

LOCALIZATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: AN ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL POLICIES & PROGRAMMES OF INDIA

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Abstract

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can be met through high standards of governance at all levels. In the spirit of cooperative federalism, the two levels of the Government i.e. Centre and State have joined hands to bring about the change that India needs. But the Local Governments shall also be made to join the hands to achieve the SDGs. The SDGs shall be integrated across the 3 dimensions of sustainability, across all sectors of the economy and society, and from the local to National level. India has an age-old local government system. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in rural areas and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in urban areas. After substantial financial devolution to the PRIs under the award of the 14th Finance Commission, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is supporting village-level PRIs in planning and implementing development initiatives in their respective areas keeping in view the importance of SDGs. But they need to strengthen the hands of Local Governments to achieve the SDGs in terms of resources through convergence. The campaign of 'SabkaSaath, Sabka Vikas' i.e. "Collective Effort, Inclusive Development" and the "Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP)" as the tools, the SDGs must be localized at the level of Local Governments. The study focuses on the analysis of wide range of National level policies and programmes of India and the role as well as prominence of the Local

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Governments in the policies and programmes.

Key Words: *National Policies, Local Governments, Gram Panchayat Development Plan, Sustainable Development*

Introduction

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted by all 193 Member States of the United Nations (UN) in September 2015. The aim of 2030 Agenda is to deliver a more sustainable, prosperous and peaceful future for the entire world, and sets out a framework for achievement of the goals by 2030. This framework is made up of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which cover the social, economic and environmental requirements for a sustainable future. The Goals are unique, they apply equally to every country, and are based on the idea that ending poverty, protecting the environment and strengthening human rights are mutually beneficial and reliant on each other for success, and cannot be achieved separately. The 2030 Agenda is voluntary and not legally binding, but every country has agreed to implement the SDGs .

The 2030 Agenda emphasizes the need for an inclusive and localized approach to the SDGs stating, ‘governments and public institutions will also work closely on implementation with regional and local authorities, sub-regional institutions, inter-national institutions, academia, philanthropic organizations, volunteer groups and others’ .

Localization is described as ‘the process of defining, implementing and monitoring strategies at the local level for achieving global, national, and sub-national sustainable development goals and targets.’ Specifically, it includes the ‘process of taking into account sub-national contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress’.

Fig – 1: 17 Sustainable Development Goals



Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is about making sure that everyone in society enjoys a decent quality of life today, while also making sure that we can pass on the same opportunity to the next generation, and on into the future. Sustainable development means meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

A sustainable society is one where economic prosperity provides a good standard of living for everyone, without exhausting our natural resources or damaging the natural environment and where no one is excluded based on, for example, gender, age, disability or religion. Sustainable development relates to our economy, our society and our environment. Sustainable development can also be understood as addressing what are known as the ‘5 Ps’ in Figure - 2.



Local Governments in India

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act provides for three types of rural council – known as Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). There are three types: 632 are Zilla parishad at the district level, 6,672 are panchayat samiti at the block level, and 255,466 are gram panchayat at the village level. In 23 states there are three tiers in the panchayat system, in Goa there are two tiers, and in Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland there is a single tier. States with populations of less than two million are not required to adopt the three-tiered system. The tiers are not strictly hierarchically organized; rather there is a division of duties between them. State law establishes mandatory committees; these consequently may vary from state to state, however, generally all have executive committees. The Zilla parishads are required to have general, finance and audit, planning, social justice, education, health, agriculture and industrial committees. The gram panchayats have production, social justice and amenities committees. Most states provide the panchayats with little discretion to establish other committees.

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment, 1992 introduced a new Part IX titled “The Panchayats” with several provisions, which provided for decentralized local self-governments for village clusters at the grass-roots level called Panchayats with the Sarpanch as the elected head.

Article 243 (G) of the Indian Constitution mentions that sufficient powers and authority should be given to Panchayats to enable them to function as institutions of self-government with respect to:

- “(a) The Preparation of plans for economic development and social justice;
- (b) The implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice”

Most of the SDG targets are within the purview of the Local Governments reflecting in 29 subjects devolved to the PRIs according to 73rd Constitutional Amendment. Thus, the Local Governments have a crucial role to play in achieving the SDGs.

Objectives of the Analysis

The study focuses on the

- Analysis of wide range of National level policies and programmes of India and
- Role as well as prominence of the Local Governments in the policies and programmes.

Methodology

The study included the analysis of a wide range of national level policies/ Missions/programmes. They were selected according to the following criteria: type of document (strategy, programme, concept, plan, agreement); validity of the document (existing programme or draft document awaiting adoption; published in official sources);time-frame (medium and long term); measurability of goals (the programme must include goal and target indicators or an implementation plan); and coverage of SDG-related areas. Based on these criteria, 24 policies, 34 Missions and 89 Schemes, including national indicators were selected and analyzed. The Sustainable Development Goal India Index – a baseline report, 2018is also included.

India and SDGs

The Government of India is strongly committed to Agenda 2030, including the Sustainable Development Goals. It is widely agreed that India will play a leading role in determining the relative success or failure of the SDGs, as it is the second most populous country in the world. India is already taking significant strides towards the attainment of SDGs. India's National Development Agenda outlines the measures the Government is taking on issues like poverty, sustainable growth, health, nutrition, gender equality and quality education, among several others. The key actions undertaken so far by key entities responsible for spearheading the work on SDGs include:

NITI Aayog: NITI Aayog is mandated with the task of coordinating work on SDGs by adopting a synergistic approach, involving central ministries, States/ Union Territories (UTs), civil society organizations, academia and business sector to achieve India's SDG targets. A comprehensive mapping of SDG targets with schemes and programmes has been developed. This

suggests an approach to sustainable development that brings together economic, social and environmental pillars, with a focus on their interlinkages. A series of consultations have been conducted by NITI Aayog with all stakeholders focusing on different goals, capacity building, evaluation framework, sharing of new knowledge and best practices, and progress mapping. So far, 22 such national and regional consultations have happened.

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI): The Ministry has drafted the National Indicator Framework (NIF) which consists of 306 statistical indicators in consultation with Ministries and States/ UTs against the 169 Indicators of 17 SDGs. The Indicators yet to be evolved are 40 against the indicators of SDGs.

States/UTs: Several States/UTs have mapped State and centrally sponsored schemes vis-à-vis the SDGs; and undertaken long-term (visioning), medium-term (strategy development) and short-term (action plan) exercises.

SDGs Linkage with Other SDGs:

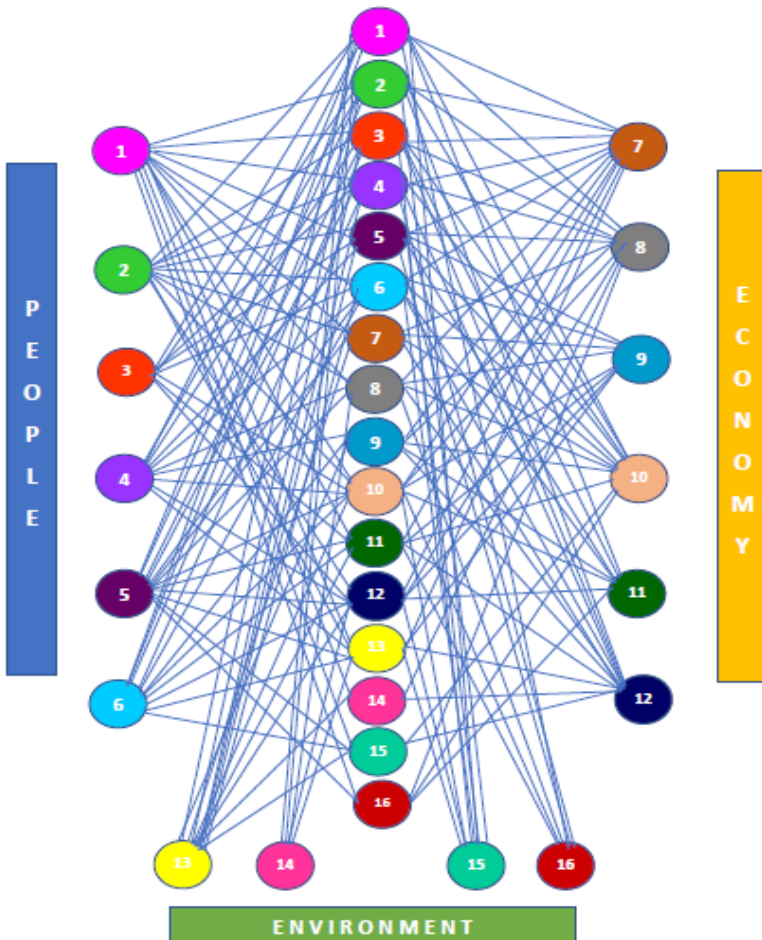
As indicated in SDG India Index Baseline Report, out of 17 SDGs 16 SDGs are having inter linkage within the SDGs and the programmes designed for achieving the SDGs would also impact the other SDGs. All the SDGs have been categorized into 3 namely People, Economy and Environmental, basing on the nature of each SDG. The following figure shows the internal linkage among SDGs in Figure – 3 in the next page. This also depicts the harmony between economic and human development and also environment. The sustainable development depends on the protection of environment which paves path to the human and economic development.

SDG India Index Baseline Report, 2018

A composite score was computed for each State and UT of India based on their aggregate performance across 13 of the 17 SDGs by NITI Aayog. The value of the score indicates the average performance of the State/UT towards achieving the 13 SDGs and their respective targets. The score ranges between 0 and 100. If a state achieves a score of 100, it signifies that the State has

achieved the national target set for 2030. On the other hand, if a state achieves a score of 0, it signifies that the state was the worst performer. The SDG Index Score for Sustainable Development Goals 2030 ranges between 42 and 69 for States and between 57 and 68 for UTs. Among the States, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh are the front runners with an SDG India Index score of 69. Among the UTs, Chandigarh is a front runner with a score of 68. The details are shown in the figure -4 in page no. 7 of this document.

Figure- 3



Kerala's top rank is attributed to its superior performance in providing good health, reducing hunger, achieving gender equality and providing quality education. Himachal Pradesh ranks high on providing clean water and sanitation, in reducing inequalities and preserving mountain ecosystem. Among the UTs, Chandigarh takes the lead because of its exemplary performance in providing clean water and sanitation to its people. It has further made good progress towards providing affordable and clean energy, generating decent work and economic growth, and providing quality education.

Analysis of the Policies/ Plans/ Missions/ Programmes

In the beacon of the Constitution, the Central/ State Governments have taken so many measures and implementing several programmes through various strategies under various missions with the support of concerned Ministries and Line Departments in the post-independence scenario. The 69-year journey of independent Republic India has confronted so many issues and successfully gone through; still so many issues are yet to be resolved. Though the Local Governments were given constitutional mandate and they are the platforms to achieve sustainable development as 70% of the people lives in the rural areas, Local Governments were not endowed with appropriate responsibilities. In these 69 years, even after 73rd constitutional amendment the role of Local Governments was not realized to the desired level.

In the above context and recognizing the importance of achievement of SDG agenda 2030, the national level policies/ plans/ Missions/ Programmes of India were analyzed to identify the gaps to utilize the real potentiality of the Local Governments where, the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) have become a sustainable tool for the sustainable development.

The 24 enactments/ Policies/ Plans, that are identified for the study also comprises the constitution of India, Panchayat Raj Act, PESA Act and SC/ ST Sub Plans (4). Hence the balance 20 Policies/ Plans were studied and the pros and cons are identified as shown below. Out of the 20 Policies/ Plans 1 to 4 Policies doesn't mentioned the role of PRIs clearly. The Policies/ Plans 5 to 10 discussed the role PRIs in a strategic way. The Policies/ Plans 11 to 20

have not taken PRIs into account. From the below table it is very clear that 50% of the Policies/ Plan are Local Government blind. 20% of the Policies/ Plans just mentioned about the PRIs. Only 30% of the Policies/ Plans have strategically indicated the role of PRIs and the prominence of Local Governments have recognized.

Table – 1

Sr. No	Name of the Policy/ Plan	The Mandate of the Policy/ Plan	Gaps Identified regarding the role of Local Government
1.	Socio Economic Caste Census 2011	To identify the socio-economic status of the citizens and to bring them above poverty line.	The data enumerated by Government Officials, where there is no involvement of the Local Governments. The Questionnaire must be region specific and it should reflect the local conditions The data approved by Gram Sabha was just ritualistic.
2.	Food Security Act 2013	25. OBLIGATIONS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES (1) The local authorities shall be responsible for the proper implementation of this Act in their respective areas. (2) Without prejudice to sub-section (1), the State Government may assign, by notification, additional responsibilities for implementation of the Targeted Public	Lack of Convergence and the role of PRIs is limited

		<p>Distribution System to the local authority.</p> <p>26. In implementing different schemes of the Ministries and Departments of the Central Government and the State Governments, prepared to implement provisions of this Act, the local authorities shall be responsible for discharging such duties and responsibilities as may be assigned to them, by notification, by the respective State Governments.</p>	
<p>3.</p>	<p>National Nutritional Policy</p>	<p>Community Participation: The active involvement of the community is essential not only in terms of being aware of the services available to the community but also for deriving the maximum benefit from such services by giving timely feedback necessary at all levels. After all, communication must form an essential part of all services and people themselves are the best communicators. Community participation will include:</p> <p>(a) Generating awareness among the community regarding the National Nutrition Policy and its major concerns; involving</p>	<p>Local bodies are the representatives of the Communities and these institutions only can foster the awareness among the communities. The line departments/ sectors are working in silos.</p>

		<p>the community through their Panchayats or where Panchayat do not exist, through beneficiary committees in the management of nutrition programmes and interventions related to nutrition. such as employment generation. Land reforms, health, education etc.</p> <p>(c) Actual participation, particularly of women. in food production and processing activities,</p> <p>(d) Promoting schemes relating to kitchen gardens, food preservation. preparation of weaning foods and other food processing units. both at the home level as well as the community levels and</p> <p>(e) Generation of effective demand at the level of the community for all services relating to nutrition.</p>	
4.	National Policy for women 2016 (Draft)	<p>Effective gender institutional architecture:</p> <p>i) To ensure the rights of women and to promote gender equality interdisciplinary and multi sectoral gender institutional architecture will be strengthened and streamlined at the national, state and local levels.</p>	<p>The role of PRIs was not indicated clearly in operational strategies. There is a Say about ATIs but not about SIRDs which covers the large spectrum of ERs/ Officials/ SHGs/ CBOs/ NGOs of PRIs.</p> <p>The policy speaks</p>

		<p>vi) The roles and responsibilities of the Panchayats and Urban local bodies with respect to gender will be strengthened and their work more effectively coordinated. Clear consultation and communication strategies will be prepared and disseminated to ensure that panchayats and urban local bodies as well as the frontline workers are responsive to the needs of women.</p> <p>Violence against women: To prevent violence and sexual exploitation of the differently abled, focused advocacy and sensitization of various stakeholders such as law enforcement, judiciary, panchayats will be undertaken.</p> <p>Inter-Sectoral Convergence: Ministries/ state government departments/local bodies/PSUs/Corporates etc. will review their administrative structures, recruitment and promotion practices, policies and programme implementation including the operational guidelines, to identify and reduce roadblocks to the</p>	<p>about establishment of Nari Adalats at Local level – it can be integrated with Gram Nyayalayas. Inter-Sectoral convergence exists at higher level but it is totally absent at local level.</p> <p>To translate the policy framework, broad, achievable and effective strategies for implementation shall be articulated, with leverage to PRIs for dealing specific issues.</p>
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		<p>formation of inter and intra institutional partnerships that facilitate convergence.</p> <p>Gender Budgeting: The gender focal points, gender desks, Gender Budgeting cells setup in Ministries, state government departments, Panchayats and urban local bodies with the broad mandate covering coordination and awareness raising, will be strengthened to conduct in-house gender audit of requisite policies, programmes and schemes as well as their institutional mechanisms to suggest and/ or take remedial action.</p> <p>Implementation of Policy: in translating the policy framework, specific, achievable and effective strategies for implementation will be required to be made at the national, state and local government level, in PSUs, corporates, business, trade unions, NGOs and community-based organizations.</p>	
5.	MGNREG Act 2005	The Gram Panchayat shall be responsible for identification of the of the Gram projects in the Gram	

		Panchayat area to be taken up under a Scheme as per the Panchayats. recommendations of the Gram Sabha and the Ward Sabhas and for executing and supervising such works.	
6.	National Health Policy 2017	26.2 Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions: Panchayati Raj Institutions would be strengthened to play an enhanced role at different levels for health governance, including the social determinants of health. There is need to make Community Based Monitoring and Planning (CBMP) mandatory, so as to place people at the centre of the health system and development process for effective monitoring of quality of services and for better accountability in management and delivery of health care services.	
7.	National Energy Policy 2018	Creating Local Interest With the jurisdiction of States and local bodies over energy infrastructure in matters such as land acquisition, environmental clearances, right of user in land and fixing of charges levied by local bodies, closer alignment of Central and local interests could fast	

	<p>forward these projects. Energy assets should not be seen as central Government's responsibility. Cross country gas pipelines and power transmission lines need local support which would be easier forthcoming, if a value proposition was also offered to the local energy consumers. This calls for creation of an economic interest of the local residents as partners in the venture and their ownership. For example, the states through which gas trunk pipelines pass, will be the first beneficiary of CGD projects and availability of gas should spur fertilizer and power units. The invocation of Central laws in acquiring the transit rights as well as engagement of central agencies (PGCIL, NTPC, GAIL etc.) should not in any way alienate the local communities. Adequate compensation and energy requirements of the region impacted by infrastructure development will be borne in mind. A shared interest ought to be created so that the States come forward to expedite the necessary approvals for energy infra projects.</p>	
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8.	Disaster Management Act, 2005	<p>LOCAL AUTHORITIES 41. Functions the local authority.—(1) Subject to the directions of the District Authority, a local authority shall— (a) ensure that its officers and employees are trained for disaster management; (b) ensure that resources relating to disaster management are so maintained as to be readily available for use in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disaster; (c) ensure all construction projects under it or within its jurisdiction conform to the standards and specifications laid down for prevention of disasters and mitigation by the National Authority, State Authority and the District Authority; (d) carry out relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in the affected area in accordance with the State Plan and the District Plan. (2) The local authority may take such other measures as may be necessary for the disaster management.</p>	
9.	National Bio-Fuel Policy	<p>Interventions and Enabling Mechanisms: 5.3 In all cases pertaining to land use for the plantations, consultations</p>	

		<p>would be undertaken with the local communities through Gram Panchayats/ Gram Sabhas, and with Intermediate Panchayats and District Panchayat where plantations of non-edible oil seed bearing trees and shrubs are spread over more than one village or more than one block/ taluk. Further, the provisions of PESA would be respected in the Fifth Schedule Areas.</p> <p>5.7 Gram/Intermediate Panchayats would also be encouraged to create facilities at the village level for extraction of bio-oil, which could then be sold to bio-diesel processing units.</p> <p>Role of States : The role and active participation of the States is crucial in the planning and implementation of biofuel programmes. The State Governments would be asked to designate an existing agency, or create a new agency suitably empowered and funded to act as nodal agency for development and promotion of biofuels in their States. Certain States have already set up such agencies. Other concerned</p>	
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		agencies, panchayat raj institutions, forestry departments, universities, research institutions etc. would also need to be associated in these efforts. While a few States have announced policies for biofuel development, other States would also need to announce suitable policies in a time-bound manner in line with the broad contours and provisions of this National Policy.	
10.	National Action Plan on Climate Change	Creating Appropriate Capacity at Different levels of Government – Local bodies would need to create capacity on regulatory measures, particularly for ensuring energy efficiency in new buildings as well as through a programme of retrofits. In respect of adaptation measures, local capacity and the involvement of communities in actions to adapt to the impacts of climate change would be crucial.	
11.	National Children Policy		
12.	Gram Nyayalayas Act		Though it was enacted in 2008 still implementation is in clouds except one or two states.
13.	Right to		

	Education Act 2009		
14.	National Manufacturing Policy 2012		
15.	National Disaster Management Plan 2016		This is contrary to Disaster Management Act. Though the Acts speaks about the role of PRIs very clearly, the plan doesn't provide any space to the PRIs.
16.	Start Up India Policy		
17.	National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco Systems		
18.	National Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan 2015		
19.	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan		
20.	National Electricity Plan		Treated as high level policy and no role to local governments.

As every study has it' own limitations, major gaps identified from the analysis of Missions and Programmes are explained here

Gaps Identified

- The majority of the Missions and Programmes are not in alignment with Policies/ Plans

- The operational strategies of the Missions/ Programmes does not adequately address the role of Local Governments
- As there is a strong linkage among the SDGs, the Missions/ Programmes meant to achieve the goals are implemented by various ministries/ Departments/ Organizations, which are working in silos and there is a total lack of Convergence between Departments at higher Level as well at local level. This can be clearly shown in the figure – 5 of page no. 16. There is a limited coordination role at higher levels of various authorities.
- It is observed that, separate guidelines along with formulation of committees which are department specific are designed in each and every Mission/ Programme. According to Panchayat Raj Act, there are “Functional Committees/ Standing Committees”, which have the responsibility to look after the human/ natural/ infrastructure development and also to prepare the plans reflecting the local needs. Instead of formulating the new committees if, the Functional Committees are made responsible, the SDGs can be realized as per the targets.
- Every Mission / Programme gave prominence role to Gram Sabha for identification of beneficiaries, but in reality, the role of Gram Sabha became more ritualistic.
- Further it is also coming to notice through Focused Group Discussions at National/ State Level platforms that the PRIs have no representation while formulating the policies/plans. This makes the Local Governments more alienated and implementation of various programmes becomes forceful as there is no owning up of the programmes designed at Central/ State level, by community and local governments.

Figure-5

Services	Delivering authority						Remarks
	Central government	State	Urban local bodies	Zila parishad (district)	Panchayat samaiti (block)	Gram panchayat (village)	
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION							
Police	■	■					Police are normally a state-level function, except in Delhi where it remains a central government function. Local authorities may appoint traffic police.
Fire protection		■					
Civil protection		■					
Criminal justice	■	■					
Civil status register		■					
Statistical office	■						
Electoral register		■					
EDUCATION							
Pre-school (kindergarten and nursery)		■	■	■	■		Local governments and communities also provide these services on a case- by-case basis.
Primary		■					
Secondary		■					
Vocational and technical		■					
Higher education	■	■					
Adult education		■	■				
SOCIAL WELFARE							
Family welfare services		■					Local governments may establish and run nursing homes.
Welfare homes		■	■	■	■		
Social security	■	■					
PUBLIC HEALTH							
Primary care		■	■				
Hospitals		■					
Health protection		■	■				
HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING							
Housing		■					Local governments also provide housing to low- income residents.
Town planning		■					
Regional planning		■					
TRANSPORT							
Roads	■	■	■	■			
Transport	■	■	■				
Urban roads		■					
Urban rail	■						
Ports	■	■					
Airports	■	■					
ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC SANITATION							
Water and sanitation		■	■	■	■	■	
Refuse collection and disposal			■	■	■		
Cemeteries and crematoria			■	■	■		
Slaughterhouses			■	■	■		
Environmental protection			■	■	■		
Consumer protection		■					
CULTURE, LEISURE AND SPORTS							
Theatres and concerts	■	■	■	■			
Museums and libraries	■	■	■	■			
Parks and open spaces		■	■	■	■		
Sports and leisure facilities		■	■	■	■		
Religious facilities		■	■				
UTILITIES							
Gas services		■					
District heating		■					
Water supply	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Electricity		■					
ECONOMIC							
Agriculture, forests and fisheries		■					
Local economic development/promotion		■					
Trade and industry		■					
Tourism	■	■					

■ sole responsibility service ■ joint responsibility service ■ discretionary service

- Almost every Mission/ Programme coined the phrase 'Community Based Monitoring' empowering the community to take part in the development. But the involvement of majority of the public in the real governance has become a day dream, which is leading to underutilization of the local potential. Hence the Local Governments shall be invariably made responsible for monitoring and co-ordination mechanism at village level.
- Each one of the missions and programmes have different framework, where indicators are common in nature. Example: Mission Antyodaya, Rurban and Aspirational districts framework

Hence with the above observations it is felt that to deal with all the gaps the GPDP shall be made as a powerful tool to achieve the SDGs from local level to national level.

Local Governments & GPDP

Local Governments are mandated to prepare micro plans to achieve social justice and economic empowerment. The GPDP is the development plan of the Gram Panchayat (GP). It is prepared through a participatory process involving all stakeholders matching people's needs and priorities with available resources and also by pooling the resources from various sectors. The GPDP have three essential things:

1. It provides a VISION of what the people would like their village to look like
2. It sets out clear GOALS to achieve the vision of the village and
3. Gives an ACTION PLAN to reach the goals.

SDGs & GPDP

Many SDG targets are within the purview of the GPs. Thus, the GPs have a crucial role to play in achieving the SDGs. The GPDP provides an opportunity for the GPs to achieve the SDGs. In the planning process the Panchayats may set GP level targets in line with NIF with measurable indicators that will have vertical and horizontal linkages, convergence possibilities and feasible action plans. Article 243G of the Constitution of

India, Panchayats are expected to plan for catering the needs of the rural people with respect to 29 subjects mentioned in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution of India. Further they are also required to implement Central and State Government schemes with respect to these subjects. In this context it is important that the GPDP, which is a grassroots level plan for the comprehensive development of respective panchayats, must address the needs of people with respect to the 29 subjects. Therefore, Panchayats should strive for convergence with Ministries/ Departments through schemes with the intervention of the State and the deliverables shall be incorporated in GPDP to achieve the goals. The Figure-6 indicates the existing structure and the importance of SDGs and the Prominence of the Local Governments in view of 29 subjects which will help to localize the SDGs and also to achieve them at local level too. The following table - 2 shows the corresponding deliverables and schemes that need to be incorporated in the GPDP in line with SDGs.

Figure-6

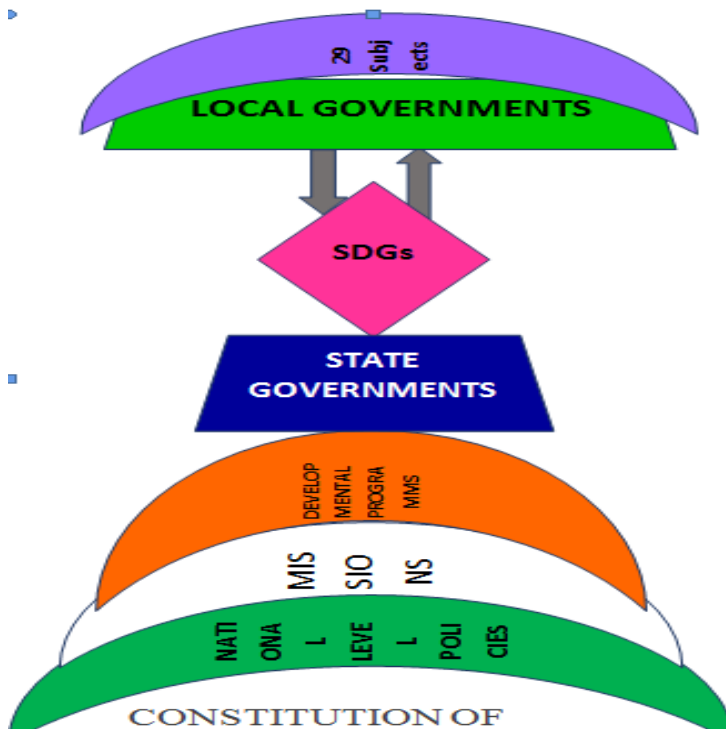


Table – 2: Corresponding deliverables and schemes to be incorporated in GPDP

Sr. No	29 Sectors of 11 th Schedule	Concerned Ministry & Schemes	Suggestive Deliverables
1.	Agriculture, including agricultural extension	Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Rural Development RKVY, PMKSY, PMFBY, MMAS, NFSM, MIDH, NMAET, NLM, e-NAM, SHC, DILRMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase irrigated area • Soil Health Card for all and optimal fertilizer use
2.	Land Improvement, Implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely and quality inputs – seeds, fertilizers, pesticides • Organic agriculture
3.	Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horticulture potential use • Crop insurance coverage
4.	Animal Husbandry, Dairying and poultry		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value chain development • Creating durable community assets for marketing support
5.	Fisheries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full potential use in dairy, goatery, poultry • Full potential use of Fisheries • Immunization services for animal resources

			<p>and veterinary care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breed improvement
6.	Social Forestry and farm forestry	<p>Ministry of Environment, Forestry, Climate Change (MoEFCC) Ministry of Rural Development</p> <p>MGNREGA, GIM, NAEB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Forestry Plantation • Nursery Creation
7.	Minor Forest Produce	<p>Ministry of Tribal Affairs Ministry of Rural Development Ministry of AYUSH</p> <p>GIM, MSP for MFP, National AYUSH Mission, NMPB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation of Minor Forest Produce • Minimum Support Price • Value addition
8.	Small scale industries, including food processing industries	<p>Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of RD Ministry of Food Processing</p> <p>Handloom Scheme Handicraft Scheme PMEGP, RGSA, PMKSA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Handlooms and Handicrafts clusters • Development of Agro-Processing Cluster
9.	Khadi, Village and Cottage Industries	<p>Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Ministry of Textiles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-farm employment opportunities created • Bank linkage for

		PMEGP, Handloom Scheme Handicraft Scheme	clustered economic activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Handloom and Handicraft Scheme
10.	Rural Housing	Ministry of Rural Development, PMAY (G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing for all
11.	Drinking Water	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation NRDWP, Swajal Yojana, SBM (G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piped drinking water for all households • IHHLs for all households • Sanitation including Solid and Liquid Waste Management • Improved Ground water monitoring and disclosure of ground water data • Pucca anganwadi buildings for all 0-6 children with all services
12.	Fuel and Fodder	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas PMUY, GIM, JFMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households using Solar Energy/ Biogas/ Other renewable sources • LPG Gas • Plantation • Sustainable

			Collection
13.	Roads, Culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communication	Ministry of Rural Development Ministry of Panchayat Raj PMGSY, SAGY, MGNREGA, FFC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Roads • Community Assets
14.	Rural Electrification, including distribution of electricity	Ministry of Power UJALA, IPDA, DDUGJY, Saubhagya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity connection for all deprived households • Minimum 12-hour power supply
15.	Non-Conventional sources of energy	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Program/ Technology of MNRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households using Solar Energy/ Biogas/ Other renewable energy
16.	Poverty alleviation programme	Ministry of Rural Development Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship MDMS, MGNREGS, DAY- NRLM, NSAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All deprived households of SHGs with bank linkage • Mission Water Conservation under MGNREGA • Pension for old, widow and disabled • Placement based and self-employment skills for all eligible youth.
17.	Education	Ministry of Human	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% student

	including primary and secondary schools	Resource Development ICDS, SSM, SSA, SBM, MDMS	attendance and learning outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher Secondary facility for girls • Adequate school infrastructure with Sports facility
18.	Technical training and vocational education	Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship Ministry of Agriculture PMKVY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill development and literacy • Placement based and self-employment skill facility for all eligible youth
19.	Adult and non-formal education	Ministry of Human Resource Development SSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educating adults • Providing non-formal education • School with adequate infrastructure including linkage
20.	Libraries		
21.	Cultural Activities	Ministry of Culture Scheme of MoC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Activities at GP level
22.	Markets and Fairs	Ministry of Rural Development Ministry of Textiles Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Tribal Affairs NRLM, MGNREGS, NPP for NFAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Haat • Value Chain Development • Marketing Support • MSP

23.	Health & Sanitation including hospitals, primary health centers and dispensaries	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation NRHM/ NHM, NRDWP, Mission Indra Dhanush, ICDS, SBM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health sub-center as wellness center • Coverage under Health Protection Scheme • Emergency ambulance facility • 100% immunization • 100% institutional deliveries • 100% treatment for Malaria, Tuberculosis, Filaria, Kala Azar
24.	Family Welfare	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare PMUY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health sub-center as wellness center • Coverage under Health Protection Scheme • Emergency ambulance facility • 100% immunization • 100% institutional deliveries • 100% treatment for Malaria, Tuberculosis, Filaria, Kala Azar
25.	Women and Child Development	Ministry of Women and Child Development Ministry of Rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anganwadi • Social Security • Livelihood

		Development PMJDY, PMKKKY, UJALA, NRDWP, NRLM	
26.	Social Welfare including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Department of Persons with Disabilities IPOP, Scholarship Programmes, SRMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scholarships to SCs/ STs/OBCs/ Minorities • Skill Training for Social Security for all differently abled persons • Aids and Appliances • Unisex toilets for differently abled
27.	Welfare of the weaker sections, and in particular of schedule caste and schedule tribes	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment Ministry of Tribal Affairs Ministry of Rural Development Ministry of Finance Scholarships to SCs/ STs/OBCs/ Minorities, MSP to MFP, NSAP, PMJJY, PMSBY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scholarships to SCs/ STs/OBCs/ Minorities • Pension • MSP • Full Coverage under Atal Pension Yojana • Full Coverage under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bhima Yojana • Banking Correspondent with micro ATMs
28.	Public Distribution System	Department of Food & Public Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Security through PDS • Food grain at subsidized price

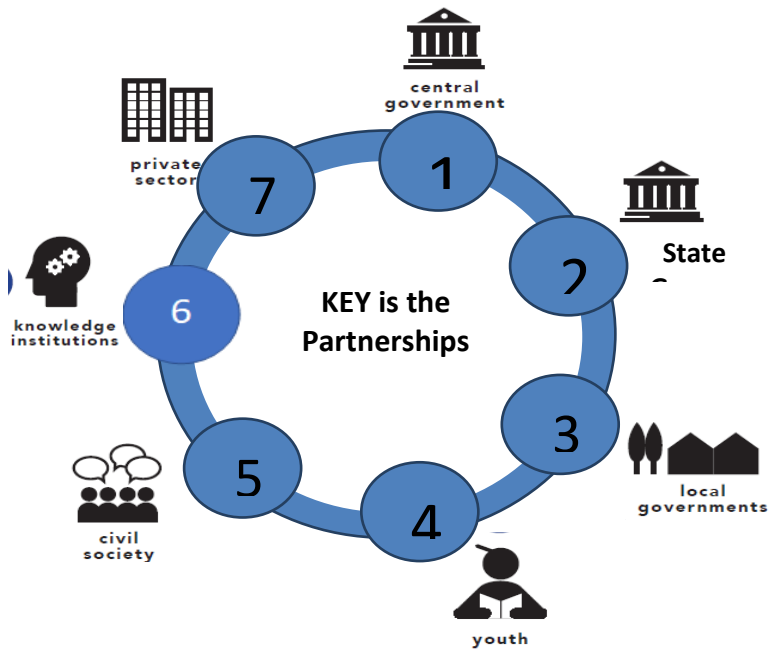
		PDS	to deprived/ needy people
29.	Maintenance of community assets	Ministry of Panchayat Raj FFC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Assets Maintenance • Improved delivery of Services

Recommendations:

- Coherence between policies/plans/missions/programmes must be maintained by designating appropriate role to the local governments
- **Capacity Building:** The capacities of Panchayats have to be developed in the sphere of Sustainable Development. Without adequate capacity building, the local bodies cannot contribute effectively to achieve the SDGs or in ensuring the proper implementation of GPDP plans. Capacity development is also necessary for true empowerment of the bodies of local self-governance.
- Community and local governance play a significant role in ensuring optimum development and social integration. Ensuring coordination among Central Government Ministries/Departments, between Central and State Governments, between different levels of governance and between government and civil society is crucial for effective implementation of policies/plans/missions/programmes and to achieve the sustainable development.
- To avoid the duplication in the frameworks of the programmes, National Indicator Framework can be taken into criteria and accordingly restructure or strengthen the policies/plan/missions/programmes which lead towards achievement of SDGs.
- Beneficiary Committees can be established, where there are no functional/standing committees mandated by Panchayat Raj Act. Every

programme must keep in view the role of the Functional/Standing Committees while designing the programme and must avoid establishing programme specific new committees.

- A broad framework can be leveraged while designing any policy/plan/mission/programme keeping in view the prominence of local governments enabling them to work according to the local situations.
- Increased dialogues within the government are necessary at the state level on SDGs with the participation of Local Governments. Needs must be assessed from the perspective of the district and local administrations while formulation the policies/plan/missions/ programme and also for building capacities in the right way.
- **Gender Sensitive Approach:** Central/State/Local Governments must ensure the Gender and child budgeting in the GPDP to reduce the inequalities.
- **Institutional Embedding:** Convergence and coordination among Ministries/Departments/Officials from higher level to local level is very much necessary and steps to be taken by the Central/State Governments to achieve the SDGs agenda 2030 in time.
- **Partnerships are the key:** Central/State/Local Governments shall ensure the strong coordination and partnership with Academia, Private Sector, Knowledge Institutions, Youth and Civil Society. This would not only conducive to maintain the transparency and accountability and also enable them to Community Based Monitoring.



Conclusion

The policies/plans/missions/programmes are as good as their implementation. The National level Policies/plans/missions/programmes envisages that an implementation framework be put in place to deliver on the policy commitments. Such an implementation framework would provide a roadmap with clear deliverables and milestones to achieve the goals of the policy. The policies are to increase both horizontal and vertical accountability of the governance system by providing a greater role and participation of local bodies and encouraging community monitoring, programme evaluations along with ensuring grievance redressal systems. A ‘One-Size Fits All’ approach toward the Policies/Plans/Missions/Programmes through guidelines and targets set by the Centre needs re-think, given the diverse contexts that exist in each of the states, with variations even within the states. Hence, it would be best for each state to develop its own guidelines and targets for development of the GPs with abroad framework defined in consultation with Local Governments.

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