

O.I.H.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1186
ANSWERED ON 30/07/2024**

UPLIFTMENT OF BPL PEOPLE

1186 SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has set any target to uplift all the poor people living below the poverty line in the next five years, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;**
- (b) the estimated number of people living below the poverty line in the country at present particularly in backward rural areas; and**
- (c) the target regarding the number of such people to be brought above the poverty line along with updated status thereof, year-wise?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN)**

(a): It is a continuous endeavour of the Government is to uplift all poor people living below the poverty line through various schemes and programmes. The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has adopted multi-pronged strategies to improve the economic well-being of people in rural areas including backward rural areas with the main focus on increasing livelihood opportunities, empowering rural women, providing social safety net skilling of rural youth, infrastructure development etc. through its programmes. In this regard, the Government is implementing a number of targeted programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-

Gramin(PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY), DeendayalAntyodayaYojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY NRLM), DeenDayalUpadhyayaGrameenKaushalyaYojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs),National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan MantriKrishiSinchayeeYojana (WDC-PMKSY).

(b) & (c): Following the 2002 BPL (Below Poverty Line) Survey, MoRD recognized the multifaceted nature of poverty and conducted the Socio-Economic & Caste Census (SECC) 2011 in collaboration with States/UTs. This census provides comprehensive data on various socio-economic aspects of households, including housing, land ownership, educational status, gender status, disability, occupation, asset ownership, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) classification, and income.

In SECC 2011, rural households were categorized into three groups: (i) "automatically excluded households," (ii) "automatically included households," and (iii) "deprived households," based on the collected data.

The SECC process was concluded by the Ministry of Rural Development in March 2016. The findings are publicly available on the SECC website (www.secc.gov.in). The SECC data reflect the socio-economic status of 17.97 crore rural households, leading to the automatic exclusion of 7.07 crore (39.34%) households from poverty based on 13 parameters. Additionally, 0.16 crore (0.89%) households were automatically included as the poorest of the poor based on 5 parameters, and 8.72 crore (48.53%) households were assessed for deprivation across seven criteria.

In 2020, NITI Aayog was identified as the nodal agency for the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), responsible for constructing an indigenized index to monitor the performance of States and Union Territories. NITI Aayog constituted an inter-ministerial MPI Coordination Committee (MPICC) including Ministries and Departments pertaining to areas such as health, education, nutrition, rural development, drinking water, sanitation, electricity,

and urban development, among others. It also included experts from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and the technical partners – United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI). As a result, a comprehensive National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for India was developed. The baseline report was published in November 2021 and the second edition of the National MPI report was released in July 2023.

As per the report ‘National Multidimensional Poverty Index: A Progress Review 2023’, the proportion of individuals who are multidimensionally poor declined from 24.85% to 14.96% between 2015-16 and 2019-21, resulting in 13.5 crore individuals escaping multidimensional poverty during this period. The report is available in the public domain and can be accessed at the following website:

<https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-08/India-National-Multidimensional-Poverty-Index-2023.pdf>
