

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 303
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.02.2024

MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY

303 SMT. DARSHANA SINGH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per a report by NITI Aayog, 24.12 crore people have come out of multidimensional poverty in the country during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of parameters set by the NITI Aayog to determine the multi-dimensional poverty in the country;
- (d) the extent to which various welfare schemes launched by Government for poor people was helpful in pulling citizens out of multi-dimensional poverty in the country; and
- (e) whether Government has set a target to provide facilities to all the citizens under multidimensional poverty by the year 2030?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

- (a) and (b) NITI Aayog has released two editions of the National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) based on the data from National Family Health Surveys (NFHS). The first edition titled '*National Multidimensional Poverty Index: Baseline Report*' was released in November 2021, and was followed by the report titled '*National Multidimensional Poverty Index: A Progress Review 2023*' released in July 2023. These were based on data from NFHS-4 (2015-16) and NFHS-5 (2019-21). Building on the findings of the National MPI 2023 report, NITI Aayog has recently released a discussion paper titled '*Multidimensional Poverty in India since the year 2005-06.*' The discussion paper focuses on the prevalence of multidimensional poverty in India from 2005-06 to 2022-23, utilizing both NFHS data and projection methods for years when NFHS data was unavailable. According to the discussion

paper, India’s multidimensional poverty has declined sharply from 29.17% in 2013-14 to 11.28% in 2022-23, resulting in 24.82 crore individuals escaping multidimensional poverty during the 9-year period.

- (c) The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), is a globally recognized measure that captures poverty across various dimensions using the Alkire and Foster (AF) methodology. The national MPI brought out by NITI Aayog in collaboration with OPHI and UNDP follows same methodology with a difference that national MPI has 12 indicators while the global MPI has 10 indicators. These 12 indicators across 3 dimensions of health, education and standard of living are given below:

| Dimension | Indicator |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Health | 1. Nutrition |
| | 2. Child and Adolescent Mortality |
| | 3. Maternal Health |
| Education | 4. School Attendance |
| | 5. Years of Schooling |
| Standard of Living | 6. Cooking Fuel |
| | 7. Sanitation |
| | 8. Housing |
| | 9. Drinking Water |
| | 10. Assets |
| | 11. Bank Account |
| | 12. Electricity |

- (d) and (e) A number of schemes are being implemented by Government of India to address each dimension of multidimensional poverty and achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 1.2 of halving poverty by 2030. These include initiatives/ schemes like National Food Security Act, Mission Poshan, Saksham Anganwadi, National Education Mission, Ujjwala Yojana, Saubhagya,

Swachh Bharat Mission, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, etc. Each scheme is designed and implemented by respective Ministries/Departments with its unique goals and targets to address specific dimensions of multi-dimensional poverty so as to facilitate the achievement of SDGs by 2030.
