

# INDIA

## STATUS OF IMPLEMENTING SDGs AT LOCAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS

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# Indian Polity

- India, which now has the world's largest population, is a quasi-federal country with 28 states (22 official languages) and 8 Union Territories.
- The Constitution of India provides for the setting of local bodies by the state government.
  - 1. Urban: Municipalities
  - 2. Rural: Panchayats
- Powers/ funds to local bodies **may be** given by the state governments.

# Devolution

- The western and southern states in India are socio-economically more developed in terms of per capita GDP and HDI.
- 2. The urban local bodies are the strongest in western India and the rural local bodies are the strongest in southern and western India. The rural local bodies usually depend on government grants and carry out state transferred programs.
- 3. Functions of municipalities: 1. Sanitation 2. Streets 3. Markets 4. Encroachments 5. Some health infrastructure 6. Registration of births and deaths
- In western India: 1. Water supply and sewerage 2. Fire services 3. Primary education

# SDG Implementation

## **Mainly local level**

- 1. No poverty
- 2. Good health
- 3. Quality education
- 5. Gender equality
- 6. Clean water and sanitation
- 11. Sustainable cities and communication

## **Mainly state level**

- 2. Zero hunger
- 7. Affordable clean energy
- 13. Climate action

# All India Institute of Local Self-government, Mumbai

- Set up in 1926 by the municipalities in western India as a society/trust for training and consultancy services.
- Became 'ALL INDIA' in 1952. Today, about 50 centres, out of which about half in western India.
- Our own courses; Sanitary Inspector's (S.I.) Diploma, municipal diploma, firemen's certificate, nursing courses.
- Government of India's sponsored training on National Missions broadly covering the SDGs. Anti-poverty programs, water supply, sewerage and septage management, smart cities, sanitation-cleanest cities, housing, sustainable habitat

# Indian Model of SDG localization

- Niti Aayog (Policy Commission) at National Level
- State Indicator framework (100 to 200 indicators)
- SDG based budgeting by states.
- Mapping state-level schemes with SDGs
- UNDP India supports SDG coordination centres.
- Monitoring 100 indicators monthly; 235 yearly

# Implementation of selected SDGs

- Goal 1: No poverty: Multi-dimensional Poverty Index. Wage employment more important in rural areas and self-employment in urban areas.
- Goal 2: Zero Hunger: National Food Security Act. Largest food security program in the world.
- Goal 3: Good Health: MMR, neo-natal MR, malaria, TB
- Goal 4: Quality education: Increasing enrolment, gender parity
- Goal 5: Gender equality: 20 states have 50% reservation for women in local bodies; ending all forms of violence, trafficking and exploitation among women, many states governments have introduced job reservation for women.
- Goal 10: Reduced inequality: reservation for weaker sections

# India's performance: improving steadily since liberalization in 1991

- GDP(PPP) per capita
  - HDI
  - SDG
  - Gender Gap
  - Gini coefficient
  - Tax GDP ratio
  - Public debt/ GDP
- 125/ 190 (Nominal prices 135)
  - 134/193 (0.644)
  - 112/166 (63%)
  - 129/146
  - 108/178 (34.2)
  - 106/183 (18.08)
  - 119/210 (46.52)