

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)
Professor Dr Shiva Ji
Department of Climate Change And Department of Heritage Science and Technology
Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad
Module: 16
SDG 10: Reduced Inequality

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So, the inequalities examples if you see maybe you can notice in your everyday life also if you belong to some city or some town. So, there may be some distinctions maybe some visibly distinctions which you can see in this picture there is this train line going and there is this road highway kind of an nice road.

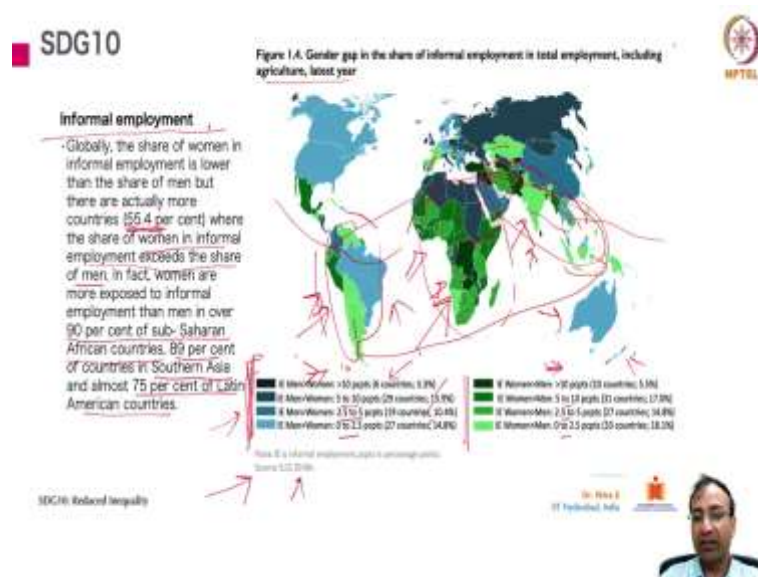
And then I see a boundary wall over here running this if you notice I do not know like, what this boundary wall is, but there is clear cut boundary between this side left side and right side because I see a boundary made here also all along this colony if you see there is a wall going is visible and its shadow is also clearly visible is nice height full height wall. It is segregating left to right, right.

And it is clearly visible the kind of habitat we have on the right side and we have on the right side or left side, they are so different, they are sizes they are materials the spaces in between these roads and open spaces on every plot at the front and at the back between two houses there is also some gap and noticeable gap front lawn gardens and all of those things and every plot has a nice access proper axis.

Whereas here if you see well there are road kind of access which does not look proper road this surface if you see the surface color is does not look paved surface this at tar road. It is not this and in between these now there are Ellie's, gallies like in between very kind of densely packed one to other and that to very small if you see these sizes are really small.

So, it shows disparity in distribution of resources at city level at planning level. So, here we are seeing properly laid garden and games and sports facilities are also visible open lands breathable spaces and everywhere, a lot of greenery vegetation trees, et cetera on the other side, it looks totally empty and deprived of those things.

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So, gap wise if you see gender gap this slide illustrate this is the source ILO gender gap in the share of informal employment in total employment including agriculture latest year, you see from 2018. So, men, here if you see this is men have more by women.

So, more than 10 points, this is the distribution 10 percentage points and this is 5 to 10 percentage point 2.5 to 5 percentage points and 0 to 2.5 percentage points. So, there are 6 countries under this 29 year 1927 here, and if women have more of this, compared to men.

So, that is also given over here that slab over 10 percentage points 5 to 10, 2.5 and 0 to 2.5. So, you can see, like, it is quite visible, like, developed countries or with the good, economic power capacity countries good GDP countries majorly, not it is true for everyone.

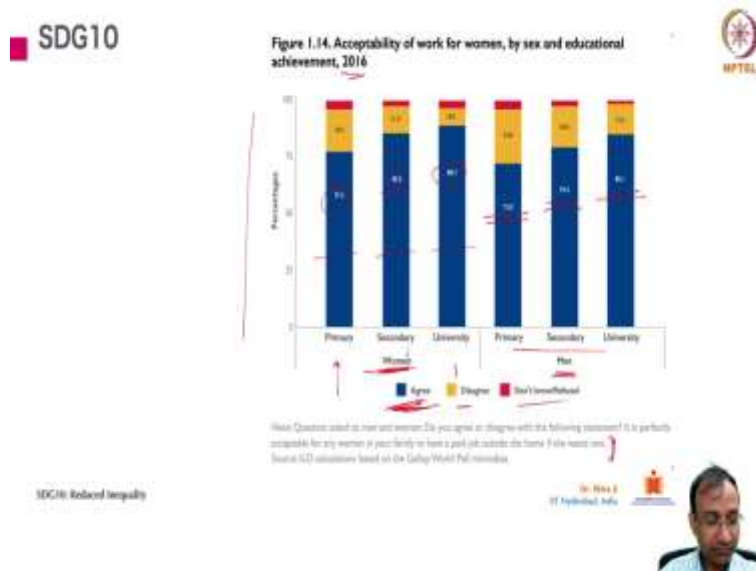
But majorly they are here, they are good, they have more percentage 0.4 men over the women and in this one's the green ones it was majorly scattered towards in the Asia and southern America these countries and in Asia is Southeast Asia, I think all are these countries. Indonesia also and here they are some Spain some more these European countries also.

And, so you can see like, global north global South is clearly visible through this one except Australia and New Zealand of course, and Brazil. So, this is this distribution we are seeing. So, what is informal employment if you see globally the share of women in employment, in informal employment is lower than the share of men.

But there are actually more countries 55.4 percent where the share of women in informal employment exceeds the share of men, well of course, these are these countries here in the greens. In fact, women are more exposed to informal employment than men in over 90 percent of Sub Saharan African countries 89 percent of countries in Southern Asia and almost 75 percent of Latin American countries.

So, this, this and this South Asia, the major impacting regions, where more women are in, informal employment setup, that is the conclusion actually, this slide is actually driving and you can see these distributions in 4 different percentage point slabs.

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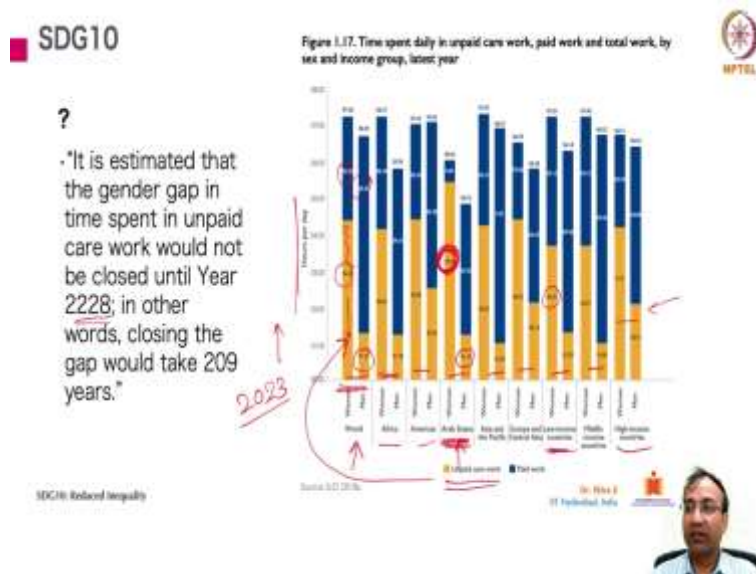
Here acceptability of work for women by sex and educational achievement, year 2016. So, here, if you see this is percentage is given over here on the left side 0 to 100 and then Primary, Secondary University for Women, and here it is divided for Men, so women and men, so in this one, acceptability for work for women.

So, if you see like, agree is showed depicted by blue, so 77.5 at primary level, and for men, it is 72 percent, and for women at secondary level, this is 85.5. And for men, it is 79.2 and at university level for women is 88.7 for men, it is 85.1. So, and do not know or refused. So, I agree. So, question asked to men and women.

So, let us understand what that is to do you agree or disagree with the following statement, it is perfectly acceptable for any women in your family to have a paid job outside the home if she wants one. So, this was the question and these are the answers. So, for women at primary, this level this is the percentage of agreement and secondary at university.

Well comparison wise for the agree percentage if I saw if I see this is I think a higher than they are same category in the men right here is 77.5 to 72, 85.5 to 79.2 and 88.7 to 85.1, you can see the source for latest data.

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Another one it is estimated that the gender gap in time spent in unpaid care work would not be closed until year 2228. We are in year 2023 currently this year. So, you see the gap it is over 200,

25 years; it would take to bridge this gap. In other words closing the gap would take 209 years, from that time.

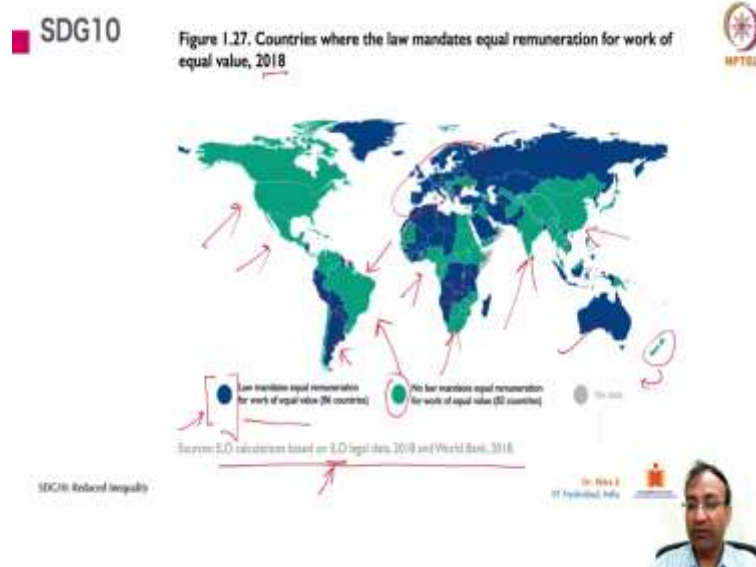
So, this is the gap and we are talking about time spent daily in unpaid care work paid work and total work by sex and income group latest year. So, this is this division at what level you can see here hours per day. So, of course for women it is here in unpaid care work it is 4 hours 25 minutes paid work this is 3 hours 3 minutes.

For men it is significantly lesser is 1 hour 23 minutes and paid work 5 hours 23 22 minutes right, this is the world's average. So, of course, it is very much clear that gender wise it is not properly distributed right. So, this should also this yellow also should be lesser in the site. Similarly, for African countries also if you see, this is the distribution for America's here.

So, this disparity is highest in the Arab states if you see women I know 5 hours 29 minutes they do unpaid work and men only 1 hour 10 minutes. So, for women it is the highest among in all the regions and across the world 5 hours 29 minutes right, and the lowest I see for women is in I think 4 hour 22 low income countries, here in low income countries I see this is at 4 hours 22 minutes for women. So, this is this distribution. So, it shows of course in I think every region.

In the high income countries also there is disparity here also disparity here also here also here also, here also here also here also and of course, the world also. So, everywhere if you see, there is disparity, among men and women in time spent, on unpaid care work.

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Another one countries where the law mandates equal remuneration for work of equal value 2018. So, law mandates equal remuneration is shown by blue. So, surprisingly, if you see North America's Central Americas and many in the Latin Americas this is a no, the law does not mandates, equal work for equal value.

And in Southeast Asia, also in China also, and many African countries, South Africa also. The blue ones, if you see are present only in few countries here in southern America. And this African group, Russia, and many of these European countries except a few, Eastern European countries.

And Australia, well, New Zealand also does not have it. So, well there may have been some improvement over time. So this is data I could found from ILO website. This is from 2018 I am sure and I would be happy to see if there are improvements.

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SDG10



SDG10: Reduced Inequality

Dr. Shiva Ji
IIT Hyderabad, India



Another visual depiction of disparity, divided by this road from left to right.

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Areas to combat discrimination and inequalities



- **Country level**
 - Set up programmes to promote institutions, laws, policies, and actions to **combat discrimination** on the basis of race, sex, language, ethnicity, religion, age, disability, caste, indigenous status, health status, migrant status, minority status, or other grounds, and to **advance equal access to justice**.
 - Provide support for **reducing spatial or geographical inequalities between rural and urban areas and/or between industrialized and non-industrialized or remote regions**, including by promoting responsible and socially inclusive investments.
 - Implement initiatives that **promote gender equality**, and eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women, and promote investments to close the gender gap and that strengthen support for institutions for gender equality and the empowerment of women.
 - Assist in **strengthening of economic governance**, regulation, accountability and the rule of law in the economic sphere.
 - Sustain **full employment** and inclusive economic policies, promoting decent work.
 - Support the elimination of employment discrimination and **reinforce labour rights**, including decent work, minimum wages (including for migrant workers), freedom of association and collective bargaining, and the eradication of forced and child labour.
 - Implement initiatives to combat all forms of age discrimination against older persons in employment and promote **youth employment and socio-economic inclusion of all ages**, and to address the vulnerability of young people to higher unemployment and lower quality of jobs and to longer and more insecure school-to-work transitions.

SDG10: Reduced Inequality

Dr. Shiva Ji
IIT Hyderabad, India



So, some like, areas to combat discrimination and inequalities, we will see at different levels. So, this is at country level, set up programs to promote institutions, laws, policies and actions to

combat discrimination on the basis of race, sex, language, ethnicity, religion, age, disability cost, indigenous status, health status, migrant status, minority status or other grounds.

So, you can see the, like, these areas where discrimination is possible and to advance equal access to justice, provide support for reducing spatial or geographical inequalities between rural and urban areas and or between industrialized and non industrialized or remote regions including by promoting responsible and socially inclusive investments.

One of the very relevant examples of such investments is in education sector and health sector, right, that people face the most difficulty even transportation also other infrastructure, these things. So, well all sorts of infrastructure and facilities and investments are better, in the city areas in the urban areas majorly.

And it starts lowering, to the towns and then perhaps the lowest in the villages, right, that is one of the root causes, for migration in search of better facilities for the education itself, it begins, right in the early ages, for schooling for college or university, specialized degrees, et cetera, et cetera. If these things are not their present in some good qualitative this thing right people are forced to send their children to the urban areas and eventually they get settled their itself very, very (15:13) percentage of people actually come back to their native places and they settle down for the employment because once educated those employability options are also getting limited and perhaps their most concentrated in the urban areas right.

So, this migration this actually short migration becomes a permanent migration. So, you see, like, how the lack of facilities in education are the biggest drivers at least in our Indian scenario, we can say that, majority of the people from popular single remote villages, they move to the cities for better education facilities, and then second counts, for the health.

Well, everybody wants to be fit healthy and working and they want to take care of their other family members, and in lack of proper health care facilities, they are bound to move, to the urban areas, well, this actually, happens that maybe short duration, but keeping in mind.

If you are worried about your future or your family's future, this also is a driver which pushes people to go to the urban areas, because where there you have 24 hour access to the good quality

health care system, well, healthcare may be there in the villages also, but it may not be available all the time or every day of the year or maybe 24 hours day.

So, people are in emergency situations, so, they actually run to the cities, right, they move to the, urban areas, and in majority of the such migration to be decisions, this also is one of the reasons, why people choose to move to urban areas right. So, if investments, this is the point being made over here, if the investments in these sectors, these crucial sectors, starts happening in the rural areas.

Definitely, a lower percentage of people might, find it interesting to go to urban areas, why otherwise, why would, like, somebody would, leave their own, home and fields, right. So, next point, implement initiatives that promote gender equality, and eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and promote investments to close the gender gap and that strengthen support for institutions for gender equality, and the empowerment of women.

Assist in strengthening our economy, governance, regulation, accountability and the rule of law in the economic sphere, sustained full employment of inclusive economic policies promoting decent work. Support the elimination of employment discrimination and reinforce labour rights, including decent work, minimum wages, including for migrant workers, freedom of association and collective bargaining and the eradication of forced and child labour.

So, in any form, actually, these labour related things, must improve. Implement initiatives to combat all forms of age discrimination against older people in employment and promote youth employment and socio economic inclusion of all ages and to address the vulnerability of young people to higher unemployment and lower quality of jobs and to longer and more insecure school to work transitions.

So, if you see what motivates family to take the decision to send their kids to workplaces. Well, in principle everybody wants to give better future to their children, but compulsions and other heart situations a in their life maybe economy or other opportunity exercise if they are making it hard then this is totally unacceptable and civil society, this must not actually happen.

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Areas to combat discrimination and inequalities

Country level, --contd.

- Provide assistance for **social protection systems** that reduce inequalities through safety nets that maintain the right to an adequate standard of living for all. **Ensure support for universal health coverage** and universal access to healthcare that are free of catastrophic, out-of-pocket expenditures that result from health costs that reduce poverty and inequality.
- Establish programmes for universal access to **education, water, sanitation, care** and other economic and social rights to promote greater equality in opportunities and outcomes.
- Provide assistance in achieving universal **access to information and communications technologies (ICTs)** and the narrowing of the digital divide.
- Set up programmes to support **redistributive fiscal policy and progressive taxation**, reverse extreme concentrations of wealth, and progressively achieve greater equality.
- Provide assistance for **tackling illicit outflows and tax evasion**.
- Strengthen the protection of freedom of expression, association and assembly, insulate **democratic institutions and processes** from elite political capture, ensure equal political participation for all women and men, and promote public access to information.
- Create programmes to reinforce **private sector accountability** including by implementing the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ensuring the effective regulation of businesses by governments, conducting **social, environmental and human rights impact assessments**, and implementing due diligence safeguards to prevent negative impacts.
- **Support measures to protect vulnerable, marginalized and excluded communities** in order to prevent, mitigate and build resilience to the impacts of climate, natural disasters, sea-level rise, land-degradation and humanitarian crises.

SDG11: Reduced inequality

Dr. Rishi K. Singh
UN Resident Hub

Some more points at country level, provide assistance for social protection systems. So, that interests of people, society, is taken care of, that reduces inequalities through safety nets that maintain the right to an adequate standard of living for all ensure support for universal health coverage. If this happens, like, majority of the people citizens of the country, will be benefiting, because not everybody has economic capability to meet maybe some eventuality in health care scenario, if it happens, maybe if you go to some specialized kind of medical situation, it costs quite a lot these days.

Specifically healmen health care or costing increasing, then this becomes, relevant like, more than ever and universal access to health care that are free for catastrophic out of pocket expenditure that result from health cost that reduce poverty and inequality the points I mentioned. Establish programs for universal access to education, water, sanitation care, et cetera.

And other economic social rise to promote greater culture, equality opportunities and outcomes, provide assistance in achieving universal access to information and communications technologies and the narrowing of digital divide. So, since digital, devices and internet and everything, carries the potential that it can, it can help you getting information or access to information right or reaching out to in different places, to find about education, job employment, et cetera, et cetera.

So, this as a facility, this as a technological facility, also must be granted to everyone. Set up programs to support redistributive fiscal policy and progressive taxation, reverse extreme concentrations of wealth and progressively achieve greater equality, provide assistance for tackling illicit outflows and tax evasions.

So, that, those who are in capacity, of paying taxes must not escape it. Strengthen the protection of freedom of expression, association and assembly; insulate democratic institutions, and processes from elite political capture. Sometimes this also happens in different countries ensure equal political participation for all women and men, and promote public access to information. Create programs to reinforce private sector accountability, including by implementing the guiding principles on business and human rights,

Ensuring the effective regulation of businesses by governments conducting social environmental and human rights impacts assessments and by an implementing the due diligence safeguards to prevent negative impacts. Lastly, support measures to protect vulnerable, marginalized and excluded communities, in order to prevent, mitigate and build resilience to the impacts of climate natural disasters, desertification, land degradation, and humanitarian crisis, well, these situations, are not known in like, what region is going to what kind of such situation, but if it occurs people should be given measures, support measures to protect themselves from such disastrous situations.

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■ Areas to combat discrimination and inequalities



→ Regional level

- Build a **bridge between the global and national levels**, including by adapting and incorporating elements of this equality framework into regional policy frameworks and transmitting them to the country level, and by informing the global agenda with national experiences.
- **Conduct studies and share best practices** to deepen the understanding of the multiple dimensions of inequality identified in this framework.
- **Develop indicators and operational guidelines** to follow-up on the implementation of regionally or internationally agreed agendas at the national and local levels.
- As part of the follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, review in the regional forums on sustainable development the status of **implementation of the agenda of equality** and build on the experience and sectoral guidance of the regional commissions' intergovernmental subsidiary bodies.
- Promote **pro-equality public policies** as core elements of the regional development agenda.

SDG16: Reduced Inequality

Dr. Rishi K
IT Professional, India



■ Areas to combat discrimination and inequalities



→ Global level

- Promote a more **equitable global trading system** that addresses inequities built into existing trade rules, particularly for the least developed countries (LDCs), and that implements the principle of special and differential treatment.
- Develop a more **equitable international financial system**, including better regulation of global financial markets and of speculation, the equitable participation of all States in the institutions of global governance, as identified in the 2030 Agenda, and official development assistance (ODA) to countries with people in the greatest need.
- Reinforce **national policy space** to promote inequality-reducing measures and to correct policy incoherence between intellectual property and trade rules, public health, and human rights, including by implementing Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement on Public Health.
- Cooperate in **technology transfer** to promote greater equality.
- Strengthen global governance of **migration** in a way that recognizes the rights of all migrants and refugees under universal human rights and international refugee law.

SDG16: Reduced Inequality

Dr. Rishi K
IT Professional, India



SDG10



SDG10: Reduced Inequality

Dr. Rina E.
II President, ILO



Well, some points, at regional level, build a bridge between the global and national levels, including by adapting and incorporating elements of this equality framework into regional policy frameworks transmitting them to the country level, and by informing the global agenda with national experiences.

Conduct studies and share best practices, so that everybody can benefit to deepen the understanding of the multiple dimensions of inequality. Develop indicators, and operational guidelines to follow up on the implementation of regionally or internationally agreed agendas at the national local levels, as part of the follow up and review of the implementation of 2030 agenda for sustainable development, review in the regional forums on social development.

The status of implementation of the agenda of equality and build on the experience and sector guidance of the regional commission's into governmental subsidiary bodies et cetera. Promote pro equality, public policies as core elements of the regional development policies. At a global level, much bigger level including all the countries promote a more equitable global trading system is one of them important things.

How do you bring everyone at par and everyone at the same table is by helping everyone to trade at the same equitable opportunity, right, that addresses inequalities built into the existing trade rules, particularly for the least developing countries, because, well, these rules and regulations are also framed by strong country. So, in many of the cases, they are favored, towards the high income countries and that implements the principle of special and different treatment. Develop a

more equitable international financial system. So, that, like, no one country can take maybe, undue advantage of financial system or financing systems, including better regulation of global financial markets and office speculation, the equitable participation of all states in the institutions of global governance.

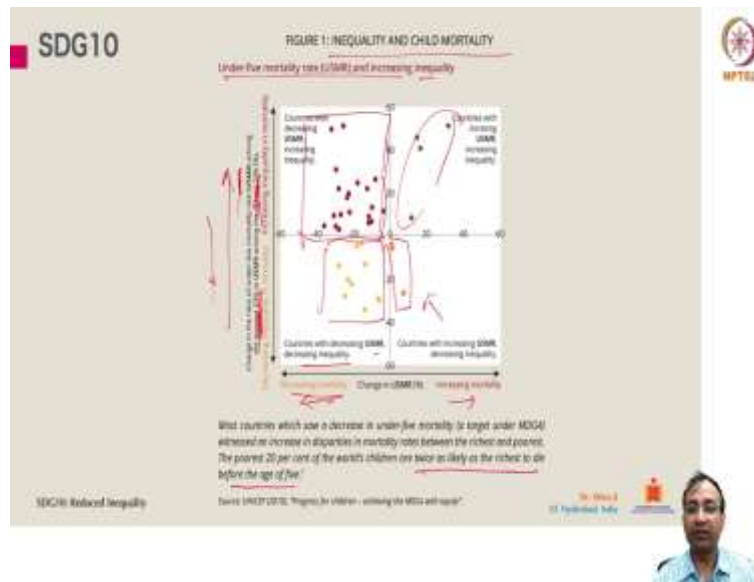
As I dividing the 2030 agenda, the official development assistance to countries with people in the greatest need. Reinforce national policy space to promote inequality reducing measures and to correct policy incoherence between intellectual property rights and trade rules, public health, human rights, et cetera.

Cooperate in technology transfer, one of the again, very important things we have discussed earlier, when the vaccines of Corona were developed by developed countries, they were immediately siphoned off to themselves only well, very few of them actually, shared with the rest of the world and, and in the Indian scenario.

If you see when they are started producing its own vaccine, its consumed at domestic level also as well as at the same time parallely is sent to global at a global level also to different times country is exported to many countries including like, low developing countries also. So, that good share actually can be like, given to them.

Finally, standing global governance of migration in a way that recognizes the rights of all migrants and refugees under universal human rights and rules. Another picture of the divide, you can see the density here the number of households per square unit, often land on this side and similarly on your this side if you see.

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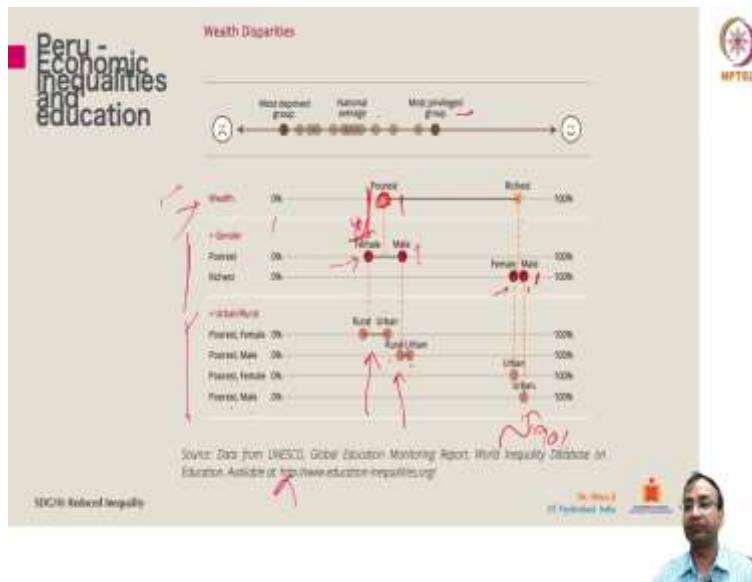
So, we will see some distribution of inequality and child mortality, right how it is taking shape under 5 mortality rates, increasing inequality, if you see on this side, we have change in the ratio of under 5 mortality rate, U5MR. among the poorest 20 percent to UMR U5MR among the richest 20 percent.

So, the poorest 20 percent countries to the richest 20 percent countries, this distribution is actually made. So, countries with decreasing U5MR decreasing inequality, decreasing mortality, you see these listed yellow ones are here. And most reds, countries with decreasing U5MR increasing inequality are mostly distributed on this side, right.

Very few only 3 are there in this orange one and a 4 are here in this job. So most countries which saw a decrease in under 5 mortality, a target under MDG4 witnessed an increase in disparities in mortality rates between richest and poorest the poorest 20 percent of the world's children are twice as likely as the richest to die before the age of 5.

So now you can see this distinction also increasing mortality, decreasing mortality. And this is this percentage this is this ratio of (28:17) this thing. So, 20, 40, 60, 20, 40, 60 on this damage.

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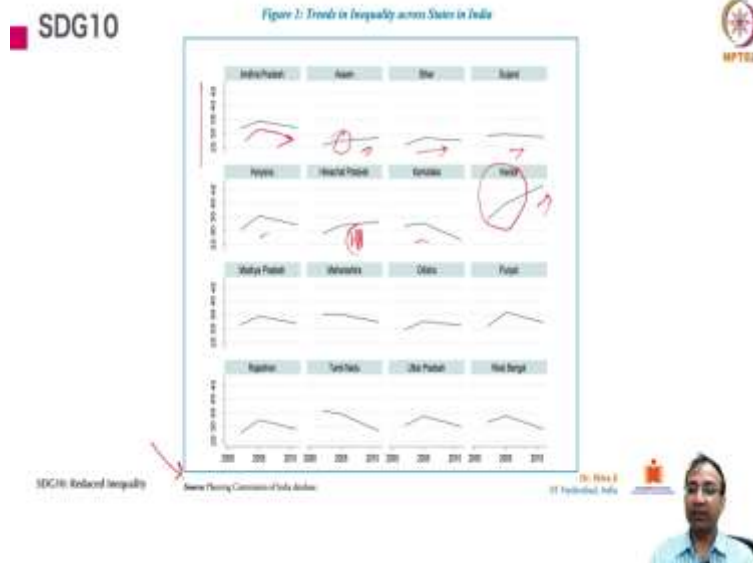


And here, we will see wealth disparities. So, in this one, well, this is from UNESCO Global Education monitoring report. So, most deprived groups are on the left side national average in between and most privileged group that is on the right side. So in wealth wise if we see 0 percent 200 percent.

This is given over here is the poorest in the almost in the middle at 40 percent 40, 45 percent. Gender wise poorest male and richest male and female you see this this is around 55 percent and here this male is I think close to 90 percent right, for women also it is good I think 85 percent for female in the poorest this is maybe at 40 percent.

Urban rural divide so poorest to female poorest male female poorest male you can see in this one. So, that divide is also given rural urban, rural urban, urban urban. So, the in urban I think this is close to 90 percent and here it is still in the middle or lower middle range.

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Some trends in inequality across states well, this I have referred from the planning commission the previous formerly it was known as the Planning Commission of India. So, from the Yojana Aayog website now, it is I think NITI Aayog maybe you should refer the latest report and see, it was found here.

Like in many of this actually, inequality is going down, I think Bihar, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana Karnataka, but some of the states if you see it is rising Kerala it is going up, Assam gradually going up. HP also gradually going up and rest of the places I think it is coming down. Everywhere it is coming down except this Tamil Nadu where Tamil Nadu has the highest decline, I think Karnataka has the highest decline right. It is quite steep.

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So, with this, we have come to the last slide, where we will see some UN environments, graphical representation of challenges and solutions under reduced inequalities SDG 10. So, exploitation of natural resources is a contributor to inequality fueling conflicts worldwide. So, one of them very basic reasons, of exploitation natural resources.

And many such demonstrations and protests, me you may have heard of or seen or maybe witnessed from your place, against the, infrastructure development or maybe, maybe a power plant or maybe some other things right. So, that actually comes at the cost often lost to in nature, loss of the environment.

And that becomes tricky this thing for the survival of that ethnic groups. So, better to invest in sound and fair management of natural resources to reduce (34:28). So, to empower these people, and to inform them officially what are their rights and what are there, duties, so that, they are better equipped.

Next one, we see climate change and disasters have a dire impact on the poorest and vulnerable groups and contribute to accelerate existing inequalities within and across countries. So, you see this in the pictures we saw, like, like, the lower half is prone to disasters the upper half looks right. So, promote institutional arrangements provide equal and fair access to use of natural resources or even men, installed facilities and infrastructure also.

Natural disasters, environmental degradation, increase levels of displacement worldwide since 2008, around 22.5 million people have been displaced by climate change or weather related hazards. So, many numbers of people are running in crores what to do protect the environment adopt and fight climate change, reduce to reduce inequalities, conflicts and forced migration worldwide.

So, with all of these good intentions, actually, there should be or there must be strong policy frameworks and implementation schemes. So that this is, implemented properly in place because all of those benefits which are coming from the top should reach, to the needy, then only I think the fair distribution of thing can be actually carried out. So, with this, we have come to the end of this module with the SDG 10. So, thank you all for joining. See you in the next one.