

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1372
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.12.2025**

REVISION OF INTERNATIONAL POVERTY LINE

1372. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken into account the World Bank's revision of the International Poverty Line from USD 2.15 to USD 3.00 per day, 2021 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) and its impact on the country poverty estimates, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the extent to which India's updated consumption data influenced the revised global poverty calculations; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to introduce long-term policy measures to promote self-reliance and reduce dependency on subsidies for people still living in extreme poverty, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY)

(a): Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the World Bank's revision of the International Poverty Line (IPL) from USD 2.15 to USD 3.00 per day (2021 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)). According to the USD 3.00 per day international poverty line (2021 PPP), India's extreme poverty rate decreased to 5.25 per cent in 2022-23 from 27.12 per cent in 2011-12. The number of people living in extreme poverty fell from 34.4 crore to 7.5 crore over this period.

The Government of India has developed a comprehensive index known as the National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) to measure poverty. According to the NITI Aayog discussion paper, 'Multidimensional Poverty in India since 2005- 06', multidimensional poverty in India is estimated to have declined from 29.17 per cent in 2013-14 to 11.28 per cent in 2022-23, implying that 24.8 crore people have escaped poverty during this period.

(b): According to the World Bank, the increase in international poverty reflects changes in prices across the world and improvements in country-level data. In this context, the World Bank has noted that India's revamped consumption survey data has significantly contributed to the revision of global poverty calculations.

(c): The primary policy objective of the Government is the development of all sections of the population. Its focus on inclusive growth is reflected in its commitment to “Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas” to reduce poverty and inequality, provide social security, income generation and livelihood options, and improve the quality of life of the vulnerable sections of the population in the country.

With these objectives, the Government is implementing a number of targeted programmes to promote self-reliance and to provide social security such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission, National Social Assistance Programme, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, Stand Up India Scheme, Umbrella Programmes for Development of Minorities and Other Vulnerable Groups; Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna; fund transfer under PM-KISAN, PM Fasal Bima Yojana claim payments; fertiliser subsidies, interest subvention for dairy cooperatives; Agri-Infrastructure Fund for farm gate infrastructure, etc. Further, the Government has implemented various programmes, including Jal Jeevan Mission, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, PM Ujjwala Yojana, PM Saubhagya Yojana, Ayushman Bharat, Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana, etc., to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people through universal access to basic amenities.

The Government has a multi-pronged approach that addresses economic inequality, promotes social mobility, and ensures fair economic participation. It has been prioritising employment generation and improving employability. The annual periodic labour force survey (PLFS) report shows that labour markets have recovered beyond pre-COVID levels in both urban and rural areas. The unemployment rate for individuals aged 15 and above has decreased from 5.8 per cent in 2018-19 to 3.2 per cent in 2023-24.

Various schemes and programs have been implemented to expand job opportunities. Besides, the focus on growth-promoting measures like robust capital expenditure, continuing improvements in logistic facilities, urban development, promotion of MSMEs, agriculture and manufacturing are promoting overall economic growth, thereby improving employment and purchasing power of the citizens.

The Government is also implementing the Skill India Mission (SIM) to provide skill, re-skill, and up-skill training through an extensive network of skill development centres, schools, colleges, and institutes. The SIM aims at enabling the youth of India to get future-ready, equipped with industry-relevant skills. Besides, the PM Vishwakarma scheme was launched in September 2023 to provide end-to-end support to artisans and craftspeople of 18 trades who work with their hands and tools.
