

India uplifts 39% of its population from multidimensional poverty

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) in their latest publication ‘Unstacking global poverty: Data for high-impact Action’ points out that 25 nations have successfully managed in reducing their MPI rates by 50% between 2005–2021.

Nations that have made great progress include Indonesia, India, Cambodia, Serbia, Morocco, and China from a large sample of 81 countries. India had uplifted 415 million people from abject poverty, reducing the frequency from 55% (2005) to 16% (2021). In 2005, 650 million fell under MPI, and by 2021, this was significantly lower than 230 million.

Destitute categories of socially and economically backward classes formed 45% of the nutrient-deficient group in 2005 and by 2021 it fell to 12%. The under-5 mortality rates reduced from 5% to 1.6% and electricity deprivation reduced from 30% to 2%. Inaccessibility to potable water and hygiene standards reduced from 17% & 51% (in 2005) to 3% & 11% (in 2021) respectively. Cooking fuel availability improved in rural households with deprivation rates falling from 53% to 14%.

