

# **Preparing Telangana for a Global Change**

**Sustainable Development Goals**

**Integrated Manifesto  
2018**

**For Political Parties**

Contributing Partners  
**Council for Green Revolution**  
**Citizens Against Pollution**



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## **Introduction**

SDGs are a powerful instrument for leveraging transformative change in the way governments make development decisions and how economies function. India is a signatory and an active participant in the international programme of achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Telangana has also accepted SDGs as forward looking framework.

With elections in Telangana, it is time political parties took cognizance of SDGs and reflect the same in their manifestos. This Manifesto addresses three key dimensions of ecological sustainability, diversity and equity. In this document, we are arguing for an integrated resource planning approach, which interlinks economic growth (livelihoods, green skills, etc), equity (access, subsidies, quality of service) and environmental sustainability (internalising impacts, promoting climate friendly energy sources, food systems).

**Natural resource usage, including energy, human, water, land and ecological, should be through cyclical systems. Technology, finance, institutions, skills and capacities have to be tuned and modified to suit these cyclical systems.**

## **Sustainable Development Goals – Manifesto for political parties**

### **1.0 No Poverty**

1.1 A new poverty line would be defined. It will measure the cost of a basket of goods and services that individuals and families require to meet their basic needs and achieve a modest standard of living across the country. The basket includes things like healthy food, shelter, clothes and transportation. All government schemes would be linked to poverty reduction.

1.2 Right to basic income will be accepted

1.3 Priority actions on poverty eradication include:

- improving access to sustainable livelihoods, entrepreneurial opportunities and productive resources;
- providing universal access to basic social services;
- progressively developing social protection systems to support those who cannot support themselves;
- empowering people living in poverty and their organizations;

### **2.0 Zero Hunger**

2.1 Local food and fibre production would be encouraged, through natural farming and biodiversity promotion. Local food should cater to local needs, and exported after fulfilling such needs. For example, milk in a village shall take care of all needs of the village, and sold outside after those needs.

2.2 Sustainable food systems deliver food security and nutrition for all in such a way that the economic, social and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition for future generations are not compromised.

2.3 Eliminate Loss or Waste of Food.

2.3.1 Bulk food waste producers, such as function halls, hotels and canteens would pay fine, per weight of waste.

2.3.2 Loss of food at godowns and processing areas would be reduced through education, awareness, incentives, investments and fines (punishment).

2.4 Food security and sovereignty are two integrated commitments.

2.5 Access to food that forms the basis of healthy and diverse diets is intricately linked to both rights – particularly equity and women’s rights – and resilience.

2.6 Implementation of National Food Security Act

2.6.1 Food Card as a means of encouraging rural consumers with a low purchasing power to buy food from local farmers.

2.6.2 Mid-day meal programme ensures that all school children in public schools get a free meal that is nutritionally healthy and which reflects traditional food habits. At least 30% of the food included in these meals must be purchased through the PDS and produced by local family-owned farms. Millets and pulses will be part of these meals.

2.7 Monthly allowance to Support family-owned farms, small and marginal farmers for food production.

2.8 A rural family allowance system: This programme is aimed at redistributing wealth in the form of a family allowance based on household income, children in full-time education (children must attend at least 85% of lessons), child medical care, and medical care for pregnant women.

2.9 Loan Waiver for farmers, handloom weavers and other livelihoods

2.10 Review of wages, every year, by the Telangana government, based on Consumer Price Index, standard of living and cost of living.

### **3.0 Good health and well being**

3.1 Food is medicine. Good health starts with nutrition. Without regular and nutritious food, humans cannot live, learn, fend off diseases or lead productive lives. Clean air and water is pathway to good health and well being.

3.2 Land use Policy – scope for forests, trees, gardens, shrubs and jungles

3.3 Open space policy in all urban areas

3.4 State care for infirm, old, physically and mentally challenged, special needs children (autistic, stunted mental growth, etc)

3.5 Increase availability of nutritive foods, and chemical-residue less (organic) food systems, will be promoted.

3.6 Greenery, at different levels and of different types (trees, shrubs, grass, etc), should improve the health. It will be promoted in residential areas, and in all other land use zones.

3.7 Regulation of anti-biotic, synthetic drug and iodised salt usage.

3.8 Food Safety and Standards Act will be reviewed and made more stringent for contamination, wrong labeling and adulteration in ingredients. Punishment for violations for companies and individuals will be higher and steep.

#### **4.0 Quality Education**

6As of quality education: assessment, autonomy, accountability, attention to teachers, attention to early childhood development and attention to culture

4.1 Increased public investment in education – atleast 10 percent of GDP (?)

4.2 Public Neighbourhood schools will be encouraged – non-discriminatory, diversity.

4.3 School space will be defined, per population, in every settlement, village, town or city.

4.4 Social, ethical values and personality development will be the focus of school education, through appropriate curriculum, games and sports.

4.4 Green skills development – every district will have agriculture, horticulture, forestry and animal husbandry colleges, with management skills as well. Students can be employed in all linked institutions.

4.5 Private universities will be regulated, and restricted.

4.6 Higher Education, including public universities will be revamped. Funds for public universities will be backed by a law, to avoid ‘drying up’ of university resources.

#### **5.0 Gender Equality**

5.1 All women, including wife of a man, will be automatically become co-owners of assets including land, house and other physical properties.

5.2 Women would be included as potential beneficiaries in all government schemes, irrespective of their husband’s inclusion.

5.3 Rural women would be targeted for skill-based, natural resource livelihoods and enterpreneurships.

5.4 Depiction of women as a commercial commodity will be seriously curtailed in advertisements and films.

5.5 Gender equality will be included in school curriculum.

#### **6.0 Clean water and sanitation**

6.1 Sustaining water-related ecosystems is crucial to societies and economies.

6.1.1 River basin approach

6.1.2 Watershed development programmes will be taken up.

6.1.3 Soil and water conservation programmes would be taken up

6.1.4 Four waters concept – soil moisture, lakes, streams and rivers – would be integrated

6.2 Annual Water budget would be developed and presented in national Parliament and respective State Legislatures

6.3 Ground water aquifer mapping would be done.

- 6.4 Ground water conservation, decontamination and aquifer protection will be top priorities
- 6.5 Drinking water quality standards will be developed
- 6.6 Rainwater conservation would be linked with soil and greenery conservation activities.

## **7.0 Affordable and clean energy**

- 7.1 Phasing out coal-based electricity production by 2025
- 7.2 Decentralised power generation systems, such as solar, wind, geothermal, would be used extensively.
- 7.3 Large grid based electricity systems would be discouraged. Smaller grids will be encouraged.
- 7.4 Nuclear Energy production will be phased out.
- 7.5 Biomass energy will be encouraged.
- 7.6 Energy efficient industries would be incentivized and promoted.
- 7.7 Fossil fuel based personal vehicles (cars, SUVs, etc) will be phased out by 2030, in India.
- 7.8 Commercial transport vehicles will be completely electrified by 2035.

## **8.0 Decent work and economic growth**

- 8.1 Promote nature-based livelihoods and green jobs, through provision of good pay and decent working conditions
- 8.2 Promote traditional hand-made and handicrafts such as handloom weaving
- 8.3 Promote rural, home-based work for women
- 8.4 Promote skills and decision-making work positions for rural women
- 8.5 Identify sectors – decentralized energy systems, natural production, rural energy – that provide sustainable work and decent working conditions
- 8.6 Gross Natural Product and natural resource accounting systems will be developed and integrated with public policy instruments.
- 8.7 Forced labour, modern slavery, child labour and human trafficking in all forms will be eliminated.
- 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.
- 8.9 Sustainable development of backward areas will be focused upon to prevent migration, trafficking, child labour and forced labour.
- 8.10 Private Hospitals will be regulated. A Cess will be imposed on such services. Funds from this Cess will be used for public health care and public hospital operations and maintenance.
- 8.11 GST will be waived for all natural fibres and livelihoods, including farmers, handloom weavers and other such livelihoods

## **9.0 Industry, Innovation & infrastructure**

- 9.1 Green technologies in construction (green buildings) will be encouraged. Incentives and subsidies will be provided to green buildings which conserve, recycle and save water and energy.
- 9.2 Clean development mechanisms, waste minimization, reuse, recycle and renewal mechanisms will be adopted.
- 9.3 Electrification of industrial production will be pursued.
- 9.4 Sand and rock/quarrying mining will be regulated.
- 9.5 “Green methods” of production will be encouraged.
- 9.6 Material shift from synthetic, non-degradable raw materials, towards sustainable forms of materials will be utilized.
- 9.7 Hyderabad Pharma City will not be established. Industrial pollution will be strictly controlled.
- 9.8 Telangana Industrial policy, TS-iPASS, Ease of Doing Business will be reviewed and made SDG-compliant.
- 9.9 National Fibre Policy will be revisited, to promote natural fibre production and disincentivise man-made fibres.
- 9.10 Handloom textiles would be given a big boost in textile policies.
- 9.11 Roads, mining and buildings have to respond to land use policies and ecological principles.

## **10.0 Reduced Inequality**

- 10.1 Terms of trade should be in favour of farmers. Agricultural markets, international trade negotiations and national trade framework (export and import) would reflect this principle.
- 10.2 Land reforms, with a viable farm size, would be taken up. Every rural family will own a minimum land of 300 yards for residential and food production purposes.
- 10.3 Corporates land ownership will be regulated – for education, industry, etc.
- 10.4 Privatization of natural resources will not be encouraged
- 10.5 Rural banking will be encouraged.
- 10.6 Increase credit from banks to agriculture and reducing interest rates on crop loans.
- 10.7 There will not be any mention of caste in education, promotion and other relevant government forms.
- 10.8 Promotion of local languages, such as Gondi, Urdu and other languages used by minorities.
- 10.9 Creation of an Equal Opportunities Commission to deal with cases of all kinds of discrimination
- 10.10 State to offer free and comprehensive (diagnostic, medicines, referral and treatment) healthcare at all government health care facilities.
- 10.11 Political representation of women, youth and educated coming from different professions will be encouraged.
- 10.12 Local entrepreneurship will be linked with FDI, in a pattern of 51:49 ratio of ownership, for all industrial investments.

## **11.0 Sustainable Cities and Communities**

- 11.1 A distributed 20% of land, in all metro cities and urban areas, has to be open space, including playgrounds, lakes, rivers, rivulets, ponds, parks and gardens.
- 11.2 Access to open spaces, parks and gardens
- 11.3 Urban agriculture to produce food crops using wet waste from urban kitchens will be encouraged.
- 11.4 Urban areas will not have dump yards for wet waste. All wet waste will be composted at the source. Local parks will be used for composting such waste.
- 11.5 Recycling and reuse of products will be incentivized.
- 11.6 10% of city streets will be declared for pedestrians only.
- 11.7 Footpaths, which are usable, for all kinds of pedestrians, will be constructed
- 11.8 All common property resources, parks, water bodies, would be placed under a Trusteeship Council
- 11.9 Master Plans, for every habitation with 5,000 and above population, will be done. Land use, and zones, will be based on eco-friendly principles.
- 11.10 Mass transport – cheap and affordable – will be the mainstay of transport in urban areas and also connecting various parts of India.
- 11.11 All urban rivers will be restored to their original ecological conditions.
- 11.12 All metro cities will have urban flood mitigation plans, based on evidence and local conditions, by 2020.
- 11.13 In Telangana, River Musi and other rivers and rivulets, will be restored to its original dimensions and flood level will be maintained.
- 11.14 Rain water harvesting will be done by all urban bodies, and residents.
- 11.15 There should be data collection at national level, as part of Census, at disaggregated level, to include all categories of urban workers, including their age, family size, income and other necessary socio-economic parameters.

## **H1.0 Mega cities**

Governance and decision-making framework in Hyderabad needs radical changes, including the following:

- i. Limiting HMDA to planning functionalities
- ii. Strengthening Area sabhas and Ward committees
- iii. Recognising Nagar Panchayats and Gram panchayats
- iv. Enabling decentralized decision-making
- v. Merging Hyderabad Metro Water and Sewerage Board into GHMC
- vi. All other government departments should be part of GHMC structure
- vii. A Musi River Basin Authority will be established.

H1.1 Urban bodies, including Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, should have at least 10 nominated Councillors, elected from urban workers constituencies.

H1.2 All urban bodies should have Master Plans, to include land use zones, and 20% land in all housing layouts.

H1.3 HMDA and GHMC should declare all lands, declared for common purposes, in approved housing layouts, under their jurisdiction, on a public domain.

H1.4 An Urban Land Commission should be established to enquire into encroachment, misuse and diversion of all such lands, earmarked previously for common purposes. Officials and non-officials involved in such illegal transactions should be punished appropriately.

This Urban Land Commission would also monitor usage of all public lands, including those of government, waqf, bhoodan, temples and churches. It will create a database of public lands, monitor their usage and give approvals for their usage.

H1.5 Public Health Engineers should devise maintenance free sewers. Decentralisation of sewerage system, which treats and recycles water at apartment, colony and community level, should be established.

H1.6 GHMC will declare slums in the entire GHMC administrative area. This is a revival of the past practice. National Slum Policy should be taken as a guidance in declaring such slums.

Similarly, all urban bodies in Telangana should declare slums and develop action plans for slum development.

H1.7 A Telangana State Slum Policy will be declared.

H1.8 A Hyderabad Baste Finance Corporation should be established, to provide zero/ low interest loans for urban livelihood families. It should have branches in all bastees.

H1.9 All poor households in identified slums should have water and sewage connections.

H1.10 Like Village Water and Sanitation Committees, urban areas, including GHMC should have Baste Water and Sanitation Committees, as part of Swacch Bharath Mission. These Committees should have monitoring and work sanctioning powers to enable water and sewerage connections in respective bastees.

H1.11 Transportation, for all residents of identified slums, should be free on buses and trains (mass transport), including Hyderabad Metro Rail, which enables them to travel to their work places. GHMC and Government should budget such subsidy annually, and transfer the same as advance to respective transport bodies in advance.

## **12.0 Responsible Consumption and Production**

12.1 Ban on production and use of plastic for certain products, with use-and-throw functionality.

12.2 National Fibre Policy will encourage investments on natural fibres.

12.3 Millets and pulses production will be increased, through a public procurement system.

12.4 Milk procurement price will be increased by Rs.10 this year. Floor price for milk will be reviewed every year, based on expenditure and will be fixed every year.

12.5 Minimum Support Price (MSP) will be declared for all natural, and nature-based, products, including minor forest produce, milk, all food crops and fibre crops. A State level commission with statutory powers will be established.

12.6 National agricultural policy, which emphasizes on nature-based farming, will be brought out.

- 12.7 Biofertilisers and local rural fertilizers would be provided subsidies. Green mulching practices and all agroecological practices would be made eligible for state subsidies.
- 12.8 Revival of traditional medicine, establishment and strengthening of all medical facilities proportional to population.

### **13.0 Climate Action**

- 13.1 Carbon sequestration actions will be undertaken, including afforestation.
- 13.2 Protection and promotion of indigenous livestock and traditional cultivars in food grains.
- 13.3 Traditional, heirloom seeds will be preserved in public deep storage systems.
- 13.4 Local tree and shrub varieties will be encouraged.
- 13.5 Conserve uncultivated, wild foods
- 13.6 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.
- 13.7 Restoring damaged eco-system, through soil, water, biodiversity and bird conservation
- 13.8 Restoration of toxic polluted sites to pristine natural areas.
- 13.9 Revamping, restructuring and reforming MOEF and all pollution control boards, through establishment of an Environmental Protection Authority.
- 13.10 Water exports, in the form of agricultural crops and industrial products, will be eliminated through progressive targets.
- 13.11 Nature, natural products (fruits, seeds, flowers, etc) and natural processes (flowering, pollination, etc) will not be patented. They will be public property resources.
- 13.12 Heat Wave Action Plans will be developed for both rural and urban areas.

### **14.0 Life Below Water**

- 14.1 Ecological flows (aviraldhara) will be maintained in all major rivers.
- By 2020, sustainably manage and protect water ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive water bodies.

### **15.0 Life on Land**

- 15.1 India will declare a comprehensive land use policy by 2020
- 15.2 A Trusteeship Council will be established for Common property resources.
- 15.3 Strictly implement banning of coastal sand mining on the sea shores as ordered by the National Green Tribunal.
- 15.4 Provide 10 Cents of land to each fishermen family for housing to those residing near the areas prone to sea erosion to ensure their fishing activities for their livelihood.
- 15.5 Ban coastal (Sea) reclamation – creating land from sea.

## **16.0 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions**

- 16.1 Democracy will be restored, strengthened and expanded
- 16.2 All cabinet decisions should be necessarily discussed in Legislature and Parliament.
- 16.3 Legislature should work for a minimum of 200 days.
- 16.4 All bills, discussions and debate should be displayed in public domain
- 16.5 GOs website will compulsorily include all GOs.
- 16.6 Chief Minister should attend office for a minimum of 100 days, and cabinet meetings should be conducted, in Secretariat.
- 16.7 Panchayraj system will be fully implemented. All natural resources will be managed by the panchayats.
- 16.8 Objectives and activities of all government institutions will be reviewed from SDG perspective, and reformed, if not dismantled or phased out.
- 16.9 Environmentally sustainable activities will be subsidized, and destructive activities will be disincentivised

### **Telangana**

- Dharna chowks (on the lines of Hyde Park) will be established in atleast 10 parks of Hyderabad.
- GO No.111 will be implemented.
- Noise pollution will be regulated.

## **17.0 Partnership for Goals**

The principle of cooperation and partnership, in path towards sustainability, is a shared responsibility. Cooperation and partnership between different levels, organizations and interests is therefore crucial.

- 17.1 Cooperatives will be encouraged. Cooperatives like Mulkanooru cooperative will be established in every district.
- 17.2 Cooperative construction system will also be encouraged.
- 17.3 Panchayatraj system will be encouraged, with decentralization of all powers.
- 17.4 Civil society participation in education, awareness, and environmental and ecological activities will be boosted and encouraged.

Building State networks, through establishment of South, North, East and West Development Councils, under the National Development Council, is very crucial.

### **Targets**

### **Finance**

- Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through government support to backward areas, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

- Telangana State government will implement fully their budget commitments, to urban and rural local bodies, through State Finance Commission.
- Mobilize additional financial resources for backward areas from multiple sources
- Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for backward areas.

**Technology**

- Enhance cooperation among villages on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing.
- Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to backward areas.