

Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2022

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About Global Multidimensional Poverty Index 2022:

- About 41.5 crore people exited poverty in India during the 15-year period between 2005-06 and 2019-21, out of which two-third exited in the first 10 years, and one-third in the next five years.
- The incidence of poverty fell from 55.1% in 2005-06 to 16.4% in 2019-21 in the country.
- The deprivations in all 10 MPI indicators saw significant reductions as a result of which the MPI value and incidence of poverty more than halved.
- Improvement in MPI for India has significantly contributed to the decline in poverty in South Asia.
- It is for the first time that it is not the region with the highest number of poor people, at 38.5 crore, compared with 57.9 crore in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- The report doesn't fully assess the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on poverty in India as 71% of the data from the National Family Health Survey-5 (2019-2021) relied upon for MPI were collected before the pandemic.
- Bihar is the poorest State in 2015-2016, saw the fastest reduction in MPI value in absolute terms. The incidence of poverty there fell from 77.4% in 2005-2006 to 34.7% in 2019-2021.

Ending Poverty a Challenge:

- India has by far the largest number of poor people worldwide at 22.8 crore, followed by Nigeria at 9.6 crore.
- Two-third of these people live in a household in which at least one person is deprived in nutrition.
- There were also 9.7 crore poor children in India in 2019-2021
- About 4.2% of the population in the country still live in severe poverty.
- Rural areas account for nearly 90% of poor people.

Global Multidimensional Poverty Index:

- The report produced by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI).
- It was first launched in 2010.
- The global MPI constructs a deprivation profile of each household and person through 10 indicators spanning health, education and standard of living and includes both incidence as well as intensity of poverty.
- All indicators are equally weighted within each dimension.
- The global MPI identifies people as multi-dimensionally poor if their deprivation score is 1/3 or higher.

Source : [The Hindu](#)

Source: <https://vajiramandravi.com/current-affairs/global-multidimensional-poverty-index-2022/>

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