

Sustainable Development Goals: A Review Report of Rajasthan

Dr. Ranjeeta Soni

Physical Sciences Department, Jagannath University Chaksu, Jaipur, Rajasthan (India)

Abstract—Rajasthan is actively pursuing strategies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, focusing on improving its SDG score, enhancing renewable energy capacity, promoting sustainable agriculture, and fostering green urban development waste management etc. The state has established a framework for monitoring progress at both state and district levels. A continued focus on integrated strategies, resource mobilization, and stakeholder engagement is essential to ensure that Rajasthan achieves its SDG targets and builds a more sustainable and equitable future for all. A review report on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Rajasthan would likely assess the state's progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The report would probably analyze Rajasthan's performance based on various SDG indicators, identify challenges and gaps, and suggest strategies for improvement. It might also highlight the state's initiatives and best practices in implementing the SDGs. Sustainable Development is not a new strategy from past few years. While the state has demonstrated notable improvements in several key areas, particularly in poverty reduction, healthcare, and hunger, it is imperative to address the persistent challenges related to water and sanitation.

Index Terms—SDGs, energy, agriculture, practices, framework.

I. INTRODUCTION

Government and industries are regularly working on the following 17 goals of sustainable development:

1.No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well Being 4. Quality Education 5. Gender Equality 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 10. Reduced inequalities 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 12. Sustainable Consumption and

Production 13. Climate Action 14. Life below Water 15. Life on Land 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 17. Partnerships for the Goals.

At State and District level many agencies are working on SDGs. Following steps are related with SDGs:

Renewable Energy:

Rajasthan is prioritizing renewable energy, particularly solar and wind power, aiming for a combined capacity of 15 GW by 2030. The state is promoting wind power projects and attracting investment in solar energy, including component manufacturing.

Sustainable Agriculture:

The state is working towards sustainable agricultural practices, including promoting value-added products through food processing, supporting small-scale farmers, and ensuring equal access to land, technology, and markets.

Green Urban Development:

Rajasthan is adopting green building practices and promoting sustainable urban development through policies, incentives, and capacity-building programs. The IGBC Green Rajasthan Summit 2025 highlights the state's commitment to this area.

Water Conservation:

Recognizing the importance of water management, Rajasthan is implementing policies and initiatives for water conservation.

II. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Rajasthan has established a state-level implementation and monitoring committee, with the State Planning Department as the nodal department for SDGs. A dedicated cell within the Directorate of Economics & Statistics is responsible for data collection and progress review.

III. SDG INDEX

Rajasthan has developed its own SDG Index to measure district-level performance on the SDGs, with a state-level framework (SIF) and district-level frameworks (DIF) for monitoring progress.

IV. YOUTH AND MSMEs

Focusing on the youthful workforce and boosting MSMEs are also key strategies for sustainable growth.

Overall, Rajasthan is making significant strides in aligning its development policies with the global SDGs, with a focus on renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, green urban development, and a robust institutional framework for monitoring and implementation.

V. NATIONAL LEVEL WORK

India is home of one-sixth of the planet's humanity which makes the country a key player in ensuring the prosperity and sustainability of the planet and its people. India is cognizant of its role and responsibility in working towards a sustainable future of the planet and all its lives. India's commitment to attain SDGs and transforming the country by improving its socio-economic-environmental indicators. SDGs require a multi-pronged strategy and convergent set of interventions at different levels of government on a sustained basis.

The integrated and interdependent nature of SDGs provides a holistic framework to the governments in envisioning the national/ state priorities, set ambitious goals and targets and take requisite development action. At the national front, emphasis is laid down on having common understanding and coordination, developing monitoring system and reporting mechanisms. This process is spearheaded by NITI Aayog and Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoS&PI), along with support from other line departments.

NITI Aayog is overseeing implementation of the SDGs in the country. Aayog is playing a leading role in this endeavor to drive the Agenda 2030 which is the spirit of cooperative and competitive federalism. It is working closely with Central Ministries, States and Union Territories and International Development

Organizations such as the UN system, think tanks and the civil society organization in driving the adoption, implementation and monitoring of SDGs.

The task at hand for NITI Aayog is not merely to periodically collect data on SDGs but to act proactively fructify the goals and targets not only quantitatively but also maintaining high standards of quality.

NITI Aayog has been identified as apex coordinating agency and it has taken lead in:

Mapping of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), related intervention to the SDGs and targets and identification of lead and supporting ministries for each target.

Ranking all states and UTs based on the SDG India Index Report 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 and 4.0.

National Indicator Framework (NIF)

National Indicator Framework (NIF):- National Indicators Framework (NIF) is a framework of monitoring and reporting of progress on SDGs at national level. Presently, 2024 version of NIF is in implementation comprised of 290 National indicators for monitoring of SDGs. The first version of NIF comprises 306 indicators and second version of NIF comprises 302. The Latest Version of NIF comprises of 290 Indicators. These indicators not only help in the monitoring of the SDGs but also assists in formulating policy/guidelines to the policy makers and executive agencies for issuance suitable direction to the implementers of various schemes and programs. It is a dynamic framework which can be appended as per need, changed scenario and achievement levels.

VI. STATE LEVEL

Government of Rajasthan is fully committed for the holistic development of the state. In its endeavor to "Leaving No One Behind", Government of Rajasthan has taken significant initiatives aimed at realizing the SDG Agenda 2030. These include meticulous implementation and mapping of schemes aligned with SDG targets, aligning of schematic allocation with SDGs, strengthening capacity building and advocacy efforts. In terms of area, Rajasthan is largest state in the country, so this has a significant role in effective implementation and achieving the SDGs. Some Initiatives taken by Rajasthan are as follows:

Institutional Set up

Planning Department has been declared as the Nodal Department for the effective implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in the state.

Centre/Cell for SDGs Implementation is established and working in Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) for collection of data on Indicators and periodic review of progress.

A state level implementation and monitoring committee is institutionalized under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan.

Keeping in view the localization for better planning and implementation of SDG's at grass root level, Government of Rajasthan has constituted District level SDGs implementation and monitoring committees under the chairmanship of the respective District Collector. All 33 districts have constituted above district level committee.

Nodal & Focal point officers have been nominated in various departments in the state for coordinating in SDGs activities. In the compliance of finance (Budget section) departments circular dated 5th September, 2019, all departmental schemes budget heads have been mapped with sustainable development goals/target.

Rajasthan SDGs Status Report

State has released 6 versions of 'Rajasthan SDGs Status Report' to share the State's progress on Sustainable Development Goals. The first version of the Rajasthan SDGs Status Report was released in the year 2018 and latest 6 versions were released in March, 2024.

Rajasthan SDGs Index

To build healthy competition for achieving SDGs among the districts of the State and to localize and implement the Sustainable Development Goals in the State more effectively, district wise Rajasthan SDGs Index has been developed. The latest 5 version of this index has been released in March, 2024, in which Jhunjhunu is on top with 66.44 composite score and Jaisalmer is in bottom with 50.63 composite score.

Rajasthan SDGs Bulletin

Directorate of Economics and Statistics has started publishing a quarterly SDGs Bulletin as an attempt to share detailed goal-wise progress and status to stakeholders. In this bulletin, status of various indicators related to current programs and schemes, major achievements & challenges and in-depth

analysis through graphs/info-graph/maps have been included. The 1st edition of the bulletin for the quarter July-September, 2024 on Goal-1 (No Poverty) and the 2nd edition of the bulletin for the quarter October-December, 2024 on Goal-2 (Zero hunger) have been released.

State Indicator Framework (SIF)

State Indicator Framework (SIF):- State Indicators Framework (SIF) is a framework of monitoring and reporting of progress on SDGs at State Level. Second version of SIF is in implementation comprised of 330 State indicators for monitoring of SDGs. These indicators not only help in the monitoring of the SDGs but also assist in formulating policy/guidelines to the policy makers and executive agencies for issuance suitable direction to the implementers of various schemes and programs. It is a dynamic framework which can be appended as per need, changed scenario and achievement levels. The Latest Version (3.0) of SIF consists of a total of 316 Indicators.

VII. DISTRICT INDICATOR FRAMEWORK (DIF)

District Indicator Framework (DIF):- District Indicators Framework (DIF) is a framework of monitoring and reporting of progress on SDGs at District Level. Second version of DIF is in implementation comprised of 226 District indicators for monitoring of SDGs. These indicators not only help in the monitoring of the SDGs but also assist in execution of various schemes and programs. It is a dynamic framework which can be appended as per need, changed scenario and achievement levels. The Latest Version (3.0) of DIF consists of a total of 217 Indicators.

Block Indicator Framework (BIF)

At the core of this SDGs agenda is the principle of "No One Left Behind" i.e., no person or any area should be left away from development. Keeping this spirit in mind and keeping in mind the important role of the rural area of the state i.e. block level through which achieving sustainable development goals in the state, the department developed its 1st Block Indicator Framework-2025 (Ver.-1.0) by incorporating 110 indicators as per block level priority for localization and effective monitoring of SDGs at the block level.

Conclusion: The state's composite SDG score improved from 57 in 2019-20 to 60 in 2020-21. Rajasthan's journey towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals reflects a mixed picture of progress and challenges. Rajasthan has demonstrated progress in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in areas like poverty reduction, hunger, and healthcare, but also faces challenges in water and sanitation.

REFERENCES

- [1] Rajasthan SDGs Index Report 2023_Ver.4.0.pdf
- [2] SDG 2030-Section on Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GOR
- [3] Rajasthan SDGs Index Report 2021(Ver.2.0)
- [4] Rajasthan Economic Review2019-20, Published in February, 2020
- [5] <https://sdg.rajasthan.gov.in/>
- [6] <https://rajras.in/niti-aayog-releases-sdg-india-index-3-based-on-year-2020-21/>