



State of our environment: through the eyes of numbers

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ALARMING SHARE

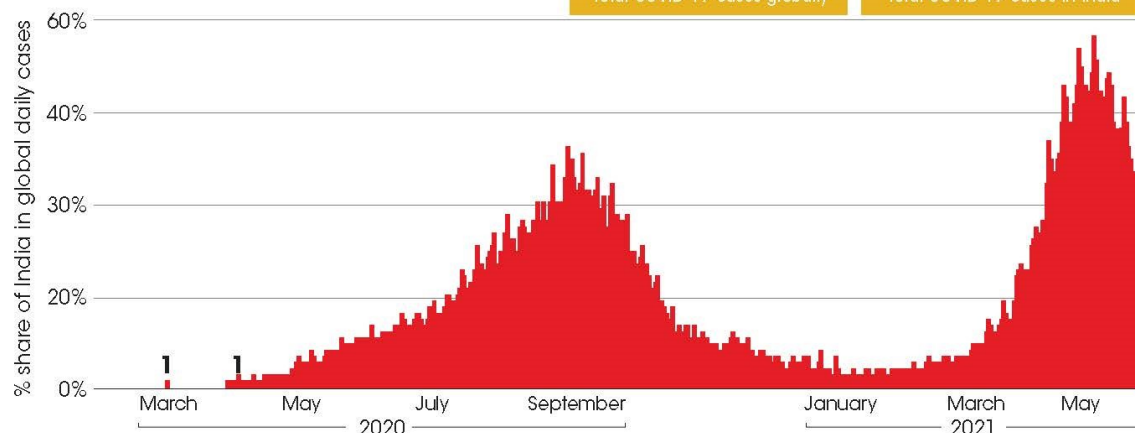
On seven days in May, India accounted for more than 50 per cent of global cases

**170.73
million**

Total COVID-19 cases globally

**28.18
million**

Total COVID-19 cases in India



In the second wave,

India was the worst hit globally with May being the most tragic month on record

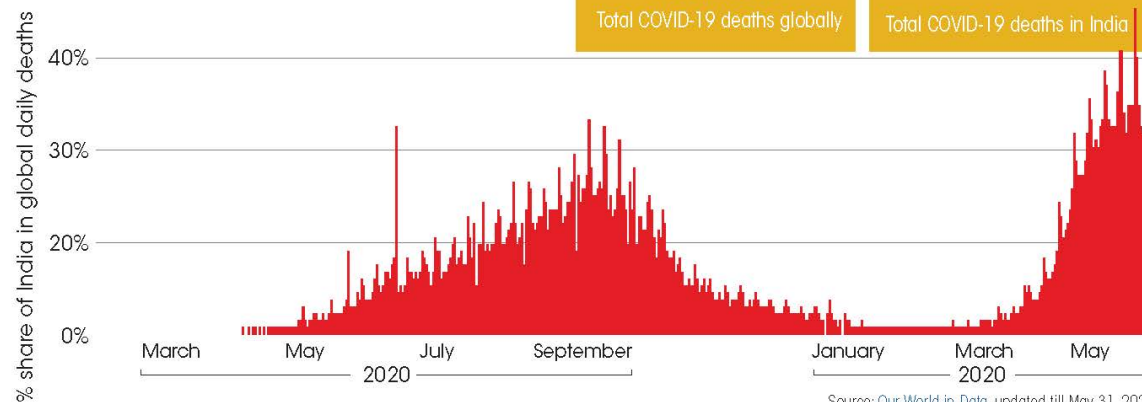
On 23 days in May, India recorded more than 30 per cent global deaths

**3.6
million**

Total COVID-19 deaths globally

**0.3
million**

Total COVID-19 deaths in India



Source: [Our World in Data](#), updated till May 31, 2021

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CLIMATE CHANGE

RURAL ASSAULT

In the first 26 days of May, India accounted for every other new COVID-19 case and every third death due to the infection recorded globally. What escaped everyone's notice is that every second new case and death reported from India in May was from the rural districts. This means every fourth case reported in the world that month was from rural India

IN MAY 2021

53%

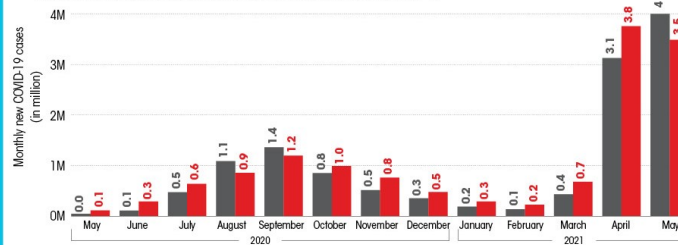
new cases were recorded in rural districts. **September 2020** is the **only other month** when rural cases were higher than urban cases

52%

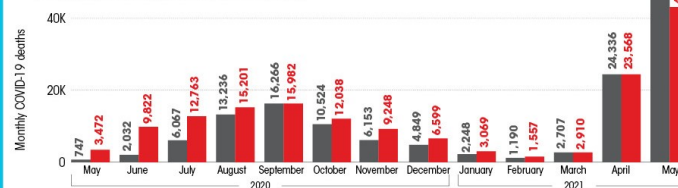
new deaths were recorded in rural districts. India also recorded more deaths in **April 2020**

■ Rural ■ Urban

IN MAY, RURAL DISTRICTS RECORDED MORE NEW CASES ...



...AND DEATHS OVER URBAN DISTRICTS



Source: [How India Lives](https://www.hindia.gov.in/); Census 2011 and various district websites; Data as on May 23, 2021
The analysis is based on district-level numbers for all states / Union territories, though partial data is available for Andaman and Nicobar, Assam, Goa, Manipur and Telangana.
Rural districts have at least 60 per cent of the population living in rural areas

Rural India became the epicentre

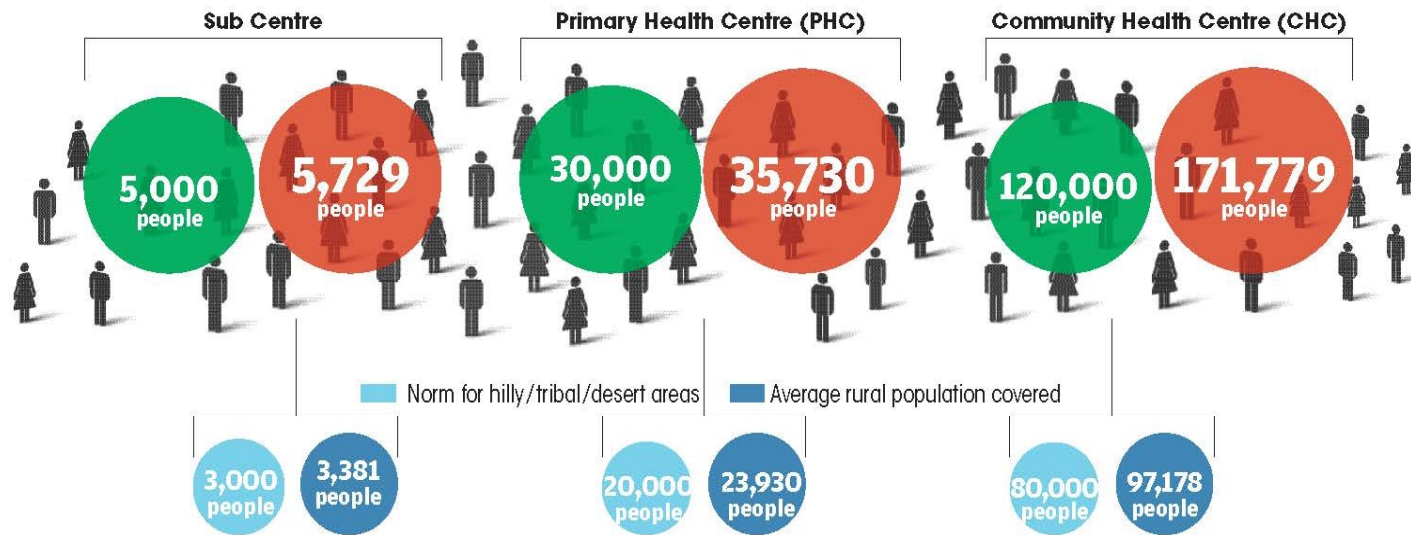
Every fourth case reported in the world that month was from rural India



Rural health infrastructure coverage (As on March 31, 2020)

Health centres at all three levels are catering to more population than recommended

■ Rural area norm ■ Average rural population currently covered



Rural healthcare:
poor in 'normal'
times; horrific in
pandemic times

Density of rural healthcare
institutions is lower than the
norm

CLIMATE CHANGE

LIMITED INFRASTRUCTURE

India needs at least 38 per cent more CHCs, which is the first level of health infrastructure where rural population get access to specialist doctors and radiographers

Sub centre shortfall

All India/ Total
24%



PHC shortfall

All India/ Total
29%



CHC shortfall

All India/ Total
38%



shortage of specialist doctors at CHCs

Total shortfall in India

76%



shortage of radiographers at CHCs

Total shortfall in India

56%



shortage of lab technicians at PHCs and CHCs

Total shortfall in India

35%



shortage of doctors at PHCs

All India

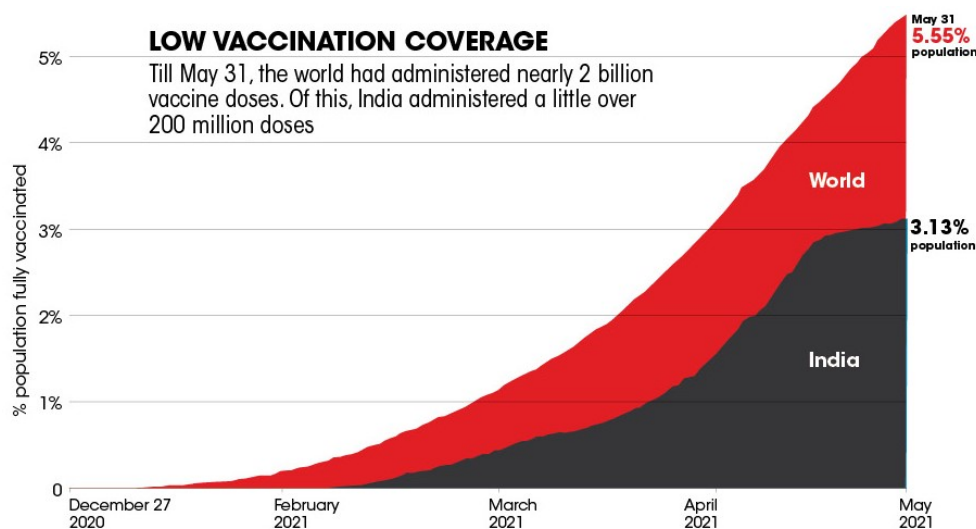
7%



Source: Rural Health Statistics-2019-20 released by Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; updated till March 31, 2020

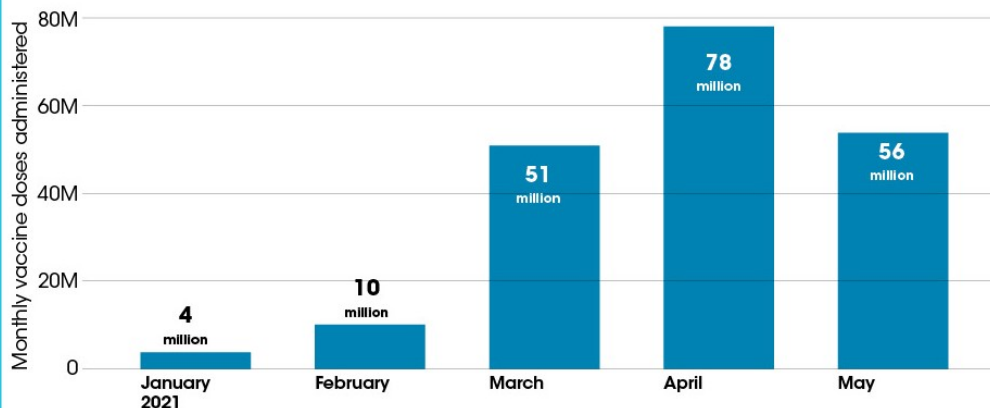
Health is about software: cannot fix it without investment in personnel

The rural health centres are facing enormous staff crunch



DOWNWARD MARCH

After a peak in April, India administered almost 22 million less vaccine doses in May amid shortages



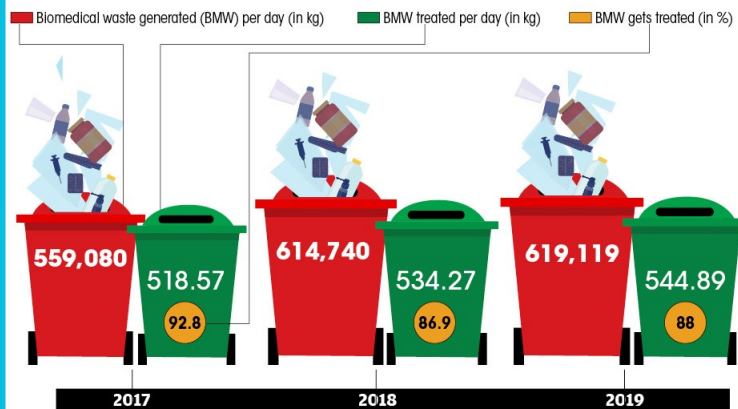
Vaccination for all is critical: we are safe when all are safe

India has fully vaccinated only 3.13 per cent of its population. This is much lower than the global levels

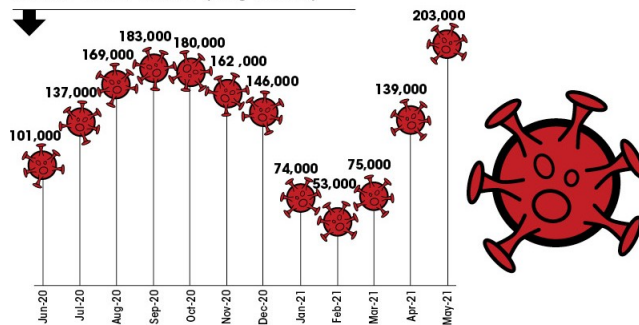
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BIOMEDICAL WASTE

India still disposes 12 per cent of its hospital waste without any treatment. Bihar and Karnataka fare the worst



Average monthly COVID-19 biomedical waste (in kg per day)



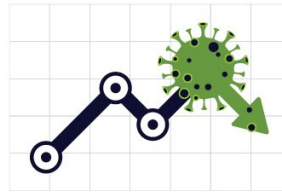
COVID-19 aftermath is also seen in the amount of biomedical waste generated and unsafely managed – will add to crisis of health/infection

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TOWARDS A SLOW RECOVERY

The slowing down of the rural economy, along with the projected third wave, will impact the FY22 GDP. As a result, the State Bank of India has revised its GDP predictions for the next year from 11 per cent before the second wave to 7.9 per cent

Impact of Second Wave on FY22 Growth



	GDP	FY20	FY21	FY22 SBI Estimate	
				Prior to second wave	Post second wave
Nominal	₹ lakh crore	203.5	197.5	227.1	221.6
	%YoY	7.8%	-3.0%	15.0%	12.2%
Real	₹ lakh crore	145.7	135.1	150.0	145.8
	%YoY	4.0%	-7.3%	11.0%	7.9%

Source: CSO & SBI Research



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Economic slowdown will be driven by rural distress. Needs to be addressed

The rural slowdown will impact the economic recovery next year

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MOUNTING DELAYS

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) saw an unprecedented peak in demand after the national lockdown last year. Payment delays, though, continue to mar the Centre's flagship rural employment programme for rural India

IN 2020-21

56%
of the payment delays were reported in just five states

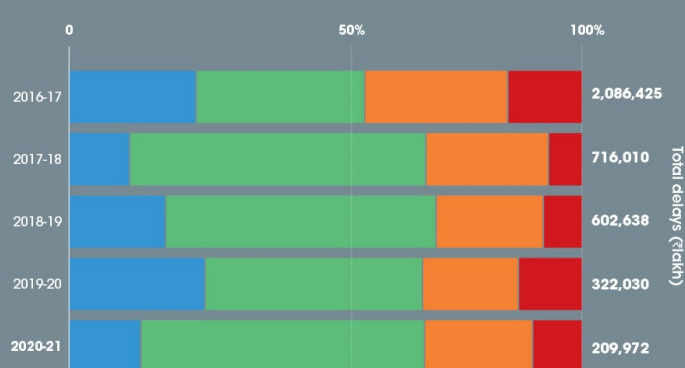
13.4%
of the payments in Jammu and Kashmir was delayed, followed by Bihar (12.1 per cent) and West Bengal (11.8 per cent)

59%
of the late payments in Manipur was delayed by more than 90 days. The national average is 14 per cent

PAYMENTS DELAYED BY

■ More than 90 days ■ 16-30 days ■ 31-60 days ■ 61-90 days

INDIA



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MNREGA is way ahead. Rural employment demand shows scale of return migration and distress. Opportunity to build ecological assets. But...

Payment delays in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

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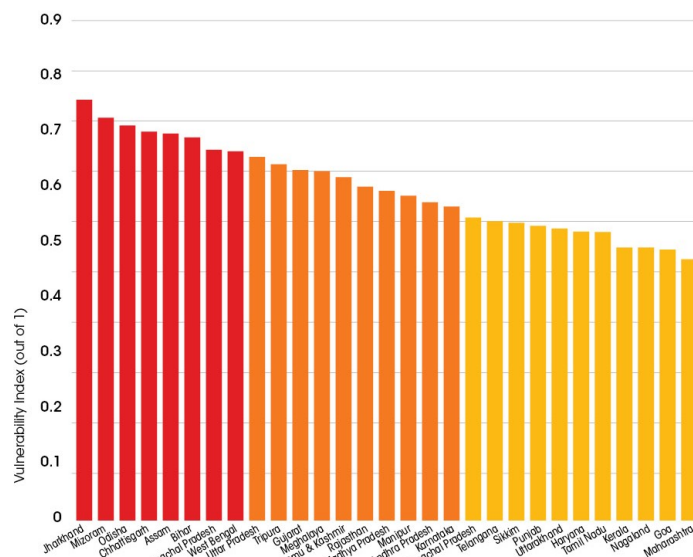
CLIMATE VULNERABILITY

Even Maharashtra, the least vulnerable state, has a high score in the vulnerability index, suggesting that all the 29 states are significantly vulnerable to climate change

OMINOUS SIGNS

The index scores of the states vary over a small range (0.42-0.67)

■ High Vulnerability ■ Moderate Vulnerability ■ Low Vulnerability



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Multiple crises: like
COVID-19, climate change
is urgent; happening.
Making poor poorer

All states and UTs are
vulnerable

The worst hit are the rural
India and the farm sector

Send in your feedbacks/queries at
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