

National Multidimensional Poverty Index by NITI Aayog

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In news- NITI Aayog has released the first ever National Multidimensional Poverty Index (NMPI) recently.

Key highlights of the index-

- It was **developed by the NITI Aayog in consultation with 12 ministries and in partnership with state governments and the index publishing agencies**, namely, Oxford University's Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- The **National MPI Project is aimed at deconstructing the Global MPI** and creating a globally aligned and yet customised India MPI for drawing up comprehensive Reform Action Plans with the larger goal of improving India's position in the Global MPI rankings.
- It **is calculated using the household microdata collected at the unit-level for the NFHS-4** (which was conducted between 2015 and 2016) that is used to derive the baseline multidimensional poverty.
- NFHS is conducted by the **International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**.
- The Index is calculated using **12 indicators** – *nutrition, child and adolescent mortality, antenatal care, years of schooling, school attendance, cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing, assets and bank account* that have been **grouped under three dimensions namely, health, education and standard of living**.
- **According to Global MPI 2021, India's rank is 66** out of 109 countries.

- **The NMPI enables estimation of poverty not only at the level of the states but also for all the 700-plus districts** across the 12 indicators, capturing simultaneous deprivations and indicator-wise contribution to poverty.
- As per NMPI, **Bihar also has the highest number of malnourished people** followed by Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh.
- **Kerala, Goa, and Sikkim have the lowest percentage of population being multidimensionally poor** at 0.71 per cent, 3.76 per cent and 3.82 per cent, respectively.
- Among the Union Territories (UTs), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (27.36 per cent), Jammu & Kashmir, and Ladakh (12.58), Daman & Diu (6.82 per cent) and Chandigarh (5.97 per cent), have emerged as the poorest UTs in India.
- The proportion of poor in Puducherry at 1.72 per cent is the lowest among the Union Territories, followed by Lakshadweep at 1.82 per cent, Andaman & Nicobar Islands at 4.30 per cent and Delhi at 4.79 per cent.

FIRST SUCH INDEX BY NITI AAYOG



* Share of multi-dimensionally poor in states

| TOP 5* | | BOTTOM 5* | |
|------------|-------|-----------|--------|
| Kerala | 0.71% | Bihar | 51.91% |
| Goa | 3.76% | Jharkhand | 42.16% |
| Sikkim | 3.82% | UP | 37.79% |
| Tamil Nadu | 4.89% | MP | 36.65% |
| Punjab | 5.59% | Meghalaya | 32.67% |