CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY, SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION
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At present, the relationship between poverty and development in the developing country has been a hotly debated topic in economic research. The effects of development and its impact on poverty reduction have also been scrutinized by the researchers. The slogan, “Development must benefit poor people” is echoed by all the development thinkers. These endeavors the present study to analyse the poverty and its multidimensional effects.

The main aim of this study is to define human deprivation and to construct India’s Statewise human deprivation index. In the present study, an attempt has been done to accomplish this task. An analysis has also been done in this study to find out the relationship between human deprivation and income deprivation (percentage of population living below the poverty line), health deprivation (infant mortality rate) and educational deprivation (illiteracy rate). Like poverty line, per capita consumption expenditure is widely used as a proxy indicator of people’s standard of living, an attempt has been made in this study to find out its relationship with human development.
The introductory chapter has given notes about poverty, health, education, per capita consumption expenditure, human development and human deprivation. Defining poverty, poverty line and poor, causes and effects of poverty have also been depicted in this chapter. A brief note about health and education their interrelationship and their relation with poverty and development have also been presented in this chapter. A brief note about consumption expenditure, especially in India, has also been expressed in this section.

In the second chapter, a collection of literatures which are important and related to this study have been presented.

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

Concept of human development and its definition, construction of its index and its importance in measuring the development have carried out in the fourth chapter. By using the Pearson correlation tool, a study has been carried out about human development index and its correlation with per capita consumption expenditure have been depicted in this chapter.

Fifth chapter has highlighted the human deprivation concept which is based on income, health and educational deprivation. Defining human
deprivation and constructing an index for it and ranking the Indian States according to their human deprivation value have been explained in this chapter.

With help of multiple regression statistical tool, an analysis have been done about human deprivation index and its relationship with below poverty, infant mortality, illiteracy and per capita consumption expenditure.

This concluding chapter gives summary and conclusion of the present study.

7.1. SUMMARY

It is understood that Kerala was the number one State in Human Development in the period between 1981 and 2001. The second position was occupied by Punjab during the period between 1981 and 2001. Tamil Nadu got considerable improvement during this period. It was in 7th position in 1981 and it had improved to the 3rd position in 1991 and 2001. But Maharastra slipped from 3rd place in 1981 to 4th place in 1991 and 2001. The State of Haryana maintained the 5th place what it had in 1981. Bihar was at 15th place with very low human development index value. The States like Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa had low human development index. The other States like Gujrat, Karnataka, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh were at the middle position.
It is clearly known that Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Gujrat, and Haryana, Maharastra, Karnataka and West Bengal had equal human development value of India. By observing the table it could be seen that Bihar, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan had the low value which was lower than the national level of the respective three periods.

It is found from the human deprivation analysis that Orissa was the most deprived State and Madhya Pradesh followed it at the second position. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Assam were occupied the third, fourth and fifth places in human deprivation in India. On the other side, Kerala was the least deprived State and Punjab, Maharastra, Tamil Nadu and Gujrat were followed in the least deprived ranking in India. Andhra Pradesh was lagging and dimishing in the human development prospects that’s why its position was in the increasing path in the human deprivation ranking.

While considering percentage of population living below poverty line, infant mortality rate and illiteracy rate as independent variables and human deprivation index as dependent variable the results were

At the all India level, the three variables brought almost the uniform influence on human deprivation index. The influence of poverty was high on human deprivation in Andhra Pradesh. In Assam the influence of illiteracy was high on human deprivation.
In Bihar, the influence of illiteracy was very high on human deprivation index whereas the influence of infant mortality was very low in Bihar. The influence of illiteracy was very high on human deprivation where as the influence of infant mortality was meager in Gujrat. All the three variables were influenced the human deprivation index almost equally in Haryana. The influence of below poverty was high on human deprivation index where as the influence of infant mortality was minimum in Karnataka.

In Kerala also the influence of below poverty was high on human deprivation index where as the influence of infant mortality was minimum. The influence of below poverty was high on human deprivation index where as the influence of illiteracy was minimum in Madhya Pradesh. The influence of illiteracy was high on human deprivation index and the influence of infant mortality was low in Maharastra. In Orissa also the influence of illiteracy was high on human deprivation index and the influence of infant mortality was low.

In Punjab also illiteracy was the predominant factor that influenced the human deprivation index and below poverty had least effect on human deprivation. All the three factors almost uniformly influenced human deprivation index in Rajasthan.

In Tamil Nadu also illiteracy was the predominant factor that influenced the human deprivation index and below poverty had least
effect on human deprivation. In Uttar Pradesh also illiteracy was the predominant factor that influenced the human deprivation index and below poverty had least effect on human deprivation. The influence of illiteracy was more and the influence of below poverty was least on human deprivation index in West Bengal.

While considering per capita consumption expenditure (in Indian Rupees), infant mortality rate and illiteracy rate as independent variables and human deprivation index as dependent variable the results were

At all India level, the influence of the infant mortality was high and the per capita consumption expenditure had a negative magnitude impact on human deprivation. The influence of illiteracy was more on human deprivation index and the per capita consumption expenditure has negative impact on it in Andhra Pradesh. Illiteracy was the only variable which had positive influence on human deprivation in Assam. The influence of illiteracy was high on human deprivation in Bihar and the impact of per capita consumption expenditure was negative. In Gujarat also the influence of illiteracy was high and the per capita consumption expenditure had a negative impact on human deprivation index.

Only infant mortality variable had positive impact on human deprivation and illiteracy rate and per capita consumption expenditure
had negative impact on human deprivation index in Haryana. The influence of illiteracy was more on human deprivation index and the per capita consumption expenditure has negative impact on it in Karnataka. The influence of illiteracy was more on human deprivation index and the per capita consumption expenditure has negative impact on human deprivation in Kerala. In Madhya Pradesh also the influence of illiteracy was more on human deprivation index and the per capita consumption expenditure has negative impact on human deprivation.

The influence of illiteracy was more on human deprivation index and the per capita consumption expenditure has negative impact on human deprivation in Maharastra also. Including per capita consumption expenditure all the three variables had positive impact on human deprivation index and among them illiteracy had high influence in Orissa.

The influence of illiteracy was more on human deprivation index and the per capita consumption expenditure has negative impact on human deprivation in Punjab. In Rajasthan illiteracy and infant mortality variables had the same impact on human deprivation. The influence of illiteracy was more on human deprivation index and the per capita consumption expenditure has negative impact on human deprivation in Tamil Nadu also.

In Uttar Pradesh also the influence of illiteracy was more on human deprivation index and the per capita consumption expenditure has
negative impact on human deprivation. In West Bengal also, all the three variables including per capita consumption expenditure had positive impact on human deprivation index and among them illiteracy had high influence. There was a positive correlation between human development index and per capita consumption expenditure.

7.2. SUGGESTION

The following are the important suggestions listed out based on the present study

To overcome the human deprivation some of the States should take through the welfare measures. The States like Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have to take severe steps to tackle the poverty problem. Likewise, the States like Andhra Pradesh had not adequate attention in socio-economic aspects in the last ten years. It should concentrate in the poverty reduction aspects to solve this problem. Gujrat and West Bengal maintained their position in the last three decades. Punjab and Tamil Nadu got considerable improvement during this period. These States should give adequate attention to reduce human deprivation so as to occupy the top rank in human development.

By observing the influence of the independent variables like poverty, infant mortality and illiteracy each State had different influence
on human deprivation. It is suggested that the influence on poverty was high in the States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh. So the concerned States should concentrate on poverty eradication programmes like National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme and Jawahar Rozhar Yojana etc.

Besides that the States like Assam, Bihar, Gujrat, Maharastra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal had the highest influence on literacy. Based on this observation, these States should concentrate on eradication of illiteracy to elevate the human development.

Among the variables under discussion, poverty and literacy brought about considerable changes to reduce human deprivation in comparing with infant mortality. The Central and the State Governments in India should concentrate on eradication of poverty and illiteracy. Even though the effects of infant mortality were low on human deprivation, it is highly correlated with poverty. Hence, the Governments should take necessary steps on the health improvements of the public.
The State and Central Governments should increase the expenditure on health and education that can eradicate poverty and reduce deprivation.

This study founds that there was wide disparity among the States. Inequality was the main reason for that disparity in development. Hence, the Governments should take necessary steps to alleviate these inequalities.

7.3. CONCLUSION

Poverty alleviation is the primary task of all developing countries. Defining and measuring poverty is the basic need for that. Measuring poverty is not an easy task. Income is widely used for poverty measurement. But have many faces and effects. Since poverty has many dimensions finding an indicator which covers all the aspects of poverty is an uphill task. In this study, an indicator – human deprivation index has been proposed which covers not only income deprivation but health and education deprivations also. Poverty, health, education, consumption expenditure, human development and human deprivation are having interrelationship with each other and are integral part of socio-economic and developmental issues. Hence, human deprivation index would be a useful indicator for economists, academicians, researchers and policy makers who are involved in poverty eradication.