

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.* 228
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.08.2024

NITI AAYOG REPORT ON POVERTY

*228 ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to the report of NITI Aayog nearly 25 crore people were moved out of poverty during the last nine years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of people pulled out of poverty during the said period, State-wise;
- (c) the details of the parameters through which NITI Aayog reached on this conclusion and whether the Government is endorsing the same; and
- (d) the estimated number of people who are still under poverty in the country, at present, State-wise?

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 CULTURE

(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *228 REGARDING NITI AAYOG REPORT ON POVERTY RAISED BY ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH

- (a) Yes Sir. As per the recent discussion paper on Multidimensional Poverty in India since 2005-06 published by NITI Aayog, Multidimensional Poverty in India is estimated to have declined from 29.17% in 2013-14 to 11.28% in 2022-23 implying that 248.2 million people have escaped poverty during this period.
- (b) The State/UT-wise details is Annexure I.
- (c) The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) released by NITI Aayog estimates poverty by capturing dimensions such as health, education and standard of living, covering 12 indicators namely, nutrition, child and adolescent mortality, maternal health, years of schooling, school attendance, cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing, bank accounts and assets. It measures both the share of people in poverty and the degree to which they are deprived. The details are in public domain and can be accessed at <https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-08/India-National-Multidimensional-Poverty-Index-2023.pdf>
- (d) The State/UT-wise details of proportion of multidimensionally poor in the population is Annexure II.

ANNEXURE- I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *228 FOR 07.08.2024 BY ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH: REGARDING NITI AAYOG REPORT ON POVERTY

(b) State/UT-wise poverty estimates during the period (2013-14 to 2022-23)

S.No	State/UT	No. of People who escaped multidimensional poverty (in lakh)
1	Andhra Pradesh	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.98
3	Assam	80.36
4	Bihar	377.09
5	Chhattisgarh	71.55
6	Goa	0.75
7	Gujarat	89.41
8	Haryana	*
9	Himachal Pradesh	4.67
10	Jharkhand	93.92
11	Karnataka	73.64
12	Kerala	2.72
13	Madhya Pradesh	230.00
14	Maharashtra	159.07
15	Manipur	4.89
16	Meghalaya	3.89
17	Mizoram	1.08
18	Nagaland	4.03
19	Odisha	102.78
20	Punjab	*
21	Rajasthan	187.12
22	Sikkim	0.27
23	Tamil Nadu	43.98
24	Telangana	*
25	Tripura	3.92
26	Uttar Pradesh	593.69
27	Uttarakhand	16.21
28	West Bengal	172.18
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	*
30	Chandigarh	*

31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	*
32	Delhi	5.69
33	Jammu & Kashmir	*
34	Ladakh	*
35	Lakshadweep	*
36	Puducherry	*
	India	2482.16

* The State of Telangana was formed in 2014, splitting from the state of Andhra Pradesh. As such, the state existed as a separate sampling unit in 2015-16 and 2019-21, but this was not the case in 2005-06. The 2005-06 estimates from Jammu and Kashmir include both Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. Thus separate estimates for Ladakh don't exist in 2005-06. However, separate estimates for Ladakh and Jammu & Kashmir exist for 2015-16 and 2019-21. Union Territories: Andaman & Nicobar, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, and Puducherry were not sampled in NFHS 2005-06. In NFHS 3 (2005-06), the sampling unit that formed the state of Chandigarh was part of the two neighboring states of Punjab and Haryana. While in 2015-16 and 2019-21, Chandigarh had separate estimates. The estimates are based on the India and State/ UTs population projections by MoHFW.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *228 FOR 07.08.2024 BY ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH: REGARDING NITI AAYOG REPORT ON POVERTY**(d) State/UT -wise proportion of multidimensionally poor in the population (Headcount Ratio) during 2019-21**

State	Headcount Ratio (H)
Andhra Pradesh	6.06%
Arunachal Pradesh	13.76%
Assam	19.35%
Bihar	33.76%
Chhattisgarh	16.37%
Goa	0.84%
Gujarat	11.66%
Haryana	7.07%
Himachal Pradesh	4.93%
Jharkhand	28.81%
Karnataka	7.58%
Kerala	0.55%
Madhya Pradesh	20.63%
Maharashtra	7.81%
Manipur	8.10%
Meghalaya	27.79%
Mizoram	5.30%
Nagaland	15.43%
Odisha	15.68%
Punjab	4.75%
Rajasthan	15.31%
Sikkim	2.60%
Tamil Nadu	2.20%
Telangana	5.88%
Tripura	13.11%
Uttar Pradesh	22.93%
Uttarakhand	9.67%
West Bengal	11.89%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.30%
Chandigarh	3.52%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	9.21%
Delhi	3.43%
Jammu & Kashmir	4.80%

Ladakh	3.53%
Lakshadweep	1.11%
Puducherry	0.85%
India	14.96%
