

19-10-2022

## Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2022

### Why in Newspapers?

Recently the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2022 was released by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI).

### Quick Issue?

- The index is a leading international resource that measures acute multidimensional poverty in more than 100 developing countries.

### Historical Background?

- **Global statistic:-** 2 billion people fall under multidimensional poverty. About half of them live in conditions of severe poverty. Half of the poor (593 million) are under the age of 18.
- Sub-Saharan Africa (579 million) has the highest number of poor people, followed by South Asia (385 million). Together, 83% of the poor live in both areas.
- **Impact of the pandemic:-** Although the data does not reflect the post-pandemic changes. According to the report, the Covid-19 pandemic could push back the progress made in poverty alleviation globally by 3-10 years.
- The latest data on food security from the World Food Program shows that the number of people living in a food crisis or worse has risen to 193 million in 2021.
- India has the highest number of 228 million poor people in the world, followed by Nigeria with 96 million people. Two-thirds of these people live in households in which at least one person is deprived of nutrition.
- **Poverty Reduction:-** Poverty in the country has come down from 55.1% in the year 2005-06 to 16.4% in the year 2019-21.
- Significant reduction was observed in all 10 MPI indicators resulting in reduction of MPI value and incidence of poverty by more than half.

### Other Key Facts?

#### Global Multidimensional Poverty Index:

- The index is a leading international resource that measures acute multidimensional poverty in more than 100 developing countries.
- It was first released in the year 2010 by the Human Development Report Office of OPHI and UNDP.
- The MPI monitors deficits across 10 indicators spanning health, education and standard of living and includes both the incidence and intensity of poverty.
- A person is multidimensional poor if he is deprived of one-third or more (ie 33% or more) of the weighted indicators (out of ten indicators). People who are deprived of half or more of the weighted indicators are considered to be living in extreme multidimensional poverty.



- During the years 2005-06 to 2019-21, 415 million people were able to get out of poverty in India. Improvements in the Multidimensional Poverty Index for India have contributed significantly to the decline in poverty in South Asia.
- **Relative reduction in poverty:-** The relative reduction in poverty from 2015-2016 to 2019-21 at the national level was faster at 11.9% per annum as compared to 8.1% from 2005-2006 to 2015-2016.
- Performance of States: The poorest state of Bihar in 2015-16 saw the sharpest reduction in MPI value in absolute terms. The poverty percentage in Bihar fell from 77.4% in 2005-06 to 52.4% in 2015-16 and 34.7% in 2019-21.
- However, relatively poor states have not made much progress.
- Out of the 10 poorest states in the year 2015-2016, only one (West Bengal) was not in the list in the year 2019-21. Other poorest states- Bihar, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan.
- In India, the sharpest relative reduction among states and union territories occurred in Goa, followed by Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan.
- **Poverty among children:-** Poverty in terms of children declined sharply in absolute terms, although India still has one of the poorest children in the world. More than one in five children in India are poor, while one in seven Adults are poor.
- **Area wise poverty reduction:-** The report states that the poverty figure was 6% in 2015-2016 which increased from 21.2% in rural areas and from 9.0% to 5.5% in urban areas in 2019-2021.

### Likely Question Asked In Preliminary Exam

**Que. Which of the following includes the Multidimensional Poverty Index developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative in collaboration with UNDP?**

1. Lack of education, health, property and services at the household level
2. Purchasing Power Parity at the National Level
3. Limitation of Budget Deficit and GDP Growth Rate at the National Level

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 only       | (b) 2 and 3 only |
| (c) 1 and 3 only | (d) 1, 2 and 3   |

**Answer: (a) 1 only**

## Public Affairs Index

### Why in Newspapers?

Bengaluru based Public Affairs Center (PAC) recently released the seventh edition of Public Affairs Index (PAI 2022).

### Quick Issue?

- PAI 2022, which assesses the distribution of economic, political and social justice across states, recognized Haryana as the best governed state under the category of large states.

### Historical Background?

- It was followed by Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Punjab and Karnataka and others.
- Maharashtra, West Bengal and Jharkhand were ranked 16th, 17th and 18th in this index.
- Sikkim has retained the top position in the 10 small states category.
- After this, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand have secured the second and third positions respectively.
- Economic Justice:-** Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Karnataka are the top performers in providing economic justice. The worst performer in this aspect is West Bengal with a score of 0.18. Sikkim tops the list of smaller states providing economic justice, while Uttarakhand has scored the lowest.
- Political Justice:-** Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh top the list of major states providing political justice. Among smaller states, the top rank is held by Uttarakhand and Goa has secured the last position.
- Social Justice:-** Punjab got the highest marks in the delivery of social justice. Haryana and Kerala are ranked second and third respectively. Among the smaller states, Uttarakhand was at the top, while Nagaland was at the bottom.

### Other Key Facts?

#### What is Public Affairs Index (PAI)?

- PAI assesses the quality of governance in Indian states. Its main objective is to qualitatively measure social, economic and political justice in India through 5 sub-themes and 22 indicators. Social justice is measured using indicators such as school students' learning outcomes, safe drinking water and sanitation coverage, early childhood development outcomes, ease of doing business and logistics, regular and reliable electricity supply.

### Likely Question Asked In Preliminary Exam

**Que. Which state has topped in the performance of governance in the recently released 7th edition of Public Affairs Index 2022?**

- (a) Maharashtra
- (c) Tamil Nadu

- (b) Karnataka
- (d) Kerala

**Answer: (c) Tamil Nadu**