



Goal - 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

By 2030,	
16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
16.4	significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
16.9	provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
16.10	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
16.a	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
16.b	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development





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NATIONAL SCHEMES AND POLICIES

Nodal Ministry- **Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India**

Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	Related Interventions	Targets	Other Concerned Ministries/ Departments
1. Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) 2. Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas (Core) 3. Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (Core)	1. Digital India	Target 16.1	Home Affairs
		Target 16.2	Home Affairs
	2. Pragati Platform (Public Grievance Redressal System)	Target 16.3	Home Affairs, Law & Justice
		Target 16.4	Home Affairs
		Target 16.5	Home Affairs
		Target 16.6	Home Affairs
		Target 16.7	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj
	3. RTI (Right to Information Act)	Target 16.8	External Affairs
		Target 16.9	Ministry of Home Affairs, Panchayati Raj
		Target 16.10	Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs
Target 16.a		Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs	
		Target 16.b	Home Affairs

Source: - http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/SDGsV2o-Mappingo8o616-DG_o.pdf



GAPS AND CHALLENGES

The data collated by the National Crime Records Bureau shows that between 2005 and 2014 the proportion of crimes committed by non Scheduled Castes against Scheduled Castes to total crimes committed has gone up from 0.52 per cent to 0.66 per cent which is a very high increase of 29 per cent. In the same period the conviction rate for crimes against SCs has remained a low 29% whereas that for total crimes has gone up from 73% to 80 per cent (NCRB, 2016). In the same period the proportion of crimes committed by non Scheduled Tribes against Scheduled Tribes to the total crimes committed has gone up from 0.11 per cent to 0.16 per cent which is a very high increase of 45 per cent. The conviction rate which was 28% in 2005 dropped to a low of 16 per cent in 2013 before going up to 37 per cent in 2014 but it is still much less than the rate for all crimes. Thus, the situation in terms of peace and justice for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has deteriorated over the last decade during which the MDGs were being implemented.

The country has also been rocked by communal violence against minority communities, of particular mention is in Gujarat against the Muslim community and in Kandhamal against the Christian community. Further various communal riots across the country create a serious challenge to promotion of peace and protection of vulnerable communities. An aggressive debate has recently emerged on the issue of nationalism, anti-nationalism and sedition laws, with students at the center of the conflict and controversy.

The target is to significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. Of particular concern is the targeted violence against individuals and communities on the basis of their caste, religious, tribal identities. Abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children, women, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable communities need to be addressed. Moving beyond, it is to promote the rule of law at the national and ensure equal access to justice for all. An inclusive and just environment for promoting understanding across and among communities has to be a public effort. Further it is to reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime. It is also to substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms.



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RECOMMENDATION

1. Engage with communities and institutions to ensure that justice delivery mechanisms function effectively by sensitisation of the police and judiciary to the plight of the common citizens, enhancing the legal aid services, infusing adequate human and financial resources into the justice delivery mechanisms and the creation of legal aid committees among the poor.
2. Panchayati Raj Institutions are also of critical importance in addition to the Courts and other justice delivery mechanisms, as they can mediate between citizens to ensure justice at the grassroots and obviate the costly process of litigation. The concept of the 'Nyay Pachayats' need to be strengthened across the states and the communities.
3. The emphasis on the quality of institutions also lays out possibilities of engagement with the non-state sector for capacity building efforts in the arena of legal awareness and operationalization of legal systems.
4. Also engagement with policy processes must be initiated so that laws being made are in accordance with the demands from the communities asserting their rights, making the legislative process more democratic. Legislations against discrimination and communal violence need to be discussed and taken forward.



WADA NA TODO ABHIYAN

Holding the Government Accountable to its Promise to
End Poverty, Social Exclusion & Discrimination

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