



Sustainable Development Goals in 2020-21: Factsheet of Chhattisgarh, India

Nirmal Verma¹, Kamlesh Jain², Rahul Kumar Sahu³, Harsh Deep³, Abhijeet Banerjee³

1. Professor & Head, Department of Community Medicine, Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur (C.G)
2. Associate Professor, Department of Community Medicine, Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur (C.G)
3. Postgraduate Scholar, Department of Community Medicine, Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur (C.G)

ABSTRACT

The sustainable development encompasses the achievement of three interconnected objectives, i.e., economic development, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability which are necessary for the well-being of individuals and societies. Countries adopted on September 25, 2015, a set of 17 goals and 169 targets to end poverty and hunger ensure healthy lives, promotion of well-being, inclusive and quality education for all, achievement of gender equality by empowering all women and girls, ensuring access to safe water and sanitation, energy, information and technology, reduce inequality within and among countries, make cities safe and sustainable, ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, take urgent action to combat climate change, conserve and sustainably use the oceans and seas, manage forests to protect biodiversity, promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies, and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. This paper makes an attempt to understand the challenges encountered by Chhattisgarh in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The paper also makes an attempt to suggest measures to overcome the challenges.

Key Words

Sustainable Development Goals, targets, factsheet, Chhattisgarh.

Introduction

Sustainable Development Goal is defined as “development that meets the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”¹. In December 2015 the Millennium Development Goals came to the end of their term and a post 2015 Agenda, comprising of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) took their place. World stood at the threshold of a new era as on 1st January 2016, the SDGs of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development officially come into force.

The SDGs encompass all the key development sectors including education, health, sanitation, employment, infrastructure, energy, and environment, and set time-bound targets to achieve them. From a global perspective and in its own cause, the need for India to achieve these targets remains imperative. Significant progress has already been made across the country in recent years; the tempo of progress must be modulated in an evidence-based manner to fully achieve the SDGs.



The Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which came into effect on 1 January, 2016 is an improvement on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) ². In India, as far as MDGs are concerned, considerable progress has been made in the field of basic universal education, gender equality in education, and global economic growth. However, there was slow progress in the improvement of health indicators related to mortality, morbidity, and various environmental factors contributing to poor health conditions³. With SDGs in place the Indian government is now trying to integrate the efforts taken towards achieving MDGs with SDGs. SDGs are wider in scope. The 17 SDGs are as follows-

Table 1- List of Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Goal 2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Goal 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Goal 4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Goal 5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Goal 6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Goal 7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Goal 8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Goal 9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Goal 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries
Goal 11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Goal 12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Goal 13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Goal 14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
Goal 15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



Goal 16	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Goal 17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Source: www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/

Sustainable Development Goals have been built on the universal principle of 'leave no one behind'⁴. As far as India is concerned, the national development goals of India, converge well with the SDGs and India is expected to play a leading role in determining the success of the SDGs, globally⁵. Chhattisgarh as a part of India is also playing vital role in sustainable development and achieving the goals.

Data & Methodology

United Nation has clearly set down SDGs and each SDG has several targets and indicators. In this research comparison for every SDGs metrics based on availability of data for the Chhattisgarh and India is done. The data from SDG INDIA INDEX & DASHBOARD 2020-21 has been collected and compiled by Department of Community Medicine, Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur, Chhattisgarh and a factsheet prepared for easy availability of data of different indicators and targets which will be user-friendly and beneficial for researchers and policy makers.

Table 2- Sustainable Development Goal Chhattisgarh, India index 2020-21

Sustainable Development Goal	INDEX SCORE		
	Chhattisgarh	India	Target
SDG 1. NO POVERTY	49	60	100
SDG 2. ZERO HUNGER	37	47	100
SDG 3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	60	74	100
SDG 4. QUALITY EDUCATION	55	57	100
SDG 5. GENDER EQUALITY	64	48	100
SDG 6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	89	83	100
SDG 7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	78	92	100
SDG 8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	64	61	100
SDG 9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	36	56	100
SDG 10. REDUCE INEQUALITIES	72	67	100



Sustainable Development Goal	INDEX SCORE		
	Chhattisgarh	India	Target
SDG11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	78	79	100
SDG12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	64	74	100
SDG 13. CLIMATE ACTION	38	54	100
SDG 15. LIFE ON LAND	65	66	100
SDG 16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTION	71	74	100

*SDG 14 and 17 in the absence of fixed quantitative targets, these indicators have not been used to measure performance of the non-coastal state like Chhattisgarh.

* The highlighted area denotes the parameters in which index score of Chhattisgarh is more than score of India.

Table 3- Sustainable Development Goals: Targets achieved in Chhattisgarh and India⁶

S.N.	Indicators	Chhattisgarh	India	Target
1.	SDG 1. NO POVERTY			
1.1	Percentage of population living below the national poverty line	39.93	21.92	10.96
1.2	Head count ratio as per the Multidimensional Poverty Index (%)	36.80	27.90	13.95
1.3	Percentage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance	68.50	28.70	100
1.4	Persons provided employment as a percentage of persons who demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	77.09	84.44	98.95
1.5	Percentage of the population (out of total eligible population) receiving social protection benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	94.98	91.38	100
1.6	Percentage of households living in katcha houses	2.10	4.20	0
1.7	SDG 1 Index Score	49	60	100
2	SDG 2. ZERO HUNGER			



S.N.	Indicators	Chhattisgarh	India	Target
2.1	Percentage of beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act (NFSA),2013	98.39	99.51	100
2.2	Percentage of children under five years who are underweight	40.0	33.4	1.9
2.3	Percentage of children under five years who are stunted	35.4	34.7	6.0
2.4	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic	41.5	50.4	25.2
2.5	Percentage of adolescents aged 10-19 years who are anaemic	31.2	28.4	14.2
2.6	Rice and wheat produced annually per unit area (Kg/Ha)	1802.58	2995.21	5322.08
2.7	Gross Value Added (constant prices) in agriculture per worker (in Lakhs/ worker)	0.41	0.71	1.22
2.8	SDG 2 Index Score	37	47	100
3	SDG 3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING			
3.1	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,00,000 live births)	159	113	70
3.2	Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	45	36	25
3.3	Percentage of children in the age group 9-11 months fully immunized	95	91	100
3.4	Total case notification rate of Tuberculosis per 1,00,000 population	t	177	242
3.5	HIV incidence per 1,000 uninfected population	0.1	0.05	0
3.6	Suicide rate (per 1,00,000 population)	26.4	10.4	3.5
3.7	Death rate due to road traffic accidents (per 1,00,000 population)	17.34	11.56	5.81
3.8	Percentage of institutional deliveries out of the total deliveries reported	98.3	94.40	100
3.9	Monthly per capita out-of-pocket expenditure on health as a share of Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE)	6.60	13.30	7.83
3.10	Total physicians, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population	15	37	45
3.11	SDG 3 Index Score	60	74	100
4	SDG 4. QUALITY EDUCATION			
4.1	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER) in elementary education (class 1-8)	89.25	87.26	100
4.2	Average annual dropout rate at secondary level (class 9-10)	18.29	17.87	8.8



S.N.	Indicators	Chhattisgarh	India	Target
4.3	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher secondary (class 11-12)	52.08	50.14	100
4.4	Percentage of students in grade VIII achieving at - least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by the pupils at the end of the grade	68.9	71.9	100
4.5	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education (18-23 years)	18.6	26.3	50
4.6	Percentage of persons with disability who have completed at least secondary education (15 years and above)	17.2	19.3	100
4.7	Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education (18-23 years)	1.06	1	1
	Percentage of persons who are literate (15 years and above)	74.10	74.6	100
4.8	Percentage of schools with access to basic infrastructure (electricity, drinking water)	90.4	84.76	100
4.9	Percentage of trained teachers at secondary level (class 9-10)	78.03	82.62	100
4.10	Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at secondary level (class 9-10)	18	21	30
4.11	SDG 4 Index Score	55	57	100
5	SDG 5. GENDER EQUALITY			
5.1	Sex ratio at birth	958	899	950
5.2	Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/ salaried employees	0.64	0.74	1
5.3	Rate of crimes against women per 1,00,000 female population	53.5	62.4	0
5.4	Per lakh women who have experienced cruelty/physical violence by husband or his relatives during the year	5.09	19.54	0
5.5	Percentage of elected women over total seats in the state legislative assembly	14.44	8.46	50
5.6	Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15-59 years)	0.64	0.33	1
5.7	Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in board of directors, in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	250	190	245



S.N.	Indicators	Chhattisgarh	India	Target
5.8	Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	79.3	72	100
5.9	Operational land holding gender wise (percentage of female operated operational holdings)	13.79	13.96	50
5.10	SDG 5 Index Score	64	48	100
6	SDG 6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION			
6.1	Percentage of rural population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)	52.17	51.36	100
6.2	Percentage of rural population having improved source of drinking water	99.60	97.44	100
6.3	Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(G))	100	100	100
6.4	Percentage of districts verified to be ODF (SBM(G))	100	100	100
6.5	Percentage of schools with separate toilet facility for girls	99.15	95.33	100
6.6	Percentage of industries (17 category of highly polluting industries/ grossly polluting/ red category of industries) complying with waste water treatment as per CPCB norms	90.05	88.40	100
6.6	Percentage of ground water withdrawal against availability	44.47	63.33	70
6.7	Percentage of blocks/ mandals / taluka over-exploited	0	17.24	0
6.8	SDG 6 Index Score	89	83	100
7	SDG 7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY			
7.1	Percentage of households electrified	99.67	99.99	100
7.2	Percentage of LPG+PNG connections against number of households	76.87	92.02	100
7.3	SDG 7 Index Score	78	92	100
8	SDG 8. DESCENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH			
8.1	Annual growth rate of GDP (constant prices) per capita	5.36	5.1	7
8.2	Ease of Doing Business (EODB) Score (feedback score)	28.71	71	50
8.3	Unemployment rate (%) (15-59 years)	2.6	6.2	3



S.N.	Indicators	Chhattisgarh	India	Target
8.4	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (%) (15-59 years)	66.6	53.6	68.3
8.5	Percentage of regular wage/ salaried employees in non-agriculture sector without any social security benefit	50.7	51.9	0
8.6	Percentage of households covered with a bank account under PMJDY against target	99.98	99.99	100
8.7	Number of functioning branches of commercial banks per 1,00,000 population	10.06	11.69	31.20
8.8	Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 1,00,000 population	12.50	17.31	42.65
8.9	Percentage of women account holders in PMJDY	55.65	56.34	50
8.10	SDG 8 Index Score	64	61	100
9	SDG 9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE			
9.1	Percentage of targeted habitations connected by all-weather roads under Pradhan mantri gram sadak yojana	97.15	97.65	100
9.2	Scores as per logistics ease across different states (Leads) reports	3.01	3.18	5
9.3	Percentage share of GVA in manufacturing to total GVA (current prices)	12.60	16.1	25
9.4	Manufacturing employment as per percentage of total employment	5.46	12.07	20
9.5	Innovation score as per India innovation index	15.77	35.59	100
9.6	Number of mobile connection per 100 persons (mobile tele density)	67.99	84.38	100
9.7	Number of internet subscriber per 100 population	44.24	55.41	100
9.8	SDG 9 index score	36	56	100
10	SDG 10. REDUCE INEQUALITIES			
10.1	Percentage of population in the lowest two wealth quintiles	59	40	4.67
10.2	Percentage of elected women over total seats in the State/UT (Lok Sabha Elections)	22.27	14.39	50
10.3	Percentage of seats held by women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)	54.79	45.62	33
10.4	Percentage of SC/ST seats in State Legislative Assemblies	43.33	28.35	



S.N.	Indicators	Chhattisgarh	India	Target
10.5	Ratio of Transgender to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (15 years and above)	0.81	0.64	1
10.6	Rate of total crimes against SCs (per 1,00,000 SC population)	10.4	22.8	0
10.7	Rate of total crimes against STs (per 1,00,000 ST population)	5.5	7.9	0
10.8	SDG 10 Index Score	72	67	100
11	SDG 11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES			
11.1	Percentage of urban households living in katcha houses	0.70	0.80	0
11.2	Percentage of urban households with drainage facility	76.9	87.6	100
11.3	Percentage of individual household toilets constructed against target (SBM(U))	108.00	105.00	100
11.4	Deaths due to road accidents in urban areas (per 1,00,000)	18.17	12.20	7.05
11.5	Percentage of wards with 100% door to door waste collection (SBM(U))	100	96.77	100
11.6	Percentage of MSW processed to the total MSW generated (SBM(U))	93.0	68.1	100
11.7	Percentage of wards with 100% source segregation (SBM(U))	100	78.03	100
11.8	Installed Sewage treatment capacity as a percentage of sewage generated in urban areas	6.57	38.86	100
11.9	SDG 11 Index Score	78	79	100
12	SDG12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION			
12.1	Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)	160.9	157.3	64.1
12.2	Percentage use of nitrogenous fertilizer out of total N, P, K, (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Potassium)	56.46	64.39	57
12.3	Hazardous waste generated per 1,000 population (Metric tonnes/ Annum)	8.56	8.09	4.04
12.4	Quantity of hazardous waste recycled/ utilized to total hazardous waste generated (%)	19.75	44.89	100
12.5	PLASTIC WASTE GENERATED PER 1,000 POPULATION (TONNES/ANNUM)	0.21	2.54	1.27
12.6	Percentage of BMW treated to total quantity of BMW generated	28.56	86.91	100



S.N.	Indicators	Chhattisgarh	India	Target
12.7	Installed capacity of grid interactive bio power per 10 lakh population (MW)	8.38	7.62	21.81
12.8	SDG 12 Index Score	64	74	100
13	SDG 13. CLIMATE ACTION			
13.1	Number of human lives lost per 1 crore population due to extreme weather events	2.46	15.44	0
13.2	Disaster preparedness score as per Disaster Resilience Index	14	19.2	50
13.3	Percentage of renewable energy out of total installed generating capacity (including allocated shares)	5.94	36.37	40
13.4	CO2 saved from LED bulbs per 1,000 population (Tonnes)	38.32	28.24	103.22
13.5	Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) rate attributable to air pollution (per 1,00,000 Population)	3667	3469	1442
13.6	SDG 13 Index Score	38	54	100
15	SDG 15. LIFE ON LAND			
15.1	Forest cover as a percentage of total geographical area	41.13	21.67	
15.2	Tree cover as a percentage of total geographical area	3.14	2.89	
15.3	Combined above two	44.27	24.56	33
15.4	Percentage of area covered under Afforestation schemes to the total geographical area	0.19	0.51	2.74
15.5	Percentage of degraded land over total land area	26.85	27.77	5.46
15.6	Percentage increase in area of desertification	1.6	1.98	0
15.7	Number of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) per million hectares of protected area	Null	15	0
15.8	SDG 15 Index Score	65	66	100
16	SDG 16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTION			
16.1	Murders per 1,00,000 population	3.2	2.2	1
16.2	Cognizable crimes against children per 1,00,000 population	56.4	33.2	0



S.N.	Indicators	Chhattisgarh	India	Target
16.3	Number of victims of human trafficking per 10 lakh population	11.72	4.95	0
16.4	Number of missing children per 1,00,000 child population	31.27	16.41	0
16.5	No. of courts per 1,00,000 population	1.7	1.85	4.25
16.6	Cases under Prevention of Corruption Act and related sections of IPC per 10 lakh population	0.66	3.17	0.19
16.7	Percentage of births registered	95.3	89.3	100
16.8	Percentage of Population covered under Aadhaar	98	93.24	100
16.9	SDG 16 Index Score	71	74	100

Process of Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals

The SDGs need the identification of new critical pathways to sustainability. The SDGs will need the unprecedented mobilization of global knowledge operating across many sectors and regions. Governments, international institutions, private business academia, and civil society will need to work together to identify the critical pathways to success. All nations must agree to four building blocks for implementing the SDGs, i.e., far-reaching vision for the future anchored in human rights, a set of concise goals and targets aimed at realizing priorities of the agenda, a global partnership for development to mobilize means of implementation, a participatory monitoring framework for tracking progress and mutual accountability mechanisms for all stakeholders ⁷.

Scopes and opportunities

There is an opportunity to achieve the sustainable development collectively by the committed leadership, conviction and courage, hard work and devotion to the common progress assisted by improved science and technology. It is an opportunity for the health champions to highlight the interdependence of health and the themes of education, growth, population, energy and governance, and present health as a precondition for social sustainability and progress to prosperity.

The interconnected nature of the SDGs makes them complex but also demonstrates complementary benefits from specific goals and targets. For instance, clean drinking water and sanitation would enhance health, leading to improved nutrition and well-being⁷. For health to remain central in SDGs, it will need to be pervasive in each of the dimensions of sustainable development economic, social, environmental, and not quarantined from them. Emergence of this new sustainability paradigm offers an unprecedented opportunity⁸.

The transformative actions of the development agenda provide an opportunity to be supported by multistakeholder partnerships which include not only governments but also private organizations, international organizations, parliaments, civil society, local authorities, trade unions, research and educational institutions. The success of such partnerships depends on assigning specific roles and responsibilities to ensure accountability.



Conclusion

Strong national and state wise ownership, well-managed policies that foster robust and inclusive growth, decent employment and social protection, allocation of more resources for essential services, supported coherently by partners at all levels can help in achieving the SDGs in Chhattisgarh and India.

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