

Original Article**Sustainable Development Goals Challenges and Policy**

Dr. Shelke Digambar Sakharam
Assistant Professor, Arts, Science and Commerce College, Kolhar

Manuscript ID:
IBMIIRJ-2025-021107

Submitted: 05 Oct. 2025

Revised: 15 Oct. 2025

Accepted: 06 Nov. 2025

Published: 30 Nov. 2025

ISSN: 3065-7857

Volume-2

Issue-11

Pp.26-27

November 2025

Correspondence Address:
Dr. Shelke Digambar Sakharam
Assistant Professor, Arts, Science and
Commerce College, Kolhar
Email: shelke4019@gmail.com



Quick Response Code:



Web. <https://ibrj.us>



DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.17659717](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17659717)

DOI Link:
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17659717>



Creative Commons

Abstract

Developed India is the idea of a successful and progressive country, wherever large-scale reforms are being agreed out in all sectors. It is compulsory to get the goal of India's development from an economic, social, and cultural point of view. In the financial sector, the intent is to increase India's development rate and achieve an important place on the total stage. It is also significant to provide a high quality of life to Indian citizens by civilizing technology, science, education, and health.

Keyword: - Digital, Bharat, Development, Innovation

Introduction

Developed India is a vision to make India a superior, independent and all-round developed nation. India has made development in many areas since its independence in 1947, but it still has a long way to go in terms of S E E T development. India is a creative thinker plan of the Government of India, which prioritizes contribution of all citizens, equal opportunities and sustainable development.

The aim of this movement is to provide education, health, employment, infrastructure and a clean environment to every citizen. The main purpose of this scheme is to make India not only economically but also socially well-built. Digitization-Startup-Culture-Green energy-Women empowerment and improvement are considered to be the main pillars of a developed India.

Objectives

1. To get sustainable development while defending the atmosphere.
2. To make sure quality and completeness by improving the education system.
3. To boost the efficiency of the country through technology and modernization.

Vision:

1. **Financial Superpower:** To create a wealthy and superior economy, this will make India a major economic power globally.
2. **Social impartiality and Justice:** Every Indian should get equal opportunities, rights and justice, which will create equal opportunity.
3. **Progress in Technology and Innovation:** To make the country a leader in the field of science, technology and innovation.
4. **Internationally influential role:** India will establish itself as a major international player and will play an important role in global politics and economy.
5. **Sustainable Development:** To achieve sustainable and sustainable development while protecting the environment, this will help to deal with environmental crises with the help of technology.

Pillars:

1. Making India a strong, prosperous and diversified economy
2. Education and Skill Development:-
3. Health and Welfare:
4. Women and Child Development
5. Technology and Innovation
6. Environment and Sustainable Development
7. Social Equality and Justice

Challenges:

1. **Population Growth:-** Huge population puts pressure on resources and makes planning more complex.
2. **Illiteracy and skill shortage:-** Lack of quality education and skill development leads to reduced efficiency.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

How to cite this article:

Shelke, D. S. (2025). Sustainable Development Goals Challenges and Policy. *InSight Bulletin: A Multidisciplinary Interlink International Research Journal*, 2(11), 26-27.
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17659717>

3. Inadequate infrastructure:- Many areas are lagging behind in terms of roads, electricity, water, and health facilities.

4. Impacts of urbanization: - fast urbanization, traffic, and pollution.

5. Managerial challenges: - performance of policies, corruption.

Policy:

- 1. Build up Federalism:** Empower states with financial independence and responsibility mechanisms for SDG delivery.
- 2. Mobilize Finance:** Enlarge green bonds, independent wealth funds.
- 3. Education Revolution:** Support work education, digital literacy.

Conclusion:

Today, India is developing rapidly. We are progressing due to the digital revolution, infrastructure, global connectivity, startups, defense, education and health sector reforms. But we still face challenges like poverty, unemployment, and gender disparity, inequality in education and health, and environmental crises. Overcoming these will be a decisive step towards a developed India. The real foundation of "Developed India 2047" is public participation. Even if the government formulates policies and launches schemes, active participation, awareness and cooperation of citizens are essential for their success. By focusing on education, skill development and entrepreneurship of the younger generation, India can be made a hub of innovation.

Acknowledgment

The author expresses sincere gratitude to the management and colleagues of Arts, Science and Commerce College, Kolhar, for their continuous encouragement and support. Special thanks are extended to all those who contributed directly or indirectly to this study on sustainable development and policy challenges. The author is also thankful to NITI Aayog and other research institutions for providing valuable data and insights that strengthened this work.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

References:

1. NITI Aayog. India SDG Index Reports (2018–2023).
2. Rangarajan & Shanmugam, K.R. Quantitative Dimensions of Viksit Bharat. Indian Public Policy Review. (2024).
3. Dwivedi, Reeta (2023). SDGs 2030: Bridging Gaps, Building Futures for Viksit Bharat@2047.
4. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). (2022). Human Development Report 2022: Uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives. New York: UNDP.
5. World Bank. (2023). Sustainable Development in South Asia: Progress and Policy Challenges. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Publications.
6. Kumar, S., & Mishra, P. (2022). Sustainable Growth and Environmental Governance in India. Journal of Sustainable Policy Studies, 14(3), 112–126.
7. Government of India. (2021). Viksit Bharat@2047: Roadmap for Inclusive Growth. Ministry of Planning and Implementation.
8. Sen, A. (2020). Development as Freedom in the Indian Context: Revisiting SDGs. Indian Journal of Economics and Development, 18(2), 67–79.
9. OECD. (2023). Green Transition and Policy Innovation in Emerging Economies. Paris: OECD Publishing.
10. Kohli, V., & Mehta, R. (2024). Digital Transformation and Sustainable Development: The Indian Experience. Asian Development Review, 41(1), 54–73.