CHAPTER III

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3.1. NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Most of the poverty studies are focusing on income concept only. Like that economic growth and development studies are also giving importance to the income concepts. But poverty is a multidimensional concept. Growth and development are multi sector approaches. So that the study about these is also should be a multidimensional study. The human development and human deprivation studies have opened new perspectives on measuring and analysing poverty and development with the help of multidimensional concept.

Human development and human deprivation studies mostly concentrated on global and National level. Even within the country, there is wide disparity in the development. So, the State level studies are much needed at present. Human development and human deprivation studies in this nature will prove to be very useful in devising human development strategies, so that maximum utilization of resources with human capabilities to achieve the poverty reduction

The idea of human development has been developed and promoted by the United Nations Development Programme through its annual
Human Development Reports. The first Human Development Report of the UNDP was published in 1990. Since then lot of studies are being carried out about human development. More research is needed for analysing human deprivation which is one of the related concepts of human development.

The present study, in this context will serve to enrich useful knowledge about human deprivation which analysis the poverty multi dimensionally. To succeed in this effort, as has been pointed out earlier, the present study will focus the attention on the States of India and examine the profile of poverty, health, education in the context of human deprivation for the period of 1981 and 2001.

3.2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

In the light of the broad scope of the analysis outlined above, following specific objectives are formulated in the study.

1. To study about poverty, health, education and their importance in the context of human deprivation in India.

2. To study about the consumption expenditure and its importance in India.
3. To study the concept of human development and human development index. The analysis will focus on India's Statewise human development index.

4. To study about the relationship among consumption expenditure and human development.

5. To define human deprivation and to construct India's Statewise human deprivation index with the help of poverty, health and education deprivation indicators.

6. To study about the relationship among human deprivation and poverty, health, education and consumption expenditure.

3.3. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Fifteen major Indian States have been selected for the analysis in this study from 1981 to 2001.

The present study is based on the data of the Planning Commission, Government of India, National Family Health Survey I & II, National Sample Surveys and Census of India. Human Development Indicators published by the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme and World Health Organization are also used for the analysis.

The percentage of population living below poverty line (BPL) is based on the data of Planning Commission of India, Infant Morality Rate

For the construction of Human Deprivation Index equal weightage has given to the poverty, health and education variables. To find out year wise data interpolation and extrapolation statistical tool is used. For analysing the relationship between human deprivation index and poverty, health, education and consumption expenditure multiple regression analysis is used. To analyse the relationship between human development index and per capita consumption expenditure Pearson’s correlation statistical tool is used.

"Of the several mathematical methods of measuring correlation, the Karl Pearson’s method, popularly known as Pearson’s coefficient of correlation, is most widely used in practice. The value of the coefficient of correlation as obtained by this method shall always lie between ±1. When the correlation coefficient was +1, it means there is perfect positive correlation between the variables. When the correlation coefficient was -1, it means there is perfect negative correlation between the variables. It describes not only the magnitude but also its direction. With the help of multiple regression tool we can find out the average probable change in
one variable given a certain amount of change in another" (Gupta S.P. 1991).

3.4. ORGANISATION OF THESIS

The thesis is designed and presented in the following sequential chapters.

The first chapter gives an introduction and a detail study about poverty, poverty line and its types, construction of poverty line, causes of poverty and its effects on development. A discussion about health, education and consumption expenditure and their role in poverty and development also carries out in this chapter.

The second chapter deals with the review of literature which is related to this study.

This third chapter describes the need and importance of the study, objectives, methodology and design of the thesis.

The fourth chapter presents a discussion about human development and its index. An analysis about the relationship between the human development and per capita consumption expenditure also carries out in this chapter.
The fifth chapter devotes for human deprivation study and its index construction on the basis of poverty, health and education. An analysis about the Indian States ranking also carries out in this chapter.

The sixth chapter analyses the relationship between human deprivation index and poverty, health, education and consumption expenditure.

The seventh and concluding chapter gives the summary of this study and suggestions.