

State Level Consultation on SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION IN INDIA: A CONSUMER PERSPECTIVE

**September 30, 2021
Raipur, India**

EVENT REPORT



In collaboration with

Introduction

Sustainable Development Goal 12 is about "Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)". It is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015. SCP concerns material use, hazardous chemicals and waste, sustainable business practices, and consumer behaviour. With increasing use of natural resources, air, water, soil pollution, and ever-growing amount of waste, it is clear that our current way of consumption and production has to change fundamentally. To reach the goal, world leaders have agreed on targets such as improved resource efficiency, reduced waste and better awareness of sustainable lifestyles.

In 1985, the United Nations adopted a set of Guidelines for Consumer Protection which was revised in 1999 and 2015. One of the objectives of the guidelines for consumer protection is to promote sustainable consumption, which includes meeting the needs of present and future generations for goods and services in ways that are economically, socially and environmentally sustainable.

Sustainable Consumption and Production

In the global market of goods and services, consumers drive the economy according to their demand and consumption patterns. They hold the power to influence production decisions based on what goods and services they consume. If consumers prefer to buy sustainable products and services, it would result in a higher demand for such products and services. Rise in demand consequently puts pressure on firms to see that they produce sustainable products and services in order to stay in business. Consumers may also opt for sustainable way of living by reducing their consumption. Therefore, the role of choices and decisions made by each and every individual forms the crucial point of influence which cannot be ignored in the process of achieving the targets of 17 SDGs.

Of all the Goals, the SDG 12 aims at ensuring responsible consumption and production patterns everywhere in the world, notably by:

- halving global food waste per capita and ensuring the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources by 2030;
- fighting pollution, reducing the overall waste generation, and improving the management of chemicals and toxic wastes;
- supporting companies' transition to green infrastructures and practices; and
- making sure everyone everywhere is fully informed of ways to live in harmony with nature and eventually adopts thoughtful habits.

The very objective of this goal is also highlighted in the text of the UNGCP which states that unsustainable patterns of production and consumption are the main cause of the

continuing deterioration of the environment and all Member States should focus on promoting sustainable consumption patterns.

Therefore, participation of consumers becomes paramount to ensuring a more sustainable and inclusive development. Governments across the globe should consider improving the laws and policies to better fulfil their commitments of Agenda 2030 and, at the same time, consider the consumer protection dimension while devising and implementing their development strategies.

CUTS Study on SCP

CUTS, in partnership with Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC), conducted a study mainly looking at SDG 12 from consumer perspective based on The United Nations Guidelines for Consumer Protection (UNGCP). This study is to frame the understanding of the concept of SCP beyond the SDG 12 and expand it beyond its current environment dimension. The concept shall be studied taking into consideration its presence in UN guidelines for Consumer Protection from the perspective of sustainable consumption and production.

Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are covered under the study. CUTS visited targeted states and gathered the information from different stakeholders across the states regarding SDG-12-related policies and programmes from consumer perspective.

State Consultation

To share the finding of the study and gather crucial inputs from relevant stakeholder, CUTS organised a State Level Consultation on SDG 12 in partnership with State Planning Commission, Government of Chhattisgarh and Anmol Foundation at Hotel Babylon International, Raipur, Chhattisgarh on September 30, 2021. The main objective of the State Consultation is to disseminate the key finding of the study, with specific focus on the state scenario as well as practices and learning from five targeted states.

The discussion will also include best practices and case studies from different parts of the Chhattisgarh in relation to SDG 12. Representatives from various government departments and organisations working on sustainable consumption from Chhattisgarh are invited to take part in the consultation.

Proceedings

The meeting started on time and arrangements were made to ensure that participants are given an opportunity to self-introduce themselves with one another over a cup of tea and cookies. The consultation was a first of its kind for all the stakeholders present, i.e., a

physical discussion between the stakeholders since the onset of the pandemic. The half-day-long meeting was split into two different sessions – inaugural session and technical session.

To give a brief introduction of the project, the inaugural session began with the welcome address, opening address, a presentation on CUTS Study, followed by keynote address and special address by the guests. The next session was entirely focused on presenting the findings of the CUTS study at state level. The technical session was followed by fruitful discussions to gain new insights. CUTS had the opportunity to share its knowledge and as well learn about a few new developments in the field of SCP from the wider set of participants.

Inaugural Session

Sanjay Sharma, Director, Anmol Foundation, welcomed the meeting attendees and key speakers. He highlighted the work of Plan Foundation.

OPENING ADDRESS

George Cheriyan, Director, CUTS International, delivered the introductory and opening remarks of the programme. He stated the objectives of the meeting and recounted memories of how CUTS has been a pioneer in sustainable consumption and production practices. After talking about the purpose of this state consultation on “Sustainable Consumption and Production in India: A Consumer Perspective”, he touched upon a little bit of the background to underline the importance of the SDGs, in general, and SDG 12, in particular. He also referred to the report of Asia and Pacific SDG Progress Report 2020 and 2021 and cautioned that the progress on SDG 12 is stagnant and it is anticipated that the region could miss every single measurable target under Goal 12, if no serious interventions are made. Quoting from the findings of the report, he underlined that the Asia-Pacific region is not on track to achieve any of the 17 SDGs by 2030. As per its current trajectory, the region may achieve less than 10 percent of the SDG targets.



He also spoke about SDG 12 by referring to the third edition of the SDG India Index and Dashboard 2020-21. Though the Department of Environment, Science and Technology is the nodal department for SDG 12, George expressed concern about how neglected SDG 12 is when compared to all other goals. He claimed that SDG 12 is an orphan goal, as the goal itself is a mixed bag with many of its targets outside the control of the Department of Environment. For instance, sustainable tourism is the responsibility of the Department of Tourism and Sustainable Public Procurement, if implemented, it would become the responsibility of the Department of Finance. Various departments are responsible for various targets and this is not the case with other goals.

It is in this context that CUTS, in partnership with the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC), planned to conduct a study mainly looking at SDG 12 from a consumer perspective based on the UNGCP. While a lot of studies and discussions are available online that look at SDG 12 from producers and government perspectives, nothing much could be seen that attempts to understand this goal from a consumer's perspective. Hence, the study presents an analysis of the progress towards SDG 12 up till 2020 from a consumer perspective using the framework of UNGCP. The study was carried out during 2019-20 by CUTS team. The importance of studying and analysing the achievement of a country's progress under SDG 12 than any other Goal was also felt because of its interlinking nature with other goals. Almost all the other Goals are connected with SDG 12, thereby underlining that any progress to meet Agenda 2030 by a country cannot be achieved without carefully approaching and addressing the concerns under SDG 12.

He also apprised them of the negative impact of the pandemic on sustainable consumption and how the world is witnessing a never-before-seen increase in usage of plastic. While plastic is playing an important role in protecting people from the deadly virus, especially frontline workers, increased usage of plastic face masks, gloves and hand sanitizer bottles have increased the burden of plastic waste. Apart from these, it is estimated that plastic packaging waste is projected to increase by as much as 300 percent because of the lockdown measures and the increase of our consumption of single-use plastics.

Even though considerable efforts are being taken to progress towards SDG 12, it is very unlikely that India will achieve any of the targets of SDG 12. In addition, the status of many of the Indicators may further worsen by 2030, compared with 2015, due to the negative impact of the pandemic and various other reasons.

While summing up, George pointed out that good practices of Chhattisgarh need to be documented for improving its SDGs Ranking. He expects that the key findings of the report are discussed and deliberated in this day-long consultation to further improvise the SDG 12 work and thanked all stakeholders and delegates for the most valuable inputs.

OVERVIEW OF CUTS STUDY ON SCP IN INDIA

Amar Deep Singh, Senior Programme Officer, CUTS International, presented a brief overview of the study along with key recommendations for better understanding of the audience. His presentation began with an introduction of CUTS and later touched upon the objectives of the project/study, its framework and outline. He also explained to the gathering the methodology of the study for better understanding of how the study was carried out by CUTS and explained the reason for targeting the five project states, the



stakeholders approached for getting inputs for the study, etc. He assured that detailed discussion of the study and its findings would be shared with the audience by CUTS during the course of this consultation. However, for the immediate knowledge of the dignitaries sitting on the dais, Amar shared the crux of the major findings of the study and the same was well received by the audience.

ADDRESS BY THE CHIEF GUEST

Ajay Kumar Singh, Vice Chairman, State Planning Commission, Government of Chhattisgarh, began his talk by thanking CUTS for organising this event on SDG 12. He spoke about the Chhattisgarh SDG Vision 2030 and Chhattisgarh SDG indicator Framework 2021 published by the State Planning Commission. Speaking during the inaugural session, he said the vision document's purpose was to create a roadmap for the state's transformative growth in order to achieve the SDGs. He stated that the State administration was dedicated to achieving a synergy in Chhattisgarh between quicker and inclusive economic growth, social cohesion and environmental sustainability in order to promote overall prosperity and a higher quality of life for the people. He emphasised that achieving the SDGs will necessitate forming partnerships with the corporate sector, civil society organisations, knowledge communities, panchayats, local governments, domain experts and the people of the state.



While referring to the finding of CUTS study, he mentioned that several of the indicators' condition may deteriorate further by 2030, compared to 2015, due to the pandemic's detrimental influence and other factors. He highlighted that, unlike the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which are solely applicable to developing nations, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are applicable to all the countries. The evaluation of India's progress five-and-a-half years into the implementation of the SDGs reveals that India needs effective monitoring and data collection framework to meet any of the objectives of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SDG 12)

SPECIAL ADDRESS

K. Subramaniam, Member, State Planning Commission, Chhattisgarh agreed with George that there is no well-defined ownership concerned with SDG 12. He pointed out that the willingness of consumers to switch to sustainable products is unquestionably the most powerful factor for sustainable consumption and it will be the primary driver of change. Consumer preference is driving all the industries to change. The issue of sustainable consumption and production has brought the consumers,



the industry and the government to a common platform where each has to play its own role. To increase consumer awareness, there is need to strengthen the 'Ecomark' in India.

He highlighted the importance of environmental sustainability of cropping patterns. In order to support the change towards sustainable agriculture practises, he suggested strategies for sustainable water management, soil conservation techniques and cropping patterns based on soil, climate, and water availability. He discussed various legislation related to environmental protection. Laws should be enforced effectively. Citizens, CSOs, the government and business have to work together for achieving sustainable consumption and production.

Anup Kumar Srivastava, Member Secretary, State Planning Commission, Chhattisgarh, discussed various committees' strategy document and vision document on SDGs. Government has organised various capacity building workshop for government officials, MLAs/MPs and companies to give them the opportunity to discover and understand the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals require timely and high-quality data, but obtaining it needs new ways of thinking, cooperation and investment in national statistics systems, he added.



The pandemic is a major problem as well as a big opportunity for achieving the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. SDGs serve as a road map for people. They include practically every area of human and planetary well-being and, if met, will provide everyone with a stable and prosperous existence while also ensuring the planet's health. Although deploying advance technologies to accomplish the SDGs has long been seen as a movable target, the UN has designated science, technology, and innovation as one of the major "means of implementation" for achieving the goals by 2030, he concluded.

Technical Session – SCP: Learning from the State

Presentation on State-level Findings of SCP

Amit Babu, Programme Associate, CUTS International, presented the State-level findings of SCP from Chhattisgarh. He highlighted the institutional setup in Chhattisgarh with regard to SDG 12. He highlighted various government schemes and initiatives related to SCP in Chhattisgarh were discussed. He also emphasized the key case studies related to SCP in Chhattisgarh. Gothan, Solid Residual Management, Garbage Café, Dung lamp in Raipur are the case studies, he said. The study highlighted the following challenges: Lack of coordination among departments for SDG 12, localisation of indicator, no dedicated fund for SDGs and shortage of technical staff.



Amar Deep Singh, Senior Programme Officer, CUTS, moderated the session and mentioned that Chhattisgarh can improve its performance under SDG 12 by documenting best practices of various interventions of different departments. There are several practices and programmes run by the concerned departments, but these are underreported. This session is mainly to discuss those practices and programmes to link it with the progress of SDG 12. He introduced the speakers of the session and invited them to share their thoughts.

John Lakra, Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board, explained about hazardous wastes and its impact on sustainable consumption and production. Waste is, first and foremost, a public health hazard. Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board has finalised an agreement with the cement industries for waste disposal. The cement industry is working to enhance the use of alternative fuels in its manufacturing processes, both to reduce reliance on traditional fossil fuels and to reduce negative environmental impacts. The board has increased the number of recycling units for hazardous waste and increased the budget on research and development for treating the hazardous waste and other waste.



Ashish Tikariha, Department of Urban Administration & Development, highlighted the department's initiatives and programme related to SDGs. He explained in detail Zero Waste Model of Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh. The Ambikapur model demonstrates that, by properly managing our environment, we can safeguard our environment, improve livelihood prospects for the poor and live in a clean and healthy atmosphere. According to the 2011 census, 31 percent of the country's population lives in cities, with more people expected to relocate to cities in the future decades. "By 2032, Indian cities will accommodate 50% of the country's population. Therefore, we need decentralised waste management system to solve waste management problem."



Rajesh Kallaje, Department of Forest highlighted that there is need to endorse the Certification Standard for Sustainable Forest Management designed for Indian forests. Timber certification assures that wood comes from a forest that has been assessed and certified as being managed in accordance with social, economic and environmental guidelines. There is need to promote timber certification and eco-tourism for SCP. Ecotourism promotes the local economy by creating jobs, improving infrastructure and increasing business for local shops owner, as well as preserving ecological resource integrity through low-impact, non-consumptive resource usage. He also highlighted best practice from



across Indian states and around the world. He said strict and better implementation of law is the need of the hour for SCP.

Satish Awasthi, Department of Agriculture, said awareness generation of consumer is key to achieving SDG 12 targets. Despite massive government expenditure, consumer's knowledge of organic farming remains low. Organic agriculture has been acknowledged as a critical component of long-term agricultural sustainability. Organic farming is an agricultural method that adheres to the principles of sustainable development. In essence, in every aspect of sustainable development, organic farming aids in the restoration of ecological equilibrium. Ecological rationality is required to achieve SDGs.



Sanjay Jain, Department of Energy, highlighted the work of the department. He discussed Chhattisgarh's solar and renewable energy mission. To minimise their reliance on the monsoons, earlier, farmer has depended upon only in electricity and diesel pump sets which they use to pump groundwater for irrigation. Now, solar panels create power in the fields which benefits farmers as well as the environment. Farmers in water-scarce areas of Chhattisgarh use solar electricity to irrigate their land. He also highlighted the Chhattisgarh Energy Conservation Building Code to develop new buildings based on a technology of less power consumption in order to save energy.



Alice Lakra, Chhattisgarh State Rural Livelihoods Mission, said connection of natural resources with sustainable rural economic system is reflected in an old saying- छत्तीसगढ़ के चार चिन्हारीनरवा, गरुवा, घुरवाअऊ बारी गोंव ला बचाना हे सँगवारी (Chhattisgarh has four key characteristics- Naruva (rivulets), Garuva (livestock), Ghuruva (waste-management system) and Badi -backyard farms). She highlighted the *Gothan* scheme in Chhattisgarh. Chhattisgarh government's new Godhan Nyay scheme was launched with the state's flagship 'Naruva-Garuva-Ghuruva-Badi' programme. The state government plans to buy cattle dung for Rs 2 per kilogramme under the new initiative and use it to produce other value-added goods through Gothan Samitis and self-help groups (SHG). Other value-added goods created from cattle dung, such as agarbattis and dhupbatti (various types of incense sticks), would provide a source of income for the rural community.



Amar Deep Singh summarised the observations made by different speakers and concluded the session by thanking all of them on behalf of CUTS. He also thanked the State Planning

Commission, Government of Chhattisgarh, and Anmol Foundation for supporting CUTS International to work on SCP.

Open Discussion

The panel discussion was followed by an open session where participants shared their views on the SCP. The consultation participants advised that the study should more focused on waste and forest management and give specific recommendations. Localisation of SDGs is imperative to achieve 2030 Agenda. It will empower the state and local levels of government. Therefore, it needs to develop proxy indicator of SDG 12 at local level. The partnership among civil society, consumer, government and business is key to achieving the SDGs. Civil society should generate consumer awareness on SCP.



Vote of Thanks

Sanjay Sharma, Anmol Foundation, delivered the vote of thanks. He thanked all the participants and speakers for attending the consultation. He also thanked the State Planning Commission, Government of Chhattisgarh, for supporting CUTS International to work on SCP. He said in future CUTS International will organise the consultations in Chhattisgarh.



List of Participants

S.No.	Name	Organisation's Name and Address
1	Gayatri Singh	Arodhan S.S.S. Durg
2	Mahendra Sinha	Sahyogi Mitra Mandal
3	Dr. Jajgpal Singh	Directorate of Technical Education, CG
4	Neeraj Shoha	Dy. Director, Horticulture Directorate, CG
5	Daulat Ram	Astha Samiti
6	Premanand	IGSSS, Raipur
7	Bhama	Galaxy
8	Jyoti Gupta	Tejasvine Foundation
9	George Cheriyan	CUTS International
10	Anupria Shrivastava	Member Society SPC
11	Dr. Purushottam Chandrakar	Sparsh Samajik evam Shaikshnik Sansthan, Raipur
12	Rajesh Kalloje	CCF
13	Satish Awasthi	ADA, Directorate Agri.
14	R.K. Tripathi	DPI
15	Ashish Tinkriha	Ashla SDDA
16	Dr. K. Subramaniam	Member, SPG
17	Dr. N. Gardiya	Joint Director, SPC
18	Maheshub	SDG Analyst, SPC
19	Dr. Rabinl Ausag	SGD, Social Polity, SPC
20	Kurtel	PRADHAN, TC
21	Saroj Mahapatra	PRADHAN
22	Madhuri Jaiswal	CECB, New Raipur
23	John Lakda	CECB, New Raipur
24	S. Biswas	Helpage India

S.No.	Name	Organisation's Name and Address
25	Pushpendra Singh	Seva Bharti
26	Ramgalam Sinha	PRERAK
27	Basant Yadav	Sahabhagi Sanstha
28	Gopi Nath	Sahabhagi Sanstha
29	Nihar Sahu	CREDA, Raipur
30	N. Buliwal	DES
31	Pushpata Tripathi	Harsambhar Foundation, DD Nagar
32	Ayushi	Harsambhar Foundation, DD Nagar
33	Himanshu Sabu	Directorate of Panchayat, Vikas Bhawan
34	Alice Lakra	Chhatisgarh State Rural Livelihoods Mission
35	Dolly Tandon	Aevual
36	Sanjay Sharma	Anmol Foundation
37	Amit Babu	CUTS
38	Amar Deep Singh	CUTS

Programme Schedule

10:00	Registration & Welcome Tea
10:30- 11:30	<i>Inaugural Session</i>
	<p><i>Welcome Address:</i> Sanjay Sharma, Executive Director, Anmol Foundation</p> <p><i>Opening Remarks:</i> George Cheriyan, Director, CUTS International</p> <p><i>Presentation on Overview of CUTS Study on SCP in India</i> Amar Deep Singh, Senior Programme Officer, CUTS</p> <p><i>Special Address:</i> Anup Kumar Srivastava, Member Secretary, State Planning Commission, Chhattisgarh</p> <p>Dr. K. Subramaniam, Member, State Planning Commission, Chhattisgarh</p> <p><i>Address by the Chief Guest:</i> Ajay Kumar Singh (Retd IAS, Ex Chief Secretary) Vice Chairman, State Planning Commission, Government of Chhattisgarh</p> <p><i>Release of the CUTS Report:</i> <i>“Sustainable Consumption and Production”</i></p> <p>Vote of Thanks</p>
11:30- 11:45	Tea/Coffee Break
11:45- 1:15	<i>Technical Session- SCP: Learning from the Chhattisgarh</i>
	<p><i>Presentation- State Context of SCP:</i> Amit Babu, Programme Associate, CUTS</p> <p><i>Moderator:</i> Amar Deep Singh, Senior Programme Officer, CUTS</p> <p><i>Discussants:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative, Environment Conservation Board, GoCH • Representative, Department of Urban Development, GoCH • Representative, Department of Agriculture, GoCH • Representative, Department of Forest, GoCH • Representative, NRLM, GoCH • Representative, CREDA, GoCH <p><i>Open Discussion</i></p>
1:15-1:30	Vote of Thanks
1:30 onwards	Lunch & Departure

Glimpses of Consultation







Media Coverage

Chhattisgarh mulls district-level indicators for sustainable development

TNN | Sep 30, 2021, 06:38 PM IST



RAIPUR: The Chhattisgarh government is working on district and block-level indicators for sustainable development goal (SDG-12)—one of the SDGs established by the United Nations in 2015—even as a study has identified that reviving of the ancient tradition of keeping the cows in “Gothan”, solid waste management in Ambikapur and state's other initiatives as successful practices for sustainable development in the state.

A report on “Sustainable consumption and production—a consumer perspective”, released at the Chhattisgarh state-level consultation on SDG-12, said the state planning commission is working on the state-level SDG indicators by forming 11 working groups, identifying nodal departments for each goal and taking other steps.

The departments are advised to set yearly and half-yearly milestones for SDG targets.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/raipur/chhattisgarh-mulls-district-level-indicators-for-sustainable->

महामारी के कारण 'एसडीजी' के विभिन्न लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई



'Pandemic is major setback for achieving the SDG 12 in Ch'garh'

Central Chronicle News

Raipur, Oct 01: Unlike the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which are solely applicable to developing nations, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are applicable to all countries. The evaluation of India's progress five and a half years into the implementation of the SDGs reveals that India need of effective monitoring and data collection framework to meet any of the objectives of Sustainable Consumption and Production (SDG12), said by Ajay Singh, Vice Chairman, State Planning Commission, Chhattisgarh at State level consultation on SDG12 at Raipur on Thursday.

While referring to the finding of CUTS study, mentioned that several of the indicators' condition may deteriorate further by 2030, compared to 2015, due to the Pandemic's detrimental influence and other factors. A primary concern of worry is a lack of knowledge, coordination, and Collection of data on SDG 12. Many of the achievements of many states' sustainable initiatives go undetected and unreported, owing to a lack of knowledge among responsible authorities, with the exception of a few who are active in SDG reporting, about the SDG and its relevance. These concerns were expressed by George Cheriyan, Director, CUTS

International in the opening remarks of the consultation. The majority of staff from various departments had no idea what an SDG is. The most important obstacles at the state level in SDG implementation appear to be a lack of knowledge among government officials, as well as a lack of funds and technical staff resulting in poor monitoring and reporting. If left ignored, this may cast a negative picture on the country's achievements and efforts in the area of sustainable consumption and production. Dr. K. Subramaniam, Member, State Planning Commission, Chhattisgarh highlighted sustainable or responsible consumption behaviour has the potential to

transform the world. Following the creation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, duties and roles have become a significant problem in achieving long-term sustainable development. The involvement of consumers is important for achieving sustainable development goals by promoting sustainable consumption habits and trends. One can choose products and services based on particular environmental and social factors using eco-labels. This environment related marking system should be promoted, he further added. Anup Kumar Srivastava, Member Secretary, State Planning Commission, Chhattisgarh highlighted

the various government's scheme and initiative on SDG. Partnerships between governments, business, and civil society are required for a successful sustainable development agenda. These 17 ambitious goals, as well as the complicated issues they attempt to solve, don't fit neatly into defined sectors. Therefore, multi-stakeholder partnership is required for the mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. 12 government departments including Renewable Energy, Environment, Urban Development, Agriculture, NRLM, Tourism, Forest, and others

shared their department specific progress and programmes related to the SDG12 in the panel discussion moderated by Amar Deep Singh, Sr. Programme Officer, CUTS. He mentioned that Chhattisgarh can prove its performance on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SDG12) by documenting best practices and initiatives of different sectors and departments. Anil Babu from CUTS presented the study in the consultation. The consultation, that followed COVID protocol guidelines, saw participation from various government departments, organisations working on sustainable consumption and consumer protection from Chhattisgarh.

की कर्मचारियों की कमी के रूप में जिसके परिणामस्वरूप खराब रिपोर्टिंग होती है। अगर इसे दिया जाता है, तो यह टिकाऊ विकास के क्षेत्र में देश की उपलब्धियों का नकारात्मक तस्वीर दिखा रहा होगा। "सतत उपभोग और उत्पादन पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है, उपभोक्ता संरक्षण के लिए (NGCP) का उपयोग के साथ इसकी परस्पर जांचा गया था कि एसडीजी की प्रगति को जांच और अन्य लक्ष्य को तुलना में सग सभी लक्ष्य एसडीजी का अर्थ है कि एजेंडा गति एसडीजी 12 द्वारा एक से संबंधित और किया जा सकता है।

<https://jhuthasach.com/jhuthasach.php?articleid=2114#.YVcg5f43LHL.whatsapp>