

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Mobile Technology's Role in Meeting Sustainable Development Goals

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Abstract

It has become increasingly important for companies in the twenty-first century to consider environmental sustainability. Various industries have taken varied approaches to environmental protection. Every major cell phone company has gotten behind this great cause at some point. The digital divide exists even in the most remote regions of the world, where there is little or no infrastructure. Cellular technology adoption continues to climb even as prices come down for smart phones and the availability of reliable networks expands. Because mobile devices are so widely available and frequently used, many forward-thinking individuals are turning to them to help eliminate knowledge gaps, alleviate poverty, and enhance the environment. According to the GSMA's sixth annual SDG impact report, the mobile industry's contribution to all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) increased in 2020. We are barely half-way to our potential impact on attaining the Sustainable Development Goals because of this worldwide pandemic. Given that the 2030 SDG targets are only 10 years away, progress cannot be taken for granted. There is a strong correlation between mobile phone uses in all the countries of the world. Thus, the purpose of the study is to demonstrate how mobile technology helps achieve long-term sustainable development goals.

Keywords: Mobile Technology; SDGs; Poverty and Contribution etc

Introduction

The mobile sector contributes to a sustainable, robust, and high-quality infrastructure. They are dedicated to using the internet and digital solutions to advance the 2030 Agenda and speed up the SDGs (SDGs). They can make a significant contribution to a global effort that will leave no one behind. According to GSMA, an organization that brings together the world's main mobile operators, connectivity is crucial for meeting the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals. In February 2016, at the Mobile World Congress (MWC) in Barcelona, Spain, the mobile sector committed to working toward the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Since then, MWC's contributions to the SDGs have been gathered into the 2017 "Mobile Industry Impact Report." The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were launched in September 2015 as a 17-point plan to achieve equitable and long-term health on all scales, from the planet's biosphere to individual communities (GSMA, 2021). The goal is to alleviate poverty, maintain the environment, and ensure future peace and prosperity. 300 telecoms companies from around the world detail their contributions to the 2030 targets. (GSMA, 2020 Mobile Industry SDG Impact Report, 2020)

The article's findings are based on analyses of mobile industry-sponsored activities. These include using

communication to help local companies and creating jobs for the poor. Each Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is given a score from 0 to 100 based on its importance. An SDG score of 37.5 means the industry is providing 37.5% of what it can to achieving this SDG. The mobile phone sector has been at the forefront of inventing innovative products and surviving in the current climate. These include techniques to (GSMA, 2021) survive in the existing environment. The mobile phone business has produced smaller, lighter phones to lessen their environmental impact (Technology & Environmental Sustainability Initiatives). (GSMA, 2020 Mobile Industry SDG Impact Report, 2020).

Smaller gadgets require less energy during travel, recycling, and reuse, and less raw material and shipping space. Mobile phone manuals are only available digitally. This reduces tree-made paper use. The mobile phone industry uses innovation to establish an eco-friendly ecosystem. Solar-powered phones have also been produced. This forward-thinking innovation reduces reliance on non-renewable energy sources like electricity. Most companies have created energy-efficient and solar-powered mobile phones. These phones last longer without being recharged, saving money and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Nokia has lowered no-load energy use by 90%, demonstrating its efficiency. This forward-thinking innovation eliminates the need to rely on papers by giving

maps on users' phones to help walkers and travellers find instructions. All components are recyclable and contain no nickel or mercury. Apple's facilities run on renewable energy. This project will minimise carbon emissions, leading to a greener habitat (GSMA, 2020 Mobile Industry SDG Impact Report, 2020).

Mobile phones have enabled connectivity, which has resulted in substantial progress in the fight against inequality. Despite rising mobile data traffic, download speeds improved by 33% in 2020 as a result of greater use of 4G and 5G. These enhancements strengthen the mobile industry's contribution to the SDGs by allowing mobile to be at the heart of a diverse set of services addressing society's global concerns. Last year, 3.3 billion people used their phones to make video calls, allowing for a variety of online activities like e-learning, medical, and remote working. Mobile internet is used by 1.6 billion people to enhance or monitor their health, and 2 billion people utilise it to obtain education for themselves or their children. The mobile sector contributes significantly to all 17 sustainable development goals. Hence the objective of the research is:

To explain and analyse the role and contribution of mobile technology in attaining sustainable development goals is the research objective of the study.

Literature review

Digital inequality in cross-national samples is a rising area of research, although few studies addressed this subject. (Bhandari, A.2019). Mobile technology, gender: International Telecommunication Union access to ICTs by gender (ITU). Women's relative access to mobile phones is overwhelmingly promoted by their wellbeing, as demonstrated by their availability of modern contraception (i.e., reproductive autonomy). The growth imperative and the world polity hypothesis show sporadic correlations along the distribution, but these correlations are inconclusive.

By tackling revolutionary issues, we protect human dignity and the planet. We seek to sustain the gains made on interlinked issues like (CDMA report 2020) climate, health, gender equality, human rights, data and technology, peace, and humanitarian aid.

State of Mobile Internet Connectivity is the Connected Society program's flagship report since 2018. This report offers the mobile industry and other stakeholders a complete overview of global connectivity trends and (Gsm report 2020) main hurdles to mobile internet uptake and use. During the COVID-19 outbreak and economic instability, mobile internet use skyrocketed. More than half of the world's population now uses mobile internet. Coverage grew to 94% of the population by 2020.

Human mobility and inequality are connected throughout modern history, from labour migration to urbanisation. Sustainable Development Goals can now revisit this problem (Hackl, A. (2018) global partnership. This review

article proposes a mobility equity framework as part of SDG 10, which aims for reducing disparities within and across nations by 2030. It draws on extensive research evidence and significant disputes.

In rural areas with poor infrastructure, digital gaps persist despite the fast proliferation of mobile phones. The rise of mobile phones is connected to less gender inequality, higher contraceptive use, and decreased maternal and child mortality, with the poorest nations benefiting the most. Micro-level examination shows that mobile phones have improved women's sexual and (Rootandi et. al) reproductive health knowledge and autonomy. Expanding mobile phone access and coverage and narrowing the digital gap have major consequences for sustainable development. Academics and decision-makers interested in how technology affects sustainable development should read the paper.

Methodology

The current study can benefit from both ex post facto and analytical research. Analytical and descriptive methods are used in the investigation. As a result, both primary and secondary sources are used in this study. Secondary data culled from trustworthy sources such books, websites, and newspaper stories, 2020 Mobile Industry Impact Report: Sustainable Development Goals, several international journals and periodicals, was analysed qualitatively.

Discussion and Result

Mobile technology has committed to all 17 UN SDGs five years after they were announced. In order to address global concerns, mobile technology is critical. While half of the world was in lockdown this year, mobile networks were put to the test, and they were able to withstand the unexpected data (GSMA, 2020 Mobile Industry SDG Impact Report, 2020) spikes. Mobile infrastructure is solid and resilient, ensuring continuity and recovery, thanks to years of investment. SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure is particularly affected by the mobile industry. (GSMA, Mobile Industry Impact-Report SDGs.pdf, 2021).

The mobile technology is ideally positioned to shape future outcomes, support stakeholders, and have an economic impact. We're working on a long-term digital transformation strategy. The SDGs are critical for human development and progress, and the ICT sector's commitment to achieving them reflects the concept of "business as a force for good" (Sunil Mittal 2020). The mobile industry's accomplishments were highlighted in this fifth annual SDG impact report. Individuals all throughout the world rely on mobile technology as their primary – and often only – means of digital access. All 17 SDGs have benefited from greater mobile connectivity and on-demand digital services. Actions and mobilisation after COVID-19 are critical for safeguarding progress

made since 2015 and advancing the 2030 Agenda. In 2019, the mobile services industry's global influence on the SDGs grew. 1.6 billion Mobile members are improving or monitoring their health, up 330 million from last year. Customers use mobile banking services in 2.3 billion, up 620 million from 2018.

The economy, society, and ecology have all benefited from mobile connectivity. Mobile connectivity has increased global GDP by \$360 billion, or 4%, since 2015. During that time, the industry supported 30 million people globally, adding 5 million jobs in the process. Mobile technology has cut GHG emissions by ten times the carbon footprint of the mobile industry. The mobile industry's (GSMA, Mobile Industry Impact-Report SDGs.pdf, 2021) ability to achieve SDG 9: industry, innovation, and infrastructure are aided by mobile network coverage.

The mobile sector made the greatest contribution to SDG 4: good education. In 2019, 610 million additional people used mobile to access education for themselves or their children, bringing the total number of people who utilised mobile to 2 billion (equivalent to 40 percent of mobile subscribers). The impact (GSMA, 2020 Mobile Industry SDG Impact Report, 2020) of the SDGs is increased when people use their phones. We estimate that the mobile industry and its partners will only achieve 70% of their entire SDG impact by 2030 unless they move faster.

Dynamics of Mobile Industry in achieving Sustainable development Goals

Mobile technology &SDG 1 No Poverty

SDG 1 aims to alleviate poverty, improve economic access, and strengthen poor resilience. In 2019, 8.2 percent of people lived in extreme poverty, down from 15.7 percent in 2010, while the rate of decline has slowed and is likely to climb for the first time in two decades as a result of COVID-19. Mobile technology aids in the emancipation of families from poverty and facilitates humanitarian relief. Since 2015, 200 million additional disadvantaged people have used cell phones. Mobile technology boosts productivity and efficiency. It enables rural and non-rural businesses, particularly SMEs, to grow and create new jobs by reaching out to more customers in non-local markets. Smartphone help to alleviate poverty. Peru's proliferation of mobile phones reduced extreme poverty by 5.4 percent. 59 Nigeria's workforce participation increased by 7%, while extreme poverty decreased by 7% as a result of mobile broadband networks. Families may save money and weather job loss, illness, and environmental (GSMA, 2020 Mobile Industry SDG Impact Report, 2020) and economic calamities with the help of mobile money. Mobile money users in Burkina Faso save three times more than non-users. In Tanzania, 57 mobile money users could totally mitigate the impact of a rainfall on consumption.

Mobile technology &enabling humanitarian assistance

The poor will be less exposed to extreme weather caused by climate change, as well as other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters, by 2030. Mobile networks are required for disaster response and risk mitigation. Operators and humanitarian organisations can form partnerships to provide cash relief via mobile money, enhancing resilience and response. Emergency calls, emergency broadcasts, and disaster assistance coordination can all be aided by mobile services (GSMA, 2020 Mobile Industry SDG Impact Report, 2020). Operators and humanitarian organisations work together to give disaster-prone communities early warning signals.

Mobile technology &SDG 2 Zero Hunger

Ending hunger, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture are all goals of SDG 2. Agricultural practises, nutritional awareness, and food security are all improved by mobile technology (Ray Walshe1, 2020). Agricultural (GSMA, Mobile Industry Impact-Report SDGs.pdf, 2021) efficiency is improved by mobile devices, satellites, drones, and other high-tech solutions. With rural mobile penetration in LMICs reaching 59 percent in 2019, SDG 2 had the second-highest industry effect in 2019. In 2019, 13% of rural customers used mobile agricultural services, while 27% used mobile finance services. Nutritional information is provided via mobile health services, allowing consumers to make healthier food choices. Dietary knowledge is higher among users of mobile health services than among non-users. 64 Mobile agriculture services provide advice on suitable agricultural techniques and weather forecasts to smallholder farmers, resulting in(GSMA, Mobile Industry Impact-Report SDGs.pdf, 2021) higher per-hectare yields.

Mobile technology &SDG 3 Good Health and Well-being

SDG 3 promotes health and happiness. Despite falling maternal and infant mortality. Mobile technology improves health care funding, delivery, training, the health information system, and early disease detection using analytics. Limited-resource areas need digital health care solutions. Since 2015, SDG 3 has had the second-most impact on business. 32% of mobile users tracked and improved (Rotondi, 2020) their health worldwide in 2019. This is a 900 million increase from 2015. By 2019, there will be 745 million wearables and 500,000 IoT health connections. (Up 45 percent since 2015).

Mobile technology &SDG 4 Quality Education

SDG 4 wants to make sure that everyone can get a good education and keep learning throughout their lives. Even though more children are going to school, there are still 770 million people who can't read or write. Women make up two-thirds of the population. SDG 4 is aided by mobile technology because students, teachers, and employees may learn and teach from anywhere. Tablets, smart phones, and basic phones are increasingly being used for school administration and management (Méndez, 2018). In terms of business, SDG 4 has changed the most since 2015. Educational services are available to over 2 billion mobile consumers. It has increased by 1 billion since 2015. Mobile phone users account for 1.5 billion people who have access to government services (an increase of 958 million users since 2015). Mobile technology can aid education by allowing more people to access the internet. E-learning can aid in the expansion of ICT and the closing of the digital divide. Teachers can profit from mobile technology since it provides new digital tools. During crises like the COVID-19 pandemic, which kept 90 percent of students out of school, e-learning is extremely successful.(GSMA, Mobile Industry Impact-Report SDGs.pdf, 2021).

Mobile technology &SDG 5 Gender Equality

SDG 5 emphasises women's empowerment and equality. Women now have more chances and access to technology thanks to the Beijing Declaration, which was signed 25 years ago. 1.4 billion Girls and women live in countries where they do not have the same rights as males. 1.4 billion People reside in countries that are considered "borderline." By making it easier for women to acquire and utilise mobile technology and by empowering more women, the mobile sector contributes to the achievement of SDG 5. Women benefit economically and socially from smart phones (Bhandari, 2019). There are 90 million more female cell phone users in 2019 than in 2014. More than half of adult females use a mobile device to access the internet (1.2 billion). Most women believe that cell phones make them feel safer, that they help them at work, and that they provide information. For women, their communities, businesses, and the economy, mobile technology fosters social, economic, and political equality. Mobile phones allow people to get health information, financial services, and career opportunities. When 5G and AI arrive, women and girls will not be able to just be online. 90% of today's jobs are digital. To achieve online equality with men, women must use modern technology. Women's digital literacy (GSMA, Mobile Industry Impact-Report SDGs.pdf, 2021) and advanced abilities can aid their job search in the ICT and digital economy.

Mobile technology &SDG 6 & 7 Clean Water and Sanitation & Affordable and Clean Energy

SDGs 6 and 7 strive to provide electricity, water, and sanitation that is affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern. In 2017, 785 million people lacked access to safe drinking water, and 3 billion lacked hand washing facilities (SDG 7). In 2018, 789 million people were without electricity, with 85 percent of them living in rural areas. By allowing utilities or municipalities to receive client payments via mobile technologies, water delivery and sanitation are improved. It makes remote, low-cost charging for non-sewered sanitation services much easier (Schroeder, 19). PAYG energy options have risen as mobile money and connectivity has increased, allowing households to purchase solar devices with low-cost financing. Africa sold 4.2 million pay-as-you-go solar units in 2019, up 48 percent from 2018. 100 In the areas of clean cooking, agriculture, and water, new PAYG models have evolved. Emerging water and sanitation providers are struggling to recoup expenses and establish a sustainable business model. Every year, \$260 billion is spent on water and sanitation challenges. 101 When sales aren't enough to finance upkeep and growth, customers suffer. Data loss is reduced through smart metres and digital payments. These improve service availability, customer service, and willingness to pay.(GSMA, 2020 Mobile Industry SDG Impact Report, 2020)

Mobile technology & SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

SDG 8 encourages economic growth, employment creation, and decent work. In recent years, both real GDP per capita and labour productivity have increased by 2%. Mobile technology enables MSMEs to reach out to more customers and sell more in non-local markets, resulting in the creation of local jobs. Mobile improves client access to product information and company interaction, boosting trade and competition. Labour and capital are both increased as a result of mobile technologies. According to the ITU, a 10% increase in mobile broadband penetration boosts GDP by 1.5–2.5%. Upgrades from 2G to 3G and 4G boost mobile's economy (Heirman, 2021). In 2019, mobile technology contributed \$4.1 trillion to global GDP. The informal economy is formalised and boosted by mobile technologies. By transferring monies into the official system, mobile banking helps to support monetary policy. Using resources from the formal sector improves macroeconomic stability. Mobile carriers directly employed 16 million people in 2019 and supported 14 million jobs indirectly. 112 Mobile internet and mobile-enabled platforms increase productivity, create jobs, and make entrepreneurship easier(GSMA, Mobile Industry Impact-Report SDGs.pdf, 2021).

Mobile technology &SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

SDG 9 encourages infrastructure resilience, inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and innovation. Its goal is to offer LDCs with widespread, low-cost internet connectivity. Mobile technology contributes to SDG 9 as a crucial infrastructure and a sector accelerator. Industrial operations and production (Tomaselli, 2019) can profit from connectivity-enabled technological advancements. The industry also promotes cutting-edge research and development, as well as the creation of 5G-enabled services with low latency and high bandwidth.(GSMA, 2020 Mobile Industry SDG Impact Report, 2020)

Mobile technology &SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

SDG 10 reduces inequality within and between nations. 84 countries' figures show that income disparity reduced in 38 and climbed in 25. The world's richest 0.9% holds 43.9% of its wealth, while 56.6% own less than 2%. Mobile technology supports SDG 10 by reducing remittance costs and improving relief distribution. Mobile money remittances climbed to \$7.3 billion in 2019 from \$5.5 billion in 2018 and are currently available in 184 corridors. 127 Because mobile is so popular, people with impairments and in humanitarian circumstances can access life-changing products and services. 60% of the world's poorest countries¹²⁸ have mobile phones, up 200 million since 2015(Hackl, 2018). 361 million more impoverished people utilise mobile internet since 2015. PWDs endure more socioeconomic challenges and prejudice than non-disabled people. Disasters affect disabled individuals disproportionately. 130 Assistive mobile devices and services enable people live healthier, more productive, independent, and dignified lives by facilitating access to healthcare, education, labour markets, and civic participation.(GSMA, 2020 Mobile Industry SDG Impact Report, 2020)

Mobile technology &SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG 11 focuses on safe, resilient, and sustainable cities. One-quarter of city dwellers live in slums and informal settlements due to urbanisation and population growth. 140 3 billion people will need housing by 2030, says the UN. Over 90% of the world's population breathes polluted air, according to the WHO(Leal Filho, 2020). Data analytics, edge computing, and fast connections enable smart traffic and cities, allowing governments to ensure safe, reliable public transit and reduce air pollution. This helps SDG 11. In a disaster or environmental concern, operators provide emergency broadcast systems and emergency communication. In 2019, only half of city residents have reliable public transit. 142 Smart ride-sharing, scheduling, smart traffic signal control, and air monitoring can make transportation systems more eco-friendly.

Mobile technology &SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

SDG 12 focuses on sustainable consumption and production. In 2017, the global material footprint was 92 billion metric tonnes. Per capita, this is 1,250 percent more expensive than in low-income countries. 150 Without political action, the UN estimates that by 2060, this will have risen to 190 billion metric tonnes. Through recycling facilities, awareness programmes, and policy initiatives, mobile technology and mobile operators contribute to SDG 12's e-waste management targets(Whitaker, 2020). Circularity as a service is being utilised to complete the loop on end-of-life trash handsets in developing countries, where over 1 billion devices will reach the end of their useful lives without their owners having access to a recycling facility or service. In 40 countries, mobile carriers are leading 67 e-waste management initiatives, with 43 of them setting up collection stations in their offices and customer contact centres. More than simply plastic recycling can be aided by mobile technologies.

Mobile technology &SDG 13: Climate Action

Climate action must be taken quickly, according to SDG 13. The warmest decade ended with the second warmest year on record. The world is not on track to fulfil the 1.5°C or 2°C goals set out in the Paris Agreement. To avoid catastrophic effects, the globe must cut emissions in half by 2030. Despite COVID-19's significant reduction in human activity, the projected 6% reduction in emissions for 2020 is insufficient, and emissions are expected to climb once restrictions are relaxed(Lens, 2021). Connectivity, efficiency, and behaviour are all improved by mobile technology, which also cuts emissions. Decarbonisation necessitates the use of linked devices. 30 percent of worldwide mobile connections are represented by 29 mobile operator organisations. Over 50 mobile operators, accounting for two-thirds of all mobile connections worldwide, disclose data on climate, energy, and greenhouse gas emissions (CDP). In collaboration with the ITU, GeSI, and SBTi, the GSMA developed an ICT decarbonisation strategy. This allows ICT companies to define climate-related scientific goals (SBTs).

Mobile technology &SDG 14 & 15: Life below Water & Life on Land

Oceans, seas, and their resources are included by SDG 14. Oceans are vital to life and have a significant impact on global weather patterns. By 2050, the ocean will have more plastic than fish, and an increase in acidity of 100–150 percent will kill half of all marine species. 166 SDG 15 promotes land use sustainability. It advocates for long-term forest management, as well as the abolition of desertification, land degradation, and biodiversity loss. 100 million hectares of forest have been lost in the last 20 years(Chand, 2021). SDG 14 is aided by mobile

technology because it allows people to record and retrieve information. SDG 15 allows for the rehabilitation of terrestrial ecosystems through sensor-based and machine-to-machine communication services. Underwater life is supported by digital software and smart equipment. Despite weak underwater transmissions, the mobile industry helps coastal ecosystems. It delivers cost-effective biodiversity monitoring platforms. This is necessary for SIDS, LDCs, and hand-fishers.

Mobile technology &SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

SDG 16 advocates for peaceful, inclusive communities, universal access to justice, and effective, accountable, and transparent institutions. Mobile technology helps to achieve SDG 16 by facilitating information access and free speech. For disadvantaged people, a mobile digital ID is a reliable choice. These items make it possible for people to participate in social and economic life while also making themselves visible to governments. In countries where there are few IDs, governments prioritise reforms and investments in identification infrastructure, such as birth registration. Electronic IDs are used in 161 countries (Corneloup, 2021). Mobile network carriers can check user IDs against a government database or credential in 19 of 155 countries with SIM registration (12 percent). Enrolling, locating, and communicating with the poor for cash transfer programmes is tough. Social protection and money transfers are aided by digital tools. The ability to review recipient information is made easier by digital registration, and transparent, targeted funding reduces corruption and expedites aid delivery. In 2018, cash transfers accounted for more than half of all social security funds. Institutions indirectly alleviate poverty. Cash-transfer households escaped poverty in 36% of cases. Authorities can track data traces left by mobile money transfers.

Mobile technology &SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

The goal of SDG 17 is to strengthen the global sustainable cooperation. To improve the SDGs, the public and commercial sectors must work together. Through public-private and cross-sector collaboration, the mobile industry contributes more to the SDGs. Mobile phone usage charges contribute to the funding of public initiatives. VAT, corporate tax, income tax, and employee and employer social security payments are all included in most countries. The industry paid \$500,000,000,000 in taxes in 2019 (Wu, 2018). 186 Governments may use mobile technologies to get more money and spend it more effectively. Taxes, school fees, and traffic fines can all be digitised to help countries become more organised and grow. It creates auditable and transparent spending records. Governments can reach out to more people and save

money and time by using mobile money. More people applied to Senegal's Customs School after the costs of the entrance exam were made public online. This is most likely due to rural candidates' desire to save money on travel expenses.

India & SDGs

India's GDP could reach \$10 trillion by 2030. According to the World Bank, increasing fixed broadband coverage by 10% will improve GDP by 1.38 percent in developing nations. Telecom can help the United Nations achieve its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Mobile technology (1+ billion mobile connections), biometric identity via Aadhar (1+ billion UID cards), and bank accounts (250+ million Jan dhan accounts) could all help India achieve the SDGs more quickly. India ranks 117th on the Social Progress Index (Srivastava, 2018). BharatNet fibre should be extended to all gram panchayats, internet speeds should be increased (from 512 Kbps to 8 Mbps, the global average), and millions of Wi-Fi hotspots should be installed, among other things. This could open up a trillion-dollar market for data and video applications in areas such as digital learning, e-health, e-governance, digital banking and payments, agriculture, logistics, smart grids, and water management, among others. Digital India's ambition of a knowledge economy and a digitally enabled society will be realised. India's one-sixth of the world's population is required for the 2030 Agenda. In India's second VNR; subnational and local governments, civil society, local communities, vulnerable persons, and businesses are all involved. Sabka Saath Sabka Vikaas is India's SDG mantra (Collective Efforts for Inclusive Growth). SDGs have been endorsed, implemented, and tracked via mobile devices at the state and district levels. Due to economic advancement and empowerment, 271 million Indians have been lifted out of poverty. Nutrition, child health, education, and sanitation have all benefited from the mobile industry, as have water, power, and housing. Ensure that everyone has access to the same nutrition, health, education, social protection, entrepreneurial abilities, and work skills. JAM has given the poor, including over 200 million women, new ways to obtain credit, insurance, and direct cash transfers (DBT), giving them greater economic power, and mobile technology plays a key part in all of these industries. Renewable energy, disaster-resistant infrastructure, and environmental restoration are among India's climate action priorities. India has reduced CO2 emissions by 38 million tonnes per year and provided clean cooking fuel to 80 million underprivileged people. India's mobile seva effort provides people with effective services at their doorsteps, which are made feasible through mobile technology (GSMA, 2020 Mobile Industry SDG Impact Report, 2020). India's young population and thriving business and innovation ecosystem aid the country's rapid development. By 2025, India seeks \$5 trillion. GDP for 2018-19 is \$2.72

trillion. It intends to do so through increasing manufacturing, expanding infrastructure, increasing investment, stimulating technical innovation, and encouraging entrepreneurship through mobile technology. The India-United Nations Development Partnership Fund helps developing countries implement the 2030 Agenda. India is confident since it has already conquered challenges. With domestic and foreign partners, India will build a long-term future.

Conclusion

Mobile technology was once a technological marvel, but now it is a user-friendly tool thanks to its multiple functionalities. SMS calls and games were the earliest uses of mobile phones. It's now a digital world, which has simplified life and business; marketers can quickly offer products via mobile devices. Since their development, mobile phones have aided humanity in a variety of ways, including saving lives in accidents and other situations. Safety is ensured by smart phones. While travelling, families can converse. Mobile technology is here to stay, and it will continue to evolve to meet our basic needs and make our lives easier. SDGs in Action are a smartphone app that keeps you up to date on the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. Education and local action are required to accomplish the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. Because local is global, this article demonstrated how mobile technology can educate and empower individuals to achieve the SDGs in their local communities.

By putting connections in our hands, mobile technology has helped businesses and society develop. Mobile is no longer a luxury for billions of people who want to communicate or access the internet. It is the primary means of obtaining life-improving and life-saving services. It benefits the digital economy by facilitating payments and smart infrastructure, and it supports in the fight against climate change. The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the importance of connectivity. People who do not understand digital technology are falling further behind as a result of COVID-19. To retain recent advancements, the mobile industry must collaborate with governments, other industries, civil society, and the international community. As the Decade of Action begins, the mobile industry and its stakeholders must be prepared to harness mobile's full potential to address the world's most pressing issues.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declares explicitly that he has no known competing financial interests or personal affiliations with third parties that could have influenced the work presented in this study.

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