

## Analysis of Multidimensional Poverty Index Status of Nagaland

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### Abstract

Poverty has been around for the past few decades. It is an irony and a tragedy that poverty still continue to exists when science and technology has progressed and advanced so much. Eradicating poverty has been the primary goal and objectives internationally and nationally, which is evidently known from the Sustainable Development Goal1: "No poverty, i.e., eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions by 2030". Thus, this paper tries to estimates and analyses the multidimensional poverty status in Nagaland based on primary source of data. Multidimensional poverty has been estimated using Alkire and Foster methodology which considers dimensions namely education, health and standard of living than the traditional method confined to only one dimension: income. The study reveals that, twenty-two percent of the population are multidimensionally poor, where, thirty percent live in rural and twelve percent live in urban. Years of schooling indicator contributes most to multidimensional poverty followed by housing, sanitation, assets and cooking fuel. Rural households have higher percentage of multidimensional poverty as compared to the urban. Thus, to ameliorate poverty in the state, poverty measures have to be complemented by measures which considers other dimensions of poverty and poverty reduction schemes needs to be implemented, regulated and monitored effectively under strict supervisions.

### Keywords

Censored Headcount Ratio, Incidence, Intensity, Multidimensional Poverty Index.