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About CPPGG

Centre for Public Policy and Good Governance anchored in Department of Planning is a think tank to support the Government of Uttarakhand in governance and policy reforms. It aims at fast tracking implementation of SDGs in the state. The organization's mandate is to innovate, explore and experiment with new approaches to find solutions for bottlenecks in state's growth. The Centre has sectoral experts from fields of entrepreneurship & livelihood, SDG Integration, monitoring & evaluation, training, disaster management and MIS.

TABLE of CONTENTS

03	Message by CEO
04	Highlights
07	CPPGG in News
08	SDG Milestones in Uttarakhand
10	State Government Initiatives
	GUEST ARTICLES
11	**SDG 2 -** प्रदेश में किसानो की आयवृद्धि हेतु किये जा रहे नवाचार
13	**SDG 4 -** Balsakha: A Programme For Personal, Educational and Career Guidance & Counselling
17	**SDG 5 -** Economic and Financial Sustainability for Women in Uttarakhand
28	**SDG 6 -** Community-managed Drinking Water Programme
31	**SDG 7 -** स्पेक्स की ऊर्जा किफायत, रोजगार एवं इ–कचरान्यूनीकरण की अन्वेषण यात्रा
34	**SDG 8 -** Sustainable Development Goals – A PHD Chamber Perspective
37	**SDG 10 -** Parents: Child Development Magicians
39	**SDG 11 -** Waste Warriors Society's Model Ward Programme & Swachhta Kendra MRF
43	**SDG 13 -** Sustaining the natural and human capital of Indian Himalayas
46	**SDG 16 -** सतत् विकास हेतु
48	**SDG 17 -** Uttarakhand's Community Radio Network and its Role in Supporting the Achieving of SDGs
52	**SDG** Data Ecosystem

Message by CEO

MANISHA PANWAR, IAS
Additional Chief Secretary, Planning
& Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Wishing you a very Happy New Year!

We begin this year with a sense of hope and aspiration to recover and exceed the pre-COVID levels of sustainable growth.

Looking back at 2020, the year took us through one of the most challenging times the world has faced in recent times. COVID-19 pandemic has profoundly changed our personal and professional lives. We have all tried to adjust to the "new normal" - meaning a new way of living, going about our lives, works and interactions with people. While the pandemic has put forward many social, economic, humanitarian challenges, it has also forced us to learn faster and adapt quicker. Adapting to various developmental models by the whole country has been one of the biggest achievements through the pandemic.

In light of the pandemic situation, Uttarakhand has also rolled out few innovative initiatives to adjust to the challenging times. The launch of tele-medicine, e-hospital services and digitization of government departments through e-offices were some of the new strategies adopted by the state to adapt to the new normal. The current issue of Nitighosh acknowledges various best practices and stories of change from the pre and post-COVID times to celebrate the five years of implementation of SDG framework. These initiatives by government departments, individuals and organizations have strengthened state's efforts in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. These stories imply that integrated solutions are the only way in which we'll be able to build a greener and more inclusive future to meet Uttarakhand's Vision 2030. Hope these stories of positive change motivate the readers that change can happen even in the toughest of times.

(Manisha Panwar, IAS)

Highlights

SDG Localisation at District Level

Localization of SDGs is of key importance for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals by the State. A meeting on this agenda was organized with DMs, CDOs and SDG nodal officers of State Departments under the chairpersonship of Ms. Manisha Panwar, ACS (Planning)/CEO CPPGG on 7th October 2020. Dr. Manoj Kumar Pant, ACEO, CPPGG threw light on the efforts being made by the state in the pursuit of contextualizing the global agenda to make it locally relevant. The participants were informed that a workshop similar to the Haridwar consultation workshop will be held in all districts followed by development of District Vision 2030 document in the direction of SDG Localisation.

SDGs in Smart Cities

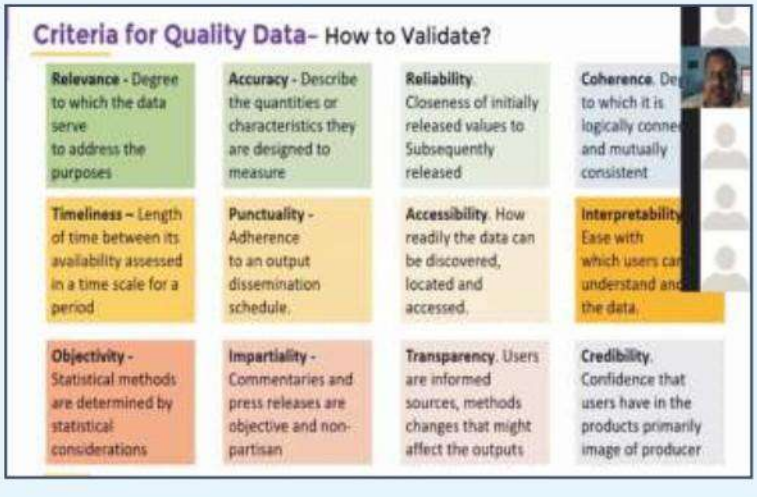
NITI Ayog has taken initiative for SDG localization in cities/ULBs. To take this forward, in the first phase, 100 smart cities have been selected under this project, which includes Dehradun. Set of monitorable indicators have been chosen to assess progress being made in smart city and ULBs. The CEO, Smart City, has been requested for providing data for the indicators.

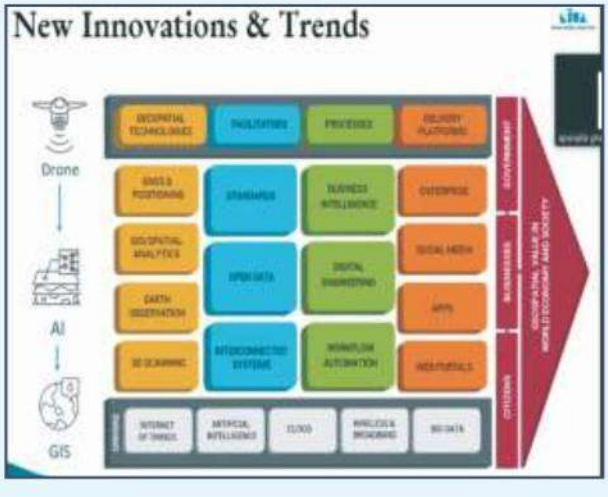
Uttarakhand District SDG Index Report

Directorate of Economics and Statistics and Twenty Point Program, Government of Uttarakhand organized a virtual meeting on 8th October 2020 on Uttarakhand District SDG Index. The Institute of Applied Statistics and Development Studies (IASDS), Lucknow has prepared a District wise SDG index for the state, based on targets and data collected from various state departments. The event was attended by district level officers, nodal officers from state departments, experts from CPPGG and UNDP state office. IASDS shared the methodology for ranking, target setting, and classification used to prepare the index. The report covers 12 goals and 132 indicators based on the availability of data.

Webinar on World Statistics Day

CPPGG in collaboration with Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) and UNDP organized a webinar to observe the 3rd World Statistics Day 2020 on 20th October. The theme for this year was "Connecting the world with data we can trust".





The sessions during the event were led by a panel of esteemed speakers like Dr. A.K Nigam, Consultant Advisor, IASDS, Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Deputy Director General (Retd.) Forest Survey of India, Dr. Aparajita Ghatak, GIS Project Manager, National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) and Mr. Jaimon Uthup, Policy Specialist, UNDP. The webinar was attended by 160 participants from various departments at state and district level. The agenda of the webinar covered topics like importance of sample size, relevance of quality and reliable data to deliver SDGs, relevance of data accuracy in socio-economic survey, GIS and its application in developmental planning and new innovations in the field.

District Stakeholder Consultation Workshop

CPPGG in collaboration with District Administrations of 12 districts and UNDP organized two-day district level Stakeholder consultation workshops. The events were organized to support the districts in developing District vision and action plan in line with the State Vision Plan 2030 for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. District Magistrates and CDOs of respective districts inaugurated and presided over the workshops. Emphasizing on the importance of district level planning for the achievement of SDGs they motivated the officers to actively participate in the consultation and provided their own inputs during the discussion. The participants included district level officers from government departments, academicians, researchers and representatives from NGOs & CSOs. These district level workshops proved to be an excellent platform for localizing SDGs and for bringing different stakeholders on board to achieve Vision 2030.

Launch of SDG Dashboard Tool

On 1st December 2020, Honorable CM of Uttarakhand Mr. Trivendra Singh Rawat launched the SDG Dashboard, developed by UNDP and Centre for Public Policy and Good Governance, Department of Planning at Veer Chandra Garhwali Hall, Uttarakhand Secretariat. In his address Hon'ble CM requested district level officials to update district level data and information on the dashboard from time to time. He also requested them to identify low performing areas in the district as per the SDG indicators and prioritize and channelize efforts in order to help the state achieve its SDG Vision by 2030.

Additional Chief Secretary, Planning and CEO, CPPGG Ms. Manisha Panwar shared a brief background about the Sustainable Development Goals and the initiatives undertaken by Department of Planning for the implementation of SDGs. Ms. Shoko Noda, UNDP Resident Representative in India applauded the efforts of Uttarakhand in developing SDG framework as well as emerging as a pioneer in the localization efforts.

The event was attended by Secretaries/ Secretaries In-charge at state level, Head of Departments, Experts from CPPGG, officers from Twenty Point programme and state level officers from UNDP. The District Magistrates, CDOs and other district level officers joined through video conferencing.

CPPGG *in* NEWS

दो दिवसीय कार्यशाला में बताए विजन 2030 संबंधी योजना आयोग के लक्ष्य

विकास के लिए रोडमैप तैयार करने मे जुटें अधिकारी

उत्तराखंड में अब डैश बोर्ड से होगा जिलों में हो रहे काम का आकलन

लक्ष्य निर्धारित कर अधिकारी करें कार्य

CM of Uttarakhand launches the SD Dashboard

On 1st Dec., 2020 CM of Uttarakhand Trivend Singh Rawat Launched the SDG Dashboar developed by UNDP and Centre for Public Pol and Good Governance, Department of Plann at Veer Chandra Garhwali Hall, Uttarakh Secretariat. The event was attended by Dis magistrates, Chief Development officers other district level officers. In his addres requested district level officials to update d level data and information on the dash from time to time. He also requested th identify low performing areas in the dis per the SDG indicators and prioriti channelize efforts in order to help th achieve its SDG Vision by 2030.

EXPRESS

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प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के नियोजित प्रयोग पर विमर्श

भाजपा की नीतियों के बारे में लोगों को बताएं

विकास को गति देने के अवसर पैदा किए जाएं

चमोली के विकास के लिए बनेगा विजन डॉक्यूमेंट-2030

SDG MILESTONES in Uttarakhand
May 2018
Workshop on Implementation of SDGs in Uttarakhand
May 2018
Formation of 6 SDG Working Groups of senior bureaucrats
May 2018
CPPGG dedicated for fast tracking SDGs
Dec 2018
Launch of Uttarakhand Vision 2030 by Hon'ble CM
July 2019
Launch of Uttarakhand SDG Compendium
Dec 2019
Workshops with department officials, Finance & section officers
Dec 2019
1st district level SDG stakeholder consultation in Haridwar
Jan 2020
Series of District SDG sensitization workshops

Jan 2020
ToT of District level officials on integrating SDG with GPDP
May 2020
CDO designated as SDG Nodal Officer in districts
July 2020
Launch of SDG Booklet- mapping of schemes with SDG indicators
Sep 2020
Launch of SDG State indicator framework
Oct 2020
Divisional and District level SDG Task Force Formation
Oct 2020
Constitution of SDG Cell in each district
Nov 2020
SDG stakeholder consultation workshop in all districts
Dec 2020
Launch of SDG Dashboard by Hon'ble CM

State Government Initiatives

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Department of Technical Education and Eduskill to jointly provide world class technical skills to youth through online medium in all state polytechnics. This will enable students' access to courses as per the demand of the industry and the academic program of multinational companies.

Government of Uttarakhand launched the Deendayal Upadhyaya Cooperative Farmers Welfare Scheme. Loans will be given to farmers at 2% interest rate under the scheme. This scheme encourages farmers to double their income by providing loans at cheaper interest rates.

"Super-30 Himalayan Educational Trust", has been set up to help meritorious students of Uttarakhand in cracking entrance exams of higher education institutes. A memorandum in this regard was signed between Almora District Magistrate Mr. Nitin Bhadoria and senior officer of Ilara Capital.

Trial run for electric buses in Dehradun under the Smart City Limited was flagged off by Hon'ble CM. During the ceremony CM shared that efforts will be made to ply 30 electric buses in the city within the financial year.

5100 kiosks will be set up in the first phase for female entrepreneurs in the urban area under **"Chief Minister Mahila Entrepreneurship Incentive Yojana".** The main objective of the Special Incentive Scheme is to create entrepreneurship and skill development among women. These kiosks will be available to women at 40% subsidy, where they can do business of their choice.

To ensure fast tracking the work of Secretariat, 3773 files are being operated through e-office. Training to 828 workers has been provided to work in e-office.

Government employees were linked to Atal Ayushman Yojana. The scheme provided golden cards to 3 lakh workers and pension holders.

2 शून्य भुखमरी

प्रदेश में किसानो की आयवृद्धि हेतु किये जा रहे नवाचार

कृषि निदेशालय, उत्तराखण्ड

न्यूट्रिसिरियल, जैसा कि नाम से विदित है कि ऐसे अनाज जिन पर मौसम परिवर्तन का असर कम से कम पडता हो। ऐसे स्थानीय अनाज तथा दालें उत्तराखण्ड के पर्वतीय भू–भागों में प्रर्याप्त रूप से उपलब्ध थी लेकिन पिछले कुछ दशकों में इन न्यूट्रिसिरियल दालों को स्थानीय लोगों द्वारा विस्मृत कर दिया गया था। स्थानीय अनाजों में यथा मण्डुवा, झंगोरा, कोणी, काकून, कुटकी, रामदाना, चिणा तथा दालों में कुलथ/गहथ, रयांस, तोर, कालाभट्ट इत्यादि है। पूर्व में इन अनाजों को मोटे अनाज के नाम से जाना जाता था, लेकिन वर्ष 2017–18 में भारत सरकार द्वारा इन अनाजों को न्यूट्रिसिरियल नाम से नोटिफाई किया गया क्योंकि न्यूट्रिसिरियल में पोषक तत्वों की भरपूर मात्रा होती है तथा मौसम परिवर्तन, सूखा, बाढ, बीमारी, कीट इत्यादि का प्रकोप इन अनाजों पर न के बराबर होता है।

उक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए सतत् विकास लक्ष्य संख्या 02, जो भुखमरी समाप्त करने, खाद्य सुरक्षा, बेहतर पोषण, तथा सतत् कृषि को बढ़ावा देने पर केंद्रित है। इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने हेतु उत्पादन, उत्पादकता तथा विपणन में सुधार कर प्रदेश में किसानों की आमदनी को बढ़ाए जाने हेतु विभाग द्वारा निम्न प्रयास किये जा रहे हैः–

1. परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना (पी०के०वी०वाई०):–

भारत सरकार द्वारा कुल 10 हजार कलस्टर जो 02 लाख है0 भूमि पर परम्परागत कृषि विकास हेतु स्वीकृत है, जिसमें प्रथम चरण में 3900 कलस्टर पर कार्य किया जा रहा है। कार्यों के मुख्य घटक–कैमिकल खाद की जगह जैविक खाद, दवाईयां इत्यादि का उपयोग तथा उत्पादित होने वाले खाद्यान्नों को पी0जी0एस0 (पार्टिसिपेटरी गारंटी सिस्टम) के माध्यम से भारत सरकार के पोर्टल पर अपलोड किया जाता है जिससे कि देश भर में जैविक के रूप में बिक्री की जा सके तथा किसानों को रासायनिक खाद्यान्न की अपेक्षा अधिक लाभ प्राप्त हो सके।

i. नमामि गंगे योजनाः–

इस योजना के अंतर्गत 1500 कलस्टर को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है तथा तकनीकी रूप से पी0के0वी0वाई0 गाईडलाईन का ही अनुपालन किया जा रहा है।

उक्त दोनों योजनाओं में उत्पादित खाद्यान्नों की बिक्री हेतु यात्रा राजमार्गों, पिकनिक स्थलों, हवाई अड्डों इत्यादि पर कुल 300 आउटलेट खोले जाना प्रस्तावित है, जिसमें पी0जी0एस0 द्वारा प्रमाणित जैविक उत्पादों की बिक्री कर किसानों की आय को बढ़ाया जायेगा।

ii. जैविक उत्पाद परिषदः–

जैविक उत्पाद परिषद द्वारा अभी तक 72 हजार है0 भूमि को थर्ड पार्टी जैविक प्रमाणीकरण के अंतर्गत लाया गया है। थर्ड पार्टी प्रमाणीकृत उत्पाद को विदेशों में निर्यात किया जा रहा है। जबकि पी0जी0एस0 प्रमाणीकृत खाद्यान्न को देश में ही इस्तेमाल

किया जायेगा। प्रदेश में जैविक अधिनियम लागू कर दिया गया है तथा किसानों की सफलता हेतु क्रेता–विक्रेता सम्मलेन कराये जाते है। जिससे कि किसानों को उनके उत्पाद का प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक मूल्य मिल सके।

2. बहुउद्देशीय जल सम्भरण टैंकः–

प्रदेश में पिछले 10 वर्षों से योजना संचालित है, जिसके अंतर्गत एक लाख से डेढ लाख लीटर के टैंक बनाए जाते हैं। टैंक में एकत्रित होने वाले जल से सब्जियों और जड़ी–बुटियों का उत्पादन किया जाता है तथा टैंक में मछलियों का उत्पादन मत्स्य विभाग के माध्यम से कराया जाता है जबकि टैंक के ऊपर मुर्गी पालन का कार्य सफलतापूर्वक कराया जा रहा है। मुर्गियों के मल को मछलियों के भोजन के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है तथा वर्मी कम्पोस्ट सेंटर में उत्पादित होने वाले केंचुएं मुर्गियों का भोजन होता है। इस प्रकार किसान को एक साल में सब्जी, मछली, मुर्गी तथा वर्मी कम्पोस्ट कलस्टर के उत्पादन से 50 हजार से 01 लाख रू0 तक के अंतर्गत आय प्रतिवर्ष प्राप्त हो जाती है। यह योजना प्रदेश में सफलता पूर्वक संचालित हो रही है। प्रदेश के इन प्रयासों को भारत सरकार के स्तर पर काफी सराहा गया है। अभी तक विभाग द्वारा 140 बहुउद्देशीय जल सम्भरण तालाबों का निर्माण प्रदेश में कराया जा चुका है जिससे किसान स्वरोजगार तथा आत्मनिर्भर की ओर बढ़ा है।

3. मौसम परिवर्तनः–

सतत् विकास संख्या 13 जो जलवायु परिवर्तन के विपरीत प्रभाव के न्यूनीकरण पर केंद्रित है व आंशिक रूप से कृषि विभाग से सम्बंधित है तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन का कृषि उपज पर गहरा प्रभाव पड रहा है। परिणामस्वरूप नई–नई फसल प्रजातियां, मृदा स्वास्थ्य काफी प्रभावित हो रहा है। मौसम परिवर्तन के प्रभावों से कृषि को बचाने हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा तथा प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा लगातार प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं, जिसमें मौसम परिवर्तन आधारित निम्न योजनाओं द्वारा खेती को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा हैः–

i. **राष्ट्रीय सम्पोषणीय कृषि मिशनः**– इस योजना के अंतर्गत एकीकृत कलस्टर आधारित खेती को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। जिसमें 65 कलस्टर चयनित किए गए है जो कि फसल आधारित एग्रो फोरेस्ट्री, दुग्ध आधारित पशुपालन इत्यादि है। उद्देश्य यह है कि कलस्टर के अंतर्गत जिस गतिविधि को जलवायु परिवर्तन द्वारा कम से कम प्रभावित किया है वहां वही फसल उगाई जाए तथा स्थानीय बीजों, पशु नस्ल इत्यादि का प्रयोग किया जाए।

ii. **मृदा स्वास्थ्य मैनेजमेंट योजनाः**– इस योजना के अंतर्गत मृदा स्वास्थ्य में काफी गिरावट आई है। परिणामस्वरूप हमारे खाद्य उत्पादों में जैसे खाद्यान्न, मीट, अण्डा, दुग्ध, फल तथा जड़ी–बुटियों में भी मृदा स्वास्थ्य खराब होने का प्रभाव पडा है। इसलिए मृदा स्वास्थ्य की जांच कराकर मृदा में जिन पोषक तत्वों की कमी है उनको लागू किया जा रहा है, जिससे कि हमारे खाद्यान्नों में प्रचुर मात्रा में पोषक तत्व उपलब्ध हो सके।

iii. **आई0एम0ए0 विलेज (एकीकृत मॉडल कृषि ग्राम योजना)**:–राज्य सरकार द्वारा चलाए जाने वाली एकीकृत योजना है जिसमें कलस्टर आधार पर कृषि एवं रेखीय क्रियाकलापों का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। प्रथम चरण में 95 विकासखण्डों के 95 गांव इस योजना के अंतर्गत लिए गए है। इस योजना का भी मौसम की दृष्टि से कृषकों की आय में बेहतर परिणाम प्राप्त हो रहे हैं।

कृषि क्षेत्र में किये जा रहे नवाचारों तथा अभिनव प्रयोगों के सकारात्मक परिणाम मिल रहे है। भविष्य में भी इस प्रकार के प्रयासों का प्रोत्साहन विभाग की प्रमुख रणनीतियों में शामिल होगा, परिणामस्वरुप राज्य में कुपोषण के सभी आयामों को कम करने के साथ मूल्य संवर्धन द्वारा किसानों की आय बढ़ाने में मदद मिलेगी।

Balsakha: A Programme for Personal, Educational and Career Guidance & Counselling

Seema Jaunsari, Director Academic Research and Training Uttarakhand, Kuldeep Gairola, Joint Director, SCERT Uttarakhand and Anugya Painuli, Lecturer, SCERT, Uttarakhand

It was found during field visits of departmental officials that students in the Secondary schools and Senior Secondary schools are not aware about career choices, had poor study habits and time management skills. Students were also not aware about the procedures for appearing in various competitive examinations after 10th or 12th class. Therefore, guidance and counselling support were urgently required in these schools.

BALSAKHA programme was started in the year 2017-2018 with an objective to strengthen guidance and counselling services in the state and to help students in all round development.This programme has been designed to align with the spirit of Sustainable Development Goal 4 which focuses on Quality Education. The educational and occupational scene is rapidly changing. Curricular and co-curricular offerings have enormously expanded during the past few years. It is becoming extremely difficult for the educators to prepare the youth for education, occupation and life in this fast changing world. Young students also find themselves in the grip of frustration, maladjustment and stress. Conflict with peers and teachers, feeling of loneliness and insecurity, low achievement etc. create emotional tensions and anxiety. They need a mentor and guide, in these crisis situations. Thus a need is being felt for strengthening the guidance programme in the schools to channelize the energies of young children in productive channels, apprehend the downward trend of academic standards and in particular to ease emotional tensions and anxieties and to minimize the discrepancy between education and career ensuring efficient use of human resource. National Education Policy 2020 also talks of flexibility in course selection and focuses on vocational education.

To implement this programme two District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) faculty, of each district were trained by SCERT as District coordinators of this programme. Initially two schools one GIC and one GGIC of each district were selected. Following this, the programme was extended to two schools from each block of Uttarakhand i.e. 190 secondary schools in the year 2019-20 where Balsakha cells were established. In phase wise manner Balsakha cells will be developed in all the secondary schools. Through this cell guidance and counselling activities like organization of class talks, career talk, group discussion, activities related to life skill development etc. are organised.

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

Various activities are conducted at the school level under this program. The District Coordinators of DIET give academic support to Balsakha School Coordinators under the guidance of SCERT Uttarakhand. School coordinators are nominated by the School Principal. Balsakha coordinator is the practicing teacher of that particular school at the secondary or higher secondary level. These balsakha coordinators have been oriented by DIET faculty.

The following activities are conducted by these Balsakha Cells:

1. Personal Guidance and Counselling Activities:

- **"Humari Samasya Humara Samadhan Box":**To promote personal guidance **"Humari Samasya Humara Samadhan Box"** has been created in the schools. Students who feel shy or don't feel comfortable in sharing their personal problems, just drop their issues in the box. All students from class IX to XII were covered in this programme. The Balsakha school coordinator indirectly counsels the students by developing insight in them.

- **Class talk**: Class talk on health issues, challenges of adolescence, drug abuse, development of positive attitude, motivation, stress management, drug abuse etc. are organised by these cells.
- Display of success stories and motivational talk through video clipping for motivating students and Individual counseling is provided to students.

Humari Samasya Humara Samadhan

Motivational Session

2. Educational Guidance and Counselling Activities:

- Class talks are organised on development of effective study habits and time management, subject combination and subject selection. Orienation about various scholarships etc.
- **Mann Ki Chinta Programme:** Students and parental counselling sessions were organised for reducing the stress prior to board result. In the year 2019-20, 61381 students, 20435 teachers and 37283 parents participated in this programme. In 2020-21 online counselling was done during COVID-19.
- **"Pariksha Ek Utsav Bhi Hai Aur Anand Bhi Hai"** was organised before examinations for reducing examination stress in students in January – March 2020 and students were oriented about do's and don'ts during examination. Approximately 80,000 students benefited by this programme.

Pariksha Utsaha Bhi Hai Aur Anand Bhi Hai

Pariksha Utsaha Bhi Hai Aur Anand Bhi Hai

3. Career Guidance and Counselling Activities:

- **Class Talk and Career Talk:** Success stories of various persons were shared with students.

  Career talk by guest faculty working in various areas like Police, Army, Banking Services, Medical etc.
- **Exam Alert:** Exam alert related to different competitive examinations or entrance examination are released by SCERT from time to time.
- **Career guidance** to students through Career Counselling and Guidance is developed by SCERT Uttarakhand (Jigyasa Aap Pooche Hum Bataye) through its website www.scert.uk.gov.in. More than 20,000 students were benefited by this online support in 2019-20.

Career Talk by Guest faculty

Display of Jigyasa Aap Pooche Hum Bataye

4. Other activities:

- 30 Balsakha Cells were strengthened. These cells were equipped with display board; books of various competitive exams, career and educational guidance material, educational and career flex charts etc.
- Orientation of teachers about this programme and in-service teachers training is done from time to time by SCERT. Capacity building programmes are also organised for Balsakha School Coordinators by district coordinators.
- Online guidance and counselling of students during COVID-19 was done to reduce stress of students.
- Guidelines for promoting mental and emotional well-being "PRAKASH" was also prepared to overcome stress of students in pandemic situation.

Display of Educational and Career Information

Career and Educational Charts

OUTCOME OF THIS PROGRAMME

- Individual counselling of students has resulted in the development of positive self-concept and motivation in students. Case studies of students shared by Balsakha coordinators revealed that performance of some students has significantly increased after counselling.
- "Mann ki Chinta" programme organised before the declaration of Board result is highly appreciated by students, teachers and parents.
- "Pariksha Ek Utsav Bhi Hai Aur Anand Bhi Hai" programme which focused on mental preparedness of students before examination has shown good response. The teachers and students appreciated this programme because they got insights about the techniques and do's and don'ts during examination. Some schools even involved the parents who liked this initiative.
- Students came to know about various new careers along with traditional careers. Awareness about how to apply, when to apply and how to prepare about various examination increased in students.

The coverage will be increased in phased manner and this programme will be further extended to all the secondary schools of Uttarakhand. Orientation/ capacity building programmes will be organized for DIET faculty and teachers. A handbook will be developed for the same. The program will also entail proper monitoring plan as well as research to understand the impact of the initiative.

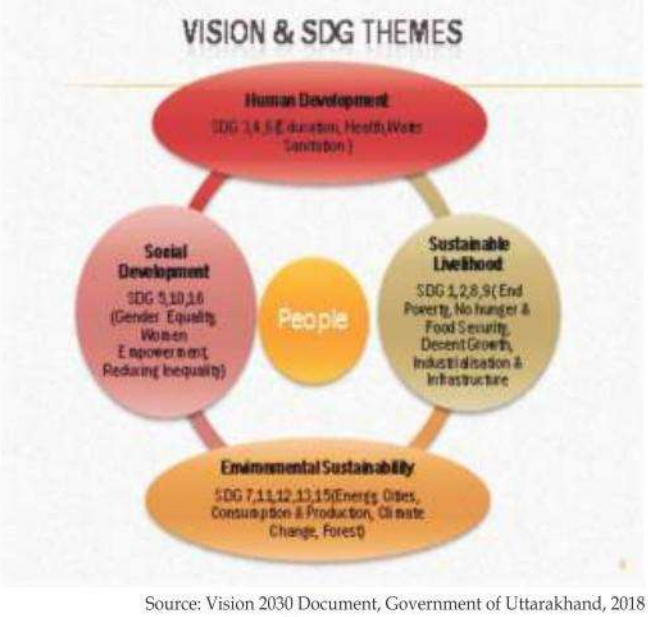
Economic and Financial Sustainability for Women in Uttarakhand

*Mrs. Gitanjali Sharma Goyal, Dr. Bharti Jaiswal, Miss. Mamta Rawat and Mrs. Kiran Sharma**

"... ... there is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of the women is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly on one wing....."

-Swami Vivekananda

"No one should be left behind" is the visionary mission statement of the State of Uttarakhand as mentioned in the Vision-2030 document. The very purpose of the goals enshrined in the visionary document thus is based on the participatory approach i.e. inclusive development by all and for all. Inclusive development consists of ensuring that all marginalized and excluded groups are stakeholders in the development processes. The 21st century has been witnessing an era of Gender equality movement all around the Globe though the Gender Equality Index reports display a poignant picture of the women. According to UNDP many groups are excluded from development because of gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, disability or poverty, development thus remains a distant dream for many countries of the world. It has been the mandate of the policy makers all around the world to financially uplift the vulnerable group and ensure their participation in the process of development through inclusive approach. The thought process has been duly adopted by the visionary approach of the State of Uttarakhand. The entire Social Development has been calibrated to the SDG Goal 5, 10 and 16, wherein women centric development approach has been significantly reflected as in Figure 1.



Source: Vision 2030 Document, Government of Uttarakhand, 2018

Figure 1

The goal of inclusive development wherein all the groups contribute in the process of development is the key feature of the Vision and mission of the State of Uttarakhand. Women's equality and empowerment has been at the forefront of initiatives to secure sustainable development in both the urban and rural environs of the State. The question remains as to the readiness of the State to empower women financially through employment, employability, sustainable livelihood, good health, political empowerment, education, good health and safety. In order to ensure the same, the State Government has been working on the mechanism to monitor the progress of Women Human Resource in the State. The same is being discussed in the research article as follows.

Our Preparedness for Empowering Women: Status of Uttarakhand Women from the Lens of SDG-INDIA INDEX: The present status of women reflecting the readiness for empowerment through Economic participation in the state can be analysed through 10 Baseline indicators reflected in the SDG India Index.

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Table 1 : Goal No-5 (10 Base Indicators)

SDG TARGET	Indicators		India			Uttarakhand		Best Performing State		Our Preparedness ↑ ↓
			Target till 2030	Achievement (Raw Data)	Index Score	Achievement (Raw Data)	Ind ex Score	Achievement (Raw Data)	Ind ex Score	Positive - Negative
5.1	Sex Ratio at Birth (female per 1000 male)	2018-2019	954	898	54	850	15↓	963-Chattisgarh	100	Negative, Efforts Needed
		2019-2020	954	896	52	841	07↓	961-Chattisgarh	100	Negative, Efforts Needed, Conditions Deteriorated
5.1	Rate of crime against Women per 100,000 Female population	2018-2019	-	-	-	-				
		2019-2020	0	57.90	60	36.8	74↑	6.90-Nagaland	96	Positive, need to maintain the situation.
5.1	Average female to male ratio of average wages/salaries received per day by regular wage/ salaried employees of age 15-59 for rural and urban	2018-2019	1	0.70	44	0.93	86↑	1.01-Dadar& Nagar Havelli	100	Positive, need to maintain the situation.
		2019-2020	1	0.78	57	0.78	55↓	1.03-Haryana	100	Positive as in comparison to All India condition but the score has declined w.r.t the previous year.
5.2	Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced spousal violence	2018-2019	0	33.30	39	14.40	74↑	3.50-Sikkim	94	Positive, need to maintain the situation.
		2019-2020	0	33.30	39	14.40	74↑	3.50-Sikkim	94	Positive, need to maintain the situation. However, it seems the Data has not been updated.
5.2	Proportion of sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children during the calendar year	2018-2019	-	-	-	-		-	-	
		2019-2020	0	59.97	70	57.96	71↑	14.79 – Jammu and Kashmir	93	Positive, need to maintain the situation.

SDG TARGET	Indicators		India			Uttarakhand		Best Performing State		Our Preparedness ↑ ↓
			Target till 2030	Achievement (Raw Data)	Index Score	Achievement (Raw Data)	Ind ex Score	Achievement (Raw Data)	Ind ex Score	Positive - Negative
5.5	Percentage of seats won by women in the general elections to state legislative assembly	2018-2019	50	8.70	17	7.14	14↓	14-Rajasthan	28	Negative, Efforts Needed to improvise Political Empowerment
5.5	Ratio of Female Labour force participation rate to Male Labour force participation rate	2018-2019	1	0.32	21	0.28	17↓	0.76-Nagaland	72	Negative, Efforts Needed to improvise Economic Empowerment
		2019-2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Constant Data Requirement to monitor the Economic Empowerment of the Women in the State
5.5	Female Labour force participation rate (LFPR)	2018-2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		2019-2020	100	17.5	15	13.7	11↓	39.70-Himachal Pradesh	38	Negative, Efforts Needed to improvise Economic Empowerment
5.6	Percentage of women in the age group of 15-49 years using modern methods of family planning	2018-2019	100	53.50	39	53.4	39↓	75.80-Punjab	68	Negative, Efforts Needed to improvise Health Standards of Women in the State.
		2019-2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Constant Data Requirement to monitor the Health Status.
5.a	Operational land holding-gender-wise	2018-2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		2019-2020	50	13.96	28	0.07	0↓	1.76 -Andhra Pradesh	04	Negative, Efforts Needed to improvise Economic Empowerment

Achiever 100, Front Runner 65-99, Performer 50-64, Aspirant 0-49

Source: SDG India Index, 2019, NITI Ayog, GoI.

Intervention Needed: To study the Leading States and Replicate the Best Practice Models in the State for Better performance.

The facts and figures as being reflected in Table 1 prepared on the base reports of NITI Ayog clearly show that in 2018 only 02 indicators show a positive trend in comparison to negative reflections in 04 indicators. In the year 2019 the trend shows a positive sign in 03 indicators wherein there has been a declining trait in 05 indicators. Our preparedness for financially self-sustained women folk can only be achieved if we improvise the conditions of women folk. In order to attain sustainable Livelihood by the women of the State, Female Labour Participation should be improvised on top priority as Indicator 5.5 shows the negative Index Score.

Table 2: SDG Index Goal-5 Aggregate Ranking

GOAL NO	SDG GOAL	ALL INDIA RANKING	
		2018	2019
Goal -5	**GENDER EQUALITY: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (Women and Child Development)**	13	15
Goal -9	DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, and productive employment and decent work for all	18	13
Goal -10	**REDUCED INEQUALITIES: Reduce inequality within and among countries**	25	22
Goal -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	5	3

Source-Analysis based on SDG India Index, 2019, NITI Ayog

The SDG Based India Index 2018 & 2019 reflects the Gender ranking (Goal-5) for all the States wherein the state of Uttarakhand reflects an alarming stage. The States ranking in the Goal has slipped from 13 to 15 and needs to be catered upon. The depth analysis shows that the indicators pertaining to women like MMR and Empowerment needs to be taken care of. Further other goals too cannot be in better version until and unless the women power is channelized into positive environment.

A. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

According to National Policy for women(2016) draft report, empowerment of women is a socio-political ideal envisioned in relation to the wider framework of women's rights. It is a

process that leads women to realize their full potential, their rights to have access to opportunities, resources, and choices with the freedom of decision making both within and outside home. Uttarakhand is known for the hardworking and deterministic leadership and action oriented attitude of women and it has been properly demonstrated during Uttarakhand movement which led the creation of this State. The present status of women in the state can be analysed with respect to time through various indicators as discussed in Tables-3A,B,C,D & 4 are based upon SDG Based Localized Monitoring Index of Women's Progress in the State and also reflects the inferences from various Gender Parity Reports published by the Government of Uttarakhand.

Table 3A: Uttarakhand Women Empowerment Indicators Rank
(Based on Tentative Data 2018-19)

	SDG-5		SDG-1		SDG-5		SDG-1			
Districts	Sex ratio Women Uttarakhand (2011)	% of Seats won by women in the general election to state legislative assembly	% of Women Beneficiaries under MNREGA	Beneficiaries under Widows Pension Scheme	Sex ratio Women Uttarakhand (2011)	% of Seats won by women in the general election to state legislative assembly	% of Women Beneficiaries under MNREGA	Beneficiaries under Widows Pension Scheme	Women Empowerment Index Score	Rank
S.No	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
	Raw Data				INDEX SCORE				RANKING	
Uttarkashi	958.00	0.00	53.20	111.50	65.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	66	7
Chamoli	1019.00	0.00	63.42	108.01	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	75	3
Rudraprayag	1114.00	0.00	59.74	96.15	100.00	0.00	100.00	57.17	64	8
Tehri	1078.00	0.00	73.00	91.01	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	50	11
Dehradun	902.00	0.00	31.81	104.97	18.33	0.00	0.00	100.00	30	13
Pauri	1103.00	0.00	68.59	104.78	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	75	3
Haridwar	880.00	9.09	32.94	119.71	0.00	18.18	6.21	100.00	31	12
Pithoragarh	1020.00	50.00	49.56	106.43	100.00	100.00	97.58	100.00	99	1
Bageshwar	1090.00	0.00	53.87	103.64	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	75	3
Almora	1139.00	16.66	57.90	114.67	100.00	33.32	100.00	100.00	83	2
Champawat	980.00	0.00	50.16	106.83	83.33	0.00	100.00	100.00	71	6
Nainital	934.00	16.66	41.51	111.38	45.00	33.32	53.33	100.00	58	9
U.S.Nagar	920.00	0.00	44.17	110.38	33.33	0.00	67.95	100.00	50	10
Total Uttarakhand	**963.00**	**7.14**	**55.33**	**0.00**	**69.17**	**14.28**	**100.00**			
TARGET	**964**	**50**	**50**	**100**	**964**	**50**	**50**	**100**		

Source: Uttarakhand Gender Specific Index (UGSI)

Table 3B :Uttarakhand Women Safety
(Based on Tentative Data 2018-19)

	SDG-16			SDG-16				
Districts	Dowry Cases reported per 1 lakh population 2017	Psychological & sexual voilence 2017	Domestic violence cases per one lakh population (2017)	Dowry Cases reported per 1 lakh population 2017	Psychological & sexual voilence 2017	Domestic violence cases per one lakh population (2017)	Women Safety Index Score	Rank
S.No	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
	Raw Data			INDEX SCORE			RANKING	
Uttarkashi	0.00	0.018	12.42	100.00	79.55	77.04	86	3
Chamoli	0.26	0.014	4.34	77.59	84.09	91.98	85	4
Rudraprayag	0.00	0.004	6.19	100.00	95.45	88.56	95	1
Tehri	0.48	0.020	5.97	58.62	77.27	88.96	75	7
Dehradun	0.71	0.060	54.10	38.79	31.82	0.00	24	12
Pauri	0.15	0.015	11.34	87.07	82.95	79.04	83	5
Haridwar	1.16	0.080	41.47	0.00	9.09	23.35	11	13
Pithoragarh	0.21	0.012	11.37	81.90	86.36	78.98	82	6
Bageshwar	0.38	0.030	7.31	67.24	65.91	86.49	73	8
Almora	0.16	0.012	5.94	86.21	86.36	89.02	87	2
Champawat	0.77	0.049	9.24	33.62	44.32	82.92	54	9
Nainital	0.73	0.088	22.42	37.07	0.00	58.56	32	11
U.S.Nagar	0.67	0.060	28.42	42.24	31.82	47.47	41	10
Total Uttarakhand	**0.80**	**0.052**	**34.69**	**31.03**	**40.91**	**35.88**		
TARGET	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source: Uttarakhand Gender Specific Index (UGSI)

Table 3C: Uttarakhand Women Education Indicators Rank
(Based on Tentative Data 2018-19)

Districts	SDG- 4							
	Drop out rate at Upper Secondary level (Girls)	Drop out rate at Upper Primary level (Girls)	Literacy rate Women Uttarakhand	Drop out rate at Upper Secondary level (Girls)	Drop out rate at Upper Primary level (Girls)	Literacy rate Women Uttarakhand	Women Education Index Score	Rank
S.No	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
	Raw Data			INDEX SCORE			RANKING	
Uttarkashi	8.45	3.74	62.40	37.82	50.13	0.00	29	10
Chamoli	8.82	3.81	72.30	35.10	49.20	26.33	37	7
Rudraprayag	6.58	1.23	70.40	51.58	83.60	21.28	52	2
Tehri	8.78	2.88	64.30	35.39	61.60	5.05	34	8
Dehradun	3.56	1.60	78.50	73.80	78.67	42.82	65	1
Pauri	6.29	2.91	72.60	53.72	61.20	27.13	47	4
Haridwar	13.59	7.50	64.80	0.00	0.00	6.38	2	13
Pithoragarh	9.89	2.23	72.30	27.23	70.27	26.33	41	6
Bageshwar	8.25	2.10	69.00	39.29	72.00	17.55	43	5
Almora	13.23	2.79	69.90	2.65	62.80	19.95	28	11
Champawat	13.23	1.91	68.00	2.65	74.53	14.89	31	9
Nainital	7.91	2.04	77.30	41.80	72.80	39.63	51	3
U.S.Nagar	12.90	4.48	64.40	5.08	40.27	5.32	17	12
Total Uttarakhand	**9.46**	**3.38**	**70.00**	**30.39**	**54.93**	**20.21**		
TARGET	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**

Source: Uttarakhand Gender Specific Index (UGSI)

Table 3D: Uttarakhand Women Health & Hygiene (Based on Tentative Data 2018-19)

SDG-3						
Districts	% of Institutional Deliveries	% of pregnant women registered in first trimester	% of pregnant women received complete vaccination	% of Pregnant and Lactating Women Covered under PMMVY (November 2019)	Pregnant and Lactating Women Beneficiaries Under ICDS (2018-2019)	Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls
S.No	1	2	3	4	5	6
	RAW DATA					
Uttarkashi	66.00	52.00	91.00	53.41	55.80	91.30
Chamoli	37.00	43.00	71.00	41.02	80.90	97.32
Rudraprayag	49.00	57.00	66.00	55.98	53.60	96.38
Tehri	29.00	41.00	56.00	51.12	75.00	93.35
Dehradun	76.00	89.00	84.00	154.31	97.50	96.53
Pauri	57.00	39.00	58.00	50.85	76.60	94.10
Haridwar	67.00	73.00	71.00	76.50	100.00	98.31
Pithoragarh	65.00	48.00	68.00	65.71	64.60	90.65
Bageshwar	57.00	79.00	73.00	56.14	82.60	94.38
Almora	47.00	45.00	51.00	43.87	70.80	92.82
Champawat	38.00	65.00	74.00	63.02	83.30	96.11
Nainital	93.00	67.00	82.00	135.61	92.20	90.82
U.S.Nagar	74.00	93.00	87.00	131.11	100.00	93.62
Total Uttarakhand	**71.00**	**75.00**	**81.00**	**80.89**	**90.00**	**93.98**
TARGET	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

SDG-5							
% of Institutional Deliveries	% of pregnant women registered in first trimester	% of pregnant women received complete vaccination	% of Pregnant and Lactating Women Covered Under PMMVY (November 2019)	Pregnant and Lactating Women Beneficiaries Under ICDS (2018-2019)	Proportion of schools with separate toilet facility for girls	Women Health and Hygiene Index Score	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2
INDEX						RANKING	
52.11	21.31	81.63	21.01	4.74	6.95	31	8
11.27	6.56	40.82	0.00	58.84	71.34	31	7
28.17	29.51	30.61	25.36	0.00	61.28	29	9
0.00	3.28	10.20	17.12	46.12	28.88	18	12
66.20	81.97	67.35	100.0	94.61	62.89	79	1
39.44	0.00	14.29	16.67	49.57	36.90	26	11
53.52	55.74	40.82	60.16	100.00	81.93	65	3
50.70	14.75	34.69	41.86	23.71	0.00	28	10
39.44	65.57	42.86	25.64	62.50	39.89	46	5
25.35	9.84	0.00	4.83	37.07	23.21	17	13
12.68	42.62	46.94	37.30	64.01	58.40	44	6
90.14	45.90	63.27	100.00	83.19	1.82	64	4
63.38	88.52	73.47	100.00	100.00	31.76	76	2
59.15	**59.02**	**61.22**	**67.60**	**78.45**	**35.61**		
100	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**		

Source: Uttarakhand Gender Specific Index (UGSI)

It is pertinent to mention that the various research agencies of the Government of Uttarakhand that is Twenty Points Program, Centre for Public Policy and Good Governance are keen and trying to make an index to monitor the progress of Women in the State. Hence an index in alignment with SDG and NITI Ayog's methodology has been initiated in the State. The progress has been reviewed in four dimensional aspects with various indicators i.e. Women Empowerment, Women Education, Women Health and Hygiene, Women Safety, development. The data collected from 13 districts reflects the performance wise ranking of the districts. Except for Health the hill Districts of the State shows a better performance. The Tables give a detailed explanatory vision that the State can use for framing the futuristic policy w.r.t its women folk.

Table 4: Uttarakhand Score and Ranks Through Various Reports
(As per latest Data Analysis)

Districts	HDI Rank	GDI Rank	UGSI Rank
Uttarkashi	10	1	10
Rudraprayag	11	2	3
Bageshwar	8	3	2
Pauri Garhwal	5	4	7
Champawat	12	5	9
Pithoragarh	6	6	1
Tehri Garhwal	13	7	12
Almora	9	8	11
Chamoli	4	9	6
Nainital	7	10	4
Udham Singh Nagar	3	11	8
Dehradun	1	12	5
Haridwar	2	13	13

Source: Uttarakhand Human Development Report, 2018 & Economic Survey, Government of Uttarakhand,2020

It is pertinent to mention here that the Human Development Index report of the State of Uttarakhand Table-4 also reflects some glaring facts. The plain districts wherein the HDI ranking is positive shows that the Gender Development Indices is on the negative side. Hence its high time that the State must frame such policies wherein the fruit of equitable development is channelized to the grassroots. Table –3 also gives an insight to the Uttarakhand Gender Specific Index(UGSI) wherein 16 major indicators of women development chiefly Women Education, Health, Political & Economic Empowerment, Women Safety are been taken into consideration. The UGSI shows the poor ranking of the plain districts w.r.t to women indicators apparently the districts flair in terms of GDP in comparison to other hill districts. Its high time that the detailed analysis of the same is undertaken and the Districts improve the ranks viz a viz the condition of the Women in the State. The presentation also highlights the importance of regular SDG Based Monitoring Mechanism for the State. The same could be taken down to the grass root level wherein the missionaries of development can articulately manoeuvre the development saga.

B. ARE WE PREPARED FOR THE INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT : A BIRDS EYE VIEW

The Data in various reports does not give a bleak role but arises hope that sustainable and inclusive development is no longer a distant dream for the State. With the women power of the State which has been a backbone of the households in the State and a major contributor in livelihood(direct or indirect), the women can play a vital role in enhancing the spectrum of livelihood activities. The State is giving a platform to the women workforce to perform in a safe environment as reflected in almost all the reports. However, it's time that Women Safety is

accompanied by better working conditions for women which is not in positive arena in the State. The State must focus on creating a better working environment for the working ladies in the State in all the environs. Women Entrepreneurship training along with the replication of best practices or models from other States and countries must practically be implemented on top priority to ensure the inclusive development approach of the State government machinery.

C. THE WAY AHEAD

Its high time that women's contribution to sustainable development is recognized. Women have a strong role in education and socializing their children, including teaching them care and responsibility regarding the use and protection of natural resources. There is a need to increase women's voice in environmental decision making and to enable women to seize opportunities in the "green economy of the State of Uttarakhand". More capacity building and training programmes tailored to the needs of women are needed. In order to build women as catalyst for sustainable development, their role in family, community and society at large must be free from socio-cultural and religious traditions that prevent women participation. There is need for change of mindset, and honestly nothing but the role of the educators, academia is important in this regard. Let's join hands together and contribute for the same. The world awaits!

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6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Community Managed Drinking Water Programme

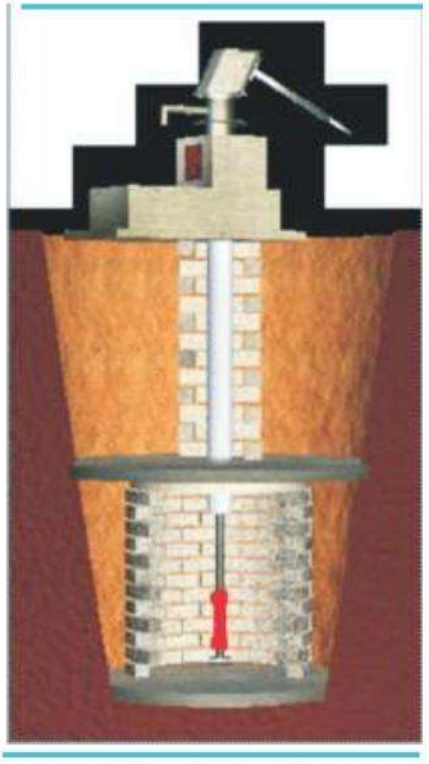
Anita Paul, Director (Community Initiatives), Pan Himalayan Grassroots Development Foundation

Access to water and sanitation is a basic human right and a critical component of the global 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development. Water stress challenges are set to rise and assessments suggest 40 per cent shortfall in freshwater resources by 2030, coupled with a rising world population, has the world staring towards a global water crisis.

Recognizing the growing challenge of water scarcity, the UN General Assembly launched Water Action Decade on 22 March 2018, to mobilize action that will help transform water management policies with the mandate to Leave No One Behind. Alongside this core value it is also aimed to attain sustainable development, participation, accountability, transparency, decentralised governance and engagement of communities in addressing water stress and rejuvenation of this critical resource.

These basic values have been recognised by all stakeholders since 2018.

Significant denudation of vegetal cover, over the past century, has resulted in poor recharge of primary water resources in most river basins in the Indian Himalayan Region and it is a common story to hear most communities say that springs/naulas have been slowly, but steadily, drying-up. On-going rapid appraisals and a study conducted by Grassroots in 2010 reveal that in 70 villages on either banks of Gagas river in Almora District of Uttarakhand, just over 50 percent of naulas (traditional shallow water harvesting structures constructed on natural aquifers) are functional as the ecological status of fragile catchment areas are not conducive for infiltration of rain water to recharge water resources. Furthermore, less than 25 percent of the functional water sources provide water for the entire year, the others being seasonal. This not only adds to drudgery of women and children who now have to travel longer distances to meet daily water requirements but also takes a heavy toll on health and hygiene.



Infiltration Well

In order to enable access to enhanced quantities of potable water, Grassroots has found it relevant to introduce an appropriate technology application in the form of an Infiltration Well, conceptualised and designed by Dr. Tim Rees. These Infiltration Wells are based on primary water resources of the village and act as a protected intake structure for subterranean water capillaries; and then fitted with a hand pump or submersible pump, to enable the drawing of water. In some situations, these intake structures also provide the opportunity to provide piped water supply through gravity flow.

This appropriate technology application is a classic improvement on traditional naulas and bauris and by building on the skills and knowledge of local youth as barefoot engineers has accelerated the spread of this technology over the past three decades in various watersheds in the state of Uttarakhand. Due to degradation of catchment areas, the rate of infiltration of rain water for recharging water resources has been adversely affected leading to drying up of shallow naulas. Infiltration

Fabrication of random rubble blocks on site

wells are sited on natural seepages around non-functional naulas and also guided by the presence of indicative vegetal matter that grow in boggy areas. Infiltration Wells are then manually excavated to access deeper water capillaries and then lined with porous handmade random rubble blocks with a sand filter around it. A team of five youth would normally take a month to construct one such infiltration well.

The per capita investment of such community managed drinking water systems is Rs 1200 for an infiltration well fitted with a handpump. Communities have also been positive about contributing 10 to 20 percent of the total capital cost. It has not only provided access to enhanced quantities of safe drinking water, but communities have also been empowered to operate and maintain such facilities without dependence on external agencies.

For the past twenty years residents of Panergaon and Rawalsera (to name a few) of Dwarahat block, Almora district have not witnessed water scarcity. In the words of Indra Joshi and Bina Pandey "Those were difficult times. All our day was gone fetching water and wondering about where the next pot will be filled." Bina Pandey quickly adds, "But no longer, you see. That was 20 years ago. We now have ample water and time for ourselves. We now visit our maika, frequently". She explains further, "You see when we came to Panergaon after marriage, we were young girls in our teens. How we longed to go home. But no water, no maika. But things changed for good that year, 1998, some 20 years ago. Now, we do not even want to remember the hard times."

Jagdish Chand, the treasurer of the committee that is responsible for upkeep of the Infiltration Well says that the government systems in the neighbouring villages are erratic. People there are dependent on the government for repair and maintenance. We have struggled to keep the system running. Operation and maintenance is our responsibility. "Paani pina hai toh tyaag aur tapasya toh karna hi hai." (for drinking clean water one has to work hard). Isn't it? Deepa Pandey, now adds that all homes here have toilets and we use them too. With availability of water our health and hygiene conditions have bettered.

Since 1993, Grassroots continues to disseminate the spread of this appropriate technology and to date, has been able to provide safe drinking water systems in more than 650 hamlets/villages which continues to provide 3 million litres of water per day to over 25,000 households with more than 125,000 people. Improved hygiene, time saving in terms of fetching water and in some cases improved nutrition due to kitchen gardens are some of the perceived impacts by beneficiaries.

It may be significant to mention that this change has been enabled by the guild of water barefoot engineers comprising of local youth, who continue to live and work in the region and also earn sustainable incomes. All construction work happens in situ and is done manually by a team of five youth over a period of one month. Seventy percent of the total cost of a typical infiltration well is the labour component leading to generation of over one lakh man days of work for these barefoot engineers and approximately Rs. 20 million earned as incomes, which is a deterrent to out-migration. In order to address long term sustainability issues, communities are also being assisted to do catchment area treatment on village common lands. Providing fresh vegetal cover along with

construction of water recharge pits, social fencing and collective conservation and protection by women members of self-help groups are some positive steps that have been initiated. Over 1 million saplings of native trees and shrubs have been raised in village nurseries and planted-out by self-help groups of women – the rate of survival is over seventy percent.

By engaging youth as change makers, equipped with necessary skills and knowledge, building partnerships with other civil society organisations and concerned government departments for technology transfer programs are some of the mechanisms which have assisted in dissemination of this appropriate technology in over eight districts of Uttarakhand and two districts of Himachal Pradesh. Review of this technology by UNDP over twenty years ago led to its spread in Himachal Pradesh. Partnership with Uttarakhand Jal Sansthan and the World Bank supported Water Sector Reform Program -Swajal- along with the support of other donor agencies has enabled the spread of this appropriate technology intervention in water stressed villages.

Construction of a well in progress

User group at the inaguration of their well

This team of water barefoot engineers continue to play a significant role in addressing the fulfilment of this critical sustainable development goal. Its relevance in other parts of Hindu Kush Himalayan Region needs to be explored since there are similarities in the geology of the terrain and the possibilities to train youth and form them into a collective could be achieved by forging partnerships for knowledge sharing.

7 सस्ती और प्रदूषण–मुक्त ऊर्जा

स्पेक्स की ऊर्जा किफायत, रोजगार एवं इ-कचरा न्यूनीकरण की अन्वेषण यात्रा

डॉ बृज मोहन शर्मा, Society for Pollution & Environmental Conservation Scientists (SPECS)

वर्ष 2005 मे स्पेक्स द्वारा स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के संवर्धन एवं संरक्षण हेतु एल0ई0डी0 बल्ब के निर्माण का अभियान शुरू किया गया। इस अभियान का मुख्य उद्देश्य ग्रामीण भारत के दूर दराज के क्षेत्रों तक सस्ती एवं स्वच्छ ऊर्जा पहुँचाना था। अब से लगभग 15 वर्ष पूर्व जब देश में एल0ई0डी0 बल्ब का चलन शुरू ही हुआ था तब यह तकनीक बेहद महंगी थी एवं दूर दराज के क्षेत्र में एल0ई0डी0 बल्ब की उपलब्धता नहीं थी। नवाचार के द्वारा स्पेक्स ने न सिर्फ इन बल्बों का उत्पादन कम कीमत पर करने में सफलता प्राप्त की बल्कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में युवाओं व महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके दूर दराज के क्षेत्रों में इसका उत्पादन भी शुरू करवाया। स्पेक्स अब तक 2, 3, 5, 7, 9 व 12 वाट के बल्ब, 18, 22 वाट की टयूब लाइट, नक्कासी दार बांस के नाईट लैम्पस के 474 डिजाइन, मोबाइल चार्जर के साथ 3 वाट की सोलर इमरजेंसी लाइटस, 20 वाट का होम लाइट सिस्टम, 150 वाट का सोलर इन्वर्टर, डेकोरेटिव लाइटस फार दिवाली एंड फेस्टिवल्स, हैंड पेंटेड एल0ई0डी0 डेकोरेटिव लैम्पस, आटोमेटिक डिस्पेंसर फॉर सैनिटाइजर जैसी चीजें अन्वेषित कर चुका है।

ई–कचरा न्यूनीकरण में एल0ई0डी0 बल्बों की भूमिका

स्पेक्स का एल0ई0डी0 बल्ब को प्रोत्साहित करने का दूसरा प्रमुख उद्देश्य ई–कचरा का न्यूनीकरण भी है। ग्लोबल ई–वेस्ट रिपोर्ट, 2020 के अनुसार भारत विश्व में ई–कचरा उत्पन्न करने वाले देशों में चीन व अमेरिका के बाद तीसरे नम्बर पर है और यह समस्या भयावह रूप लेती जा रही है। स्पेक्स द्वारा ग्रामीणों को एल0ई0डी0 बल्ब बनाने के साथ–साथ उसकी मरम्मत करना भी सिखाया जा रहा है। इसके द्वारा बल्बों के खराब होने कि स्थिति में उन्हें कचरे में न डालकर मरम्मत द्वारा ठीक कर लिया जाता है। 2017 में स्पेक्स द्वारा एक नए फ्यूज की खोज की जिससे एल0ई0डी0 बल्ब खराब नहीं होता। केवल फ्यूज खराब होता है। इस फ्यूज की कीमत 1 रू0 31

पैसा है। इस काम के लिए उत्तराखंड के राज्यपाल ने स्पेक्स को गर्वनर इनोवेशन आवार्ड–2019 प्रदान किया। इसी के साथ वर्ष 2019 में टाइम्स ग्रुप ने स्पेक्स को अपना ब्रांड अम्बेस्डर चुना।

ऊर्जा संरक्षण में एल0ई0डी0 बल्बों का योगदान

एल0ई0डी0 बल्बों के निर्माण के पीछे एक बड़ा उद्देश्य बिजली की खपत को कम करना भी रहा हैं । स्पेक्स के प्रयासों से वर्ष 2017 से 2020 तक हरिद्वार जिले के 12 गांव, देहरादून जिले के 7 गांव, अस्सीगंगा घाटी के 7 गांव व ऊखीमठ तहसील पूरी तरह से एल0ई0डी0 बल्बों से लैस हो चुकी है। इससे वर्ष भर में 3 करोड़ 10 लाख युनिट बिजली की बचत हो रही है। स्पैक्स के काम के लिए उरेड़ा व बी0ई0ई0 द्वारा वर्ष 2009, 2010 व 2018 में स्पेक्स को राज्य ऊर्जा संरक्षण पुरस्कार दिया गया ।

तालिका–1– एल इ डी बल्बों से आच्छादित होने वाले गाओं का विवरण

क्र0सं	जिला	गाँवों की संख्या	परिवारों की संख्या	संरक्षित ऊर्जा	बल्ब निर्माण से अर्जित	बल्बों की संख्या
1.	देहरादून	28	12727	10368432	509080	50,908
2.	हरिद्वार	15	7699	6272160	307960	30,796
3.	उत्तरकाशी (अस्सी गंगा घाट)	8	1670	1360355	66800	6,680
4	रूद्रप्रयाग (ऊखीमठ तहसील)	28	12556	1.1 करोड	705820	70582

एल0ई0डी0 बल्ब में आजीविका संर्वधन

स्पेक्स के प्रयासों से आज उत्तराखण्ड सहित देश के अनके राज्यों में युवा एल0ई0डी0 बल्ब के निर्माण एवं मरम्मत द्वारा आजीविका अर्जित कर रहे है। स्पेक्स द्वारा अब तक 18 राज्यों के लगभग 1400 लोगों को इस काम में प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। देहरादून, हरिद्वार एवं जम्मू कारागार के लगभग 200 कैदियों को प्रशिक्षित कर आय अर्जन के नवीन तरीकों से अवगत कराया। इसके अतिरिक्त देशभर में अब तक लगभग 2 लाख छात्रों को बल्ब बनाना व रिपेयर करना सिखाया गया है। कोविड 19 महामारी के दौरान देहरादून जिले के डोईवाला विकासखण्ड में 12 महिला समूहों को एल0ई0डी0 डेकोरेटिव लाइट्स बनाने का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। प्रशिक्षण के उपरान्त सभी 12 महिला समूहों की महिलाओं ने रू0 3,70,000 का व्यापार किया। स्पेक्स बांस की नक्कसीदार लैम्प का भी लगभग 18 राज्यों में प्रशिक्षण दे चुका है। इसके लगभग 400 से अधिक डिजाईन बना चुके हैं तथा लगभग 1500 महिलाओं, पुरूषों को इस कार्य में प्रशिक्षित कर चुका है।

आपदा में ऊर्जा संरक्षण

स्पेक्स ने केदारनाथ आपदा में 2300 परिवारों को सोलर एमरजेन्सी लाईट जिसमें मोबाईल भी चार्ज होता है निःशुल्क प्रदान किये तथा लगभग 70 युवक व युवतियों को रिपेयर की ट्रेनिंग व टूल भी प्रदान किये। इसी प्रकार 2014 में कश्मीर घाटी आपदा में 3600 परिवारों को यह लाईट प्रदान की तथा 90 युवक–युवतियों को रिपेयर का प्रशिक्षण दिया। अमेरिका के राज्य विभाग ने "जीवन में उजाला" नामक एक सामुदायिक सेवा परियोजना का चयन किया है जिसे दून स्कूल, देहरादून, में कार्यरत भौतिकी के शिक्षक श्री राजेश मजूमदार ने प्रस्तुति दी थी। यह परियोजना पूर्व छात्रों के नवीन कार्य कोष (AEIF) का एक हिस्सा है जो सामुदायिक या समाज सेवा के लिए उन शिक्षकों को धन प्रदान करता है जो शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के तहत संयुक्त अमेरिका में अध्ययन कर चुके हैं। इस साल 137 देशों से कुल 829 सामाजिक कार्यों से जुडे प्रस्तावों को प्रस्तुत किया गया भारत से केवल दो परियोजनाएं चयनित हुई। यह परियोजना अगस्त 2016 में शुरू हुई और मई 2017 तक जारी रही।

ई–कचरा प्रबन्धन कार्यक्रम

2020 एवं 2021 से स्पेक्स उत्तराखण्ड में प्रथम ई–कचरा प्रबन्धन कार्यक्रम को संचालित कर रहा है जिसमें ई–कचरे के न्यूनीकरण के साथ–साथ इससे रोजगार के माध्यमों को विकसित किये जा रहे है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत देहरादून के चार विकासखण्डों एवं रूद्रप्रयाग के तीनों विकासखण्डों में इस कार्य को पूर्ण किया जाना है। अभी तक देहरादून के दो विकासखण्डों डोईवाला एवं सहसपुर में महिलाओं, युवाओं, प्रवासियों को घरों में प्रयोग होने वाले इलेट्रॉनिक उपकरणों को रिपेयर करना सिखाया गया एवं इनका निर्माण भी सिखाया गया जिससे स्वरोजगार के नए अवसर खोजे जा सके। अभी तक डोईवाला में तीन ई–कचरा एकत्रीकरण केन्द्रों की स्थापना की जा चुकी है जिसमें ई–कचरे के एकत्र के साथ रोजगारपरक कार्य भी किये जा रहे है। डिजिटल माध्यमों का प्रयोग भी रचनात्मक तरीके से किया गया।

भविष्य की योजना

स्पेक्स की भविष्य की योजना है कि उत्तराखण्ड के पर्यटक स्थलों में एल0ई0डी0 बल्ब के निर्माण और मरम्मत हेतु केन्द्र खोले जाए। जिससे युवाओं को रोजगार मिलेगा और ई–कचरा न्यूनीकरण होगा। स्पेक्स अपने इस अभियान को स्वच्छ एवं सस्ती ऊर्जा के संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन में सहयोग मानता है।

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Sustainable Development Goals – A PHD Chamber Perspective

Anil Taneja, Regional Director, PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI), Uttarakhand State Chapter

ॐ सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः।

Uttarakhand had been a gateway to the Himalayan abode preferred by sages since ancient & Vedic times. The above is a popular Vedic verse which depicts the spirit of holistic culture propounded by this land since time immemorial. This verse literally inscribes the spirit of happiness & wellbeing of all living & non-living entities including microbes, animals, humans etc. and sun, stars, earth, air, water, either and whatever exists.

Uttarakhand thus is steadfast in reinforcing the inheritance & achieve the holistic ways of life by adopting 'Sustainable Development Goals'. In line with the National Commitments, the state has initiated a robust process of identifying the performance areas and devising responses.

Industry is a vital section of the society with wide reach and impact. They are the custodians of the resources and enterprise of the society. With support from the industry efforts of the Government will have a multiplier effect which would in turn accelerate the efforts for achievement of the SDGs.

PHDCCI has fully committed itself to the achievement of SDGs. Being an apex body; it has taken the lead to generate awareness about the goals with its members across the industries. Various SDG centric initiatives have been undertaken to achieve desirable behavior aligned to the goals. PHDCCI has been instrumental in facilitating the dissemination of best practices. Knowledge Leaders from relevant fields have chosen PHD Chamber platform to interact with the industry. Some of such PHDCCI Uttarakhand State Chapter initiatives are listed hereunder.

UDYOG SUVIDHA KENDRA

The COVID – 19 crisis has been one of the greatest health and economic emergencies faced by the human race in recent times. The lockdown & travel restrictions imposed to contain the pandemic risks had a severe impact on livelihoods and incomes of the people. It impacted both organized and unorganized sectors & many lost their livelihoods.

Amongst other key challenges faced by the State Government, the challenge of receiving & managing the labour from other states was very substantial. Providing livelihoods to the existing and pravasi labour/ migrant labour needed foremost attention.

With the objective of providing immediate relief to the people in times of hardship PHDCCI joined hands with District Administration of Haridwar &

1st iSuvidha Card being issued by DM

partnered with local industry association; 'SIIDCUL Manufacturers Association Uttarakhand (SMAU)' to start Udyog Suvidha Kendra at Haridwar. This continued initiative is aligned to SDG 8 on 'Decent Work and Employment'.District Magistrate of Haridwar Mr. C. Ravishankar on 15th June 2020 launched 'Udyog Suvidha Kendra' (PHD Industry Facilitation Centre) at SIIDCUL Haridwar and also its online portal WWW.ISUVIDHA.IN

The biggest challenge of labour engagement is that, in spite of the various means of hiring labour available, the labour contractor is a preferred option and which is not very structured activity. The system works on the principle of timeshare for the enterprises as they are required to pay for only the duration of usage for the labour. This leaves labour more vulnerable to exploitation & flattens the career progression graph of labour.

The iSUVIDHA initiative aims at building a real-time database of the labour actively seeking employment in the state. A detailed profile of the worker is created wherein qualification, area of expertise and experience of the labour is captured in the database. A Skill Card with important details is issued to the labour with a QR Code.

Employers' evaluating a potential candidate will be able to access the data with Udyog Suvidha Kendra. About 4425 unemployed youth have been issued iSUVIDHA registration ID cards & have gone through the registration process which includes skill screening by experts at the Udyog Suvidha Kendra facility provided by District Magistrate, Haridwar. The Udyog Suvidha Kendra has referred 2684 candidates for various job roles to 74 Employers till last count. The Employers and Labour have gained immensely from the initiative. PHDCCI is in the process of seeking approval for rolling out the Udyog Suvidha Kendra initiative for other districts as well.

SKILL GAP STUDY

The human settlements deep in the Himalayas have achieved sustainable living long before the world realized them. The indigenous people developed multi-cropping as against mono-cropping. Similarly, handloom achievements of the Himalayan people bears testimonial to the ingenuity and resourcefulness. The traditional knowledge of medicinal plants has become the base for many popular Ayurvedic medicines for multiple ailments. A phenomenal opportunity has presented itself wherein the Himalayan people of Uttarakhand through the practice of their traditional skills and products like aipen, copperware, koti-banal architecture, animal and plant fiber textiles etc. is instrumental in the State's pursuit of the SDG 8 on 'Decent Work and Employment' and SDG 12 on 'Responsible Consumption and Production'.

In order to identify and calibrate the potential opportunities of skilling in the State, Uttarakhand Skill Development Mission (UKSDM) and PHDCCI commissioned and executed the skill gap study for the State with special focus on the traditional skills relevant for the State. The study identified 17 Sector Skills relevant for the State of Uttarakhand. Projections of growth for 5 years have been made based on primary and secondary sources. Further, the report presents data on the scalability of the pertinent 10 traditional skills being practiced in the state. Detailed analysis and recommendations have been suggested to support these traditional skills. The report is in public domain & can be downloaded from https://www.phdcci.in/states/uttarakhand-chapter.

The outcomes of the study have been discussed and referenced across various platforms. It is one of the principal documents cited for policy formulation. The Himalayan States specially in the North Eastern Part of the country have approached PHDCCI to initiate similar studies in their states. Strategy development under SDG 4, SDG 5, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 11 and SDG 12 is possible from the document.

HIMALAYAN TOURISM SAMMAN (HITS)

As per the latest skill gap done by the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry for the State of Uttarakhand, around 3.02 lac persons were primarily employed full time in the tourism sector in hotels, restaurants and resorts. Around, 2.5 lac commercial drivers are engaged in transporting people across the state. Small vendors, artisans, weavers, porters, etc. would account for another 3.5 lac people who depend on tourism sector to earn their

livelihood. SDG 8 on 'Decent Work and Economic Growth' and SDG 12 on 'Responsible Consumption and Production' have very strong resonance for the tourism sector. It is important the Industry is made aware of the targets assumed by Uttarakhand tourism to be achieved under Agenda 2030.

Himalayan Tourism Samman, A Rewards & Recognition program

PHDCCI, Uttarakhand Chapter, has instituted the 'Himalayan Tourism Samman', a SDGs based Reward & Recognition initiative aligned with Tourism policy of the state. The SDGs based desirable behavior and performance is mapped for the participants from the tourism sector for recognition. The tourism businesses submit the initiatives taken by them for Carbon Reduction, Water Conservation, Environmental Consciousness, Wildlife Conservation, Destination Developer, Skill Development and Employee Welfare, etc. Apart from the aforesaid, the initiative engages participants to voluntarily declare & to take initiatives aligned with SDGs adopted by the state. PHDCCI under its MSME guidance and mentoring cell provides services to that effect. This has resulted in many unit level interventions e.g. One of the member hotels at Rishikesh was recognized for adopting AIPEN art form by converting one of the rooms as AIPEN room. Aligned to the commitments made to sustainability, a Roorkee based Hotel replaced most of the electricity bulbs to LED bulbs and installed solar panels to provide water heating solutions in the property

The initiative has been supported by Department of Tourism Government of Uttarakhand. UNDP and ICIMOD, Kathmandu have been the knowledge partners for the event. Since the inception of the initiative, more than 150 organizations have been evaluated by our esteemed jury on SDG based parameters. The evaluation framework under this initiative was developed upon SDGs 8, 9, 11, 12 and 15.

The HITS initiative has become the flagship event for the tourism sector of the state. Organizations have been using the platform to present their SDG compliant best practices with their peers and the Government. To enable forward and backward linkages, PHDCCI has started Handicraft EXPO to showcase the traditional skills of the State to the Tourism Industry for co-creation of opportunities for each other.

CONCLUSION

PHDCCI has been at the forefront of generating awareness and executing SDG focused initiatives in the state of Uttarakhand. Commitment of PHDCCI to Agenda 2030 has been appreciated by the Government, Civil Society, Academia and the Public-at-large. However, the programs for the future will be focused on delivering specific results in a time-bound manner. The mission to deliver on Agenda 2030, becomes more important after the advent of the COVID Pandemic. Even in these times of crisis for the world, balance has to be achieved to optimally pursue the urgent and important in conjunction with each other.

PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry, established in 1905, is a proactive and dynamic multi-State apex body working at the grass-root level and with strong national and international linkages. The Chamber acts as a catalyst in the promotion of industry, trade and entrepreneurship.

Parents: Child Development Magicians

Jo Chopra, Founder Latika Roy Foundation

Early identification of potentially handicapping conditions is the key to early intervention and successful rehabilitation. The prevalence of birth defects in India is 6-7% which roughly translates to 1.7 million birth defects annually[1]. The examination and screening of infants is not routine in the country, nor is there follow-up of most "high risk" infants. Consequently, many children with potentially treatable disorders are not identified and many more with disabilities do not benefit from therapy which could significantly reduce their handicaps.

Young children with disability require a thorough and complete assessment by a trained, multi-disciplinary team consisting of a physician, developmental therapists, communication specialist, psychologist and special educator. Follow-up services include short and long-duration therapy, behaviour management training, communication development and family counselling and support.

Gubbara is an innovative centre run by the Latika Roy Foundation (LRF) in Dehradun. Initially, Gubbara functioned in a purpose built space in the government's largest hospital in the state of Uttarakhand. The centre opened at the Doon Hospital in 2010 and was operational there for over seven years. At the end of that time, the government began opening District Early Intervention Centres all over the country, to some extent modelled on Gubbara, thus LRF shifted operations in its own premises in 2018.

Bubbles (PC-Manik Mandal, LRF)

Children are now referred to LRF by area paediatricians and health professionals while others come through parent recommendations and word-of-mouth. Each year, the organisation assesses around 1000 new children.

Using a collaborative approach, LRF engages in a conversation with parents about their child's development, skills and strengths while also exploring the areas which the parents are concerned about. In consultation with the families, an easy to follow program is developed which parents can follow at home. This program is explained verbally and through hands-on training with experts and reinforced with a pictorial guide which parents take home. For those children who live close enough to attend on a regular basis, admission is granted in the appropriate Latika Roy Foundation centre, depending on space.

For all children, the primary aim is to encourage their overall development, enhance their abilities to the full and endeavour to circumvent their disability. Most programs, including physiotherapy and speech and language therapy, are activity-based, with the emphasis on learning through play.

The innovative aspect of Gubbara is rooted in a firm belief that a child's best support system is its own family. While professionals have an important role to play, parents are the real experts in an individual child's life. Helping

[1]https://www.nhp.gov.in/disease/gynaecology-and-obstetrics/congenital-anomalies-birth-defects

them to understand how a baby's brain grows and the importance of stimulation, responsiveness and play can turn them into magicians – suddenly, they're capable of working magic in their child's development.

Empowering parents, grandparents, siblings and other family members is also crucial in a country where child development professionals are too few, particularly in remote and difficult-to-access areas like Uttarakhand. There is ample evidence that parents can be highly effective in supporting a child's development[2] in general. When a child has impairments due to a disability, the role of parents is even more critical.[3]

At Gubbara, the organisation has seen examples of parental magic every day. Their commitment and investment are without question. When that passion is coupled with the skill and confidence that knowledge brings, the results can seem miraculous.

Nutritional problems are among the most common at Gubbara and are often the simplest to address. One child came to LRF at the age of seven weighing about 10 kg. His parents had been feeding him only milk, reasoning that because he behaved like a baby due to an intellectual impairment, he should be fed like one. The parents were explained the vital importance of adequate nutrition for his development and convinced them to feed him as they would any other child. At his next visit, the child was visibly more alert and had begun crawling, reaching out and responding.

PC - Ken Carl

Another child had frequent bouts of choking and was also severely underweight. When asked, the mother showed, how she fed her, it wasrealized that the problem was simply of positioning – because she couldn't sit up on her own, Mom fed her lying flat on the floor. When she was shown how to support the child by propping her in the corner of the room with cushions on either side, the effect was immediate. And not only in her new ability to swallow. At their next visit, the excited parents reported that the little girl was like a different person, following conversations with interest, vocalizing more and generally showing interest in everything.

Twins (PC-Manik Mandal, LRF)

During lockdown, parents have continued to show remarkable resourcefulness and ingenuity. One father fashioned his own version of a standing frame, using a post on their veranda as the support and tying dupattas to keep his son securely standing. A mother used a water drum on its side as a therapy ball, rolling the child on it every morning as a replacement for the missing therapy sessions at Gubbara.

What LRF has seen in parents time and again is a willingness and an eagerness to do their best for their child. Once they understand that their child – like every child - has potential and can learn, even though disabled, there is no stopping them.

Families who embrace the challenge of bringing up a disabled child are a good example of what the Sustainable Development Goals are trying to achieve. SDG 10, the one about reducing inequalities, envisions a world not where disabilities are eliminated but where they are accepted and accommodated. The families LRF works with at Gubbara do that with grace, energy and imagination. It's inspiring to watch people living out the SDGs.

[2]Harvard Centre on the Developing Child (2007). The Science of Early Childhood Development (In Brief)

[3]Harvard Centre on the Developing Child (2007). Building Adult Capabilities to Improve Child Outcomes: A Theory of Change

Waste Warriors Society's Model Ward Programme & Swachhta Kendra MRF

Chirag Mahajan, Sr. Manager, Communications, Waste Warriors Society

Dehradun has faced continuous challenges to improve its waste management systems. The lack of source segregation, composting, dry waste collection, or waste processing has led to large amounts of mixed waste, unsightly street litter, overflowing bins, choked drains, and more. Waste Warriors, a registered society and non-profit Solid Waste Management (SWM) NGO founded in 2012 and based in Dehradun, is working on such SWM issues direct action initiatives, public awareness-raising, community engagement, and long-term partnerships with government bodies.

The Outreach & Partnerships team of Waste Warriors, formed in April 2017, raised awareness and trained citizens in over 35 Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) and dozens of major institutions across Dehradun, focusing on the importance of adopting responsible waste management practices. In 2019, this team consolidated efforts to focus on transforming one ward into Dehradun's first Model Ward.

The Model Ward initiative began in Ward 21 (MKP) at Dehradun's centre, with an estimated residential population of over 8500. The program's innovative and integrated approach includes behavioral change campaigns, boosting stakeholder engagement through partnerships and relationship-building, and showcasing that focused efforts are possible to scale up across the city. The credibility gained by reaching out to all those RWAs and institutions gave them the opportunity to approach the Dehradun Municipal Corporation with this pioneering initiative to transform wards into models of cleanliness.

Their Model Ward Program's integrated approach is highly relevant in today's society because it tackles the following issues of interconnected waste management:

1. The huge amounts of waste going directly to municipal trenching grounds due to lack of source segregation and home composting.
2. The irregularity of waste collection at household level which leads to waste being dumped onto the streets.
3. The low levels of awareness on the harms of mixed waste and littering, dumping, and burning on the environment.
4. The lack of communication and coordination between residents and businesses and the Urban Local Bodies and contracted service providers
5. Lack of infrastructure for municipal waste collection, processing, recycling, and disposal.
6. Lack of safety, poor livelihoods, and low dignity for informal and contracted waste workers and sanitation staff.

Active community members participate in waste awareness and training sessions

Harrawala Swachhta Kendra MRF

Monthly user-fee card for door-to-door waste collection

These issues need to be addressed in order to achieve municipal, state, and national targets for controlling pollution, improving recycling, and boosting the circular economy.

The Model Ward Program is essentially a community development initiative aimed at engaging and training residential communities, businesses, institutes, govt. offices, and bulk generators, to boost their levels of SWM awareness and change behaviours towards source segregation of waste, in-situ organic composting, and dustbin-use. The team connects residential communities with municipal waste collection service providers and trains active residents and community mobilizers to take up the responsibility of coordinating for the timely collection of each community's dry waste. They also train the collection vehicle staff on proper ways to collect and sort segregated waste to prevent it from being mixed again. They then link those vehicles with their own fully operational material recovery facility, called Swachhta Kendra, in Harrawala, which is supported by Dehradun Municipal Corporation and the Uttarakhand Environmental Protection & Pollution Control Board (UEPPCB), in partnership with UNDP India and HCCB Pvt. Ltd.

At these centres, which are operated by formalized waste workers, the segregated waste is further sorted, graded, and processed with dedicated waste processing machines, including a baler, shredder, and air blower. The aggregated waste is then transported to certified waste recycling operators. This Dehradun-based program has till date completed the formation of one Model Ward in Ward #21 MKPand is in the process of developing its second Model Ward in Ward #97 Harrawala.

The Model Ward program is innovative and unique in Dehradun for the following features:

1. The team conducts awareness and training sessions and distributes informative material to communities to improve rates of source segregation.
2. They find active community representatives to boost community engagement and change waste management behaviors.
3. They provide training and safety equipment to waste collection staff for them to feel more competent, effective, empowered and responsible.

Residents participating in Model Ward program receive a waste bag to store their dry waste

4. They build strong relations with Dehradun Municipal Corporation to get the needed program support such as access to dry waste collection vehicles.

5. They link collection vehicles with their operational Swachhta Kendra material recovery facility in Harrawala where dry waste is further sorted and processed.

6. They provide better rates for recyclables to waste pickers (Safai Saathis) and scrap dealers who come to sell waste, thereby increasing their daily income.

The Model Ward program's implementation process includes:

1. Community Intervention: the team conducts a pre-survey to understand the needs of the ward communities. They assess the current sources of waste and systems of collection in the ward and engage the ward councillors to understand their challenges.

2. Behavioural Change: trained community-mobilizers and cluster coordinators go door-to-door to raise SWM awareness. Bags are distributed to promote collecting recyclables separately from organic waste. Active residents act as community representatives to engage more residents. Training workshops are conducted with staff at various commercial establishments to manage waste on-site.

3. Collection and Processing of Waste: They collect dry waste from participating ward households. Waste collection vehicles are deployed with one driver, one assistant, and one community mobilizer. Households contribute a fixed user fee to support these operations. Recyclable waste is processed in the Swachhta Kendra Material Recovery Facility operated by their team of formalized waste workers.

4. Capacity Building: They invest in the empowerment of their waste workers, including training on efficient waste collection and sorting. They also integrate the waste pickers of that area by training them on safe working practices and providing them with the best rates for the waste they collect.

Safai Saathis at WWS Swachhta Kendra

In 2019-20, their Model Ward Program covered 1500 households in Dehradun's Ward #21 through 26 awareness sessions, 24 training workshops and 20 beautification drives. In FY 2020-21, the team is now transforming Ward #97 Harrawala and has 5 community mobilizers conducting door-to-door awareness-raising for source-segregation of waste in households. They are also operating 2 waste collection vehicles, each with a driver and truck assistant, given to them by Dehradun Municipal Corporation in August 2020. These are used for daily door-to-door collection of dry waste from over 800 households, with more ward households being added every week out of the nearly 1600 households in Ward #97. They are currently collecting 2.5 MT per month from participating households, with the waste quantum increasing every day as more households are enrolled. The Swachhta Kendra MRF in Harrawala has so far collected over 485 MT of plastics and

Residents participating in Model Ward program receive a waste bag to store their dry waste

other waste categories from all over Dehradun, including from waste pickers and scrap dealers (kabadiwalas). The team has also formed 6 Self-Help Groups with 67 members from waste picker communities and has conducted multiple training sessions for livelihood development of these waste pickers, who they call Safai Saathis.

This Model Ward program focuses on empowering residential and business communities to adopt collaborative, responsible, and sustainable practices in their lives, which in turn is directly linked to the UN SDGs 6, 11, 12, 13, and 17. Behavioral transitions towards SDGs 6 and 12 are done through awareness campaigns that help citizens and business owners take responsible steps to manage solid waste. These efforts, in the form of door-to-door awareness, group workshops, community meetings, and waste collection systems, are closely linked to SDG 11, to build healthier and more sustainable communities that recognize the importance of SWM.

On a city level, these efforts reduce mixed waste generated at households, and reduce the load on overburdened municipal systems and overflowing landfills. Their efforts to collect dry waste and compost organic waste all combine to help reduce greenhouse gases produced if these types of waste were otherwise burnt or dumped. The impact of this efforts reflects under SDG 13, climate action, and participating communities are taught to take on this responsibility. Lastly, their efforts to building strong and long-term partnerships between local authorities and marginalized and underserved communities are a key component of collective efforts under SDG 17.

Sustaining the natural and human capital of Indian Himalayas

Kireet Kumar, Scientist G and Nodal Officer, NMHS-PMU, G B P ant National Institute of Himalayan Environment (GBPNIHE)

The Himalaya, a highly complex and diversified mountain system both in terms of biological and physical attributes, is considered a life support system for millions of people in uplands and much more in lowland areas of India. It acts as climate regulator for much of Asia, and globally recognized for its sacred, spiritual and philosophical values. While the richness and uniqueness of bio-physical and socio-cultural diversity, and rich heritage of Indigenous Knowledge and Practices (IKP) have earned the Himalaya a global recognition, this system being young and geotectonically active remains inherently unstable, fragile, and prone to natural disasters. Also, the vulnerability of this mountain chain towards human induced disturbances is now well established. Therefore, being special and change sensitive system, and more importantly due to its life support values, the Himalaya deserves a special attention. It requires conservation and development interventions, which do not ignore the imperatives of mountain specificities. This, therefore, calls for evolving new paradigms of long-term conservation and sustainable development that help restoring intricate balance between economic interests and ecological imperatives in the region and country in general.

Recognizing the above and realizing that the Himalaya is important for Ecological Security of the country, the Government of India attaches highest priority to protect unique but highly fragile Himalayan ecosystem. Considering this the National Mission on Himalayan Studies (NMHS), a Central Sector Grant-in-aid Scheme, was launched by Government of India in 2015-16 which targets to provide much needed focus, through holistic understanding of systems components and their linkages, in addressing the key issues relating to conservation and sustainable management of natural resources in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR). The jurisdiction of NMHS includes all 11 IHR states and 2 UTs[1] with a broad Vision to support the sustenance and enhancement of the ecological, natural, cultural, and socio-economic capital assets and values of the IHR. The mission is to launch and support innovative studies and related knowledge interventions. Mission strategy is to focus on enhancing livelihoods of local communities, in line with the National Environment Policy, 2006.

The scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), and has its nodal and serving hub with G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment (GBP-NIHE), Kosi Katarmal, Almora (Uttarakhand) with a fully dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) for NMHS. A dedicated web site has been developed (www.nmhs.org.in) to disseminate all the data and information generated under the NMHS. Subsequently, a dynamic web portal has (https://nmhsportal.org) also been made functional in 2016-17 to facilitate online monitoring and reporting of physical and financial progress of all activities under NMHS-PMU.

The broad objectives of the Mission are;(i) To build a body of scientific and traditional knowledge through demand driven action research and technological innovations along with institutional strengthening & capacity building; (ii) To strengthen technological innovations leading to sustainable management of natural resources of Himalaya for ensuring the ecological, water, livelihood security at the local, regional and national levels; (iii) To create science-policy-practice connect through a network of policy makers and practitioners (individual and institutions) engaged in working solutions to problems in the thematic areas; (iv) To demonstrate workable/implementable/ replicable solutions to the problems in the priority thematic areas.

The core philosophy is to enhance the focus and funding to support demand driven action research and technological innovations along with institutional strengthening and capacity building. Attempt is to work

[1]Himachal Pradesh; Uttarakhand; Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, hilly districts of Assam & West Bengal; Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh (UTs)

towards coordinated policies, duly informed by empirical evidences and best practices, thereby providing enabling environment for innovations and multi-stakeholders engagement in the protection of Himalayan ecosystems and socio-economic development of local communities.

The project activities of the mission are focused on 7 broad thematic areas namely, Water Resource Management, Livelihood Options and Employment Generation, Biodiversity Conservation and Management, Skill Development and Capacity Building, Infrastructure Development. Physical Connectivity Handling of Hazardous Substances.

The recently accepted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are also the important targets for the NMHS and particular focus of the NMHS is on SDG Goals 12, 13 & 15. Realizing the importance of these Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Mission has aligned its activities with them for sustainable development of the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR). Some important projects of the Mission targeting the SDG goal 15 are summarized here.

1.0 Integrated Natural Resource Management in Uttarakhand towards a Sustainable Approach for Livelihood Improvement and Mitigation of the Causes of Forest Fire

In the western Himalaya, Chir-Pine forests are most vulnerable to forest fires, as the dry leaves of pine trees are highly inflammable due to its resin content. Economically viable use of pine leaves is one of the possible options for reducing the vulnerability of pine forests to forest fire. Further, it can also supplement livelihood of local youth and women involved in collection and supply of pine leaves.

In this context, NMHS has sanctioned various projects on alternate use of Chir-Pine leaves to mitigate the forest fire as well as creating the livelihood options for unemployed youth of the region. Under NMHS Project Grant, G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment (GBP NIHE), Almora, Uttarakhand established a Pine Processing Unit for making various valuable products from pine needles. Pine leaf litter (Pirul) collected from the Project area (Hawalbagh Block; Distt. Almora, Uttarakhand), involving women and other beneficiaries.

Chir-pine needle processing unit has been established to make 400-500 GSM paper sheet and the paper is being used for making various handmade products like file cover, bags, folder, etc. (Plate 1). About 6000 kg pine needle was processed at the unit in the last two years. Total 110 women are employed for collection of pine needles from the forest to boost their income.

Photo Plate 1a

Photo Plate 1b

Drinking water supply in more than 80% of villages of the IHR is spring based. However, a vast majority of these springs are becoming seasonal or have dried up due to various reasons such as changes in land use patterns, deforestation, growing demand, and climate change, etc. Lack of precise information about Himalayan springs and poor management of this precious water source has also been highlighted by the NITI Aayog. In view of this, several spring-based projects are undertaken on generating inventory of springs, geo-hydrological investigation, and recharge area identification, model development for ground water augmentation, drinking water security and generation of decision support system across the IHR states.

Photo Plate 1c

Plate 2a Spring rejuvenation

Plate 2b Spring rejuvenation

Total 116 spring revival model have been established in 18 Watersheds and Geo tagging of 3560 Springs was done from Senkhi Watershed, J&K (10 Villages); Sainj Watershed, HP; Kosi (Plate 2) and Ir Gad watersheds Uttarakhand (295 Villages), Chibo-Pashyor Watershed, Sikkim (07 Villages), AP and Nagaland. Strategy-cum-Action Plan of Rejuvenation of Springs and River Basins is being implemented by Uttarakhand Government through a campaign for rejuvenating the Kosi river in Kumaon and Rispana in Garhwal started (140 ha land treatment started). Total 05 Water Riverbank Filtration (RBF) models have been established with more than 3600 beneficiaries from Uttarakhand state.

PROSPECTS FOR UPSCALING

For upscaling of these outcomes, standard operating procedures (SoPs) and Action Plan has been prepared depicting the role of various agencies/schemes. Further for their wider replication at the state level through various ongoing developmental schemes, a formal communication has been made by MoEF&CC to the respective Central Ministries and all 11 State Government Governments and 2 UTs of IHR.Several Ministries and IHR states have already shown the interest in implementing the SoPs and action plan in their domain.

In addition to above several other interventions are made under the Mission to supplement National efforts towards achieving the SDGs such as rehabilitation of degraded land (Targets 15.4), creation of alternate livelihood options for mountain communities through development of agro techniques and market linkages of 10 potential high altitude medicinal & aromatic plants and enterprise for transforming wild produces into high value products (Target 15.1), and technology transfer for environmentally sustainable smart synthesis of carbon nanomaterial from waste plastic (SDG target 12.5), etc. Cumulative effect of all these interventions will be visible in next two to three years. More such efforts are needed in Indian Himalayan Region towards achieving the SDGs targets pertaining to mountain ecosystem and climate change by 2030.

16 शांति, न्याय और सशक्त संस्थाए

सतत् विकास हेतु

प्रीति शर्मा, उपनिरीक्षक, उत्तराखण्ड़ पुलिस

संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा द्वारा वर्ष 2015 में समावेशी विकास हेतु सतत् विकास लक्ष्यों, जिसमें 17 गोल एवं 169 टारगेट, अंगीकृत किये गये थे। पुलिस विभाग हेतु एस डी जी गोल संख्या 16 "जिसमें शांति, न्याय, और सतत विकास के लिए शांतिपूर्ण और समावेशी समाज के साथ–साथ सभी के लिए न्याय तक पहुंच प्रदान करना" शामिल है। पुलिस द्वारा उक्त लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति हेतु आवश्यक कार्यवाही करते हुये सभी स्तरों पर प्रभावी, जवाबदेह और समावेशी संस्थानों के साथ मिलकर कार्य करना प्रारम्भ किया है ।

पुलिस विभाग द्वारा वर्तमान में सभी प्रकार के भ्रष्टाचार व रिश्वत, वित्तीय अनियमितता, रोड़ दुर्घटना तथा महिला एवं बच्चों के विरूद्ध होने वाले अपराधों में व्यापक कमी लाने के प्रयासो के साथ गम्भीर प्रकार के अपराधों की रोकथाम करने हेतु विशेष प्रयास किये जा रहे है । जिसमें विवेचना में गुणात्मक सुधार हेतु कुशल पर्यवेक्षक के निर्देशन में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के अतिरिक्त अनेक प्रकार के अभियान भी चलाए जा रहे है । अपराधों मे कमी लाने के साथ ही महिला सशक्तिकरण एवं यातायात जागरुकता के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन भी किया जा रहा है जिससे समाज में शांति व्यवस्था स्थापित हो और उत्तराखण्ड़ में सतत् विकास लक्ष्यों को निर्धारित समय सीमा में प्राप्त किया जा सकें ।

कानून व्यवस्था से सम्बन्धित लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने हेतु कार्ययोजना

कानून के बिना शांति, मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा, स्थिरता व प्रभावी शासन जो सतत् विकास के प्रमुख लक्ष्य है, की कल्पना तक नहीं की जा सकती,अतः समाज में शान्ति व्यवस्था बनाये रखने हेतु पुलिस विभाग निरन्तर प्रयत्नशील है ।

उपरोक्त लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति हेतु विभिन्न प्रकार के अभियानों एवं जन जागरुकता कार्यक्रमो को आयोजित किया जा रहा है । वर्तमान में पुलिस विभाग द्वारा कई प्रकार के जागरुकता अभियान एवं प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे है जिससे समाज मे होने वाले अपराधों की दर को कम किया जा सके तथा अपराध के घटित होने पर कुशल पर्यवेक्षण मे विवेचना सम्पादित करते हुये सभी व्यक्तियों को समान न्याय प्रदान करने एवं न्याय व्यवस्था पर विश्वास बनाए रखने हेतु पुलिस विभाग को जवाबदेह बनाया जा सकें ।

पुलिस द्वारा किये गये महत्वपूर्ण कार्य तथा कुछ प्रेरक सफलताए–

- **ई–सुरक्षा चक्र** –आर्थिक अपराधों में व्यापक कमी लाने के उद्देश्य से साईबर शाखा द्वारा "ई–सुरक्षा चक्र"अभियान चलाया गया, जिसके द्वारा आर्थिक रुप से घटित अपराधों की कुशल विवेचना की जानकारी प्रदान करने हेतु विवेचको को विशेषज्ञो के माध्यम से प्रशिक्षण प्रदान कराया गया, जिसमे विभाग के अतिरिक्त स्कूल, कॉलेजो,बैंक एवं विभिन्न सरकारी विभागो के अधिकारियो, कर्मचारियों को आर्थिक अपराध के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्रदान की गयी । साईबर सैल द्वारा चलाए गये इस अभियान का प्रमुख उद्देश्य आर्थिक, साईबर अपराधों से किस प्रकार बचा जा सकता है, के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्रदान करना था ।

E-SURAKSHA CHAKRA 2.0

Police personnel	Stakeholders
Phase- 1: 17 weeks' virtual training (both in-house and by domain experts) for ranks from SP to Ct.	Phase-1: 17 weeks' virtual training to 400 identified schools and colleges.
Phase-2: Identifying and setting up of a digital task force in all districts and Police stations, based on their skills and interest	Phase-2: Banks
Phase-3: 06 weeks' hands-on training and interaction with prosecutors for quality investigation	Phase-3: Various govt departments
Phase-4: 04 weeks' refresher course every year	

- **ऑपरेशन स्माईल**– समाज में व्याप्त असुरक्षा की भावना की समाप्ति तभी सम्भव है जब समाज में न्याय समान रुप में उपस्थित हो, इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हेतु राज्य पुलिस द्वारा मानव तस्करी के मामलों में कमी लाने एवं गुमशुदा व्यक्तियों के अवैध व्यापार पर अंकुश लगाने हेतु "ऑपरेशन

स्माईल" अभियान चलाया गया । उक्त अभियान में समस्त जनपदों के साथ– साथ रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा भी प्रतिभाग किया गया। टीम सदस्यों के आपसी समन्वय एवं सूचनाओं के आदान–प्रदान हेतु मुख्यालय स्तर से "ऑपरेशन स्माईल" नाम से व्हाट्सअप ग्रुप बनाया गया।

ऑपरेशन स्माईल के माध्यम से राज्य पुलिस द्वारा अब तक कुल1876 बच्चों, 207 महिलाओं व 100 व्यक्तियों की तलाश करते हुए अभियान को सफलतापूर्वक पूर्ण किया उक्त अभियान की कुछ तस्वीरे फेसबुक एंव व्हाटसअप के माध्यम सें शेयर की गयी है।

- **ऑपरेशन मुक्ति** – बच्चो के प्रति होने वाली यौन हिंसा, क्रूरता एवं अपराध को कम करने एवं उन लोगो की सुरक्षा का उपाय करना जो सबसे अधिक खतरे में है, के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हेतु जनपद देहरादून, हरिद्वार, ऊधमसिंहनगर, नैनीताल में 'ऑपरेशन मुक्ति' नाम से अभियान चलाया गया। इसक द्वारा बालको को भिक्षावृति से हटाकर शिक्षा की तरफ अग्रसर किया गया, क्योंकि बालको को भिक्षावृति के नाम पर विभिन्न प्रकार की शारिरिक एवं मानसिक यातनाओं से गुज़रना पडता है । 'ऑपरेशन मुक्ति' के माध्यम से राज्य पुलिस द्वारा चलाये गये इस अभियान का प्रमुख उद्देश्य क्रूरता एवं हिंसा से बालको की रक्षा करना एवं उनके विरूद्ध होने वाले अपराधो को कम करना था। इस अभियान के माध्यम से बालकों को भिक्षावृत्ति के दलदल से निकालकर उन्हे शिक्षण संस्थानों में दाखिला दिलाया गया। वर्ष 2017 से 2019 तक चले इस अभियान में कुल 717 बालको को भिक्षावृत्ति से दूर करते हुये उन्हे डेकेयर,स्कूलों में भेजा गया तथा अभियुक्तों के विरूद्ध 03 अभियोग पंजीकृत किये गये ।

- **महिला सुरक्षा जागरुकता अभियान** – समाज के कुछ क्षेत्र शांति, सुरक्षा और समृद्धि का आनंद लेते हैं, जबकि अन्य संघर्ष और हिंसा के अंतहीन कुचक्र में फसे रहते हैं। इसे संबोधित किया जाना आवश्यक है। समाज के प्रमुख वर्ग महिलाओं व बालको की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए उत्तराखण्ड़ पुलिस द्वारा 'Zero Tolerance' की नीति अपनाते हुये महिला अपराधों के घटित होने पर सी0आर0पी0सी0 के प्रावधानों के तहत तुरन्त विवेचना प्रारम्भ करते हुये पीड़िता को हर सम्भव सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ।

महिला अपराधों के प्रति जागरुकता एवं सुरक्षा हेतु पुलिस द्वारा जन जागरुकता अभियान एवं सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम चलाये जा रहे है। जिसके तहत पुलिस द्वारा स्कूल, विद्यालयों, आवासीय क्षेत्रों में यौन उत्पीडन से सम्बन्धित कानून के सम्बन्ध में जागरुकता एवं Self Defence Training प्रदान की जा रही है ।

महिला अपराधो के प्रति संवेदनशीलता के दृष्टिगत राज्य में दो महिला थानों का गठन किया गया है तथा प्रत्येक थाने पर एक महिला उपनिरीक्षक की नियुक्ति अनिवार्य कर दी गयी है। स्थानीय लोगों में जागरुकता लाने हेतु कुल 660 जनजागरुकता गोष्ठियॉ आयोजित की गयी जिनमें स्कूली बच्चों व अभिभावकों में सोशल मीडिया,फेसबुक,ट्विटर आदि के माध्यम से बच्चों के प्रति यौन हिंसा, अन्य अपराधों के प्रति जागरुकता जाने हेतु निम्न कार्यक्रम आयोजित किये गये ।

क्रं0सं0	वर्ष	स्थानों की संख्या	प्रतिभागियो की संख्या
01	2016	20 स्कूलों व एक थाने में	4171
02	2017	17 स्कूलों 13 संस्थानों व 02 थानों में	8290
03	2018	01 स्कूल व 07 सार्वजनिक स्थल	3740
		पुलिस के विभिन्न 14 कार्यालयों व शाखाओं में	2210

- **सडक सुरक्षा सप्ताह** – प्रत्येक वर्ष सडक–सुरक्षा के प्रति आम नागरिक को जागरुक करने के उद्देश्य से अन्य विभागो के साथ मिलकर सडक सुरक्षा सप्ताह मनाया जाता है । जिसके माध्यम से यातायात जागरुकता के विभिन्न स्लोगन, रोड साईन का चित्रण कराया जाता है । स्कूली बच्चों के मध्य सड़क सुरक्षा जागरुकता को लेकर विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रतियोगिता (Online Competition) जैसे पेंटिग, निबन्ध एवं स्लोगन लेखन आयोजित कराये जाते है । जनपद सुरक्षा माह के अन्तर्गत व्यापक अभियान चलाकर हेलमेट,सीट बैल्ट का प्रयोग करने हेतु जागरुक किया जाता है ।

उत्तराखण्ड पुलिस कानून एवं शान्ति–व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के साथ–साथ अन्य विभागो के सहयोग से समय–समय पर सामाजिक सदभाव कार्यक्रमों का भी सफलतापूर्वक आयोजन करती रहती है। भविष्य में उत्तराखण्ड पुलिस आधुनिक उपकरणों तथा प्राद्योगिकी के उपयोग,उन्नत प्रशिक्षण,पुलिस बल में महिलाओ की संख्या बढ़ाने तथा पुलिसिंग को समुदाय उन्मुख बनाते हुये सभी नागरिकों को एक सुरक्षित वातावरण प्रदान करने हेतु कृत संकल्प है ।

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Uttarakhand's Community Radio Network and its Role in Supporting the Achieving of SDGs

Saritha Thomas, Founder, People's Power Collective

WHAT IS COMMUNITY RADIO, WHO WE ARE AND WHY 'UMEED'?

A local FM avatar of radio, Community Radio (CR) connects that last mile where literacy, age, gender, economic status, connectivity or caste present no barrier at all. Inclusive by definition, this cost-effective, two-way communication media, empowers.

Owned, managed and run by local community organisations and broadcasting in their language/dialect, CR delivers participatory programming around local news/events/happenings (non-political as per the GOI CR policy guidelines of 2006) and local entertainment. Led by community interests and needs, content ranges from folk music and culture preservation, to livelihoods, education, disaster management, health, water, women and child issues etc. CR is therefore a perfect space for community awareness building and to drive community action.

People's Power Collective (PPC) is an independent, community-media-training, capacity sharing and skilling organisation. As the partner of CR Mandakini Ki Aawaz (MKA) in Rudraprayag District, PPC has been working in Uttarakhand since 2013. Over the years, our model has showcased CR's potential to educate, empower and influence, individual and community action. MKA is considered one of India's flagship CR stations. The PPC-MKA collaboration worked through the devastating Kedarnath floods of 2013 and this has inspired PPC's work in the field of CR and community-based disaster management, across advocacy, policy and practice. Uttarakhand remains the first state in India to have a CR and Disaster Management Policy. Further, the Disaster Management Department has a signed MoU with PPC to support the impactful expansion of CR.

At the end of March 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak sent India into lockdown. Overall poor communication coupled with fake news, left communities, including in our isolated hills of Uttarakhand, fearful, with many unanswered questions.

The PPC led Umeed network was set up to provide real-time, needs-based, authentic information in Garhwali, Kumaoni and Hindi and be the people's two-way-communication lifeline in these uncertain times. While all NGO fieldwork came to a grinding halt owing to social distancing and lockdown rules, CR via the airwaves still had free entry into homes and hearts, remaining the consistent and trusted companion to many, as it is even in non-COVID-19 times. As Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri Prakash Javadekar stated on an interview on All India Radio in May 2020 - *"Community radio is a force for change; it has the power to touch both hearts and minds and is doing commendable work during this COVID-19 pandemic."*

THE UMEED EXPERIENCE

Through the Umeed network, we witnessed how anxiety had engulfed our communities. Some of the contributing factors were: -

a) poor communication particularly at the time of lockdown 1.0,

b) influx of fake news/ disinformation that increased the sense of insecurity;

c) loss of livelihoods and reduced family income;

d) reverse migration at a pace that state was not immediately ready for;

e) children/youth with little to no access to education; and these led to

f) stress and mental health issues across all age groups;

Happy MKA Broadcasters in conversation with Saritha

Mandakini Ki Aawaz Disaster Resilient Station

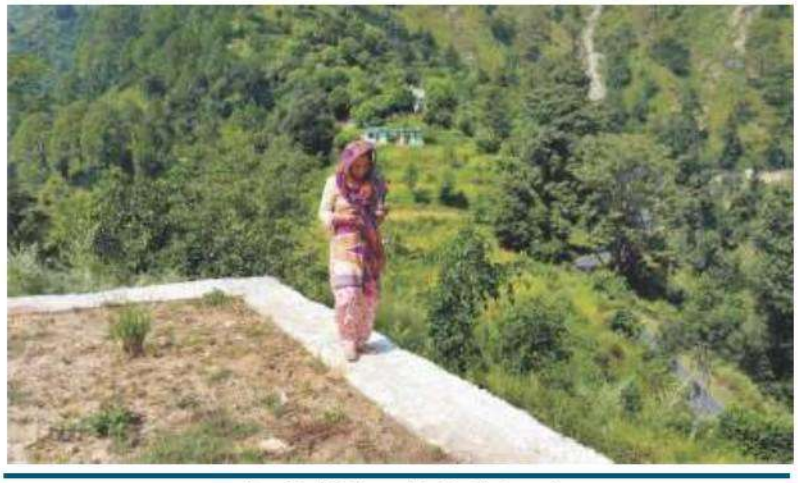
While no silver bullet solution exists to tackle all of these, the communication aspect to address the above was delivered to a large extent via the Umeed network and its 'joint coordinated effort' with critical stakeholders.

Problems or queries from within the five CR stations' catchment communities were brought to the network's daily telephonic editorial meetings. Solution finding involved PPC reaching out to government departments via enabling officers and their teams, or to NGOs and independent experts from within our network.Umeed content was therefore enriched by this convergence of accurate, trust-based information, from authentic sources delivered in quick time, in simple language, via the trusted CR stations. Crisis communication at its best .

UMEED NETWORK HIGHLIGHTS

The PPC led Umeed network's focus areas included - 1) Emergency Rapid Response; 2) Right to Information; and 3) Bringing Policy to Practice; all aspects of Good Governance. Community feedback loops, monitoring, reporting and documentation are vital components of the model. Here's a snapshot of the Umeed effort at its 100-daymark: -

- 1.6 million potential listeners across 12 districts of Uttarakhand engaging via their radio sets or mobile phones with their built-in FM receivers;
- 500 messages per day including questions on COVID-19 protocol, ration supply and human animal conflict;



Uma Negi CR Journalist Mobile Recording

- 130- 150 calls per day including -- thanking the CR stations for debunking fake news,asking questions on GOU relief policies; reporting illegal entrants via state borders and sharing of general anxieties;
- 1,15,551 followers (cumulatively on Facebook, YouTube & MixLR over the years and not only during COVID-19)
- Over 500 – 550 minutes of on-air content had been produced for the Umeed network, including 110 audio pieces and 182 pieces of text content shared by presenters on-air
- 15 experts including doctors, psychologists, conservationists and scientists were involved in content generation. Also, nodal officers from the Information, Health and Disaster Management Departments, COVID-19 Control Rooms and District Supply Offices of the state;
- PPC was able to draft multiple community need-based recommendations and share the same with GOU. This included a request to the Disaster Management Department to inform all DMs about Umeed and to encourage them to involve CR in their COVID-19 response work. Towards this end, a directive from the department was passed on April 30th, 2020.

CR AND THE SDGs - PLOUGHING BACK LEARNINGS WITH RENEWED COMMITMENT

2021 will see us continuing to battle COVID-19,parallel to working on responsible recovery of our communities. So, -- what do we take forward into this year and the new decade as learnings and good practice? How can we support Uttarakhand, 'build back better'?

Entre - the discussion of–awareness and engagement around the SDGs and achieving them by, for and with people. While government remains one of the key stakeholders, SDGs cannot be realised without community understanding and involvement.

PPC's work, and that of our state's CR stations over the past many years together with our most recent pioneering Umeed experience showcases the power of CR. It also showed how a multi-stakeholder approach takes CR's ability to educate, inform and empower, to a new high.

For e.g., an Umeed network programme called Janta Milan in collaboration with the DM's Office, Rudraprayag, has been a fine example in taking development policy to the people in this multi-stakeholder model. Janta Milan on CR Mandakini Ki Aawaz enabled audio recorded questions from the community (around MGNREGA,

Uma Negi CR Journalist Mobile Recording

COVID-19, state subsidies etc.) being sent to the DM on a weekly basis. In consultation with her/his team, the DM would respond with clear and concise actionable solutions that would be broadcasted. This was the simple yet effective format of the Umeed programme. During lockdown when the regular DM Janta Darbars stopped, Janta Milan served as a lifeline in awareness building, two-way communication and grievance redressal that promoted community on-ground action.

A similar campaign with Uttarakhand's DIPR, took the'Mukhyamantri Swarojgar Yojana' to the

network's 1.6 million potential listeners. The campaign involved - public service announcements and CR presenter mentions that shared the details of the Yojana thus building awareness. Then, encouraging community questions, appreciation of the Yojana and challenges faced in accessing the benefits of the Yojana, formed the critical two-way communication aspect. Feedback was shared with and responses sought of officials at DIPR, thus allowing for such communication loops, accountability and good governance.

PPC's Umeed experience makes SDG 17 most pertinent – (strategic) Partnerships to Achieve the Goals. CR is a powerful and viable communication partner to collaborate with, as part of a joint coordinated effort in achieving the SDGs. Dialogue v/s one-way messaging is 'good practice communication' and CR ably supports this. Needs-based solution finding by sharing approaches, experiences and expertise of all stakeholders, including the community, are made possible through CR's inherit design.

PPC'S RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE: -

- the sharing of knowledge and practice around disaster resilience and early weather warnings via the airwaves (related to SDG 13 Climate Action)
- supporting women's empowerment through focusing on related GOU policies and practice (contributing to SDG 5 Gender Equality).

As shared by Shri Murugesan Ji (IAS) *"…for awareness building around policies and programmes on CR, government organisations can tap into their yearly expenditure budget to financially aid stations so they can broadcast necessary Information for their communities."* – IAS Shri Murugesan, as Operational Secretary, Disaster Management Department, Government of Uttarakhand; shared at the USDMA-PPC Collaborative Workshop on Community Radio & Disaster Management, Dehradun, November 2019.

[I] An article in The Mint on the Umeed Network: https://bit.ly/2ZHz8eJ

[II] V. Viswanathan (2020), Community Radio as the Changemaker. People's Power Collective

SDG Data Ecosystem

Mr. Shailendra Kumar, M&E Expert, CPPGG

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in 2001 with 8 goals and 21 targets. MDGs were supposed to be achieved by 2015. However, there were many success stories and challenges in achieving the MDGs a major drawback identified was the lack of a proper monitoring and evaluation system. UNGA, therefore, while adopting SDGs (with 17 goals and 169 indicators) emphasized on having a robust and comprehensive system of data management, monitoring and evaluation at global, country and state levels.This was followed by developing a Global Indicator Framework. Initially, a total of 244 indicators were listed in the Global Indicator Framework (GIF) out of which some were repeated under two or three different targets making the distinct global indicators as 232(UNstathttps://unstats.un.org/home/).

GLOBAL SDG DATA ECOSYSTEM

The global indicator framework was later adopted by the UNGA on 6 July 2017 and is contained in the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. According to this Resolution, the GIF will be refined annually and reviewed comprehensively by the Statistical Commission at its fifty-first session in March 2020 and its fifty-sixth session, to be held in 2025.

UN Statistical Division has identified Custodian Agencies responsible for the methodological development of indicators, establishment of data flow mechanisms and monitoring and dissemination of data on each global indicator. Custodian Agencies are generally UN bodies or internationally recognized agencies. Theyare required to involve the National Statistical Offices of the countries in the indicator development process. The global reporting on SDGs will be done by UN, based on the GIF, using data from the National Official Statistical System compiled by the Custodian Agencies.

The Inter-Agency Expert Group of SDGs (IAEG-SDGs) after various deliberations and consultations, proposed 36 major changes to the GIF in the form of replacements, revisions, additions and deletions as part of the 2020 comprehensive review and were approved by the 51st UN Statistical Commission in March 2020. After this latest revision, GIF has 231 unique indicators. It is important to mention here that the total number of indicators listed in the GIF of SDG indicators, after 2020 comprehensive review, is 247, including some repeated indicators(UNstats website).

SDG DATA ECOSYSTEM IN INDIA

India is committed to the implementation and achievement of SDG goals. To achieve ambitions, targets and goals of SDGs, Government of India (GOI) made NITI Ayog responsible for the overall implementation of SDGs, whereas, Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MoSPI) was entrusted with development of National Indicator Framework (NIF) in sync with the GIF (MoSPI website).

In 2018, MoSPI developed a NIF responding with the national priorities and needs,while ensuring a sync with GIF, consisting of 306 national indictors along with identified data sources and periodicity following due consultation process with concerned Ministries/Departments, UN Agencies and other stakeholders.The review of SDG indicators in NIF is a continuing process and MoSPI in consultation with other stakeholders examines the suitability of existing indicators as well as new indicators for the relevant target(s).The NIF was reviewed in March 2020 and was revised to 296 indicators.

MoSPI in partnership with United Nations Resident Coordination Office (UNRCO), developed a SDG dashboard for India in 2018. The India SDG dashboard is a unified data repository on SDG Indicators as per the National Indicator Framework. It aims to bring data to the fingertips of decision makers at central, state and district level, helping to accurately identify gaps that need to be addressed, and measure the success of the existing development programs, thus promoting evidence based decision making.

NITI Ayog – an enabler, catalyst and facilitator for ensuring the implementation of SDGs in India, published composite SDG India Indexes 1.0 and 2.0 in 2018 and 2019 respectively. SDG Index 1.0 was computed using 62 indicators covering 13 SDGs. SDGs 12, 13, 14, and 17 could not be included owing to the lack of data at the State level. SDG Index 2.0 estimation is based on data on indicators for the first 16 goals (97 indicators). Indexes are a print form of the SDG dashboard with analysis and explanations offered for performances / ranks of the states, in which, the raw values (data) of each indicator is normalised to give it a comparable composite value ranging between 0 -100 scale. The SDG indexes, thus, compared and ranked the performances of States in their march towards achieving SDGs. It promotes, cooperative federalism among the states and help them identify strong areas to be strengthened and weak areas to improve and thus offers insights into the social, economic, and environmental status of the country and the States/UTs.

Uttarakhand ranked 10 in 2018, its performance improved to rank 9 in 2019. The SDG wise ranking of Uttarakhand in 2018 and 2019 with depiction of whether the state improved its performance from 2018 or whether it went down is shown in fig.1.

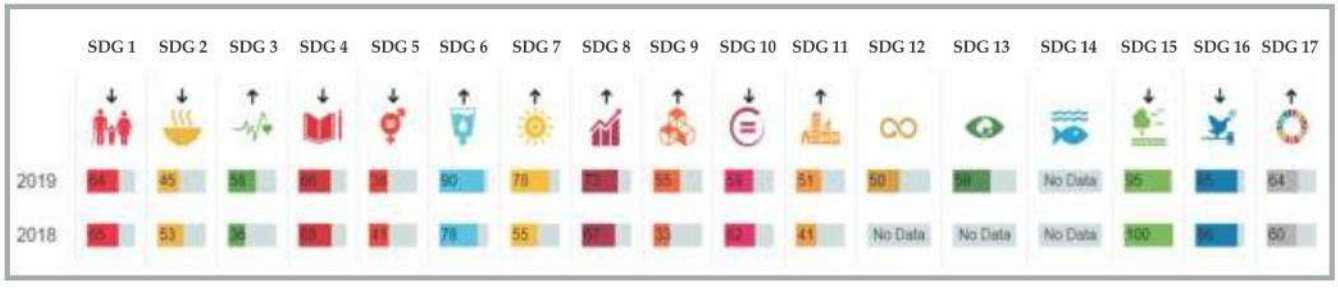


Fig 1-Uttarakhands performance as per SDG India Index

SDG DATA ECOSYSTEM IN UTTARAKHAND

Uttarakhand's vision and commitment for the achievement of SDGs and its targets is reflected in its Vision 2030 document. In Uttarakhand, Centre for Public Policy and Good Governance (CPPGG) anchored in Department of Planning, Government of Uttarakhand is a driving force and Coordinating Agency for ensuring the implementation of the SDGs. Further CPPGG along with Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) and Twenty Point Programme is entrusted with ensuing development of SIF and DIF, data management and monitoring and evaluation to ensure evidence-based decision making in the journey of achieving SDGs.

Uttarakhand is the first State of federal India to launch its SDG dashboard in sync with India SDG dashboard. The State of Uttarakhand has developed its State Indicator Framework (SIF) in 2020 and District Indicator Framework (DIF) in 2019 and is in the process of finalizing district monthly indicator framework (DMIF) to be launched for data collection and analysis from April 2021. SIF of Uttarakhand has 371 indicators, including 231 National Indicators (NIs from NIF) and 140 State Indicators (SIs), and was finalized after a comprehensive process of consultations with the government line departments under the Chairpersonship of Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Planning, Government of Uttarakhand. The DIF has 132 indicators and was again finalized after many rounds of consultations with the government line departments.

Uttarakhand developed its first SDG Index in the year 2019 based on 132 DIF indicators. For the purpose, MoSPI's methodology was adopted, i.e. the raw values (data) of each indicator was normalised to give it a comparable composite value ranging between 0 -100 scale. All the 13 districts were ranked based on their performances in SDGs. The performances are categorised into four categories: Achiever; Front Runner; Performer and Aspirant. The performances and ranking of the districts can be seen on Uttarakhand SDG Index at http://103.116.27.123:8088/sdg-tool/. For the reference of the readers, a summary of overall and SDG wise performance and ranking of all the 13 districts of Uttarakhand is given in Table 1.

Table 1 : Uttarakhand Districts SDG Ranking

	SDGs												
Districts	Overall Ranking	SDG1: No Poverty	SDG 2: Zero Hunger	SDG 3: Good Health and Wellbeing	SDG 4: Quality Education	SDG 5: Gender Equality	SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	SDG 7: Clean and affordable Energy	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	SDG 15: Life on Land	SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
S.No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Almora	57(3)	55(9)	59(9)	48(9)	30(7)	64(6)	50(7)	62(4)	36(7)	58(4)	62(1)	100(1)	63(6)
Bageshwar	55(5)	64(6)	60(8)	47(10)	43(2)	69(2)	55(4)	42(10)	22(10)	55(5)	52(5)	86(5)	66(3)
Chamoli	55(5)	67(4)	62(7)	50(8)	34(6)	64(6)	54(5)	52(7)	24(9)	32(12)	53(4)	100(1)	62(7)
Champawat	51(9)	70(3)	63(6)	41(11)	27(8)	63(7)	52(6)	44(9)	17(11)	50(7)	31(11)	100(1)	53(10)
Dehradun	66(1)	76(1)	74(1)	73(2)	41(3)	58(9)	61(3)	85(1)	69(1)	59(3)	57(2)	100(1)	43(11)
Haridwar	56(4)	64(6)	71(2)	59(6)	23(10)	55(10)	65(2)	80(2)	53(4)	71(2)	46(6)	41(6)	40(12)
Nainital	59(2)	71(2)	68(3)	61(5)	38(5)	68(4)	43(9)	60(5)	56(3)	48(8)	32(10)	98(2)	67(2)
Pauri Garhwal	52(8)	54(10)	53(10)	37(12)	45(1)	59(8)	41(10)	69(3)	43(5)	38(10)	31(11)	100(1)	56(9)
Pithoragarh	56(4)	65(5)	63(6)	62(4)	38(5)	72(1)	44(8)	56(6)	33(8)	29(13)	44(7)	91(4)	70(1)
Rudraprayag	55(5)	57(8)	52(11)	61(5)	39(4)	65(5)	76(1)	48(8)	21(10)	35(11)	44(7)	100(1)	65(4)
Tehri Garhwal	54(6)	34(11)	64(5)	56(7)	41(3)	64(6)	52(6)	41(11)	41(6)	46(9)	54(3)	94(3)	66(3)
U.S.Nagar	53(7)	65(5)	71(2)	77(1)	26(8)	65(5)	22(11)	80(2)	57(2)	75(1)	35(9)	0(7)	60(8)
Uttarkashi	53(7)	58(7)	65(4)	64(3)	24(9)	59(8)	50(7)	37(12)	22(10)	52(6)	43(8)	94(3)	70(1)

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