

Sustainable Development Goals Perceptions of Poverty in India: An Analysis

*Dr.R. KARTHIKEYAN**, *Dr.S.DHARMARAJ** *Dr.B.KUMUTHA** and *V.NALINI***

* Faculty Members, Dept of Economics, AVC College (Autonomous), Mayiladuthurai, Tamil Nadu, 609 305

** Asst Prof of Economics, SIVET College, Chennai-73, Tamil Nadu

Abstract

The New 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development highlights the strong commitment to ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including by eradicating extreme poverty by 2030. SDGs 1 and 2 address the ambitious goals of ending poverty and hunger in a holistic manner, with a special attention to the role of social protection, nutrition, sustainable agriculture, resilience, sustainable management of natural resources and rural development. The present paper aims to study the target wise reach of the Twin Goals of SDGs on Poverty, viz, the (SDG 1 and SDG 2) and the additional goals (SDG 10 and SDG 11), to End poverty in all its forms everywhere; to End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; and to Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The Latest Global Multidimensional Poverty Index was released by the United Nations Development Programme and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative at the University of Oxford witnessed that 25 countries, including India, successfully halved their global MPI values within 15 years, showing that rapid progress is attainable. Notably, India saw a remarkable reduction in poverty, with 415 million people exiting poverty within a span of just 15 years (2005-06 –20-21). It is also noted that as of 2021, the SDG Index score for reducing poverty ranges between 32 and 86 for Indian states and union territories. It is appreciable to note that among the states, Tamil Nadu and Kerala were the front runners with a score of 86 and 83 respectively. States' SDG Index Score for the Second Goal ranges from 19 to 80, while UTs' SDG index scores range from 27 to 97. Kerala and Chandigarh, respectively, is the best-performing state and UT. In the category of Front Runners, seven states and four UTs earned a spot (score range between 65 and 99. In the Aspirants category, however, eleven states and two UTs dropped behind-with index scores less than 50. The States' SDG index scores for the Goal 10 range from 41 to 88, while UTs' SDG index scores range from 62 to 100. Meghalaya (Achiever, with an Index score of 100) and Chandigarh (Achiever, with an Index score of 100) are the best-performing States and UTs, respectively. In the category of Front Runners, twenty states and six UTs were selected (score range between 65 and 99) and the SDG index scores for Goal 11 range from 39 to 91, while UTs' SDG index scores range from 56 to 98. Punjab and Chandigarh, respectively, is the best-performing States and UTs. In the category of Front Runners, twenty-two states and five UTs were selected (score range between 65 and 99. It is fond hope that if the country invest boldly, amply, and consistently in all kinds of Capital, viz, Economic, Financial, Social, Cultural, Political, Technical and Technological, Human and Natural and Environmental Capital, involving both governments and corporate, the achievement of SDGs on eradication of poverty, to End poverty in all its forms everywhere; to End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; and to Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; to minimise income disparities within and between nations based on age, gender, disability, religion, and economic or other status are easily possible.

Key Words: *SDGs, Poverty, Hunger, Global Multidimensional Poverty Index, Food Security*

Rationale

Poverty is a major challenge before the Administrators and Policy Makers of the present time. Though the anti-poverty strategies comprising of a wide range of poverty alleviation and employment generating programmes have been implemented but results show that the situation is grim. Most of the world's poor reside in India and majority of the poor live in rural areas and about one-fourth urban population in India lives below poverty line. It is vulnerable to count, those who are deprived of safe drinking water, adequate clothing, or shelter, the number is considerably higher. Moreover, the vulnerable groups such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, minorities, pavement dwellers etc. are living in acute poverty. With the reconstruction of poverty alleviation programmes in India, it is expected that social and economic benefits will percolate to the population below the poverty line. However, eradication of poverty and improving the quality of life of the poor remain one of the daunting tasks. According to the official method, "Tendulkar Poverty Line", regional poverty goes down from 2012 to 2020 from 21.9% to 20.8%. As per the survey report, in 2021, nearly 66% of regional populations around the world belong under the poverty line. In 2021, an estimated 698 million people around the globe are experiencing extreme poverty, due to the increasing demands and lack of resources. The daily income of those in the global region is less than \$1.90 per day, it is quite impossible to provide nutrition to all the family members. The global poverty line has been classified into high volume poverty, which is earning at least \$3.21 per day, and low volume poverty refers to the people who are earning \$0.50 per day. Global economic downturn increases the global poverty trends rapidly from 2019 to 2021. The novel corona virus around the world caused a great financial loss for every country, which increased the poverty line by around 50 million. However, the ministries of each country together try to recover the tantrums in the national economy. But this diverse cultural implication slows down the growth of development. According to the government regulations and merging policies, the companies are trying to expand the opportunity for the employees to earn more and improve their economic level.

It is also observed from the results of the achievements of the MDGs, the gap to be achieved are about 800 million people still live in extreme poverty and 795 million still suffer from hunger; Between 2000 and 2015, the number of children out of school declined by almost half. However, there are still 57 million children who are denied the right to primary education. ; Gender inequality persists in spite of more representation of women in parliament and more girls going to school. Women continue to face discrimination in access to work, economic assets and participation in private and public decision-making; Economic gaps still exist between the poorest and richest households, and rural and urban areas; Children from the poorest 20% of households are more than twice as likely to be stunted as those from the wealthiest 20% and are also four times as likely to be out of school. Improved sanitation facilities are only covering half of rural population, as opposed to 82% in urban areas; and while the mortality rate for children under five dropped by 53 per cent between 1990 and 2015, child deaths continue to be increasingly concentrated in the poorest regions and in the first month of life. Based on the reach of the MDGs a new development agenda was needed beyond 2015—countries agreed in 2012 at Rio+20, the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, to establish an open working group to develop a set of sustainable development goals for consideration and appropriate action. After more than a year of negotiations, the Open

Working Group presented its recommendation for the 17 sustainable development goals. In early August 2015, the 193 member states of the United Nations reached consensus on the outcome document of the new agenda “*Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*”. The 17 Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by 193 nations in September 2015 at the UN Summit — officially came into force on 1 January 2016. The 17 goals in abridged form are as No poverty; Zero hunger; Good health and well-being; Quality education; Gender equality; Clean water and sanitation; Affordable and clean energy; Decent work and economic growth; Industry, innovation, and infrastructure; Reduce Inequality; Sustainable cities and communities; Responsible consumption and production; Climate Action; Life under water; Life on land; Peace, justice, and strong institutions; and Partnership for the goals. While ambitious and universal in nature, they have, in principle, charted out a path for nations to achieve development that is fair, equitable, and inclusive and environment friendly. Human and environmental rights underpin the foundation of the SDGs that demand robust and integrated actions nationally, recognizing the role of different actors in the process.

SDGs Perception of Poverty

The new 2030 Agenda for sustainable development highlights the strong commitment to ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including by eradicating extreme poverty by 2030. It also emphasizes the determination to end hunger and to achieve food security as a matter of priority and to end all forms of malnutrition. Progress in reducing poverty and hunger has been deeply uneven in different parts of the world and different geographic locations. Leaving no one behind will require a multi-dimensional view of poverty and hunger that addresses social, economic and environmental drivers. It is learnt from the MDGs that poverty and hunger eradication can only be achieved when interconnected factors are addressed together. Such factors include inclusive growth, livelihoods and employment, access to basic infrastructure and services, food security, nutrition, health, education, and greater equality. When addressing these multiple dimensions together, interventions that emphasize the sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems will be critical. Peaceful and just societies are a necessary precondition for success of SDG “Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere”.

Further, SDGs 1, 2 and 11 address the ambitious goals of ending poverty and hunger in a holistic manner, with a special attention to the role of social protection, nutrition, sustainable agriculture, resilience, sustainable management of natural resources and rural development. The achievement of these goals will have a positive impact in addressing nearly all the other SDGs, including: inequality; inclusive and sustainable growth; health; education, gender equality; sustainable production and consumption; climate change; oceans and seas; ecosystems, biodiversity and forests; and peaceful societies. Evidence from the past decades shows that economic growth is necessary, but not sufficient, to accelerate the reduction of poverty and hunger, which also requires strong political commitment, a purposeful and coherent approach to policy making across sectors and stakeholders, dedicated resources and accountability. The experience of various UN agencies and their collaborative efforts has demonstrated the benefits of integrated policy approaches to address these challenges in a holistic manner.

The emerging consensus in the international community today is that eradication of extreme poverty and hunger is possible in our lifetimes. Moreover, future prosperity will require that economic growth will no longer degrade the environment, and will be inclusive by ensuring the participation of marginalized groups in decision making, especially by providing women and men with the same access to productive resources. Building resilience to shocks and disasters will also be necessary to avoid reversals in development gains. Social protection has proven to be a powerful tool to reduce poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition, and to empower people. It can also contribute to the achievement of various sustainable development outcomes, in particular in the areas of health, education, gender equality, reducing inequalities and inclusive growth. Recent crises have provided evidence of the fundamental role of social protection as an automatic stabilizer that protects people, enhances resilience and facilitates economic recovery. The ILO recommendation on National Floors of Social Protection provides a blueprint on how countries can extend social protection for all, in particular for the most vulnerable.

The SDGs being interdependent in nature require actions at all levels to attain the development outcomes. In the Global South context, it is only logical to deduce that much is desired of the emerging economies of the world (BRICSAM Nations), which account for highest proportion of poorest communities. And with the rising Gross Domestic Product (GDP), India accounts for the largest number of people living below international poverty line, with 30 per cent (nearly 800 million) of its population living under \$1.90 a day (World Bank, 2013). Poverty is more than lack of income or resources- it includes social discrimination and exclusion, lack of basic services, such as education, health, water and sanitation, and lack of participation in decision making. These 'durable inequalities' perpetuate acute poverty, limiting the life options of historically marginalised communities. The recent Credit Suisse report shows that the richest 1 per cent Indians now own 58.4 per cent of the country's wealth. In a country where more than half the households are dependent on land (agriculture had 48.9 per cent of employment share in 2011-12), its distribution is highly unequal. The visible fiscal and economic inequalities are undercut by gross social inequalities based on identity and social status, viz. caste, ethnicity, religion, region, age and gender. Based on the above, it is essential to study the incidence of basic and root goal of the SDGs which is corroborated with other goals, No Poverty and Zero Hunger in India. Hence, the present paper tries to study the SDGs perception of Poverty in India.

Objectives

The present descriptive paper mainly aims to study the target wise reach of the Goal of SDGs on Poverty, viz, the Twin goals (SDG 1 and SDG 2) and an additional goals (SDG 10 and SDG 11) of eradication of poverty of SDGs, to End poverty in all its forms everywhere; to End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; and to Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; As Inequality is not only a roadblock to progress; it also deprives individuals of opportunity and, as a result, contributes to extreme poverty and to suggest possible measures to attain the objectives within the stipulated period in the country.

Materials and Methods

The present study has been based only on the secondary data; the data relating to the year wise Level of Poverty, State wise Level of Poverty, Sustainable Goal on Poverty and its Progress, the major Poverty Alleviation programmes formulated by the government have been collected from various reports of Economic Survey, RBI Bulletin, NITI Aayog Reports and other published research papers.

Analysis and Discussion

It is targeted that By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day; By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions; Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable ; By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance; and By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters. It is strategized that this can be favourably possible by Ensuring significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions; and by Creating sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

By 2030, the First Goal which aspires to eradicate poverty in all of its forms worldwide, this entails not just lifting earnings over the official poverty line, but also doing it in a way that takes into account the different social and economic circumstances of women, children, and other vulnerable groups. That involves putting in place social safety nets, ensuring disadvantaged groups have access to economic resources, making direct investments in vulnerable areas, and devising disaster mitigation techniques.

The Niti Aayog report on multi-dimensional poverty estimates found that India's 'Multidimensional Poverty Line' has significantly declined from 24.85 % in 2015-16 to 14.96 % in 2019-21. Further it is estimated that about 135 million people have advanced above poverty between 2015-16 and 2019-21.

The rural areas witnessed the fastest decline in poverty from 32.59% to 19.28%. During the same period, the urban areas saw a reduction in poverty from 8.65% to 5.27% between 2015-16 and 2019-21 Uttar Pradesh registered the largest decline in number of poor with 3.43 crore people escaping multidimensional poverty. The Report states that the fastest reduction in the proportion of multidimensional poor was observed in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Rajasthan.

Between 2015-16 and 2019-21, the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) value has nearly halved from 0.117 to 0.066 and the intensity of poverty has reduced from 47% to 44%, thereby setting India on the path of achieving the SDG target 1.2 (of reducing multi-dimensional poverty by at least half) much ahead of the stipulated deadline of 2030.

The state wise poverty estimates witnessed that as a whole, poverty fell in each of the states between and disaggregating rural and urban areas within each state, still it is found a decline in poverty in all states in each region over this period. Indeed, among the ten largest states, which account for three-fourths of India's population, every state except Madhya Pradesh experienced a decline in both rural and urban poverty between every two successive surveys. The reduction in poverty with rising incomes is a steady and nationwide phenomenon and not driven by the gains made in a few specific states or just rural or just urban areas of a given state.

The poverty rates at the Lakdawala lines in rural and urban areas and the two regions combined at the national level. Four features of this analysis are worthy of note. First and foremost, the poverty rates have declined between every pair of successive surveys for every single social group in each of rural and urban areas. Contrary to common claims, growth has been steadily helping the poor from every broad social group rather than leaving the socially disadvantaged behind.

Further it is noted that while the rural poverty rates were slightly higher than the urban rates for all groups, the order switched for one or more groups in several of the subsequent years. Indeed, in the urban rates turn out to be uniformly higher for every single group. This largely reflects progressive misalignment of the rural and urban poverty lines with the former becoming lower than the latter. It was this misalignment that led the Tendulkar Committee to revise the rural poverty line to realign it to the higher, urban line.

The Economic Survey 2022-23 explored that over 400 million Indians escaped poverty between 2005-06 and 2019-2021.

The UN Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for 2018 states in India, 5% of the total population lives below the poverty line. A large number of these are young children below the ages of 18. The MPI did a case study for India and found that the poverty rate had halved over ten years, from 55% of the population living below the poverty line, to now 28%.

The UN report on Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2022 stated that about 16.4% of the population in India (228.9 million people in 2020) were multidimensionally poor, while another 18.7% have been classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty (260.9 million people in 2020).

It is also observed that a steep decline in number of multidimensionally poor from 24.85% to 14.96% between 2015-16 and 2019-21; Rural areas saw the fastest decline in poverty from 32.59% to 19.28%; India on track to achieve SDG Target 1.2 much ahead of 2030 deadline.; Substantial improvements across all the 12 MPI indicators on ground; Uttar Pradesh registered the highest decline in the number of poor with 3.43 crore, followed by Bihar and Madhya Pradesh; and Improvements in nutrition, years of schooling, sanitation, and cooking fuel played a significant role in bringing down poverty.

Based on the NFHS (National Family Health Survey)-4 and NFHS-5, it is found that all states and UTs have made commendable progress. India's multi-sectoral approach in addressing poverty has been evident in the reduction of multi-dimensionally poor people to nearly half, accounting for 14.96%, and the improved MPI score is also highlighted.

It is also noted that at a compounded annual average rate of 4.8 per cent per year in 2005-2011 and more than double that pace at 10.3 per cent a year during 2011-2021. There are some issues with the 2011 child-mortality data, but for each of the 10 components of the MPI index, the rate of decline in 2011-2021 is considerably faster than in 2005-2011.

The average equally weighted decline for nine indicators was 1.9 per cent per annum in 2005-2011 and a rate of 16.6 per cent per annum, more than eight times higher in 2011-2021. Every single household survey or analysis has shown that consumption inequality declined during 2011-2021. This is consistent with the above finding of highly inclusive growth during 2011-2021.

It is also noted that as of 2021, *the SDG Index score for reducing poverty ranges between 32 and 86 for Indian states and union territories. It is appreciable to note that among the states, Tamil Nadu and Kerala were the front runners with a score of 86 and 83 respectively, and among the union territories, Delhi was a front runner with a score of 81*

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture , to attain this Goal, it is targeted that By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round; End all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons; Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment; Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality ; and Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed. It is strategised that by increasing investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries; Correct and preventing trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural

export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round ; and by Adopting measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

The Second Goal strives to eradicate all forms of hunger, malnutrition, and the structural factors that contribute to it. This includes achieving the targets fixed by the World Health Organisation, 40% decrease in stunting in children under the age of five and a 5 percent reduction in childhood wasting. In India, malnutrition is endemic, where 24% of the world's malnourished, as well as 30% of stunted children under the age of five, whereas wasting affects 21% of children under the age of five.

States' SDG Index Score for the Second Goal range from 19 to 80, while UTs' SDG index scores range from 27 to 97. Kerala and Chandigarh, respectively, is the best-performing state and UT. In the category of Front Runners, seven states and four UTs earned a spot (score range between 65 and 99. In the Aspirants category, however, eleven states and two UTs dropped behind-with index scores less than 50 (Niti Aayog)

With regard to the another important SDG No.11 Sustainable Cities and Communities, New jobs and possibilities have been created as a result of urbanisation, as well as led to a reduction in poverty. It is projected that by 2050, about 68% of the world's population would be living in urban areas. As a result, ensuring that cities are sustainable entails ensuring that a large and rapidly rising part of the population can benefit from living in such an environment. Rather than relegating the marginalised to slums and informal settlements, sustainable cities provide safe and affordable housing to everybody. The health, wellness, and sustainability of India's cities are still threatened by a lack of cooperation within city governments, between city governments and state governments, and between state governments.

To Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, it is targeted that By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums; Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons; Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, Integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries; Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage; Reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations; Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management; Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities. These targets can be reached by Supporting positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning; By increasing the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans

towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels; and By Supporting least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

It is known from NITI AAYOG report, the *States' SDG index scores for Goal 11 range from 39 to 91, while UTs' SDG index scores range from 56 to 98. Punjab and Chandigarh, respectively, are the best-performing States and UTs. In the category of Front Runners, twenty-two states and five UTs were selected (score range between 65 and 99). Three states, however, trailed in the Aspirants category (with Index scores less than 50).*

It is also observe that cities like Ahmedabad have led the way in establishing new land management and urban planning strategies, piecemeal land management on the urban-rural periphery also contributes to high levels of urban sprawl. Furthermore, poorer regions of Indian cities continue to be devoid of open, secure public places, notably green space.

The national government created the Pradhan Mandri Awaz Yojana initiative in direct reaction to India's limited affordable urban housing stock to satisfy demand resulting from this wave of rural-urban migration that is fueling the growth of slums.

Since, the incidence of Inequalities is closely related to the incidence of Poverty, it is also taken for analysis. It is known that the SDG 10 strives to minimise income disparities within and between nations based on age, gender, disability, religion, and economic or other status. Inequality is not only a roadblock to progress; it also deprives individuals of opportunity and, as a result, contributes to extreme poverty.

The SDGs principally call for the growth rate of the poorest 40% of the population to match or exceed the national average per capita growth rate when it comes to addressing economic inequities. According to self-reported inequality data from the NITI Aayog, which looks at rural and urban areas separately, India appears to be evenly distributing economic gains across social strata.

The States' SDG index scores for this Goal (Goal 10) range from 41 to 88, while UTs' SDG index scores range from 62 to 100. Meghalaya (Achiever, with an Index score of 100) and Chandigarh (Achiever, with an Index score of 100) are the best-performing States and UTs, respectively. In the category of Front Runners, twenty states and six UTs were selected (score range between 65 and 99). Four states, on the other hand, trailed in the Aspirants group (with Index scores less than 50).

It is observed from the survey that all 12 parameters of the MPI have shown improvements. It may be mainly due to the Flagship schemes such as the Poshan Abhiyan, Swachh Bharat Mission and Jal Jeevan Mission have improved health and sanitation across the country. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Saubhagya, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana and Samagra Shiksha have also played a crucial role in significantly reducing multi-dimensional poverty in the country.

In addition, the programmes to tackle chronic poverty, increase access to basic services, provide social protection, sustain poverty escapes, and generate gainful employment have also positively impacted. Anti-poverty programmes like the MGNREGA, the National Rural Livelihood Mission, and the DUGKY focus on generating employment, skill development, micro credit and capacity building to increase employability among the poor. Some of the other programmes include the National Social Assistance Programmes, the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Suraksha Beema Yojana, Ayushman Bharat, Mission Antyodaya, the National Food Security Mission, National Nutrition Mission POSHAN Abhiyaan, AAY Integrated Child Development Scheme, Mid-day Meal scheme, the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, etc.

Table.1 State wise Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line in India

Sl.No	States /U.T.s	1973-74	1983	93-94	04-05	2011-12	2020-21
1	Andhra Pradesh	48.86	28.91	22.19	15.8	9.20	6.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	51.93	4.88	39.35	17.6	34.67	12.7
3	Assam	51.21	40.77	40.86	19.7	31.98	18.5
4	Bihar	61.91	62.22	54.96	41.4	33.74	25.5
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	40.9	39.93	26.7
6	Goa	44.26	18.90	14.92	13.8	5.09	2.8
7	Gujarat	48.15	32.79	24.21	16.8	16.63	13.5
8	Haryana	35.36	21.37	25.05	14.0	11.16	10.6
9	Himachal Pradesh	29.39	16.40	28.44	10.0	8.06	10.2
10	Jammu & Kashmir	40.83	24.24	25.17	5.4	10.35	18.2
11	Jharkhand	-	-	-	40.3	36.96	26.8
12	Karnataka	54.47	38.24	33.16	25.0	20.91	28
13	Kerala	59.795	40.42	25.43	15.0	7.05	7.7
14	Madhya Pradesh	61.78	49.78	42.52	38.3	31.65	24.7
15	Maharashtra	53.24	43.44	36.86	30.7	17.35	29.9
16	Manipur	49.96	37.02	33.78	17.3	36.89	37.6
17	Meghalaya	50.20	38.81	37.92	18.5	11.87	8.4
18	Mizoram	50.32	36.00	25.66	12.6	20.40	9.6
19	Nagaland	50.81	39.25	37.92	19.0	18.88	34.5
20	Odisha	66.18	65.29	48.56	46.4	32.59	12.8
21	Punjab	28.15	16.18	11.77	8.4	8.26	7.9
22	Rajasthan	46.14	34.46	27.41	22.1	14.72	23.2
23	Sikkim	50.86	39.71	41.43	20.1	8.19	14.2
24	Tamil Nadu	54.94	51.66	35.03	22.5	11.28	7.8
25	Tripura	51.00	40.03	39.01	18.9	14.05	9.1
26	Uttar Pradesh	57.07	47.07	40.85	32.8	29.43	21.4
27	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	39.6	11.26	17.0
28	West Bengal	63.43	54.85	35.66	24.7	19.98	10.1
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	55.56	52.13	34.47	22.6	21.81	
	Chandigarh	27.96	23.79	11.35	7.1	1.0	
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	46.55	15.67	50.84	33.2	39.31	
32	Daman and Diu	-	-	15.80	10.5	9.86	
33	Delhi	49.61	26.22	14.69	14.7	9.91	
34	Lakshwadeep	59.68	42.36	25.04	16.0	2.77	
35	Puducherry	53.82	50.06	37.40	22.4	9.69	
	All India	54.88	44.48	35.97	27.5	21.92	17.90

Source: Perspective Planning Commission, GOI, New Delhi

Table.2 State wise Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line in India

Sl.No	States /U.T.s	Specific Poverty Line		Percentage of Population Below the Multi Dimensional Poverty Index-2022
		Rural (Rs)	Urban(Rs)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	860	1009	12.30
2	Arunachal Pradesh	930	1060	24.27
3	Assam	728	1008	31.98
4	Bihar	932	1152	51.91
5	Chhattisgarh	738	849	39.03
6	Goa	1090	1134	03.76
7	Gujarat	778	923	18.60
8	Haryana	1015	1169	12.30
9	Himachal Pradesh	913	1064	07.62
10	Jammu & Kashmir	891	988	12.58
11	Jharkhand	748	974	42.16
12	Karnataka	902	1089	13.20
13	Kerala	1018	987	00.71
14	Madhya Pradesh	771	897	36.65
15	Maharashtra	967	1126	14.85
16	Manipur	1118	1170	36.89
17	Meghalaya	888	1154	32.67
18	Mizoram	1066	1155	09.80
19	Nagaland	1270	1302	25.23
20	Odisha	695	861	29.35
21	Punjab	1054	1155	05.59
22	Rajasthan	905	1002	29.46
23	Sikkim	930	1226	03.82
24	Tamil Nadu	880	937	04.89
25	Tripura	798	920	16.65
26	Uttar Pradesh	768	941	37.79
27	Uttarakhand	880	1082	17.72
28	West Bengal	1783	2381	21.43
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	---	---	04.30
	Chandigarh	---	---	05.97
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	---	---	27.36
32	Daman and Diu	---	---	06.82
33	Delhi	1145	1134	04.79
34	Lakshwadeep	---	---	01.82
35	Puducherry	1301	1309	
	All India	816	1000	21.92

Source: Perspective Planning Commission, GOI, New Delhi

Table 3. State Wise Performance of Indicators of SDG on No Poverty in India, 2022

Indicators States/UTs	% of People Living BPL	% of HHs Living in Katcha Houses	% of employment under MGNREGA	% of the people receiving social protection under PMMVY	Head Count Ratio as per the Multidimensional Poverty Index
Target	10.96	0	100	98.95	100
India	21.92	4.2	28.7	84.44	91.38
A & N Islands	1	0	5.7	82.96	96.73
Andhra Pradesh	9.2	3.2	74.6	83.81	96.4
Arunachal Pradesh	34.67	29	58.3	95.44	92.76
Assam	31.98	2.4	10.4	86.11	95.32
Bihar	33.74	8.2	12.3	78.6	87.97
Chandigarh	21.81	0	21.3	-	96.22
Chhatisgarh	39.93	2.1	68.5	77.09	94.98
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39.31	0.1	30.8	-	94.94
Daman and Diu	9.86	0.1	17	-	90.21
Delhi	9.91	0.8	15.7	-	96.5
Goa	5.09	0.4	15.9	97.39	93.96
Gujarat	16.63	2	23.1	83.63	92.83
Haryana	11.16	0.2	12.2	79.12	97.24
Himachal Pradesh	8.06	0.2	25.7	90.3	95.86
Jammu and Kashmir	10.35	4.3	4.2	84.32	96.69
Jharkhand	36.96	6.6	13.3	80.62	89.69
Karnataka	20.91	2	28.1	86.34	92.35
Kerala	7.05	0.3	47.7	88.85	97.75
Ladakh	10.35	4.3	4.2	97.75	96.69
Lakshadweep	2.77	0	2.9	91.85	26.41
Madhya Pradesh	31.65	4.5	17.7	79.27	95.86
Maharashtra	17.35	2	15	84.29	92.98
Manipur	36.89	2.5	3.6	97.06	87.84
Meghalaya	11.87	2.3	34.6	97.95	96.61
Mizoram	20.4	6	45.8	99.92	93.45
Nagaland	18.88	0.7	6.1	98.96	91.3
Odisha	32.59	14.2	47.7	85.51	-
Puducherry	9.69	2.2	32.8	84.76	96.01
Punjab	8.26	0.5	21.2	77.66	96.46
Rajasthan	14.71	2.8	18.7	84.24	98.15
Sikkim	8.19	0.6	30.3	91.3	92.17
Tamil Nadu	11.28	2.4	64	94.44	88.42
Telangana	-	1.5	66.4	81.38	-
Tripura	14.05	2.6	58.1	96.38	86.58
Uttar Pradesh	29.43	6.4	6.1	82.15	93.48
Uttarakhand	11.26	1.8	19.5	90.02	89.02
West Bengal	19.98	6		87.59	71.57

Conclusion

Seventeen Sustainable Development Goals with 169 associated targets which are integrated and indivisible were announced to reach sustainable development in the economy at global level before 2030. Never before have had world leaders pledged common action and endeavour across such a broad and universal policy agenda. There are so many challenges in meeting indicators related to poverty and hunger and however, for achieving the goals, various initiatives have been undertaken by the government to map the road to sustainable development. Sustainable capital assets are long-lasting capital resources that can enable the world to meet the agreed goals of economic well-being, social justice, and environmental sustainability. The country must both shift its current investment patterns and increase the overall investment flow in order to build the future we want. It is suggested that to achieve the SDGs, the country must invest boldly, amply, and consistently in all kinds of Capital, viz, Economic, Financial, Social, Cultural, Political, Technical and Technological, Human and Natural and Environmental capital. These investments must involve both governments and corporate. Parallel to investing in the SDGs, the country needs to stop investing in activities that threaten planetary boundaries, destroy human and natural capital, and harm social cohesion. Curtailing the extraction and use of fossil fuels is of paramount importance. To curb harmful investments, regulatory measures, including fair and sustainable taxation and the dismantling of unsustainable subsidies, need to be an integral element of the SDG investment agenda.

It is suggested that there is an urgent need to develop a strategic roadmap to ensure success with regards to meeting the SDGs, which should include an honest and transparent assessment of existing GOI programs that are directly or indirectly related to SDGs. Combined efforts involving Governments, international institutions, local authorities, indigenous peoples, civil society, business and the private sector, the scientific and academic community—and all people can facilitate for achieving the SDGs. To conclude, if due concentration is made to , the achievement of SDGs especially the Twin goals (SDG 1 and SDG 2) and an additional goals (SDG 10 and SDG 11) of eradication of poverty of SDGs, to End poverty in all its forms everywhere; to End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; and to Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; to minimise income disparities within and between nations based on age, gender, disability, religion, and economic or other status are easily possible.

References

- Abhijit Sen, Himanshu**, (2004) *Poverty and Inequality in India II*, Economic and Political Weekly, September
- Ahluwalia, M.S.** (1978), "*Rural Poverty and Agricultural Performance in India*", Journal of Developmental Studies, Vol. 14, No.2, April, pp. 298-323.
- Bhaduri, Amit (1996)**, *Employment, Labour Market Flexibility and Economic Liberalization in India*, Indian Journal of Labour Economics, Vol.39 (1)
- Chakraborty, A.** (2009), "*Some Normatively Relevant Aspects of Inter-State and Intra-State Disparities*", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 44, Nos. 26 and 27, June 27 – July 10, pp. 179-84.
- Dandekar, V.M. and N. Rath** (1971a), "*Poverty in India - I: Dimensions and Trends*", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.6, No. 1, January 2, pp. 25-48.

Deaton, Angus and Jean Drèze (2002), “*Poverty and Inequality in India: A Reexamination*”, Economic and Political Weekly , Vol. 37(36),Pp. 3729-48.

Deaton, A.(2008) *Price Trends in India and Their Implications for Measuring poverty*. Economic and Political Weekly, 43 (6), 43-49.

Himanshu (2010), “*Towards New Poverty Lines for India*”, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.45, No. 1, January 2 –8.

Karthikeyan R & V. Nalini (2017), “*Changing Profile of Rural Poverty in India: An Exploratory Analysis*”, International Journal of Management and Social Science Research Review (IJMSRR) Volume- 1, Issue- 39, ISSN- 2349-6738, E ISSN 2349-6746, September , pp. 126-134.

Karthikeyan R & D.Vettriselvi (2018), “*Incidence of Urban Poverty in Tamil Nadu: A Micro Level Socio Economic Analysis*”, International Journal of Engineering and Management Research , Vol. 8, Issue.1, ISSN- 2394- 6962.

Karthikeyan R & D.Vettriselvi (2018), “*Inter-State Variations in Urban Poverty in India: A Composite Analysis*”, Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research Vol. 5, Issue-12, ISSN- 2349-5162, PP.621-632.

NITI Aayog (2020), *SDG India Index & Dashboard 2020-21*, NITI Aayog, Government of India

PRS Legislative Research (2022), *Annual Policy Review 2021-22*, Institute for Policy Research Studies, New Delhi.

UNISDR (2015), “*Making Development Sustainable: The Future of Disaster Risk Management*”, *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), Geneva, Switzerland.