

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 910**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.02.2024

**MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX**

910. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:  
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:  
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:  
SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:  
SHRI SANJAY SADASHIVRAO MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

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

**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) 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.

(b) 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:

<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
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

(c) to (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.

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