Chapter - 1

INTRODUCTION

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this dissertation is to study the deprivation of chlildren in two villages, MASKABARI and GUNDARSAHI, in Orissa. In studying such deprivation we use the following real indicators: (i) *the shortfall in terms of the weight*; (ii) *the calorie shortfall*; and (iii) *some other basic facilities such as housing, education and sanitation.*

As the objectives of the study is to evaluate the deprivation among children in terms of real indicators and most of the population in NAYAGARH district are rural, we selected this district for our study. But selection of 'NUAGAON' block out of 8 blocks of the district is purely random. And then two villages (Maskabari and Gundarsahi) out of 270 villages of Nuagon Block are also selected for the study on random basis.

PLAN OF THE DISSERTATION

The plan of the dissertation is as follows:

In *Chapter 2,* we have introduced the analytical framework, in which we have shown our argument in favour of real indicators in the context of standard of living and deprivation. In *Chapter 3,* we have made attempt to clarify the notion of poverty by following extensive literature dealing with the deprivation when income is the only indictor and when we seek to go beyond income. *Chapter 4* of this dissertation includes in its scope the method of data collection and the socio-economic profile of those two selected villages which are picked up randomly for this study. The most important aspect of this dissertation is placed in *Chapter 5*. In this chapter we shall try to construct the real indicators of poverty and interpretation of their results. We have constructed the deprivation

index for each child in three different criteria, namely, Education, Health &Nourishment. And those are also aggregated in this chapter. In aggregation section, we have followed two procedures to measure overall deprivation. In procedure - I, the overall deprivation of each individual in terms of different attributes are measured and then overall deprivation in a society is obtained by aggregating the overall deprivation levels of all the individuals in the society. In procedure –II, first the social deprivation in terms of each attribute is measured and then overall social deprivation is obtained by aggregating the social deprivation levels in terms of the separate attributes. However, this dessertation is concerned only with the explanation of poverty instead of casual factors reponsible for it. At last in *Chapter 6* the concluding remarks of this study in mentioned.