



SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

O.P. Jindal Global University

Progress Report for the year 2024



SDG 16

INTRODUCTION TO THE SDG

SDG 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' - is made up of 12 targets and 23 indicators. It covers measures on violence, measures on illicit flows, crime, corruption and bribery reduction, and measures to promote the broad rule of law. The two means of implementation indicators focus on violence and crime prevention and non-discriminatory laws and policies promotion.



Challenges to Progress

Peace, stability, human rights and effective governance based on the rule of law are important conduits for sustainable development. We are living in a world that is increasingly divided. Some regions enjoy sustained levels of peace, security and prosperity while others fall into seemingly endless cycles of conflict and violence. This is by no means inevitable and must be addressed.

High levels of armed violence and insecurity have a destructive impact on a country's development, affecting economic growth and often resulting in long standing grievances among communities that can last for generations. Sexual violence, crime, exploitation and torture are also prevalent where there is conflict or no rule of law, and countries must take measures to protect those who are most at risk.

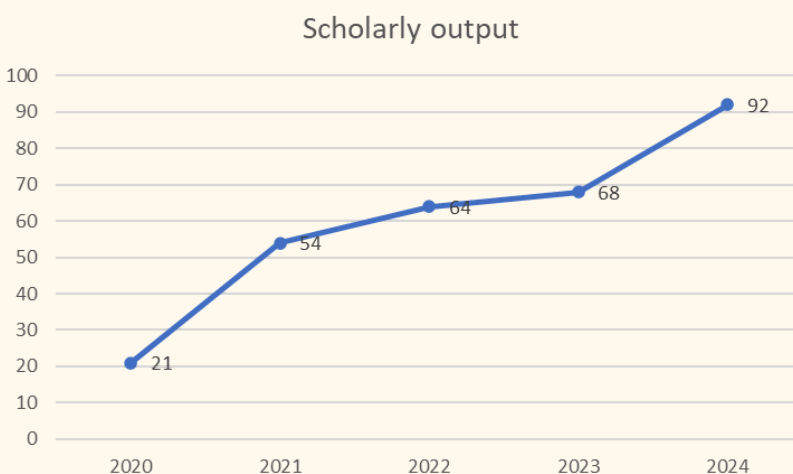
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to significantly reduce all forms of violence, and work with governments and communities to find lasting solutions to conflict and insecurity. Strengthening the rule of law and promoting human rights is key to this process, as is reducing the flow of illicit arms and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.

RESEARCH PROGRESS ON SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

The Value of Research on the SDGs



Researchers at universities have a privileged vantage point to look at the different SDGs, understand what approaches are more effective and analyze the process of implementing the 2030 Agenda. Some of the topics will require new conceptual frameworks, for instance, in better understanding the interlinkages and correlations among different goals. Research will help us to understand better the costs of implementing the SDGs, but also the opportunity costs of not investing sufficiently in the SDGs. Action-oriented research, with an understanding of its different users (policy-makers as well as the private sector and civil society), will be necessary. As a universal agenda, researchers should help address the SDGs at the global but also at the local level, with attention to underlying similarities and differences among countries and territories. Taking into account that the 2030 Agenda focuses on leaving no one behind and lifting out of poverty those in most need, collaboration among universities may tackle the unequal distribution of universities and research centers. Oftentimes the poorest of the poor live in areas without universities or research centers that could understand the sustainable development needs of those areas. (Source: United Nations Academic Impact)



Tracking JGU's Contribution to SDG 16



Based on the last 5 years of scholarly output by JGU researchers in Scopus-Indexed publications, JGU has seen consistent year-on-year progress in research linked with SDG 16.

MAJOR INITIATIVES TAKEN IN THE YEAR 2024 towards SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

TARGETS	INITIATIVES AT JGU
<div data-bbox="220 709 427 1071"> <p>TARGET 16-2</p>  <p>PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE</p> </div> <p>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.</p> <p>16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18.</p>	<p>To mark International Women's Day, JGU hosted a three-day National Convention on Women in India titled 'Towards Equality, Emancipation, and Empowerment' at its campus in Sonipat from March 8 to 10. The convention brought together legal luminaries, law firm partners, corporate leaders, public health specialists, media professionals, renowned journalists, filmmakers, distinguished academics, grassroots changemakers, parliamentarians, a former Supreme Court judge, a former Chief Justice of India, and internationally renowned athletes. Together, this historic gathering witnessed transformative discussions on themes ranging from gender equality in political participation, the role of women in climate action, the gendered perspective of violence, and the deconstruction of stereotypes against women in media and society.</p>
<div data-bbox="220 1482 436 1845"> <p>TARGET 16-3</p>  <p>PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW AND ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE</p> </div> <p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p>	<p>India's First Constitution Museum & The Rights and Freedoms Academy established at JGU campus is a key destination for understanding the Constitution, with sections dedicated to each part of the document and its significance. It features profiles of every Constituent Assembly member along with spirited debates and deliberations that refined, and created a robust manuscript ahead of its time. Through many formats — textual, audio-visual and experiential — the Museum aims to ignite</p>

		visitors' interest in the Constitution, its evolution and its various components. It aims to spark explorations and deliberations on the rights and freedoms made available to us. The art featured in the museum includes both pieces from the original handcrafted document and artworks inspired by the Constitution.
<p>TARGET 16-8</p>  <p>STRENGTHEN THE PARTICIPATION IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE</p>	<p>16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.</p>	<p>JGU's research output (Scopus-Indexed publications in particular) has been cited over 150 times by a range of policy bodies, including governments/ government bodies of over 20 countries, intergovernmental organisations, such as UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF, UNCTAD, CGAP, World Bank, World Economic Forum and Asian Development Bank, and notable global think tanks. The scholarly research of JGU cited in the policy documents of these bodies span across a wide range of topics, including Human Rights, Gender Equality, Migration & International Development Policy (Monetary Policy, Microfinance, Financial Management), Circular Economy, Supply Chain Management, Innovation & Intellectual Property, and Public Health & International Law (Investment Treaty, Investors, Dispute Settlements, WTO).</p>
<p>TARGET 16-10</p>  <p>ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PROTECT FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS</p>	<p>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.</p>	<p>India's First Constitution Museum & The Rights and Freedoms Academy established at JGU campus is a key destination for understanding the Constitution, with sections dedicated to each part of the document and its significance. It features profiles of every Constituent Assembly member along with spirited debates and deliberations that refined, and created a robust manuscript ahead of its time. Through many formats — textual, audio-visual and experiential — the Museum aims to ignite visitors' interest in the Constitution, its evolution and its various components. It aims to spark explorations and deliberations on the rights and freedoms made available to us.</p>

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