



# HARYANA SDG IMPACT

Vision to Action  
(2016 - 2023)



Sustainable Development Goals  
Coordination Centre  
Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute  
for Fiscal Management



## Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a global agenda of 17 interconnected objectives established by the United Nations to address the world's most pressing challenges, including poverty, inequality, climate change, and environmental degradation. These goals provide a universal roadmap, guiding nations, organizations, and individuals to collaborate and work towards a more equitable, prosperous, and sustainable world by the year 2030. The SDGs underscore the idea that these challenges are interlinked, and achieving inclusive development is crucial for a better future that benefits everyone, irrespective of their location or circumstances.



In India, NITI Aayog plays a pivotal role as the central agency responsible for coordinating and overseeing progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. This involves monitoring and driving efforts across various sectors to align with the SDGs and work collectively towards their realization. Specifically, in the state of Haryana, the journey towards achieving the SDGs began with the creation of the SDG Vision 2030 document. This visionary document sets the course for Haryana's aspirations and targets, outlining a clear path to achieving the SDGs by the year 2030. Haryana's vision for 2030 is articulated as follows:

*We envisage Haryana as a vibrant, dynamic and resurgent unit of federal India. A state where farms overflow with produce; the wheels of industry grind uninterrupted; none feels deprived; people have a sense of fulfilment; the youth sense of pride, and women enjoy not only safety, security and equal opportunities but also feel empowered. Antyodaya, minimum government and maximum governance, and making the state a better place to live in, constitute the bedrock of our vision.*

To drive progress towards the SDGs effectively, Haryana has established the Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre (SDGCC) in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) India. This initiative operates under the auspices of the Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management (SJHIFM). The SDGCC serves as a crucial hub, working tirelessly to align the efforts of various stakeholders, including governmental bodies, civil society, and the private sector, towards realizing the SDGs. Through strategic coordination, data-driven insights, and collaborative action, Haryana aims to make significant strides towards the attainment of these vital global goals, fostering sustainable development and a better future for its citizens and the world at large.

# 1 NO POVERTY



## SDG-1: No Poverty

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### Haryana Vision for SDG-1

*To ensure livelihoods and income opportunities to all vulnerable people living in poverty in all its dimensions; and to provide easy access to health, education, housing, basic services and social protection as well as risk mitigation across the state.*

1 NO POVERTY

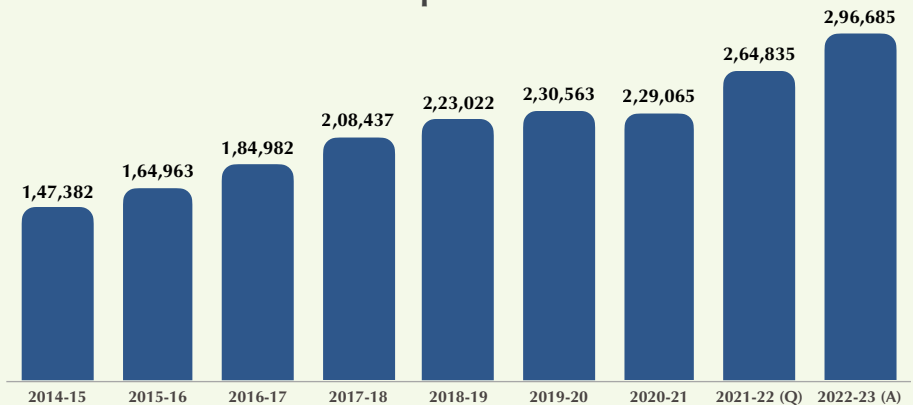


# SDG-1: No Poverty

End poverty in its forms everywhere

## Progress Achievement

### Per Capita Income



Q: Quick Estimates, A: Advance Estimates

Source: Economic Survey of Haryana, 2022-23, Government of Haryana

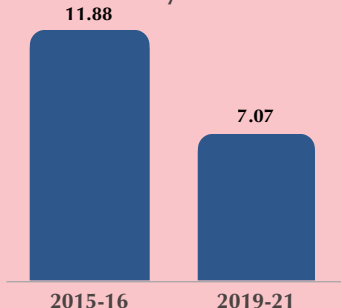
### Per Capita Income

The average income earned per person has doubled from Rs. 1,47,382 during 2014-15 to Rs. 2,96,685 in 2022-23 (advance estimates)

### Multidimensional Poverty

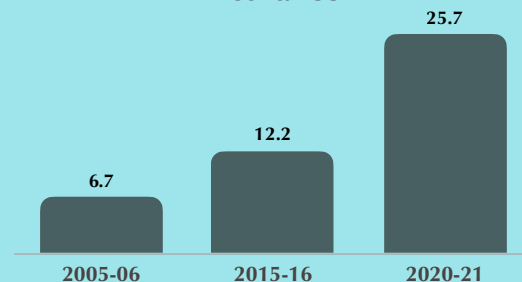
14.60 lakh people exited multidimensional poverty between 2015-16 and 2019-21

### Multidimensional Poverty Index



Source: Multidimensional Poverty Index Progress Report 2023, NITI Aayog, Government of India

### Households with any usual member covered by health scheme or health insurance

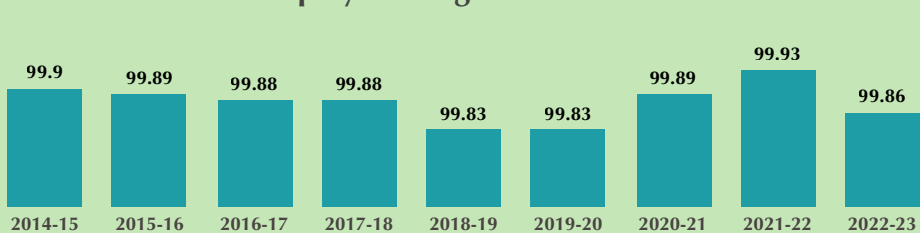


Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

### Health Insurance or Health Scheme

The coverage of households with any usual member covered by a health scheme or health insurance witnessed a remarkable four-fold increase from 2005-06 to 2020-21

### Persons offered employment against demanded in MGNREGA

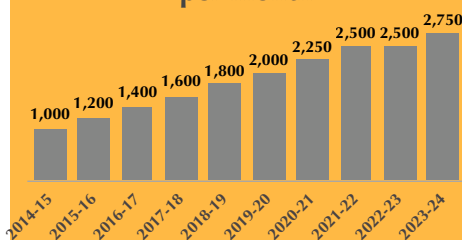


Source: The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

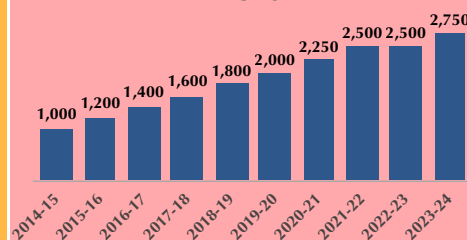
### Employment Offered

Since 2014-15 until 2022-23, every person registered under MGNREGA has been provided with employment opportunities

### Old Age Samman Allowance Amount disbursed Rs. per person per month



### Widow Pension Amount disbursed Rs. per person per month



### Drinking Water, Electricity, Toilet facility

All households in Haryana now have access to toilets, electricity and piped drinking water

### Old Age Samman Allowance and Widow Pension

The allowance and pension amount provided to Old Age and Widows has almost 2.75 times between 2014-15 and 2021-22

Source: Social Justice, Empowerment, Welfare of SCs and BCs and Antyodaya (SEWA) Department, Government of Haryana

## Major Schemes

### Mukhya Mantri Parivar Samridhi Yojana (MMPSY)

MMPSY is a significant step towards achieving universal social security in Haryana. It provides life and accident insurance coverage to the economically weaker sections of the state, along with assured pension and family provident fund benefits for farmers and unorganized workers.

For more details: <https://cm-psy.haryana.gov.in>

### Chirayu Yojana

The Chirayu scheme aims to offer free medical treatment facilities to BPL families. Initially, families with an annual income of less than Rs. 1.20 lakh were included in Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana. However, the State Government has raised the annual income limit to Rs. 1.80 lakh for BPL families. As a result, approximately 28.89 lakh families are now benefiting from this scheme, receiving health coverage of Rs. 5 lakh annually.

For more details: <https://ayushmanbharat.haryana.gov.in/document/chirayu-haryana-information/>

### DAYALU (Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Parivar Suraksha Yojana)

The DAYALU scheme has been launched to provide financial assistance in the event of death (natural or accidental) or permanent disability for a member of a family with an annual income less than Rs. 1.80 Lakh, as verified in the Family Information Data Repository



(FIDR) database. The scheme will be implemented by Haryana Parivar Suraksha Nyas, a trust designated for this purpose.

For more details: <https://dapsy.finhry.gov.in/>

### Mukhyamantri Antyodaya Parivar Utthan Yojana

This Yojana is aimed at uplifting Antyodaya families by providing self-employment opportunities to economically disadvantaged households, enabling them to achieve financial self-reliance. The scheme facilitates access to loans through banks to support these families in their entrepreneurial endeavours.

For more details: <https://parivarutthan.haryana.gov.in/>



### PARIVAR PEHCHAN PATRA (PPP)

The primary objective of the PPP is to establish an authentic, verified and reliable database of all families in Haryana. The Family ID initiative aims to enhance the 'Ease of Living' for citizens by enabling 'paperless', 'faceless' service delivery.

By linking existing schemes like scholarships, subsidies and pensions, the initiative ensures consistency and reliability while automatically identifying beneficiaries. Once the PPP database is established and authenticated, families will no longer need to apply separately for benefits, and beneficiaries will not be required to submit additional documents.

For more details: <https://meraparivar.haryana.gov.in/>





## Major Schemes

### Mukhyamantri Vivah Shagun Yojana

The government aims to offer financial assistance of upto Rs. 41,000 to support the weddings of daughters from families belonging to scheduled castes, denotified tribes, tapriwas janis, and widows across all sections of society who are living below the poverty line.

For more details: <https://haryanascbc.gov.in/mukhya-mantri-vivah-shagun-yojna>

### Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

The primary objective of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is to offer insurance coverage and financial assistance to farmers in case crop failure due to natural calamities, pests, and diseases. It aims to stabilise farmers' income, ensuring their continued engagement in farming, while also promoting the adoption of innovative and modern agricultural practices. Additionally, the scheme seeks to facilitate the flow of credit to the agriculture sector, contributing to agricultural growth and productivity.

For more details: <https://pmfby.gov.in/>

### Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

The primary objective of the MGNREGA is to enhance livelihood security for households in rural areas by offering round-the-year employment opportunities. It guarantees a minimum of one hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to every household willing to participate in unskilled manual work. The secondary objective of the program involves creating assets to promote the development of rural areas.

For more details: <https://nrega.nic.in>

### Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM)

The aim of DAY-NRLM is to reduce poverty by enabling poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. This results in the creation of sustainable and diversified livelihood options for the

poor, empowering them to improve their economic conditions and overall well-being.

For more details: <https://aajeevika.gov.in/>

### Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)

DAY-NULM aims to reduce urban poverty and vulnerability by offering gainful self employment and skilled wage employment to the poor. It fosters sustainable livelihood improvement through grassroots level institutions. The initiative also supports urban street vendors by providing access to space, institutional credit, social security, and necessary skills for emerging market opportunities.

For more details: <https://nulm.gov.in/>

### Pradhanmantri Sharam Yogi Maan-Dhan (PM-SYM)

PM-SYM provides old age protection and social security for unorganised workers, offering an assured monthly pension of Rs. 3000. It operates on a voluntary and contributory basis, with matching contributions from the Government of India.

For more details: <https://maandhan.in/>

### Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

PMJDY aims for financial inclusion, offering basic banking services, credit, remittances, insurance, and pension to weaker and low-income groups.

For more details: <https://pmjdy.gov.in/>

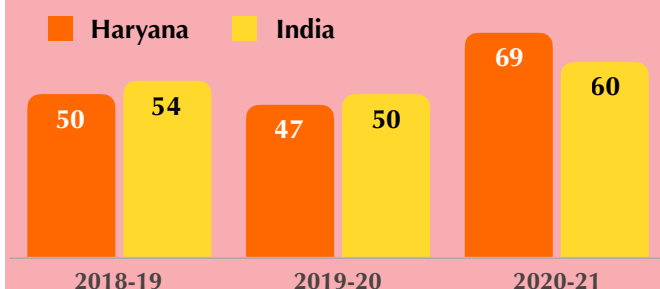
### Saansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

The objective of SAGY is to empower villagers by providing opportunities to make and exercise choices. The focus is on the social and cultural development of villages, aiming to enhance living conditions and the overall quality of life for all residents.

For more details: <https://saanjhi.gov.in/>

## SDG Achievement

### SDG-1: Progress as per NITI Aayog, Government of India

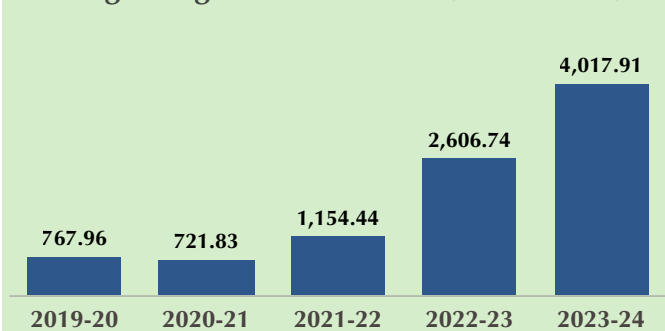


NITI Aayog, the Government of India's nodal agency, is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India. To assess the progress made by states and union territories, NITI Aayog has developed the SDG India Index and Dashboard framework. The first report of the SDG India Index and Dashboard was released in 2019, and the most recent report is for the year 2021. This framework provides valuable insights into the efforts and achievements of various regions towards attaining the SDGs in India.

Haryana's composite score has seen significant growth, rising from **50** in 2018-19 to **69** in 2020-21 as per NITI Aayog's SDG India Index and Dashboard report. This remarkable increase has resulted in the **state's category** shifting from **"Performer"** (50-64) to **"Front Runner"** (64-99). Currently, Haryana holds the **12<sup>th</sup>** position among all states in India, reflecting its commendable progress towards achieving sustainable development goals.

## SDG Aligned Budget

### Budget Aligned with SDG-1 (Rs. in crore)



- Haryana's efforts to achieve SDG-1: No Poverty involve the active contribution of 18 departments.
- There is alignment of 81 schemes/programs with SDG-1: No Poverty, showcasing a comprehensive approach to address poverty-related challenges.
- Remarkably, the alignment of the state budget with SDG-1: No Poverty has increased by a staggering 400 times from 2019-20 to 2023-24, underscoring the state's strong commitment to combating poverty and promoting sustainable development.
- Major contributors are Development and Panchayat (37%), Health (20%), Rural Development (13%), Higher Education (7%), Revenue (10%), Social Justice and Empowerment (2%), Welfare of SCs and BCs (3%)

Departments	Budget (Rs. in crore)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Administrator General and Official Trustee Haryana	19.34	24.79	23.90
Development and Panchayat	308.59	963.36	1,475.00
Health	131.50	211.67	788.17
Director Urban Local Bodies	0.00	21.00	26.10
Education (Higher)	209.85	270.00	280.00
Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs, Haryana	1.64	50.31	200.58
Revenue	12.20	343.92	384.83
Finance Department	0.00	0.50	1.00
Fisheries	0.00	0.03	0.03
Irrigation and Water Resources Department	0.07	0.50	0.50
Skill Development and Industrial Training Department	2.25	15.00	25.00
Medical Education and Research	36.25	33.50	35.10
Sainik and ArdhSainik Welfare Department	17.23	18.60	18.87
Rural Development	246.10	426.33	507.15
Social Justice and Empowerment	87.81	82.90	97.34
Technical Education	7.25	15.00	20.00
Women and Child Development	0.00	0.20	0.20
Welfare of S.Cs, STs and Other B.Cs	74.36	129.14	134.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,154.44</b>	<b>2,606.74</b>	<b>4,017.91</b>



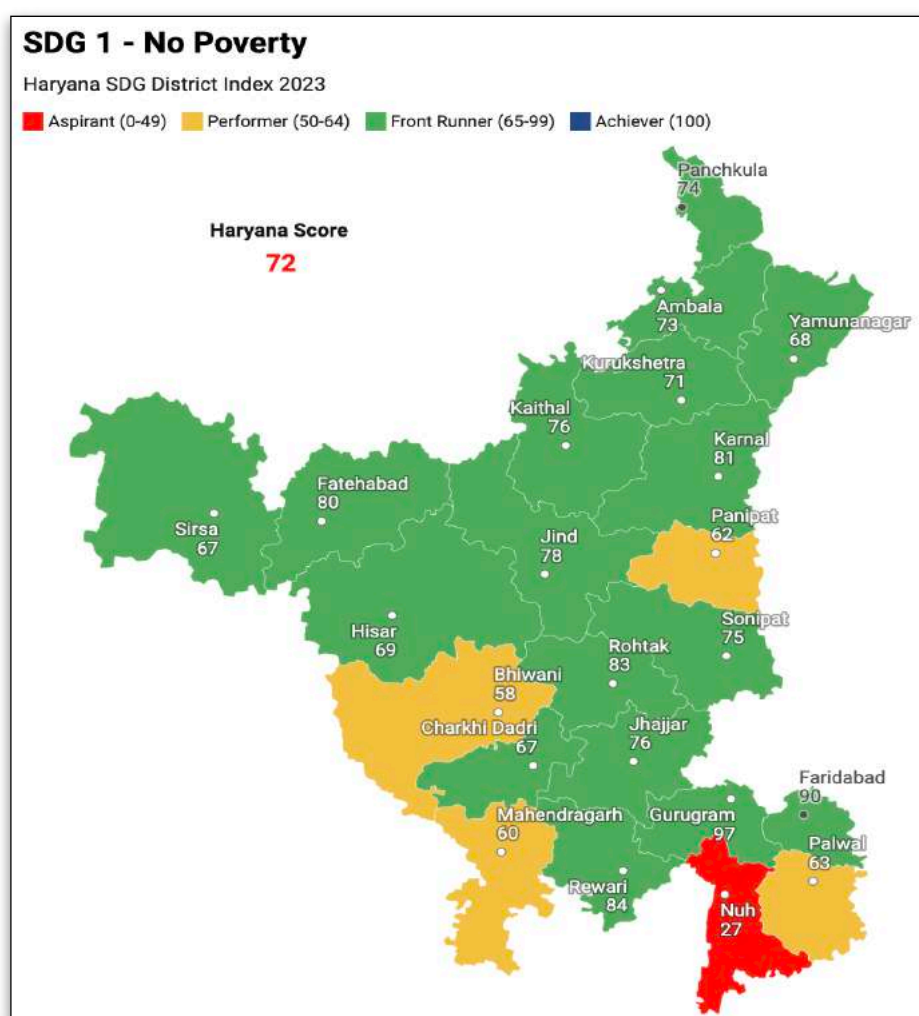
## SDG-1 District Progress

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) encompass vital development sectors such as education, health, sanitation, employment, infrastructure, energy, and environment, with time-bound targets for achievement. Districts have played a crucial role at the forefront of SDG action and have made significant progress towards various targets.

Since 2018, the 'SDG India Index and Dashboard', developed by NITI Aayog, has been a powerful tool to assess SDG indicators' performance. The district index, developed by SDG Coordination Centre established at Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management, Government of Haryana, serves as the core mechanism to measure district progress and provides evidence-driven insights to achieve SDGs. Moreover, it encourages healthy competition among districts, motivating continuous improvement.

District	Composite Score		
	2021	2022	2023
Ambala	66	63	73
Bhiwani	45	41	58
Charkha Dadri		45	67
Faridabad	58	84	90
Fatehabad	69	70	80
Gurugram	65	95	97
Hisar	55	57	69
Jhajjar	54	66	76
Jind	65	64	78
Kaithal	72	67	76
Karnal	79	80	81
Kurukshetra	71	66	71
Mahendragarh	48	41	60
Nuh	34	30	27
Palwal	51	54	63
Panchkula	52	73	74
Panipat	52	54	62
Rewari	60	69	84
Rohtak	70	75	83
Sirsa	45	49	67
Sonipat	56	62	75
Yamunanagar	76	68	68

The first edition of the SDG District Index was launched in October 2021 as provisional, using 95 indicators from 47 targets across 15 SDGs. The subsequent editions in 2022 and 2023 show improvements, with a wider coverage of targets. The current edition (2023) is based on a framework of 15 SDGs, 62 targets and 115 indicators adopted from the National Indicator Framework and State Indicator Framework. The evaluation of District SDG-1 performance is based on 4 targets and 7 indicators. The methodology used for this evaluation is the same as the one employed by NITI Aayog to calculate the index of States/UTs.



## SDG-1: No Poverty

Goal 1: No Poverty envisages the aim of eradicating poverty - not only in monetary terms but in all forms and dimensions by 2030. This involves targeting the most vulnerable, increasing basic resources and services, and supporting communities affected by conflict and climate-related disasters.

### Targets

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including micro finance

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1.a Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions



# 2 ZERO HUNGER



## SDG-2: Zero Hunger

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### **Haryana Vision for SDG-2**

*Ensuring no malnutrition amongst children and adequate, safe and nutritious food for all residents of Haryana, particularly women of reproductive age, children and extra-vulnerable populations, by making farming efficient, economically viable, progressive, sustainable and climate resilient*

2 ZERO HUNGER

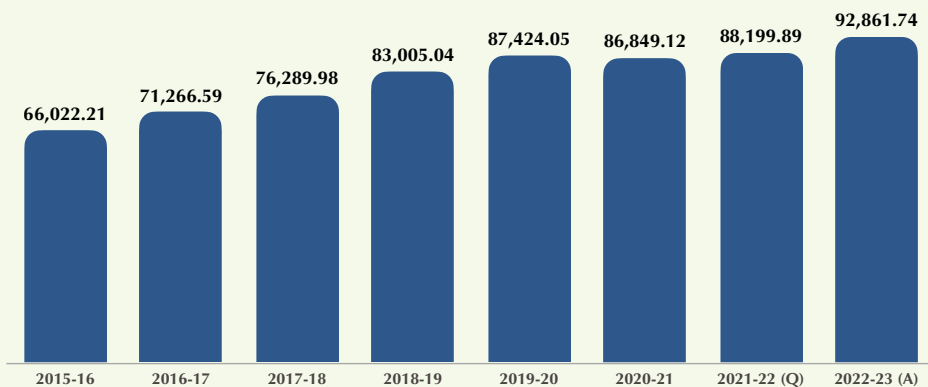


# SDG-2: Zero Hunger

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

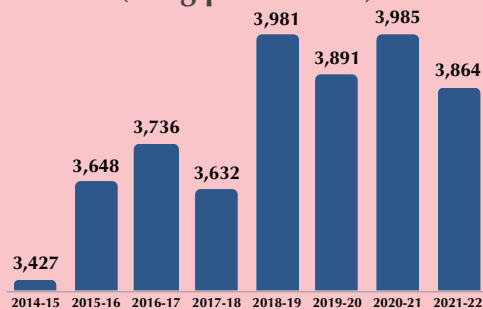
## Progress Achievement

### GSVA in Agriculture & Allied Sectors at Constant Prices



Q: Quick Estimates, A: Advance Estimates, GSVA: Gross State Value Added  
Source: Economic Survey of Haryana, 2022-23, Government of Haryana

### Productivity of Total Foodgrains (in kg per hectare)

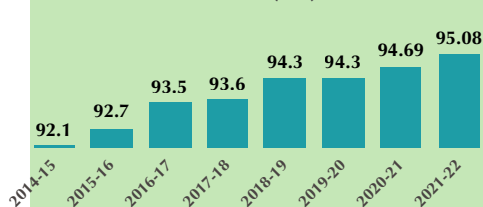


Source: Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department, Government of Haryana

**100% coverage of target beneficiaries under National Food Security Act (NFSA) since 2016-17**

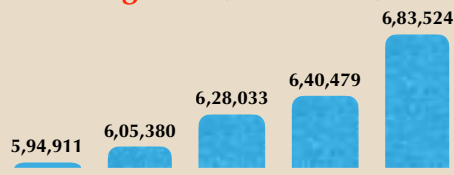
**State is providing better connectivity to the agricultural markets; All villages have been linked to the Mandi (market) towns with yucca (permanent) roads.**

### Net Sown Area to Cultivable Land (%)



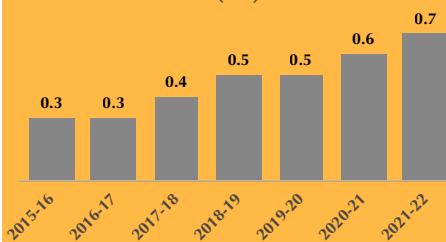
Source: Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department, Government of Haryana

### Area Covered Under Micro Irrigation (in Hectare)

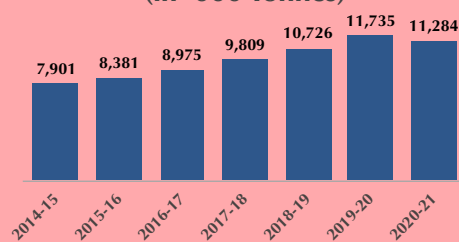


Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India

### Net Area under Organic Farming (%)



### Production of Milk (in '000 Tonnes)



Source: Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department, Government of Haryana

### Underweight Children

The prevalence of underweight (weight-for-age) children under the age of 5 has decreased by 45.7%, declining from 39.6% in 2005-06 to 21.5% in 2020-21.

### Stunted Children

The prevalence of stunted (height-for-age) children under the age of 5 has decreased by 39.8%, declining from 45.7% in 2005-06 to 27.5% in 2020-21.

### Wasted Children

The prevalence of wasted (weight-for-height) children under the age of 5 has decreased by 39.8%, declining from 19.1% in 2005-06 to 11.5% in 2020-21.

### Anaemic Pregnant Women

The proportion of anaemic pregnant women aged 15-49 years has witnessed a decline from 69.7% in 2005-06 to 56.5% in 2020-21, marking a substantial reduction of 18.9%.

### Women Body Mass Index (BMI)

The prevalence of below-normal (Underweight) Body Mass Index (BMI), an indicator of body fat based on height and weight, among women has significantly decreased from 31.4% in 2005-06 to 15.1% in 2020-21, reflecting a substantial reduction of 51.9%.



## Major Schemes

### Public Distribution System - National Food Security Act (NFSA)

The Public Distribution System (PDS) under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) ensures fair access to subsidised food grains for Haryana's needy. Operating through fair-price shops, it bolsters food security, alleviating hunger and fostering social welfare among vulnerable communities.

For more details: <https://haryanafood.gov.in/nfsa>

### Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) is a welfare initiative in India and Haryana targeting the most economically marginalized. Under the program, heavily subsidised food is provided to the poorest families, enhancing their food security. AAY plays a pivotal role in addressing hunger and uplifting the socio-economic status of the most vulnerable.

For more details: <https://haryanafood.gov.in/criteria-nfsa/>

### Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

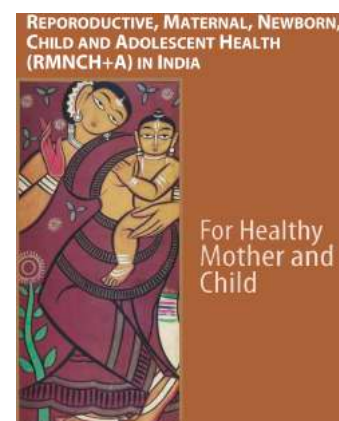
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is a government scheme offering financial assistance to pregnant and lactating women. By providing monetary support for proper nutrition and healthcare during pregnancy and childbirth, PMMVY aims to ensure the well-being of both mother and child, contributing to a healthier future for all.



For more details: <https://wcdhry.gov.in/schemes-for-women/pradhan-mantri-matru-vandhana-yojna>

### Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent Health and Nutrition Programme (RMNCAH+N)

The RMNCAH+N is a comprehensive initiative focused on enhancing healthcare and nutrition for women, newborns, children, and adolescents. This program aims to improve maternal and child health outcomes, ensuring a healthier and brighter future for all stages of life.



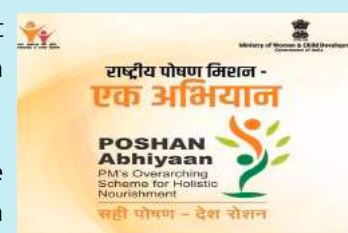
For more details: <https://www.nhm.gov.in/>

### POSHAN ABHIYAN (NATIONAL NUTRITION MISSION)

Poshan Abhiyan, the National Nutrition Mission, is a vital government initiative addressing malnutrition in India. Launched in 2018, it focuses on improving the nutritional status of children and mothers.

By leveraging technology, community involvement, and existing healthcare systems, the program aims to reduce stunting, wasting, and undernutrition in children below five, while also combating anemia and enhancing nutrition for pregnant women and adolescents. Through Anganwadi centres, Poshan Abhiyan provides essential services like nutritious meals, growth monitoring, and health education. With its integrated approach, Poshan Abhiyan seeks to create lasting behavioural changes, fostering a healthier future for the nation and realising the goal of a well-nourished India.

For more details: <https://wcdhry.gov.in/schemes-for-children/poshan-abhiyan/>



## Major Schemes

### National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

The National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) is a significant initiative focused on promoting ecologically sound and economically viable farming practices. Launched to enhance agricultural resilience and sustainability, NMSA emphasises soil health, water conservation, and efficient resource utilisation for a more secure and prosperous agricultural future.

For more details: <https://nmsa.dac.gov.in/>

### Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

The primary objective of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is to offer insurance coverage and financial assistance to farmers in case crop failure due



to natural calamities, pests, and diseases. It aims to stabilise farmers' income, ensuring their continued engagement in farming, while also promoting the adoption of innovative and modern agricultural practices. Additionally, the scheme seeks to facilitate the flow of credit to the agriculture sector, contributing to agricultural growth and productivity.

For more details: <https://pmfby.gov.in/>

### Pradhan Mantra Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is a crucial agricultural scheme aimed at achieving water efficiency in farming. Launched to improve irrigation infrastructure, water management, and crop productivity, PMKSY enhances the livelihoods of farmers by ensuring optimal utilisation of water resources and increasing agricultural sustainability and resilience.

For more details: <https://pmksy.gov.in/>

### Pradhan Mantri Kisan Yojana

The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Yojana (PM-Kisan) is a significant initiative aimed at providing direct income support to small and marginal farmers. Launched in 2019, the scheme offers financial assistance in the form of direct cash transfers to eligible farmers, helping alleviate agricultural distress, promoting economic stability, and ensuring a better standard of living for farming families across the country.

For more details: <https://pmkisan.gov.in/>

### Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana is a vital scheme focused on transforming and modernising the food processing sector. Launched to boost agricultural growth and reduce food wastage, the scheme aims to create better infrastructure, improve supply chains, and enhance value addition to agricultural produce. By promoting food processing industries, the scheme contributes to higher income for farmers, increased employment opportunities, and improved food security for the nation.

For more details: <https://www.mofpi.gov.in/Schemes/pradhan-mantri-kisan-sampada-yojana>

### Mukhmantri Bagwani Bima Yojana

Mukhmantri Bagwani Bima Yojana is a crop insurance scheme launched by Govt. of Haryana. This initiative provides farmers with insurance coverage against crop loss due to various factors, including natural calamities and adverse weather conditions.



For more details: <https://mby.hortharyana.gov.in/>

## Major Schemes

### Mukhyamantri Doodh Uphar Yojana

The main purpose of Mukhyamantri Doodh Uphar Yojana is to improve nutrition levels in kids, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Each of the beneficiary women and children who comes to a nganwadi centres will now get 200ml fortified milk.

For more details: <https://wcdhry.gov.in/>



### Mera Pani Meri Veraast (MPMV)

The Mera Pani Meri Virasat (MPMV) Haryana scheme is a state initiative promoting water conservation and sustainable agriculture. Farmers relinquishing paddy cultivation in dark zones receive Rs. 7,000 per acre. Subsidies for micro-irrigation and alternative crops like maize, pulses, and oilseeds are offered. This addresses water scarcity and boosts productivity. MPMV Haryana is a commendable step, aiming to safeguard water resources and agricultural sustainability, benefitting farmers and further generations.

For more details: <https://fasal.haryana.gov.in/>

### National Food Security Mission

The National Food Security Mission (NFSM), launched in 2007 by the Government of India, centrally sponsors efforts to enhance rice, wheat, pulses, and commercial crop production. By providing financial aid to state and union territories for relevant projects, NFSM has successfully elevated food grain output, contributing to self-sufficiency and improved food security in India. This initiative underscores the government's commitment to bolstering the agricultural sector and ensuring sustained food availability.

For more details: <https://www.nfsm.gov.in/>

### Crop Residue Management

The promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation for In-Situ management of crop residue in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi.

The aim is to promote agricultural mechanisation for in-situ management of crop residue by encouraging the adoption of advanced machinery and techniques. The project seeks to address crop residue burning, enhance soil health, and promote sustainable farming practices in these states.

For more details: <https://www.agriharyanacrm.com/>

### Direct Seeded Rice (DSR)

Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) is a pivotal water and soil conservation method. To promote DSR in 12 paddy-growing districts i.e. Ambala, Yamunanagr, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Panipat, Jind, Sonapat, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Hisar and Rohtak, farmers receive financial aid of Rs. 4,000 per acre. This incentive encourages the adoption of DSR, helping conserve resources, enhance soil health, and advance sustainable farming practices in Haryana.

For more details: <https://www.agriharyana.gov.in/>

### Natural Farming

In June 2022, the Government of Haryana initiated the Natural Farming scheme to champion chemical-free agriculture, double farmers' income, curtail cultivation expenses, and establish farming as a viable and sustainable livelihood choice.

For more details: <https://www.agriharyana.gov.in/naturalfarming>

### Meri Fasal Mera Byora

“Meri Fasal Mere Byora” is a digital initiative in Haryana, allowing farmers to register crop details online for streamlined access to government schemes and benefits, fostering agricultural efficiency.

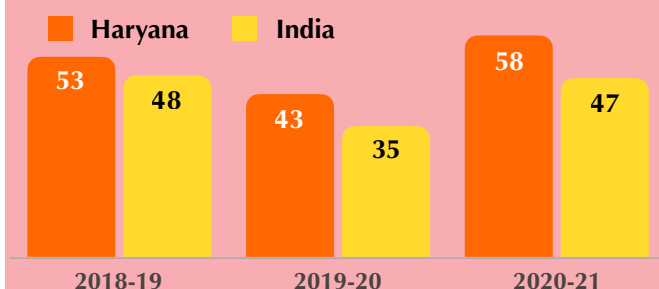


For more details: <https://fasal.haryana.gov.in/>



## SDG Achievement

### SDG-2: Progress as per NITI Aayog, Government of India

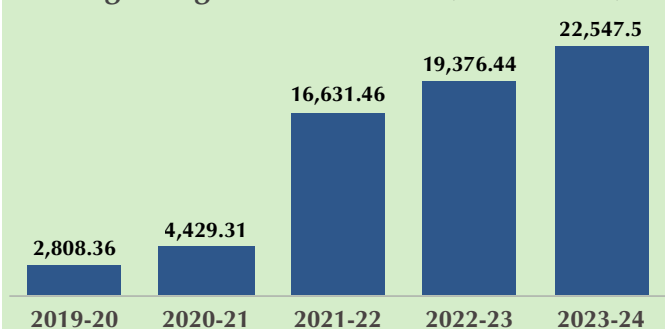


NITI Aayog, the Government of India's nodal agency, is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India. To assess the progress made by states and union territories, NITI Aayog has developed the SDG India Index and Dashboard framework. The first report of the SDG India Index and Dashboard was released in 2019, and the most recent report is for the year 2021. This framework provides valuable insights into the efforts and achievements of various regions towards attaining the SDGs in India.

Haryana's composite score has seen significant growth, rising from **53** in 2018-19 to **58** in 2020-21 as per NITI Aayog's SDG India Index and Dashboard report. This remarkable increase has resulted in the **state's category** shifting from **"Aspirant"** (below 50) in 2019-20 to **"Performer"** (64-99) in 2020-21. Currently, Haryana holds the **11<sup>th</sup>** position in SDG-2 among all states in India, reflecting its commendable progress towards achieving sustainable development goals.

## SDG Aligned Budget

### Budget Aligned with SDG-2 (Rs. in crore)



- Haryana's efforts to achieve SDG-2: Zero Hunger involve the active contribution of 13 departments.
- There is alignment of 143 schemes/programs with SDG-2: Zero Hunger, showcasing a comprehensive approach to address hunger-related challenges.
- Remarkably, the alignment of the state budget with SDG-2: Zero Hunger has increased by a staggering 700 times from 2019-20 to 2023-24, underscoring the state's strong commitment to combating hunger and promoting sustainable development.
- Major contributors are Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs (65%), Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (12%), Animal Husbandry (6%), Registrar, Cooperative Societies and Women and Child Development (4%)

Departments	Budget (Rs. in crore)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Agriculture and Farmer Welfare Department	992.66	2395.77	2775.72
Animal Husbandry	462.70	2368.19	1368.11
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Haryana	1011.51	1115.26	903.86
Health	3.38	1.50	1.50
Director Urban Local Bodies	0.00	1.00	1.00
Land Records	0.65	0.70	1.20
Education (Elementary)	236.35	424.02	838.00
Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department	12462.97	11312.5	14728.24
Revenue	582.51	382.30	232.10
Food and Drugs Administration Haryana	8.51	9.65	10.60
Fisheries	54.36	125.10	266.06
Horticulture	236.25	461.11	512.78
Women and Child Development	579.61	779.34	908.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>16631.46</b>	<b>19376.44</b>	<b>22547.50</b>

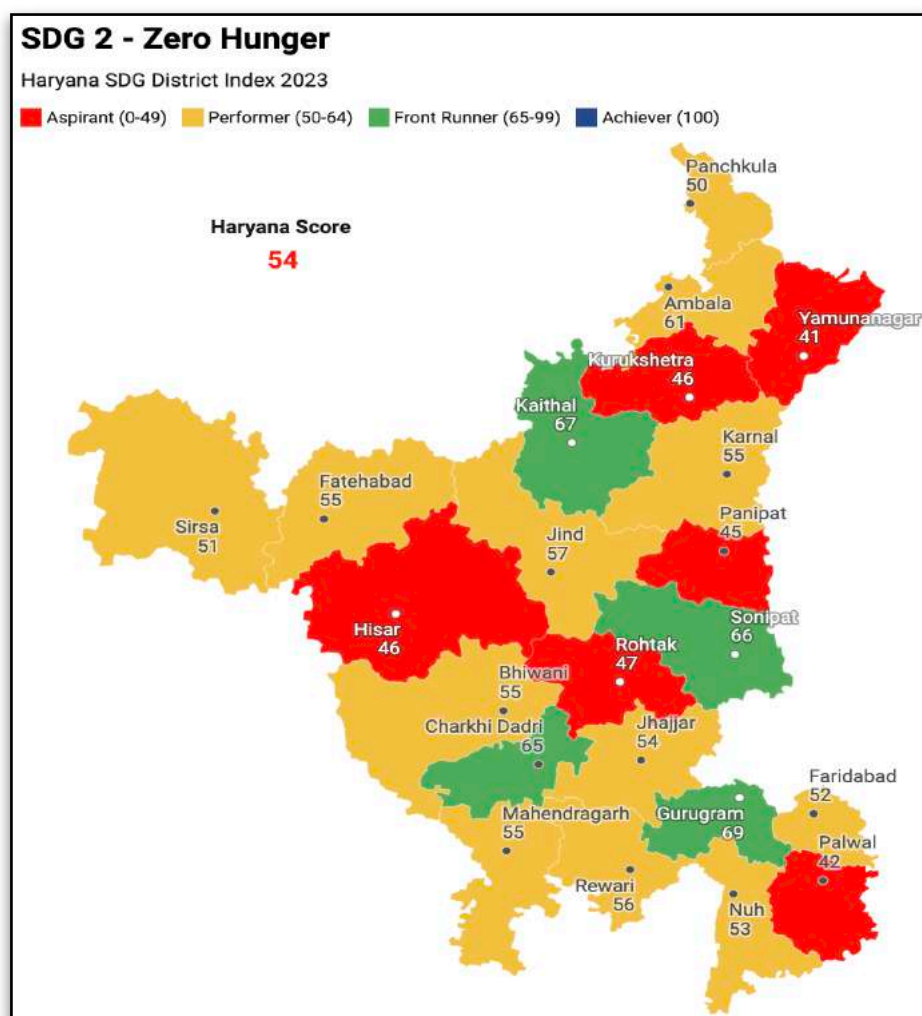
## SDG-2 District Progress

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) encompass vital development sectors such as education, health, sanitation, employment, infrastructure, energy, and environment, with time-bound targets for achievement. Districts have played a crucial role at the forefront of SDG action and have made significant progress towards various targets.

Since 2018, the 'SDG India Index and Dashboard', developed by NITI Aayog, has been a powerful tool to assess SDG indicators' performance. The district index, developed by SDG Coordination Centre established at Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management, Government of Haryana, serves as the core mechanism to measure district progress and provides evidence-driven insights to achieve SDGs. Moreover, it encourages healthy competition among districts, motivating continuous improvement.

District	Composite Score		
	2021	2022	2023
Ambala	57	86	61
Bhiwani	52	60	55
Charkha Dadri		64	65
Faridabad	64	63	52
Fatehabad	59	72	55
Gurugram	58	65	69
Hisar	47	56	46
Jhajjar	50	58	54
Jind	59	70	57
Kaithal	56	67	67
Karnal	63	71	55
Kurukshetra	65	67	46
Mahendragarh	61	66	55
Nuh	44	38	53
Palwal	43	56	42
Panchkula	50	60	50
Panipat	59	52	45
Rewari	61	67	56
Rohtak	52	52	47
Sirsa	55	67	51
Sonipat	56	73	66
Yamunanagar	55	64	41

The first edition of the SDG District Index was launched in October 2021 as provisional, using 95 indicators from 47 targets across 15 SDGs. The subsequent editions in 2022 and 2023 show improvements, with a wider coverage of targets. The current edition (2023) is based on a framework of 15 SDGs, 62 targets and 115 indicators adopted from the National Indicator Framework and State Indicator Framework. The evaluation of District SDG-2 performance is based on 4 targets and 9 indicators. The methodology used for this evaluation is the same as the one employed by NITI Aayog to calculate the index of States/UTs.





## SDG-2: Zero Hunger

Goal 2 aim to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, making sure all people - especially children - have sufficient and nutritious food all year. This involves promoting sustainable agricultural, supporting small-scale farmers and equal access to land, technology and markets.

### Targets

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

# 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



## SDG-3: Good Health and Well-Being

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### **Haryana Vision for SDG-3**

*The Government of Haryana shall strive to provide access to easy and affordable health care to all its residents to ensure reduction in maternal and neonatal deaths as well as incidence of communicable and non-communicable diseases.*

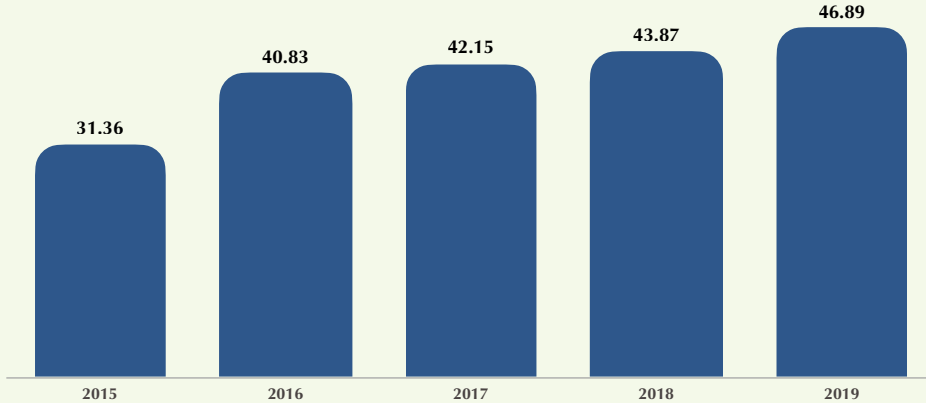


# SDG-3: Good Health and Well-Being

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

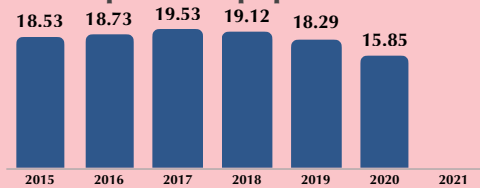
## Progress Achievement

### Total Physicians, Nurses and Midwives per 10,000 population



Source: Public Health Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

### People Killed in Road Accidents (per 1 lac population)



Source: State Crime Record Bureau, Government of Haryana

**90% children in age-group 9-11 months are fully immunised in 2020-21.**

(Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of Haryana)

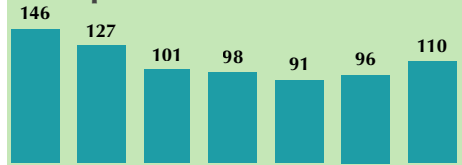
**State is able to reduce Infant Mortality Rate by 8.7 points from 42 in 2005-06 to 33.3 in 2020-21 i.e. able to prevent 8.7 deaths per 1000 live births.**

(Source: NFHS Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI)

**Under 5 Mortality Rate reduced from 52 in 2005-06 to 38.7 in 2020-21.**

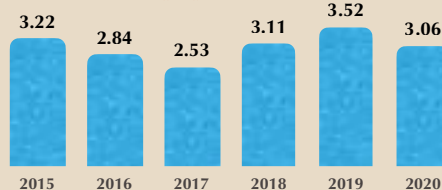
(Source: NFHS Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India)

### Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1 Lac Live Births)



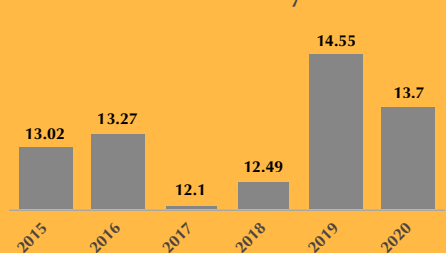
Source: Sample Registration System - Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India, Government of India

### Mortality Rate attributed to Unintentional Poisoning (per 1 lac population)



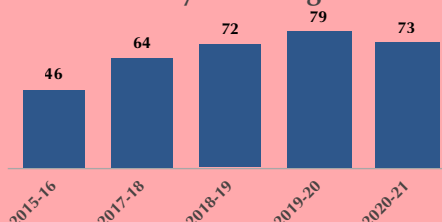
Source: State Crime Record Bureau, Government of India

### Suicide Mortality Rate



Source: State Crime Report Bureau, Government of Haryana

### People living with HIV and currently receiving ART



Source: National AIDS Control Organisation, Government of India

### Safe Deliveries

The births attended by skilled health personnel has increased by 93.05%, from 48.9% in 2005-06 to 94.4% in 2020-21.

### Pregnant Women Checkups

The mothers who had at least four (4) Antenatal Care visits has increased by 44.5%, from 41.8% in 2005-06 to 60.4% in 2020-21.

### Post-Delivery Check-up

The mothers who received postnatal care from a Doctor/ Nurse/ LHV/ ANM/ other health personnel between 48 hours and 14 days of delivery has increased by 132%, from 39.3% in 2005-06 to 91.3% in 2020-21. (Source: NFHS Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GoI)

### Anaemic Pregnant Women

The proportion of anaemic pregnant women aged 15-49 years has witnessed a decline from 69.7% in 2005-06 to 56.5% in 2020-21, marking a substantial reduction of 18.9%.

### Women Body Mass Index (BMI)

The prevalence of below-normal (Underweight) Body Mass Index (BMI), an indicator of body fat based on height and weight, among women has significantly decreased from 31.4% in 2005-06 to 15.1% in 2020-21, reflecting a substantial reduction of 51.9%.

## Major Schemes

### Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)

The PMJAY is a national health insurance scheme launched by the Government of India in 2018. It provides free health cover of upto Rs. 5 lakh per family per year to poor and vulnerable families. The scheme is funded by the central government and is implemented by the state governments.

For more details: <https://pmjay.gov.in/>

### PMJAY CHIRAYU

The Chirayu Yojana Haryana is a free health insurance scheme for poor families with an annual income of upto Rs. 1 Lakh. It provides benefits of health coverage of Rs. 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary treatment in empanelled hospitals.

For more details: <https://chirayuayushmanharyana.in/>

### Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is a government scheme offering financial assistance to pregnant and lactating women. By providing monetary support for proper nutrition and healthcare during pregnancy and childbirth, PMMVY aims to



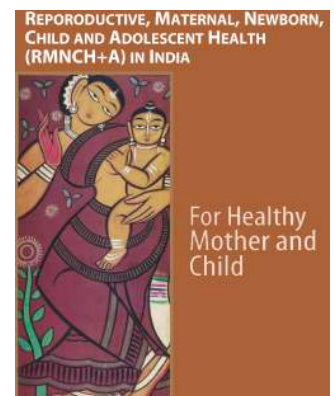
ensure the well-being of both mother and child, contributing to a healthier future for all.

For more details: <https://wcdhry.gov.in/schemes-for-women/pradhan-mantri-matru-vandhana-yojna>

### Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent Health and Nutrition Programme (RMNCAH+N)

The RMNCAH+N is a comprehensive initiative focused on enhancing healthcare and nutrition for women, newborns, children, and adolescents. This program aims to improve maternal and child health outcomes, ensuring a healthier and brighter future for all stages of life.

For more details: <https://www.nhm.gov.in/>



### POSHAN ABHIYAN (NATIONAL NUTRITION MISSION)

Poshan Abhiyan, the National Nutrition Mission, is a vital government initiative addressing malnutrition in India. Launched in 2018, it focuses on improving the nutritional status of children and mothers.

By leveraging technology, community involvement, and existing healthcare systems, the program aims to reduce stunting, wasting, and undernutrition in children below five, while also combating anemia and enhancing nutrition for pregnant women and adolescents. Through Anganwadi centres, Poshan Abhiyan provides essential services like nutritious meals, growth monitoring, and health education. With its integrated approach, Poshan Abhiyan seeks to create lasting behavioural changes, fostering a healthier future for the nation and realising the goal of a well-nourished India.

For more details: <https://wcdhry.gov.in/schemes-for-children/poshan-abhiyan/>





## Major Schemes

### Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSK)

The JSK is a government initiative aimed at improving maternal and neonatal healthcare. Launched in 2005, it encourages women to opt for institutional deliveries by offering financial incentives and ensuring access to essential prenatal and postnatal care services. JSY has significantly contributed to reducing maternal and infant mortality rates, enhancing the overall well-being of mothers and newborns, particularly in rural and underserved areas.

For more details: <http://nhmharyana.gov.in/page?id=123>

### Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)

JSSK is a crucial healthcare scheme launched in 2011. It ensures free maternal and newborn healthcare services to all pregnant women and

infants, covering delivery expenses, transport, drugs, diagnostics and more. This initiative has increased access to quality healthcare for expectant mothers and infants, addressing disparities in healthcare access across India, especially in rural and marginalised communities.

For more details: <http://www.nhmharyana.gov.in/page?id=122>

### Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

RBSK is a significant healthcare program initiated in 2013. It focuses on providing comprehensive healthcare to children aged 0-18 years. RBSK offers early detection and intervention for developmental disorders, disabilities, and diseases, ensuring timely treatment and support. It plays a vital role in improving the overall health and well-being of children, particularly in underserved and rural areas by providing accessible and free healthcare services.

For more details: <https://rbsk.gov.in/RBSKLive/>

### Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK)

RKSK is a government initiative launched in 2014, dedicated to adolescent health. It aims to provide comprehensive healthcare services to adolescents aged 10-19 years, addressing their unique physical, mental, and social health needs. RKSK focuses on education, nutrition, counselling, and preventing healthcare to empower young people with knowledge and skills to make informed choices, leading to healthier and more productive lives.

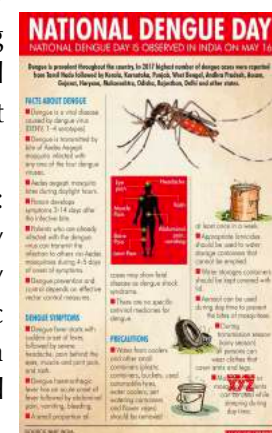
For more details: <https://nhm.gov.in/index4.php?lang=1&level=0&linkid=152&lid=173>

### Communicable Diseases

Various initiatives has been taken by the government under communicable diseases like:

- Strengthening of surveillance and response system: by setting up a network of sentinel surveillance sites and by training health workers in detection and management
- Promotion of vaccination: against diseases such as measles, mumps, rubella, polio, and diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP)
- Control of Vector Borne Diseases: steps taken to control malaria, dengue and chikungunya by spraying insecticides, draining stagnant water, and educating the public about preventive measures
- Promotion of hygiene and sanitation: to prevent spread of diseases by constructing toilets, providing safe drinking water, and educating the public about good hygiene practices
- Early diagnosis and treatment: made efforts to ensure early diagnosis and treatment by providing free diagnostic services and by establishing a network of hospitals and health centres
- Awareness Generation: launched awareness campaigns to educate the public about communicable diseases and preventive measures.

For more details: <https://nhm.gov.in/index1.php?lang=1&level=1&sublinkid=1056&lid=616>



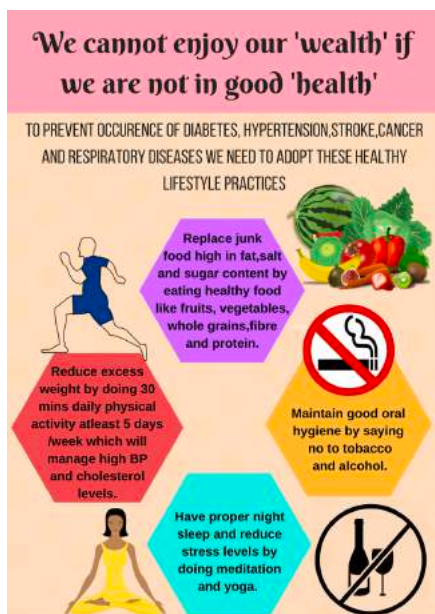


## Major Schemes

### Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

State has been working on initiatives to address non-communicable diseases (NCDs), which include conditions like diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, cancer, and respiratory diseases with aim to prevent, control and manage NCDs. Here are some common strategies and initiatives taken related to NCDs:

- **Health Promotion and Awareness:** to promote healthy lifestyles through public awareness campaigns to encourage physical activity, a balanced diet, and tobacco and alcohol cessation.



- **National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS):** to enhance early detection and management of NCDs

for screening, diagnosis, and management of conditions like diabetes and hypertension

- **Tobacco Control:** enforcing laws and regulations for tobacco control, including anti-smoking campaigns and measures to reduce tobacco use
- **Healthy Diet Promotion:** to consume fruits and vegetables and reduce the intake of high-sugar, high-salt and high-fat foods
- **Mental health Programs:** to address mental health as a component of overall well-being, including stress management and counselling services
- **School Health Programs:** to promote healthy habits among children and adolescents

For more details: <https://nhm.gov.in/index1.php?lang=1&level=1&sublinkid=1041&lid=614>

- **Yoga and Alternative Therapies:** to promote the benefits of yoga and alternative therapies in managing stress and improving overall health.

### MukhyaMantri Muft Ilaaj Yojana

The Mukhyamantri Muft Ilaaj Yojana in Haryana is aimed at providing free medical treatment to economically disadvantaged residents. It covered critical illnesses, surgeries, diagnostic tests, and hospitalisation expenses at empanelled hospitals. The scheme's objective was to ensure that financial constraints do not hinder access to quality healthcare for eligible individuals and families.

For more details: <http://www.mmiyharyana.gov.in/common/About.aspx>

### Ayushman Bharat Haryana Health Protection Mission

This mission was launched as part of the national Ayushman Bharat Program, aims to provide health insurance coverage to vulnerable families in Haryana. It offers financial protection for medical expenses and access to quality healthcare services through a network of empanelled hospitals, improving healthcare access and affordability for beneficiaries..

For more details: <https://ayushmanbharat.haryana.gov.in/>

### Haryana Vision Zero

Haryana Vision Zero is a comprehensive road safety program aimed at eliminating road accidents and

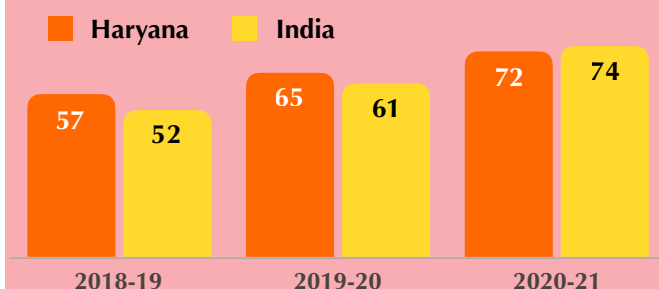


fatalities in the state. Through rigorous enforcement of traffic rules, public awareness campaigns, improved infrastructure, and emergency response services, it strives to create a road environment with zero casualties, prioritising safety for all road users in Haryana.

For more details: <https://haryanatransport.gov.in/>

## SDG Achievement

### SDG-3: Progress as per NITI Aayog, Government of India

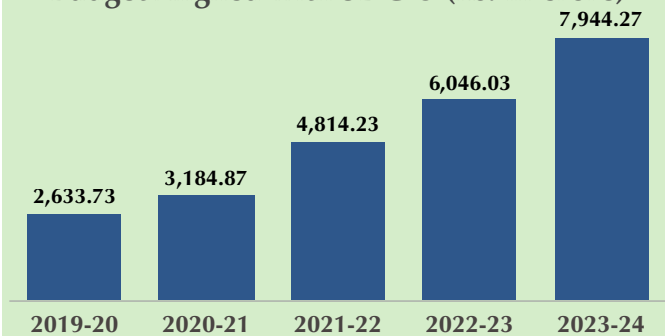


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Haryana's composite score in SDG-3 has seen significant growth, rising from **57** in 2018-19 to **72** in 2020-21 as per NITI Aayog's SDG India Index and Dashboard report. This remarkable increase has resulted in the **state's category** shifting from **"Performer"** (50-64) in 2019-20 to **"Front Runner"** (65-99) in 2020-21. Currently, Haryana holds the **12<sup>th</sup>** position in SDG-3 among all states in India, reflecting its commendable progress towards achieving sustainable development goals.

## SDG Aligned Budget

### Budget Aligned with SDG-3 (Rs. in crore)



- Haryana's efforts to achieve SDG-3: Good Health and Well-Being involve the active contribution of 10 departments.
- There is alignment of 137 schemes/programs with SDG-3: Good Health and Well-Being, showcasing a comprehensive approach to address health-related challenges.
- Remarkably, the alignment of the state budget with SDG-3: Good Health and Well-Being has increased by a staggering 200 times from 2019-20 to 2023-24, underscoring the state's strong commitment towards good health and well-being for the universal health coverage of Haryanvis.
- Major contributors are Health (51%), Medical Education and Research (35%), Sports and Youth Welfare (5%), AYUSH (4%), Family Welfare (3%), and Women and Child Development (1%).

Departments	Budget (Rs. in crore)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
AYUSH	199.64	231.36	292.00
Health	2619.78	2963.70	4039.41
Family Welfare	217.78	238.52	266.49
Revenue	3.71	19.19	70.00
Food and Drugs Administration Haryana	0.00	0.50	1.00
Medical Education and Research	1634.69	2313.71	2801.17
Social Justice and Empowerment	0.01	4.00	4.00
Sports and Youth Welfare	55.45	183.65	374.28
Tourism	0.00	0.01	0.50
Women and Child Development	83.18	91.41	95.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>4814.23</b>	<b>6046.03</b>	<b>7944.27</b>

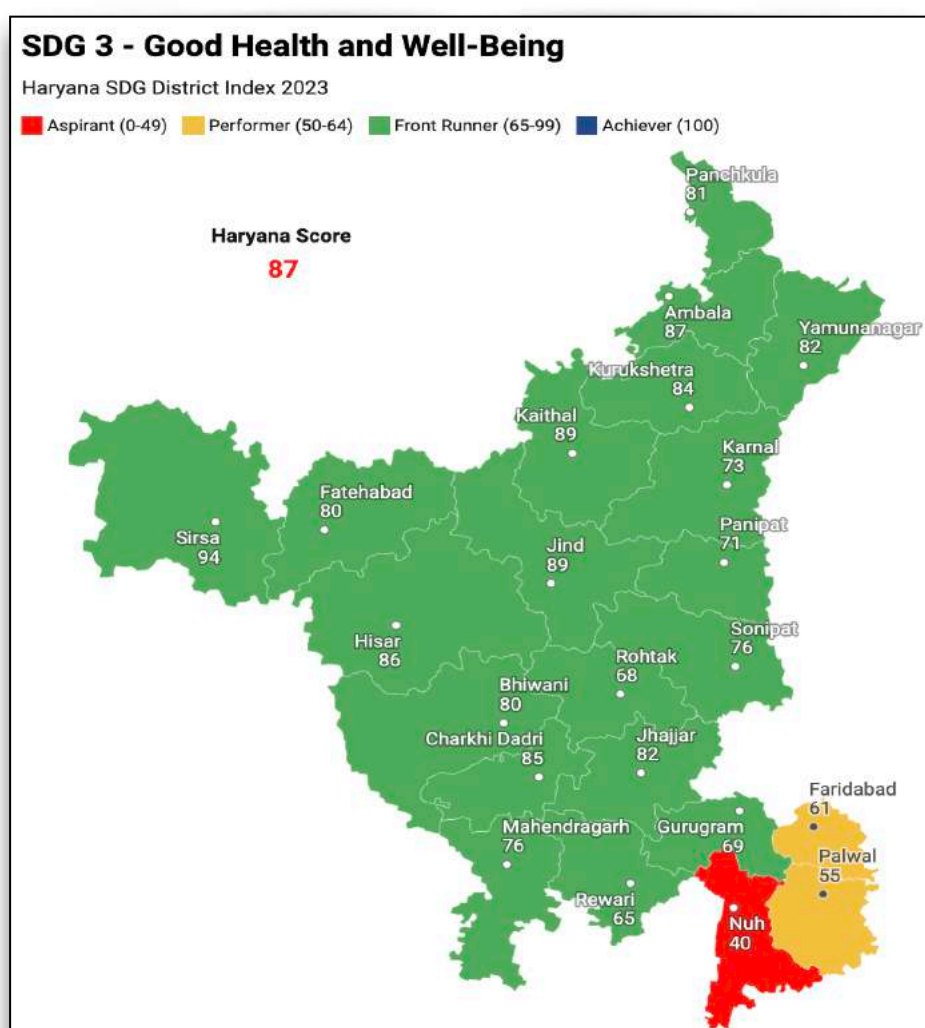
## SDG-3 District Progress

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District	Composite Score		
	2021	2022	2023
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Faridabad	52	63	61
Fatehabad	77	82	80
Gurugram	56	72	69
Hisar	81	84	86
Jhajjar	68	87	82
Jind	69	92	89
Kaithal	76	92	89
Karnal	82	78	73
Kurukshetra	82	80	84
Mahendragarh	75	73	76
Nuh	34	33	40
Palwal	51	52	55
Panchkula	70	88	81
Panipat	69	79	71
Rewari	67	66	65
Rohtak	69	71	68
Sirsa	76	91	94
Sonipat	70	84	76
Yamunanagar	71	86	82

The first edition of the SDG District Index was launched in October 2021 as provisional, using 95 indicators from 47 targets across 15 SDGs. The subsequent editions in 2022 and 2023 show improvements, with a wider coverage of targets. The current edition (2023) is based on a framework of 15 SDGs, 62 targets and 115 indicators adopted from the National Indicator Framework and State Indicator Framework. The evaluation of District SDG-3 performance is based on 7 targets and 10 indicators. The methodology used for this evaluation is the same as the one employed by NITI Aayog to calculate the index of States/UTs.



## SDG-3: Good Health and Well-Being

Good health is essential to sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda reflects the complexity and interconnectedness of the two. It takes into account widening economic and social inequalities, rapid urbanisation, threats to the climate and the environment, the continuing burden of HIV and other infectious diseases, and emerging challenges such as non-communicable diseases.

### Targets

- 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births
- 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
- 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
- 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
- 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
- 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
- 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
- 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
- 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
- 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

# 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



## SDG-4: Quality Education

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### **Haryana Vision for SDG-4**

*By 2030, eliminate gender and other disparities at all levels in education and ensure equal access to affordable and quality education and vocational training for all*



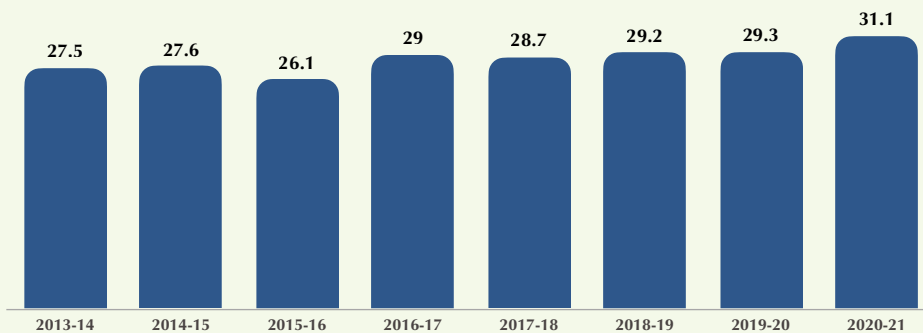


# SDG-4: Quality Education

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

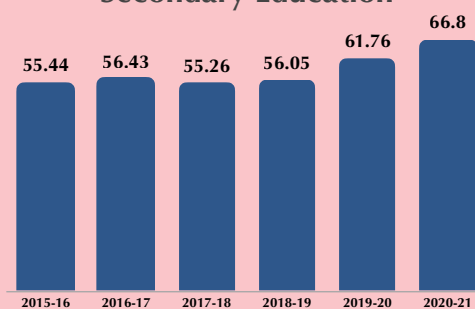
## Progress Achievement

### Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education



Source: All India Survey on Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Government of India

### Gross Enrolment Ratio in Secondary Education

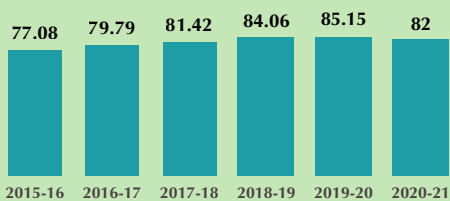


Source: Education Department, Government of Haryana

### Pupil Teacher Ratio

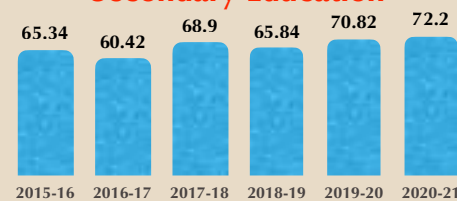
According to the Education Department of the Government of Haryana, the pupil-teacher ratio is 25 students per teacher at the primary and middle levels. However, at the higher level, the pupil-teacher ratio is lower, with 16 students per teacher.

### Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education



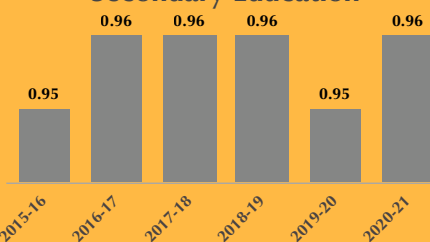
Source: Education Department, Government of Haryana

### Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in Secondary Education



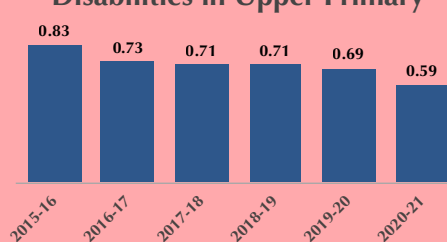
Source: Education Department, Government of Haryana

### Gender Parity Indices for Secondary Education



Source: Education Department, Government of Haryana

### Enrolment Ratio of Children with Disabilities in Upper Primary



### Learning Outcomes

90% Students of class 8 achieved at least minimum proficiency in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes in language stream and 84% in mathematics as per Govt. of India, National Achievement Survey 2021 report.

### Drop Outs

The average annual drop-out rate at Primary level is 2.1%, at Upper Primary level is 0.0% and at Secondary level is 14.3% as per Govt. of India, UIDSE+ report 2020-21.

### Infrastructure:

#### Electricity

98.96% schools are having access to electricity

#### Computers

55.2% schools are having access to computers

#### Drinking Water

99.63% schools are having basic drinking water facility

#### Toilets

98.68% schools are having basic sanitation facility for girls

### Trained Teachers

91.85% Primary, 91.76% Upper Primary, 94.27% Secondary and 94.74% Higher secondary level teachers are trained.

### Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (ANER)

ANER in elementary education is 94.5 as per Government of India, UDISE Report 2020-21



## Major Schemes

### Haryana Samagra Shiksha

Haryana Samagra Shiksha is a holistic education program in Haryana. It aims to provide inclusive and quality education for all, emphasising equitable access, improved infrastructure, teacher development, and enhanced learning outcomes. This program plays a crucial role in advancing educational goals and outcomes across Haryana.

For more details: <http://www.hsspp.in/>

### Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is focused on enhancing secondary education. It aims to improve access, quality, and equity in secondary education by providing resources for infrastructure development, teacher training, curriculum reform, and increasing enrolment, ultimately strengthening the education system and preparing students for higher education and employment.

For more details: <http://mis.hsspp.in/rmsa.aspx>

### Mid-day Meal Scheme

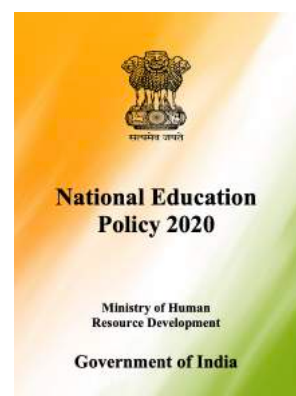
The Mid-day Meal Scheme provides free and nutritious meals to schoolchildren. Launched to

improve nutrition, school enrolment, and attendance, it has been instrumental in reducing classroom hunger, bridging gender disparities, and promoting child health. This program plays a pivotal role in advancing education and combating malnutrition among vulnerable children.

For more details: <https://pmposhan.education.gov.in/>

### National Education Policy 2020

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a comprehensive educational reform initiative in India. Introduced to transform the education system, NEP focuses on promoting holistic development, flexibility, and quality learning. It emphasizes early childhood education, multidisciplinary education, and increased use of technology in teaching. The policy aims to prepare students for the challenges of the 21st century, malnutrition among vulnerable children.



For more details: [https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/NEP\\_Final\\_English\\_0.pdf](https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_0.pdf)



### NIPUN HARYANA MISSION

The Nippon Haryana Mission is a state government initiative launched in 2021 to ensure that all children in Haryana achieve foundational literacy and numeracy (FLN) by grade 3. The mission is aligned with the National Education Policy 2020 and focuses on providing quality education to all children, regardless of their background.

The mission is implemented through a variety of interventions, including:

- Training of teachers
- Development of teaching-learning materials
- Provision of remedial support to children who are struggling
- Community engagement

For more details: <https://schooleducationharyana.gov.in/nipunharyana/>



## Major Schemes

### Aarohi Model School

Aarohi Model School is an innovative educational initiative in Haryana. It aims to provide quality education and bridge educational gaps in rural areas. These schools offer modern infrastructure, skilled teachers, and a learner-centric approach to improve access to quality education and enhance learning outcomes.

For more details: <https://schooleducationharyana.gov.in/aarohi-model-school/>

### Rashtriya Uchhtar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

Rashtriya Uchhtar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is a nationwide initiative to enhance the quality and relevance of higher education in India. RUSA focuses

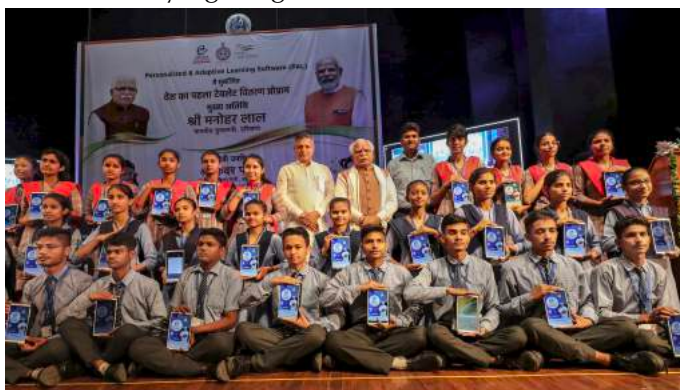


on improving infrastructure, faculty quality, research, and access to higher education. It aims to create a robust higher education system that meets the evolving needs of students and society. .

For more details: <http://rusa.nic.in/>

### e-Adhigam

e-Adhigam is a tablet distribution scheme launched by the Haryana government in 2021. Under the scheme, tablets are provided to students of classes 10 and 12 studying in government schools. The tablets



are loaded with educational content and apps that can be used by students to learn at their own pace. The tablets are also used to provide online assessments and feedback to students. The e-Adhigam scheme is a step towards making education more personalised and engaging.

For more details: <https://schooleducationharyana.gov.in/video/e-adhigam/>

### Har-Chhatravratti

Har-Chhatravratti is a centralised scholarship portal developed by the Department of Higher Education, Government of Haryana. The portal provides a single-window platform for students to apply for and manage scholarships offered by the government and other organizations.



For more details: <https://harchhatravratti.highereduhry.ac.in/>

### Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is a flagship skill development initiative in India, aimed at providing vocational training to enhance employability. It focuses on imparting industry-relevant skills to the youth, fostering economic growth and job opportunities.

For more details: <https://www.pmkvyofficial.org/>

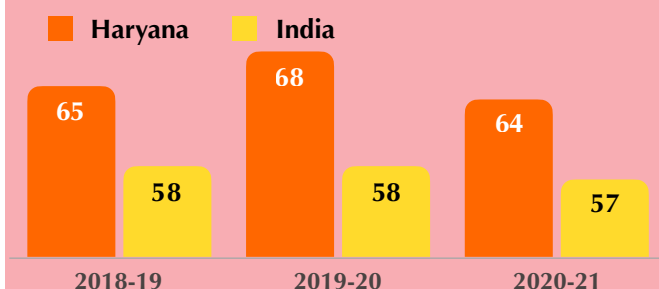
### Pre and Post Matric Scholarship Scheme

The Pre and Post matric scholarships are the government initiative aimed at supporting students from minority communities in India to continue their education. It provides financial assistance to students in classes 1 to 10 under Pre and higher education after matriculation under Post, covering expenses like tuition fees, books, and other educational essentials. This program promotes education among disadvantaged minority groups.

For more details: <https://haryana.gov.in/scheme/pre-matric-scholarship/>

## SDG Achievement

### SDG-4: Progress as per NITI Aayog, Government of India

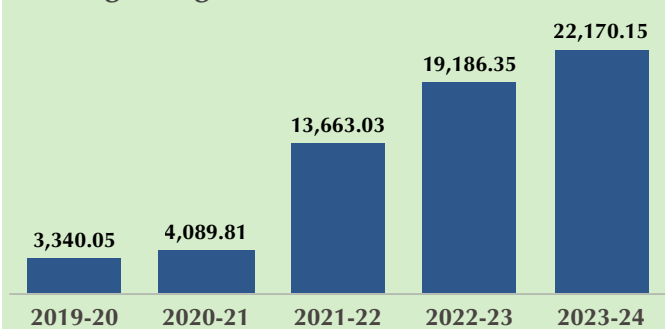


NITI Aayog, the Government of India's nodal agency, is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India. To assess the progress made by states and union territories, NITI Aayog has developed the SDG India Index and Dashboard framework. The first report of the SDG India Index and Dashboard was released in 2019, and the most recent report is for the year 2021. This framework provides valuable insights into the efforts and achievements of various regions towards attaining the SDGs in India.

Haryana's composite score in SDG-4 has seen significant growth, rising from **65** in 2018-19 to **68** in 2019-20 with decline in 2020-21 as per NITI Aayog's SDG India Index and Dashboard report. This has resulted in the **state's category** shifting from **"Front Runner"** (65-99) in 2018-19 to **"Performer"** (50-64) in 2020-21. Currently, Haryana holds the **6<sup>th</sup>** position in SDG-4 among all states in India, reflecting its commendable progress towards achieving sustainable development goals.

## SDG Aligned Budget

### Budget Aligned with SDG-4 (Rs. in crore)



- Haryana's efforts to achieve SDG-4: Quality Education involve the active contribution of 14 departments.
- There is alignment of 118 schemes/programs with SDG-4: Quality Education, showcasing a comprehensive approach towards the inclusive and equitable quality education.
- Remarkably, the alignment of the state budget with SDG-4: Quality Education has increased by a staggering 560 times from 2019-20 to 2023-24, underscoring the state's strong commitment towards quality education and promotion of lifelong learning opportunities for all.
- Major contributors are Elementary Education (49%), Secondary Education (40%), Higher Education (8%) and Technical Education (3%).

Departments	Budget (Rs. in crore)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Civil Aviation	0.01	0.06	0.07
Registrar, Co-operative Societies	3.47	4.01	4.35
Development and Panchayat	1.34	2.00	3.00
Education (Higher)	1274.14	2102.82	1719.30
Education (Elementary)	7026.17	8680.22	10921.26
Education (Secondary)	4746.40	7785.36	8785.17
Horticulture	0.00	26.36	49.50
Irrigation and Water Resources	3.23	4.00	4.00
Public Relations	7.43	6.01	9.00
Sainik and ArdhSainik Welfare	116.47	11.67	13.12
Social Justice and Empowerment	10.84	11.00	12.50
Sports and Youth Welfare	0.00	0.01	1.00
Technical Education	472.68	522.70	606.38
Welfare of SCs and BCs	0.86	30.14	41.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>13663.03</b>	<b>19186.35</b>	<b>22170.15</b>



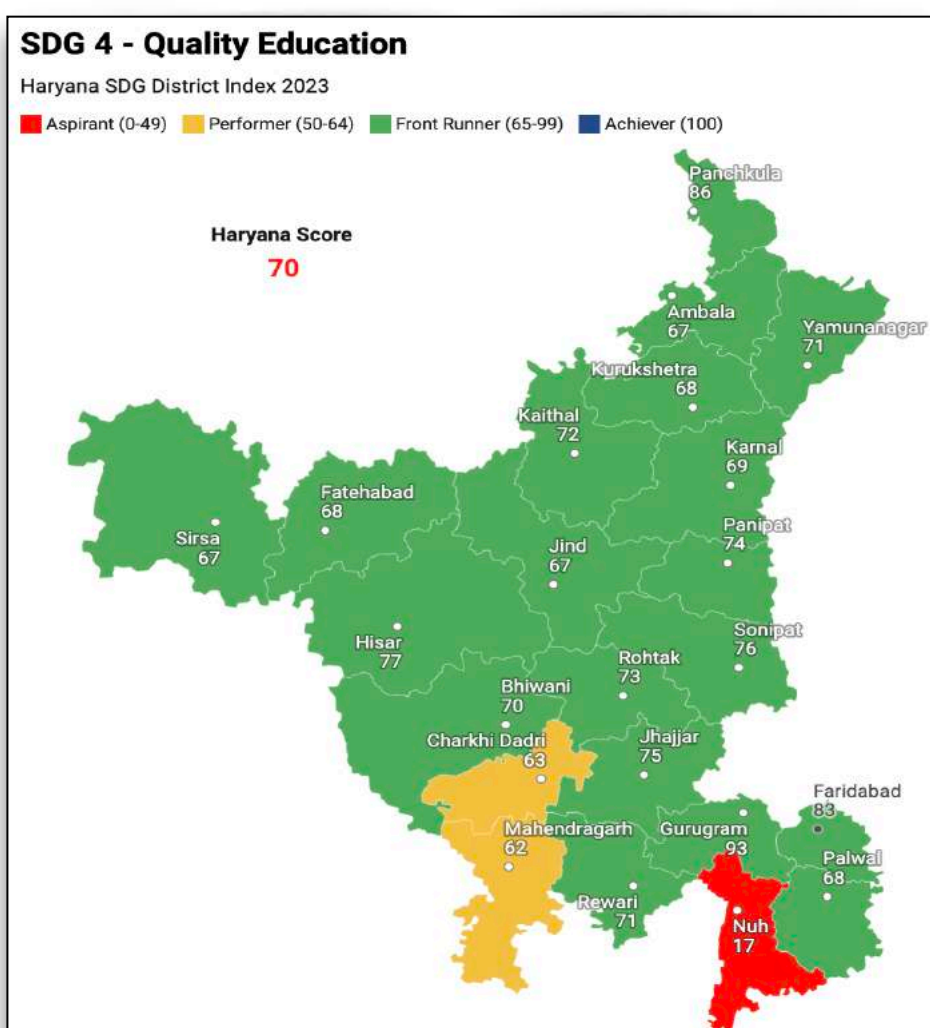
## SDG-4 District Progress

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) encompass vital development sectors such as education, health, sanitation, employment, infrastructure, energy, and environment, with time-bound targets for achievement. Districts have played a crucial role at the forefront of SDG action and have made significant progress towards various targets.

Since 2018, the 'SDG India Index and Dashboard', developed by NITI Aayog, has been a powerful tool to assess SDG indicators' performance. The district index, developed by SDG Coordination Centre established at Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management, Government of Haryana, serves as the core mechanism to measure district progress and provides evidence-driven insights to achieve SDGs. Moreover, it encourages healthy competition among districts, motivating continuous improvement.

District	Composite Score		
	2021	2022	2023
Ambala	74	71	67
Bhiwani	59	71	70
Charkha Dadri		71	63
Faridabad	76	82	83
Fatehabad	63	71	68
Gurugram	91	94	93
Hisar	76	79	77
Jhajjar	76	75	75
Jind	64	66	67
Kaithal	72	77	72
Karnal	64	70	69
Kurukshetra	66	70	68
Mahendragarh	74	63	62
Nuh	2	16	17
Palwal	53	71	68
Panchkula	74	83	86
Panipat	68	79	74
Rewari	78	73	71
Rohtak	74	74	73
Sirsa	67	75	67
Sonipat	72	77	76
Yamunanagar	64	70	71

The first edition of the SDG District Index was launched in October 2021 as provisional, using 95 indicators from 47 targets across 15 SDGs. The subsequent editions in 2022 and 2023 show improvements, with a wider coverage of targets. The current edition (2023) is based on a framework of 15 SDGs, 62 targets and 115 indicators adopted from the National Indicator Framework and State Indicator Framework. The evaluation of District SDG-4 performance is based on 5 targets and 16 indicators. The methodology used for this evaluation is the same as the one employed by NITI Aayog to calculate the index of States/UTs.



## SDG-4: Quality Education

Achieving inclusive and quality education for all reaffirms the belief that education is one of the most powerful and proven vehicles for sustainable development. This goal is aimed at ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary schooling by 2030 and are provided equal access to affordable vocational training, to eliminate gender and wealth disparities, and achieve universal access to a quality higher education.

### Targets

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.





# 5 GENDER EQUALITY



## SDG-5: Gender Equality

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### Haryana Vision for SDG-5

*The Government of Haryana envisions women as fully economically empowered in a secure environment by 2030, with wide-ranging implications for all social indicators linked to education, health and nutrition and especially in achieving parity in infant and child sex ratios*

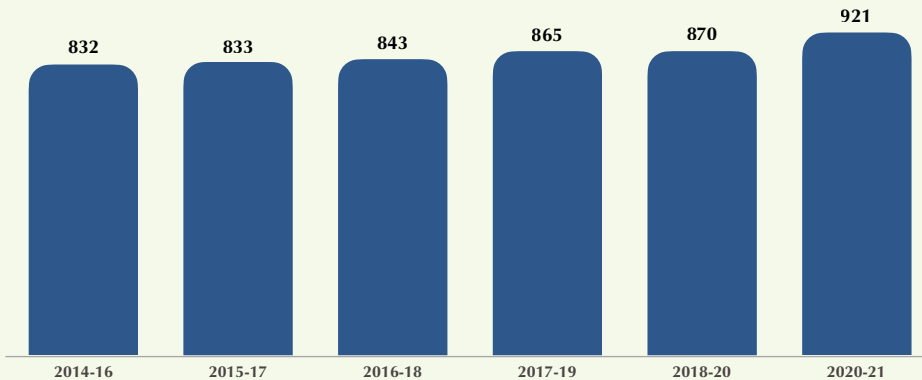


# SDG-5: Gender Equality

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

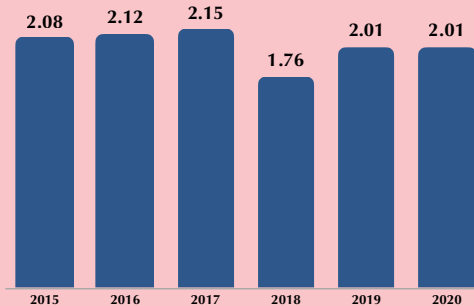
## Progress Achievement

### Sex Ratio at Birth



Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report, Government of India and Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Haryana

### Dowry Offences (per 1 lakh women)

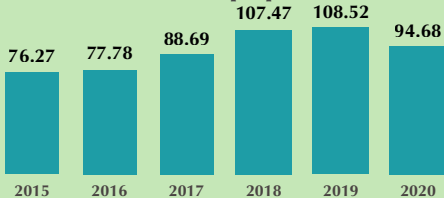


Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Government of India

*In the state, 14.76% of operational land holdings are operated by women, signifying their role in agriculture and land management.*

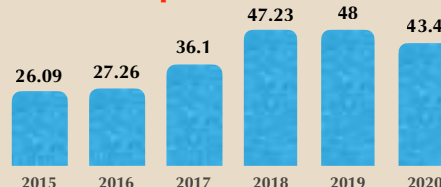
*The Unmet need for family planning for currently married women is reduced from 9.3% in 2015-16 to 7.6% in 2020-21*

### Crime against women (per 1 lakh female population)



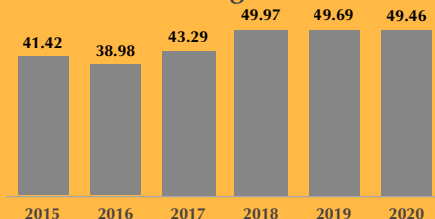
Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Government of India

### Women experienced Sexual Crimes (per 1 lakh women)



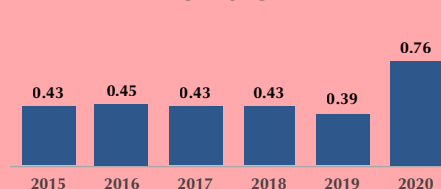
Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Government of India

### Sexual crime against girl children to Total crime against children



Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Government of India

### Cases under Prohibition of Child Marriage Act to Total crime against children



Source: State Crime Record Bureau, Government of Haryana

### Women Police Officers

As of 2021, there has been a significant 9.7% rise in the number of female police officers within the state.

### Women married by exact age 18 years

The percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married before turning 18 has declined from 19.4% in 2015-16 to 12.5% in 2020-21.

### Female participation in Local Governance

The proportion of females serving as Panch members in Gram Panchayats is 42.19%, while the proportion of females serving as Sarpanch is slightly lower at 41.47%.

### Women in Managerial Position

The number of women in managerial positions, including women on the boards of directors in listed companies, has increased from 166 per 1,000 persons in 2015-16 to 236 per 1,000 persons in 2018-19.

### Modern Methods of Family Planning

The utilisation of modern family planning methods among married women has risen from 58.3% in 2005-06 to 60.5% in 2020-21.

## Major Schemes

### Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP)

The Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme is a social campaign aimed at improving the welfare of girls and women. The scheme focuses on promoting gender equality, ensuring the survival and protection of the girl child, and empowering them through education. It aims to challenge societal norms and gender biases to secure a better future for girls.

For more details: <https://wcd.nic.in/bbbp-schemes>

### Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)

The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) is a social welfare initiative by the Government of India with an objective to make clean cooking fuel such as LPG available to the rural and deprived households which were otherwise using traditional cooking fuels such as firewood, coal, cow-dung cakes etc.; thereby reducing health hazards and enhancing the quality of life for women and their families.

For more details: <https://www.pmu.gov.in/>

### Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is a government scheme offering financial assistance to pregnant and lactating women. By providing monetary support for proper nutrition and healthcare during pregnancy and childbirth, PMMVY aims to



ensure the well-being of both mother and child, contributing to a healthier future for all.

For more details: <https://wcdhry.gov.in/schemes-for-women/pradhan-mantri-matru-vandhana-yojna>

### Mukhya Mantri Vivah Shagun Yojana

The Mukhya Mantri Vivah Shagun Yojana is a state scheme in Haryana designed to honor the girl child and facilitate their graceful marriages. The scheme specifically targets girls from poor families, daughters of widows or destitute women, sportswomen, and orphan girls. It aims to provide financial assistance to ensure dignified marriages for these girls, thereby uplifting their social status.

For more details: <http://haryanascbc.gov.in/mukhya-mantri-vivah-shagun-yojna>



### DURGA SHAKTI APP

The Haryana Durga Shakti App is a pioneering mobile application launched by the Haryana government to enhance the safety and security of women in the state. This app empowers women to seek immediate assistance and report emergencies with a single tap on their smartphones.

It provides features like SOS alerts, real-time location tracking, and a dedicated helpline. The app has been designed to combat gender-based violence, promote women's safety, and ensure a rapid response in distress situations. Haryana's Durga Shakti App exemplifies the government's commitment to women's welfare and leveraging technology for their protection.

For more details: <https://haryanapolice.gov.in/DurgaShakti.htm>



## Major Schemes

### Apki Beti Hamari Beti Yojana

The "Apki Beti Hamari Beti" scheme of Haryana Govt. involves investing Rs. 21,000 in the name of the first girl child of SC/BPL families and the second child of families from any caste with LIC. When the girl reaches 18 years of age, she receives the payment. The scheme was expanded in the year 2015 to include the third girl child from any caste. The objectives include changing societal attitudes toward girl childbirth, improving child sex ratio, enhancing school enrollment and retention for girls, supporting income-generating activities, and delaying the age of marriage for girls.

For more details: <https://wcdhry.gov.in/schemes-for-children/abhb/>

### Mahila Evam Kishori Samman Yojana

The objective of Mahila Evam Kishori Samman Scheme is to distribute free supply of Sanitary Napkins to BPL Women between the age of 10 to 45 years. Each eligible beneficiary is entitled to get one packet (6 napkins), free of cost per month for a year.

### One Stop Centres

One Stop Centres aim to aid women affected by various forms of violence, be it in private or public



spaces, within families, communities, or workplaces, regardless of their age, class, caste, education, marital status, race, or culture. In Haryana, the first OSC was

established in Karnal on 31.8.2015, and currently, there are 22 centres across the state, funded by the Nirbhaya fund. The scheme's objectives include providing comprehensive support and immediate access to medical, legal, psychological, and counselling services under one roof for women facing violence.

For more details: <https://wcdhry.gov.in/schemes-for-women/onestop-centre/>

### Relief and Rehabilitation of Women Acid Victims

The scheme for Relief and Rehabilitation of Women Acid Victims is a government program in India that provides support and assistance to women who have suffered acid attacks. It offers medical treatment, counselling, legal aid, and rehabilitation services to help survivors rebuild their lives and overcome the physical and psychological trauma inflicted by acid attacks.

For more details: <https://wcdhry.gov.in/schemes-for-women/scheme-for-relief-and-rehabilitation-of-women-acid-victims/>

### Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is a government initiative designed to protect and promote the well-being of children. It offers a comprehensive range of services, including child rescue, foster care, adoption, and counseling, to safeguard the rights and interests of vulnerable children and provide them with a nurturing and supportive environment.

For more details: <https://wcdhry.gov.in/schemes-for-children/icps/>

### Kishori Shakti Yojana

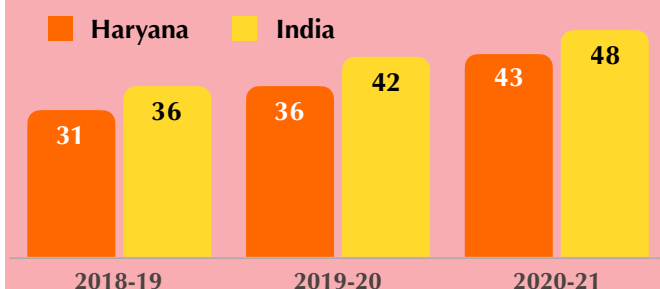
Kishori Shakti Yojana aimed at empowering adolescent girls. It focusses on improving the health, nutrition, and education of girls aged 11 to 18. The program addresses issues like early marriage, gender equality, and reproductive health, promoting holistic development among adolescent girls.

For more details: <https://wcdhry.gov.in/schemes-for-women/kishori-shakti-yojna>



## SDG Achievement

### SDG-5: Progress as per NITI Aayog, Government of India

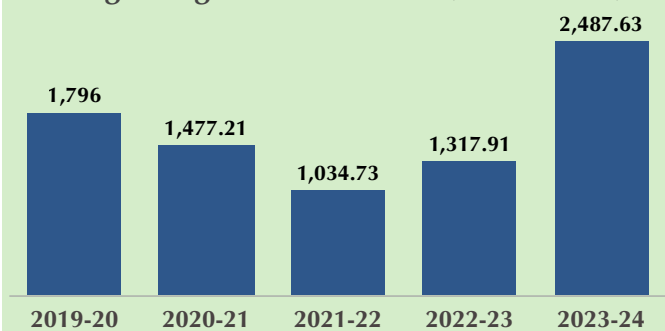


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Haryana's composite score in SDG-5 has seen significant growth, rising from **31** in 2018-19 to **43** in 2020-21 as per NITI Aayog's SDG India Index and Dashboard report. This increase has resulted in the **state's** push towards the achievement of SDG-5: Gender Equality. Currently, Haryana holds the **21<sup>st</sup>** position in SDG-5 among all states in India, reflecting its progress towards achieving sustainable development goals.

## SDG Aligned Budget

### Budget Aligned with SDG-5 (Rs. in crore)



- Haryana's efforts to achieve SDG-5: Gender Equality involve the active contribution of 12 departments.
- There is alignment of 65 schemes/programs with SDG-5: Gender Equality, showcasing a comprehensive approach towards the Haryana envisions women as fully economically empowered and gender equality.
- Remarkably, the alignment of the state budget with SDG-5: Gender Equality has increased by a staggering 38 times from 2019-20 to 2023-24, underscoring the state's strong commitment towards gender equality.
- Major contributors are Social Justice and Empowerment (55%), Women and Child Development (24%), Medical Education and Research (7%), Police (6%) and Welfare of SCs and BCs (3%).

Departments	Budget (Rs. in crore)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Registrar, Co-operative Societies	0.00	0.04	0.05
Health	1.78	2.47	2.47
Education (Higher)	1.30	1.98	2.80
Education (Secondary)	6.85	13.01	14.01
Family Welfare	20.81	27.47	33.72
Labour	0.32	31.22	22.05
Medical Education and Research	149.27	157.19	175.00
Police	57.46	108.43	159.34
Sainik and ArdhSainik Welfare	16.93	18.25	18.50
Social Justice and Empowerment	280.86	300.15	1378.44
Women and Child Development	448.78	582.21	600.27
Welfare of SCs and BCs	50.39	75.50	81.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1034.73</b>	<b>1317.91</b>	<b>2487.63</b>

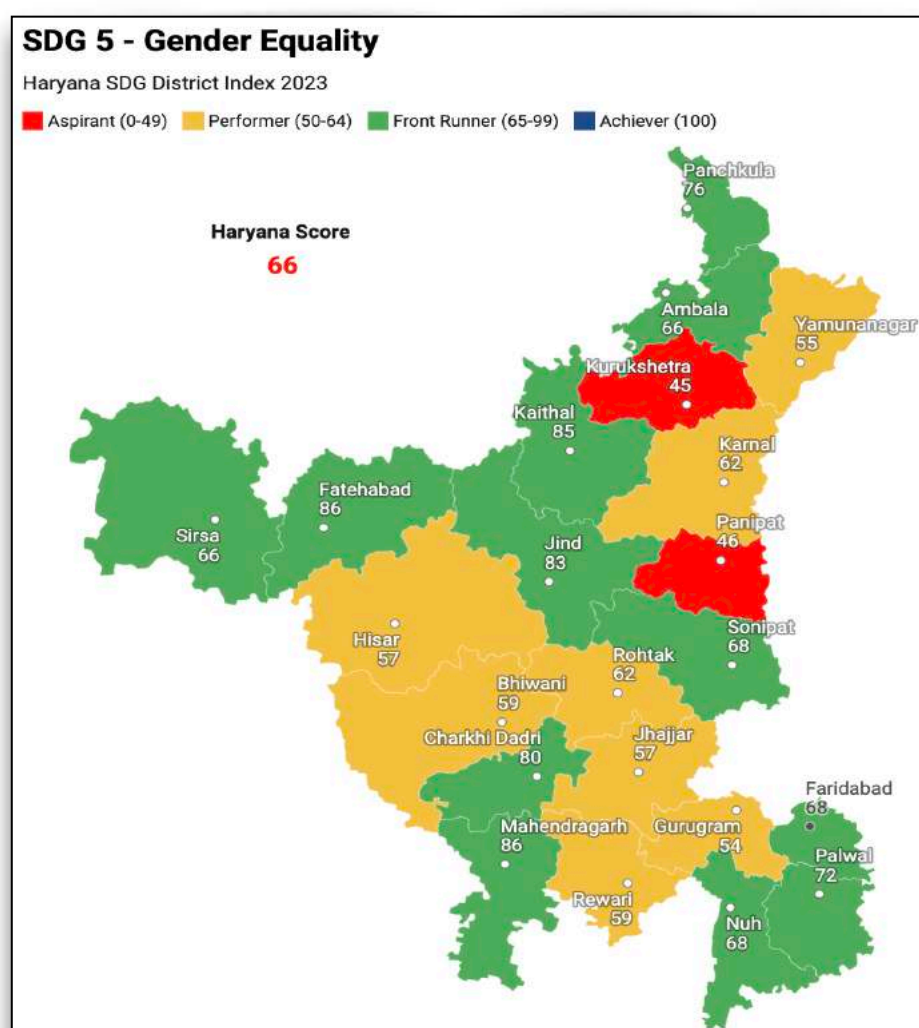
## SDG-5 District Progress

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) encompass vital development sectors such as education, health, sanitation, employment, infrastructure, energy, and environment, with time-bound targets for achievement. Districts have played a crucial role at the forefront of SDG action and have made significant progress towards various targets.

Since 2018, the 'SDG India Index and Dashboard', developed by NITI Aayog, has been a powerful tool to assess SDG indicators' performance. The district index, developed by SDG Coordination Centre established at Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management, Government of Haryana, serves as the core mechanism to measure district progress and provides evidence-driven insights to achieve SDGs. Moreover, it encourages healthy competition among districts, motivating continuous improvement.

District	Composite Score		
	2021	2022	2023
Ambala	92	70	66
Bhiwani	80	69	59
Charkha Dadri		90	80
Faridabad	41	58	68
Fatehabad	81	84	86
Gurugram	41	55	54
Hisar	75	71	57
Jhajjar	78	61	57
Jind	77	86	83
Kaithal	82	71	85
Karnal	83	70	62
Kurukshetra	86	52	45
Mahendragarh	68	85	86
Nuh	10	56	68
Palwal	41	74	72
Panchkula	67	64	76
Panipat	74	61	46
Rewari	61	52	59
Rohtak	74	58	62
Sirsa	79	73	66
Sonipat	74	68	68
Yamunanagar	83	65	55

The first edition of the SDG District Index was launched in October 2021 as provisional, using 95 indicators from 47 targets across 15 SDGs. The subsequent editions in 2022 and 2023 show improvements, with a wider coverage of targets. The current edition (2023) is based on a framework of 15 SDGs, 62 targets and 115 indicators adopted from the National Indicator Framework and State Indicator Framework. The evaluation of District SDG-5 performance is based on 5 targets and 10 indicators. The methodology used for this evaluation is the same as the one employed by NITI Aayog to calculate the index of States/UTs.



## SDG-5: Gender Equality

Ending all discrimination against women and girls is a basic human right and is a prerequisite for sustainable development. Goal 5 calls for ending all forms of violence, trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and girls. Recognising and valuing unpaid care and domestic work is a key component of this goal, with emphasis on the importance of full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life for women.

### Targets

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
- 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
- 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels



# 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



## SDG-6: Clean Water and Sanitation

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### **Haryana Vision for SDG-6**

*The Government of Haryana commits to providing basic services and facilities for clean drinking water and sanitation in rural and urban areas to ensure a better quality of life for all its residents*



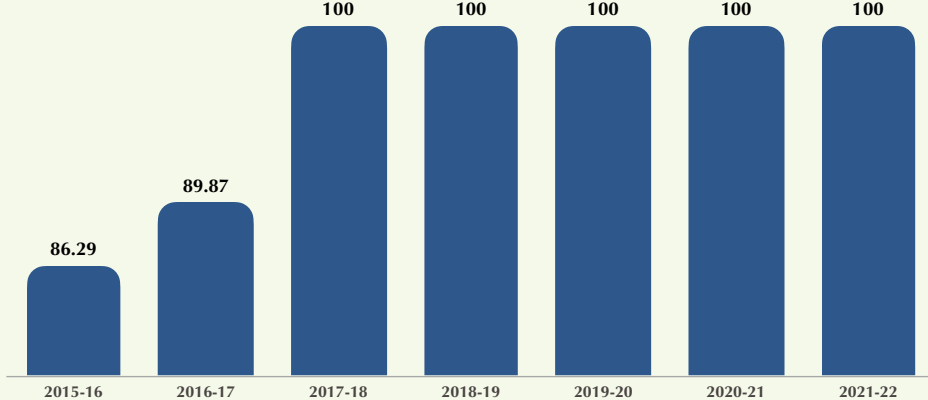


# SDG-6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

## Progress Achievement

### Households having access to Toilet Facility



Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation for Rural and MIS, NSS, MoSPI for Urban, Government of India

### Water Sources Tested

Water sources tested for water quality and suitability for drinking purposes stand at an impressive 85.56%, according to the Field Data of Public Health Engineering Department, Haryana

### Habitation getting >55 LPCD water

As per the field data from the Public Health Engineering Department, Haryana, a notable 87.78% of rural habitations receive over 55 Litres per capita per day (LPCD) of water, exceeding the minimum requirement for adequate water supply.

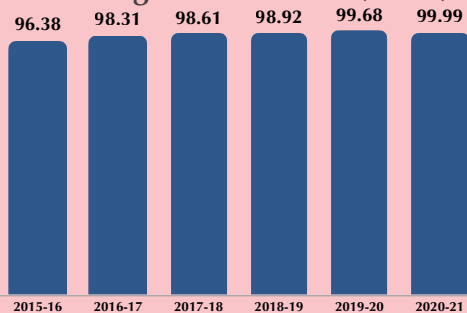
### Sewage Water Treatment

According to the Urban Local Bodies Department, Haryana, an encouraging 70.7% of sewage undergoes treatment before being discharged into surface water bodies, contributing to improved water quality and environmental protection.

### Water Storage

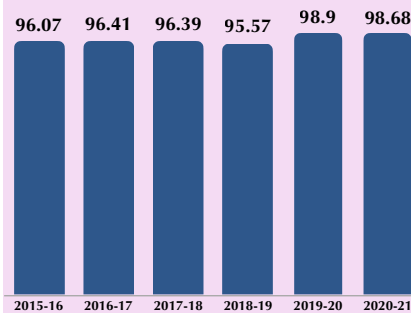
The per capita water storage in the state, as reported by the Regulation Wing of the Irrigation and Water Resources Department, Haryana, is 237.63 cubic meters per person, slightly lower than the national average of 253.39 cubic meters in India.

### Population using an Improved Drinking Water Source (Rural)



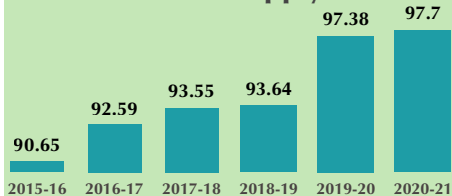
Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India

### Separate Toilets Facility for Girls in Schools



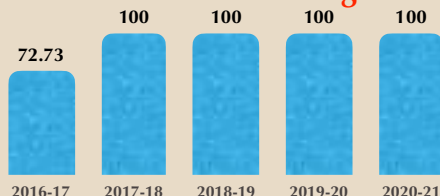
Source: Education Department, Government of Haryana

### Drinking Water through Piped Water Supply



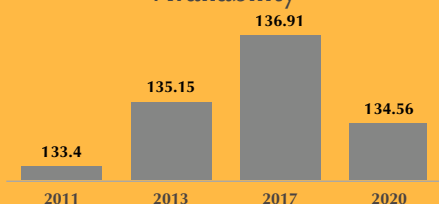
Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India

### Districts achieving Open Defecation Free Target



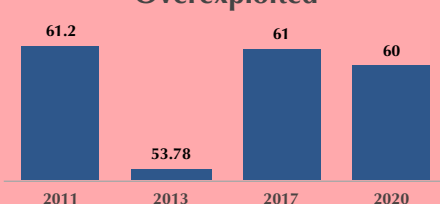
Source: Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India

### Ground Water withdrawal against Availability



Source: Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India

### Blocks/Mandals/ Taluka Overexploited



Source: Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India

## Major Schemes

### Jal Jeevan Mission

The Jal Jeevan Mission is a vital initiative aimed at ensuring sustainable access to safe drinking water for rural households and public institutions in India. Its primary goal is to provide Functional Tap Connections (FHTCs) to all rural households by 2024, emphasizing infrastructure development, community engagement, and financial stability. The mission prioritizes quality-affected and disadvantaged areas, extends tap connections to schools and public facilities, promotes system functionality, community ownership, and sustainability. It also focuses on capacity building and raising awareness about the significance of safe drinking water and stakeholder participation in water management.

For more details: <https://jaljeevanmission.gov.in/>

### Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen

The Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen (SBM-G) is a significant initiative, engaging over a billion people, to create a cleaner, safer, and healthier future for India. Having achieved Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, SBM-G Phase II began in 2020-21. This phase aims to sustain ODF status, manage solid and liquid waste for visual cleanliness by 2024-25, and transform villages into ODF Plus. The program includes providing toilets for left-out and new households, biodegradable waste management, plastic waste management, grey-water management, and faecal sludge management through co-treatment in existing sewage treatment plants and setting up new faecal sludge treatment plants in peri-urban areas.

For more details: <https://swachhbharatmission.gov.in/sbmcms/index.htm>



### Swachh Bharat Mission Urban 2.0

Swachh Bharat Mission Urban 2.0 (SBM-U 2.0), launched on October 1, 2021, for a five-year period, aims to achieve Garbage Free Status for all cities by emphasizing 100% source segregation, door-to-door waste collection, and scientific waste management, including safe disposal in landfills. It



also focuses on proper management of used water, preventing its discharge into the environment, and promoting reuse. The mission includes the remediation of legacy dumpsites and their transformation into green areas. Financial assistance is provided for various Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) management projects and used water management. Monitoring and evaluation are conducted through annual surveys, certifications, and regular reviews.

For more details: <https://sbmurban.org/>

### ATAL BHUJAL YOJANA

The Atal Bhujal Yojana, also known as Atal Jal, is a dedicated effort to address the challenges of groundwater depletion in water-stressed regions of specific states like Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh.

This initiative prioritizes sustainable groundwater management through community involvement. It encourages cooperation among existing programs and active participation of local communities and stakeholders. By leveraging both Central and State government funds and integrating scientific methods with community engagement, it aims to fortify the framework for community-based groundwater management, instill behavioral changes through awareness campaigns, and ensure the long-term sustainability of groundwater resources in these states..

For more details: <https://ataljal.hid.gov.in/>



## Major Schemes

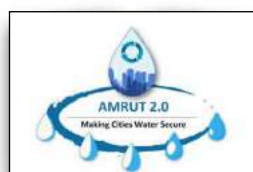
### Mera Pani - Meri Virasat Yojana

In an effort to conserve water resources and reduce the cultivation of water-intensive crops like paddy, the Government of Haryana introduced the "Mera Pani Meri Virasat" initiative during Kharif 2020. This program encourages farmers to switch to less water-consuming crops such as maize, cotton, bajra, pulses, vegetables, fruits, and more. Farmers who replace their paddy crops with these alternatives receive financial assistance of ₹7,000 per acre. The scheme has been expanded to include additional alternative crops, Kharif Oilseeds, Kharif Onion, Kharif Pulses, and fodder crops. Furthermore, fallow land can now be included in the initiative to improve soil health, and agro-forestry has been added to the list of alternate crops in Kharif 2022.

For more details: <https://finhry.gov.in/budget-2023-24/> (page no. 6 of Explanatory Memorandum on Welfare & Development Schemes)

### Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 2.0

The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT 2.0) scheme was launched on 01 October, 2021 for the period of 05 years i.e. from the financial year 2021-22 to the financial year 2025-26. AMRUT 2.0 is designed to provide universal coverage of water supply through functional taps to all households in all the statutory towns in the country and coverage of sewerage/sewage management in 500 cities covered in the first phase of the AMRUT scheme. Jal Survekshan, information Education &



Communication (IEC) and Technology sub-Mission are key components of this Mission.

For more details: <https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/AMRUT-Operational-Guidelines.pdf>

### National Water Mission (NWM)

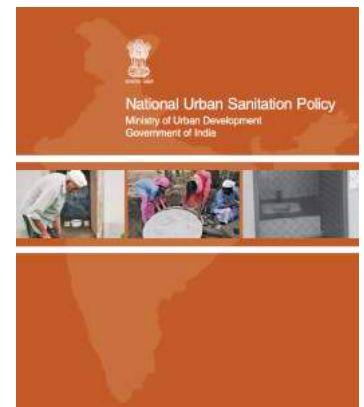
The National Water Mission (NWM) is a vital initiative in India aimed at achieving sustainable water management. Launched as part of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in 2011, it promotes efficient water use, conservation, and ecological sustainability. NWM addresses various sectors and challenges to ensure water security in the country.

For more details: <https://nwm.gov.in/>

### National Urban Sanitation Policy

The National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) is a comprehensive framework in India that focuses on improving urban sanitation and hygiene. Launched in 2008, it promotes sustainable sanitation practices, effective waste management, and improved public health in urban areas. NUSP aims to create clean and hygienic cities through infrastructure development and behavior change.

For more details: [https://www.mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/NUSP\\_0.pdf](https://www.mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/NUSP_0.pdf)



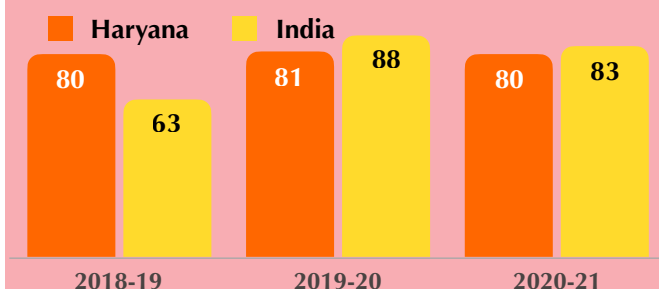
### National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP)

The National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) is a crucial Indian initiative that aims to provide safe and sustainable drinking water to rural communities. Launched in 2009, it focuses on infrastructure development, water quality monitoring, and community participation to ensure clean drinking water, thereby enhancing the health and well-being of rural populations.

For more details: [https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/NRDWP\\_MIS\\_NationalRuralDrinkingWaterProgramme.html](https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/NRDWP_MIS_NationalRuralDrinkingWaterProgramme.html)

## SDG Achievement

### SDG-6: Progress as per NITI Aayog, Government of India

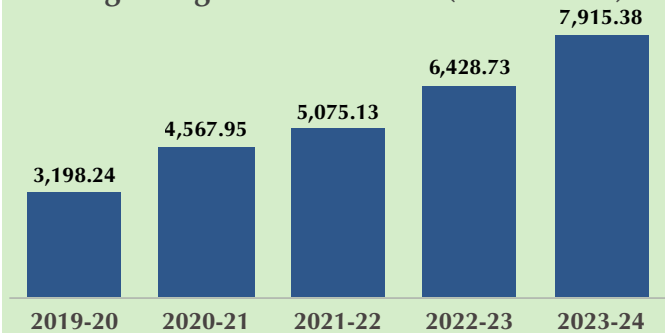


NITI Aayog, the Government of India's nodal agency, is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India. To assess the progress made by states and union territories, NITI Aayog has developed the SDG India Index and Dashboard framework. The first report of the SDG India Index and Dashboard was released in 2019, and the most recent report is for the year 2021. This framework provides valuable insights into the efforts and achievements of various regions towards attaining the SDGs in India.

Haryana's composite score in SDG-6 remains stagnant, **80** in 2018-19 to **80** in 2020-21 as per NITI Aayog's SDG India Index and Dashboard report. This has resulted in the **state's** push towards the achievement of SDG-6: Clean Water and Sanitation to remain in the **Front Runner Category** (65-99). Currently, Haryana holds the **23<sup>rd</sup>** position in SDG-6 among all states in India, reflecting its progress towards achieving sustainable development goals.

## SDG Aligned Budget

### Budget Aligned with SDG-6 (Rs. in crore)



- Haryana's efforts to achieve SDG-6: Clean Water and Sanitation involve the active contribution of 9 departments.
- There is alignment of 72 schemes/programs with SDG-6: Clean Water and Sanitation showcasing a comprehensive approach to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- Remarkably, the alignment of the state budget with SDG-6: Clean Water and Sanitation has increased by a staggering 148 times from 2019-20 to 2023-24, underscoring the state's strong commitment towards clean water and sanitation.
- Major contributors are Public Health Engineering (66%), Irrigation and Water Resources (29%), Urban Local Bodies (3%) and Development and Panchayat (2%).

Departments	Budget (Rs. in crore)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Development and Panchayat	120.23	110.51	146.50
Director Urban Local Bodies	121.74	188.35	252.50
Education (Elementary)	2.84	5.25	5.00
Education (Secondary)	4.32	4.00	4.00
Environment and Climate Change	0.00	0.50	0.50
Revenue	2.42	5.00	10.00
Irrigation and Water Resources	1162.87	1720.49	2266.42
Public Health Engineering	3637.11	4383.43	5213.66
Rural Development	5.60	11.20	16.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>5075.13</b>	<b>6428.73</b>	<b>7915.38</b>



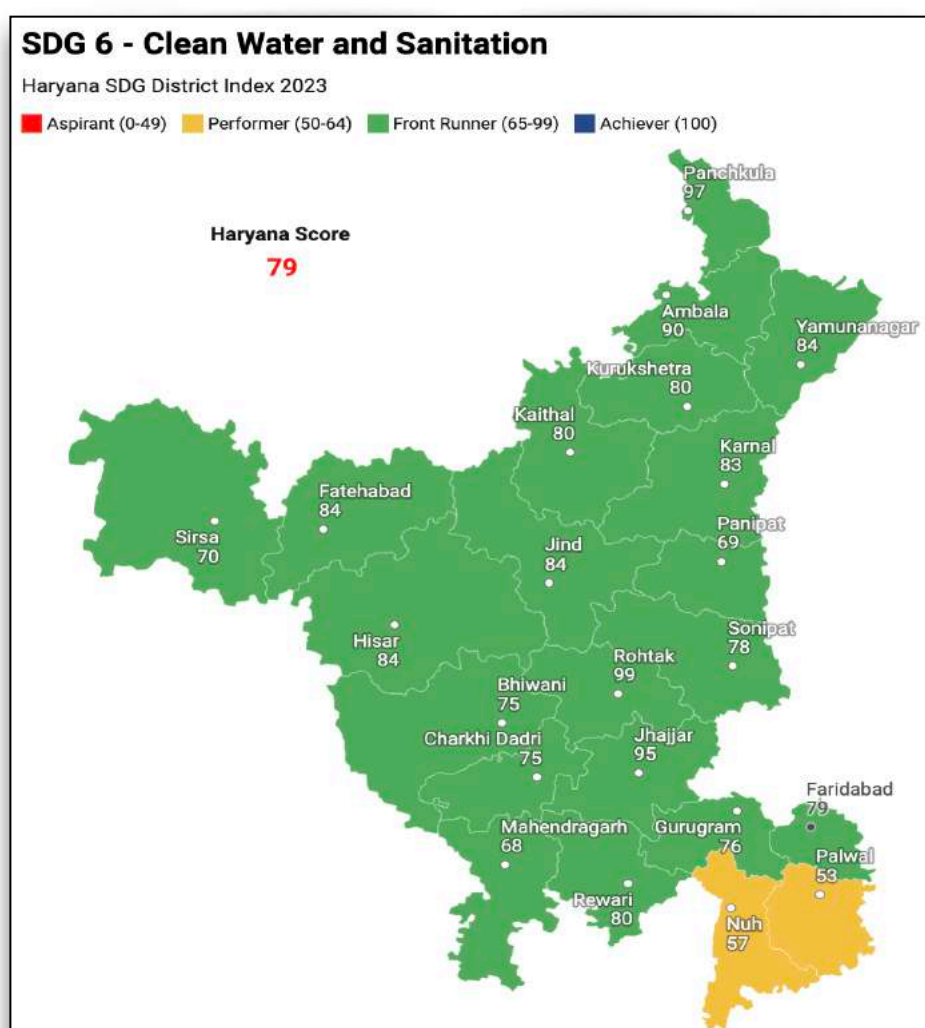
## SDG-6 District Progress

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) encompass vital development sectors such as education, health, sanitation, employment, infrastructure, energy, and environment, with time-bound targets for achievement. Districts have played a crucial role at the forefront of SDG action and have made significant progress towards various targets.

Since 2018, the 'SDG India Index and Dashboard', developed by NITI Aayog, has been a powerful tool to assess SDG indicators' performance. The district index, developed by SDG Coordination Centre established at Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management, Government of Haryana, serves as the core mechanism to measure district progress and provides evidence-driven insights to achieve SDGs. Moreover, it encourages healthy competition among districts, motivating continuous improvement.

District	Composite Score		
	2021	2022	2023
Ambala	96	90	90
Bhiwani	96	75	75
Charkha Dadri		75	75
Faridabad	77	79	79
Fatehabad	91	84	84
Gurugram	78	76	76
Hisar	88	84	84
Jhajjar	99	95	95
Jind	74	84	84
Kaithal	78	80	80
Karnal	90	83	83
Kurukshetra	65	80	80
Mahendragarh	78	68	68
Nuh	54	57	57
Palwal	71	53	53
Panchkula	99	97	97
Panipat	85	69	69
Rewari	93	80	80
Rohtak	100	99	99
Sirsa	86	70	70
Sonipat	83	78	78
Yamunanagar	87	84	84

The first edition of the SDG District Index was launched in October 2021 as provisional, using 95 indicators from 47 targets across 15 SDGs. The subsequent editions in 2022 and 2023 show improvements, with a wider coverage of targets. The current edition (2023) is based on a framework of 15 SDGs, 62 targets and 115 indicators adopted from the National Indicator Framework and State Indicator Framework. The evaluation of District SDG-6 performance is based on 4 targets and 10 indicators. The methodology used for this evaluation is the same as the one employed by NITI Aayog to calculate the index of States/UTs.





## SDG-6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Goal 6 calls for access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene for all by 2030. Water resources are also critical for agriculture and industrial use, and therefore protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems is essential. The goal is aimed at improving water quality by reducing pollution, substantially increasing water-use efficiency across all sectors, and strengthening the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

### Targets

- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of fresh- water to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management



# 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



## SDG-7: Affordable and Clean Energy

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### **Haryana Vision for SDG-7**

*Haryana will focus its efforts on providing universal access to 24x7 affordable, reliable and modern energy; substantially increasing the share of clean/ renewable energy; and increasing energy efficiency*

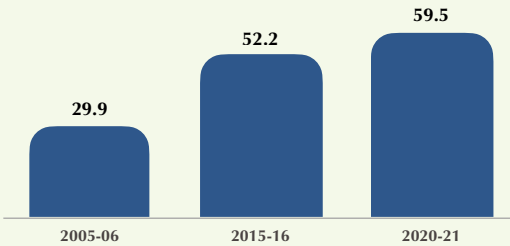


# SDG-7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

## Progress Achievement

### Households using Clean Cooking Fuel



Source: National Family Health Survey, Government of India

*In 2020-21, the Power Department of Haryana reported that approximately 3.43% of the total energy generated in the state was sourced from solar energy through various schemes.*

### Electrification

All households in the state have been electrified, achieving 100% electrification and ensuring access to electricity for every household.

### LED Lights

In Haryana, a commendable 94.62% of government buildings have successfully transitioned to energy-efficient LED lighting systems, demonstrating the state's commitment to reducing energy consumption, lowering carbon emissions, and promoting sustainability in public infrastructure.

## Renewable energy share in the total installed electricity generation

**HARYANA**  
**8.06%**



**INDIA**  
**19.2%**

Source: Energy Department, Government of Haryana

## Major Schemes

### Solar Water Pumping Programme

Haryana is committed to addressing farmers' irrigation needs and reducing their input costs through the Solar Water Pumping Programme. The Department of New & Renewable Energy offers solar pumps ranging from 3 HP to 10 HP with a substantial 75% subsidy (30% from Central Financial Assistance under PM-KUSUM and 45% from the state). These solar pumps not only provide clean power for agriculture but also lower farming



expenses, ultimately increasing farmers' income. The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Uthan Mahaabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) scheme aims to boost barren land productivity and reduce irrigation costs through various components, including solar plant installation, standalone solar-powered agriculture pumps, and solarization of agriculture feeders. These initiatives are implemented by different authorities to benefit farmers and promote the adoption of renewable energy in agriculture.

For more details: <https://hareda.gov.in/solar-water-pumping-programme/>

## Major Schemes

### Electric Vehicle/ E-Mobility

Haryana's Electric Vehicle Policy-2022, under the Industry & Commerce Department, provides incentives for privately-owned public charging and swapping stations. The Haryana Electricity Regulatory Commission has issued regulations for EV charging infrastructure. State distribution companies introduced the "Electric Charging Station" category for streamlined new connection applications. The New and Renewable Energy Department is the State Nodal Agency for EV charging infrastructure development in Haryana.

For more details: <https://hareda.gov.in/about-department/electric-vehicle/>

### LED Based SPV Street Lighting Scheme

Haryana's New & Renewable Energy Department is implementing the LED-Based SPV Street Lighting Scheme in rural areas to reduce conventional power use for street lighting. The program invites proposals through district Addl. Deputy Commissioners for eligible non-commercial institutions, Zila Parishads, Gram Panchayats, Block Samitis, etc. Work orders are issued by the Department/HAREDA after an open bidding process, with user shares beyond state subsidies. The scheme covers LED-Based Solar Street Lighting and LED-Based Solar High Mast Lighting, providing efficient and cost-effective rural area illumination..

For more details: <https://hareda.gov.in/about-department/led-based-solar-street-lighting-systems/>



### Energy Audit & Its Implementation Scheme

Haryana's New & Renewable Energy Department's Energy Audit & Implementation Scheme aims to identify excess energy consumption and wastage in buildings through investment-grade audits. It offers 100% financial assistance for government or semi-government buildings with over 100 kW connected load and 50% assistance (up to Rs 50,000) for private buildings and industries, promoting energy efficiency and cost savings.

For more details: <https://hareda.gov.in/about-department/energy-audit-and-its-implementation-scheme/>



### Grid Connected Roof top (GCRT) Solar Power Plants

The Grid Connected Rooftop (GCRT) Solar Power Plant Scheme supports Scheduled Caste and Backward Classes Dharmshalas by providing 75% state financial assistance for installing solar power plants. Beneficiaries contribute the remaining 25%. The scheme allows GCRT Solar Power Plants up to 5 KW or sanctioned load, and a maximum of 1.0 MW annually on a 'First Come First Serve' basis.

For more details: <https://finhry.gov.in/budget-2023-24/> (page no. 166 of Explanatory Memorandum on Welfare & Development Schemes)

## NATIONAL MISSION ON ENHANCED ENERGY EFFICIENCY (NMEEE)

The National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) comprises four vital components to enhance energy efficiency in India. "Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT)" is a regulatory tool that reduces specific energy consumption in energy-intensive industries and establishes a market-based system to certify and trade excess energy savings.

The "Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency (MTEE)" scheme accelerates the adoption of energy-efficient appliances in specific sectors, making them more affordable. The "Energy Efficiency Financing Platform (EEFP)" facilitates financing for demand-side management programs, capturing future energy savings and building financial institutions' and ESCOs/ Industries' capacity. Lastly, "Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED)" promotes nationwide energy efficiency through fiscal instruments.

For more details: <https://hareda.gov.in/about-department/national-mission-on-enhanced-energy-efficiency/>





## Major Schemes

### Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya)

Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) is an Indian government initiative aimed at providing electricity connections to all households across the country. Launched in 2017, it focuses on ensuring last-mile connectivity and distribution infrastructure, thereby promoting affordable and clean energy access to rural and urban households.

For more details: <https://powermin.gov.in/en/content/saubhagya>

### Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY)

Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) is a financial restructuring program launched by the Indian government for power distribution companies (DISCOMs). Introduced in 2015, it aims to improve the financial health of DISCOMs by reducing their debt burden, enhancing operational efficiency, and minimizing electricity losses. UDAY aligns with SDG 7 by promoting sustainable and efficient power distribution.

For more details: <https://www.uday.gov.in/about.php>

### Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) is an Indian government program launched in 2015 to provide continuous and reliable power supply to rural areas. It focuses on improving rural electrification infrastructure, reducing transmission and distribution losses, and enhancing the quality of electricity services, aligning with SDG 7's goal of ensuring universal access to affordable and clean energy.

For more details: <https://www.ddugjy.gov.in/>



**PM-KUSUM**

Under the scheme our farmers are able to fulfil electricity need for irrigation and sell the surplus to generate extra income.

Official Website: [pmkusum.mnre.gov.in](http://pmkusum.mnre.gov.in)  
Toll Free Number: 1800-180-3333

mnreindia MNREMinistry mnre.gov.in

### KUSUM (Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan)

KUSUM, or Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan, is an Indian government scheme aimed at supporting farmers and promoting renewable energy adoption. Launched in 2018, it encourages farmers to install solar pumps and generate solar power for their irrigation needs. KUSUM also includes the installation of grid-connected solar power plants and solarization of agricultural feeders. It enhances energy sustainability in agriculture, reduces electricity expenses, and contributes to India's clean energy goals under SDG 7.

For more details: <https://pmkusum.mnre.gov.in/landing.html>

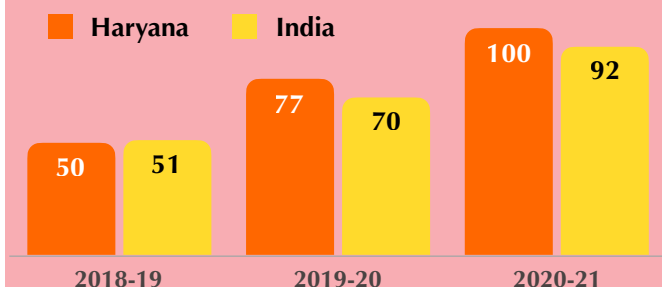
### National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy

The National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy, introduced in India in 2018, aims to harness the complementary aspects of wind and solar energy. It encourages the co-location of wind and solar power projects to maximize renewable energy generation. This policy incentivizes hybrid projects, offering advantages such as improved grid stability and land utilization. By promoting renewable energy integration, it contributes to India's clean energy goals under SDG 7, while enhancing energy security and sustainability.

For more details: <https://mnre.gov.in/img/documents/uploads/2775b59919174bb7aeb00bb1d5cd269c.pdf>

## SDG Achievement

**SDG-7: Progress as per NITI Aayog, Government of India**

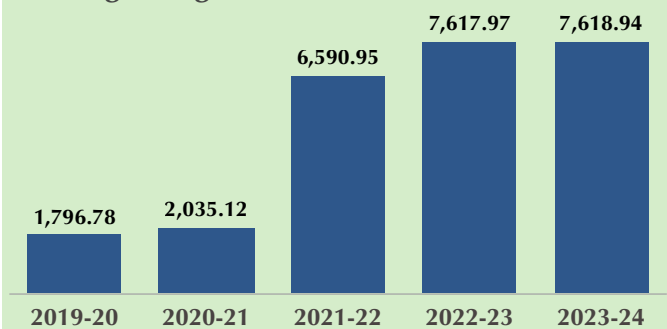


NITI Aayog, the Government of India’s nodal agency, is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India. To assess the progress made by states and union territories, NITI Aayog has developed the SDG India Index and Dashboard framework. The first report of the SDG India Index and Dashboard was released in 2019, and the most recent report is for the year 2021. This framework provides valuable insights into the efforts and achievements of various regions towards attaining the SDGs in India.

Haryana’s composite score in SDG-7 has seen significant growth, rising from **50** in 2018-19 to **100** in 2020–21 as per NITI Aayog’s SDG India Index and Dashboard report. This remarkable increase has resulted in the **state’s category** shifting from **“Performer”** (50-64) to **“Front Runner”** (65-99). Currently, Haryana holds the **1<sup>st</sup>** position in SDG-7 among all states in India, reflecting its progress towards achieving sustainable development goals.

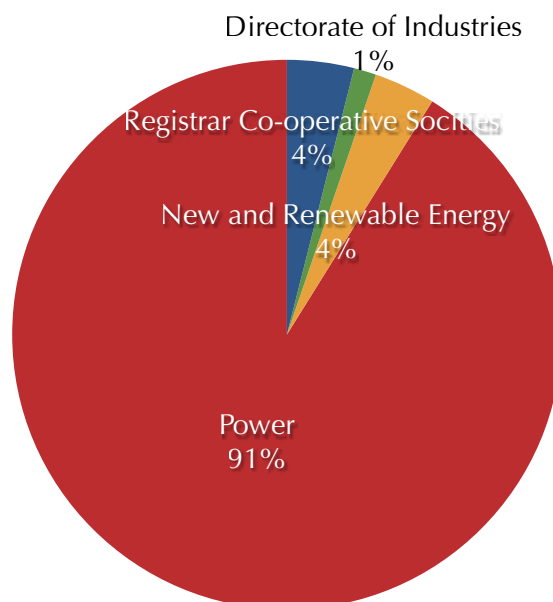
## SDG Aligned Budget

**Budget Aligned with SDG-7 (Rs. in crore)**



Departments	Budget (Rs. in crore)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Registrar, Co-operative Societies	136.58	32.73	300.00
Directorate of Industries	0.00	30.00	100.00
Department of New and Renewable Energy	194.37	190.34	275.86
Power	6260.00	7364.90	6943.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>6590.95</b>	<b>7617.97</b>	<b>7618.94</b>

- Haryana’s efforts to achieve SDG-7: Affordable and Clean Energy involve the active contribution of 4 departments.
- There is alignment of 19 schemes/programs with SDG-7: Affordable and Clean Energy showcasing a comprehensive approach to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
- Remarkably, the alignment of the state budget with SDG-7: Affordable and Clean Energy has increased by a staggering 324 times from 2019-20 to 2023-24, underscoring the state’s strong commitment towards affordable and clean energy.
- Major contributors are Power (91%), Department of New and Renewable Energy (4%), Registrar Co-operative Societies (4%) and Directorate of Industries (1%).



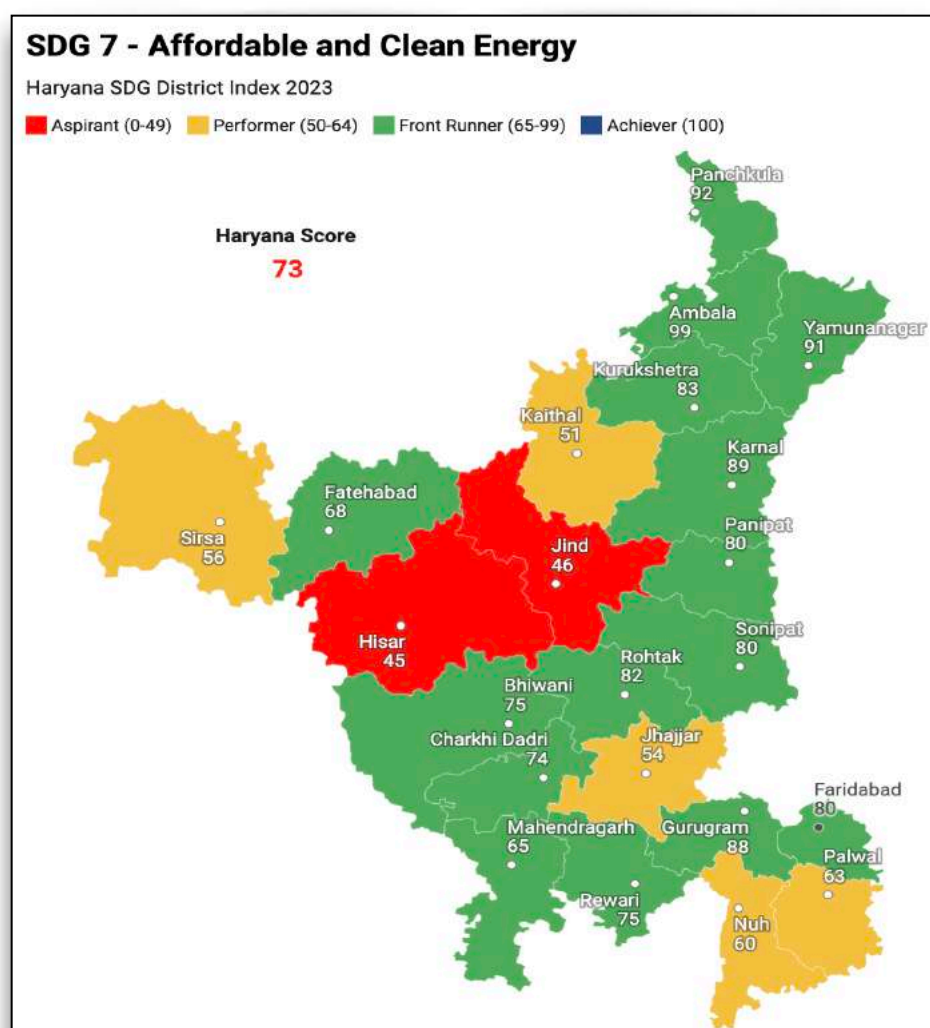
## SDG-7 District Progress

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) encompass vital development sectors such as education, health, sanitation, employment, infrastructure, energy, and environment, with time-bound targets for achievement. Districts have played a crucial role at the forefront of SDG action and have made significant progress towards various targets.

Since 2018, the 'SDG India Index and Dashboard', developed by NITI Aayog, has been a powerful tool to assess SDG indicators' performance. The district index, developed by SDG Coordination Centre established at Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management, Government of Haryana, serves as the core mechanism to measure district progress and provides evidence-driven insights to achieve SDGs. Moreover, it encourages healthy competition among districts, motivating continuous improvement.

District	Composite Score		
	2021	2022	2023
Ambala	80	99	99
Bhiwani	79	75	75
Charkha Dadri		74	74
Faridabad	58	80	80
Fatehabad	80	68	68
Gurugram	65	88	88
Hisar	52	45	45
Jhajjar	70	76	54
Jind	46	46	46
Kaithal	88	76	51
Karnal	88	89	89
Kurukshetra	87	93	83
Mahendragarh	70	65	65
Nuh	92	60	60
Palwal	78	63	63
Panchkula	62	92	92
Panipat	83	85	80
Rewari	69	75	75
Rohtak	73	83	82
Sirsa	74	56	56
Sonipat	70	80	80
Yamunanagar	81	91	91

The first edition of the SDG District Index was launched in October 2021 as provisional, using 95 indicators from 47 targets across 15 SDGs. The subsequent editions in 2022 and 2023 show improvements, with a wider coverage of targets. The current edition (2023) is based on a framework of 15 SDGs, 62 targets and 115 indicators adopted from the National Indicator Framework and State Indicator Framework. The evaluation of District SDG-7 performance is based on 2 targets and 4 indicators. The methodology used for this evaluation is the same as the one employed by NITI Aayog to calculate the index of States/UTs.



## SDG-7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Energy security is a prerequisite for socio-economic development. Access to energy enables people to augment their income and productivity, enhance access to healthcare, water and education, and improve their overall well-being. Goal 7 is aimed at ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable and efficient energy services by 2030. Expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology to provide clean and efficient energy is critical to this endeavour.

### Targets

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support





# 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



## SDG-8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

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### **Haryana Vision for SDG-8**

*To position Haryana as a pre-eminent investment destination and facilitate balanced regional and sustainable development supported by a dynamic governance system and wide-scale adoption of innovation and technology, as well as skill development for nurturing entrepreneurship and generating employment opportunities*

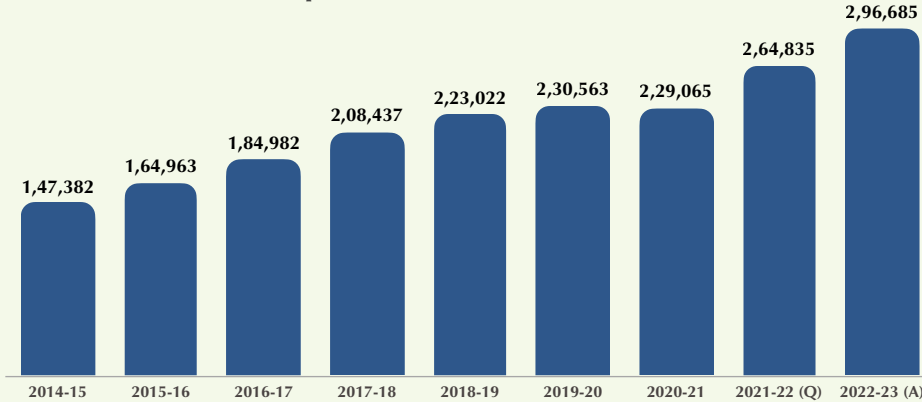


# SDG-8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

## Progress Achievement

Per Capita Income (at Current Price)



Q: Quick Estimates, A: Advance Estimates, GSA: Gross State Value Added  
Source: Economic Survey of Haryana, 2022-23, Government of Haryana

### MSME Registration

The Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) registration under the Udyam portal in the state stands at 852 registrations per 1 lakh population, reflecting the significant presence of these enterprises and their role in the state's economic development.

### Waste Recycled

As of 2020-21, 7.21% of the waste generated in the state of Haryana is recycled, reflecting efforts to promote waste management and sustainability practices.

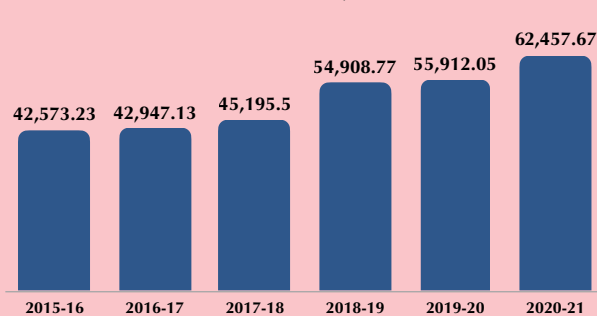
### Households covered with a bank account under PMJDY

In the state, 100% of households have been covered with a bank account under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), meeting the set target and promoting financial inclusion.

### Person Days under MGNREGA

In the state, 146.39 lakh person-days were created under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the fiscal year 2021-22, indicating significant rural employment generation and support to livelihoods.

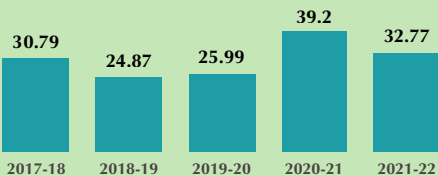
Outstanding Credit to MSME (in Rs. Crore)



Source: Directorate of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of Haryana

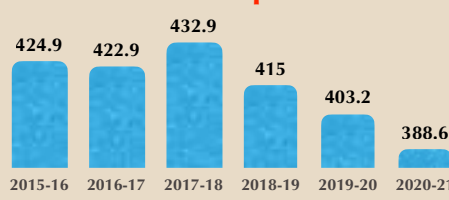
*In Haryana, 4101 start-ups have been recognized under the Start-up India program, highlighting a flourishing entrepreneurial environment and fostering innovation-driven economic growth.*

Households received Social Protection Benefit under MGNREGA



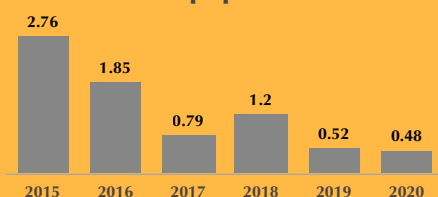
Source: MGNREGA Portal Government of India

Per Capita Fossil Fuel Consumption



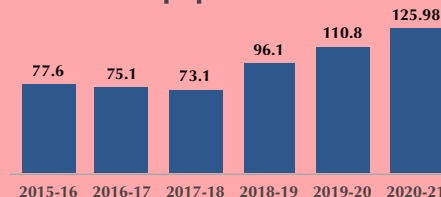
Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India

Human Trafficking Cases per 10 Lakh population



Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Government of India

Banking outlets per 1 lakh population



Source: Reserve Bank of India, Office of Registrar General of India, Government of India

## Major Schemes

### Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) designed to empower Indian youth through industry-relevant skill training. PMKVY includes Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) for individuals with existing skills and is open to unemployed youth and school/college dropouts, whether from urban or rural areas. It offers free skill training, post-placement support, and covers Short Term Training (STT) at PMKVY Training Centres, focusing on skills, soft skills, entrepreneurship, and financial and digital literacy. RPL certifies individuals with prior skills, and Special Projects under PMKVY provide unique training opportunities in specialized areas, involving various stakeholders such as government bodies, corporations, and educational institutions.

For more details: <https://www.pmkvyofficial.org/>

### Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) aims to skill rural youth and provide them with regular monthly wage jobs that exceed minimum wage standards. This initiative, part of India's Ministry of Rural Development and the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), focuses on poverty reduction and enhancing rural livelihoods. DDU-GKY aligns with the 'Make in India' campaign and operates through a 3-tier model, with the National Unit, State Missions, and Project



Implementing Agencies. It funds diverse skill training programs across sectors and emphasizes demand-driven training with a minimum 75% placement rate for trainees.

For more details: <https://www.india.gov.in/spotlight/deen-dayal-upadhyaya-grameen-kaushalya-yojana>

### Saksham Scheme

Haryana's 2016 Saksham Scheme offers monthly unemployment allowances and honorariums to educated youth and eligible postgraduates working in various sectors. Its primary objectives are to provide financial support, upgrade the skills of unemployed individuals, and enable them to develop the necessary skills for employment or self-employment in their chosen sectors. The scheme empowers young people by allowing them to choose the sector in which they want to improve their skills, promoting economic empowerment and self-reliance. It operates across government departments, boards, corporations, registered societies, and private companies.

For more details: <https://saksham.hsdm.org.in/>

## SKILLING, UPS KILLING, RESKILLING OF YOUTHS AND ASSESSMENTS (SURYA 2.0)

SURYA 2.0, initiated by the Haryana Skill Development Mission (HSDM), is a government-funded program designed to offer comprehensive skill development opportunities to Haryana's youth. It focuses on short-term skill training, Training of Trainers, upskilling, and recognizing prior learning.

The program primarily caters to individuals aged 16-40, with exceptions for certain groups, like women, PWDs, transgender individuals, rehabilitated bonded laborers, trafficking victims, manual scavengers, and HIV+ persons, who can participate until the age of 45. SURYA's activities involve both HSDM and Training Partners, with a focus on innovative and participant-friendly training to improve employability. A minimum 70% placement rate is required to claim full project costs.

For more details: [https://hsdm.org.in/doc/Final\\_Surya.pdf](https://hsdm.org.in/doc/Final_Surya.pdf)



हरियाणा कौशल विकास मिशन, सुर्या 2.0 के तहत हरियाणा राज्य के युवाओं को रोजगार एवं स्व रोजगार के अवसर दिलाने के लिए कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कर रहा है। अधिक जानकारी के लिए [www.hsdm.org.in](http://www.hsdm.org.in) पर संपर्क करें।

## Major Schemes

### Deendata Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (Day-NRLM)

The DAY-NRLM scheme, under the Ministry of Rural Development, aims to combat poverty by providing self-employment and skilled wage employment



opportunities to impoverished households, promoting sustainable livelihoods. It is one of the world's largest initiatives to improve the living conditions of the poor. The program includes mobilizing households into self-help groups (SHGs), enhancing access to credit and services, skill development, and coordinating social and economic support services. DAY-NRLM supports states with financial resources and technical assistance to achieve these goals, focusing on mobilizing households into SHGs and federations within 18 months at various levels..

For more details: <https://nulm.gov.in/>

### Entrepreneur Development Programme (EDPs) for Scheduled Caste Beneficiaries

The Entrepreneur Development Programmes for Scheduled Caste beneficiaries in every district of the state aim to educate and empower SC rural youth and women to establish businesses. SC candidates receive training and become eligible for loans under various government schemes, such as PMEGP, which reserves 22.50% of loans for SC/ST beneficiaries. Each district should have a minimum of 35 SC beneficiaries per EDP batch, with a program duration of four weeks, fostering entrepreneurship and economic empowerment among marginalized communities.

For more details: <https://finhry.gov.in/budget-2023-24/> (page no. 179 of Explanatory Memorandum on Welfare & Development Schemes)

### Pradhan Mantra Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi)

The MoHUA's PMSVANidhi scheme acknowledges the importance of street vendors in urban areas and their struggle during the COVID-19 lockdown. It provides a collateral-free working capital loan of Rs. 10,000, followed by Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 50,000 loans at a 7% interest subsidy. The scheme also incentivizes digital transactions with cashback rewards of up to Rs. 100 per month, promoting financial inclusion among street vendors..

For more details: <https://pmsvanidhi.mohua.gov.in/>

### Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has introduced the PMFME Scheme to address the challenges faced by unorganized micro food processing enterprises. This initiative aims to provide support and services to enhance the performance of these enterprises. Key objectives of the scheme include capacity building through training and support, access to credit for technology upgrades, assistance to Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), and Cooperatives along the value chain, facilitating formal registration and compliance, and strengthening branding and marketing for integration into organized supply chains. In Haryana, the scheme targets 4,125 Micro Food Processing Units over five years, impacting around 1000 units and 30 SGHs/FPOs/producers cooperatives. It follows a One District One Product (ODOP) approach to optimize procurement, common services, and marketing, allowing for value chain development and cross-district clusters.

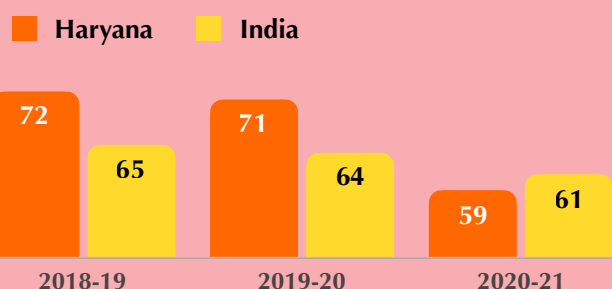


For more details: <https://pmfme.mofpi.gov.in/>



## SDG Achievement

### SDG-8: Progress as per NITI Aayog, Government of India

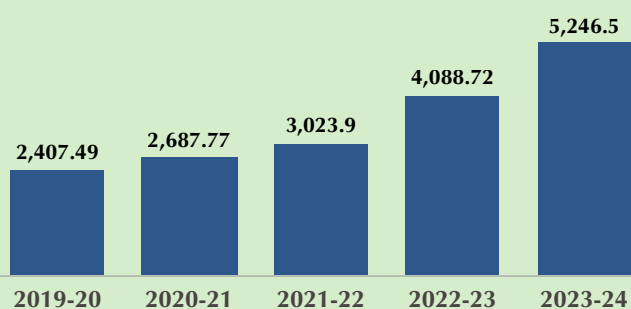


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Haryana's composite score in SDG-8 is decline from **72** in 2018-19 to **59** in 2020-21 as per NITI Aayog's SDG India Index and Dashboard report. This further resulted in the **state's category** shifting from **"Front Runner"** (65-99) to **"Performer"** (50-64). Currently, Haryana holds the **15<sup>th</sup>** position in SDG-8 among all states in India, reflecting its progress towards achieving sustainable development goals.

## SDG Aligned Budget

### Budget Aligned with SDG-8 (Rs. in crore)



- Haryana's efforts to achieve SDG-8: Decent Work and Economic Growth involve the active contribution of 24 departments.
- There is alignment of 114 schemes/programs with SDG-8: Decent Work and Economic Growth showcasing a comprehensive approach to ensure access to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all.
- Remarkably, the alignment of the state budget with SDG-8: Decent Work and Economic Growth has increased by a staggering 118 times from 2019-20 to 2023-24, underscoring the state's strong commitment towards sustainable economic growth and employment.
- Major contributors are Employment (16%), Development and Panchayat (15%), Skill Development and Industrial Training (15%), Employee State Insurance (12%), Social Justice and Empowerment (9%), Health (8%) and Directorate of MSME (8%),

Departments	Budget (Rs. in crore)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Development and Panchayat	761.83	986.85	801.94
Health	339.74	380.00	420.00
Employment	722.39	875.77	841.31
Employee State Insurance	271.16	369.72	652.79
Skill Development and industrial Training	373.99	537.85	776.34
Labour	54.00	107.46	133.68
Directorate of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	94.83	306.06	425.32
Excise and Taxation	82.62	105.14	110.98
Public Relations	90.83	80.65	151.37
Rural Development	129.88	188.82	252.65
Social Justice and Empowerment	0.00	0.00	454.28
Tourism	34.67	83.14	111.24
Information Technology, Electronics and Communication	0.00	0.00	50.00
Director Urban Local Bodies	0.00	16.00	19.85
Others	67.96	51.26	44.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>3023.90</b>	<b>4088.72</b>	<b>5246.50</b>



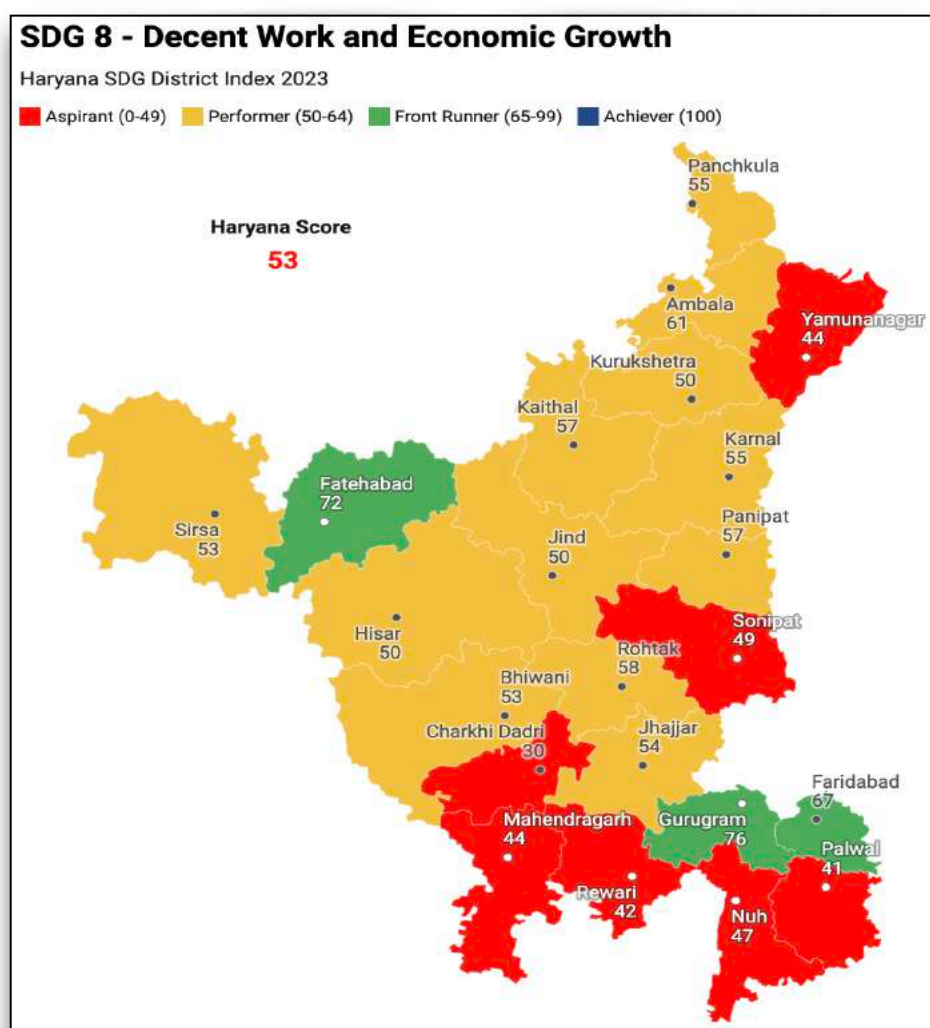
## SDG-8 District Progress

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) encompass vital development sectors such as education, health, sanitation, employment, infrastructure, energy, and environment, with time-bound targets for achievement. Districts have played a crucial role at the forefront of SDG action and have made significant progress towards various targets.

Since 2018, the 'SDG India Index and Dashboard', developed by NITI Aayog, has been a powerful tool to assess SDG indicators' performance. The district index, developed by SDG Coordination Centre established at Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management, Government of Haryana, serves as the core mechanism to measure district progress and provides evidence-driven insights to achieve SDGs. Moreover, it encourages healthy competition among districts, motivating continuous improvement.

District	Composite Score		
	2021	2022	2023
Ambala	63	62	61
Bhiwani	57	46	53
Charkha Dadri		26	30
Faridabad	73	65	67
Fatehabad	65	71	72
Gurugram	61	73	76
Hisar	59	48	50
Jhajjar	49	50	54
Jind	58	46	50
Kaithal	57	53	57
Karnal	50	57	55
Kurukshetra	52	49	50
Mahendragarh	40	42	44
Nuh	73	51	47
Palwal	53	45	41
Panchkula	72	51	55
Panipat	64	56	57
Rewari	53	39	42
Rohtak	54	56	58
Sirsa	68	49	53
Sonapat	59	46	49
Yamunanagar	52	41	44

The first edition of the SDG District Index was launched in October 2021 as provisional, using 95 indicators from 47 targets across 15 SDGs. The subsequent editions in 2022 and 2023 show improvements, with a wider coverage of targets. The current edition (2023) is based on a framework of 15 SDGs, 62 targets and 115 indicators adopted from the National Indicator Framework and State Indicator Framework. The evaluation of District SDG-8 performance is based on 7 targets and 7 indicators. The methodology used for this evaluation is the same as the one employed by NITI Aayog to calculate the index of States/UTs.



## SDG-8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Goal 8 promotes sustained economic growth, higher levels of productivity and technological innovation. Encouraging entrepreneurship and job creation are crucial to this, as are effective measures to eradicate forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking. It also seeks to protect labour rights and promote policies which support decent job creation and safe and secure working environments. With these targets in mind, the goal is to achieve full and productive employment, and decent work, for all women and men by 2030.

### Targets

8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.



# 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



## SDG-9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

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### Haryana Vision for SDG-9

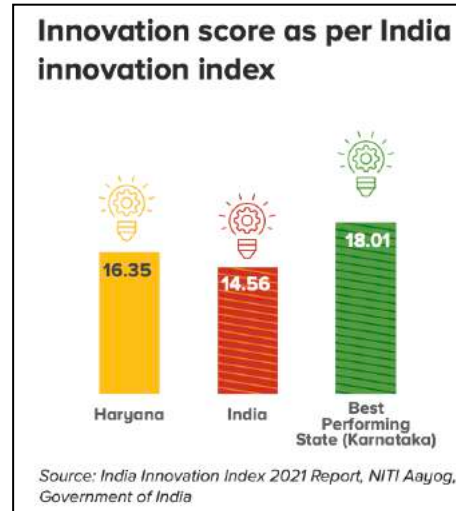
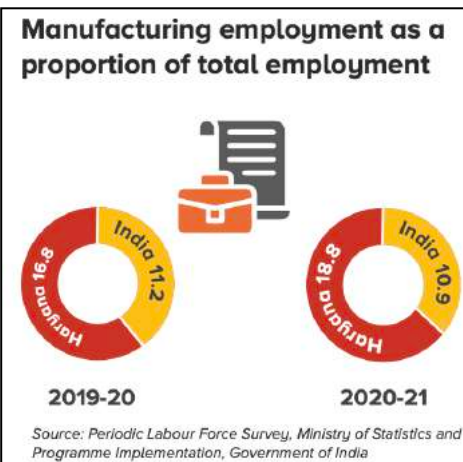
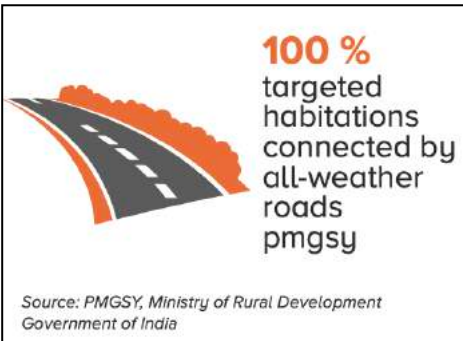
*Develop state-of-the-art infrastructure to promote a conducive environment and provide a robust plug-and-play ecosystem for sustainable and inclusive industrialisation that fosters innovation across the state*



# SDG-9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

**Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation**

## Progress Achievement



Every Gram Panchayat in Haryana has complete connectivity through Bharat Net, ensuring universal access to digital services and internet connectivity.

### Effluent Treatment Plants

As of 2021, the state of Haryana has established 3,577 effluent treatment plants, as reported by the Environment, Forests, and Wildlife Department.

### EMC, IT Parks and E-Commerce Warehouses

In the year 2020-21, the state of Haryana established a total of 50 Electronic Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs), IT Parks, and e-commerce warehouses to boost its industrial and technological infrastructure.

### GVA in Industrial Sector

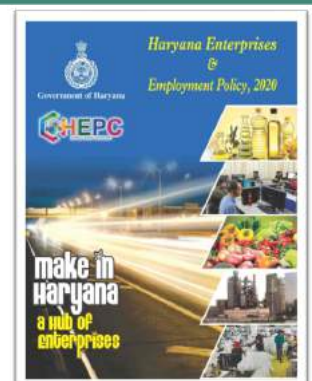
As of the current date, 31% of the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in the state of Haryana is attributed to the industrial sector, considering the current prices.

## Major Schemes

### Incentives for Development of Industries under Haryana Enterprises & Employment Policy (HEEP) 2020

The Haryana Enterprises & Employment Policy (HEEP) 2020, unveiled on December 29, 2020, by the Haryana Government, encompasses an array of Incentive & Infrastructure schemes to drive financial investment and industrial progress within the state. Key incentives encompass Investment Subsidy on VAT/SGST, Capital Subsidy, and Stamp Duty reductions, aiming to cut business costs, enhance

competitiveness, and facilitate sustainability across sectors like Ultra Mega Projects, Textiles, and Defence/Aerospace. This policy aims to invigorate economic growth, generating employment in Haryana, nurturing sectors vital for the state's prosperity and development.



For more details: <https://finhry.gov.in/budget-2023-24/> (page no. 173 of Explanatory Memorandum on Welfare & Development Schemes)



## Major Schemes

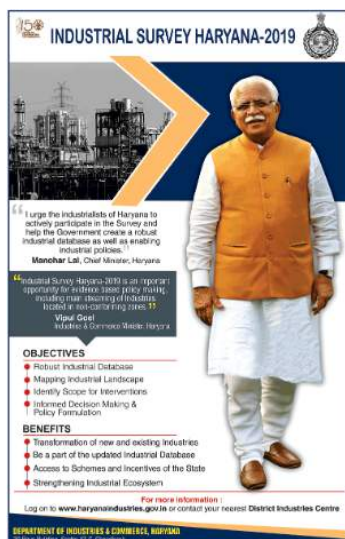
### Integrated Aviation Hub at Hisar

The Hisar Aerodrome is evolving into an International Airport, a major initiative by the Haryana Government. Originally spanning 180 acres, the project expanded to acquire an extra 7000 acres for the Integrated Aviation Hub at Hisar. Phase-II is underway, focusing on extending the runway, taxiway, and acquiring essential infrastructure, equipment, and vehicles, propelling the region's aviation capacities.

For more details: <https://finhry.gov.in/budget-2023-24/> (page no. 200 of Explanatory Memorandum on Welfare & Development Schemes)

### Bureau of Industrial Policy and Promotion (BIPP)

The Bureau of Industrial Policy & Promotion (BIPP), formerly the Investment Promotion Centre (IPC) established under the Haryana Industrial Promotion Act, 2005, rebranded and restructured in 2017. It operates from offices in Delhi and Chandigarh, acting as a vital Single Point Contact Agency. BIPP's key objectives include offering guidance, information, and support to potential entrepreneurs, engaging with the industry, monitoring investment proposals, and promoting



investments. The agency also actively participates in national and international events to showcase policies and achievements, supporting industrial literature production and investment facilitation through state-funded allocations.

For more details: <https://finhry.gov.in/budget-2023-24/> (page no. 174 of Explanatory Memorandum on Welfare & Development Schemes)

### Subsidies/ Incentives for units set-up under Haryana Start-up, Data Centre and IT and ESDM Policy

The Haryana State Start-up Policy 2022 offers substantial fiscal incentives and subsidies for businesses established under its framework. Startups can benefit from incentives such as a 50% net SGST reimbursement, lease rental subsidies, seed grants of up to Rs. 10 lakhs per startup, patent cost reimbursement, and a 75% reimbursement for cloud storage charges. Additionally, startups receive support to attend National and International Acceleration Programmes. Similar incentives extend to dedicated infrastructure and incubators, including grants of up to Rs. 2 crores for Government Host Institutes/Incubators and Rs. 1 crore for Private Host Institutes. Support includes mentoring assistance, rental charge reimbursements, stamp duty and registration fee reimbursements, competition assistance, and electricity duty exemptions, promoting the growth of startups and innovation in Haryana.

For more details: <https://finhry.gov.in/budget-2023-24/> (page no. 177 of Explanatory Memorandum on Welfare & Development Schemes)

### ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR INTERNET OF THINGS IN HARYANA

The Centre of Excellence for Internet of Things (CoEIoT), a collaboration between MeitY and Haryana's Department of IT, drives technological innovation in the IoT era. It incubates innovation and entrepreneurship in IoT, AI, and robotics.

Equipped with cutting-edge labs, CoEIoT supports solution development in vital sectors like health, agriculture, transportation, and energy. Following a holistic approach, it emphasizes disruptive innovation, technology competencies, access to platforms, research, reusable solutions, thought leadership, and human capital development. CoEIoT, situated within the Hartron Innovation & Start-up Hub, fosters IoT and disruptive tech innovation, positioning itself as a thought leader and skills hub in IoT. Operated through a PPP model, it engages MeitY, academia, and industry as key stakeholders.

For more details: <https://finhry.gov.in/budget-2023-24/> (page no. 177-178 of Explanatory Memorandum on Welfare & Development Schemes)



## Major Schemes

### Equity Capital to Haryana Rail Infrastructure Development (HRIDC)

The equity injection into Haryana Rail Infrastructure Development Company (HRIDC) signifies a vital step in bolstering rail infrastructure and connectivity in the state. This collaboration between the Government of Haryana and the Ministry of Railways has paved the way for HRIDC to lead substantial railway projects, including the Haryana Orbital Rail Corridor from Palwal to Sonipat, bypassing Delhi and improving rail links. Further initiatives like the Jind-Hansi and Karnal-Yamunanagar New Railway Lines emphasize HRIDC's dedication to enhancing rail infrastructure across Haryana.

For more details: <https://finhry.gov.in/budget-2023-24/> (page no. 208 of Explanatory Memorandum on Welfare & Development Schemes)

### Haryana Orbital Rail Corridor (HORC)

The Haryana Orbital Rail Corridor (HORC), a significant PPP infrastructure project, aims to divert freight traffic from congested Delhi, fostering multimodal hubs within the NCR. The project aligns with the KMP expressway, spanning 140 kilometers, establishing an electrified double broad gauge rail line from Palwal to Sonipat, enhancing regional connectivity and promoting rail transport for freight, benefiting economic development and transportation efficiency.

For more details: <https://www.hridc.co.in/haryana-orbital-rail-corridor.php>



### Construction of Roads in Haryana State-Construction/Strengthening/Widening and Improvement of Roads for State Scheme

PrHaryana is undertaking a substantial road construction and upgrade initiative, primarily

focusing on its State Highways, totaling 1676 kilometers. These highways face increased traffic and load, necessitating strengthening and widening in sections to enhance capacity. The project aims to improve vital State Highways, especially those vital for inter-state traffic in the NCR. This effort spans 13 districts and 435 kilometers, showcasing the state's dedication to enhancing infrastructure and connectivity, including the implementation of WDG/STG methods to improve 60 kilometers of road in 2023-24.

For more details: <https://finhry.gov.in/budget-2023-24/> (page no. 204-205 of Explanatory Memorandum on Welfare & Development Schemes)

### Make in India

Make in India is an initiative by the Government of India aimed at transforming the nation into a global manufacturing hub. It encourages both domestic and international companies to invest in India, fostering job creation and economic growth. The goal is to enhance innovation, develop infrastructure, and ensure sustainable industrialization.

For more details: <https://www.makeinindia.com/>

### Digital India

PDigital India is a flagship initiative fostering digital transformation in India. Launched by the government, it aims to ensure digital access, knowledge, and services to all citizens. It emphasizes e-governance, digital infrastructure, and digital literacy, propelling India towards a knowledge-based economy and enhancing ease of living for its people.

For more details: <https://digitalindia.gov.in/>

### Startup India

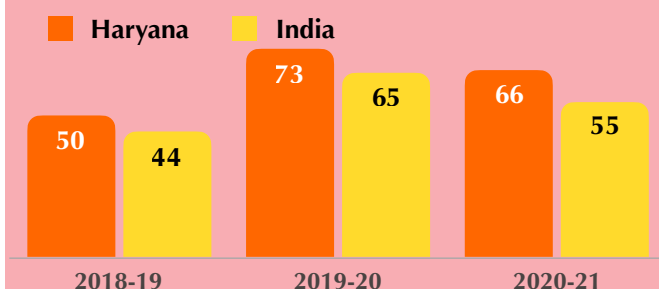
Startup India is a government campaign to promote entrepreneurship and innovation. Launched to nurture startups, it provides support via funding, tax exemptions, and easier compliance procedures. The initiative aims to drive economic growth, generate employment, and encourage a culture of innovation and risk-taking among the youth of India.

For more details: <https://www.startupindia.gov.in/>



## SDG Achievement

### SDG-9: Progress as per NITI Aayog, Government of India

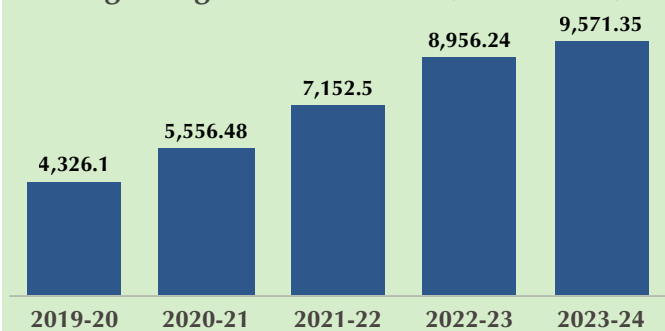


NITI Aayog, the Government of India's nodal agency, is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India. To assess the progress made by states and union territories, NITI Aayog has developed the SDG India Index and Dashboard framework. The first report of the SDG India Index and Dashboard was released in 2019, and the most recent report is for the year 2021. This framework provides valuable insights into the efforts and achievements of various regions towards attaining the SDGs in India.

Haryana's composite score in SDG-9 has seen significant growth, rising from **50** in 2018-19 to **66** in 2020-21 as per NITI Aayog's SDG India Index and Dashboard report. This remarkable increase resulted in the **state's category** shifting from **"Performer"** (50-64) to **"Front Runner"** (65-99). Currently, Haryana holds the **5<sup>th</sup>** position in SDG-9 among all states in India, reflecting its progress towards achieving sustainable development goals.

## SDG Aligned Budget

### Budget Aligned with SDG-9 (Rs. in crore)



- Haryana's efforts to achieve SDG-9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure involve the active contribution of 45 departments.
- There is alignment of 151 schemes/programs with SDG-9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure showcasing a comprehensive approach to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.
- Remarkably, the alignment of the state budget with SDG-9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure has increased by a staggering 121 times from 2019-20 to 2023-24, underscoring the state's strong commitment towards resilient infrastructure.
- Major contributors are PWD (Building and Roads) (34%), Development and Panchayat (21%), Civil Aviation (7%), Agriculture and Farmer welfare (6%), Directorate of Industries (5%), Transport (4%) and Health (3%).

Departments	Budget (Rs. in crore)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Agriculture and Farmer Welfare	44.60	98.42	543.50
PWD (Building and Roads)	3265.95	4499.98	3214.36
Civil Aviation	223.47	513.82	713.04
Development and Panchayat	100.65	1296.66	2034.49
Health	341.38	350.00	300.00
Education (Higher)	132.28	120.50	155.00
Revenue	159.94	185.00	190.00
Directorate of Industries	176.52	282.08	444.93
Irrigation and Water Resources	111.32	128.42	172.36
Skill Development and Industrial Training	38.99	60.00	95.00
Directorate of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	18.78	73.32	170.30
Excise and Taxation	23.10	25.00	114.00
Rural Development	0.40	30.40	180.40
Science and Technology	13.58	26.38	81.51
Sports and Youth Welfare	90.21	178.50	175.00
Transport	94.76	669.97	348.52
Women and Child Development	9.79	11.53	31.00
Others	325.01	406.26	607.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>5170.73</b>	<b>8956.24</b>	<b>9571.35</b>



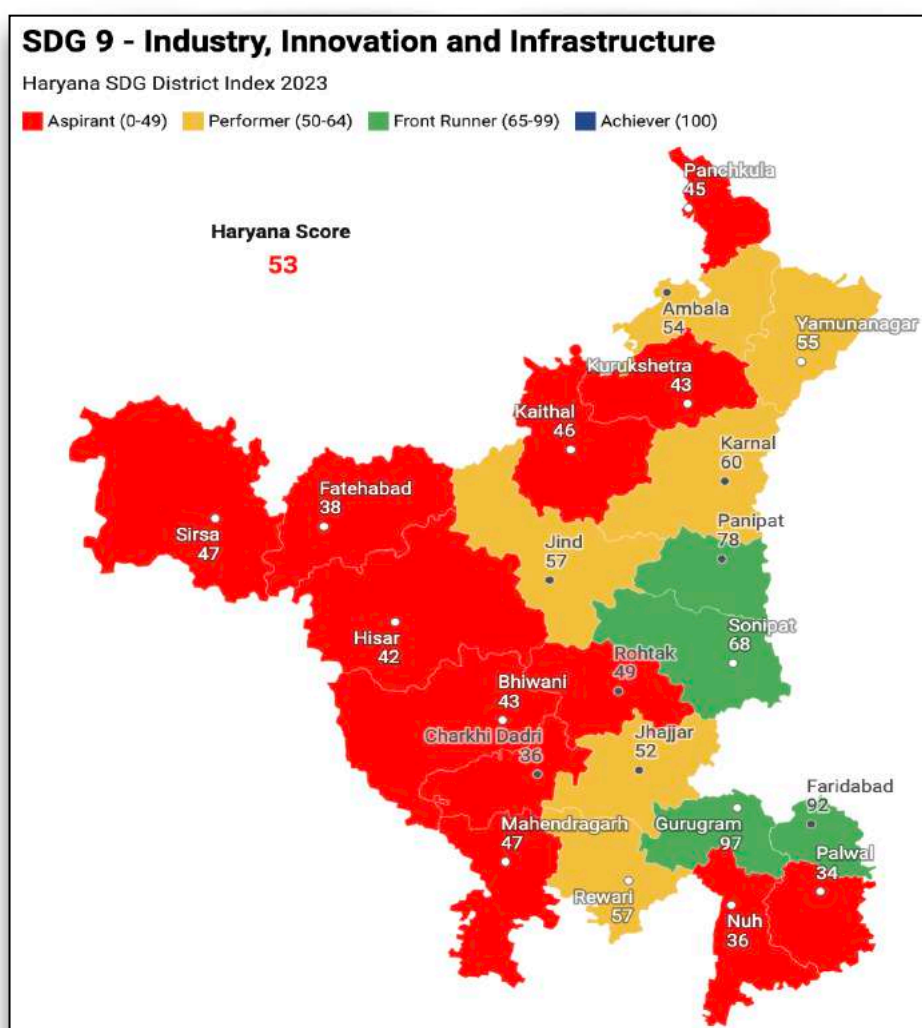
## SDG-9 District Progress

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) encompass vital development sectors such as education, health, sanitation, employment, infrastructure, energy, and environment, with time-bound targets for achievement. Districts have played a crucial role at the forefront of SDG action and have made significant progress towards various targets.

Since 2018, the 'SDG India Index and Dashboard', developed by NITI Aayog, has been a powerful tool to assess SDG indicators' performance. The district index, developed by SDG Coordination Centre established at Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management, Government of Haryana, serves as the core mechanism to measure district progress and provides evidence-driven insights to achieve SDGs. Moreover, it encourages healthy competition among districts, motivating continuous improvement.

District	Composite Score		
	2021	2022	2023
Ambala	53	63	54
Bhiwani	38	25	43
Charkha Dadri		22	36
Faridabad	73	80	92
Fatehabad	30	38	38
Gurugram	68	94	97
Hisar	38	44	42
Jhajjar	52	51	52
Jind	39	56	57
Kaithal	46	42	46
Karnal	64	55	60
Kurukshetra	40	51	43
Mahendragarh	44	45	47
Nuh	43	41	36
Palwal	37	34	34
Panchkula	52	46	45
Panipat	76	70	78
Rewari	55	52	57
Rohtak	36	56	49
Sirsa	41	45	47
Sonipat	64	54	68
Yamunanagar	50	52	55

The first edition of the SDG District Index was launched in October 2021 as provisional, using 95 indicators from 47 targets across 15 SDGs. The subsequent editions in 2022 and 2023 show improvements, with a wider coverage of targets. The current edition (2023) is based on a framework of 15 SDGs, 62 targets and 115 indicators adopted from the National Indicator Framework and State Indicator Framework. The evaluation of District SDG-9 performance is based on 5 targets and 7 indicators. The methodology used for this evaluation is the same as the one employed by NITI Aayog to calculate the index of States/UTs.



## SDG-9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

This goal promotes investment in innovation; and reliable and resilient infrastructure which are crucial drivers of economic growth and development. It further aims at promoting increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes. It recognises the importance of promoting sustainable industries and investing in scientific research and innovation, which are all important ways to facilitate sustainable development.

### Targets

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retro-fit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

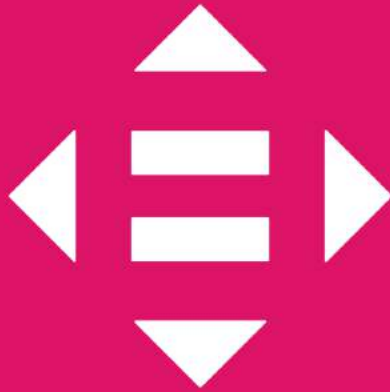
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020





# 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



## SDG-10: Reduced Inequalities

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### **Haryana Vision for SDG-10**

*It is the objective of the state to make the minorities, elderly, differently-abled and scheduled castes and backward classes economically self-reliant, to provide them equal opportunities in all spheres of life and establish a socially secure and just environment for them. By 2030, it is our endeavour to reduce inequalities and make all the vulnerable groups secure and self-reliant.*

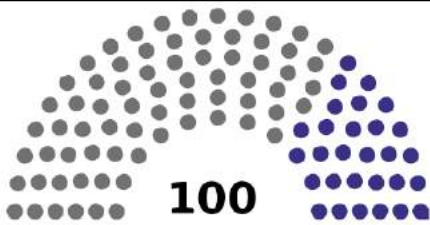
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



# SDG-10: Reduced Inequalities

## Reduce inequality within and among countries

### Progress Achievement



**18.89%** SC/ST seats in state legislative assemblies

Source: State Election Commission, Government of Haryana

**10%** elected women over total seats in the lok sabha election  
Target – **50 %**



Source: State Election Commission, Government of Haryana

**21.2** rate of total crime against SCs (per 100000 sc population)

Source: Police Department, 2019  
Government of Haryana



ratio of transgender to male labour force participation rate (15 years and above) - **0.67**

Source: Labour Department, Government of Haryana

About 66.98% of funds in the Mukhya Mantri Vivah Shagun Yojana are utilized for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, emphasizing their support in weddings.

### Major Schemes

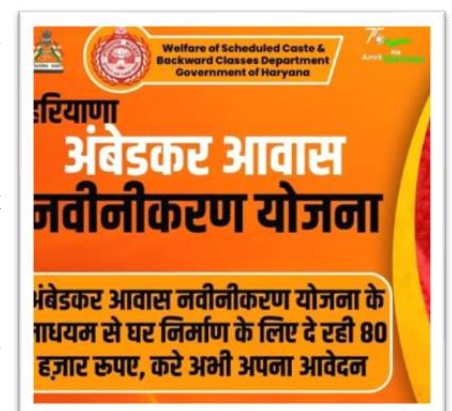
#### Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan

The Accessible India Campaign, known as Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan, was initiated by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India, with the aim of achieving universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). This nationwide flagship campaign focuses on identifying, auditing, and transforming built-up spaces, transportation systems, and ICT systems to make them accessible to PwDs. It covers a wide range of areas, including government offices, hospitals, educational institutions, police stations, tourist facilities, railway stations, and bus stops. The campaign is designed to ensure that PwDs have equal opportunities, can live independently, and fully participate in all aspects of society. State governments are mandated to provide accessibility for PwDs under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016, with specific standards and timeframes outlined in the Central Rules formulated under the Act in 2017.

For more details: <https://disabilityaffairs.gov.in/content/page/accessible-india-campaign.php>

#### Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Housing Navinikaran Yojana

The Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Housing Navinikaran Yojana addresses housing needs for Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes below the poverty line. It offers Rs. 50,000 for new house construction and Rs. 10,000 for repairs, benefiting those in need.



Launched in 2016-17, it replaced the earlier scheme for similar groups, providing essential housing support.

For more details: <https://finhry.gov.in/budget-2023-24/> (page no. 411 of Explanatory Memorandum on Welfare & Development Schemes)

## Major Schemes

### Financial Assistance for Higher Competitive Entrance/ Examination for Schedules Caste Students

The Financial Assistance for Higher Competitive Entrance/Examination supports Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes students in accessing coaching for competitive exams, including civil services like IFS, IAS, and others conducted by various recruiting agencies. This aid extends to pre-entrance exams, interview preparation, and job-oriented courses like IT and biotechnology. Reputed institutions in Haryana and across India receive financial assistance in two installments based on candidate progress, benefiting eligible candidates from these communities.

For more details: <https://finhry.gov.in/budget-2023-24/> (page no. 411 of Explanatory Memorandum on Welfare & Development Schemes)

### Establishment of Haryana Scheduled Castes Commission

The Haryana Scheduled Castes Commission was established under the directive of the National Commission to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Castes and address atrocities committed against them. This entails investigating and evaluating the effectiveness of constitutional safeguards, laws, or government orders designed for their welfare. Additionally, the commission addresses complaints regarding violations of Scheduled Castes' rights and safeguards, advocating for their protection and well-being.

For more details: <https://finhry.gov.in/budget-2023-24/> (page no. 414 of Explanatory Memorandum on Welfare & Development Schemes)

### Establishment of Haryana State Commission for Safai Karamcharis

The Haryana State Commission for Safai Karamcharis oversees matters related to safeguards for Safai Karamcharis, evaluating their effectiveness under constitutional provisions and government orders. It advises on socio-economic and educational development, addresses complaints regarding their rights, and raises public awareness through events like seminars, debates, and discussions on the challenges faced by this community.



For more details: <https://finhry.gov.in/budget-2023-24/> (page no. 414 of Explanatory Memorandum on Welfare & Development Schemes)

### National Action Plan for Senior Citizen

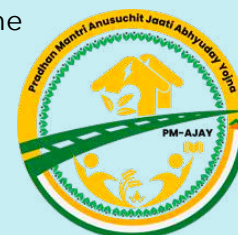
The National Action Plan for Senior Citizens (NAPSrC) in India addresses ten key components, focusing on the needs of senior citizens, such as financial security, healthcare, shelter, and active aging. It aims to ensure a dignified life for the elderly, including the establishment of Senior Citizens Homes and a senior-friendly economy.



For more details: <https://grants-msje.gov.in/display-napsr>

### PRADHAN MANTRA ANUSUCIT SATI ABHYUDAY YOJANA (PM-AJAY)

The Pradhan Mantri Anusucit Jati Abhyuday Yojna (PM-AJAY) is an umbrella scheme introduced in 2021-22 that consolidates several existing schemes. It includes the Grant-in-aid Component, formerly known as Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan, which allocates funds for skill development, income-generating programs, infrastructure development, and scheme monitoring and evaluation.



The Hostel Component, known as the Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana, focuses on reducing the dropout rate among Scheduled Caste students, particularly girls. It supports higher educational institutions and schools funded by the government. The Adarsh Gram Component aims to promote the integrated development of SC-dominated villages, focusing on infrastructure and socio-economic indicators to reduce disparities between SCs and non-SCs.

For more details: <https://pmajay.dosje.gov.in/>



## Major Schemes

## Mukhyamantri Vivah Shagun Yojana

The Mukhyamantri Vivah Shagun Yojana focuses on providing financial aid to BPL (Below Poverty Line) families in Haryana to cover marriage expenses, categorized based on economic and social parameters.



Eligible participants must be genuine Haryana residents, and the bride should be a minimum of 18 years old. The scheme also assists widows and divorced women seeking remarriage. Couples registering their marriage within a month receive Rs. 1100 and a sweet box as financial support, aiming to alleviate financial burden and promote social welfare during marriage ceremonies.

For more details: <https://haryanascbc.gov.in/mukhya-mantri-vivah-shagun-yojna>

## Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is a flagship financial inclusion scheme in India. Launched in 2014, its goal is to provide accessible and affordable financial services to all citizens. The initiative aims to ensure every household has a bank account and promote financial literacy. Alongside no-frills accounts, it offers benefits like overdraft facility, insurance, and direct benefit transfer, empowering individuals and fostering a financially inclusive society.



For more details: <https://pmjdy.gov.in/>

## Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)

Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) is a flagship healthcare initiative in India. Launched in 2018, it provides health insurance coverage to over 10 crore families, offering financial protection for medical expenses. PM-JAY covers a range of hospitalization and surgical expenses and aims to reduce the financial burden of healthcare on vulnerable populations. It's a significant step towards ensuring affordable and accessible healthcare for millions of Indians, particularly those in need.

For more details: <https://pmjdy.gov.in/>

## Mukhyamantri Parivar Samridhi Yojana

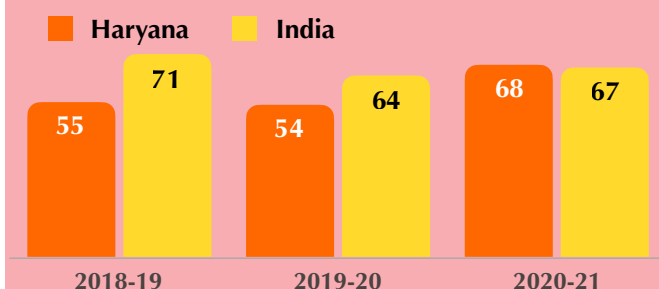
The Mukhyamantri Parivar Samridhi Yojana (MPSY) is a social welfare scheme in Haryana aiming to provide financial assistance to economically weaker families. Launched in 2019, it offers a monthly financial benefit of Rs. 6,000 to eligible families. To qualify, families must have an income below Rs. 1.8 lakh per annum. The scheme intends to ensure a minimum standard of living for these families and promote financial inclusion. The funds aim to cover various essential needs, including healthcare, education, and day-to-day living expenses, uplifting the socio-economic conditions of vulnerable families and fostering a more equitable society.





## SDG Achievement

### SDG-10: Progress as per NITI Aayog, Government of India

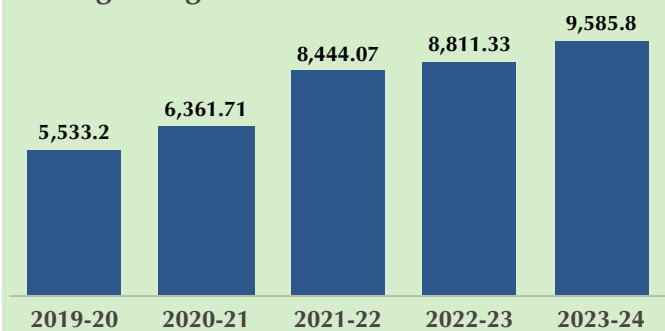


NITI Aayog, the Government of India's nodal agency, is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India. To assess the progress made by states and union territories, NITI Aayog has developed the SDG India Index and Dashboard framework. The first report of the SDG India Index and Dashboard was released in 2019, and the most recent report is for the year 2021. This framework provides valuable insights into the efforts and achievements of various regions towards attaining the SDGs in India.

Haryana's composite score in SDG-10 has seen significant growth, rising from **55** in 2018-19 to **68** in 2020-21 as per NITI Aayog's SDG India Index and Dashboard report. This remarkable increase resulted in the **state's category** shifting from **"Performer"** (50-64) to **"Front Runner"** (65-99). Currently, Haryana holds the **14<sup>th</sup>** position in SDG-10 among all states in India, reflecting its progress towards achieving sustainable development goals.

## SDG Aligned Budget

### Budget Aligned with SDG-10 (Rs. in crore)



- Haryana's efforts to achieve SDG-10: Reduced Inequalities involve the active contribution of 28 departments.
- There is alignment of 126 schemes/programs with SDG-10: Reduced Inequalities showcasing a comprehensive approach to reduce inequality.
- Remarkably, the alignment of the state budget with SDG-10: Reduced Inequalities has increased by a staggering 73 times from 2019-20 to 2023-24, underscoring the state's strong commitment to reduce inequality.
- Major contributors are Social Justice and Empowerment (79%), Welfare of SCs and BCs (4%), Development and Panchayat (4%), Director Urban Local Bodies (2%), Education (Elementary) (2%) and Women and Child Development (2%).

Departments	Budget (Rs. in crore)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Agriculture and Farmer Welfare	21.34	29.18	43.68
Development and Panchayat	778.23	490.84	398.01
Director Urban Local Bodies	798.00	20.01	221.25
Education (Elementary)	2.01	3.75	222.25
Education (Secondary)	1.55	48.00	104.00
Labour	0.00	0.00	60.01
Public Health Engineering	51.38	55.90	101.50
Social Justice and Empowerment	6365.68	7554.14	7592.20
Women and Child Development	93.25	124.95	170.06
Welfare of SCs and BCs	155.02	185.28	363.81
Housing for All	0.00	0.00	50.00
Animal Husbandry	26.77	34.76	44.51
Others	150.84	264.52	214.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>8444.07</b>	<b>8811.33</b>	<b>9585.80</b>

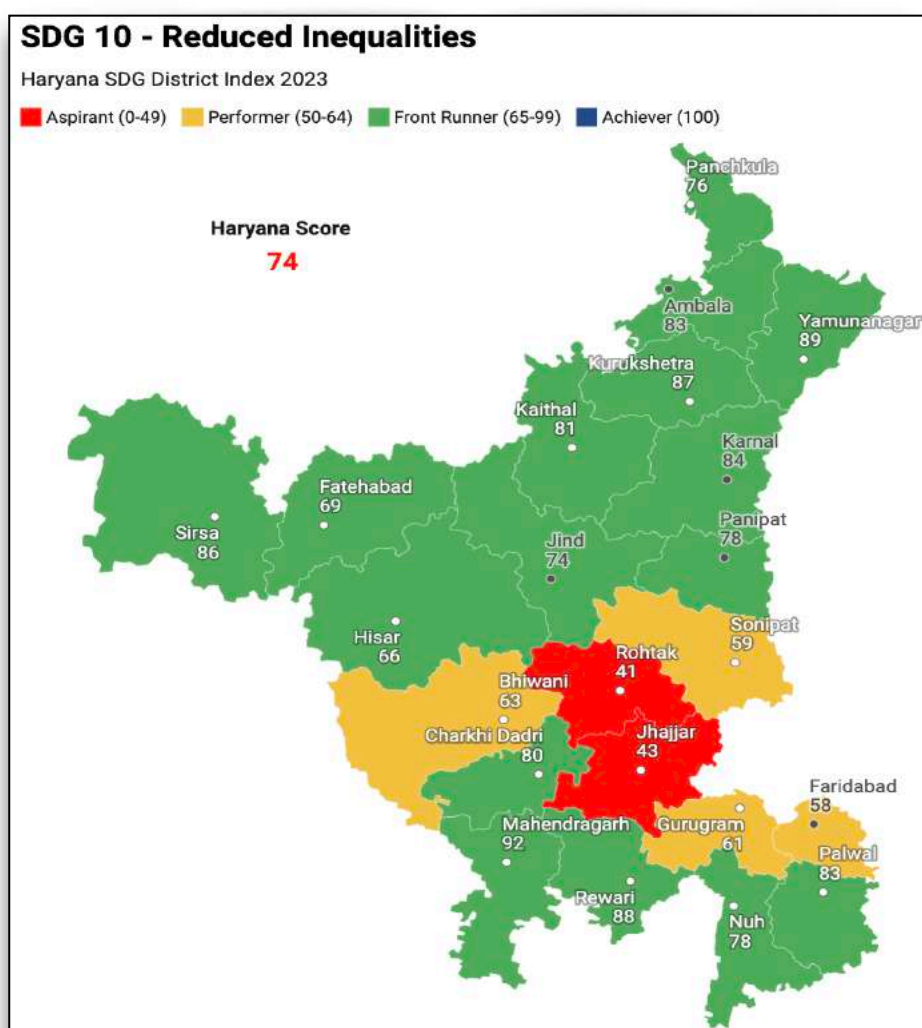
## SDG-10 District Progress

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) encompass vital development sectors such as education, health, sanitation, employment, infrastructure, energy, and environment, with time-bound targets for achievement. Districts have played a crucial role at the forefront of SDG action and have made significant progress towards various targets.

Since 2018, the 'SDG India Index and Dashboard', developed by NITI Aayog, has been a powerful tool to assess SDG indicators' performance. The district index, developed by SDG Coordination Centre established at Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management, Government of Haryana, serves as the core mechanism to measure district progress and provides evidence-driven insights to achieve SDGs. Moreover, it encourages healthy competition among districts, motivating continuous improvement.

District	Composite Score		
	2021	2022	2023
Ambala	82	85	83
Bhiwani	53	40	63
Charkha Dadri		85	80
Faridabad	32	55	58
Fatehabad	72	70	69
Gurugram	39	70	61
Hisar	58	62	66
Jhajjar	45	38	43
Jind	66	58	74
Kaithal	85	80	81
Karnal	59	83	84
Kurukshetra	77	89	87
Mahendragarh	70	87	92
Nuh	26	47	78
Palwal	70	88	83
Panchkula	52	57	76
Panipat	56	77	78
Rewari	61	71	88
Rohtak	51	37	41
Sirsa	75	84	86
Sonipat	62	54	59
Yamunanagar	93	94	89

The first edition of the SDG District Index was launched in October 2021 as provisional, using 95 indicators from 47 targets across 15 SDGs. The subsequent editions in 2022 and 2023 show improvements, with a wider coverage of targets. The current edition (2023) is based on a framework of 15 SDGs, 62 targets and 115 indicators adopted from the National Indicator Framework and State Indicator Framework. The evaluation of District SDG-10 performance is based on 1 targets and 4 indicators. The methodology used for this evaluation is the same as the one employed by NITI Aayog to calculate the index of States/UTs.



## SDG-10: Reduced Inequalities

The Goal calls for progressively reducing not only income inequalities but also inequalities-of-outcome by ensuring access to equal opportunities and promoting social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or any other status relevant within a society. It also aims at enhancing representation and voice for developing countries in decision making in international economic and financial institutions.

### Targets

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 percent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 percent



# 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



## SDG-11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

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### **Haryana Vision for SDG-11**

*Develop smart, safe, slum-free and affordable housing for all with high quality basic urban services (like water, sanitation, waste management, public transport and energy), along with robust IT connectivity and digitisation, sustainable environment, safety and security of residents, particularly women, children and the elderly*



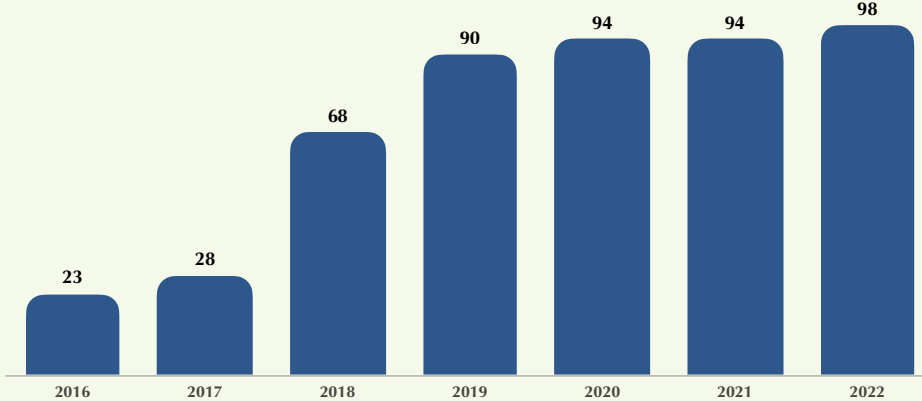


# SDG-11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

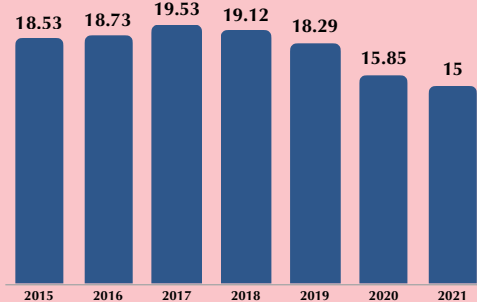
## Progress Achievement

### Wards with 100% door to door waste collection



Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India and Urban Local Bodies, Government of Haryana

### People killed in Road Accidents (per 1 Lakh Population)



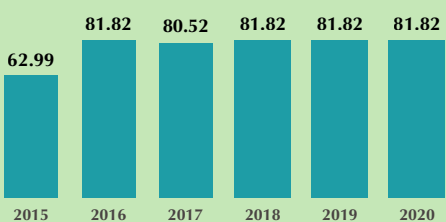
Source: State Crime Record Bureau, Government of Haryana



97% of urban households with drainage facility

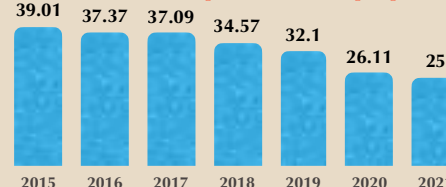
Source: Urban Local Bodies Department, Jun-Dec 2018, Government of Haryana

### Cities with Master Plans (%)



Source: Urban Local Bodies Department, Government of Haryana

### People Injured in Road Accidents (per 1 lakh pop.)



Source: State Crime Record Bureau, Government of Haryana



0.2% of urban households living in katcha houses

Source: MoSPI, NSS 76th Round, Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Conditions in India

As per data from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), 19.06% of the urban population in Haryana is residing in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing

### Household Toilets Constructed

93.63% of the targeted individual household toilets have been successfully constructed under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), showcasing significant progress in improving sanitation and hygiene facilities across urban areas.

### e-Waste and Solid Waste

As of the present data, five e-waste and solid waste management plans have been established under the Urban Local Bodies department in Haryana, reflecting a proactive approach to sustainable waste management and environmental responsibility.

### Common Effluent Treatment Plant

As of the available data, there are 19 common effluent treatment plants operational in the state of Haryana, according to the Haryana Pollution Control Board. These plants play a crucial role in treating industrial effluents to minimize their environmental impact and promote sustainable waste management practices.

## Major Schemes

### Mukhyamantri Samagra Shahari Vikas Yojana

Haryana's urbanization demands a robust strategy to cater to present and future needs. The "Mukhya Mantri Samagra Vikas Yojana," launched in FY 2020-21, targets comprehensive development in Urban Local Bodies. Prioritizing efficient urban infrastructure, community engagement, and citizen accountability, it addresses the challenges posed by rapid urban growth, promoting sustainable urban development within a defined timeframe.

For more details: <https://finhry.gov.in/budget-2023-24/> (page no. 380-381 of Explanatory Memorandum on Welfare & Development Schemes)

### Mera Shahar Sarvottam Shahar

The "Mera Shahar Sarvottam Shahar Yojana," announced during Haryana's FY-2020-21 budget speech, allocates Rs.1000 Crore to address emerging urban challenges. It encourages Urban Local Bodies to enhance urban infrastructure, emphasizing sustainability and resilience. The scheme encompasses diverse projects, including 24x7 water supply, street vending infrastructure, IT solutions for safe cities, CCTV camera installations, waste management, solar rooftops, and more. These initiatives collectively rejuvenate urban areas, prioritizing safety and environment-friendly solutions, underscoring the government's dedication to improving urban living standards in Haryana.

For more details: <https://finhry.gov.in/budget-2023-24/> (page no. 380 of Explanatory Memorandum on Welfare & Development Schemes)

### AMRUT (New Urban Renewal Mission)

The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is a significant government initiative aimed at enhancing urban infrastructure and amenities. It emphasizes clean water and sewerage connections, efficient stormwater drainage, pedestrian-friendly facilities, adequate parking, and improved green spaces. AMRUT strives to enhance urban amenity, reduce pollution, and bridge infrastructure gaps in cities.



For more details: <https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/AMRUT-Operational-Guidelines.pdf>

### Divya Nagar Yojana

The Divya Nagar Yojana Scheme targets Urban Local Bodies for financial stability and diverse outcomes. It focuses on a cleaner environment, better urban infrastructure, elevated sanitation standards, heritage conservation, community engagement in tourism, and overall service improvement. The scheme aims for holistic urban development and tourism enhancement in Haryana's cities.

For more details: <https://ulbharyana.gov.in/Website/DynamicUploadContent/CONTENTFILES/d58d00eb-5ca5-4798-90f5-ad4d51ec8679.pdf>

### PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (PMAY-URBAN)

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U) was initiated by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Government of India in 2015 to provide assistance to economically weaker sections (EWS) and low-income group (LIG) beneficiaries in urban areas for the construction, purchase, or enhancement of their housing units.

In the year 2023-24, there is a target to construct 118,016 dwelling units under this scheme. PMAY-U encompasses four major verticals: beneficiary-led individual house construction with a subsidy of up to Rs. 2.50 lakh per beneficiary, affordable housing in partnership with a similar subsidy, and "in situ" slum redevelopment that offers financial assistance to urban local bodies for slum households, using land as a resource with private participation.

For more details: <https://pmay-urban.gov.in/>



## Major Schemes

### Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns (UIDSST)

Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns (UIDSST) in Haryana focuses on enhancing infrastructure and services in satellite towns. It aims to decongest larger cities by promoting sustainable development in adjacent areas. This initiative includes improving transportation, sanitation, housing, and other vital urban facilities to ensure a better quality of life.

For more details: <https://ulbharyana.gov.in/WebCMS/Start/?Id=1432&DynamicTypeldView=12717>

### Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town (UIDSSMT)

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) in Haryana aims to improve urban infrastructure in smaller towns. It focuses on essential sectors like water supply, sanitation, roads, and heritage preservation. By enhancing basic amenities, it aims to uplift the living standards of residents in these towns, fostering sustainable urban development.

For more details: <https://ulbharyana.gov.in/WebCMS/Start/?Id=1432&DynamicTypeldView=12725>

### Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

The Integrated Housing and Slum Development



Programme (IHSDP) addresses housing challenges in slum areas. It promotes slum redevelopment, improving living conditions and infrastructure. The program focuses on creating affordable housing, better amenities, and upgrading slums to sustainable habitats, enhancing the overall quality of life for the urban poor.

For more details: <https://ulbharyana.gov.in/WebCMS/Start/?Id=1432&DynamicTypeldView=12726>

### Mangal Nagar Vikas Yojana

The Mangal Nagar Vikas Yojana, launched in 2017, supplements External Development Charges (EDC) to support comprehensive development of Urban Estates in the state. By providing additional funds for approved master plan projects, it focuses on vital infrastructure like water supply, sewage systems, roads, and more, contributing to urban area progress and well-being.

For more details: [https://finhry.gov.in/budget-2023-24/\(page no. 391 of Explanatory Memorandum on Welfare & Development Schemes\)](https://finhry.gov.in/budget-2023-24/(page%20no.%20391%20of%20Explanatory%20Memorandum%20on%20Welfare%20&%20Development%20Schemes))

### Rajiv Gandhi Shahri Bhagidari Yojana (RGSBY)

Rajiv Gandhi Shahri Bhagidari Yojna (RGSBY) in Haryana is a community participation initiative. It encourages citizen involvement in urban governance, promoting collaboration between local bodies and residents. This partnership enhances planning, development, and management of cities, aligning with the principles of inclusive urban growth and empowering communities for a better urban environment.

For more details: <https://ulbharyana.gov.in/WebCMS/Start/?Id=1432&DynamicTypeldView=12714>

### PM-Street Vendors AtmaNirbhar (PM-SVANidhi)

PM-Street Vendors AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM-SVANidhi) is a Government of India scheme



empowering street vendors. It provides affordable working capital loans to street vendors to resume their businesses post-COVID-19. The scheme aims to support their livelihoods, boost entrepreneurship, and integrate street vendors into the formal urban economy, fostering self-reliance and financial independence.

For more details: <https://ulbharyana.gov.in/WebCMS/Start/?Id=1432&DynamicTypeldView=10658>



## Major Schemes

### Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) was a massive urban development initiative by the Government of India. Launched in 2005, it aimed to improve the urban infrastructure of cities and towns across the country. The program encompassed a range of projects, including water supply, sanitation, housing, transportation, and urban governance reforms. JnNURM sought to enhance the living conditions of urban residents, promote sustainable urban development, and alleviate poverty by providing essential services and upgrading urban infrastructure.

For more details: [https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/1Mission%20Overview%20English\(1\).pdf](https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/1Mission%20Overview%20English(1).pdf)



### Smart Cities Mission

The Smart Cities Mission is an ambitious urban renewal program by the Government of India, launched in 2015. It focuses on transforming selected



cities into smart, sustainable, and technology-driven urban centers. The mission aims to improve urban infrastructure, enhance quality of life, promote sustainability, and integrate technology for efficient governance. Through innovative projects and citizen engagement, it strives to address urban challenges and drive economic growth, making cities more liveable and responsive to citizens' needs.

For more details: <https://smartcities.gov.in/>

### Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), launched in 2014, is a nationwide cleanliness and sanitation initiative by

the Government of India. Its primary goal is to achieve a clean and open defecation-free urban India. The mission focuses on improving waste management, enhancing public and personal hygiene, and creating sustainable sanitation systems. It aims to transform urban areas into clean and healthy spaces, promoting a better quality of life for residents and visitors.

For more details: <https://sbmurban.org/>

### National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)

The National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) is a flagship initiative by the Government of India aimed at reducing poverty and enhancing livelihood opportunities for the urban poor. Launched in 2013, it focuses on skill development, self-employment ventures, wage employment, and social mobilization.



NULM empowers marginalized communities by providing access to credit, skill training, and sustainable livelihoods, enabling them to lead dignified lives and contribute to the economic growth of urban areas.

For more details: <https://nulm.gov.in/>

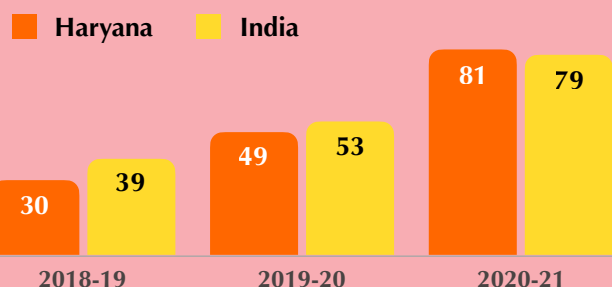
### National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP)

The National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) is a vital framework initiated by the Government of India to guide sustainable urban transport planning across the country. Enacted in 2006, it emphasizes integrating land use and transport planning, promoting public and non-motorized transport, improving traffic management, and addressing environmental concerns. NUTP aims to enhance mobility, reduce congestion, and make urban transportation more efficient, accessible, and environmentally sustainable in growing urban areas.

For more details: <https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/TransportPolicy.pdf>

## SDG Achievement

### SDG-11: Progress as per NITI Aayog, Government of India

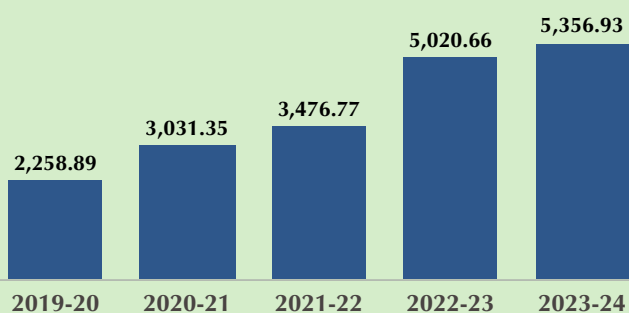


NITI Aayog, the Government of India's nodal agency, is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India. To assess the progress made by states and union territories, NITI Aayog has developed the SDG India Index and Dashboard framework. The first report of the SDG India Index and Dashboard was released in 2019, and the most recent report is for the year 2021. This framework provides valuable insights into the efforts and achievements of various regions towards attaining the SDGs in India.

Haryana's composite score in SDG-11 has seen significant growth, rising from **30** in 2018-19 to **81** in 2020-21 as per NITI Aayog's SDG India Index and Dashboard report. This remarkable increase resulted in the **state's category** shifting from **"Aspirant"** (below 50) to **"Front Runner"** (65-99). Currently, Haryana holds the **6<sup>th</sup>** position in SDG-11 among all states in India, reflecting its progress towards achieving sustainable development goals.

## SDG Aligned Budget

### Budget Aligned with SDG-11 (Rs. in crore)



- Haryana's efforts to achieve SDG-11: Sustainable Cities and Communities involve the active contribution of 10 departments.
- There is alignment of 40 schemes/programs with SDG-11: Sustainable Cities and Communities showcasing a comprehensive approach to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- Remarkably, the alignment of the state budget with SDG-11: Sustainable Cities and Communities has increased by a staggering 137 times from 2019-20 to 2023-24, underscoring the state's strong commitment towards sustainable cities and communities.
- Major contributors are Director Urban Local Bodies (65%), Health (23%), Housing for all (6%), Public Health Engineering (5%) and Welfare of SCs and BCs (1%).

Departments	Budget (Rs. in crore)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Directorate of Fire Services	23.91	10.00	20.00
Health	0.00	1095.49	1233.50
Director Urban Local Bodies	3149.32	3217.08	3458.77
Housing for All	1.13	323.11	314.70
Public Health Engineering	0.00	72.50	275.00
Town and Country Planning	0.00	250.00	0.01
Welfare of SCs and BCs	20.00	50.00	50.00
Registrar Co-operative Societies	0.00	0.00	0.75
Forests	3.04	2.46	4.00
Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs	0.01	0.02	0.20
Others	279.36	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>3476.77</b>	<b>5020.66</b>	<b>5356.93</b>



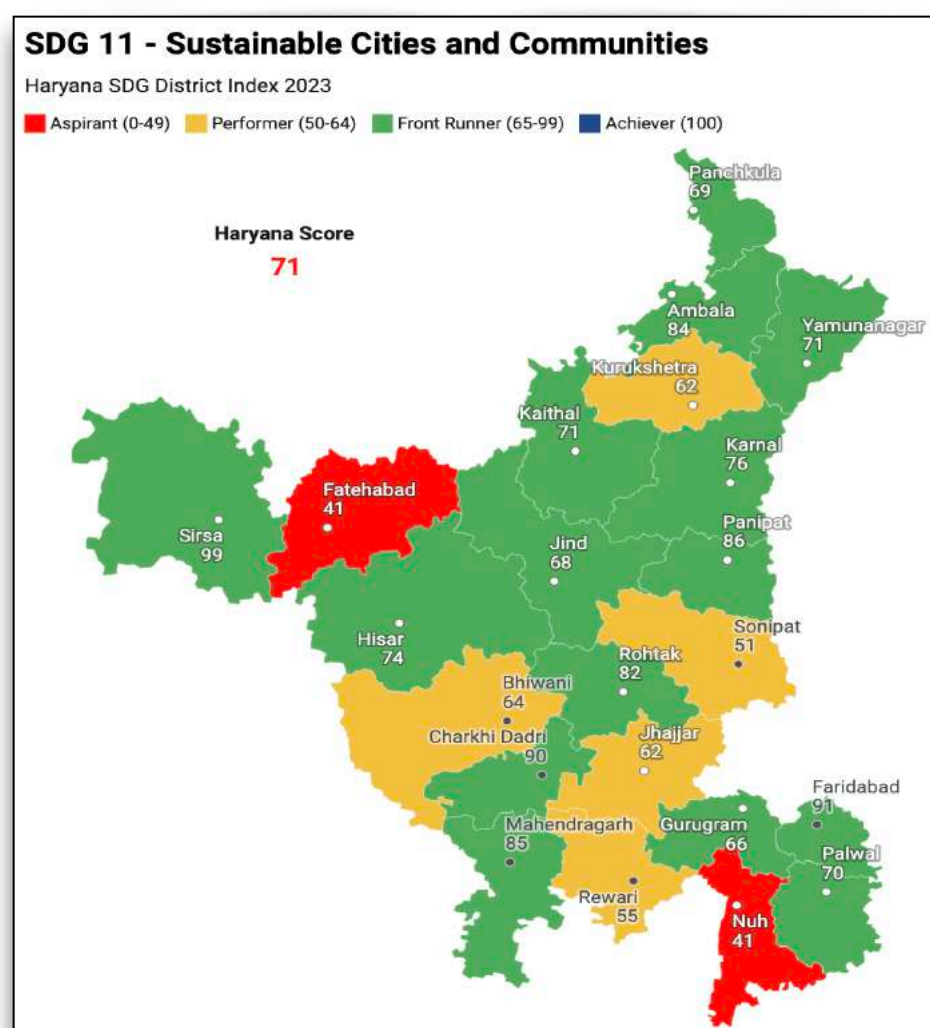
## SDG-11 District Progress

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) encompass vital development sectors such as education, health, sanitation, employment, infrastructure, energy, and environment, with time-bound targets for achievement. Districts have played a crucial role at the forefront of SDG action and have made significant progress towards various targets.

Since 2018, the 'SDG India Index and Dashboard', developed by NITI Aayog, has been a powerful tool to assess SDG indicators' performance. The district index, developed by SDG Coordination Centre established at Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management, Government of Haryana, serves as the core mechanism to measure district progress and provides evidence-driven insights to achieve SDGs. Moreover, it encourages healthy competition among districts, motivating continuous improvement.

District	Composite Score		
	2021	2022	2023
Ambala	86	86	84
Bhiwani	52	57	64
Charkha Dadri		96	90
Faridabad	71	91	91
Fatehabad	31	41	41
Gurugram	90	75	66
Hisar	60	67	74
Jhajjar	51	78	62
Jind	64	73	68
Kaithal	44	74	71
Karnal	80	86	76
Kurukshetra	60	58	62
Mahendragarh	45	82	85
Nuh	10	25	41
Palwal	55	72	70
Panchkula	79	81	69
Panipat	64	92	86
Rewari	58	60	55
Rohtak	86	90	82
Sirsa	58	98	99
Sonipat	62	69	51
Yamunanagar	69	74	71

The first edition of the SDG District Index was launched in October 2021 as provisional, using 95 indicators from 47 targets across 15 SDGs. The subsequent editions in 2022 and 2023 show improvements, with a wider coverage of targets. The current edition (2023) is based on a framework of 15 SDGs, 62 targets and 115 indicators adopted from the National Indicator Framework and State Indicator Framework. The evaluation of District SDG-11 performance is based on 3 targets and 4 indicators. The methodology used for this evaluation is the same as the one employed by NITI Aayog to calculate the index of States/UTs.



## SDG-11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Goal 11 promotes inclusive and sustainable urbanisation. Making cities sustainable means creating career and business opportunities, safe and affordable housing, and building resilient societies and economies. It involves investment in public transport, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in participatory and inclusive ways.

### Target

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilising local materials

# 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



## SDG-12: Responsible Consumption and Production

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### **Haryana Vision for SDG-12**

*The Government of Haryana will strive to sustainably reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and re-use and to sustainably manage the use of natural resources, while positively impacting statewide consumption and production norms*



# SDG-12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

## Progress Achievement

<p>Quantity of hazardous waste recycled/utilized to total hazardous waste generated (in %) as per CPCB, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India</p>	<p><b>Around 11.24% of agricultural land in the state employs micro-irrigation, indicating a rise in water-efficient practices for cultivation.</b></p>	<p><b>Use of Nitrogenous Fertilisers</b></p> <p>In the agricultural year 2021-22, nitrogenous fertilizers constituted 78.41% of the total Nitrogen, Phosphorous, and Potassium (NPK) fertilizers used, reflecting their dominant usage in agriculture.</p>
<p>Installed Capacity of Grid Interactive Bio Power per 10 lakh population (MW)</p> <p>Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India</p>	<p><i>Every unit of biomedical waste generated is subjected to 100% treatment, emphasizing effective and comprehensive management of biomedical waste.</i></p>	<p><b>Plastic Waste Generated</b></p> <p>According to the implementation of plastic waste management rules by the Government of India, approximately 2.42 tonnes of plastic waste are generated annually in the state.</p>
<p><b>As of 2021, the state has established 74 waste recycling plants, promoting sustainable waste management and environmental conservation efforts.</b></p>	<p>Per capita fossil fuel consumption (in kg.)</p> <p>Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India</p>	<p><b>Cold Storage Capacity</b></p> <p>As per the Agricultural Statistics at a Glance report released by the Government of India, the cold storage capacity in Haryana is approximately 853,329 metric tonnes.</p>

## Major Schemes

### National Green Corps Haryana

National Green Corps (NGC) Haryana, a state-driven environmental program, engages students in fostering eco-awareness and sustainable practices. Through



educational institutions, NGC imparts knowledge on pressing environmental issues and cultivates a sense of environmental responsibility. Students actively participate in tree plantations, waste management initiatives, and awareness campaigns. By nurturing an eco-conscious generation, NGC Haryana aims to create a lasting impact on environmental preservation. It strives to instill a deep-rooted commitment to nature, paving the way for a greener and more sustainable future in Haryana and beyond.

For more details: <https://harenvironment.gov.in/scheme/centre-sponsored-scheme/>



## Major Schemes

### National Waste Management Policy (NWMP)

The National Waste Management Policy (NWMP) in India is a strategic framework addressing sustainable waste management practices. It emphasizes reducing waste generation, efficient waste segregation, recycling, and proper disposal. NWMP promotes circular economy principles to minimize environmental impact, enhance resource efficiency, and establish a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable waste management system across the nation.

For more details: <https://cpcb.nic.in/rules/>

### Environmental Information Awareness Capacity Building and Livelihood Programme (EICAP)

The Environmental Information Awareness Capacity Building and Livelihood Programme focuses on empowering communities by enhancing their understanding of environmental issues and solutions. Through education and training, it equips individuals to make informed decisions, encouraging sustainable practices that harmonize livelihoods with environmental preservation, fostering a more conscious and environmentally responsible society.

For more details: <https://harenvironment.gov.in/scheme/eiacp-hub-haryana/>



### National Food Security Mission

The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is a crucial initiative by the Indian Government aiming to increase food production and ensure food security by promoting suitable agricultural practices. Focusing on specific crops in various regions, NFSM works to enhance productivity and bridge the gap between demand and supply, ultimately improving food availability and affordability for the population.



For more details: [https://agriharyana.gov.in/data/SchemeDoc/NATIONAL\\_FOOD\\_SECURITYMISSION.pdf](https://agriharyana.gov.in/data/SchemeDoc/NATIONAL_FOOD_SECURITYMISSION.pdf)

### Crop Diversification Programme - Mera Pani Meri Virsat

Crop Diversification Programme - Mera Pani Meri Virsat is an initiative promoting sustainable agricultural practices in Haryana. It encourages farmers to shift from water-intensive crops to less water-dependent alternatives, promoting water conservation and efficient usage. This initiative aims to secure the future of agriculture by ensuring judicious water use while preserving the ecological balance for future generations.

For more details: [https://agriharyana.gov.in/data/SchemeDoc/mera\\_pani\\_meri\\_virasat.pdf](https://agriharyana.gov.in/data/SchemeDoc/mera_pani_meri_virasat.pdf)

### MICRO IRRIGATION AND COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

The Micro Irrigation & Command Area Development Authority (MICADA) is a pivotal institution in Haryana, devoted to revolutionizing agricultural practices. By promoting efficient water management, MICADA emphasizes the adoption of micro-irrigation systems such as drip and sprinkler technologies.

This ensures prudent utilization of water resources while enhancing crop productivity. Simultaneously, MICADA plays a crucial role in the development of command areas, bolstering irrigation infrastructure to facilitate equitable distribution of water. By advocating modern irrigation techniques, it contributes to sustainable agriculture, conserving vital water resources and elevating agricultural yields, thereby securing Haryana's agricultural growth and ensuring the state's water sustainability..

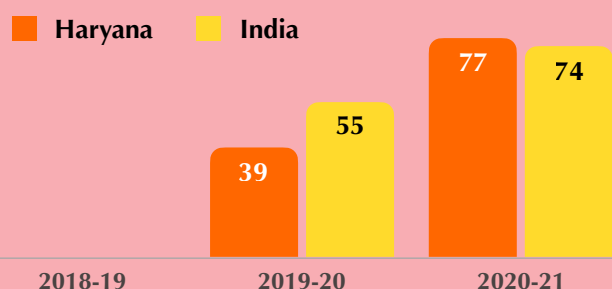
For more details: <https://micada.haryana.gov.in/home>





## SDG Achievement

### SDG-12: Progress as per NITI Aayog, Government of India

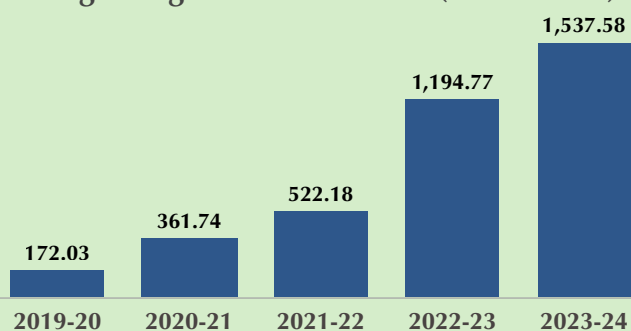


NITI Aayog, the Government of India's nodal agency, is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India. To assess the progress made by states and union territories, NITI Aayog has developed the SDG India Index and Dashboard framework. The first report of the SDG India Index and Dashboard was released in 2019, and the most recent report is for the year 2021. This framework provides valuable insights into the efforts and achievements of various regions towards attaining the SDGs in India.

Haryana's composite score in SDG-12 has seen significant growth, rising from **39** in 2019-20 to **77** in 2020-21 as per NITI Aayog's SDG India Index and Dashboard report. This remarkable increase resulted in the **state's category** shifting from **"Aspirant"** (below 50) to **"Front Runner"** (65-99). Currently, Haryana holds the **13<sup>th</sup>** position in SDG-12 among all states in India, reflecting its progress towards achieving sustainable development goals.

## SDG Aligned Budget

### Budget Aligned with SDG-12 (Rs. in crore)



- Haryana's efforts to achieve SDG-12: Responsible Consumption and Production involve the active contribution of 14 departments.
- There is alignment of 58 schemes/programs with SDG-12: Responsible Consumption and Production showcasing a comprehensive approach to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- Remarkably, the alignment of the state budget with SDG-12: Responsible Consumption and Production has increased by a staggering 794 times from 2019-20 to 2023-24, underscoring the state's strong commitment towards sustainable consumption and production.
- Major contributors are Irrigation and Water Resources (30%), Agriculture and Farmer Welfare (20%), New and Renewable Energy Department (18%), Mines and Geology (9%) and Tourism (4%).

Departments	Budget (Rs. in crore)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Agriculture and Farmer Welfare	159.88	369.56	313.42
Irrigation and Water Resources	0.00	212.49	462.50
Mines and Geology	42.62	159.01	145.06
Department of New and Renewable Energy	190.71	185.78	270.52
Tourism	37.19	71.59	108.13
Cultural Affairs	12.74	62.17	64.00
Horticulture	37.76	55.67	65.00
Architecture	10.97	13.64	19.28
Archaeology and Museums	7.91	13.14	12.68
Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs	12.32	22.33	23.33
Revenue	1.23	4.90	4.90
Public Relations	8.61	17.25	25.35
Rural Development	0.00	6.80	23.20
Citizen Resource Information	0.25	0.44	0.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>522.18</b>	<b>1194.77</b>	<b>1537.58</b>

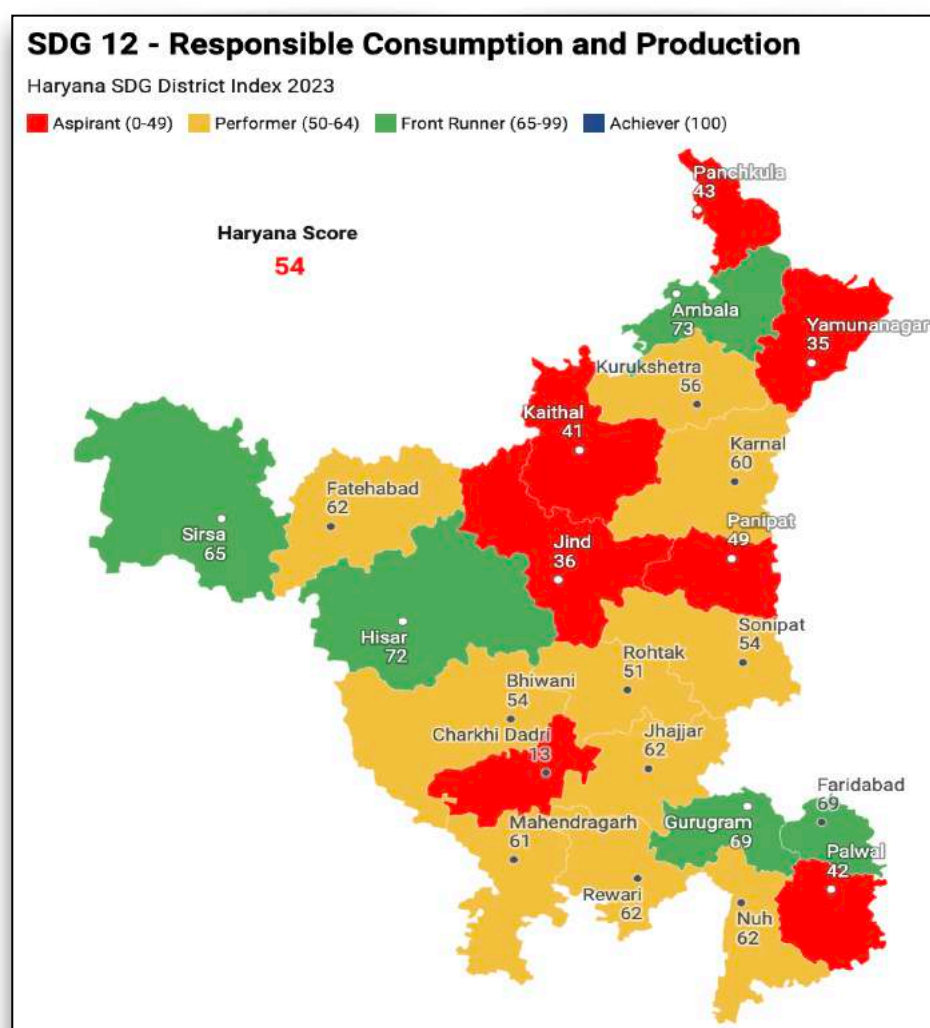
## SDG-12 District Progress

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) encompass vital development sectors such as education, health, sanitation, employment, infrastructure, energy, and environment, with time-bound targets for achievement. Districts have played a crucial role at the forefront of SDG action and have made significant progress towards various targets.

Since 2018, the 'SDG India Index and Dashboard', developed by NITI Aayog, has been a powerful tool to assess SDG indicators' performance. The district index, developed by SDG Coordination Centre established at Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management, Government of Haryana, serves as the core mechanism to measure district progress and provides evidence-driven insights to achieve SDGs. Moreover, it encourages healthy competition among districts, motivating continuous improvement.

District	Composite Score		
	2021	2022	2023
Ambala	53	66	73
Bhiwani	90	56	54
Charkha Dadri		13	13
Faridabad	70	50	69
Fatehabad	74	66	62
Gurugram	97	65	69
Hisar	86	64	72
Jhajjar	83	47	62
Jind	62	45	36
Kaithal	40	46	41
Karnal	10	53	60
Kurukshetra	32	68	56
Mahendragarh	82	58	61
Nuh	75	44	62
Palwal	37	28	40
Panchkula	36	46	43
Panipat	38	46	49
Rewari	94	47	62
Rohtak	79	53	51
Sirsa	85	62	65
Sonipat	65	57	54
Yamunanagar	12	48	35

The first edition of the SDG District Index was launched in October 2021 as provisional, using 95 indicators from 47 targets across 15 SDGs. The subsequent editions in 2022 and 2023 show improvements, with a wider coverage of targets. The current edition (2023) is based on a framework of 15 SDGs, 62 targets and 115 indicators adopted from the National Indicator Framework and State Indicator Framework. The evaluation of District SDG-12 performance is based on 3 targets and 4 indicators. The methodology used for this evaluation is the same as the one employed by NITI Aayog to calculate the index of States/UTs.



## SDG-12: Responsible Consumption and Production

The Goal emphasises on “doing more with less” thus promoting resource efficiency, green economies and sustainable infrastructure. It also focusses on reducing degradation and pollution and minimising waste. The efficient management of our shared natural resources and the way we dispose of toxic waste and pollutants are important targets to achieve this Goal. It calls for awareness generation and dissemination on sustainable development, lifestyles and practices.

### Targets

12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

# 13 CLIMATE ACTION



# SDG-13: Climate Action

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## **Haryana Vision for SDG-13**

*In consonance with the State Action Plan on Climate Change and SDGs, Haryana will strive to increase the resilience, awareness and adaptive capacity of people, particularly within extra-vulnerable segments of the population*



# SDG-13: Climate Action

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

## Progress Achievement



64.77 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> saved from LED bulbs per 1000 population in 2022



Haryana has 210.66 MW via Biomass Power Projects, 73.50 MW of generating capacity via Small Hydro Power

As of 2022, there are 26 functional weather stations in the state, providing crucial meteorological data for monitoring and forecasting weather conditions

The Disaster Preparedness Score for the state is 19.5, as per the Disaster Resilience Index of 2019, slightly higher than the national figure of 19.2. This indicates a relatively better level of preparedness in the state to handle disasters and emergencies.

### Micro Irrigation

As of 2020, 11.96% of the state's total area is equipped with Micro Irrigation systems to efficiently utilize available surface water resources.

### Stubble Burning

As of 2020, approximately 73% of villages in the state have been covered under initiatives aimed at completely eliminating stubble burning, contributing to reduced air pollution and sustainable agriculture practices.

## Major Schemes

### Haryana Biogas Development Programme

The Haryana Biogas Development Programme is an initiative that promotes the use of biogas as a sustainable and clean energy source in the state. It encourages the installation of biogas plants in rural



areas, promoting organic waste management, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and providing a renewable energy source for households and communities, contributing to climate action.

For more details: <https://hareda.gov.in/bio-gas-program/>

### Haryana Energy Conservation Programme

The Haryana Energy Conservation Programme is a comprehensive initiative aimed at fostering energy efficiency and sustainability in the state. It involves a range of activities such as energy audits, public awareness campaigns, and policy implementation. By promoting energy-efficient practices in industries, commercial establishments, and residential areas, the program contributes to reduced energy consumption, lower carbon emissions, and overall environmental conservation. It aligns with national and global objectives of mitigating climate change and promoting a sustainable energy future for Haryana.



For more details: <https://hareda.gov.in/energy-conservation-programme>



## Major Schemes

### Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME)

The Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME) Scheme is an Indian government initiative aimed at promoting the adoption of electric and hybrid vehicles. It offers financial incentives to manufacturers and buyers of electric vehicles, reducing carbon emissions and promoting sustainable transportation. FAME contributes to India's efforts to combat air pollution and reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

For more details: <https://fame2.heavyindustries.gov.in/>

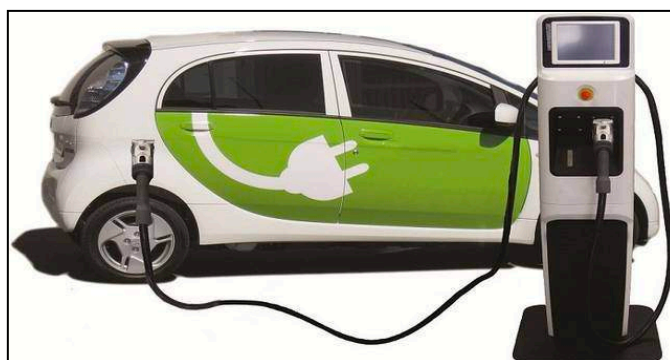
### Atal Bhujal Yojana

The Atal Bhujal Yojana, also known as Atal Jal, is an Indian government program focusing on sustainable groundwater management in select states, including Haryana. It aims to strengthen the institutional framework, engage local communities, and promote efficient groundwater use. By addressing water stress issues, it contributes to water resource conservation and climate resilience, aligning with SDG 13.

For more details: <https://ataljal.mowr.gov.in/>

### National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) is an Indian government initiative that



promotes climate-resilient and sustainable agricultural practices. It aims to enhance agricultural productivity while mitigating climate change impacts. NMSA supports initiatives such as soil health management, water use efficiency, and the adoption of climate-smart agricultural technologies, aligning with SDG 13's climate action goals.

For more details: <https://nmsa.dac.gov.in/>

### Haryana Electric Vehicle Policy

The Haryana Electric Vehicle Policy was launched in 2022 to promote the use of electric vehicles in the state. The policy aims to increase the share of electric vehicles in the state's vehicle fleet to 25% by 2030. The policy offers a number of incentives to buyers of electric vehicles, including purchase subsidies, exemption from road tax and registration fees, and priority parking. The policy also provides incentives to manufacturers of electric vehicles and battery charging infrastructure providers.

For more details: [https://haryanatransport.gov.in/sites/default/files/Electric%20Vehicle%20Policy\\_2.pdf](https://haryanatransport.gov.in/sites/default/files/Electric%20Vehicle%20Policy_2.pdf)

## NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON CLIMATE CHANGE (NAPCC)

The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) is India's landmark strategy to combat climate change and promote sustainable development. Launched in 2008, it comprises eight national missions, each focusing on distinct aspects of climate action.

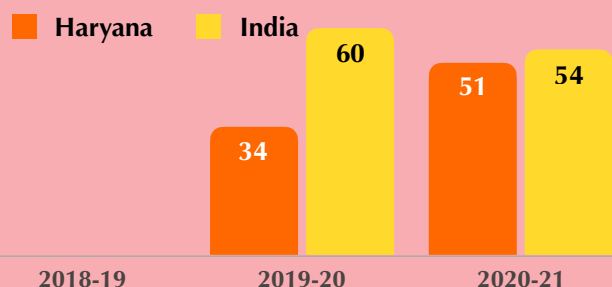
These missions encompass renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable agriculture, water conservation, and more. NAPCC's overarching goal is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance climate resilience, and transition to a low-carbon economy. It aligns with SDG 13, underscoring India's commitment to addressing climate change challenges through research, innovation, policy development, and international cooperation, while fostering environmental sustainability and sustainable economic growth.

For more details: <https://dst.gov.in/climate-change-programme>



## SDG Achievement

SDG-13: Progress as per NITI Aayog, Government of India

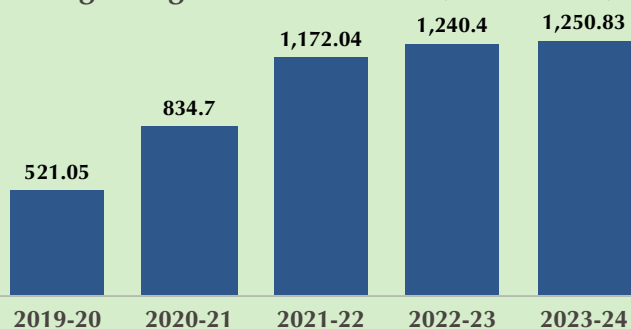


NITI Aayog, the Government of India’s nodal agency, is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India. To assess the progress made by states and union territories, NITI Aayog has developed the SDG India Index and Dashboard framework. The first report of the SDG India Index and Dashboard was released in 2019, and the most recent report is for the year 2021. This framework provides valuable insights into the efforts and achievements of various regions towards attaining the SDGs in India.

Haryana’s composite score in SDG-13 has seen significant growth, rising from **34** in 2019-20 to **51** in 2020–21 as per NITI Aayog’s SDG India Index and Dashboard report. This remarkable increase resulted in the **state’s category** shifting from **“Aspirant”** (below 50) to **“Performer”** (50-64). Currently, Haryana holds the **17<sup>th</sup>** position in SDG-13 among all states in India, reflecting its progress towards achieving sustainable development goals.

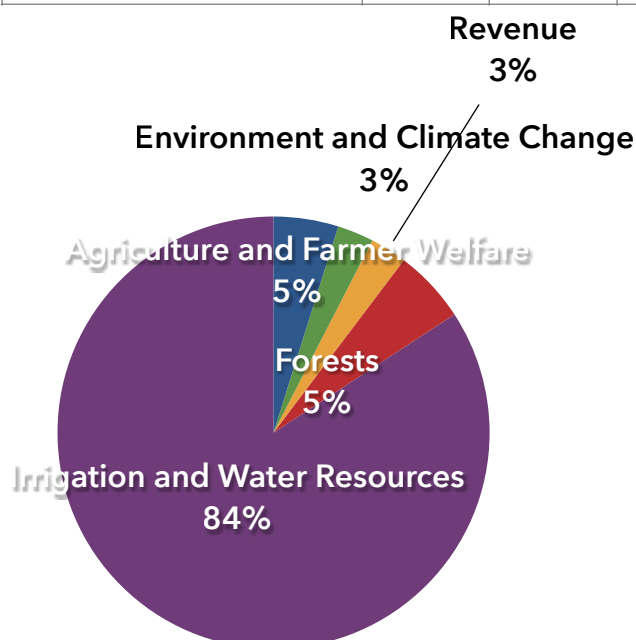
## SDG Aligned Budget

Budget Aligned with SDG-13 (Rs. in crore)



Departments	Budget (Rs. in crore)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Agriculture and Farmer Welfare	200.00	77.50	60.24
Land Records	0.50	0.55	0.30
Environment and Climate Change	0.36	11.07	33.78
Revenue	655.32	44.24	34.14
Forests	0.86	51.24	68.35
Directorate of Industries	0.00	0.95	2.00
Irrigation and Water Resources	315.00	1051.15	1047.61
Department of New and Renewable Energy	0.00	3.70	4.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>1172.04</b>	<b>1240.40</b>	<b>1250.83</b>

- Haryana’s efforts to achieve SDG-13: Climate Action involve the active contribution of 8 departments.
- There is alignment of 28 schemes/programs with SDG-13: Climate Action showcasing a comprehensive approach to combat climate change and its impacts.
- Remarkably, the alignment of the state budget with SDG-13: Climate Action has increased by a staggering 140 times from 2019-20 to 2023-24, underscoring the state’s strong commitment towards climate action
- Major contributors are Irrigation and Water Resources (84%), Agriculture and Farmer Welfare (5%), Forests (5%), Environment and Climate Change (3%) and Revenue (3%).



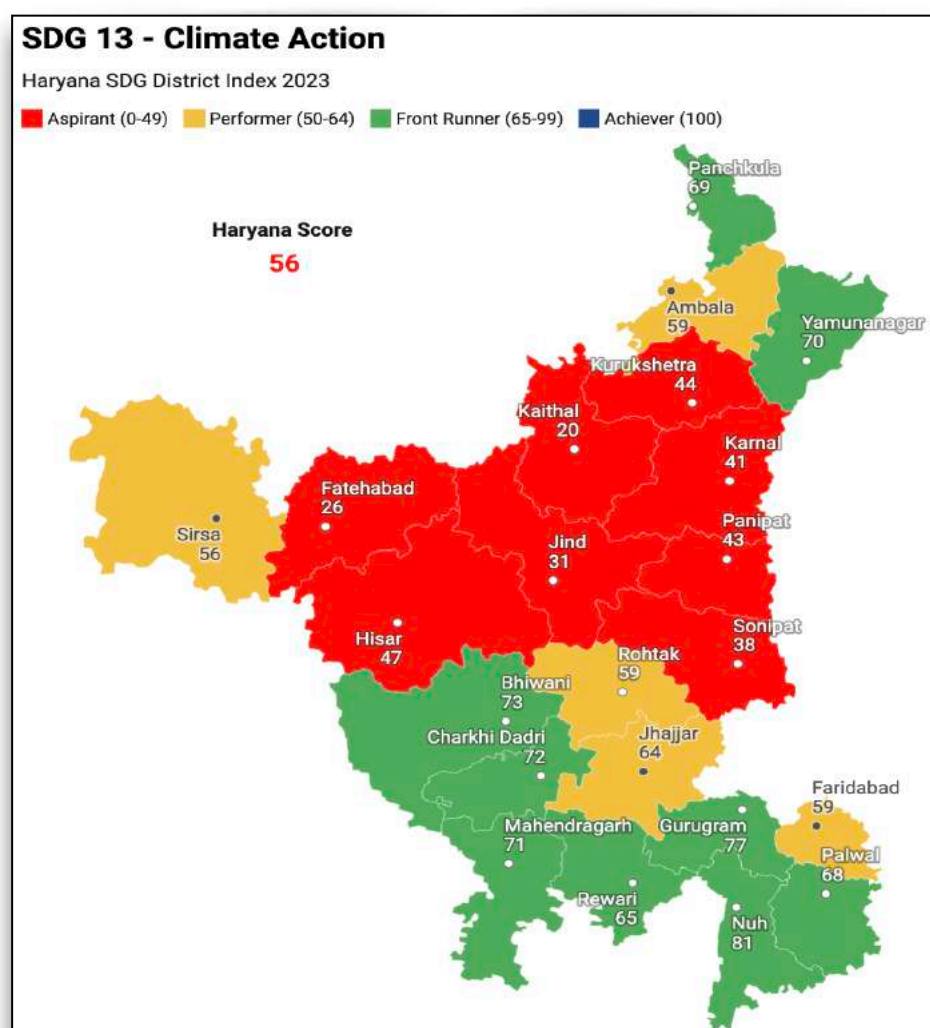
## SDG-13 District Progress

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) encompass vital development sectors such as education, health, sanitation, employment, infrastructure, energy, and environment, with time-bound targets for achievement. Districts have played a crucial role at the forefront of SDG action and have made significant progress towards various targets.

Since 2018, the 'SDG India Index and Dashboard', developed by NITI Aayog, has been a powerful tool to assess SDG indicators' performance. The district index, developed by SDG Coordination Centre established at Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management, Government of Haryana, serves as the core mechanism to measure district progress and provides evidence-driven insights to achieve SDGs. Moreover, it encourages healthy competition among districts, motivating continuous improvement.

District	Composite Score		
	2021	2022	2023
Ambala	77	57	59
Bhiwani	83	70	73
Charkha Dadri		72	72
Faridabad	63	50	59
Fatehabad	43	28	26
Gurugram	78	75	77
Hisar	58	41	47
Jhajjar	57	52	64
Jind	24	36	31
Kaithal	24	22	20
Karnal	45	53	41
Kurukshetra	58	53	44
Mahendragarh	51	68	71
Nuh	75	76	81
Palwal	59	61	68
Panchkula	27	65	69
Panipat	38	48	43
Rewari	67	53	65
Rohtak	60	61	59
Sirsa	44	53	56
Sonipat	41	41	38
Yamunanagar	47	80	70

The first edition of the SDG District Index was launched in October 2021 as provisional, using 95 indicators from 47 targets across 15 SDGs. The subsequent editions in 2022 and 2023 show improvements, with a wider coverage of targets. The current edition (2023) is based on a framework of 15 SDGs, 62 targets and 115 indicators adopted from the National Indicator Framework and State Indicator Framework. The evaluation of District SDG-13 performance is based on 3 targets and 5 indicators. The methodology used for this evaluation is the same as the one employed by NITI Aayog to calculate the index of States/UTs.



## SDG-13: Climate Action

The Goal is aimed at integrating climate change measures, disaster risk measures and sustainable natural resource management into national development strategies. To minimise the human impact of geophysical disasters, the Goal calls for strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity, including human and institutional capacity on mitigation, adaptation, and early warning. Efforts at the national level for adopting green technologies, promoting the use of clean and modern source of energy, advocating for behavioural change for sustainable use of resources, have to be complemented by international cooperation on climate change since the causes and effects of climate change transcend national boundaries.

### Targets

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

# 15 LIFE ON LAND



## SDG-15: Life on Land

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### **Haryana Vision for SDG-15**

*The Government of Haryana will develop and implement adaptation and mitigation measures which address the impact of climate change on forest ecosystems, agriculture, biodiversity, natural resources and future generations*



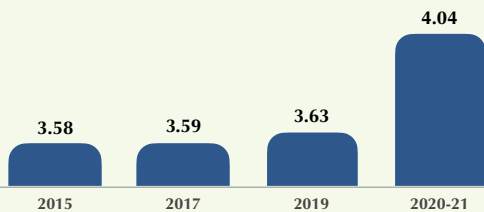


# SDG-15: Life on Land

**Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

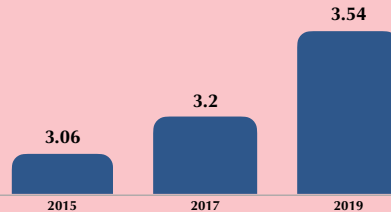
## Progress Achievement

### Forest Cover against Total geographical Area



Source: Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, Government of India and Forest Department, Government of Haryana

### Tree Cover against Total Geographical Area



Source: Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, Government of India

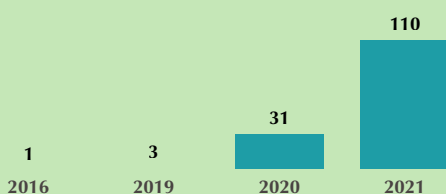
### Forest Area

As per the Forest Department Haryana report of 2020-21, the state boasts a forest area of 7.04 sq. km. per lakh of its population, highlighting its commitment to preserving and expanding its green cover for ecological sustainability.

### Tree Plantation

As per the Forest Department Report, during the fiscal year 2019-20, the state achieved a 100% target in terms of planting trees under the compensatory afforestation funds and net present value funds, demonstrating its commitment to mitigating environmental impact and promoting afforestation.

### Cases registered under Wildlife Protection Act 1972



Source: Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, Government of India

**As per the Wildlife Protection Act report of 2021, the state of Haryana protects a total of 741 wildlife species within its boundaries, reflecting its dedication to conserving the rich biodiversity found within its borders.**

**According to the Chief Wildlife Warden's 2020 report, the state protects 1,145 wildlife species in zoos, deer parks, and breeding centers, reflecting its commitment to wildlife conservation.**

**In the state, 50% of the total forest cover consists of Tree Outside Forests (TOF).**

## Major Schemes

### National Afforestation Program (NAP)

The National Afforestation Program (NAP) is a crucial Indian initiative launched in 2000 to combat deforestation, increase forest and tree cover, and restore degraded ecosystems. NAP focuses on afforestation and reforestation efforts, contributing to carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation. By involving local communities, it aims to improve livelihoods and promote sustainable land use practices while addressing environmental challenges and enhancing India's green cover..

For more details: <https://haryanaforest.gov.in/scheme/national-afforestation-programme-to-be-implemented-by-sfda-sharing-basis/>

### Green India Mission (GIM)

The Green India Mission (GIM) is a vital component of India's National Action Plan on Climate Change. Launched in 2014, it focuses on afforestation, reforestation, and ecosystem restoration. GIM aims to enhance forest and tree cover, conserve biodiversity, and promote sustainable forest management, contributing to climate change mitigation and environmental sustainability.



For more details: <https://www.indiascienceandtechnology.gov.in/st-visions/national-mission/national-mission-green-india-gim>

## Major Schemes

### Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)

The Haryana Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) is a state-level agency tasked with managing funds collected as compensation for diverting forest land for non-forest purposes. CAMPA allocates these funds for afforestation, reforestation, and conservation activities, contributing to ecological balance and sustainable land use practices in Haryana.

For more details: <https://campa.haryanaforest.gov.in/>

### Van Mahotsav

Van Mahotsav in Haryana is an annual tree planting festival aimed at promoting afforestation and raising environmental awareness. It encourages citizens, schools, and communities to participate in tree plantation drives, helping to increase green cover, combat deforestation, and enhance the state's environmental sustainability while fostering a sense of environmental responsibility among the people.

For more details: <https://haryanaforest.gov.in/document/azadi-ke-amrit-mahotsav-per-73rd-van-mahotsav/>



### Haryana Agroforestry Policy

The Haryana Agroforestry Policy is a strategic framework that promotes the integration of trees and shrubs with agricultural crops. This policy aims to enhance land productivity, conserve natural resources, and promote sustainable land use practices. It encourages farmers to adopt agroforestry techniques for improved agricultural yields, economic benefits, and ecological sustainability.

For more details: <https://haryanaforest.gov.in/agro-forestry/>

### Soil and Water Conservation

Soil and Water Conservation initiatives in Haryana are dedicated efforts to prevent soil erosion, land degradation, and ensure sustainable water management. These programs focus on implementing erosion control measures, afforestation, and promoting responsible agricultural practices. They aim to conserve soil fertility, maintain water resources, and safeguard the environment.

For more details: <https://haryanaforest.gov.in/soil-water/>

## WILD LIFE PROTECTION ACT

The Wildlife Protection Act, Haryana, is a crucial legal framework enacted to ensure the conservation and protection of wildlife and their habitats within the state. It aligns with the national Wildlife Protection Act of 1972, incorporating provisions specific to Haryana's unique wildlife and ecosystems.

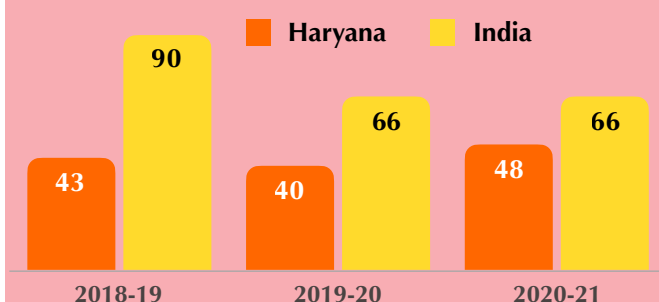
This legislation designates wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, and protected areas, imposing strict regulations on hunting, poaching, and illegal wildlife trade. The act empowers authorities to enforce measures for wildlife conservation, habitat preservation, and ecological balance, reinforcing Haryana's commitment to safeguarding its rich biodiversity and promoting responsible wildlife management.

For more details: <https://haryanaforest.gov.in/wild-life-protection-act/>



## SDG Achievement

### SDG-15: Progress as per NITI Aayog, Government of India

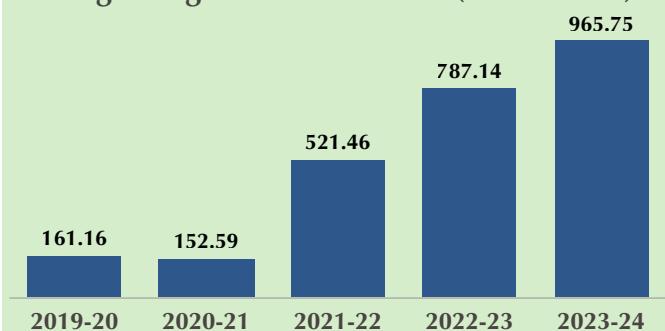


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Haryana's composite score in SDG-15 has seen growth, rising from **43** in 2018-19 to **48** in 2020-21 as per NITI Aayog's SDG India Index and Dashboard report. This increase is not resulted in the **state's category** shifting and state remains in the **"Aspirant"** (below 50) category. Currently, Haryana holds the **25<sup>th</sup>** position in SDG-15 among all states in India, reflecting its progress towards achieving sustainable development goals.

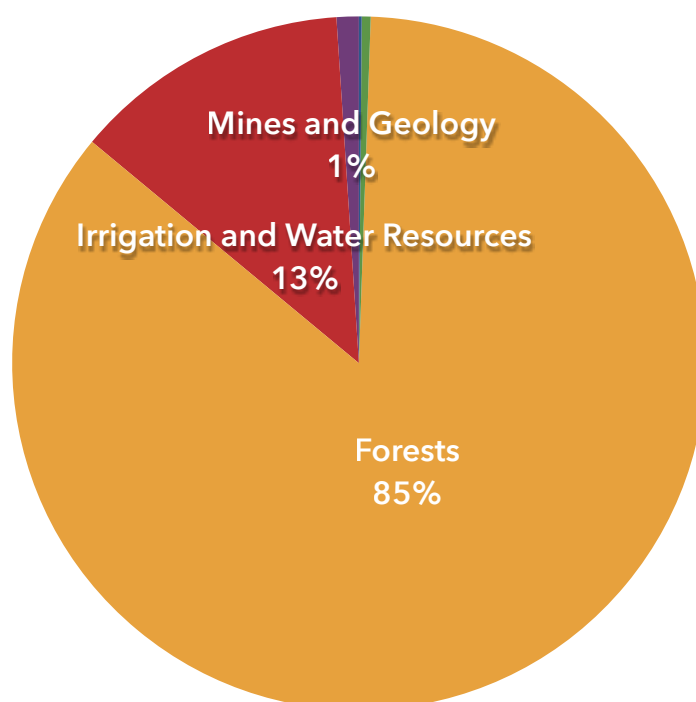
## SDG Aligned Budget

### Budget Aligned with SDG-15 (Rs. in crore)



Departments	Budget (Rs. in crore)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Environment and Climate Change	0.00	0.50	1.25
Revenue	1.00	4.00	4.00
Forests	520.46	774.54	825.50
Irrigation and Water Resources	0.00	0.00	125.00
Mines and Geology	0.00	8.10	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>521.46</b>	<b>787.14</b>	<b>965.75</b>

- Haryana's efforts to achieve SDG-15: Life on Land involve the active contribution of 5 departments.
- There is alignment of 44 schemes/programs with SDG-15: Life on Land showcasing a comprehensive approach to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
- Remarkably, the alignment of the state budget with SDG-15: Life on Land has increased by a staggering 499 times from 2019-20 to 2023-24, underscoring the state's strong commitment towards climate action
- Major contributors are Forests (85%), Irrigation and Water Resources (13%) and Mines and Geology (1%)





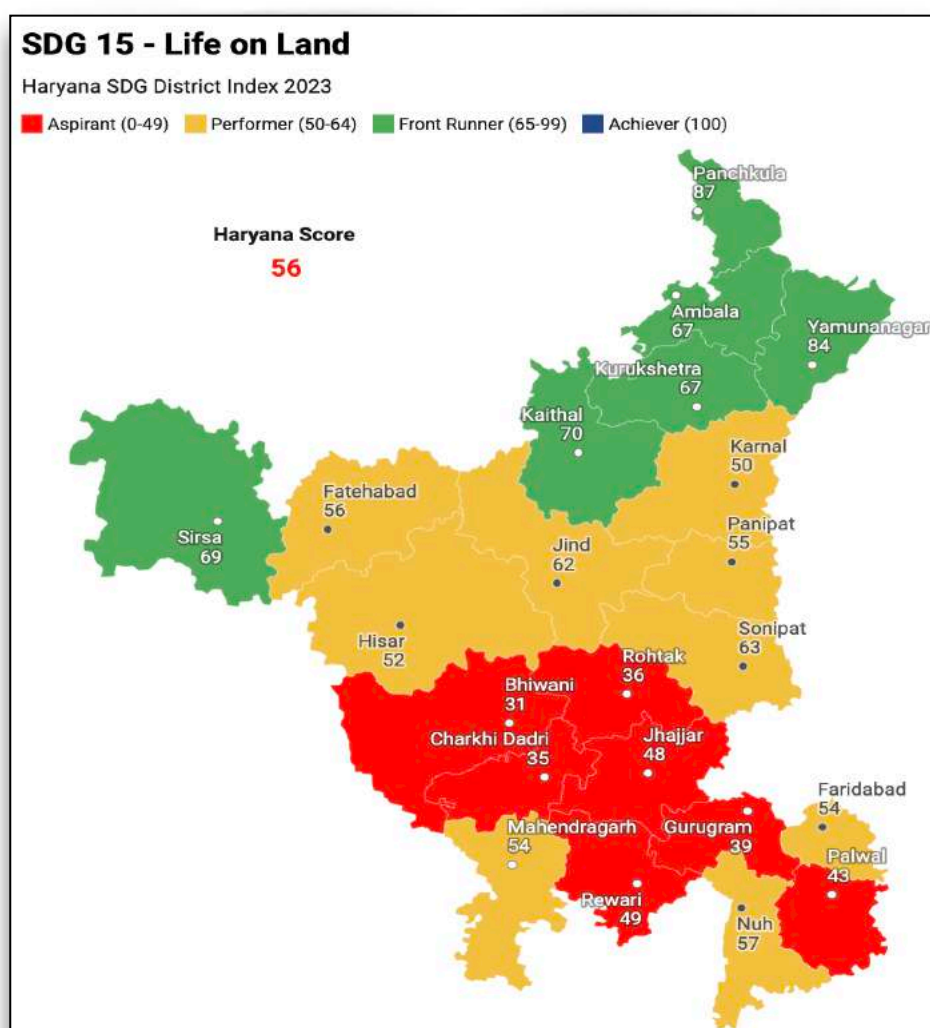
## SDG-15 District Progress

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) encompass vital development sectors such as education, health, sanitation, employment, infrastructure, energy, and environment, with time-bound targets for achievement. Districts have played a crucial role at the forefront of SDG action and have made significant progress towards various targets.

Since 2018, the 'SDG India Index and Dashboard', developed by NITI Aayog, has been a powerful tool to assess SDG indicators' performance. The district index, developed by SDG Coordination Centre established at Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management, Government of Haryana, serves as the core mechanism to measure district progress and provides evidence-driven insights to achieve SDGs. Moreover, it encourages healthy competition among districts, motivating continuous improvement.

District	Composite Score		
	2021	2022	2023
Ambala	59	62	67
Bhiwani	61	46	31
Charkha Dadri		52	35
Faridabad	67	50	54
Fatehabad	59	61	56
Gurugram	48	50	39
Hisar	52	48	52
Jhajjar	56	41	48
Jind	56	58	62
Kaithal	64	54	70
Karnal	57	48	50
Kurukshetra	58	58	67
Mahendragarh	69	47	54
Nuh	75	49	57
Palwal	48	43	43
Panchkula	98	66	87
Panipat	32	35	55
Rewari	64	47	49
Rohtak	56	46	36
Sirsa	52	66	69
Sonipat	62	51	63
Yamunanagar	68	75	84

The first edition of the SDG District Index was launched in October 2021 as provisional, using 95 indicators from 47 targets across 15 SDGs. The subsequent editions in 2022 and 2023 show improvements, with a wider coverage of targets. The current edition (2023) is based on a framework of 15 SDGs, 62 targets and 115 indicators adopted from the National Indicator Framework and State Indicator Framework. The evaluation of District SDG-15 performance is based on 4 targets and 10 indicators. The methodology used for this evaluation is the same as the one employed by NITI Aayog to calculate the index of States/UTs.



## SDG-15: Life on Land

The Goal is aimed at protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems; sustainable management of forests; combating desertification; and halting and reversing land degradation in conjunction with integrating ecosystems and biodiversity into national and local planning. It also seeks to promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources, and prevent poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna.

### Targets

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

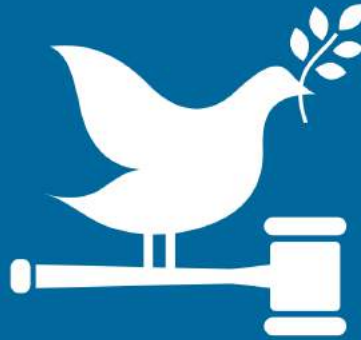
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities



# 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



## SDG-16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

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### Haryana Vision for SDG-16

*To create a peaceful, prosperous, inclusive and just Haryana where all forms of violence, exploitation, abuse, trafficking, illicit financial and arms flows, corruption and bribery are reduced. An island of excellence welcoming one and all with open arms. Thus, proactive steps shall be taken by the various stakeholders, in partnership with the residents, in order to create strong institutions for preserving peace and delivering justice to all, especially to the underprivileged.*

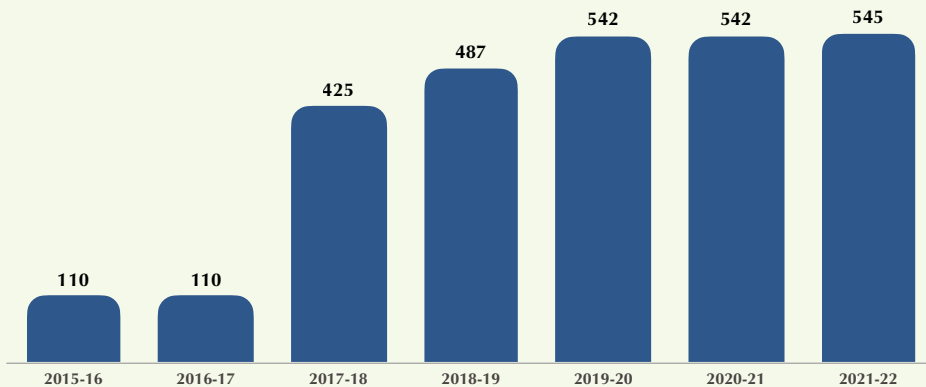


# SDG-16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

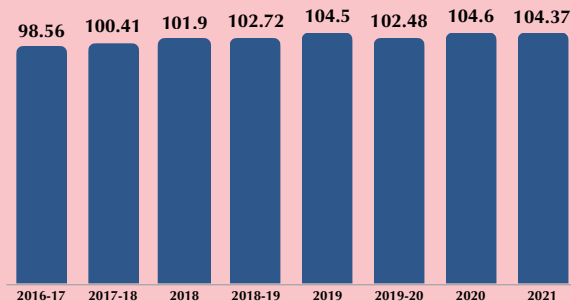
## Progress Achievement

### Government Services Provided Online to Citizens



Source: Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India

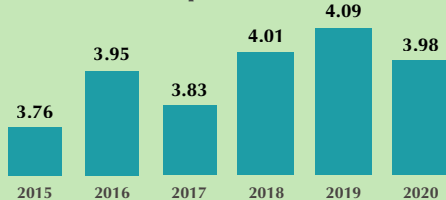
### Population covered under Aadhaar (%)



Source: Unique Identification Authority of India, Government of India

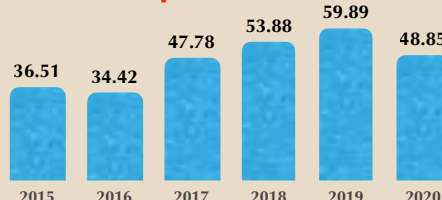
*In the year 2021, the state had 1.43 police stations and police posts per 1,00,000 population, reflecting the law enforcement infrastructure's presence and accessibility*

### Intentional Homicide per 1 Lakh Population



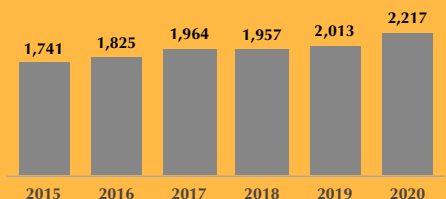
Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Government of India

### Crime committed against children (per 1 lakh children)



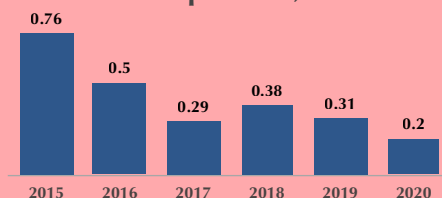
Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Government of India

### Cases Registered under the Arms Act



Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Government of India

### Cases reported under Prevention of Corruption Act (per 1 Lakh Population)



Source: National Crime Record Bureau, Government of India

### Action on Applications received on SARAL Portal

The government diligently processed every application received through the SARAL portal, achieving a remarkable 97.09% completion rate for applications.

### Birth Registration

According to the 2020-21 National Family Health Survey (NFHS) conducted by the Govt. of India, the state has achieved an impressive 95.1% birth registration rate.

### Legal: Courts

As of 2020, the state boasts 2.64 courts per one lakh population, surpassing the national average of 1.86 courts in India.

### Missing Children Recovery

According to the police department's report in the state, the recovery rate for missing children stood at an impressive 80.1% as of the year 2020.

### Monetary Relief - Victims of Atrocities

The state has extended financial relief to victims of atrocities through the Social Justice and Empowerment department, with an impressive 91.39% of cases receiving assistance from April to September 2022.

## Major Schemes

### State Emergency Response Centre (SERC)

The State Emergency Response Centre (SERC) in Haryana serves as a crucial hub for disaster management and response. It coordinates and monitors emergency situations, ensuring swift and efficient responses to crises like natural disasters and accidents. SERC plays a vital role in safeguarding lives and property during emergencies in the state.

For more details: <https://hr.erss.in/p/>

### National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA)

The National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA) in Haryana is a transformative digital platform designed to digitise and streamline legislative processes. It facilitates paperless assembly proceedings, enabling legislators to access documents electronically, enhancing transparency, and promoting efficient governance. NeVA is a significant step toward modernizing legislative functioning in the state.

For more details: <https://hrla.neva.gov.in/>

### Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act

In Haryana, the implementation of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act is a crucial step in safeguarding children against sexual abuse. The state has taken proactive measures to create awareness, expedite legal proceedings, and



provide support services for victims, ensuring the Act's effective enforcement and the protection of children's rights.

For more details: <https://schooleducationharyana.gov.in/document/model-guidelines-under-section-39-of-the-protection-of-children-from-sexual-offences/>

### State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB)

The State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) in Haryana is a vital agency responsible for collecting, collating, and analysing crime data. It aids law enforcement agencies in crime prevention and investigation. SCRB Haryana plays a crucial role in enhancing the state's safety and security by providing accurate and timely crime-related information. The data collected by the SCRB Haryana helps to identify trends in crime and to develop strategies to combat crime. The SCRB Haryana also provides training to law enforcement officers and other stakeholders.



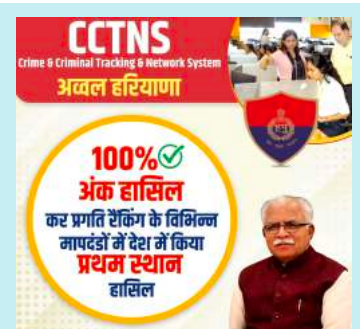
For more details: <https://scrb.haryanapolice.gov.in/>

### CRIME AND CRIMINAL TRACKING NETWORK AND SYSTEM (CCTNS)

The Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS) in Haryana is a comprehensive technology-driven initiative aimed at modernising the state's law enforcement apparatus. Launched as part of the National e-Governance Plan, CCTNS facilitates real-time information sharing and coordination among police stations and departments.

It digitises and streamlines record-keeping, crime investigation, and citizen services. CCTNS enhances police efficiency, reduces paperwork, and improves the accuracy and accessibility of criminal data. This integrated system strengthens public safety and helps law enforcement agencies effectively combat crime, making Haryana a safer place to live and work.

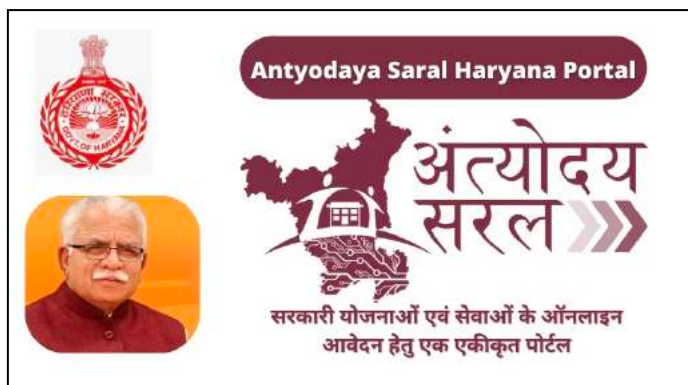
For more details: <https://ncrb.gov.in/en/crime-and-criminal-tracking-network-systems-cctns>



## Major Schemes

### Antyodaya SARAL

The Antyodaya SARAL is a pioneering e-governance platform in Haryana, designed to simplify and streamline the delivery of government services to



citizens. With over 530 services from various departments integrated into one user-friendly portal and mobile app, it empowers citizens to access services seamlessly. By reducing paperwork, providing real-time tracking, and ensuring transparency, Antyodaya SARAL enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of public service delivery, ultimately improving the lives of the people of Haryana.

For more details: <https://saralharyana.gov.in/>

### Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is a government initiative designed to protect and promote the well-being of children. It offers a comprehensive range of services, including child rescue, foster care, adoption, and counseling, to safeguard the rights and interests of vulnerable children and provide them with a nurturing and supportive environment.

For more details: <https://wcdhry.gov.in/schemes-for-children/icps/>

### One Stop Centres

One Stop Centres aim to aid women affected by various forms of violence, be it in private or public spaces, within families, communities, or workplaces, regardless of their age, class, caste, education, marital status, race, or culture. In Haryana, the first OSC was established in Karnal on 31.8.2015, and currently,

there are 22 centres across the state, funded by the Nirbhaya fund. The scheme's objectives include providing comprehensive support and immediate access to medical, legal, psychological, and counselling services under one roof for women facing violence.

For more details: <https://wcdhry.gov.in/schemes-for-women/onestop-centre/>

### JanSahayak Mobile App

The JanSahayak Mobile App in Haryana is a citizen-centric application designed to facilitate access to government services and information. It offers a user-friendly interface, enabling residents to access various services, report grievances, and stay informed about government initiatives. The app enhances transparency and efficiency in service delivery, empowering citizens in Haryana.

For more details: <https://jansahayak.haryana.gov.in/>

### Parivar Pehchan Patra (PPP)

The primary objective of the PPP is to establish an authentic, verified and reliable database of all families in Haryana. The Family ID initiative aims to enhance the 'Ease of Living' for citizens by enabling



'paperless', 'faceless' service delivery.

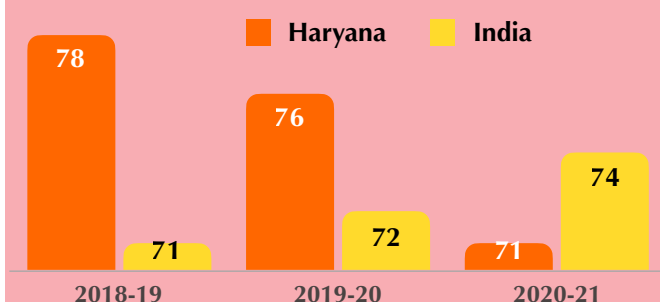
By linking existing schemes like scholarships, subsidies and pensions, the initiative ensures consistency and reliability while automatically identifying beneficiaries. Once the PPP database is established and authenticated, families will no longer need to apply separately for benefits, and beneficiaries will not be required to submit additional documents.

For more details: <https://meraparivar.haryana.gov.in/>



## SDG Achievement

### SDG-16: Progress as per NITI Aayog, Government of India

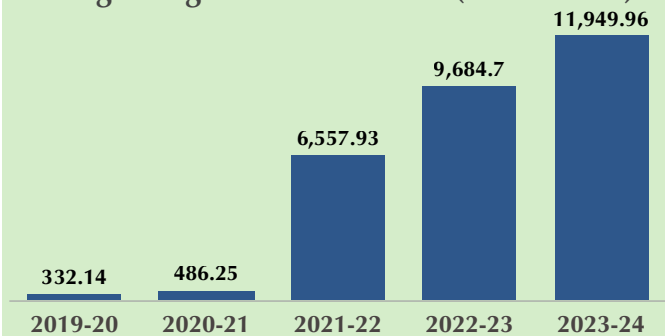


NITI Aayog, the Government of India's nodal agency, is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India. To assess the progress made by states and union territories, NITI Aayog has developed the SDG India Index and Dashboard framework. The first report of the SDG India Index and Dashboard was released in 2019, and the most recent report is for the year 2021. This framework provides valuable insights into the efforts and achievements of various regions towards attaining the SDGs in India.

Haryana's composite score in SDG-16 has seen decline trend from **78** in 2018-19 to **71** in 2020-21 as per NITI Aayog's SDG India Index and Dashboard report. This decline is not resulted in the **state's category** shifting and state remains in the "**Front Runner**" (65-99) category. Currently, Haryana holds the **17<sup>th</sup>** position in SDG-16 among all states in India, reflecting its progress towards achieving sustainable development goals.

## SDG Aligned Budget

### Budget Aligned with SDG-16 (Rs. in crore)



- Haryana's efforts to achieve SDG-16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions involve the active contribution of 37 departments.
- There is alignment of 161 schemes/programs with SDG-16 showcasing a comprehensive approach to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development.
- Remarkably, the alignment of the state budget with SDG-16 has increased by a staggering 3498 times from 2019-20 to 2023-24, underscoring the state's strong commitment towards peace, justice and strong institutions.
- Major contributors are Police (39%), Development and Panchayat (14%), Urban Local Bodies (13%), High Court (9%), Prisons (5%), Land Records (4%) and Registrar Co-operative Societies (4%).

Departments	Budget (Rs. in crore)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Development and Panchayat	0.00	480.00	1712.00
Director Urban Local Bodies	868.77	1243.67	1507.00
Land Records	301.13	468.30	425.25
Registrar Co-operative Societies	93.94	821.30	467.26
Revenue	44.62	67.64	133.16
Home Guard and Civil Defence	44.23	62.55	103.54
High Court	701.94	934.67	1025.70
Police	3252.31	4087.22	4650.88
Prisons	350.41	436.54	567.45
Public Relations	133.94	182.67	268.00
Town and Country Planning	115.03	139.82	179.84
Women and Child Development	48.07	58.80	76.86
Welfare of SCs and BCs	49.46	70.00	89.74
Sainik and ArdhSainik Welfare	20.76	41.30	48.79
Irrigation and Water Resources	55.35	36.82	43.38
Haryana Vidhan Sabha	64.25	71.36	79.87
Information Technology, Electronics and Communication	25.55	28.00	51.00
Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs	226.76	160.50	137.20
Citizen Resource Information	33.75	62.04	80.77
PWD (Building and Roads)	20.99	15.00	50.00
Others	106.67	216.5	252.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>6557.93</b>	<b>9684.70</b>	<b>11949.96</b>



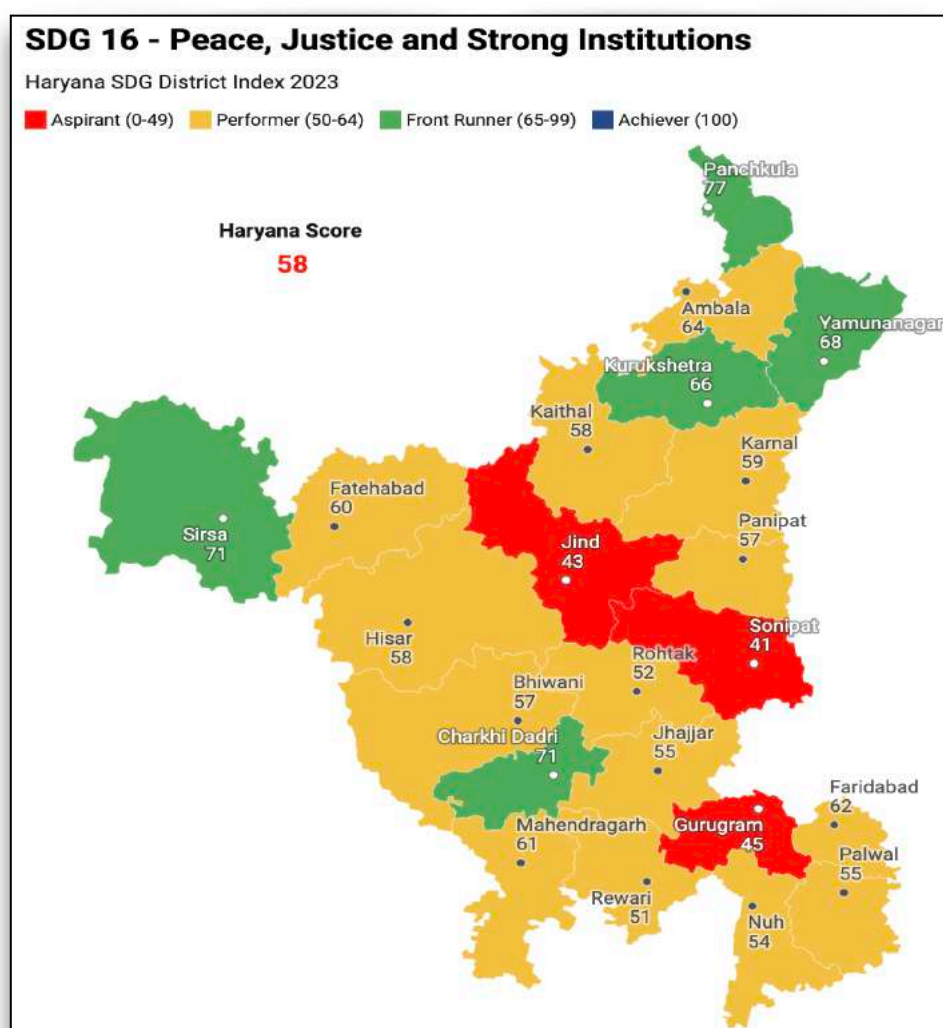
## SDG-16 District Progress

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) encompass vital development sectors such as education, health, sanitation, employment, infrastructure, energy, and environment, with time-bound targets for achievement. Districts have played a crucial role at the forefront of SDG action and have made significant progress towards various targets.

Since 2018, the 'SDG India Index and Dashboard', developed by NITI Aayog, has been a powerful tool to assess SDG indicators' performance. The district index, developed by SDG Coordination Centre established at Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management, Government of Haryana, serves as the core mechanism to measure district progress and provides evidence-driven insights to achieve SDGs. Moreover, it encourages healthy competition among districts, motivating continuous improvement.

District	Composite Score		
	2021	2022	2023
Ambala	74	68	64
Bhiwani	65	61	57
Charkha Dadri		73	71
Faridabad	59	63	62
Fatehabad	66	61	60
Gurugram	37	53	45
Hisar	65	55	58
Jhajjar	62	60	55
Jind	68	45	43
Kaithal	69	65	58
Karnal	58	67	59
Kurukshetra	77	69	66
Mahendragarh	54	57	61
Nuh	42	63	54
Palwal	60	50	55
Panchkula	69	83	77
Panipat	60	47	57
Rewari	64	57	51
Rohtak	65	48	52
Sirsa	76	62	71
Sonipat	58	45	41
Yamunanagar	72	65	68

The first edition of the SDG District Index was launched in October 2021 as provisional, using 95 indicators from 47 targets across 15 SDGs. The subsequent editions in 2022 and 2023 show improvements, with a wider coverage of targets. The current edition (2023) is based on a framework of 15 SDGs, 62 targets and 115 indicators adopted from the National Indicator Framework and State Indicator Framework. The evaluation of District SDG-16 performance is based on 5 targets and 8 indicators. The methodology used for this evaluation is the same as the one employed by NITI Aayog to calculate the index of States/UTs.



## SDG-16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Peace, stability and effective governance based on rule-of-law and upholding the principles of equality, human rights and justice are prerequisites for sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda aims to significantly reduce all forms of violence, and work with governments and communities to end conflict and insecurity. Promoting rule-of-law and human rights are key to this process, as are reducing the flow of illicit arms and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance. Goal 16 also focuses on ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking, corruption and bribery, and in the development of accountable and transparent institutions.

### Targets

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development





**Sustainable Development Goals Coordination Centre  
Swarna Jayanti Haryana Institute for Fiscal Management  
Yojana Bhawan, Bays 21-28, Sector-4, Panchkula**