

## **POVERTY ESTIMATES IN INDIA**

Current Estimate is made by NITI AAYOG adopting Tendulkar Committee report. It is at daily expenditure of ₹27.2 in rural areas and ₹33.3 in urban areas

Statement of poverty from past to present

<b>Year</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>
1993 – 94	50.1	31.8	45.3
2004 – 05	41.8	25.7	37.2
2009 – 10	33.8	20.9	29.8
2011 – 12	25.7	13.7	21.9
2019			6.7

NITI Aayog's Taskforce constituted in March 2015 under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog Report given but yet to be implemented.

Multidimensional poverty index is prepared by uno

Multidimensional poverty does not depend on any single indicator. It considers estimates progress under 10 indicators, according to the NITI Aayog report:

- Nutrition            Child mortality            Years of schooling            School attendance
- Cooking fuel            Sanitation            Drinking water            Electricity
- Housing Assets

### **SDG GOALS 1 END POVERTY IN ALL FORM    GOAL 2-NO HUNGER**

The **2020 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) data and publication "Charting pathways out of multidimensional poverty: Achieving the SDGs"** released on **16 July 2020** by the [Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative at the University of Oxford](#) and the [Human Development Report Office](#) of the United Nations Development Programme.

#### **Key findings**

The global multidimensional poverty index

Across 107 developing countries, 1.3 billion people—22 percent—live in multidimensional poverty.

Children show higher rates of multidimensional poverty:

About 84.3 percent of multidimensionally poor people live in Sub-Saharan Africa (558 million) and South Asia (530 million).

67 percent of multidimensionally poor people are in middle-income

Every multidimensionally poor person is being left behind in a critical mass of indicators.

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107 million multidimensionally poor people are age 60 or older—a particularly important figure during the COVID-19 pandemic.

65 countries reduced their global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) value significantly in absolute terms. Those countries are home to 96 percent of the population of the 75 countries studied for poverty trends. The fastest, Sierra Leone (2013–2017), did so during the Ebola epidemic.

Four countries halved their MPI value. India (2005/2006–2015/2016) did so nationally and among children and had the biggest reduction in the number of multidimensionally poor people (273 million). Ten countries, including China, came close to halving their MPI value.2

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