

ABSTRACT

This study work presents a new measure Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) for the province of Punjab and 35 districts. This measure is purposed by Alkire and Foster (2007, 2009) for 104 developing countries. It is the first time MPI estimated using micro datasets for such a large number of countries which constitutes 78% of the world's population. In this analysis, MPI is estimated using Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (household survey) for the population of Punjab. The MPI has the statistical formation of the Alkire and Foster one of the members of poverty measures. It comprises on fifteen indicators corresponding to the three dimensions: (1). Education, (2). Health, (3). Standard of living. It has the ability to batter the deprivations poor people on the micro to macro level in Punjab and districts. This research describes the main results, comparisons of different poverty measures. It is the first time MPI estimated using micro datasets for such a number of districts which constitutes 65% of the Pakistan's population. Add to this the fact that almost 65% of Pakistan's population lives in rural areas and it is the here that the bulk of Pakistan's poor (about two third) are found.

In chapter 1 the following topics are discussed in detail:

- Definition Of Poverty
- Poverty Measures
- Poverty In Pakistan
- Causes Of Poverty In Pakistan
- Effects Of Poverty:
- Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI):
- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs):
- MPI and MDGs

In Chapter 2, a review of the research on Multidimensional Poverty Index carried out for 2011 has been made. The review of this literature comprise of the research carried out in Pakistan as well as in districts of Punjab.

In Chapter 3, the methodology of Multidimensional Poverty Index is discussed. Choice of the dimensions, sample design, cutoffs for dimensions has been discussed in the said Chapter. Description of the data and formation of questionnaires under modules is given in chapter 4.

The complete analysis is made in Chapter 5. The analysis carried out by studying the descriptive measures and calculating the Multidimensional Poverty Index. After these calculations, ranking made for all districts, regions and divisions of Punjab. Then comparison has been made with another measure of Poverty i-e Index for Multiple Deprivations by Haroon Jamal.

In this analysis, MPI is estimated using Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (household survey) for population of the Punjab. The first key message which has released in June 2010, the UNDP, Acceleration in one goal often speeds up progress in others. Given these synergistic and multiplier effects, all the goals need to be given equal attention and achieved simultaneously. It has tried to explore in this study how better measure could be support efforts to accelerate the reduction of multidimensional poverty.