

FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) on SDG (Sustainable Development Goals)

1. What is Sustainable Development?



Sustainable development is a visionary plan to achieve economic development, social justice, sustainability and environment. It calls for development with the inclusion of conservation to fulfill current needs by keeping in view the needs of the future generations. It is focused on Justified and inclusive society and people.

2. What is Agenda 2030?

With an aim to advance the success of the Millennium Development Goals, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in its 70th session held on 25 September 2015, "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda". Adopted a framework titled "For Sustainable Development". This agenda is an action plan for people, earth and prosperity. It calls for empowering the cause of universal peace with greater autonomy. It underscores that eradication of poverty in all its forms including extreme poverty is the biggest global challenge today and it is absolutely essential for sustainable development.



3. What is the difference between the Global Goals and the Millennium Development Goals?

- The 'Sustainable Development Goals' moves on from MDG (Millennium Development Goals) with its 17 goals and their 169 target areas which are much broader and address the fundamentals of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people. Whereas, there are total 8 goals and 18 targets under MDG.
- To further accelerate the success of MDGs, new global goals with areas covered like inequalities, economic growth, decent jobs, cities and human settlements, industrialization, oceans, ecological fast, energy, climate change, sustainable industries and production, peace and justice are included.
- SDGs are universal and apply to all countries. MDG Were effective only for developing/underdeveloped countries. It used to give priority only to the social sector. SDG along with socio-economic and environmental, they also outline the importance of peace, justice and sharing of all.
- A key feature of the SDGs is the strong focus on the tools of implementation – this includes capacity building and technology as well as data and institutions for financial resources.



4. What are the 5 P(s) of Agenda 2030

People: To end poverty and hunger in all their forms and dimensions and to ensure that all human beings can discharge their potentialities with dignity and equality in a healthy environment.

Planet: Sustainable management of natural resources through sustainable consumption and production and taking immediate action on climate change and protecting the earth from degradation so that it can meet the needs of present and future generations.

Prosperity: To ensure that all human beings can live a prosperous and fulfilling life and there will be economic, social and technological progress in harmony with nature.

Peace: To encourage peaceful, justified and inclusive societies, free from fear and violence, without peace there can be no sustainable development and without sustainable development there can be no peace.

Partnership: A strong sense of global solidarity to implement this agenda focused on the needs of the poorest and most disadvantaged and to revive the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development based on the participation of all countries, stakeholders and peoples. The measures needed for this are to be effective.



5. What is the objective of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals- Agenda-2030?

The main objective of the agenda is to end poverty and hunger in all their dimensions, end inequality, build peaceful, just and inclusive societies, protect human rights and promote gender equality and women and to promote the cause of empowerment of girls. Also a shared resolution was taken by member countries to ensure sustainable protection of the Earth (planet) and its natural resources, as well as to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, prosperity and other works.

6. How many Goals and Targets are there in Agenda 2030?

Agenda 2030 includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 related targets.

7. How will progress on the Sustainable Development Goals be monitored?

The Sustainable Development Goals have been adopted globally by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and the General Assembly. Annual (Sustainable Development



Progress Report) report is prepared by the General Secretary and SDG will be reviewed by the annual meeting of the high-level political forum.

8. How can I contribute in achieving these Goals?

Each individual can provide his or her contribution to ensure the achievement of SDG. Some of which are as follows:

- Let more people know about Global Goals so that they can contribute in achieving the goals.
- Can actively contribute to the completion of Goals by joining any NGO/Voluntary/Civil organization.
- In your daily routine / normal activities, reduce the carbon footprint of common waste and environment, help in minimizing the environmental pollution by minimizing the use of plastic. As much possible, use bike instead of car and train instead of Aeroplane. This will help in reducing carbon emissions.
- Promote responsible consumption and try to ensure that you buy from local products by being conscious that things you buy is prepared in a proper and sustainable manner.
- Have a sense of compassion and be against casteism, discrimination and injustice.
- Our ability to do welfare depends on the future of the earth and the people who live on it.
- Be a part of daily activities on promoting Earth, Climate, Biodiversity and Environment Improvement.

9. Who is responsible for the Global Goals?

In order to achieve the goals, all the sectors like government, private sector, civil organizations and general public need to do their share of work.

The Global Goals are not legally binding. To achieve the target of 17 goals, the government should go ahead and take effective action and review the progress made in establishing the national framework and give priority.

10. Who is monitoring the progress of implementation of SDGs in India?

Sustainable Development Goal-2030 agenda is being implemented in the country by NITI Aayog and Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Government of India. The National Indicator Framework (NIF) with 302 indicators has been developed by MoSPI for monitoring the progress of the targets.

11. What is National Indicator Framework?

The National Indicators Framework (NIF) is a framework for monitoring and reporting progress on the Sustainable Development Goals at the national level, in which a total of 302 indicators have been included at present to measure the progress of all the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. It also helps in identifying data gaps and frequency of availability of available data, etc.



12. What is State Indicator Framework?

In order to monitor the area of the Sustainable Development Goal 2030, as all nations are free to have their own indicator framework, in the same way, all the states should also independently create a framework for monitoring the SDGs. MoSPI has been instructed that, in addition to the NIF, state can include indicators in the context of its state specific priorities and subjects.

13. What is SDG in the State?

The Planning Department is the nodal for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal 2030 agenda in the state and for the timely review of its progress, for the compilation of data and for the work related to the localization of the agenda. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has established a “**Center for SDG Implementation**”.

14. What is SDG Index?

In order to measure the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals and to create healthy competition among the States and Union Territories to achieve them, NITI Aayog prepare and release "India Index" at the national level. Till now its report/version 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0 have been released. Accordingly, to measure the progress of the districts in the state also, Rajasthan SDG index is being issued and till date its version 1.0 and 2.0 have been released.

15. In how many categories the states are divided under SDG India Index?

In SDG India Index, the states are divided into the following 4 categories on the basis of result/score-

- 1. Aspirant:** Score less than 50.
- 2. Performer:** Score 50 or more than 50 but less than 65.
- 3. Front Runner:** Score 65 or greater than 65 but less than 100.
- 4. Achiever:** SDI score equal to 100

16. What is the purpose of the Sectoral Working Groups formed in relation to the SDGs in the State?

A total of 8 sectoral working groups have been formed according to the departments related to major areas and subjects with the objective of preparing the state's roadmap and vision report for the successful implementation and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal 2030 agenda in the state.

17. What are the main functions of Sectoral Working Groups?

The main functions of sectoral working groups is to prepare sector wise strategy for successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal 2030 agenda in the State, to identify the priority issues, to achieve the set targets, to identify and accelerate the necessary government schemes/programmes and to enhance the capacity and efficiency of the personnel of all levels.



18. What is the localization of SDG and how it is being implemented in the State?

To spread the concept of Sustainable Development Goals to the masses, the implementation and dissemination of these agendas up to the district / block / village panchayat / village or ward level is a part of localization. Along with this, implementation of programs according to local needs and policy formulation are also included.

19. What is meant by the committee constituted to review the progress of SDGs in the State

SDG Implementation and Monitoring Committee has been constituted at the state level under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, GoR to review and monitor the progress of programs related to the SDGs in the state. The said committee is proposed to organize meeting twice in the year. In this, various departments have been made member and secretary in-charge, planning department is member secretary.

20. Who are chairman and member secretary of district level committee constituted for effective implementation of SDGs?

At the district level SDG implementation and monitoring committee has been constituted under chairmanship of concerning district collector. Deputy Director/Assistant Director, Department of Economics and Statistics posted in concern districts are nominated as member secretaries of said committees. District level officials of various concerned departments are members of this committees.

21. Has Rajasthan also released SDG Index?

Yes, in the state also, on the lines of NITI Aayog, Rajasthan SDG Index is released every year with the objective of measuring the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals in the state and creating healthy competition among the districts to achieve them. Its first edition Rajasthan SDG Index 2020 version 1.0 was released in the year 2020 which represented 31 indicators of the total 12 Goals. Second edition version 2.0 was released in the year 2021 which represented 55 indicators of total 13 Goals.

22. Has the SDG agenda also been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic?

Yes, the COVID-19 pandemic, which has spread globally, has caused unprecedented health, economic and social crisis on people's lives and badly affected livelihoods. Globally, more than 1.6 billion students have been out of school and 10 million people have returned to extreme poverty and starvation. Due to which there has been an increase in the scope of the targets set in the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 Agenda. Simultaneously, the need is being felt to implement the SDG agenda in a more effective and dynamic manner.

23. Will there be separate funds for achieving the SDGs of the departments and states?

No separate funds being made available at the national/state level for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. For these, the schemes, innovations and programs currently being run by the departments and states have to be implemented according to the SDGs or they have to be achieved by mapping from the Sustainable Development Agenda framework.

