chamber of Commerce & Industries, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI), Confederation of India Industry (CII), and Not for profit organisations like HK Firodiya Foundation, India International Centre (IIC), Pune International Centre (PIC) & Pune Citizens Police Foundation. Dr. Vidya has been appointed as Director on the Board of RITES Limited under Ministry of Railways, Government of India.

Dr. Vidya has presented papers at various National & International Conferences and has numerous research publications to her credit. Dr. Vidya's hard work has won her numerous awards and accolades and she is now focussed on making Symbiosis International University benchmarked amongst one of the best Universities in Asia.



**Dr Rajani Gupte**

A distinguished academic, Dr. Rajani received her Doctorate degree in Economics from the prestigious Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics, Pune. She has been actively engaged with higher education for over thirty years, both as a professor and researcher. She has taught at many foreign universities as well, including the Oakland University, Michigan US, and Bremen University for Applied Sciences, Germany.

She has been a part of the leadership team at Symbiosis for over two decades. She joined Symbiosis as a founding member of the Symbiosis Institute of International Business in 1992. She was the Director of the Institute between 2004 and 2012. Her headship led the Institute to be established as one of the top-ranking business schools in India. A capable institution-builder, Dr. Gupte has also earlier held the positions of Dean-Faculty of Management, Dean-Academics and Pro-Vice Chancellor at the Symbiosis International University.

As well as being an independent Director on the Boards of several ET 500 companies and a part of the leadership team at Symbiosis she has been frequently invited on committees of important organizations, such as International Trade Panel - Confederation of Indian Industries (CII), World Trade Organization Committee, Govt. of Maharashtra, and Chemtech World Expo. She has also served on committees appointed by the UGC and on working groups on higher education.

Dr. Gupte is one of the ten women selected from across Asia who have attended the 'Women in University Administration programme' sponsored by the U.S. Department of State. She has been awarded the "Swayamsidha Puraskar 2015" by Lions Club of Pune Elite in 2015, and the 'Think Pure Award' by the 'Think Pure Social Welfare Foundation' in memory of 'Late Shri Dajikaka Gadgil' in 2016 for her outstanding contribution to Education.



**Prof. Jyoti Chandiramani**

Prof Jyoti Chandiramani has over 30 years of experience in Teaching, Institution Building, Administration, and Research. Presently, she teaches – International Trade Policy, International Organization and Regional Cooperation and Urban Economic Development at the Masters level. She has conducted more than 50 Management Development Programs for corporates, such as WIPRO, AZTEC, HP, Intel, Godrej, Zensar Technologies, WNS, Cognizant, EXL, Deloitte, Deutsche Bank, Continuum Solutions, Dr. Reddy's etc. Prof Jyoti has been a founder core member of the Symbiosis Centre for Liberal Arts.

In 2007, she was awarded a short-term scholarship at the University of DePauw, Indianapolis – Prof Jyoti to study Liberal Arts Education. In 2013, she was a part of the Indian delegation to Pakistan for the Tenth South Asian Economic Students Meet (SAESM) at Lahore University of Management Sciences, and in 2015, she was conferred with the iCongo instituted Gold Karmaveer Chakra and Rex Karmaveer Global Fellowship in Delhi, for her contributions to the field of education. Recently, she was invited to the 5th ASEM Rectors' Conference and as a Mentor for the Students' Forum (ARC5, organized by Charles University in Prague and the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) at Prague.

Prof. Jyoti's research interest lies in the urban economic development and international economic cooperation. She has steered and focussed the activities at the Symbiosis School of Economics in this direction. To this effect, a course on Urban Economic Development has been introduced in the Masters Programme since 2014 (Specialisation: Development Studies). Besides writing a couple of textbooks, she has jointly edited a book with Ramanath Jha on 'Perspectives in Urban Development: Issues in Infrastructure, Planning, and Governance.' Her areas of research interest in urban include Urban Infrastructure, Urban Transport, Urban Poverty and is presently working on Pune centric cases. Besides this she keenly studies and follows trends in International Development Cooperation – from the MDGs to the SDGs.





## Transforming India 2030: Strategies for Sustainable Development Goals

The idea of gauging the economy's wellbeing, or the Gross Domestic Product was put forth by Simon Kuznets back in 1934, in the wake of the Great Depression. Since then, GDP has become an iconic policy variable. However, the shallowness of this measure was understood better by Kuznets than any other. He acknowledges that "welfare of a nation can, therefore scarcely be inferred from a measurement of national income."

It's been a long way since 1934, and many an economist, besides social scientists and statisticians world over have tried to come up with a measure that is reflective of not just the value of goods and services produced in the economy. The concerns over the years have shifted towards the well-being of people of the nation and not just the economy at large.

The Human Development Index (HDI) of 1990s, sought to do just that- it brought the condition and state of human mankind to the centre stage of policy discussions. The HDI, included parameters such as life expectancy (health), education, and per capita income (standard of living) indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.

In line with this world view, the turn of the 21st Century, the Millennium Summit of the United Nations, culminating in the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals- these were eight international development goals pertaining to human development, environment sustainability and development of global partnerships. They were instrumental in steering unprecedented efforts to meet the needs and challenges of the world's poorest and addressing the issues of inequity. However, the goals weren't free from criticisms. In particular, it was felt that the framing process did not see adequate involvement by developing countries, and the goals were not adapted for feasibility, and did not pin responsibilities appropriately.

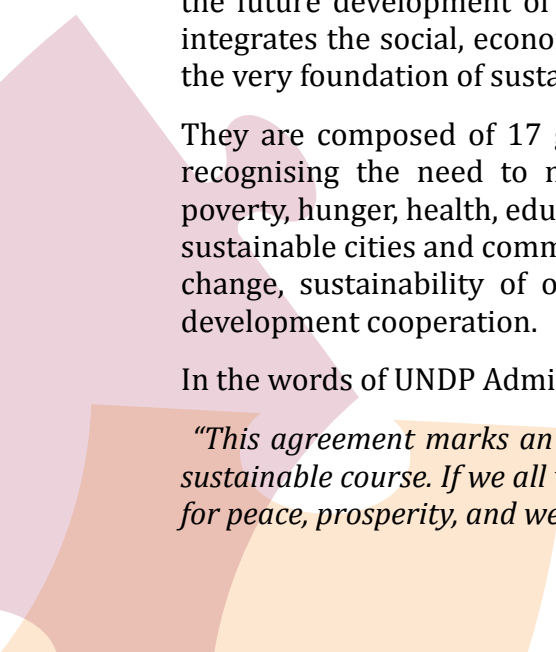
*Complex problems have simple, easy to understand, wrong answers.*  
-Henry Louis Mencken

At the end of 2015, the MDGs have been replaced by putting in place by an alternate framework for addressing the future development of mankind. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were agreed upon at the Rio + 20 Summit (United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development) in 2012 and have been developed with a view to addressing the future development of mankind. The SDGs are expected to adopt an approach that integrates the social, economic, and environmental dimensions and concerns which form the very foundation of sustainable development.


They are composed of 17 goals and 169 targets, each intertwined with the other, thus recognising the need to not compartmentalise development. The goals engage with poverty, hunger, health, education, jobs and economic growth, infrastructure & innovation, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption, clean water, energy, climate change, sustainability of oceans and terrestrial life forms, peace and partnership for development cooperation.

In the words of UNDP Administrator Helen Clark,

*"This agreement marks an important milestone in putting our world on an inclusive and sustainable course. If we all work together, we have a chance of meeting citizens' aspirations for peace, prosperity, and wellbeing, and to preserve our planet."*








The next 15 years are going to be decisive for India if we are to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. In a highly globalised world, it is not feasible to have redistribution follow growth, and development must work its way from the bottom up. There is a need for a constructive approach to fortify both development and democracy, engaging citizen bodies, research institutes and varying levels of governance. By the means of this conference, the FOHSS, SIU seeks to address the issues and challenges that need to be addressed with respect to formulating strategies with respect to the varied SDGs and the way forward.

As an educational institute of high repute and prestige, through this conference we hope to come out with definitional tools and measures to prepare India for this journey towards making the lives of Indian citizens more bearable and comfortable in the years to come. The expected outcomes of the conference are as follows:

•**Tangible:**

- Scholarly papers
- Publications of papers with a reputed Publication House
- A directory of CSOs involved with the select goals

•**Intangible:**

- Orienting our students, academia and other stakeholders -Government of Maharashtra, CSOs in the region
  - Further enrichment of classroom teaching and learning for faculty and students
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## Conference Tracks

### Day I: Track I: Poverty & Inequality

Indian Government and International organizations such as United Nations, World Bank have remained committed to eradicate poverty and to reduce inequality both from humanitarian approach and economic growth perspective. A reflection on the achievements of MDGs indicate that the number of people living in extreme poverty across the world dropped by more than half – from 1.9 billion in 1990, to 836 million in 2015 and India reduced the poverty rates to half from the 1990 levels. Nonetheless, India had 270 million extremely poor people in 2012 (United Nations 2015). Similarly, India remains home to one quarter of the world's undernourished population, over a third of the world's underweight children, and nearly a third of the world's food-insecure people (United Nations 2015). Importantly, a large section of population remains close to the poverty line. The success of MDGs has remained unequal and uneven with poverty concentrated in economically backward states, rural India and the marginalized 'other' which includes religious minorities, women, Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes leading to social, economic and political inequality within the country.

As reported by United Nations, a significant majority of households in developing countries—more than 75 per cent of the population—are living today in societies where income is more unequally distributed than it was in the 1990s. Income inequality cannot be addressed if the structural inequalities that lead to differential / unequal opportunities are not addressed from the primary and grassroots level. Increasing inequality and disparity not only promote sluggish economic growth but also slow human capital growth with lack of education, health and well-being. It contributes to increased crime rates, political and social instability leading to deterioration of individual's lives which may further contribute to unequal capacity building and outcomes adding to increase in poverty rates. India's Gini coefficient<sup>1</sup> was reasonably high at 33.9 in 2013.

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) agenda for 2015 – 2030 is highlighted as *"a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity...They are integrated, indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental."* The People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership model closely links Goal 1 – 'No poverty' and Goal 10 – 'Reduced inequality' and underlines a strong rationale of the development of whole societies. Inequalities are not inevitable.

The rise in urbanization and migration rate, agricultural crises and associated complexities in the rural economy are likely to change the pattern of poverty and inequality in India, among other factors. They are likely to influence the effectiveness of traditional measures to attain the development goals. Broadening policy areas beyond extreme poverty & hunger to other basic needs such as safe housing, sanitation, healthcare facilities, financial inclusion and social protections, provisions for equal opportunity for all sections of population would yield more sustainable results to the poverty and inequality eradication efforts.

The sub-themes for discussions and papers related to this track include:

- Strategies for poverty alleviation
- Reduction in vulnerability via access to basic services viz. housing, sanitation, safe drinking water and healthcare
- Financial inclusion - Microfinance and financial services
- Social protection policies (minimum wages, old age pensions)

<sup>1</sup><http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/income-gini-coefficient>



## Day I: Track II Education & Gender


On September 15, 2015, *The Hindu* reported that as far as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were concerned, India's official records show that one of the few areas that India had succeeded in, was in ensuring gender parity in primary school enrolment. The UNDP website however reflects that India's performance has only been moderate as far as the 2<sup>nd</sup> goal of achieving universal primary education is concerned.

On September 25, 2015, when the United Nations in a historic summit unanimously adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030, its goal on education looked beyond achieving universal primary education. It looked at 'Quality Education' in order to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Through this track we hope to discuss strategies which will help us inch closer to achieving the required goals and targets: exploring the partnerships that can be looked at, the public – private exercise, addressing the issues related to the quality of education, increasing the number of people who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment and entrepreneurship. Ensuring that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, an appreciation of cultural diversity and culture's contribution to sustainable development. And last but not the least to substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers through international cooperation.

The 10th Annual Status of Education Report (ASER 2014), based on the survey of more than 5 lakhs childrens in the age group 3-16 years from 577 districts (16497 villages) in India, showed that 25 percent of Class 8 students could not read a Class 2 level text. It implies that overall quality of primary and secondary education is extremely disheartening. We hope that the yet to be announced new National Education Policy (NEP), 2015, which is looking at parameters like quality education, social development, inclusivity, technology for knowledge and transparency, new legislation and policies as well as community engagement, will enable India to meet the SDG on Quality Education by 2030. We also look forward to the NEP to sensitize the Indian population on issues related to gender, for although UNDP studies reflect that India is on track as far as the MDG on Gender Equality and Empowerment of women are concerned, we yet have a long way to go.

Historically, the policy for women's development in India has been subject to detailed scrutiny by academicians and gender equality activists. These discussions have problematised both the 'gender-blind' approach of policy in the post-independence stage, as well as the conception of women primarily as policy-receptacles rather than active agents of work, growth and development. The women's movement that emerged in urban locations in India following the release of *Towards Equality- the Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India* (1974) called for a re-evaluation of the centrality of the state in gender-sensitive development. However, the massive reorientation of policy direction in the last decade of the twentieth century and the entry of new agents into the development sector has resulted in shifts in the articulation of goals with respect to women's participation in development as well as gender equality. This period has thus seen the entry of novel strategies like self-help groups and microfinance along with newer players like international NGOs and corporate bodies into the terrain of development. Coexisting with these are critiques calling for a thorough assessment of these interventions, the decreasing role of the State and their combined impact on the millions of poor and property-less women across the country. Given this historical context, what should our approach to gender and development be? The discussions on gender equality in this track seek to participate in



these debates with a special focus on the following: recognizing and valuing unpaid care and domestic work, undertaking reforms to give women equal rights to economic and other resources, and ensuring women's full and effective participation at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life.

The sub-themes for discussions and papers related to this track include:

- Education policy and legislation
  - Inclusive Education- (gender parity, affordability, disabilities),
  - Models of economic inclusivity
  - Quality of Education (teacher quality & training etc.)
  - Gender equality of labour and work
  - Vocational Education & Skill development
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## Day I: Track III: Sustainable Cities

*"Cities have the capability of providing something for everybody, only because, and only when, they are created by everybody."*

*-Jane Jacobs, The Death and Life of Great American Cities (1961)*

Urbanization world over has crossed the 50% threshold in 2008 and is likely to inch up to 70% by 2050 (WUP, 2014). In the Indian context, the largest democracy presently has the second largest urban population in the world at 377 million (31.7 %)<sup>2</sup>, after China (749 million, 2014), with the urban numbers having increased up to 429 million, and has been further projected to rise to 600 million (40%) by 2031 (High Powered Expert Committee Report, 2011). This is likely to result in an increase of nearly 200 million over the period, rendering a daunting image of the future of urbanisation in India.

A comparison of urbanization in India, with the emerging and neighbouring economies reveals a much slower pace with Brazil (84.6%), Mexico (78.1%), Russia (73.8%), Malaysia (72.8%), South Africa (62%), China (50.6%), and Pakistan (36.2%). The 2011 Census observed that the urban population (91 million) exceeded that of rural population (90.4 million).

A World Bank Report (September 2015) characterises India's urbanization process as "messy and hidden" - messy because 65.5 million Indians live in slums and 13.7 million below the poverty line (Census, 2011) and hidden because the share of India's population living in areas with urban-like features in 2010 stood at 55.3 % (according to the Agglomeration Index)<sup>3</sup> in contrast to the official urban data. India may thus be far more urban than what is revealed by the Census Report.

This uncontrolled and expansive urbanisation has been marked with significant gaps in urban infrastructure resulting in pressure on land, water supply and its quality, sewerage network services, disposal of solid waste, lack of open landscaped spaces, deterioration of public transport, resulting in environmental degradation and poor quality of urban life. 94 % of the cities/ towns in India do not have even a partial sewerage. 64 % of urban population is covered by individual water connections and stand posts in India, compared with 91 % in China, 86 % in South Africa, and 80 % in Brazil. A considerable number of people in urban India defecate in the open every day having environmental and health implications. Waste collection coverage ranges from 70% to 90 % in major metropolitan cities, and is less than 50 % in smaller cities. Public transport accounts for only 22% of urban transport in India, while it accounts for nearly half of the public transport in lower middle income countries (e.g. the Philippines, Venezuela, Egypt) and 40 per cent in upper middle income countries (e.g. South Africa, South Korea, Brazil). There is also inadequate focus on urban housing- there was a shortage of around 19 million dwelling units as per the 12th Plan.

With crucial and strategic urban infrastructure yet to be built in India, it is imperative that we include in our framework, the stipulations as laid out in the 11th SDG goal and targets to create inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities.

The sub-themes for discussions and papers related to this track include:

- Urban Governance and Policies
- Urban Finance and Infrastructure
- Strategies to address vulnerability (ecology, environment, disaster management and climate change)
- Civic Innovation and citizenry
- Institutional capacity and capabilities for addressing the urban woes

<sup>2</sup>Census 2011

<sup>3</sup>a globally applicable alternative measure of urbanisation





## Day I: Track IV: Jobs and Economic Growth

*'Growth does not just happen. It must be consciously chosen as an overarching goal by a country's leadership .... In all fast-growing economies policy makers understand that successful development entails a decades-long commitment, and a fundamental bargain between the present and the future .... This bargain will be accepted only if the country's policy makers communicate a credible vision of the future and a strategy for getting there. They must be trusted as stewards of the economy and their promises of future rewards must be believed.'*

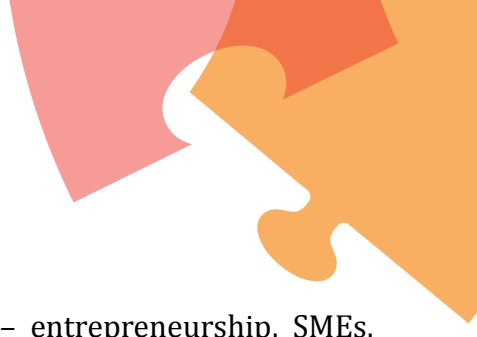
[The Growth Report: Strategies for Sustained Growth and Inclusive Development (2008)]

Economic growth may be looked upon as a function of growth of employment and productivity: increase in either or both of these augments growth. However, it's necessary to strike a balance between the two, especially in a labour abundant low productivity economy like India, i.e. growth of employment in the economy should not be at the cost of productivity and vice versa. So far, the contribution of employment has declined and that of productivity increased in the growth of GDP, such that during the last decade, 80 per cent of growth was accounted for by productivity increase and only 20 per cent by growth in employment. Long term employment growth in India has been about 2 per cent per annum but has declined to about 1.5 per cent during the last decade, when GDP growth has risen to around 7.5 per cent. A steep rise in exports has also not delivered on the employment front as anticipated. Also, in the recent years, exports have taken a hit, further adding to the woes of the economy (in 2014 exports grew at a rate of -0.76% vis-à-vis the average annual growth rate of 12.28% from 2010-2013).


In the Indian economy, where surplus labour looms large, employment augmenting growth is of absolute necessity - 'jobless' growth is certainly not the desirable form of growth. Acting towards generation or creation of employment with no heed to productivity and wages of workers would hinder growth and development of the economy, especially when productivity and income levels in India are generally low.

*Emphasis has to be on 'productive' and 'remunerative' employment: the new employment that is generated has to be at increasing levels of productivity in order that it does not assume poverty-perpetuating or poverty-generating nature (Papola, 2013).*

The 8th goal of the SDG – Jobs and Economic Growth, prompts economies to achieve this very nexus. The objectives of the goal strive to attain sustainability in the economic growth rate by achieving higher level of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgradation and innovation. This needs to be supported with development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises by providing greater access to financial services. At the same time, Indian economy need to focus on resource efficiency in consumption and production in order to stunt environmental degradation. Equality in gender, disabilities and wages with respect to employment is also to be targeted. Eradication of forced labour and child labour should help in pushing a greater part of the population towards education and skill development programmes which will further contribute in building a stronger pool of human capital that will lead to the enhancement of the economy. Enhancing the quality and safety of work environment is another crucial objective of the goal to ensure that the employees can deliver their best for the economy. Protecting the labour rights will create a sense of belonging and efficiency. Promotion of local culture and products, strengthening domestic financial institutions and increasing trade-aid are some of the other factors that should help in creating more jobs for the economy. All of these taken together should enable the economy to create productive employment which will be able to support the minimum rate of growth set at 7 per cent.



The sub-themes for discussions and papers related to this track include:

- Strategies for broad based employment oriented economic growth – entrepreneurship, SMEs, renewed role of Public Sector Undertakings, etc.
  - Strategies to enhance productivity– R&D, innovations and formalisation of informal employment
  - Targeting sectors and policies with potential for job creation
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## Day II: Track V Partnerships for the Goals

Interconnectedness and interdependence which are the dominant characteristics of the 21st century find resonance in the internationally agreed-upon seventeenth sustainable development goal. The cornerstone of this goal is the multi-stakeholder process whereby governments, civil society and the private sector will come together and partner for the proper articulation and efficient implementation of the goals. Concerted efforts by partners at all levels- international, regional and national, is key to the achievement of the SDGs by 2030.

This track will therefore critically examine and analyze the targets set under SDG 17 and discuss the challenges and opportunities for their achievement by 2030. The track would also present an opportunity to discuss India's position vis-à-vis the targets under this goal as well as propose a blueprint for the way forward both in terms of medium and long-term planning. As India looks to expand its global footprint, deliberations under this track could also examine the country's role in development cooperation which would include amongst other mechanisms and frameworks, the North-South-South and South-South cooperation frameworks.

The sub-themes for discussions and papers related to this track include

- Resource mobilization – domestic and through enhanced international support (to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries, including debt financing and investment promotion)
- Technology sharing and capacity building- enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional cooperation (with respect to science, technology and innovation and enhanced knowledge sharing – ensuring environmentally sound technology dissemination and diffusion)
- Rule based Trade Promotion (enhancing share of LDC's exports by 2020)
- Systemic issues (*Policy and institutional coherence, Multi-stakeholder partnerships, Data, monitoring and accountability*)

## Schedule

### Day 0, 15th February, 2017

Time		Event
6:00 PM-	8:00 PM	<b>Inaugural Ceremony</b>

### Day I, 16th February, 2017

Time		Event
9:00 AM-	11:00 AM	<b>Paper Presentations (Tracks I, II &amp; III)</b>
11:00 AM-	11:30 AM	Tea Break
11:30 AM-	1:00 PM	<b>Track I - Poverty and Inequality - Invited Speakers</b>
1:00 PM-	2:00 PM	Lunch
2:00 PM-	3:30 PM	<b>Track II - Education and Gender - Invited Speakers</b>
3:30 PM-	4:00 PM	Tea Break
4:00 PM-	5:30 PM	<b>Track III - Sustainable Cities - Invited Speakers</b>

### Day II, 17th February, 2017

Time		Event
9:00 AM-	11:00 AM	<b>Paper Presentations (Tracks IV &amp; V)</b>
11:00 AM-	11:30 AM	Tea Break
11:30 AM-	1:00 PM	<b>Track IV - Jobs and Economic Growth - Invited Speakers</b>
1:00 PM-	2:00 PM	Lunch
2:00 PM-	3:30 PM	<b>Track V - Partnership for the Goals - Invited Speakers</b>
3:30 PM-	4:00 PM	Tea Break
4:00 PM-	5:30 PM	<b>Valedictory Session</b>



## Call for Papers

We invite you to submit complete research papers for this conference, which will take place on the 16th and 17th of February, 2017. Select papers will be presented at the conference.

Papers could be submitted under the following themes:

- Poverty and Inequality
- Education and Gender
- Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Jobs and Economic Growth
- Partnership for the Goals

Suggested Sub-Topics include (but are not limited to):

- **Poverty and Inequality**

- Strategies for poverty alleviation
- Reduction in vulnerability via access to basic services viz. housing, sanitation, safe drinking water and healthcare
- Financial inclusion - Microfinance and financial services
- Social protection policies (minimum wages, old age pensions)

- **Education and Gender**

- Education policy and legislation
- Inclusive Education- (gender parity, affordability, disabilities), Models of economic inclusivity
- Quality of Education (teacher quality & training etc.)
- Gender equality of labour and work
- Vocational Education & Skill development

- **Sustainable Cities**

- Urban Governance and Policies
- Urban Finance and Infrastructure
- Strategies to address vulnerability (ecology, environment, disaster management and climate change)
- Civic Innovation and citizenry
- Institutional capacity and capabilities for addressing the urban woes

- **Jobs and Economic Growth**

- Strategies for broad based employment oriented economic growth – entrepreneurship, SMEs, renewed role of Public Sector Undertakings, etc.
- Strategies to enhance productivity– R&D, innovations and formalisation of informal employment,
- Targeting sectors and policies with potential for job creation

## • Partnership for the Goals

- Resource mobilization – domestic and through enhanced international support (to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries, including debt financing and investment promotion)
- Technology sharing and capacity building- enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional cooperation (with respect to science, technology and innovation and enhanced knowledge sharing – ensuring environmentally sound technology dissemination and diffusion)
- Rule based Trade Promotion (enhancing share of LDC's exports by 2020)
- Systemic issues (Policy and institutional coherence, Multi-stakeholder partnerships, Data, monitoring and accountability)

## Important Dates:

<b>Deadline for Submission of abstracts</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> November 2016
<b>Commencement of Registration</b>	21 <sup>st</sup> November, 2016
<b>Communication of acceptance of abstracts</b>	5 <sup>th</sup> December 2016
<b>Deadline for submission of full paper</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> January 2017
<b>Conference Dates</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> & 17 <sup>th</sup> of February 2017

Papers and abstracts should be communicated to [tissdg.conference@siu.edu.in](mailto:tissdg.conference@siu.edu.in).

## Registration Fee and Other Details:

<b>Category</b>	<b>Indian</b>	<b>International</b>
<b>Academicians</b>	INR 6000	\$75
<b>Corporate</b>	INR 7000	\$100
<b>Doctoral Fellows /Students</b>	INR 1500	\$25

## Template for Abstract:

[Title of the Paper]

[Name of Author(s), Designation and Affiliation] (the corresponding author must be mentioned)

[Purpose/Objective(s)]

[Originality]

[Data and Design/methodology/approach]

[Findings, if any]

- The entire abstract should be in Times New Roman.
- The title of the abstract should be in 14 pt size and bold. The rest of the abstract should be in 12 pt size.
- Name(s) of author(s) should be in bold and the designation(s) in italics (unbold) with a clear mention of corresponding author in brackets.
- Heading of the sections like Purpose/Objective(s), Originality, Data and design/ methodology/approach, and Findings (if any) should be in bold.

For further details, please contact [tissdg.conference@siu.edu.in](mailto:tissdg.conference@siu.edu.in).

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