

Multidimensional Aspect of Poverty



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What is poverty ?



Is it poverty ?

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Traditionally, poverty has been measured **by assessing monetary resources available for an individual or household.** The monetary metric generally used were household income or consumption expenditure.

What is poverty ?

The approach of measuring poverty on the basis of monetary resources has been **criticized** for not capturing the **multiple deprivations** which may be faced by individuals in their lives. Development not only constitutes economic progress, but also **the process of expanding people's capabilities to convert resources into valuable outcomes.**

conventional measures of monetary poverty – Limitations

1. Income, while necessary, is not a sufficient condition to ensure the overall well-being of individuals, as, income in some cases is spent on items which do not involve the welfare of the household.

conventional measures of monetary poverty – Limitations

2. Due to unavailability of income estimates, monetary poverty measures often rely on consumption expenditure. This may not accurately represent the household's income, especially when borrowed funds contribute to consumption. In such cases expenditure may surpass or fall short of the actual income depending on borrowing and lending/ saving behavior of household.

conventional measures of monetary poverty – Limitations

- 3. Household welfare depends not only on its own spending **but also on state expenditures for people's well-being.** Monetary poverty measurements overlook the effect of state interventions like subsidized food grains, shelter, sanitation, free education and health, and nutritional support.**

Poverty – Our Situation

Poverty is such a condition where one person gets deprived from basic requirement like food , clothing , housing , pure drinking water and basic health facilities . At the time of independence 80% people of the Country were poor , as on today as per NITI Aayog , 14.96% people are poor .

Poverty and India

One sixth world population lives in India . The highest number of youth are there in India . In such a situation the main objective of development is to achieve the Agenda , 2030 . It will never be possible if we cant get out of poverty . So our slogan is , ‘Sabka Sath , Sabka Vikash’ . This is the slogan of SDG too , ‘No individual is left behind’

Poverty –Multidimensional Poverty

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is considered as a more direct and comprehensive **measure of people's deprivation and poverty**. MPI captures and reveals the outcome of economic growth and development, income and its distribution and various development initiatives of the State. Besides, it has been globally realised that **non-monetary measures complement monetary measures to capture diverse dimensions of poverty**.

Poverty –Multidimensional Poverty

The global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is based on the methodology of **Alkire and Foster (AF)** that identifies people as poor or not poor based on a dual-cutoff counting method.

Poverty –Multidimensional Poverty

Global MPI uses **ten indicators** covering three areas namely **health, education and standard of living**. **Health** dimension includes **Nutrition and Child & Adolescent Mortality** indicators, **education** dimension includes **Years of Schooling and School Attendance** indicators and **standard of living dimension** includes 6 household specific indicators namely, **housing, household assets, type of Cooking Fuel, access to Sanitation, Drinking water and Electricity**.

Poverty –Multidimensional Poverty

The national MPI retains all the ten indicators from the global MPI and incorporates two additional indicators, **Maternal Health and Bank Accounts**, in line with India's national priorities.

Our poverty – way forward

- 1. In 1947 , 80% population was poor .**
- 2. In 2023 , 14.96% population is poor .**
- 3. In simple arithmetic the poverty gets decreased 65% during last 76 years .**
- 4. At this rate in next 18 years there will be no poverty .**
- 5. The fact says , may be before that we can get free from poverty .**

Multidimensional Poverty and India

The progress review , 2023 of Niti Aayog , states that during 2015-16 , out of four Indian , one was under multidimensional poverty (24.85%) , but during 2019-21 one out of seven Indian is under multidimensional poverty (14.96%) ; during last five years , the poverty gets decreased about 10% .

Niti Aayog – Multidimensional Poverty

Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Nutrition2. Child and adolescent mortality3. Maternal health
Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Years of schooling5. School attendance
Standard of living	<ol style="list-style-type: none">6. Cooking fuel7. Sanitation8. Drinking Water9. Housing10. Electricity11. Assets12. Bank Account

Niti Aayog – Multidimensional Poverty

1. Nutrition	A household is considered deprived if any child between the ages of 0 to 59 months, or woman between the ages of 15 to 49 years, or man between the ages of 15 to 54 years - for whom nutritional information is available - is found to be undernourished.
2. Child and adolescent mortality	A household is deprived if any child or adolescent under 18 years of age has died in the household in the five-year period preceding the survey.
3. Maternal health	A household is deprived if any woman in the household who has given birth in the 5 years preceding the survey has not received at least 4 antenatal care visits for the most recent birth or has not received assistance from trained and skilled

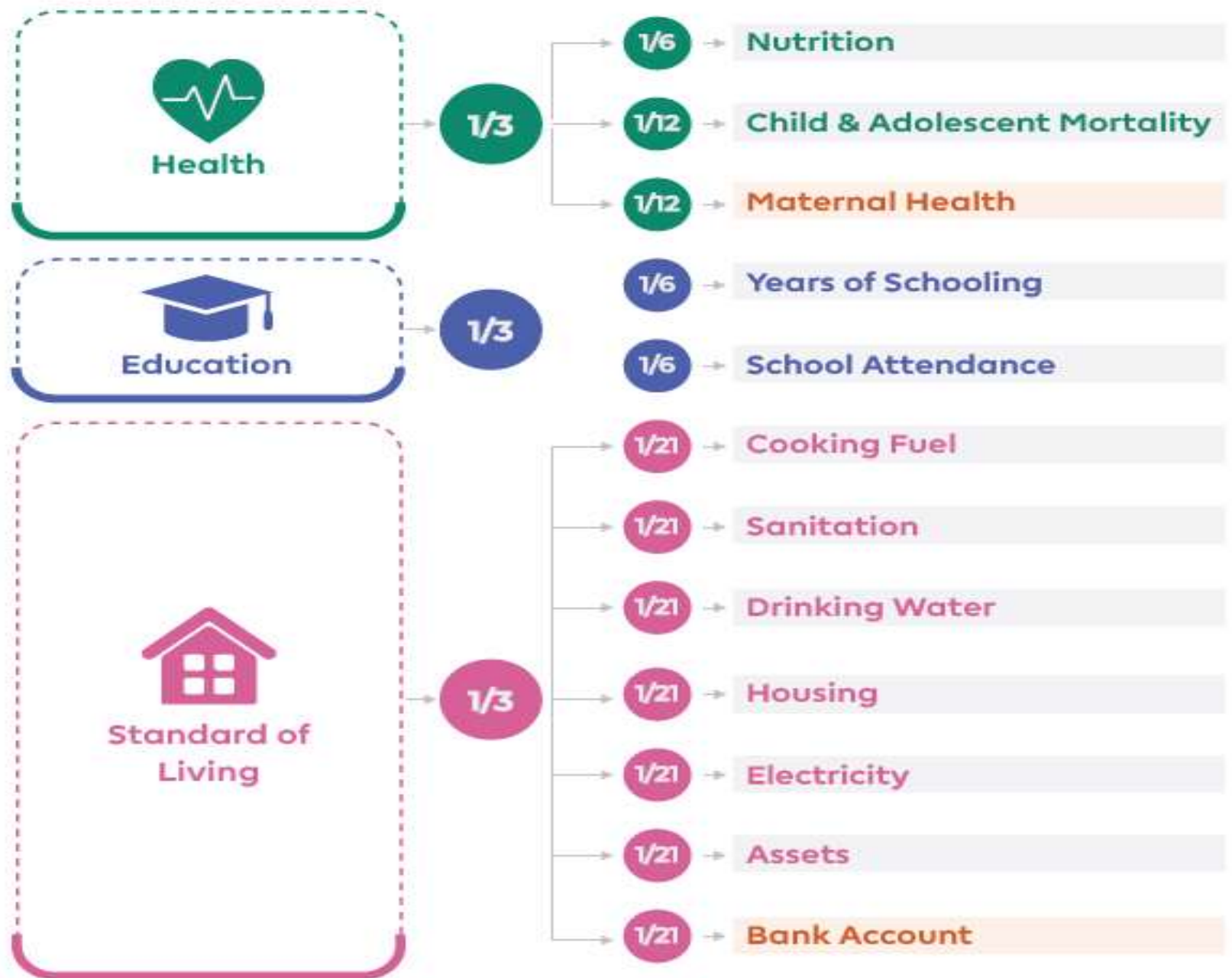
Niti Aayog – Multidimensional Poverty

4.Years of schooling	A household is deprived if not even one member of the household aged 10 years or older has completed six years of schooling.
5.School attendance	A household is deprived if any school-aged child is not attending school up to the age at which he/she will complete class 8.
6.Cooking fuel	A household is deprived if the primary source of cooking fuel is dung, agricultural crops, shrubs, wood, charcoal or coal.
7. Sanitation	The household has unimproved or no sanitation facility or it is improved but shared with other households.
8.Drinking Water	A household is deprived if it does not have access to an improved source of safe drinking water or safe drinking water is more than a 30-minute walk from home (as a round trip).

Niti Aayog – Multidimensional Poverty

9.Housing	A household is deprived if it has inadequate housing: the floor is made of natural materials, or the roof or walls are made of rudimentary materials.
10.Electricity	A household is deprived if it has no electricity
11. Assets	The household is deprived if it does not own more than one of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator, and does not own a car or truck.
12. Bank Account	No household member has a bank account or a post office account.

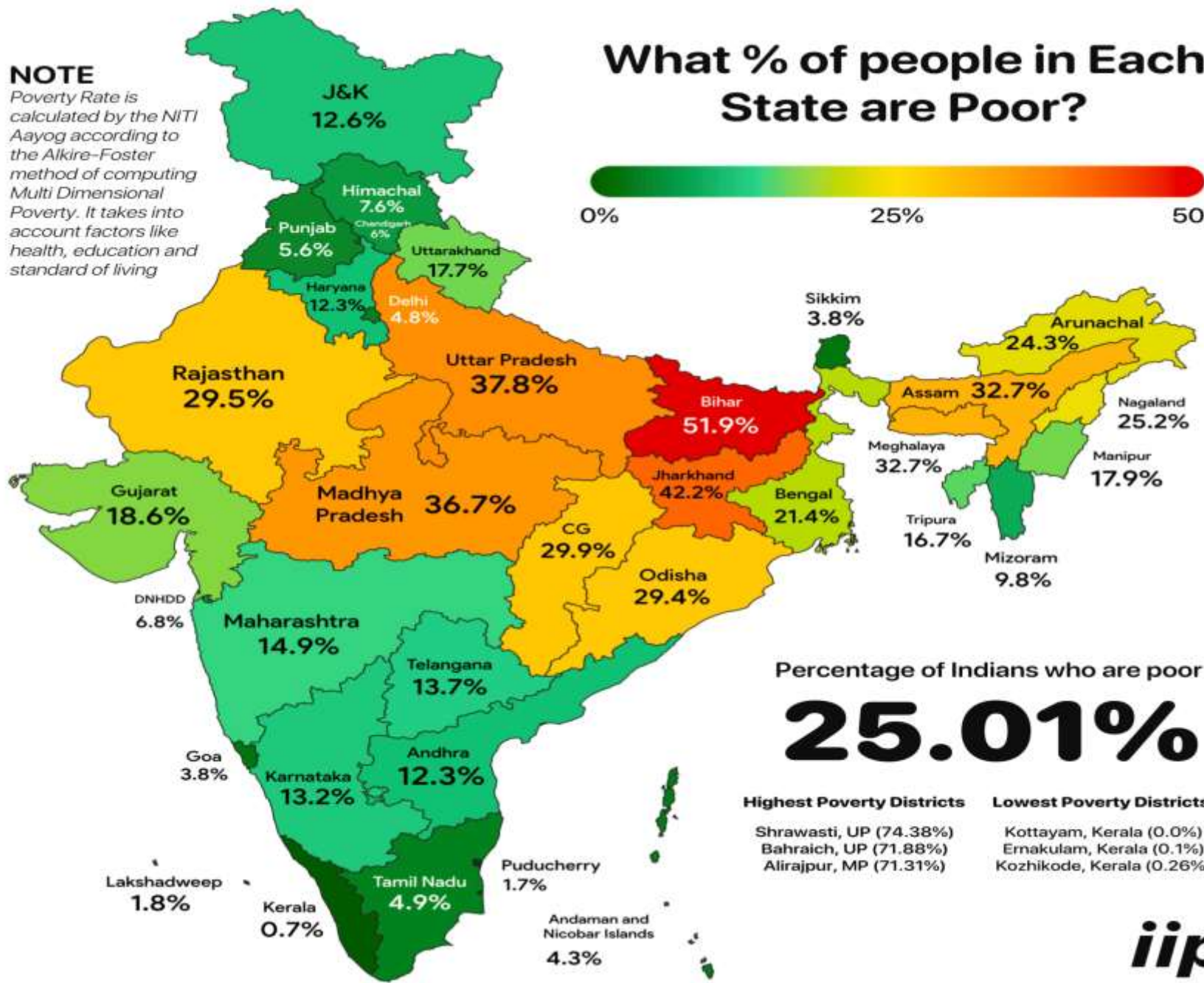
Indicators and their weights



NOTE

Poverty Rate is calculated by the NITI Aayog according to the Alkire-Foster method of computing Multi Dimensional Poverty. It takes into account factors like health, education and standard of living

What % of people in Each State are Poor?



Percentage of Indians who are poor

25.01%

Highest Poverty Districts Lowest Poverty Districts

- Shrawasti, UP (74.38%)
- Bahraich, UP (71.88%)
- Alirajpur, MP (71.31%)

- Kottayam, Kerala (0.0%)
- Ernakulam, Kerala (0.1%)
- Kozhikode, Kerala (0.26%)

Multidimensional Poverty –Comparative Study

Situation	2015-16	2019-21
% of multidimensional poverty	24.85%	14.96%
% of multidimensional poverty in rural area	32.59%	19.28%
% of multidimensional poverty in urban area	8.65%	5.27%

Multidimensional Poverty – Few States

State	2015-16	2019-21	No of persons came out of poverty
Tripura	16.62%	13.11%	143237
Meghalaya	32.54%	27.79%	156738
Assam	32.65%	19.35%	4687541
Nagaland	25.16%	15.43%	214354
Manipur	16.96%	8.10%	281803
Mizoram	9.78%	5.30%	54665
Sikkim	3.82%	2.60%	8236
Kerala	0.70%	0.55%	53239
Bihar	51.89%	33.76%	22511679
India	24.85%	14.96%	135461035

Multidimensional Poverty – Tripura

Situation	2015-16	2019-21
% of multidimensional poverty	16.62%	13.11%
% of multidimensional poverty in rural area	20.93%	16.47%
% of multidimensional poverty in urban area	5.50%	4.69%

Multidimensional Poverty – Tripura

Criteria – deprivation status	2015-16	2019-21
Nutrition	28.02%	26.13%
Child and adolescent mortality	1.28%	1.55%
Maternal health	13.49%	16.07%
Years of schooling	10.79%	10.47%
School attendance	2.19%	2.50%
Cooking fuel	65.84%	54.75 %

Multidimensional Poverty – Tripura

Criteria – deprivation status	2015-16	2019-21
Sanitation	36.36%	26.56%
Drinking water	16.18%	13.87%
Electricity	7.18%	1.75%
Housing	74.66%	66.83%
Assets	18.76%	14.83%
Bank Accounts	3.63%	3.02%

Multidimensional Poverty – Districts of Tripura

District	2015-16	2019-21	Change
Dhalai	26.23%	21.89%	4.34%
Gomati	-----	9.06%	-----
Khowai	-----	17.27%	-----
North Tripura	30.65 %	17.85%	12.8%
Sepahijala	-----	12.27%	-----
South Tripura	17.03%	11.89%	5.14%
Unakoti	-----	24.92%	-----
West Tripura	8.97%	6.00%	2.97%
Tripura	16.62%	13.11%	3.51%

Impact of Poverty

- 1. Impact over health**
- 2. Child mortality**
- 3. Poor nutrition**
- 4. Child labour**
- 5. Disoriented social equilibrium**
- 6. Child marriage**
- 7. Domestic violence**
- 8.....**

Nine Themes – LSDG-Multidimensional

Theme	Name	Targets
Theme -1	Poverty free and enhanced livelihood in villages	16
Theme-2	Healthy Village	10
Theme -3	Child friendly Village	17
Theme-4	Water Sufficient Village	11
Theme-5	Clean and green village	13
Theme-6	Village with self sufficient Infrastructure	11
Theme -7	Socially Just and socially secured Village	21
Theme -8	Village with Good Governance	25
Theme- 9	Woman friendly Village	20
	TOTAL	144

Theme -1-- Poverty free and enhanced livelihood in villages (Targets)

Sl No	Targets
1	To facilitate to improve the living standards of BPL households
2	Reduce poverty by providing wage employment under MGNREGS
3	Facilitate building the institutions of poor (SHGs)
4	Increase the income of farmers in engaged in agriculture
5	Facilitate skill training to unemployed youth and unskilled / semi skilled labour
6	Increase the income of farmers in engaged in agri allied activities
7	To ease the banking facility for all people
8	Ensure access to basic services (housing)
9	Implement social protection schemes for all
10	To improve the activities of ICDS programme
11	Ensure quality nutritious food to all children aged under five years

Theme -1-- Poverty free and enhanced livelihood in villages (Targets) (Contd .)

Sl No	Targets
12	Reduce malnutrition among children , woman
13	To facilitate to reduce the impact of DRR to poor in vulnerable conditions
14	Facilitate enrollment of eligible families under the PDS
15	Ensure access to basic services (Water and sanitation)
16	To facilitate GP spending on essential services

Poverty – How to eradicate ?

- 1. All the eligible families should be covered under NFSA ; all ineligible families should be deleted**
- 2. To ensure work under MGNREGA**
- 3. All the women of poor families should be covered under SHG**
- 4. All the SHGs should be covered under bank loan**

Poverty – How to eradicate ?

- 5. To take steps to increase income of farmers ; to ensure irrigation ; to take steps so that farmers get all sorts of benefit of agriculture Department .**
- 6. To arrange job oriented training for unemployed youth**
- 7. To take steps for development of milk production , animal rearing , pisciculture , etc**
- 8. All the adult population should be covered under banking facility**

Poverty – How to eradicate ?

- 9. All the eligible families should be covered under housing scheme .**
- 10. To ensure pure drinking water for all families .**
- 11. To ensure scientific sanitation facility for all families .**
- 12. All the families should be covered under health insurance scheme .**

Poverty – How to eradicate ?

13 . All the eligible person should be covered under social pension scheme .

14. To ensure reach of all basic health facility to all families .

15. To ensure 100% registration of all the children of age group of 0 to 6 in the AWC and also to ensure their attendance

Poverty – How to eradicate ?

- 16. To ensure registration of all the pregnant and lactating mothers in the AWC and also to ensure their presence there .**
- 17. To run all the AWCs properly in order to provide all basic facilities .**
- 18. To ensure the fact that there remains no child in the village of under weight and stunted growth .**
- 19. No drop out till class 10 .**
- 20. Proper Disaster Management Plan**

Hope

India is all set to reach single digit poverty levels during 2024. The rate of decline in multi dimensional poverty has accelerated during the period 2013-14 to 2022-23. The fundamental problems in accessing basic services are getting resolved fast so that the country can look towards becoming a developed nation i.e. **Viksit Bharat @2047.**

Are we Complacent ?

Cobra Effect ??

A close-up photograph of a hand holding a white rectangular card. The hand is positioned at the top and bottom edges of the card, with fingers visible. The card is held against a blurred background of a blue shirt. The text on the card is written in a bold, brown, serif font, arranged in three lines.

**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**