

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1968  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.02.2026**

**COVERAGE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION SCHEMES**

**1968. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:**

**Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:**

- (a) the manner in which the Government looks at the Report that 64.3 per cent of population is covered under social protection schemes as compared to 22 per cent during the year 2016;**
- (b) whether it is also true that proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all dimensions has declined from 24.8 per cent to 14.9 per cent; and**
- (c) whether the Government envisages that poverty can be removed at this pace by 2030 as mandated by SDGs and if so, the details thereof?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF  
STATISTICS & 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) According to the latest data from the International Labour Organization's (ILO) ILOSTAT database, India's social security**

**coverage has increased from 19% in 2015 to 64.3% in 2025. India's expansion in social protection coverage has been enabled by a strong foundation of digital and financial inclusion. Bank account coverage under Jan Dhan, combined with Aadhaar-enabled identification and the Direct Benefit Transfer system, has enabled benefits to reach the intended recipients swiftly and transparently. Complementing this, a wide array of social protection programmes include Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan Dhan, PM- POSHAN, Janani Suraksha Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Saman Nidhi Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana, etc. In addition, Health protection through Ayushman Bharat, supported by the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission, has extended accessible healthcare.**

**(b) & (c) As per the National Multidimensional Poverty Index: A Progress Review 2023 released by NITI Aayog, the proportion of population in multidimensional poverty declined from 24.85 per cent in 2015-16 to 14.96 per cent in 2019-21, indicating that about 13.5 crore people have escaped poverty during the period. Further, as per the discussion paper "Multidimensional Poverty in India since 2005-06" published by NITI Aayog, 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, indicating that about 24.82 crore people have escaped poverty during this period. These results highlight that India is on track in achieving SDG target 1.2 of halving multidimensional poverty by 2030. The substantial progress in all indicators of the National MPI which intersect across multiple SDGs demonstrates the concerted efforts made to achieve overall progress. This is attributable to a multi-faceted strategy focused on empowerment and inclusive growth.**

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