



AN EFFECTIVE OVERVIEW OF STATISTICS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Statistics

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ABSTRACT

It was in the year 2015 when THE UNITED NATIONS presented the idea of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 for the year 2030. Here, we define the sustainable development as the development that meets the need of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own respective needs. In other words, the SDGs are the blue print by which one can achieve a better and more sustainable future for one and all.

KEYWORDS

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), THE UNITED NATIONS, United Nations General Assembly, Affordable and Clean Energy

INTRODUCTION

- We all know that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 for the year 2030.
- Further, it is quite clear that sustainable development is the development by which we can meet the need of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own respective needs.
- In other words, we can clearly say that the sustainable development goals are the blue print to achieve a better and more sustainable future for one and all.
- We all know that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were presented for the very first time at the United Nations Conference on sustainable development in Rio de Janeiro in the year 2012.

OBJECTIVES

- The main objective of SDGs was to produce a set of universal goals that meet the urgent environmental, political and economic challenges that our world is seriously facing at the current point of time.
- At the outset, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were introduced for the solution of such problems which were later replaced by the SDGs. The main aim behind the global effort which started in the year 2000 was to tackle the indignity of poverty.
- The measurable, universally-agreed objectives for tackling extreme poverty and hunger were established by MDGs. We further note that MDGs also played a significant role in other major priorities which include preventing deadly diseases and expanding primary education to all children.
- We note that the life span of SDGs is 15 years (2015-2030) which has started from January 1, 2015.

SDGs AND INDIA

- The idea of SDGs in India was developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI), Global Growth Institute (GGI) and The United Nations in India.
- SDGs in India were launched by NITI Aayog.
- There are 17 Goals and 169 Targets in SDGs. The 17 goals are as under:

[1] NO POVERTY

As per this concept, poverty should end in all its forms everywhere.

[2] ZERO HUNGER

As per this concept, there should be no starvation due to hunger anywhere. Food security and improved nutrition should be included as priority in the agenda and sustainable agricultural practices should be promoted.

[3] GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

Healthy lives should be ensured and well-being for all at all ages should be promoted as per this concept.

[4] QUALITY EDUCATION

An inclusive and equitable quality education must be ensured and lifelong learning opportunities for all must be promoted as per this concept.

[5] GENDER EQUALITY

Gender equality should be ensured and achieved with an aim to empower all women and girls as per this concept.

[6] CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

As per this concept, sustainable management and availability of water and sanitation for all must be ensured.

[7] AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

As per this concept, an access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all must be out rightly ensured.

[8] DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

A sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth must be promoted so that there remains an ample opportunity for full and productive employment and decent work for all as per this concept.

[9] INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

As per this concept, resilient infrastructure should be built, inclusive sustainable industrialization and foster innovation must be promoted.

[10] REDUCED INEQUALITIES

A very important point is that income inequality within and among countries must be reduced as per this concept.

[11] SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

As per this concept, cities and human settlements should be made inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

[12] RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

The sustainable consumption and production patterns must be ensured as per this concept.

[13] CLIMATE ACTION

As per this concept, an urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy must be taken.

[14] LIFE BELOW WATER

As per this concept, the oceans, seas and marine resources must be conserved and sustainably used for sustainable development.

[15] LIFE ON LAND

The terrestrial ecosystems must be protected and restored and their sustainable use must be promoted. Also the forests must be managed sustainably. Further, desertification should be combated and halted and land degradation and biodiversity loss should be reversed and halted as per this concept.

[16] PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

As per this concept, peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development must be promoted. Also an access to justice for all must be provided and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions must

be built at all levels.

[17] PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

The means of implementation must be strengthened and the global partnership for sustainable development should be revitalized as per this concept.



Another Way to Look at SDGs – The Five Ps



ROLE OF STATISTICS IN SDGs

- Statistics play a significant role in order to measure and monitor progress towards the SDGs. For that high quality data are required. Such type of data is reliable, timely, consistent and easily comparable.
- The role of NSO becomes very pivotal here because for the SDGs, we require consistency in the areas of data collection, coordination, reporting and validation of statistics.
- International agencies such as ILO require correct statistical data to support the measurement of progress on SDGs. Hence, it is the responsibility of NSOs to provide such statistics.
- Such statistics include identifying the appropriate data sources and methodologies to produce the SDGs indicators.
- It also includes compiling national statistics from NSOs and ministries of labour welfare.
- It also includes verifying country data and ensures international comparability.
- It also includes analysing data and identifying data gaps and key trends.
- It also includes reporting data and metadata to the UN on an annual basis and thus contributes significantly to the annual SDG progress report.

FOCUS ON GOAL NO.7

Now, we have Goal No. 7 where we shall focus on affordable and clean energy where the goal is to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all.

SALIENT FEATURES OF GOAL NO.7

- Today every major challenge and opportunity that the world faces today has energy at its centre. We require energy as it is essential for acquiring jobs, security, climate change, food production or increasing incomes.
- The goal no.7 has 5 targets to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for one and all. We have identified a total of 5 indicators at national level to measure and monitor the progress of these targets. The distribution of national indicators in terms of monitoring and data availability is given as under:

1. Number of targets - 5
2. Number of targets with no indicator - 1

3. Total number of indicators - 5
4. Number of indicators with data availability - 3

Targets Of Goal No.7

- As per the target, universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services should be ensured by 2030.
- The share of renewable energy in the global energy mix must be substantially increased by 2030.
- The global rate of improvement in energy efficiency must be doubled by 2030.
- International cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy, research and technology must be enhanced. It includes renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology. Moreover, investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology must be promoted by 2030.
- Infrastructure must be expanded and technology must be upgraded for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, especially in least developed countries. The same should be applied for the small island, developing states and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programs of support by 2030.
- Two indicators have been included to monitor access to electricity and use of clean cooking fuel according to target no.1. They are as follows:

- 1) Percentage of households electrified.
- 2) Percentage of household using clean cooking fuel.

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ELECTRICITY

Here, the original indicator is "Percentage of Households electrified" and the data source is identified as Ministry of Power. However, the indicator has been refined as "Percentage of household with electricity" based on the availability of data. Here, the data source for this redefined indicator is National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW). The given table shows the population living in households with access to electricity. We shall refer to the following table for better understanding:

Disaggregation Level	Percentage	Periodicity
Total (All India Level)	88.20	
Disaggregated By		THREE YEARS
Rural	83.50	
Urban	97.20	

We have used the following formula for computing refined indicator:

$$\frac{\text{Total number of households with electricity during the reference year}}{\text{Total number of households during reference year}} \times 100$$

Percentage Of Household Using Clean Cooking Fuel

Here, the indicator is defined as number of household using clean cooking fuel using Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Piped Natural Gas (PNG) expressed as percentage of total households during the reference year. Data source for the indicator is Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MPNG). The data is available on annual basis.

The indicator is computed using following expression:

$$\frac{\text{Number of households with connection of LPG and CNG}}{\text{Total number of households during reference year}} \times 100$$

Disaggregation Level	Percentage	Periodicity
Total (All India Level)	63.08	ANNUAL

An indicator of target 3 is:

Energy Intensity Measured In Terms Of Primary Energy And GDP

Here, the indicator is defined as proportion of primary energy to total GDP. Primary production of energy is the capture or extraction of fuels or energy from natural energy flows, the bio sphere and natural reserves of fossil fuels within the national territory in a form suitable for use. This indicator reflects the overall energy use relative to GDP. It indicates the general relationship of energy use to economic development.

Here, the indicator is defined as:

Total Primary Energy

Gross Domestic Product

Total Primary Energy		
Gross Domestic Product		
Disaggregation Level	Mega Joules Per Rupee	Periodicity
Total (All India Level)	0.2489	ANNUAL

The above table shows the energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

FINAL OBSERVATION AND CONCLUSION

The data is not available for the following indicators:

- Renewable energy share in the total final energy mix.
- Official Development Assistance on clean energy.
- The SDGs are unique in their own way as they cover issues that affect us all.
- Most importantly, they involve us all to build a more sustainable, safer and more prosperous planet for all the humanity.

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