

## ABSTRACT

Inequality is typically assessed using a single dimension measured in monetary values such as income or wages. Araar (2009) notes that public goods provided by the state cannot be valued monetarily, and similarly, outcomes such as life expectancy lack a monetary value. These goods and outcomes are essential when considering inequality of opportunity or inequality in outcomes for children or women. As many women in developing countries lack access to monetary resources, various indicators must be used to comprehend inequality among women. There are limited studies that have examined inequality among women using a multidimensional approach, with most of the literature focusing primarily on gender inequality. Since women are the cornerstone of any household and are solely responsible for raising their children and inequality perpetuates itself across generations, it is crucial to study how one woman is unequal compared to another. In this study, we utilized data from NFHS 4 (2015-16) and NFHS 5 (2019-21) to examine the trend of inequality over time, taking into account covariates such as age, educational attainment of partner/husband at the individual level, and caste and religion of the women at the household level. We also investigated regional and state-level inequality. The findings indicate that although there was an overall decrease in inequality from 2015-16 to 2019-21, several groups of women continue to face significant inequality.

**Keywords:** Unidimensional inequality, Multidimensional inequality, Atkinson Index, Health, Education

**JEL Classification:** D63, I14, I24, J16