

Way Forward To Achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Major Initiatives By Haryana

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Abstract

The promise of sustainable development is that we will leave a better world for the next generation. A set of global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) objectives with 17 goals and 169 targets were suggested at the UN in New York by the Open Working Group, which was established by the UN General Assembly. Additionally, a tentative set of 330 indicators was released in March 2015. These metrics are used to gauge sustainable development. The seventeen overarching SDGs, also known as the Global Goals, are an international call to action to eradicate poverty, safeguard the environment, and guarantee that everyone lives in peace and prosperity. The Government of Haryana is devoted to pursuing these objectives at the state level. In order to achieve this, the State Government of Haryana conducted a thorough evaluation of its budgetary allocations towards these goals in 2018–19. The State Government of Haryana issued its Vision 2030, which was aligned with SDGs, in 2017. The Government of Haryana has taken a step ahead by introducing the Output-Outcome Framework for the Yearly Budget Outlay in addition to the Budget Allocation Reports, State Indicator Framework, Best Practice Case Study Booklets, and SDG Alignment Reports for NGOs, Universities, etc.

Keywords

Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations, SDG indicators, Haryana.

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Introduction

Sustainable development has a long history in the context of environmental worries, as mentioned in the World Charter for Nature, where the phrase originally appeared in *In Our Common Future*; the United Nations (UN) (1982) addressed these issues. (WCED, 1987) and developed in further detail in 40 Chapters of Agenda 21 during the 1992 Earth Summit (UN, 1992). That may be viewed as a successful attempt to integrate the two paradigms that, on the surface, appear to be at odds: sustained economic expansion and effective environmental and natural resource preservation, as was clearly demonstrated in the *Limits to Growth* (Meadows, 1972). After this, the World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995 (UN, 1995) emphasized the crucial role that sustainable development plays in securing global social development and essentially added the “third pillar” to the definition of Sustainable Development that is currently supported by the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002 (UN, 2002) and numerous statements and documents that have come after. The Rio + 20 result paper “The Future We Want” just completely accepted it (UN, 2012). The social pillar got a significant emphasis in this paper, as seen by the title of the Summit’s major topic: Green economy in relation to poverty reduction and sustainable development. It has been obvious since the inception of the sustainable development idea that information, namely quantitative indicators, will be crucial. “Indicators that show us if we are creating a more sustainable world” were already a need in Agenda 21’s Chapter 40; since then, several indicators, indicator sets, dashboards, compound (composite and aggregated) indicators, and indices have been developed. However, despite all of the government and organization efforts at the national and international levels, including long-term initiatives like the European Commission’s “Beyond GDP and “Measuring the Progress of Societies” from the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) There hasn’t been a theoretical agreement on how to assess sustainability or contemporary well-being (e.g., UNECE, OECD, Eurostat, Stiglitz et al. (2009); 2008). The primary international evaluation of nations’ progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and, more recently, toward the Sustainable Development Goals was based on an indicator-based methodology (Sachs, 2012).

The Sustainable Development Goals are a global call for action to eradicate poverty, safeguard the environment, and enhance the lives and futures of all people. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which lays out a 15-year plan to attain the goals, was accepted by all UN member states in 2015 and includes 17 goals.

SDG indicators: India and Haryana

The central organization for organizing and overseeing the Sustainable Development Goals in India is National Institution for Transforming India Aayog (NITI Aayog). In order to track the development achieved by states and union territories, NITI Aayog created the SDG India Index & Dashboard framework in 2018. Since then, it has evolved into the main instrument for tracking the advancements made in achieving the 2030 Agenda. The SDG Vision 2030 paper served as the starting point for the processes Haryana engaged in to attain the SDGs. In its vision statement for 2030, Haryana states: “We envisage Haryana as a vibrant, dynamic, and resurgent unit of federal India. A state where farms overflow with produce; the wheels of industry grind uninterrupted; none feels deprived; people have a sense of fulfillment; the youth sense of pride, and women enjoy not only safety, security, and equal opportunities but also feel empowered. “Antyodaya”, minimum government and maximum governance, and making the state a better place to live in, constitute the bedrock of our vision”. Together with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and India, Haryana developed the Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre (SDGCC) within the Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management (SJHIFM). The major goal of the SDGCC is to give the state of Haryana the technical know-how, ability, resources, and mechanisms it needs to execute and accomplish the challenging goals it has set for itself in the SDG VISION 2030. By assisting them in coordinating their efforts with the SDGs and by supplying technical expertise, tools, systems, and resources, it works with all stakeholders to personalize the SDGs both inside and outside of the government.

The SDGCC’s main goal is to establish a “whole of government” approach by integrating the planning and execution of solutions across all State ministries and localizing the SDG Agenda at the District/Panchayat level by coordinating plans with the SDGs. The SDGCC also employs a “whole of society” approach to accomplishing the SDG 2030 agenda by forming creative partnerships with the business, academia, and civil society, as well as through increasing the knowledge and skills of all stakeholders, such as elected officials, the media, young people, and others.

The government and ministries have already received tools and information products from SDGCC Haryana for monitoring and implementing the SDGs. Output-Outcome Framework Reports, Budget Allocation Reports, State Indicator Framework, Best Practice Case Study Books, and SDG Alignment Reports for NGOs, CSR, and Universities are a few examples. Additionally, it has developed a number

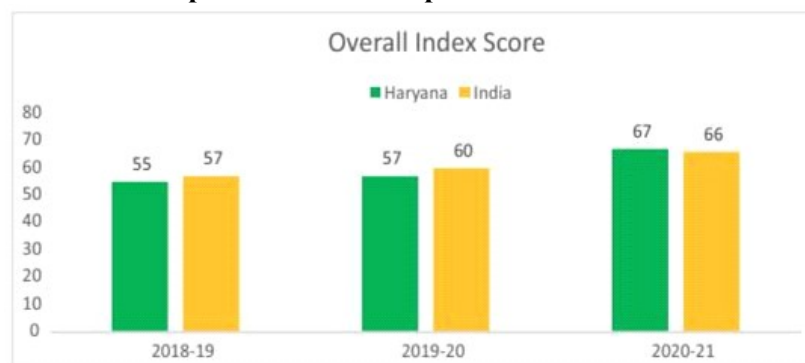
of communication tools, including a website, social media pages, best practices videos, exhibition panels, posters, and multi-level online quizzes to spur localization of the SDGs at the district level. For the aspirant District Nuh, pamphlets detailing the SDGs and the budget have been produced. Other tools developed by SDGCC include Atamnirbhar Bharat Tracker, mapping of SDG aligned budget in the State's Online Budget Allocation Monitoring & Analysis System (OBAMAS), and SDG First Networking Platform. These activities and procedures are connected to system strengthening.

Status of SDG indicators in Haryana

The SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21 was introduced by NITI Aayog, a central government body for organizing and monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals, with the theme "Partnerships in the Decade of Action." 115 Indicators, 70 Targets, and 17 Goals make up this SDG India Index study. The Haryana sustainable Goals index 2020-21 collected The data from there in order to show a comparative analysis of India and Haryana.

In this report, Haryana's composite score grew by 10 points from 57 to 67 while India's composite score improved from 60 to 66. Haryana's ranking increased by 4 levels to 14th overall, moving up from 18th in 2019-20. Haryana is now the third-best performing state in India thanks to this 4-point improvement in ranking. Haryana has already made significant progress in achieving the SDGs, and as a result, it moved up from the position of "Performer" State to "Front Runner" State in 2020-21. In collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) India, Haryana is the first state to have created a Vision 2030 document to help achieve the SDG targets. It also established the Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre at Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management.

Chart 1: Overall Improvement in Composite score from 2018-19 to 2020-21



Source: Haryana sustainable Goals index 2020-21

Table 1 below shows Haryana’s development in relation to the SDGs over a three-year period. Different colors represent the SDG index scores ranging from aspirant to achiever. The red color represents the lowest score range from 0-49, yellow is for performers who scored in the range of 50-64, front runners are marked with green with a score from 65-99 and achiever has a score of 100 with blue color. The majority of Haryana’s SDGs fell under the Performer category in the fiscal year 2018–19. Nearly equal numbers of SDGs fell into the Front Runner and Aspirant categories in the next year, 2019–20. However, a significant shift in SDG-1, SDG-11, and SDG-12 performance was observed in the years 2020–21, and as a result, Haryana moved up from the Aspirant group to the Front Runner category in these SDGs. In SDG-7, which is about access to affordable and clean energy, Haryana has been named the Best State, or Achiever, among all the Indian states.

Table 1: Composite Score comparison between India and Haryana over three years

SDG	Goal	2018		2019		2020	
		Haryana	India	Haryana	India	Haryana	India
Composite Score		55	57	57	60	67	66
Rank		18		18		14	
SDG-1	No Poverty	50	54	47	50	69	60
SDG-2	Zero Hunger	53	48	43	35	58	47
SDG-3	Good Health and Well-Being	57	52	65	61	72	74
SDG-4	Quality Education	65	58	68	58	64	57
SDG-5	Gender Equality	31	36	36	42	43	48
SDG-6	Clean Water and Sanitation	80	63	81	88	80	83
SDG-7	Affordable and Clean Energy	50	51	77	70	100	92
SDG-8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	72	65	71	64	59	61
SDG-9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	50	44	73	65	66	55
SDG-10	Reduced Inequalities	55	71	54	64	68	67
SDG-11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	30	39	49	53	81	79
SDG-12	Sustainable Consumption and Production			39	55	77	74
SDG-13	Climate Action			34	60	51	54
SDG-15	Life on Land	43	90	40	66	48	66
SDG-16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	78	71	76	72	71	74

● Aspirant (0-49)
 ● Performer (50-64)
 ● Front Runner (65-99)
 ● Achiever (100)

Source: Haryana sustainable Goals index 2020-21

Transformative 8-Point Agenda

The Government of Haryana supports the PM’s Transformative 8-point Agenda, which is included in table 2 below. This agenda is in accordance with the strategies and emphasis areas outlined in this Vision document, which is based on the United Nations Sustainable Goals for 2030:

Table2: Prime Ministers’ Transformative 8-Point Agenda and targets set by Haryana

PMs Transformative Agenda	Haryana SDG 2030 Vision	Haryana Targets 2030
Prosperity not Poverty	SDG 1 No Poverty SDG 2 Zero Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Eradicate extreme poverty ✓ Housing for all ✓ 100%Open Defecation Free Status in rural and urban areas ✓ Reduce the percentage of underweight and wasted children to nil ✓ Per capita availability of milk to be greater than 1,250g per day
Equality not Discrimination	SDG 4 Quality Education SDG 5 Gender Equality SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Net enrolment ratio at pre-primary level 100%; primary level 97%; upper primary level 95% ✓ Attain a sex ratio of 1,000 girls per 1,000 boys for children aged 06 years ✓ Decreasethe unemployment gap between men and women to 0% ✓ Reduce the proportion of crime against women to total crime to 12% ✓ Lower the rate of domestic violence among partners to 17% ✓ Diversify industrial growth to emerging sectors to generate employment to the tune of 18 lakh ✓ Increase the number of houses constructed under affordable housing schemes to 6.65 lakh
Justice not Injustice	SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities SDG 16 Peace, Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 50,000 persons with disabilities to undergo skill development and job training ✓ 40,000 soft loans to be provided to scheduled castes and 20,000 to backward classes for income-generating schemes ✓ Increase the number of police stations to 500 ✓ Increase the percentage of women in the police force to 20%

Cleanliness not Impurity Transparency	SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation SDG 12 Sustainable Consumption and Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 100% drinking water for rural and urban areas ✓ 100% sewerage system coverage in urban areas ✓ Increase the solar renewable energy purchase obligation to 5000MW ✓ Reduce the number of total pesticides used in agriculture by 18.30MT
Transparency not Corruption	SDG 9 Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure SDG 16 Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increase the number of police stations to 500 ✓ A State Resident Database (SRDB) is being built to drive direct benefits transfer schemes across departments and weed out ghost beneficiaries ✓ Delivery of G2C e-services through Atal Seva Kendra's (ASKs) is in progress ✓ 100% Aadhaar saturation to be obtained in the State ✓ Haryana is the first state to start the use of Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBS) for government employees ✓ The state government has already implemented an Integrated Financial Management System and most of the payments from the state treasury are being made through electronic mode ✓ The facility has been provided to pay online state taxes using a payment aggregator ✓ The government has signed an MOU with the State Bank of India to install 3,000 POS machines at various state government offices. ✓ Instructions have been issued to all state government departments to encourage receipt of payments of more than ₹5,000 only through cashless methods ✓ 100% Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) accounts seeded by Aadhaar

Employment not Unemployment	SDG 4 Quality Education SDG 5 Gender Equality SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 95% of students in Grades IV to be at grade level competencies in 5 years; 95% of students in Grades V-VIII to be at grade level competencies in 7 years ✓ All secondary and senior secondary schools to provide skills education ✓ Decrease the unemployment gap between men and women to 0% ✓ Diversify industrial growth to emerging sectors to generate employment to the tune of 18 lakh ✓ Create 252 training facilities in the state
Respect for Women Not Atrocities against Women	SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being SDG 4 Quality Education SDG 5 Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reduce maternal mortality rate to 70 per 1,00,000 live births, under 5 mortality rate to 25 per 1,000 live births and neonatal mortality rate to 12 per 1,000 live births ✓ Net enrolment ratio at pre-primary level 100%; primary level 97%; upper primary level 95% ✓ 95% of students in Grades IV to be at grade level competencies in 5 years; 95% of students in Grades V-VIII to be at grade level competencies in 7 years ✓ Attain a sex ratio of 1,000 girls per 1,000 boys for children aged 06 years ✓ Decrease the unemployment gap between men and women to 0% ✓ Reduce the proportion of crime against women to total crime to 12% ✓ Lower the rate of domestic violence among partners to 17%
Hope not Despondency	SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being SDG 4 Quality Education SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 13 & 14 Climate Action & Life Below Water SDG 15 Life on Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reduce maternal mortality rate to 70 per 1,00,000 live births, under 5 mortality rate to 25 per 1,000 live births and neonatal mortality rate to 12 per 1,000 live births ✓ 24 * 7 power for all ✓ 100% coverage of energy-efficient domestic and street lighting ✓ 100% elimination of stubble burning ✓ Establish 400 climate-smart villages ✓ Increase tree cover by 10% (of gross area)

Source: Government of Haryana Vision 2030

Some of The Significant Actions and Instruments Developed by SDGCC Haryana to Accomplish Haryana’s Vision 2030 are Listed Below

- A series of meetings with several state departments to increase sensitization and awareness
- The creation of an SDG vision document to support the state strategy, focusing on the state’s development plan within the framework of local goals and aspirations.
- The State Indicator Framework (SIF) and District Indicator Framework (DIF), are based on a coordinated system for gathering and managing data through a multi-layered and iterative consultation process including state departments.
- The creation of the yearly Output-Outcome Framework Report serves as a crucial first step in coordinating state government expenditure on welfare and development with the SDGs.
- The creation of the SDG Budget Allocation Report offers state government departments a helpful planning and monitoring tool for achieving desired change through the SDG framework and for making choices on rationalized resource allocations.
- SDGCC Haryana’s main knowledge products, reports, manuals, and other materials are highlighted on the SDG Website (www.sdgcc.in) and social media accounts.
- Best practice case studies that illustrate the main accomplishments and difficulties of diverse programs have been published.
- District SDG Profile Booklets created to assist district-level planning, implementation, and monitoring; to make it easier to analyze the resource gaps across districts; and to enhance interdepartmental cooperation within the district for the Haryana Vision 2030 implementation.

Conclusion

The SDGs are viewed as an effective tool for giving member nations a route toward sustainable development that would balance the economic, social, and environmental aspects. It also contributed to advancements in crucial worldwide pacts and partnerships on issues like poverty climate change, social inclusion, gender inequality Sustainable cities, and change (Tollefson and Gilbert 2012; Winkler and Satterthwaite 2017). In partnership with the United Nations Development Program, Haryana therefore, established the Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre (SDGCC) at Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management to

empower and prepare an institution fully outfitted with technical knowledge, capacity, resources, and systems to implement and achieve the challenging goals outlined in Haryana SDG Vision 2030.

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