

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1580**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.08.2024

**INDICATORS USED IN MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX**

1580 SHRI YERRAM VENKATA SUBBA REDDY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 248 million people could come out of multidimensional poverty in the country in the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the details of indicators that are covered under Multidimensional Poverty Index and the manner in which this Index can be compared with global indicators; and
- (d) the manner in which Government is going to use these poverty figures and planning to go ahead to alleviate more and more people in the country?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND 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) Yes Sir, As per the recent discussion paper on Multidimensional Poverty in India since 2005-06 published by NITI Aayog, Multidimensional Poverty in India is estimated to have declined from 29.17% in 2013-14 to 11.28% in 2022-23 implying that 248.2 million people have escaped poverty during this period.
- (b) The State/UT-wise details is annexed.
- (c) There are 12 indicators in the National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). The indicators are nutrition, child and adolescent mortality, maternal health, years of schooling, school attendance, cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing, bank accounts and assets. The Global MPI has all these indicators except bank account and maternal health. Therefore, Global MPI is closely aligned with the national methodology used to compute multidimensional poverty in India.
- (d) Key interventions to reduce multidimensional poverty include schemes like Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), PM Ujjwala Yojana, Jal Jeevan Mission, Ayushman Bharat -Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY), PM-Jan Dhan Yojana, Skill India Mission, PM Mudra Yojana, Start Up India and Start Up Guarantee, Saubhagya, Swachh Bharat Mission, Ayushman Arogya Mandir etc.

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1580 FOR 05.08.2024 BY SHRI YERRAM VENKATA SUBBA REDDY: REGARDING INDICATORS USED IN MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX**

**(b) State-wise Poverty estimates in last 10 years (From 2013-14 to 2022-23)**

S.No	State/UT	Headcount Ratio (%)		No. of People who escaped multidimensional poverty (Estimated) (in lakh)
		2013-14	2022-23	
1	Andhra Pradesh	*	4.19	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	29.11	10.05	2.98
3	Assam	36.97	14.47	80.36
4	Bihar	56.34	26.59	377.09
5	Chhattisgarh	35.42	11.71	71.55
6	Goa	5.15	0.37	0.75
7	Gujarat	21.53	9.03	89.41
8	Haryana	*	5.30	*
9	Himachal Pradesh	10.14	3.88	4.67
10	Jharkhand	47.13	23.34	93.92
11	Karnataka	16.55	5.67	73.64
12	Kerala	1.24	0.48	2.72
13	Madhya Pradesh	41.57	15.01	230.00
14	Maharashtra	18.06	5.48	159.07
15	Manipur	20.53	5.37	4.89
16	Meghalaya	37.08	25.46	3.89
17	Mizoram	12.47	3.77	1.08
18	Nagaland	29.82	11.76	4.03

19	Odisha	34.28	11.07	102.78
20	Punjab	*	4.35	*
21	Rajasthan	33.86	10.77	187.12
22	Sikkim	6.07	2.10	0.27
23	Tamil Nadu	7.16	1.43	43.98
24	Telangana	*	3.76	*
25	Tripura	20.94	11.49	3.92
26	Uttar Pradesh	42.59	17.40	593.69
27	Uttarakhand	20.85	6.92	16.21
28	West Bengal	25.98	8.60	172.18
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	*	1.63	*
30	Chandigarh	*	2.62	*
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu	*	6.06	*
32	Delhi	5.64	2.97	5.69
33	Jammu & Kashmir	*	2.81	*
34	Ladakh	*	1.73	*
35	Lakshadweep	*	0.84	*
36	Puducherry	*	0.58	*
	<b>India</b>	<b>29.17</b>	<b>11.28</b>	<b>2482.16</b>

\* The State of Telangana was formed in 2014, splitting from the state of Andhra Pradesh. As such, the state existed as a separate sampling unit in 2015-16 and 2019-21, but this was not the case in 2005-06.

The 2005-06 estimates from Jammu and Kashmir include both Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. Thus separate estimates for Ladakh don't exist in 2005-06. However, separate estimates for Ladakh and Jammu & Kashmir exist for 2015-16 and 2019-21.

Union Territories: Andaman & Nicobar, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, and Puducherry were not sampled in NFHS 2005-06. In NFHS 3 (2005-06), the sampling unit that formed

the state of Chandigarh was part of the two neighboring states of Punjab and Haryana. While in 2015-16 and 2019-21, Chandigarh had separate estimates.

The estimates are based on the India and State/ UTs population projections by MoHFW.

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