

LOCALISING SDGs THROUGH FORMULATING LOCAL INDICATORS – A CASE STUDY OF 17 SDGs IN JANGAREDDIGUEM, ELURU DIST. AP

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Abstract:

The primary survey in Jangareddigudem town has given us the mixed picture. On one hand the enormous data has been generated on many important economic, social issues by different authorities, but in a piecemeal approach. On the other hand many of the pockets of administration is missing the grasp on the concept of SDGs

As 2030 is fast reaching, it's time for every country to introspect the level of attainment of SDGs in their own arena. The NITI Ayog India's SDG index 2023.-24 announces the happy debut of India into top 100 of the global SDG index (India ranking 99th out of 193 countries). The recent 2025 UN SDSN report too confirms the same improvement in Indian SDG scenario with a score of 67 (99th rank among 167 countries). But, these reports also highlight the gaps in achieving success in this journey as only 17% of the defined SDGs could be achieved so far due to conflicts, structural vulnerabilities and limited fiscal space according to UN SDR. Hence the achievement of goals need to reform the roadmap through localising the SDGs i.e., bottom up approach.

Keywords: jangareddigudem, SDGs, localisation, NITI ayog).

1. Introduction:

As 2030 is fast reaching, it's time for every country to introspect the level of attainment of SDGs in their own arena. The NITI Ayog India's SDG index 2023.-24 announces the happy debut of India into top 100 of the global SDG index (India ranking 99th out of 193 countries). The recent 2025 UN SDSN report too confirms the same improvement in Indian SDG scenario with a score of 67 (99th rank among 167 countries). But, these reports also highlight the gaps in achieving success in this journey as only 17% of the defined SDGs could be achieved so far due to conflicts, structural vulnerabilities and limited fiscal space according to UN SDR. Hence the achievement of goals need to reform the roadmap through localising the SDGs i.e., bottom up approach.

2. Research Question:

This paper is interested to understand how “think global and act local” approach as the apt approach to achieve SDGs in line with the initiative in Bhopal town. Since the involvement of gross root level administration and preparation of ground level welfare schemes is the key to bring the Global SDGs to Local level, a case study would be quite helpful.

3. Study Area and Research Methodology:

Jangareddigudem is a semi urban locality near to Polavaram hydro project and Kannapuram ITDA tribal region in eluru district, Andhra Pradesh, India. This paper depends on both secondary and primary data from local government rural development offices by B.A economics honours students of CSTS government kalasala (degree college) and with the adoption of simple logical and economic analysis using pictures, data tables and graphs.

4. Analysis of the topic and major findings:



The real change at ground level in any part of the globe with regard to the attainment of SDGs by 2030 seems surely dependent on the wholehearted adoption at panchayat /village level. There is an absolute need to mix up every social, developmental, administrative policy initiative with SDGs. Interlinking of SDGs and life styles also plays very crucial role in the society.

In the recent times Bhopal has become the first city to adopt the mechanism of localisation of SDGs through VLR voluntary local reviews in association with UN HABITAT and other agencies. This initiative involved both the quantitative and qualitative measurement of local conditions in order to meet the given global goals. In 2018, New York has become the first city to adopt VLR, which motivated many other cities in the later part.

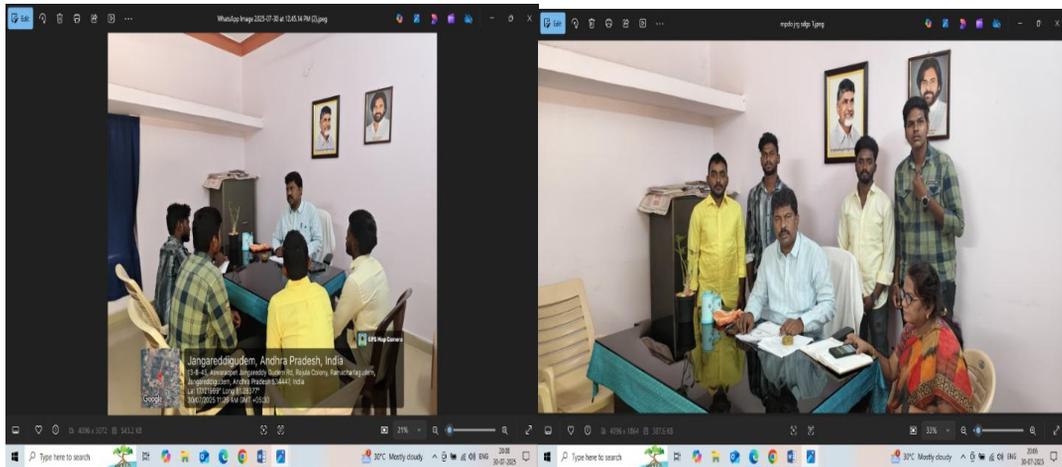
The extracts from BHOPAL VLR

- Collaboration
- Three pillars - people, planet, prosperity
- Local level strategy and priorities
- Quantitative assessment
- Identification of Challenges
- Deep intensive approach for selected few indicators
- Piloting innovative solutions
- Monitoring and accountability

5.The case study of Jangareddigudem :

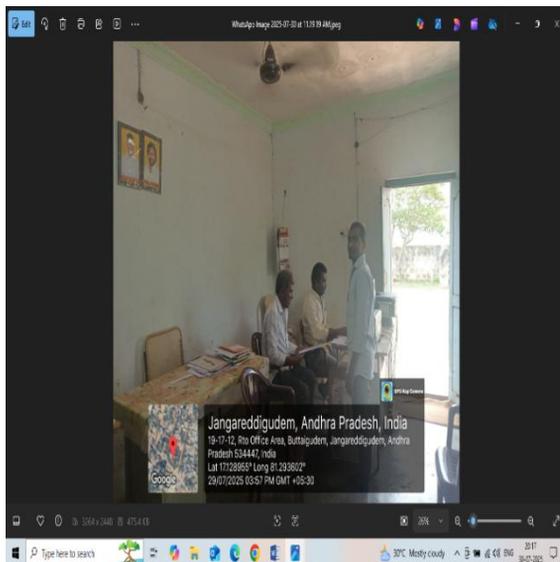
- **Collaboration**

The department of economics, CSTS Government Kalasala, Jangareddigudem with the help of students from B.A. Economics Hons. and B.Com CA streams can easily collaborate with the local government agencies like Mandal Parishad Development Office, Divisional Development Office, Statistics division of Mandal Revenue Office and Municipal authorities and the recently established village level secretariats, panchayat offices to get the reliable data on the ground level scenario.



- **Three pillars - people, planet, prosperity**

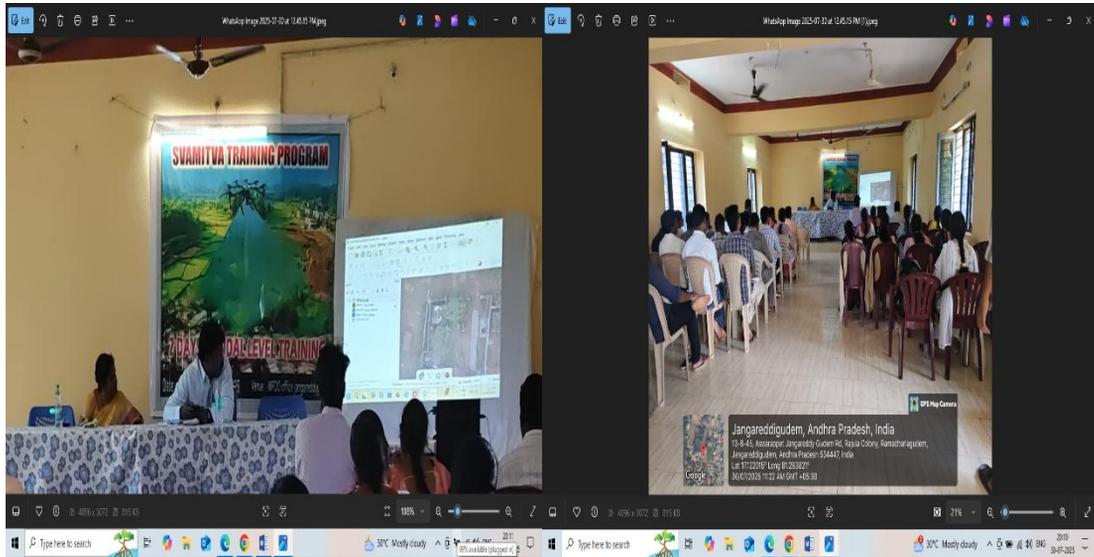
Jangareddigudem is an upcoming town and the local people are blessed with horticulture crops like cocoa, palm oil, tobacco, chillies, corn, cotton etc., The recent house construction, trade, services sector expansion is a boost to the local economy in terms of employment and income generation. The nearby minor forest produce (MFP) source from the local tribal region is added advantage to the town.



- **Local level strategy and priorities**

Jangareddigudem town is near to Kannapuram Integrated Tribal Development Agency ITDA region which has potential for Minor Forest Produce. It is the hub for horticulture crops like palm oil, cocoa, cashewnuts, mangoes etc., The migrants from Polavaram Project area with the recent compensation amounts became the ideal consumer base in the recent times.

- **Quantitative assessment and Identification of Challenges**



The Mandal Parishad Development Office, Jangareddigudem has been active in taking up schemes like **SVAMITVA** which will work in line directly and indirectly with the SDG 1 zero poverty, SDG 5 gender equity, SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth SDG 8 sustainable cities and communities, SDG 16 peace, Justice and strong institutions.

- **Deep intensive approach for selected few indicators**

The local Municipal authorities too work on selected few indicators indirectly.

- **Piloting innovative solutions**

Building special local level indicators is the key in the process to reach successfully to 2030 SDG goals.

- **Monitoring and accountability**



The Chief Planning Officer at district level, the statistics wing in Mandal Revenue Offices and village level secretariats can monitor and ensure accountability

6. Conclusion:

The primary survey in Jangareddigudem town has given us the mixed picture. On one hand the enormous data has been generated on many important economic, social issues by different authorities, but in a piecemeal approach. On the other hand many of the pockets of administration is missing the grasp on the concept of SDGs. The Mandal and village level special and specific SDG based indicators are not available yet. Moreover, the design of the policies, strategies need some more inclination with the planned SDGs.

Amidst this scenario, the department of economics in the name of proposed academic NGO – CESL centre for economic and sustainable lifestyles has been planning to participate in the process of building local level SDG indicators with the help of the college level student community from CSTS Government Kalasala, Jangareddigudem.

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