Priorities and Challenges in SDGs implementation: National Perspective

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India’s Developmental strategies and programmes and SDGs (1/2)

• India has always been committed to a sustainable path to prosperity
• The national Government has been pursuing the path of *Sabka Saath Sabka Vikaas* which is consistent with the pledge of the global political Community reflected in 2030 Agenda ‘*no one will be left behind*’.
• Flagship programmes and various other developmental programmes aim at addressing many of the targets under the SDGs.
India’s Developmental strategies and programmes and SDGs (2/2)

• Some of the major flagship programmes include:
  – *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana* (world’s largest financial inclusion programme),
  – *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Abhiyaan*,
  – Total Sanitation Campaign,
  – Mission Housing for All,
  – Digital India,
  – Skill India,
  – Solar Mission
  – Smart Cities Programme,
  – *Jan Suraksha Schemes*,
  – *Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana*,
  – Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Bank (MUDRA Bank),
  – ........and so on.

Institutional Framework for Implementation of SDGs (1/2)

• At national level, under overall supervision of Cabinet
  – NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the task of overseeing the implementation of SDGs from policy perspective
  – The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is tasked with the developing high-quality and robust statistical measurement framework
• State Governments are fully involved in national SDG process
• A draft road map has been prepared and nodal Ministries have been identified for SDG implementation
Institutional Framework for Implementation of SDGs (2/2)

• A Working Group has also been constituted to deal with matters relating to SDGs. MoSPI is part of Working Group.
• For formulating relevant policies, a series of consultations with stakeholder Ministries/Departments and State Governments, Civil Society Organizations, researchers, academia, UN agencies etc. have begun.
• Dialogues have also begun with stakeholder Ministries for the development of appropriate and implementable indicators
• A National Consultation Workshop on SDG indicator is being organized in September 2016. Stakeholders including Central Ministries and State Governments and other stakeholders will be the part of the Workshop.

Strengths of National Statistical System:
Constitutional provision (1/2)

• The Indian Statistical System reflects the administrative, legal and constitutional set up of the country.
• ‘Statistics’ being in the Concurrent List”” both Central Government and State Government can operate.
• The Act and Rules governing collection of Statistics in India are as under:
  – Census Act 1948: Administered by the Office of the Registrar General of India under the Ministry of Home Affairs, to collect population and other demographic data.
Strengths of National Statistical System:
Constitutional provision (2/2)

- **Collection of Statistics Act 2008:** A comprehensive act, to enable collection of various socio-economic data. The Act is administered by the MoSPI.
- Besides these two important Acts, there are a number of other Acts, Rules and Procedures being administered by concerned subject Ministries/Departments, to collect statutory administrative returns which help in generating different subject related data.

Institutional arrangements

- India has well established statistical system both at centre level and State level.
- The system is laterally and vertically decentralized.
- MoSPI is an nodal body at national level for planning and facilitating the integrated development of the statistical system of the country.
- At State level, the Directorates of Economic and Statistics (DESs) act as the nodal agencies for coordination of all statistical activities in the States.
- A proper liaison mechanism has been established between MOSPI and the State DESs.
- Conference of Central and State Statistical Organization (COCSSO) is MoSPI’s regular annual activity. Last COCSSO in October 2015 discussed SDGs as a central theme.
- Organizing data producers and users conference as a regular feature.
- Well structured data flow mechanism: upwards from village to block to district to State Government Departments, and from there to the corresponding Ministries at the Centre.
Emerging Challenges: Need to modernize the statistical system

- Use of latest Information and Communication Technology in data collection, data management and data dissemination for improving efficiency of statistical operations and activities.
- E-collection of data:
  - industrial data
  - price data.
- E-dissemination of various data including e-publications
- Government e-data portal
  - data.gov.in
  - Censusindia.gov.in
  - mospi.nic.in/mospi.gov.in
  - Various statistics and statistical publication available on Websites of respective Central Ministries and State Departments
- e-governance: engagement of citizens' directly in the process of data sector reforms.

Way forward

- Use of state of art technologies including space technology in household surveys
- Use of latest technologies for improving data storage, retrieval and dissemination
- Bridging data gaps as far as possible and searching of new data sources for meeting growing data demands
- Establishment of National Data warehouse.
- Meta data portal is proposed to be set up
- Enhancing communication and advocacy with the policy makers for appropriation of financial and human resources and technology for modernization of statistical system.
- Skill development of Statistical personnel particularly for State statistical functionaries
- Methodological studies
THANK YOU