

MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX: AN OVER VIEW OF TAMIL NADU

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ABSTRACT: *The Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) recognizes multiple deprivations at the household and individual level in health, education and standard of living. In 2010, the Oxford Poverty and Human Development (OPHD) and the United Nations Development Programme was developed the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI). The data of health, education and standard of living are aggregated into the national measure of poverty. In 2018, the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) provides a headline estimation of poverty and its composition for 104 countries across the world. Globally, some 1.3 billion people exist in multidimensional poverty. In India alone some 271 million have runaway Multidimensional Poverty in just 10 years. India lies in 73th position from 104 countries with a 53 per cent multi-dimensional poor. Bihar (43 per cent) is the poorest state has the highest level and Kerala (1 per cent) as the lowest level of MPI. As comparing to other state the Tamil Nadu (6 per cent) as significantly lowest level of MPI and the district wise comparing the top districts is Kancheepuram and the bottom rank district is Dharmapuri. The government of India implementing policies and programmes to eradicate poverty and the state of Tamil Nadu become a number one lowest level MPI in coming years.*

Key Words: *Poverty, Multi-dimensional Poverty Index, Poverty Eradication*

INTRODUCTION

In 2010 by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development (OPHD) initiative, the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures three main dimensions of poverty- health, education and living standard in 104 developing countries around the world. In 2018, the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) provides a headline estimation of poverty and its composition for 104 countries across the world. Globally, some 1.3 billion people exist in multidimensional poverty. In India alone some 271 million have runaway Multidimensional Poverty in just 10 years. India lies in 73th position from 104 countries with a 53 per cent multi-dimensional poor. In India, Bihar is the highest level of poverty and the lowest level of poverty is the State of Kerala. The state Tamil Nadu is the lies in the lowest level. The position of Tamil Nadu is yield 22, both the Planning Commission and Headcount Ratio of MPI. A look into the development status of Tamil Nadu over a period of time reveals that the overall, MPI has improved significantly over the years. The Human Development Report of 2017 is estimated as Kancheepuram district (0.34 Index) is the top position in MPI and the bottom position is Dharmapuri district (0.70 Index). Tamil Nadu leads in the poverty alleviation programmes during the year 2014 to 2017. The government of India implementing policies and programmes to eradicate poverty and the state of Tamil Nadu become a number one lowest level MPI in coming years.

OBJECTIVES

1. To understand the position of Tamil Nadu in Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
2. To examine the MPI of bottom and top five district in Tamil Nadu

DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

This study is based on secondary data only. The date collected from various government reports, journals, articles, newspapers, working papers and websites.

MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI): AN OVERVIEW

Poverty is one of the major issues facing in India. Poverty is the famine or the lack of a assured amount of material belongings or money. It is a complicated concept, which may include social, economic and political elements. Therefore, poverty is defined varies from country to country, or from one society to another. The United Nations (1998) definition of poverty is “fundamentally, poverty is a denial of choices and

opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and clothe, a family, not having a school or clinic to go to, not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies on marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation". According to Sakiko Fukuda- Parr defines the multidimensional poverty measures developed by United Nation's Development Programme's Human Development Reports since 1990, especially the Human Poverty Index (HPI). It shows a large spread of human poverty among countries with similar levels of poverty and thus, HPI is only weakly correlated with income poverty.

Poverty is an extreme complex phenomenon; it is a lack of the income needed to acquire the minimum necessities of life. Over the years, the concept of poverty has been analysed only in a uni-dimensional way based on income and consumption but this fails to give a real picture of the problem. Therefore in recent time many authors have put forward the idea of analysing poverty in a multidimensional way taking into consideration various aspects like well-being, employment, nutrition, health and educations etc. The Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) discovers multiple deprivations at the household and individual level in health, education and standard of living. In 2010, the Oxford Poverty and Human Development (OPHD) and the United Nations Development Programme was developed the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI). The data of health, education and standard of living are aggregated into the national measure of poverty. In 2018, the global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) provides a headline estimation of poverty and its composition for 104 countries across the world. India lies in 73th position from 104 countries with a 53 per cent multi-dimensional poor. (K.Vinod and et al, 2015)

India has included in the medium MPI countries having the value of 0.283. The contribution of deprivation to overall poverty in education, health and living standard in India is 21.8%, 35.7 % and 53.7 % respectively. The total population of MPI poor's in our country is 6,12,203 that is in thousand. The state of India are divided into four categories from very high to low MPI.

Table 1:1
Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in India

Sl.No	State	MPI value	MPI poor (in %)	Sl.No	State	MPI value	MPI poor (in %)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.209	44.5	16	Maharashtra	0.184	37.9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.274	53.0	17	Manipur	0.191	40.8
3	Assam	0.316	60.1	18	Meghalaya	0.307	56.6
4	Bihar	0.479	79.3	19	Mizoram	0.094	21.0
5	Chhattisgarh	0.367	69.7	20	Nagaland	0.264	51.7
6	Delhi	0.054	12.4	21	Orissa	0.339	63.2
7	Goa	0.085	19.4	22	Punjab	0.112	24.6
8	Gujarat	0.201	41.0	23	Rajasthan	0.338	62.8
9	Haryana	0.186	39.3	24	Sikkim	0.150	31.8
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.125	29.9	25	Tamilnadu	0.130	30.5
11	Jammu & Kashmir	0.194	41.0	26	Tripura	0.269	54.6
12	Jharkhand	0.441	74.8	27	Uttar Pradesh	0.369	68.1
13	Karnataka	0.206	43.2	28	Uttaranchal	0.185	39.5
14	Kerala	0.051	12.7	29	West Bengal	0.304	57.4
15	Madhya Pradesh	0.374	68.1				

Source: Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHD); MPI at a glance, 2011

The Table 1:1 show the state wise MPI value and MPI poor (in per cent). Bihar is the highest level of MPI value (0.479) and MPI poor (79.3 per cent) respectively. Whereas the union territory Delhi is the lowest level of MPI value (0.054) and MPI poor (12.4 per cent). As considering the state the lowest level of MPI value (0.051) and MPI poor (12.7 per cent) is Kerala. So Kerala is a model of development in other Indian state. Tamil Nadu lies in the lowest position while comparing the other state in India, that is MPI value (0.130) and MPI poor (30.5 per cent) value respectively. It is a hope that the coming years Tamil Nadu become a number one lowest MPI state in India.

MPI OF BOTTOM AND TOP FIVE DISTRICT IN TAMIL NADU

Over the last few decades Tamil Nadu has made a significant progress in poverty reduction. The district in Tamil Nadu classified into three categories, namely high poverty district (more than 40 per cent of the population living below poverty line), moderately poor district (30 to 40 per cent of the population living below poverty line) and the low level poverty district (below 30 per cent). The Multi-dimensional poverty index has seven indicators- two (Infant Mortality Rate, Higher Order Birth Rate) for health, two (Drop out in primary and secondary education)for education and three (Cooking fuel, Toilet facilities, Safe Drinking Water)for standard of living. MPI can help in designing and formulating policies that are more effective in addressing poverty by identifying interconnections, monitoring impacts and allocations of resources effectively.

Table 1: 2
5 Top and Bottom MPI Districts in Tamil Nadu

Sl. No	Top 5 Districts	Index	Rank	Sl. No	Bottom 5 Districts	Index	Rank
1	Kancheepuram	0.34	1	1	Ariyalur	0.62	28
2	Chennai	0.34	2	2	Virudhunagar	0.62	29
3	Cuddalore	0.38	3	3	Ramanathapuram	0.63	30
4	Coimbatore	0.41	4	4	Perambalur	0.63	31
5	Nagapattinam	0.41	5	5	Dharmapuri	0.70	32

Source: Tamil Nadu State Human Development Report-2017

In the above Table 1:2 indicates that Dharmapuri has the highest MPI and Kancheepuram ranks the lower. The Dharmapuri, Perambalur, Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar and Ariyalur districts are very poor health, education and standard of living. These districts has low sanitation coverage and high infant mortality rate. These districts have multiple deprivations. Whereas Kancheepuram and Chennai have least level of deprivations. The above 5 top district has highly urbanised, greater education and well connected health facilities.

CONCLUSION

After 1994, poverty has declined steadily in both rural and urban areas of Tamil Nadu and the state has a smaller share of India's poor relative to its population. After 2005 the poverty reduction in this state has been faster than in many other states in India. Tamil Nadu leads in the poverty alleviation programmes during the year 2014 to 2017. Now a day's government of India has to implementing lot of policies and programmes to eradicate poverty. The entire district in Tamil Nadu actively participating these programmes and take special preference to give the district of bottom level MPI. To continue these policies and programme, it will trickle down weaker sections of the society and completely eradicate the poverty in the state. In future Tamil Nadu become a model of development in India.

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