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ROLE OF ODISHA IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGS IN THE STATE

KEY WORDS: Sustainable, Implementation, Development, Performance and Goal

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ABSTRACT

The Government of India is committed to achieve Sustainable Development Goals in the Nation which was adopted by United Nations General Assembly on 25th September, 2015. The 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development was entitled as "Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" with 17 goals and 169 targets, with also having the motto of 'Leaving No One Behind'. The state of Odisha is dedicated to achieve the targets of SDGs in the state by implementing 2030 Development Agenda. The government of Odisha has incorporated indicators from the NITI Aayog's SDGs Index and also adds some local and specific indicators with the aim of analyzing the impacts of both Central and the State government Schemes in the state. This article aims to analyse the performance of government of Odisha in the implementation of SDGs in the state on the basis of 'SDG INDIA: Index and Dashboard 2020-21'.

INTRODUCTION:

India is a leading nation in South Asia which is always dedicated towards continuous progress in all aspects of development. Since, the adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India, the government is promoting and focusing on the implementation of 17 goals of Sustainable development to eradicate poverty, illiteracy, hunger, gender equality, climate change etc. The Central government also has given guidelines to all states to formulate their plans and budget according to Sustainable Development Goals. Even draft indicators for tracking the progress in implementing SDGs have been developed and installed in the public domain by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSIP) for larger consultation.¹

The state of Odisha is committed to achieve Sustainable Development Goals with coordination of NITI Aayog's national level developmental planning for the implementation of SDGs in all states and Union Territories (UTs). At national level, it is NITI Aayog that entrusted with the task of coordinating work on the implementation of SDGs all over India by involving all States and UTs, Central ministries, academia, civil society organizations and business sector to achieve targets of SDGs in India. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is charged with the responsibility of identifying the datasets nationally available that align with all the 17 SDGs and 169 targets and has also developed National Indicator Framework (NIF) consisting of 306 indicators for measuring India's performance and progress to implement SDGs and all associated targets. The National Indicator Framework (NIF) is the largest monitoring framework in India and has been shared with all states.²

Institutional set up:

The Government of Odisha has set up different institutions for proper implementation of SDG in Odisha.

The institutional set up is:

- The Planning and Convergence Department is the nodal department for operationalisation of SDGs in the state.
- There is a High Power Committee (HPC) headed by Chief Secretary and other Secretaries of different key departments are its member.
- To monitor the performance of SDGs, there is SDG Cells in each key department.
- Seven Thematic Working Group (TWG) was constituted for visioning and strategizing of SDG under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary.
- To provide technical support for the preparation of document on SDG roadmap, there is Centre for Excellence in Fiscal Policy and Taxation (CEFT), XIM Bhubaneswar.
- Director of Directorate of Economics and Statistics (D.E&S) of Government of Odisha is the nodal officer for data flow on SDG indicators.

- Establishment of SDG Cell with team of officers for monitoring and coordinating collection, compilation and building of sound statistical database for Sustainable Development Goals indicators that supported by UNICEF, Odisha.
- Establishment of technical committee for implementation of SDG at DES level to provide guidance on drafting of SDG report and data analysis to be placed before Government.³

Analysis of SDG implementation in Odisha (2020-21):

The NITI Aayog has recently released its report on 'SDG INDIA: Index and Dashboard 2020-21' on June 3rd, 2021. This is the 3rd edition of NITI Aayog. The first edition of SDG INDIA Index was released in the Year 2018 and second one in 2019. The SDG Index provides an aggregate assessment of the performance of all states and UTs of India in the implementation of 17 SDG Goals and its targets in their respective states and United Territories. According to this report, India got the rank 117 among 193 countries. India's overall score across SDG improved marginally by 6 points, that is from 60 in 2019 to 66 in 2021. The improvement of this score was due to country-wide improvement of affordable and clean energy (Goal 7) and clean water and sanitation (Goal 6).⁴

According to the SDG INDIA:

Index and Dashboard 2020-21 in the implementation of SDG in States, Odisha scored 61 out of 100 in 2020. It was 51 and 58 in the year 2018 and 2019; respectively. Having the score of 61, Odisha is now among the top performer states. As compared to score of 2019, it improved 3 points only. However, in comparison to 2019, in many categories Odisha became performer to front runner in 2020. Those categories are Good Health and Well-being, Affordable and Clean Energy, Sustainable Cities and Communities and Responsible Consumption and Production.

The Overall performance of Odisha in the implementation of SDG is in 8 categories, the state has been accorded the status of 'Front Runner', 'performer' in 1 categories and 'Aspirant' in 6 categories. Odisha has become Front Runner in Good Health and Well-being (Goal 3), Clean Water and Sanitation (Goal 6), Affordable and Clean Energy (Goal 7), Reducing Inequality (Goal 10), Sustainable Cities and Communities (Goal 11), Responsible Consumption and Production (Goal 12), Climate Action (Goal 13) and Life on Land (Goal 15). Whereas, 'Performer' in Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (Goal 16). Odisha is 'Aspirant' in No Poverty (Goal 1), Zero Hunger (Goal 2), Quality Education (Goal 4), Gender Equality (Goal 5), Decent Work and Economic Growth (Goal 8) and Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (Goal 9).

The following tabulation represents scores of Odisha in different categories (2020-21):Table 1.1

Sustainable Development Goals	Index Score out of 100	Categories
GOAL 1	41	Aspirant
GOAL 2	42	Aspirant
GOAL 3	67	Front Runner
GOAL 4	45	Aspirant
GOAL 5	46	Aspirant
GOAL 6	86	Front Runner
GOAL 7	80	Front Runner
GOAL 8	48	Aspirant
GOAL9	46	Aspirant
GOAL 10	66	Front Runner
GOAL 11	70	Front Runner
GOAL 12	73	Front Runner
GOAL 13	70	Front Runner
GOAL 14	82	Front Runner
GOAL 15	83	Front Runner
GOAL 16	59	Performer

Thus, it is clear from the analysis of above Table 1.1, Odisha needs to work on the SDG Goals on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (Goal 16), No Poverty (Goal 1), Zero Hunger (Goal 2), Quality Education (Goal 4), Gender Equality (Goal 5), Decent Work and Economic Growth (Goal 8) and Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (Goal 9) to become a Front Runner state.

Comparative study of performance between SDG India Index 2019 and SDG India Index 2020-21:

If we compare performance of Odisha in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals between the year 2019 and 2020-21, then it would be easy for assessment; whether Odisha has improved its performance compared to 2019, in the achievement of Targets of SDG.

Following tables represent a comparative analysis of the performance of Odisha in the year 2018-2019 and 2020-2021.

Table 1.2 Scored in 2018-19

National Score	61
Uttar Pradesh	55
Odisha	58
Front Runner	5
Performer	6

Table 1.3 Scored in 2020-21

National Score	66
Madhya Pradesh	62
Odisha	61
Front Runner	8
Performer	1

Thus, Odisha is trying to improve its performance to achieve SDG by taking required and necessary actions to improve overall development of the state. Odisha is only behind Manipur and Madhya Pradesh, which scored 64 and 62, respectively.

However, in overall performance in the implementation of 17 SDGs in the state in comparison to performance in 2019, Odisha has slipped four places, i.e, from 15th position to 19th position. Though it has improved its composite score from 58 to 61, it is still among five bottom states along with Chhattisgarh and Nagaland.

Performance of Odisha in the achievement of different SDG (2020-2021):

Following are the achievements of Odisha in the implementation of SDG in the state according to SDG INDIA: Index and Dashboard 2020-21, released by NITI Aayog.

Goal 1: No Poverty

As per SDG INDIA: Index and Dashboard 2020-21, Odisha scored 41. The state has Population below poverty line is 32.59 %, MGNREGA-Employment provide against demand is 85.51%, Household living in kutcha house is 14.20% and household covered by health scheme/insurance is 47.70%.

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

In case of implementation of Goal 2, Odisha is an aspirant state having score of 42. The state has beneficiaries under NFSA is 94.98%, children under 5 years who are underweight is 29.20%, children below 5 years who are stunted is 29.10 % and pregnant women (15-49) who are anaemic is 47.60%.

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being

In Good Health and Well-being, Odisha scored 67 and became Front Runner state. Odisha has under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births is 44, Maternal Mortality Ratio per 1,00,000 live births is 150, children (9-11 months) fully immunized is 88% and HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population is 0.05.

Goal 4: Quality Education

In providing quality education, Odisha scored 45. ANER in elementary education has reduced from 94.7 to 71.57 this year as compared to 2019. In Odisha average annual dropout at secondary level is 9.52, GER in higher secondary is 65.86, GER in higher education is 22.1, person (>15) who are literate is 72.50%, schools with access of electricity and drinking water is 68.71%, and trained teachers at secondary level is 75.82.

Goal 5: Gender Equality

Odisha is now an 'Aspirant' state in the implementation of Goal 5. The state has sex ratio at birth 933, average salary/wage receive (female to male) is 0.65%, physical violence by husband/his relatives (per 1,00,000 women) is 12.79, and elected women in state legislative assembly is 8.90.

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation:

Odisha having the score 86, is now a 'Front Runner' in implementing Goal 6. In Odisha 51.73% rural population is getting drinking water within premises through PWS, 98.13% rural population has improved source of drinking water and 98.04% schools have separate toilets for girls.

Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Odisha is also a 'Front Runner' in implementing Goal 7 having the score of 80. The state has 100% electrified all households and LPG+NPG connection against number of households is 79.52%.

Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Odisha scored 48 in the implementation of Goal 8 in the state. Odisha has 7.60% of unemployment rate in 2020, annual growth rate of GDP (constant price) per capita is 5.49, women account holder in Prime Minister Jaan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is 55.48% and regular wage/salaried employees in non-agricultural sector without social security benefits is 54.30%.

Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Odisha is now an 'Aspirant' state in the implementation of Goal 9 with having the score of 46. In the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana for habitations connection 2020-cumulative progress-FY 2018-19 progress is 98.51 and innovation score as per the India Innovation Index is 18.94.

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

With having the score 66, Odisha is a 'Front Runner' state in implementing Goal 10. Odisha has 33.33% elected women in the State/UT (Lok Sabha elections), percentage of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs) is 52.68% and SC/ST seats in state legislative assembly is 39.04%.

Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Odisha is also a 'Front Runner' in implementing Goal 11 having the score of 70. In Odisha, urban households living in kutchha houses is 2.80 %, SBM(U)- wards with 100% door to door waste collection is 100%, SBM(U)- individual households toilets constructed against target is 104% , installed sewage treatment capacity to sewage generated is 24.49% and urban households with drainage facility is 65.70%.

Goal 12: Reasonable Consumption and Production

Odisha scored 73 in the implementation of Goal 12 and now it is also a 'Front Runner' in implementing SDG Goal 12. In Odisha, Per capita fossil fuel consumption is 141.40 kg, hazardous waste generated per 1,000 populations is 20.68 tonnes/annum, hazardous waste recycled to waste generated 2019-Schedule IV hazardous waste is 62.81 and plastic waste generated per 1,000 populations is 2.013 tonnes/Annum.

Goal 13: Climate Action

Odisha is also a 'Front Runner' in implementing Goal 13 having the score of 70. In Odisha, life lost due to extreme weather events per 1 crore population was 22.78, Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilient Index is 22 and share of renewable energy in total energy mix (including allocated share) is 31.40.

Goal 14: Life below Water

In case of implementation of Goal 2, Odisha is a 'Front Runner' state having score of 82. In Odisha, average pH in the shore zone is 7.97, increase in area under mangroves is 3.29% and potential area developed under aquaculture is 41.7%.

Goal 15: Life on Land

Implementing Goal 15 that is life on Land in Odisha, the state scored 83 and now a 'Front Runner' state in this regard. In Odisha, the percentage of forest cover is 33.15%, tree cover is 2.98%, area covered under afforestation schemes is 2.46%, degraded land over total land area is 38.32% and increase in area of desertification is -0.33%.

Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Goal 16 of SDG is the only Goal in which Odisha is a 'Performer' state in the implementation of the goal and scored 59, according to SDG INDIA: Index and Dashboard 2020-21. Percentage of birth registered in 2020 was 86%, population covered under Aadhaar is 97%, courts per 1,000 population are 2.16 in numbers and victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population is 20.03.

CONCLUSION:

Odisha has been trying to achieve all targets of SDGs by implementing various central as well as state government schemes in different sectors like health, education, gender equality, water and sanitation, infrastructure development, poverty alleviation, women empowerment etc. But due to COVID-19 pandemic situation; the performance and progress of Odisha in the implementation of SDGs in the state has greatly hampered its performance in 2020-21 in comparison to the performance in 2018-19. However, the performance of Odisha has shown improvement in good health and well being, decent economic growth, manufacturing employment and quality of education. Therefore, it is necessary on the part of the government of Odisha to improve its performance in other goals and targets of SDGs in the state by taking required measures and actions; so that it can one day achieve a greater position among different top states of India like; Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in the implementation of SDGs in the state.

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