

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1883
ANSWERED ON 11/03/2025**

BPL FAMILIES

1883. SHRI ESWARASAMY K:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and total number of families Below Poverty Line (BPL) in each State, Statewise;**
- (b) whether it is a fact that the number of such families have increased during the last two years, if so, the reasons therefor; and**
- (c) whether Government has chalked out any programme to reduce the number of such families and if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): In 2011, 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. 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.

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) to measure poverty, developed by the Government in 2021, captures overlapping deprivations in dimensions such as health, education and standard of living, covering 12 indicators. As per the latest 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.

In January 2024, NITI Aayog released a discussion paper 'Multidimensional Poverty in India since 2005-06' highlighting 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 during this period.

The State/Union Territory-wise details of MPI 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>

It is a continuous endeavor 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 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), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY NRLM), Deendayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY), National Food Security Act, Mission Poshan, Saksham Anganwadi, Ujjwala Yojana, Saubhagya, and etc.
