

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)
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Module: 16
SDG 10: Reduced Inequality

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UN SDGs
: 17 goals to transform our world

Module 16
• SDG10: Reduced Inequality

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Hello everyone. I welcome you all to the Module 16 of the course of UN SDGs. This is about SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities.

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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
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SDG10: Reduced Inequality

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So, in the line if you see now we have reached almost we have covered almost half now, we are entering into the second half which talks about, social issues, public issues our society community, and its overall well being and functioning. So, we have seen previously like industries innovation infrastructure, now, this is going to be about reduced inequalities, and then about more communities, sustainable cities and consumption, et cetera in the next ones.

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The slide content includes:

- SDG 10** (with handwritten note "discrimination")
- REDUCED INEQUALITIES: WHY IT MATTERS**
- What's the goal here?** To reduce inequalities within and among countries.
- Why?** Inequalities based on income, disability, gender, race, ethnicity, age, and migration hinder economic growth and sustainable development.
- How?** Promote policies, laws, and institutions that support inclusive and equitable growth.
- Key Statistic:** Almost 2 in 10 people reported having personally experienced discrimination on at least one of the grounds established by international human rights law.
- Handwritten Notes:** "discrimination", "2/10", "20%", "1/5", "discrimination".
- Logos:** MPTEL and a small inset image of a person in a wheelchair.

So let us see this and we will have a look of some facts and figures almost 2 in 10 people reported having personally experienced discrimination on at least one of the grounds established by the international human s law, 2 in 10 that is 20 percent almost 1/5th, of our society, this is at the world level, we are talking about that they have experienced, every 5th person has experienced some form of discrimination, on some occasion which are listed by international human s laws.

So, we will see, eventually in the later course, what are those, discriminations in what possible means it is possible, but typically you know like, different discrimination is kind of a mistreatment or seeing somebody or treating somebody with some prejudiced or preconceived notions, which are based out of maybe language, maybe color, maybe religion, ethnicity, tone, or maybe region, where you belong to, or maybe, any-any other thing.

So, there may be, variety of, such, discriminatory parameters on which somebody actually judges or somebody actually measures out of that and that ends up into kind of mistreatment or maybe

mishandling or something like that for example, if you see there is an huge divide off, so called, black and white races in the advanced country like United States of America.

And we keep on seeing a lot of examples on, very soon or very often it actually happens even this week itself something has happened and the whole country is kind of talking about it, the whole world is actually talking about it. So, this puts up a question, such an advanced country so called advanced country, with so much of advancement in science and technology, economy, GDP economy running in billions and trillions of dollars.

Like, so many fortune 500 companies, and so much of technology and biggest, military in the world and all of those like things and still at basic level, such kind of mistreatments, from one person to the another ? So it puts everything into the question like, what kind of society that is and the same goes, anywhere and everywhere.

It is not just I think it is one places problem or one country's problem, it is a problem in as a whole So, the whole world if you see many of the places I know these actually numbers if you see, that is why these numbers are essential. So, if every 5th person has experienced, some sort of discrimination, at some point of time, that means, there is a problem, big problem

So, the overall goal, with this SDG why we are discussing this, through this, this SDG is important for us to understand. So, what is the goal to reduce inequalities within and among countries in any form or any form if you see any such, thing based on color, language, tone.

Or ethnicity, religion, any of those things like if you see, so, one should actually break free of such like, shackles and move ahead with one frame mind because now I think compared to the previous older times now this whole world is a one unit is a one global village and we are all like brothers and sisters who are sharing resources opportunities, we are working for each other, we are helping each other and all of those things. So, a place for like any form of inequality definitely should not find a place in a civilized place in a (05:40) society So, that is like the overall target well, why this is needed inequalities based on income, sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, race, class, ethnicity, religion, and opportunity continue to persist across the world.

So, these are some like listed down over here you can see the list. Inequality threatens long term social and economic development harms poverty reduction and destroys people's sense of

fulfillment and self worth. So, if you see like, if you discriminate or mistreat anybody based on any of these the person definitely is going to face maybe odd behavior or maybe reduced opportunity.

For example, if somebody some person was entitled for some benefit or opportunity and if the person who is in charge or who is handling that thing is out of such inequality is bearing that person that needy person or from that opportunity, it is like the killing the whole future, of that person

So, this can actually harm in a small term as well as in a long term ((07:02) we also like for example, if you see it threatens long term social and economic development, because the needy person might not going to get the benefit or that opportunity, and might not actually progress in his or her life which result into a long term or for example.

Whole life's deprivation or maybe state of our new state of fear or low economic well being and things like that, or even like mental like stigma and mental like agony that the person actually goes through so, that is also an additional level like this thing which I am going to a person actually feels like mistreated or missed behave

Because of shown and shown kind of things. Which the person has no authority or no capacity to change like, who can change they where they were born, what ethnicity what culture they were born in what language like they are speaking what is their mother tongue, what is their skin color, these things are not in our hand

So, why to mistreat somebody, because of like such things, which like, it is nobody's capacity like, what I have in like born into what will you have born into is very, very unique and individual So, one should have like this respect for everyone.

So, that is the thing we are talking about, let it kind of like hampers like once self respect and self worth also, that also is a kind of problem and that may lead into like an inferiority complex or maybe depression or maybe other like anxieties or maybe loss of opportunities, et cetera, et cetera, that is not like it to do with the, psychological and mental well being of the person.

So, if you see, this in turn can be breed crime, disease and environmental degradation. So, by the loss of like that extended opportunity, it can result into anything well, it depends on that context,

what was actually mistreated, for example, if somebody was debarred or wheeling (09:08) health services that the person may going to experience that medical situation And who knows what maybe do not turn of events, no bleeding, some complexity or leading some maybe exhilaration of like that disease or maybe even death

So, this can actually lead into any kind of like situation So, one must be very careful and cautious in not doing these things in any, known or unknown ways. We cannot achieve sustainable development and make the planet better for all if people are excluded from the chance for a better life.

So this better mind, what we are talking, through is disease all of these SDG 17 SDGs, that target itself is going to get question are going to get into murky, situation if, such thing still exist in the society And despite some positive sign inequality is growing for more than 70 percent of the global population, unfortunately, it looks like it appears as if it is increasing, exaggerating the risk of divisions and hampering economic and social development.

Furthermore, COVID-19 is hitting the most vulnerable people the hardest, and those among same groups are often experiencing is increased discrimination. well, it was already bad, but this pandemic has, further worsened this situation. And a big number of people, if you see this number 70 percent of global population, is facing some sort of a this an inequality where I know, treatments So, that is really, disheartening to see this.

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Well, let us see some of the examples of inequality as per UN, women and children with lack of access to health care die each day from preventable diseases such as measles, tuberculosis or in childbirth. So, these are some definitely treatable medical conditions like TB, it used to be a very deadly disease in the old times, but not anymore, it is, it can be completely the patient can be completely cured and this disease can be completely treated and person can go back and live a normal life.

So, this is very much doable kind of medical condition, and any government medical facility, beginning from the primary health centers, to the big hospitals, wherever you reach any of these, hospitals you can reach and by government, I think, they have these free treatment and free medicine like medical facilities, for TB patients.

And even if people are not able to look at get this, because of inequality or because of some history, mistreatment or mishandling that is why terrible unfortunate situation and coming down to like (12:29) another treatment disease, childbirth, well, there are like efforts being made, Pan India, Pan world.

But still we saw previously like, how much of mortality rate is there in the like, in newborns, under less than 1 year age in less than 2 years age is less than 5 years age, on for expecting mothers or newly delivered like, mothers also, because of the lack of like iron like anemic, situation we saw previously and many other like, proper nutrition in the food. And other like

support systems. So, that is bad situation, if it is happening, because of like reduced inequalities it must not happen that way, because system, the government along the society is able to provide, such things, on the support systems to these groups. And if because of the (())(13:28) notions of people who are handling these facilities.

If it is happening, then there is most condemnable situation. Older persons, migrants and refugees face lack of opportunities and discrimination at work, maybe an issue that affects every country in the world, 1 in 5 persons reported being discriminated on at least one ground of discrimination prohibited by international human s law.

So if you are a migrant, from some country, trying to settle down in some other country there are discriminations, so there is no like, already you are in very miserable condition that you are a migrant, ? And if you are not being extended, to the support systems, that is the kind of like adding an add on, misery, to the already miserable situations

So, that must not actually happen. Among those with disabilities, 3 in 10, personally experienced discrimination, to the group of people who belong to the, especially able, group, So, they are also one of the groups who face challenges in everyday life, because our infrastructure facilities, and things are not in compliance with the universal design with the design for accessibility

So this becomes terrible, situation well awareness is rising in the recent years and if you visit public human places such a railways station airports and bus stations, now infrastructures are being like improved and upgraded to help like people from like any such disabilities with the higher level still among women and disabilities including based on religion ethnicity and sex pointing to the urgent need for measures to tackle multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

So, in that to also like the women and disabled like people or elderly they are the most vulnerable how do we tackle discrimination in today's world, we are all interconnected. Problems and challenges like poverty, climate change, migration or economic crisis are never just confined to one country or one region. Even the richest countries still have communities living in abject poverty.

The oldest democracies still wrestle with racism, homophobia, and transphobia and religious intolerance, global inequality affects us all, no matter who we are or where we are from. Yeah. So, at global level also, if you see these challenges are happening and the problem is, this is not one person's problem or one country's problem if countries if he started like behaving in a very discriminatory way, which was sometimes it happens if the country is like, rich and if this country is not that rich.

So, it is seen that in discriminatory kind of an attitude towards like, this country So, that is happening at a systemic very big level at country to country level, And that has potential that it may cause an abject poverty to the entire country which is maybe in dire need of like help maybe financial monetary or like any such technological like help from like other countries

So, this may push millions of people into further into poverty situation because, if it happens, I tend to country level, so, you can see the effect. So, this effect is not limited to just one person or one country rather we all are like interconnected because if this country fails on some region its neighbors and others are also going to get impacted by the perhaps the whole region might get impacted if some kind of diseases spreads.

Because of object poverty situation or the bad health care facilities and things it might spread to the other places also, it might come to this country also creating havoc and disastrous situation. So, it is not one person's problem. If you see this actually is a collective like issue and must be handled collectively.

Can we achieve equality for everyone? Well, it can be, and should be achieved to ensure a life of dignity for all political, economic and social policies need to be universal and pay particular attention to the needs of disadvantaged and marginalized communities? Well, of course, it is perfectly doable; there is no question in that.

But it must be done, to help like everyone to like relieve themselves such as like agony what can we do reducing inequality requires transformative change, greater efforts are needed to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger and invest more in health, education, social protection and decent jobs, especially for young people, migrants and refugees and other vulnerable communities.

So, you see, group of needy people, vulnerable communities, within countries it is important to empower and promote inclusive social economic growth, we can ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of income, if you eliminate discriminatory laws, policies and practices.

So, there may be some still discriminatory you now rules regulation are being practiced in some countries, for example, if you take names of some of the gulf countries, women do not have voting s, they cannot drive alone on the road, they cannot go to movies and cinema halls alone.

And they are supposed to wear some particular kind of cloth all the time. So, those are if you kind of like mistreatments if you see, maybe early age, marriage And marriage to the like a, elderly, male member and things like that. So those are still discriminatory, rule regulations?

If these are not abolished, completely to know, for the betterment of women if women are granted with their own choice and they should be allowed walk and roam anywhere, and we are whatever they want, and they should be able to go to schools and other education or facility, they should be able to choose their own careers and things like that.

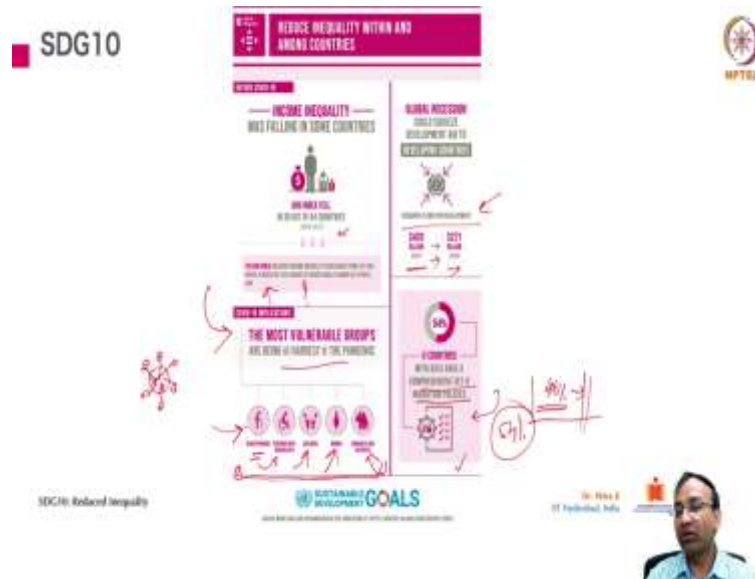
So, because if these are there as a kind of law. So that means it is a systematic way of, depriving them of their s and their own freedom. So that is not good. If it is happening at the systemic country level, then it must be kind of pulled it down. Because if you are claiming that we are in the 21st century, with so much of advancement and things like that we will definitely there is no place for any such discrimination.

Not just women, any other person from race or different ethnicity among countries, we need to ensure that developing countries are better represented in decision making on global issues so that solutions can be more effective, credible and accountable. Governments and other stakeholders can also promote safe regular and responsible migration, including through planned and well managed policies for the millions of people who have left their homes seeking better lives due to war, discrimination, poverty, lack of opportunity, and other drivers of migration.

So, as I said earlier, if this set of people migrants, they are already in a miserable situation if they are in a lagoon from a humble backgrounds, not so well to do families or maybe from below poverty line and things, they are already under lot of stress, they need to change their place of stay because of maybe some hostile conditions back home, maybe war or maybe other,

discriminatory activities which may be going on in that place. So these people this set of analytical people must be supported. Well, more details can differ this link.

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Let us see some numbers. Before pandemic in income inequalities was falling in some countries. Gini index fell in 38 out of 84 countries 2010 to 2017. The Gini index measures income inequality and ranges from 0 to 100, where 0 indicates that income is shared equally among all people. And 100 means it is not shared like among all people well take graphic is incomplete over here. I do not know why.

They should have checked. Yeah. COVID-19 implications well, that has let us see, what has happened the most vulnerable groups are being hit hardest by the pandemic, well, what are those groups like elderly people we saw like this corona virus, it was more fatal for the elderly and people with co morbidity conditions

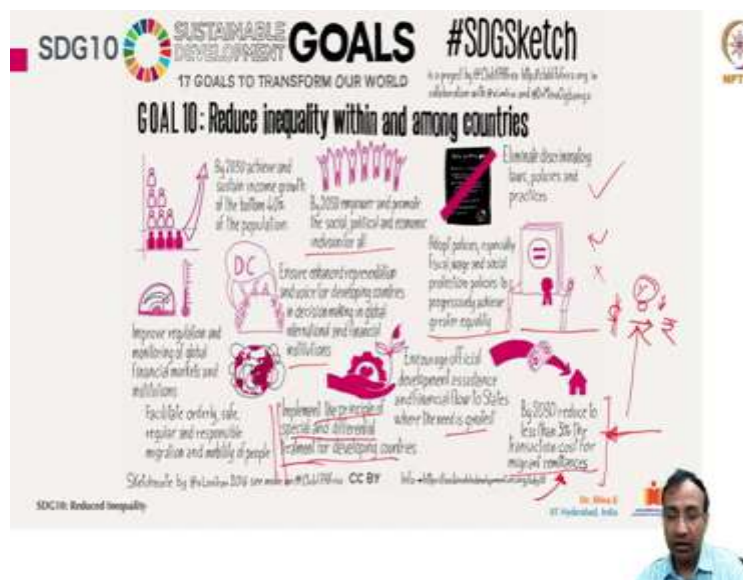
So, definitely it was like, the mortality rate for this particular group was very high, persons with disabilities, well, they find it difficult to cope up in the situations of short supply of resources, commodities and other stuff, children, women, and migrants and refugees.

Since these are the most like vulnerable groups, in any disaster situation. So, in here also, we are seeing like the impact is more on these groups, global recession could squeeze development aid

to developing countries, resource flows for development, if you see in 2017 it was 420 billion US dollars and that got reduced to 271 is billion dollars in 2018.

So, this aid also if you see is kind of getting impacted and it is lowering it is falling down 54 percent of countries with data have a comprehensive set of migration policies 54 percent. Close to half we can call that means rest of the 46 percent close to half they do not have like this proper comprehensive set of migration policy to handle such situations of crisis, so you see the magnitude of work which needs like to be done.

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Well, let us see some targets inside by 2030 achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population. Improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions, facilitate orderly safe, regular and responsible migration and plenty of people. By 2030 in power and promote the social political and economic inclusion for everyone ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries and decision making in global international financial institutions implement the principles of spatial and differential treatment for developing countries. Eliminate discriminatory laws policies and practices adopt policies especially fiscal wage and social protection policies to progressively achieve greater equality.

So, the example we have seen earlier same pay for same work that is still not granted to some group of like people like women and people from maybe disadvantaged countries or disadvantaged or maybe economic level So, that is also must end as the point increase official

development assistance and financial flow to states where the need is greatest by 2030 reduce the to less than 3 percent of the transaction costs for migrant remittances.

So, if you see a lot of these migrants people population actually moves to faraway places or maybe they change their countries like or the place of work and they go to other places and they sent back like some money to their families in the form of remittances. So, these international like exchange, also kind of like takes away some percentage over here, as a transaction facility, to this whole transaction.

So, since these people are already like belonging to like humble backgrounds, challenging situation. So, ideally this percentage actually should reduce very smaller like rate of transaction be levied on like a, this group.

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SDG10



Challenges

Income inequality is on the rise: the richest 10% is earning up to 40% of total global income, whilst the poorest 10% earn only between 2% and 7% of total global income. This requires the adoption of policies that empower the lower income earners, regardless of their sex, race or ethnicity. -p 2018 Deloitte, The Netherlands.



SDG10: Reduced inequality

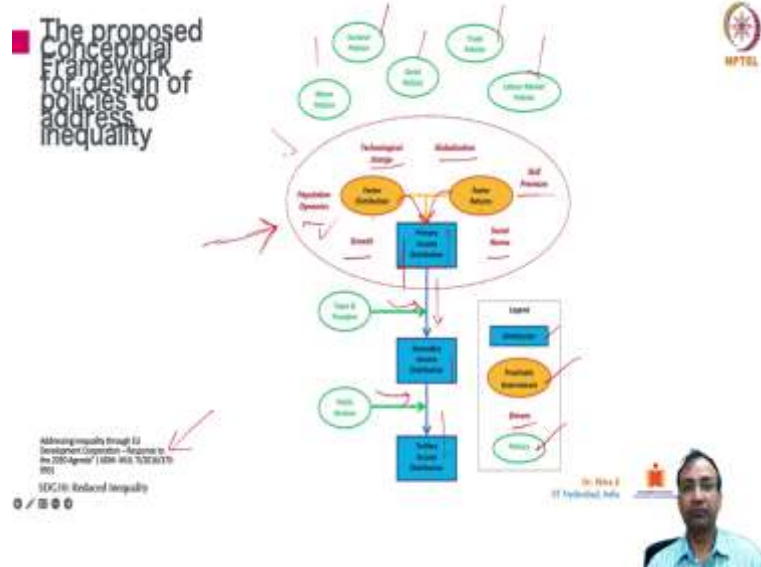
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Well, so, let us see some challenges, income inequality is on the rise the richest 10 percent is earning up to 40 percent of their total global income, that is the disproportionate division we see, whilst the poorest 10 percent can only earn between 2 percent and 7 percent of total global income.

This requires the adoption of policies that empower the lower income earners regardless of their sex, race and ethnicity. This is as per report by Deloitte, maybe you can refer Deloitte's latest reports on such topics.

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The proposed conceptual framework for design of policies to address inequality. So, this like you can see from the source like what they have proposed. So, there is you now like this system by enclosed by this dotted line, where we see factor distribution factor returns and inside that, we have population dynamics, technological change globalization, skill premiums, social norms and growth et cetera adding to the primary income distribution.

Because these are the things which like our next you earn attitude kind of improves your value in the market and in turn you make your living. So, the better they, capacity of individual earning the better they, distribution of wealth is going to be till the like last person of the society and this goes to the secondary income distribution, then tertiary income distribution here, again, there are taxes and transfers and public services et cetera.

So, you can see this Legend, this blue box is distribution, this is proximate determinants and or drivers mentioned here and policies and this green so, what is needed if you see macro policies, sectoral policies, social policies, trade policies, labor market policies, to handle like this bubble on this dotted bubble, because inside this bubble things are changing and they carry potential to impact like the society and every individual.