

**O.I.H.**

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1325  
ANSWERED ON 30/07/2024**

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**1325 DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:**

**Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:**

- (a) the strategies being made by the Government for the economic welfare of the rural masses in addition to focusing on eradicating rural poverty and increasing livelihood opportunities;**
- (b) whether the Government has achieved the target of reducing multidimensional poverty as per the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise;**
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and**
- (e) the number of people moved out of multidimensional poverty in the rural and the urban areas during the last five years?**

**ANSWER**

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

**(a): The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Department of Rural Development (DoRD) has adopted multi-pronged strategies to improve the economic well-being of people in 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 Sadak Yojana (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) to (e) : The Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly on 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2015 established the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDG target 1.2, that aims to reduce “at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions” by 2030. NITI Aayog recently published a report, ‘National Multidimensional Poverty Index: A Progress Review 2023’, estimating multidimensional poverty at national, state and district level. The report highlights that India’s headcount ratio of multidimensional poor has nearly halved from 24.85% in 2015-16 to 14.96% in 2019-21, resulting in 13.5 crore people escaping multidimensional poverty. This indicates that India is well on course to achieve the SDG target 1.2 much ahead of 2030. NITI Aayog also released a discussion paper 'Multidimensional Poverty in India since 2005-06 capturing the estimates of multidimensional poverty from 2005-06 to 2022-23. According to the discussion paper, India has registered a significant decline in multidimensional poverty from 29.17% in 2013-14 to 11.28% in 2022-23, resulting in 24.82 crore people escaping multidimensional poverty in last nine years.**

**The report also highlights that India's headcount ratio of multidimensional poor has reduced from 32.59% in 2015-16 to 19.28% in 2019-21 in rural areas and from 8.65% in 2015-16 to 5.27% in 2019- 21 in urban areas. The report doesn't provide the rural-urban split of the number of people escaping multidimensional poverty. The estimates indicate that rural areas saw a faster reduction in multidimensional poverty compared to urban areas. 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>**

**Apart from this, an evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Rural Development Sector, including Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was carried out by NITI Aayog in 2020 which found, inter-alia, that the scheme is well aligned with India's international goals and is seen to contribute to SDGs 2 & 9 as it addressed the issues of poverty, hunger and infrastructure for growth. Further, the goal of WDC-PMKSY is to ensure sustainable improvement in productivity and livelihood / income potential of land, in particular rainfed cultivated areas and culturable wastelands.**

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