



World Poverty Clock

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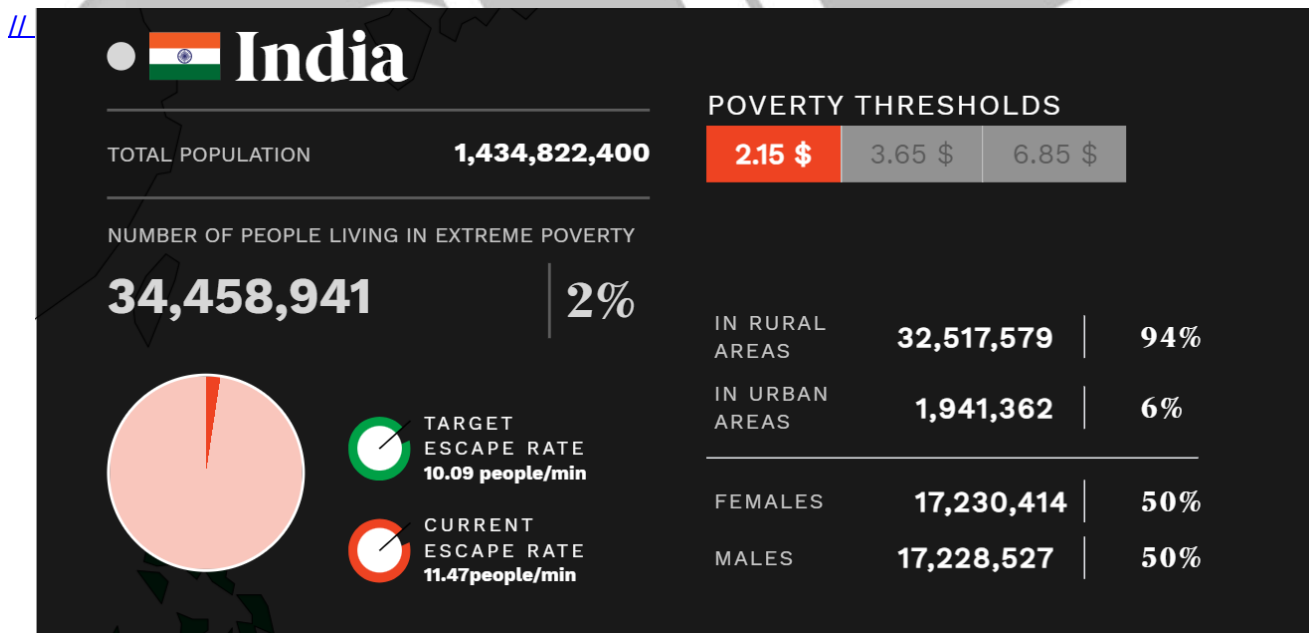
Why in News?

According to the latest data from the [World Poverty Clock](#), India has successfully reduced the proportion of its population living in 'extreme poverty' to below 3%.

- It signifies a substantial step towards accomplishing the **first of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** set by the [United Nations](#), with the target year of 2030.

What are the Key Findings of the World Poverty Clock?

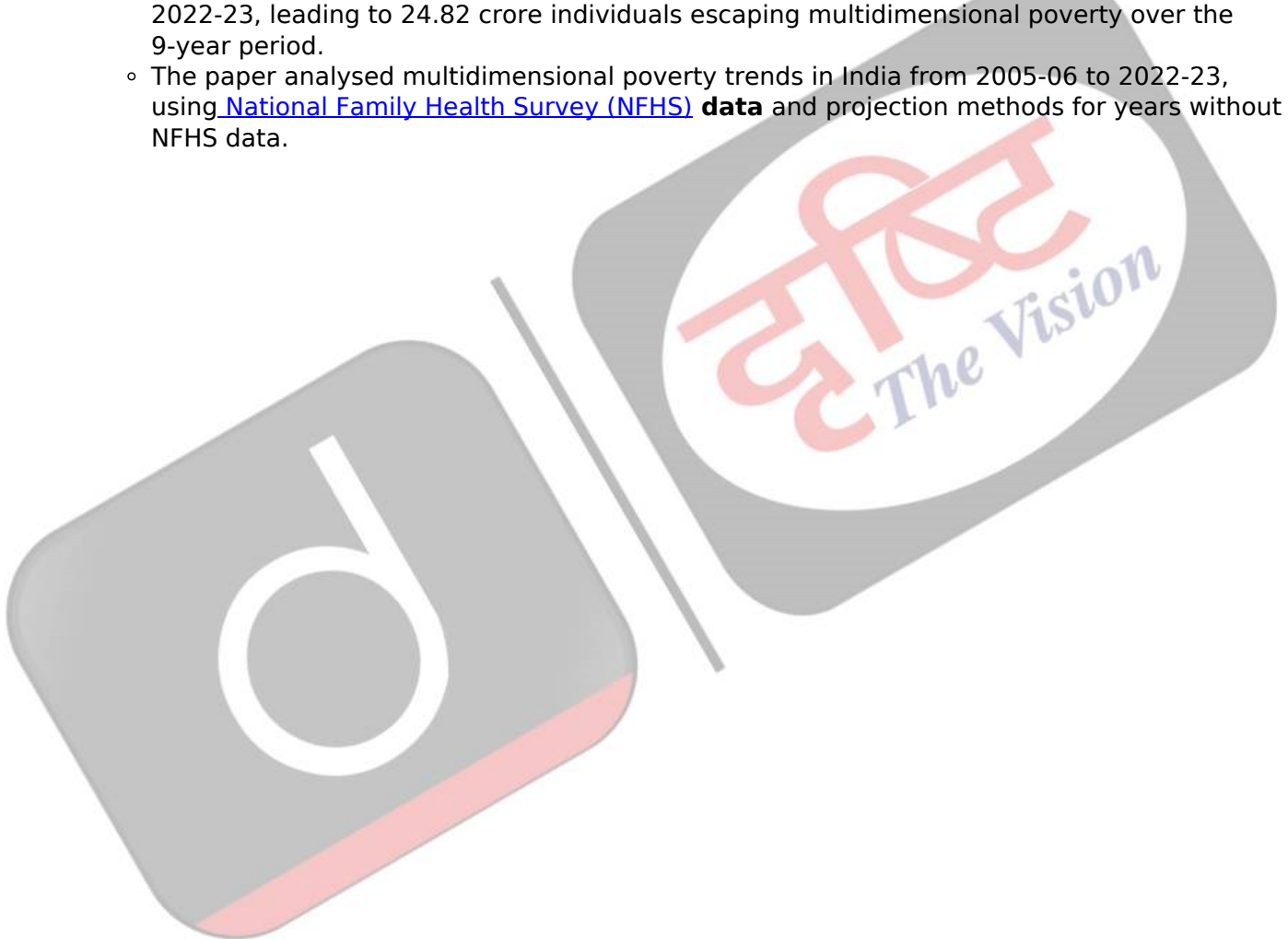
- **About:**
 - The World Poverty Clock tracks **real-time poverty** estimates until 2030 for almost all countries, monitoring progress **toward ending extreme poverty**.
 - The Clock shows the worldwide **number of people** in extreme poverty, sorting them **by age, gender, and rural or urban residency**, capturing both those **escaping poverty** and those falling into it every second.
 - The escape rate calculates the **current rate** of poverty reduction in the world.
 - It is backed by the [International Fund for Agricultural Development \(IFAD\)](#) and [Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development](#).



- **Methodology and Key Findings:**

- It computes poverty rates by considering **income levels**, with the poverty threshold established at **USD 2.15 per day**.

- The USD 2.15-a-day poverty line, reflecting national poverty lines in some of the **poorest countries**, is commonly known as the **extreme poverty line**.
- It is used to monitor progress towards the **World Bank's** goal of reducing the share of people living in extreme poverty to less than 3% by 2030.
- The **population in India experiencing extreme poverty** declined to approximately 3.44 crore in 2024 from 4.69 crore in 2022, accounting for **2.4% of the total population**.
 - These figures confirm a claim by the CEO of **NITI Aayog** that less than **5% of Indians are projected to be below the poverty line**, with extreme destitution nearly eradicated, based on the [Household Consumption Expenditure Survey \(HCES\), 2022-23](#).
- **Other Global Targets:**
 - **SDG target 1.1** aims for global **poverty eradication by 2030**, setting the ambitious goal for all countries, regions, and groups to reach **zero poverty** at the same international poverty line.
- **Niti Aayog Recent Paper On Poverty:**
 - A recent **NITI Aayog** discussion paper revealed a significant reduction in **multidimensional poverty** in India, dropping from 29.17% in 2013-14 to 11.28% in 2022-23, leading to 24.82 crore individuals escaping multidimensional poverty over the 9-year period.
 - The paper analysed multidimensional poverty trends in India from 2005-06 to 2022-23, using [National Family Health Survey \(NFHS\) data](#) and projection methods for years without NFHS data.



Growth in poverty control

	Total population	Number of people living in extreme poverty	%
	(in crore)		
2016	132.37	7.59	5.7
2018	135.29	6.26	4.6
2020	138.21	6.73	4.9
2022	140.85	4.69	3.3
2024	143.48	3.44	2.4

Read More: [Household Consumption Expenditure Survey 2022-23](#)

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question:

Prelims

Q. In a given year in India, official poverty lines are higher in some States than in others because (2019)

- (a) poverty rates vary from State to State
- (b) price levels vary from State to State

(c) Gross State Product varies from State to State

(d) quality of public distribution varies from State to State

Ans: (b)

Q. With reference to the provisions made under the National Food Security Act, 2013, consider the following statements: (2018)

1. The families coming under the category of 'below poverty line (BPL)' only are eligible to receive subsidised food grains.
2. The eldest woman in a household, of age 18 years or above, shall be the head of the household for the purpose of issuance of a ration card.
3. Pregnant women and lactating mothers are entitled to a 'take-home ration' of 1600 calories per day during pregnancy and for six months thereafter.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 3 only

Ans: (b)

Mains:

Q.1 COVID-19 pandemic accelerated class inequalities and poverty in India. Comment. **(2020)**

Q.2 'Despite implementation of various programmes for eradication of poverty by the government in India, poverty is still existing'. Explain by giving reasons. **(2018)**

PDF Reference URL: <https://www.drishtias.com/printpdf/world-poverty-clock>