

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.488  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.12.2022**

**GLOBAL MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX**

**488. DR. T. SUMATHY (A) THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:**

Will the Minister of HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding the country's position as per the Global Multi-dimensional Poverty Index for the last five years;
- b) the details regarding the major findings from the baseline report on Multi-dimensional Poverty Index based on the fourth National Family Health Survey (NFHS);
- (c) whether the Government has launched/proposes to launch any schemes/initiatives on the basis of these findings and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether the Government plans to undertake country's own index based study during the fifth NFHS and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE**

**(DR BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)**

(a): The Global Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in the country is monitored by NITI Aayog. As per the report published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), the country's score as per the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index for the last five years from 2018 to 2022 are 0.121, 0.123, 0.123, 0.123 and 0.069 respectively.

(b): As per the baseline report of Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2021 released by NITI Aayog, India's national MPI identifies 25.01 percent of the population as multi-dimensionally poor with MPI score of 0.118. The details of percentage of population who are multi-dimensionally poor, State/UT-wise, are at Annexure-I.

(c): The Government of India implements several schemes, both Central sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, to reduce the poverty in the country. Some of the schemes aim to directly benefit the citizens through Direct Benefit transfer of resources/ money while others aim at creating enabling infrastructural provisions. These include Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), PM Street Vendor’s Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme, Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojna (PMGKAY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana, Skill India, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY), Pradhan Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural and Urban), etc.

(d): The Multi-dimensional Poverty Index Baseline report was released by NITI Aayog based on NFHS-4 data. The NFHS-5 data has been released recently. NITI Aayog is examining NFHS-5 data in consultation with various stakeholders.

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**Annexure-I****State/UT wise Percentage of population who are multidimensionally poor in the country as per the baseline report of MPI, 2021 released by the NITI Aayog:**

Sl. No.	States	Headcount Ratio in (H) (%)	Intensity of deprivation (A) (%)	MPI Score (H*A)
1	Bihar	51.91	51.02	0.265
2	Jharkhand	42.16	47.91	0.202
3	Uttar Pradesh	37.79	47.60	0.180
4	Madhya Pradesh	36.65	47.25	0.173
5	Meghalaya	32.67	48.06	0.157
6	Assam	32.67	47.89	0.156
7	Chhattisgarh	29.91	44.64	0.134
8	Rajasthan	29.46	47.44	0.140
9	Odisha	29.35	46.42	0.136
10	Nagaland	25.23	46.33	0.117
11	Arunachal Pradesh	24.27	47.26	0.115
12	West Bengal	21.43	45.49	0.097
13	Gujarat	18.60	45.00	0.084
14	Manipur	17.89	44.44	0.080
15	Uttarakhand	17.72	44.37	0.079
16	Tripura	16.65	45.02	0.075
17	Maharashtra	14.85	43.78	0.065
18	Telangana	13.74	43.20	0.059
19	Karnataka	13.16	42.70	0.056
20	Andhra Pradesh	12.31	43.23	0.053
21	Haryana	12.28	44.40	0.055
22	Mizoram	9.80	47.40	0.046
23	Himachal Pradesh	7.62	39.43	0.030
24	Punjab	5.59	43.75	0.024
25	Tamil Nadu	4.89	39.97	0.020
26	Sikkim	3.82	41.20	0.016
27	Goa	3.76	40.16	0.015
28	Kerala	0.71	39.02	0.003
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli@	27.36	44.57	0.122
30	Jammu & Kashmir & Ladakh@	12.58	44.11	0.055
31	Daman & Diu@	6.82	44.18	0.030
32	Chandigarh	5.97	43.39	0.026
33	Delhi	4.79	43.99	0.021
34	Andaman & Nicobar islands	4.30	40.56	0.017
35	Lakshadweep	1.82	36.15	0.007
36	Puducherry	1.72	38.44	0.007

@ As the data period for the NFHS-4 is 2015-16, the estimates for the present Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh have been computed for their combined geographical region. Similarly, the estimates for the present Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu have been computed separately for their erstwhile regions.