

Urban Services Planning
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Lecture 51
Municipal Social Services: Introduction

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Welcome back. In module 11, we will talk about Municipal Social Services. And in lecture 51, we will introduce Municipal Social Services.

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The different concepts that we will cover are on the municipal, different municipal social services, sustainable development goals and the 17, and we will talk in detail about the 17

Sustainable Development Goals. Then, we will talk about role of ULBs in implementing these particular goals and also aligning of sustainable development goals with the duties and responsibilities as listed in the 12th schedule.

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Municipal Social Services

74th Constitution Amendment Act (74th CAA), 1st June 1993 (Nagarpalika Act)

- ☐ ULBs: Democratic units of self-government
- ☐ Responsibilities and power to execute these responsibilities by ULBs are listed in the **12th Schedule**

Urban planning including town planning, Roads and bridges, Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings, Slum improvement and up-gradation, Cattle pounds, Prevention of cruelty to animals, Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries

Urban poverty alleviation
Planning for economic and social development
Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects
Safeguarding interests of weaker sections of society including handicapped and mentally retarded

Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects
Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds
Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences
Fire services, Burials and burial grounds, Cremation grounds and electric crematoriums

Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes
Public health, sanitation and solid waste management
Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths

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So, when we talk about municipal social services, of course, the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, which was or otherwise known as Nagarpalika Act, this comes into the front. For example, after this act, ULBs were made the third tier of the government and they were given the power to execute different, they were given several responsibilities and the power to execute this particular responsibilities.

And ULBs can elect their own, has their own system of elections, so that and they can also take their own decisions. So, these are their own democratic, these are democratic units of self-government, you can say. And all these responsibilities that comes along with this particular power are listed in the 12th schedule. And we have discussed this in detail earlier. For example, there are 18 responsibilities, in particular.

We have talked about urban planning, including town planning, roads and bridges construction, regulation of land use, slum improvement, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, like cattle pounds regulation of slaughterhouses. So, these are a group of responsibilities. Similarly, there are responsibilities in regards to public health, sanitation, solid waste management and so on such as water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes, public health, sanitation, solid waste management, vital statistics including the institutional paths and dates.

So, these are some of the duties also that has to be taken up by the municipalities. Now, in addition to that, there are other aspects like provision of urban forestry, protection of the environment, promotion of ecological aspects or provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds, then street lighting, parking lots, bus stops, burial grounds, cremation grounds. So, all this we will discuss in the next modules.

Whereas, in this particular module, we are more focused on urban poverty alleviation, planning for economic and social development, promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects and particularly, we focus on educational part and safeguarding interests of weaker section of society including handicapped and mentally retarded.

So, more or less this is the part which will focus in this particular module. And these are the different responsibilities which have been given to the ULBs and ULBs has to conduct different programs, it has to provide certain services or it has to create infrastructure and facilities, so, that this sort of activities could be or this sort of services could be provided.

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Sustainable Development Goals

- Formulated by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) to create a global development framework
- Formally articulated and adopted in UNGA Resolution:
 - The 2030 **Agenda for Sustainable Development**
 - "Shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future"*
- Transition from **Agenda 21** and the eight **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** to the **17 SDGs** at the UN Sustainable Development Summit (2015)
- **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**
 - Eradication of poverty and other deficiencies along with improvement of health and education, reduction in inequality and economic growth (climate change and preservation of oceans and forests)
 - Interconnected environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainable development

Each SDG Goals: 8 - 12 specific targets
Each target: 1 - 4 indicators (to measure progress)

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Now, parallelly, when we talk about the 12 schedule or the responsibilities of the urban local bodies at the same point of time, at the global level, the sustainable development goals were formulated, this were formulated at the United Nations General Assembly, and all the member countries have signed a signatories to it and that means that all countries such as India has to also adopt these particular goals or has to follow these particular goals.

And this is in regards to creation of a global development framework, so that overall, the overall the people or the entire society evolves or develops at the world level. So, this

particular development agenda, you can say that, this 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. So, this actually talks about a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people on the planet for now and into the future.

So, that is the goal of creating these 17 Sustainable Development Goals. And this has been formally articulated and adopted in the UNGA resolution. So, this was taken up in the 2030 agenda, Agenda for Sustainable Development. And particularly, this was a transition from the Millennium Development Goals which was set in agenda 21. And this has now, in 2015, this accurate was this, the timeline for this millennium development goals ended and then we moved. So, this new sustainable development goals were adopted, and this was adopted in the UN Sustainable Development Summit in 2015.

Now, the overall 17 Sustainable Development Goals as you can understand, we have got different targets that has to be reached. But in general, it talks about eradication of poverty and other deficiencies of the people and of course, it is this cannot be overcome without improvement of health and education and reduction of overall inequality in the society and between countries as well and finally, towards economic growth, but responsible economic growth considering climate change and preservation of oceans and forests.

So, this is the overall target or aim of the development for the entire world. Now, all these 17 goals, we will come to that later, these are interconnected environmental, social and economic aspects, all leading towards sustainable development. So, that means even though there are 17 separate goals or specific targets, or targets you can say. Then, along with that, but these some of these are interconnected and like if you improve one the other will automatically improve.

So, or sometimes these are also, there has to be certain tradeoffs as well. So, this is what, so they are interconnected. So, they are related with each other, but at the same point of time, these are specific goals that also has to be considered. Now, each of these goals has got around 8 to 12 specific targets. Now, we have 17 goals and each goal has got around 8 to 12 specific targets or certain things that has to be attained.

And for each target, how do you measure that the target has been attained, for that we have got indicators or some parameters or some variables you can say we have to measure them or we have to monitor them and determine are those parameters improving or those variables, the value of those variables are improving or not. And each target has got one to four

indicators, which tell us if we are really attaining the target or not. And this is indicators are there to measure the overall progress towards the goals.

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Sustainable Development Goals
"Leave No One Behind"

SDG 4: Quality education
"Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all"

- 10 targets measured using 11 indicators
- Indicators are used to measure progress toward reaching the targets
- 7 "outcome-oriented targets" (circumstances to be attained)
(Free primary and secondary education, Equal access to quality pre-primary education, Affordable technical, vocational and higher education, Increased number of people with relevant skills for financial success, Elimination of all discrimination in education, Universal literacy and numeracy and Education for sustainable development and global citizenship)
- 3 "means of achieving targets"
(Build and upgrade inclusive and safe schools, Expand higher education scholarships for developing countries, increase the supply of qualified teachers in developing countries)

(Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goals)

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Now, the more or less the overall motto is to leave no one behind, but as you can understand that we have got 17 goals and to give you an example we will talk about the goal number 4, which is Sustainable Development Goal 4, which is quality, to provision of quality education. Now, this the overall statement for this goal is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

So, this is a very broad goal that is it has to be inclusive, equitable quality education, and also promote lifelong learning opportunity, so that nobody is denied education at all. So, this is a broad statement, but it has to be again broken down into several targets. So, there are 10 targets and it is measured using 11 indicators. So, out of these 10 targets, there are 7 outcome-oriented targets, that is what we have to attain what circumstances we have to reach at the end of the period or at the end of this particular agenda period which is 2030 for most some goals, but for some goals, it could be even continuous.

Now, what are the seven outcome-oriented targets? These are free primary and secondary education, it has to be provided to everybody, equal access to quality pre-primary education, this is pre-primary. This was primary-secondary, and this is pre-primary. Affordable, technical, vocational and higher education. So, it is affordable, it has to be technical, vocational, and also higher education.

Increased number of people will relevant skills for financial success, so that they can actually make money after study. And elimination of all discrimination in education. So, that means giving opportunities to everybody. Universal literacy and numeracy. So, people who are already aged or so that everyone in society can have basic literacy and numeracy that means basic math skills. And education for sustainable development and global citizenship.

So, these are the seven outcome-oriented targets that is what we want to achieve. Whereas there are three more additional targets which are also known as means for achievable targets. All the Sustainable Development Goals that has been designed, each has got these two kinds of targets one is what based on what would be the final outcome and the other is intermediate, how to measure some intermediate improvements, that is, for means of achieving targets.

For in this case, for sustainable development for this means of achieving targets are build and upgrade inclusive and safe schools. So, maybe at certain intervals, you can measure this and say that okay, so, many schools have been already done. Expand higher education scholarship for developing countries and increase the supply of qualified teachers in developing countries.

So, that means taking up new, creating new posts for teaching or filling of existing posts, or making sure the people who are going to teach are adequately skilled, so, that is the goal of this particular, that is what this target is all about.

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17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDG 1: No poverty "End poverty in all its forms everywhere"

SDG 2: Zero hunger "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture"

SDG 3: Good health and well-being "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages"

SDG 4: Quality education "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all"

SDG 5: Gender equality "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls"

SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all"

SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy "Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all"

SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all"

SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure "Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation"

SDG 10: Reduced Inequality "Reduce income inequality within and among countries"

Cross-cutting issues and synergies between goals

Trade-offs between the goals

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Now, looking at the 17 targets in general, we can see that SDG 1 is no poverty, the target, it is to shortly to say it, it talks about there should be no poverty that is in poverty in all forms

everywhere. SDG 2 is zero hunger that is end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Good health and well-being, which talks about ensuring healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all ages.

That means we have to think about the elderly, we have to think about the neonatal to the different stages of a very young child to adolescence and at different stages of growth. Provision of quality education, gender equality. So, that means we have to empower all our women and girls particularly. Clean water and sanitation, affordable clean energy, decent work and economic growth and which talks about promoting sustained inclusive and sustainable economic growth full and productive employment and decent work for all.

So, that means if I can cannot create jobs, obviously, we will not create economic growth. So, one is to achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth, we have to make sure people are adequately trained adequately skilled, so that they get their employment. Then industry innovation and infrastructure where we are focusing on building resilient infrastructure to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovations. And reduced inequality where we should reduce the overall inequality within and among countries.

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17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDG 11: **Sustainable Cities and Communities** "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable"

SDG 12: **Responsible Consumption and Production** "Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns"

SDG 13: **Climate Action** "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy"

SDG 14: **Life Below Water** "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development"

SDG 15: **Life On Land** "Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss"

SDG 16: **Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions** "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels"

SDG 17: **Partnerships for the Goals** "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development"

Too many goals ✓
Less stress on environmental sustainability
Qualitative indicators are difficult to measure and track

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SDG 1: No poverty "End poverty in all its forms everywhere"

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Cross-cutting issues and synergies between goals

Trade-offs between the goals

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Now, SDG 11 talks about sustainable cities and communities in general. Responsible, then it talks about SDG 12 is about responsible consumption production. So, as you can see that, if I go to the previous slide, this many of these themes that we are discussing, many of these targets are cross cutting issues with synergies between the goals, whereas others there has to be tradeoffs between the goals.

For example, if I want affordable and clean energy, or if I want clean water and sanitation, maybe I have to compromise on certain other things, or if I want a lot of economic growth, then I have to compromise on other things. So, there is sometimes a tradeoff between the goals. And at the same point of time, there are a lot of synergies as well that means certain things, if I want to improve this employment, in that case, we of course, it will reduce poverty, it will reduce hunger.

So, there are a lot of cross cutting issues that means if I provide skills to the people to get jobs, automatically, it will take care of poverty, hunger, as well as it will improve industrial innovation, sorry, it will provide decent work and economic growth. So, there are a lot of cross cutting issues. But at the same point of time, there are also tradeoffs that has to be considered between these different goals.

So, then coming to climate action, like if I want to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact by regulating emissions and promoting development in renewable energy, automatically, my economic growth may be hampered. So, this is where some kind of trade off has to be done. That means we cannot have the best of both, we have to find a compromise between both the targets.

Then, in addition to climate action, we have to conserve our environment which is covered in these two goals, which is Life Below Water and Life On Land. We have to conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources. Whereas we have to also promote and restore and grow want sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem and manage forest desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss and so on.

So, these are the two things which could be related with climate action to a certain extent as well. Then overall, we want peace, justice and strong institutions is the general goals, we should strive to achieve that and we have to also look into partnerships for goals, where we have to strengthen the means of implementing all these targets. And we have to revitalize global partnerships for sustainable development.

So, these are the 17 SDG goals, which are adopted by all the member countries and we as a signatory to this particular resolution, UNGA resolution, we are also bound to follow all or try to achieve these particular goals within the listed timeline that is 2030 and, in some cases, it could be extended, but that is what the target is.

Now, there are also some lot of critique about the Sustainable Development Goals some people say that there are too many goals which have been adopted in this particular agenda, there is one of the goal is climate action, which is that means, we are putting less stress on the environmental sustainability. So, we are looking into all the other aspects and because there are so much tradeoffs that has to be there, maybe this the environmental goals should suffer.

And finally, there are a lot of qualitative indicators are used to measure the final targets in addition to quantitative indicators. And as you know, that qualitative indicators are difficult to measure and also it is difficult to track or monitor as well. So, these are some of the issues with the 17 sustainable goals, but at the same point of time, this gives us a direction it gives an overall framework towards which our entire society should strive for.

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Role of ULBs in implementing sustainable development goals

The slide features a circular diagram of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) wheel, with the central text "Sustainable Development". The wheel is divided into 17 segments, each representing a goal: PEOPLE (End poverty and hunger in all forms and ensure dignity and equality), PLANET (Protect our planet's natural resources and climate for future generations), PROSPERITY (Ensure prosperity and fulfill basic human needs in harmony with nature), PARTNERSHIP (Implement the agenda through a solid global partnership), and PEACE (Foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies). The source is cited as "(Source: United Nations, 2018)".

- > Localization of universal SDGs as per country specific context, setup, constitution, laws and development agenda and programs
- > ULBs can synchronize their plans with SDGs
- > Central and state sponsored schemes can be aligned and utilized to meet these goals at the urban level
- > New schemes can be designed
- > Urban/wards (zonal) level targets can be set
- > Targets can be measured using indicators
- > Indicators should explore and cover
 - Vertical and horizontal linkages
 - Convergences
 - Resource mobilization
 - Implementable action by ULBs

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Now, how we can implement the sustainable development goals in the ULBs because in this particular course, we are mostly focusing on what are the services that has to be provided in urban areas or particularly provided by the ULBs. So, how we can implement this sustainable development goals or even the duties and responsibilities in the 12th schedule that is a primary concern here.

Now, first of all, we have to, the Sustainable Development Goals are listed for all countries of the world. But that means, that does not mean that every country has to adopt that in exactly the same way that has been stated as per each country's context as per each country is set up as for each country's constitution laws and development agenda, this of course, there has to be localization of this particular goals.

So, that means, exactly how we are going to implement or achieve these particular targets that is has to be designed by each country as per their own context. So, ULBs can definitely synchronize their development plans along with the sustainable development goals and all. Of course, ULBs have their own plan, but now, because as a country, we have adopted the sustainable development goals, our ULB should also adopt the same in that development programs and development agenda.

Now, a lot of central and state sponsored schemes are there, which actually we will discuss that in the subsequent lecture. So, those central and state sponsored schemes maybe the scheme is in regards to life insurance, the scheme is in regards to provision of certain skill

education or provision of certain educational institutions, all these are part, this can be aligned and utilize to meet the goals at the Urban level.

So, that means, at the end of the day, ULBs are the ones who are responsible for carrying out these state sponsored schemes and programs in the urban areas. And so, they could be aligned with the sustainable development goals or maybe the schemes could be also tweaked or changed so that they aligns with the goals and eventually they would be implemented at the ULB level by the ULB of course.

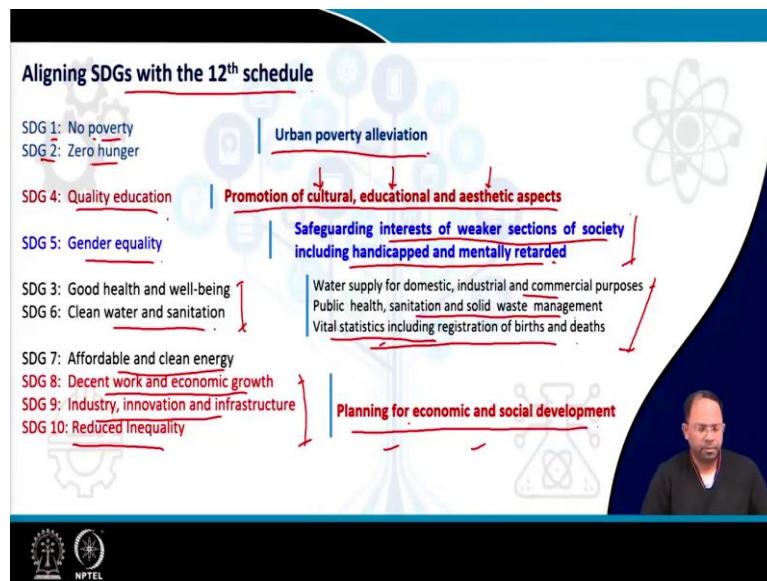
So, in addition to that to meet the Sustainable Development Goals, we can also design new schemes, so that we can, like for example, there is a goal for no poverty. So, maybe some new schemes can come up which can make sure that there is extreme poverty could be eradicated or like for example, like certain vulnerable groups, certain kinds of like for example, elderly population in the urban area, can we come up with some new schemes for their improvement.

So, these are some new schemes can be also designed in addition to the existing running schemes of the government. Then what we can do is the indicators that are used to measure each of these targets. We can also set these targets at the ULB level maybe at the ward level, and we can measure how we are improving each area of the particular urban area for the city or that particular urban area or zone of that particular city so that we can see that yes, we are able to make some changes in the ground.

And these targets can be measured using indicators. So, we can measure these targets in the other zone level and using this indicator. So, this kind of setup also needs to be considered. So, we can create several indexes, which could help us in measuring certain outcomes. And indicators should also explore and cover vertical and horizontal linkages between the different goals or targets and so on.

Then, convergences or where different goals and targets merge that means, as we say that skill development is a necessity which will ensure not only economic development, but also removal of poverty or eradication of poverty or even hunger. Then resource mobilization and implementable actions by the ULBs, that means what exactly the ULBs can be doing to achieve this particular targets or to reach those targets that has to be explored.

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So, now, if I try to align the sustainable development goals with the 12th schedule of the Constitution, we can see that of course, it cannot be exactly aligned, but there are some overlap, also in some cases, they are not exactly the same thing, but still we can do some sort of alignment. For example, the Sustainable Development Goal number 1 and 2 like no poverty and zero hunger comes could be brought under urban poverty alleviation programs or this kind of agenda which had been put in the 12th schedule or this kind of responsibilities that are listed in the 12th schedule.

Similarly, quality education, it can be aligned with promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects. Of course, education itself should include the teachings so that culture can be imbibed in the people or we can promote cultural, the cultural traditions or the historical the traditional knowledge systems or the different the heritage of that particular area, those could be imbibed in the education itself.

And similarly, the education is not only about technical things, it can consider also the aesthetic aspects, the overall design part. So, all this could be brought under the educational domain as well. Then, when we talk about gender equality SDG goal only talks about gender equality, but in our Constitution, it talks about safeguarding interest of weaker sections of society of course, that includes the women, that includes the elderly, that includes the children, and it also includes handicapped and mentally retarded or maybe disabled people as well.

So, you can see that more or less the goals from the responsibilities and the goals aligned to a certain extent, then good health and well-being clean water and sanitation, these are SDG goals 3 and 6, this could be aligned with water supply, for domestic, industrial, commercial purposes, public health, sanitation and solid waste management, vital statistics including registration of births and death.

So, these goals could be aligned with this, maybe this vital statistics is a part of health of course, and health and sanitation, health and public health engineering goes hand in hand. So, overall, this is part of these two particular goals. So, we have already discussed health services in our earlier module. So, you have seen that we have discussed that having a clean area or a provision of proper water supply, this actually improves the overall health of an urban area.

Then finally, coming to planning for economic and social development, this is the 12th schedule responsibility whereas this could be aligned with several SDG goals. For example, SDG 10 reduced inequality, SDG 9 industry innovation and infrastructure, SDG 8 decent work and economic growth as well as SDG 7 to can be also aligned to a certain extent like affordable and clean energy, because energy is a prerequisite for any kind of economic development.

And also, we spend a lot of investment in energy or we spend a lot in energy, so that the different and that actually contributes to economic growth. So, anyway, but primarily, these are the three SDG goals which are aligned with economic and social development.

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Aligning SDGs with the 12th schedule

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Urban planning including town planning, Roads and bridges, Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings, Slum improvement and up-gradation, Cattle pounds, Prevention of cruelty to animals, Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries, Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects, Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds, Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences, Fire services, Burials and burial grounds, Cremation grounds and electric crematoriums

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production →

SDG 13: Climate Action ↑

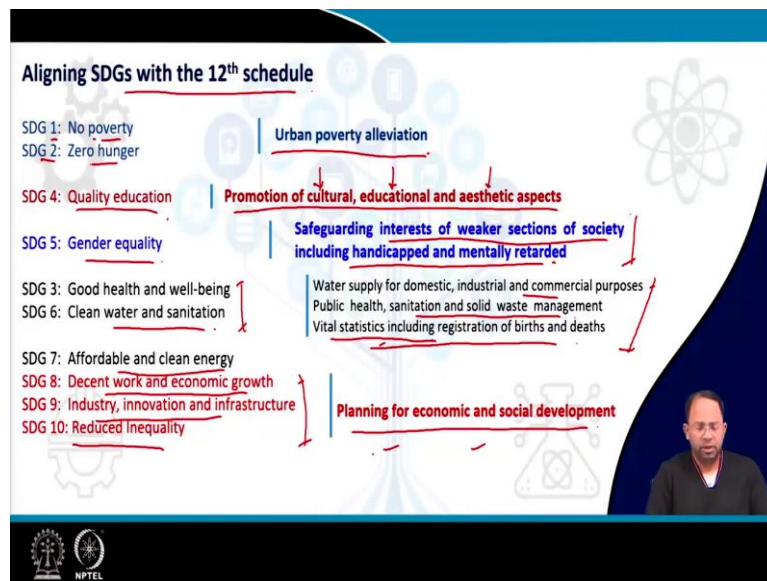
SDG 14: Life Below Water ↑

SDG 15: Life On Land ↑

SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

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Then SDG 11 talks about sustainable cities and communities. And as you can see, because we are talking about ULB responsibilities, so we have several responsibilities which are aligned with achievement of sustainable cities and communities. In addition, there are several other goals, like SDG 12 responsible consumption production.

So, we have already discussed that, this kind of goals are not individual goals, these goals could be adopted in every stages like in city planning, where we have talked about solid waste management, we have to do proper if we do responsible consumption production automatically our Solid Waste Managements could be done in a much better way or we will not generate so much amount of waste.

Similarly, climate action these are also aligned, these are general goals like below conservation of the environment, water as well as land. So, these are general goals which could be adopted in different aspects of designing sustainable cities and communities and particularly in the ULBs context, but if I talk about the overall countries, there may be other aspects which is not covered in that 12th schedule.

Then peace, justice, strong institutions, partnership for the goals, these are again very common goals which again, whenever we are talking about any sort of development, institutional capacity building or development of the overall awareness of the people all these are part of that any kind of development process. So, that is how we can align the SDGs with that 12th schedule.

And primarily, we would be focusing on this on this part, which is we would look into planning for economic and social development, we will be looking into safeguarding interests

of the vulnerable people, we will be looking at into the educational aspects and also the urban poverty alleviation in this particular module.

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REFERENCES

1. United Nations (2018), Sustainable Development Goals and Urban Local Bodies: The future we want
2. United Nations (2022), The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022
3. Sustainable Development Goals(Wikipedia) (Link: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goals)

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So, these are some of the references you can study.