

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION IN INDIA

Dr. Jabir Hasan Khan\*

Tarique Hassan\*\*

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### **ABSTRACT:**

Based on twenty one indicators, the present study investigates the levels of social and economic deprivation among the twenty-eight states and seven union territories of India. The entire research work is based on secondary sources of data. The overall analysis of the study reveals that the level of economic deprivation is high in the western, central and eastern parts and it is moderate to low in the states situated in the northern and north-eastern parts of India. The high level of social deprivation is in the north-central states and it is low in the north-eastern and southern most states of India. However, the states of Uttarakhand and Meghalaya have recorded high level of social but low level of economic deprivation, and the states of Goa and Kerala have experienced the low level of social but medium level of economic deprivation.

**Keywords:** Deprivation, Index, Indicators, Pockets, Score.

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\* Associate Professor, Department of Geography, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh-202002.

\*\* Research Scholar, Department of Geography, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh-202002.

## INRODUCTION:

The notion of individual's deprivation originated from the work of Ruciman (1966) who precisely made the individual's assessment on a given social state which was dependent on his/her situation compared with the situation of individuals more favorably treated than his/her (B. Magdalou and P. Moyes, 2012). Yitzhaki (1979 and 1982); Hey and Lambert (1980), Kakwani (1984), Chakravarty, Chattopadhyay and Majumder (1995) who worked on deprivation, proposed two deprivation quasi-orderings, i.e., one is absolute individual deprivation, which is simply the sum of the gaps between the individual's income and the incomes of all individuals richer than his/her, and the other is relative deprivation, where the income gaps are deflated by the individual's income, and both the ordering of deprivation depend upon the way through which individual deprivation is defined. According to Chakravarty and Moyes (2003) "individual deprivation in a given state formally resembles the aggregate poverty gap where the poverty line is set equal to the individual's income".

The use of the term deprivation, either alone or in association with adjectives such as multiple, relative and transmitted, has increased alarmingly in recent years and it has been used in so many contexts (McDowell, 1982). In absolute terms, deprivation reflects the inability of an individual to satisfy his/her basic minimum needs of the life and it prevents people from participating in the development process. However, the concept of relative deprivation points out that it is not the absolute level of the outcome, but the perceived discrepancy between what one obtains and what one desires or feels entitled to (Agarwal and Mishra, 1993). Crosby (1984) further drew a distinction between egoistic or 'personal' and fraternal or 'group' deprivations. A person can feel resentful that he personally lacks something i.e. egoistic deprivation, while, he can also feel resentful when a group lacks something which may be called as fraternal deprivation. However, if the group is not one to which the individual belongs it should be termed as ideological deprivation.

The deprivation is a popular concept in all social sciences and it may be, somewhat, difficult to have a universal cross-disciplinary definition of the concept but deprivation generally depicts 'a lack of' some status, commodities, abilities or capabilities' (Verme, 2007). It implies a standard of living or a quality of life below that of the majority in a particular society, to the extent that it involves hardship, inadequate access to resources, and under privilege.

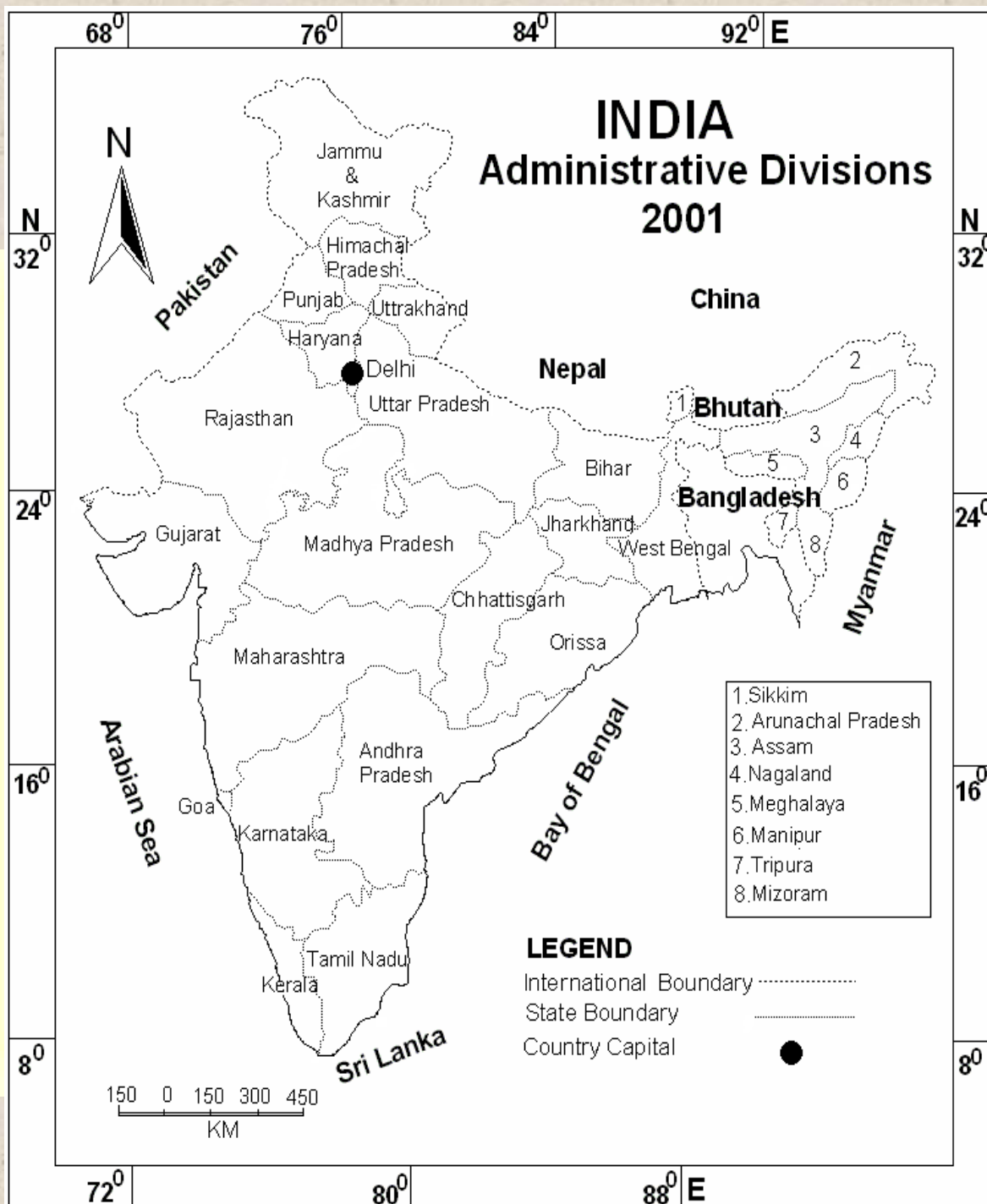
Comparisons are made less to an average than to a threshold, and all writers upon the subject have emphasized the relative nature of these comparisons and standards (Herbert, 1975), while, Glock and Stark (1965) conceived deprivation as ".any and all of the ways that an individual or group may be, or feel, disadvantaged in comparison to other individuals or groups or to an internalized set of standards. Likewise, in terms of deprivation of basic needs, it is used as a technical term denoting a lack of resources for satisfying not only needs for food and shelter, but also needs to consume cultural goods, or to be active in leisure time (Janicka and Słomczyńska, 2002).

### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:**

The present study has been undertaken to analyze the spatial variations in the level of social, economic and overall deprivation among the twenty-eight states and seven union territories of India.

### **STUDY AREA:**

India as a whole has been chosen as study area for the present research work and the boundary of a state/UT has been considered as the smallest unit of study. The country comprises of twenty-eight states and seven union territories. It lies entirely in the Northern



Hemisphere. The mainland extends between  $8^{\circ} 4'$  and  $37^{\circ} 6'$  North latitudes, and  $68^{\circ} 7'$  to  $97^{\circ} 25'$  East longitudes (Fig.1). It takes up a geographical area of about 32,87,240 square kilometers (2.4 percent of world's geographical area) bounded by the Himalayas in the north and Indian ocean in the south, surrounded by Pakistan and Afghanistan in the north-west, China, Bhutan and Nepal in the north, Bangladesh and Myanmar in the east. The north-south extension of the country is 3,214 kilometers and east-west expansion is 2,933 kilometers, the total land frontier is 15,200 kilometers and coast line is 7516.5 kilometers.

India is the second most populous country in the world. According to the 2001 Indian Census, the total population of India was 1,027 million (16.7 per cent of world's population) of which 72.2 per cent was rural and remaining 27.8 per cent was classified as urban. The general density of population was 324 persons per square kilometer. The general sex ratio, that is the number of females per thousand males, was 933 while in rural areas it was 946 and in urban areas 900. The literacy rate was 64.8 per cent. The percentage of literacy in rural and urban population was 58.74 per cent and 79.92 per cent respectively.

### **DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:**

The present research work is entirely based on secondary sources of data collected from Census of India publications, State Primary Census Abstract, Office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi, 2001 to 2008, state-wise indicators of socio-economic deprivation collected from Statistical Reports, 2006 and Sample Registration System Bulletins, 2008. In the present analysis, a set of twenty one indicators of deprivation from the various sectors have been taken into account to determine the level of deprivation in the twenty eight states and seven union territories of India. These indicators include the variables of rural population; slum population; houseless population; illiteracy; male illiteracy; female illiteracy; fertility; mortality; infant mortality; household size; unemployment; size of land holdings; workers engaged in agriculture labour and in other works; marginal workers, beggars and vagrants, rural poverty; urban poverty; total poverty; scheduled caste population and scheduled tribe population.

Most of the scales of deprivation are derived from Townsend's approach in 1979, later on; it was modified in the Breadline Britain studies (Mack & Lansley, 1985; Gordon & Pantazis, 1997; and Gordon et. al., 2000). However, the present study is based on a deprivation index devised by UNDP in its Human Development Report (1990). It may be expressed as:

The first step was to define a state's/union territory's measure of deprivation for the selected variables. The maximum and minimum values were identified for the actual values of each of the variables. The deprivation measure then placed the state/union territory in the 0-1 range defined by the difference between the maximum and the minimum. Thus, it may be expressed as:

$$D_{ij} = \frac{(\max X_{ij} - X_{ij})}{(\max X_{ij} - \min X_{ij})}$$

Where:

**D<sub>ij</sub>** = Deprivation index for the j<sup>th</sup> state/UT with respect to the i<sup>th</sup> variable in the country;

**max X<sub>ij</sub>** = Maximum value of variable i in state/UT j;

**X<sub>ij</sub>** = Actual value of variable i in state/UT j;

**min X<sub>ij</sub>** = Minimum value of variable i in state/ UT j.

The second step was to define an average deprivation index, (D<sub>j</sub>), by taking a simple average of the twenty one indicators and may be algebraically expressed as:

$$D_j = \frac{\sum D_{ij}}{N}$$

Where:

**D<sub>j</sub>** denotes average deprivation index for the j<sup>th</sup> state/UT with respect to the i<sup>th</sup> variable in the country;

**∑ D<sub>ij</sub>** indicates sum of all deprivation indices for the j<sup>th</sup> state/UT with respect to the i<sup>th</sup> variable in the country; and

**N** refers to the number of indicators (variables).

The third step was to measure the status of deprivation index (SDI) as one minus the average deprivation index, which is as follows:

$$SDI_j = (1 - D_j)$$

To compute the statistical data, the advanced statistical techniques, the SPSS Software (Version 16.0) and R Software (Version 2.12.2) have been used. Besides, advanced statistical techniques, GIS-Arc view programme (Version 3.2 a) has been applied to show the spatial patterns of deprivation among the states and UTs of India through maps.

**Table 1: State/UT Wise Level of Socio-Economic Deprivation in India**

States	Social Deprivation	Economic Deprivation	Status of Deprivation	Social Deprivation Vis-à-vis Economic Deprivation
Andhra Pradesh	0.44	0.41	0.43	SD <sub>2</sub> ED <sub>2</sub>
Arunachal Pradesh	0.42	0.31	0.39	SD <sub>2</sub> ED <sub>2</sub>
Assam	0.47	0.45	0.47	SD <sub>1</sub> ED <sub>2</sub>
Bihar	0.67	0.46	0.61	SD <sub>1</sub> ED <sub>1</sub>
Chhattisgarh	0.61	0.46	0.57	SD <sub>1</sub> ED <sub>1</sub>
Goa	0.23	0.34	0.26	SD <sub>3</sub> ED <sub>2</sub>
Gujarat	0.42	0.41	0.41	SD <sub>2</sub> ED <sub>2</sub>
Haryana	0.45	0.45	0.45	SD <sub>2</sub> ED <sub>2</sub>
Himachal Pradesh	0.33	0.29	0.32	SD <sub>2</sub> ED <sub>3</sub>
Jammu & Kashmir	0.40	0.37	0.39	SD <sub>2</sub> ED <sub>2</sub>
Jharkhand	0.58	0.34	0.51	SD <sub>1</sub> ED <sub>2</sub>
Karnataka	0.44	0.39	0.43	SD <sub>2</sub> ED <sub>2</sub>
Kerala	0.21	0.37	0.25	SD <sub>3</sub> ED <sub>2</sub>

Madhya Pradesh	0.65	0.46	0.60	SD <sub>1</sub> ED <sub>1</sub>
Maharashtra	0.40	0.41	0.40	SD <sub>2</sub> ED <sub>2</sub>
Manipur	0.27	0.28	0.27	SD <sub>3</sub> ED <sub>3</sub>
Meghalaya	0.60	0.29	0.52	SD <sub>1</sub> ED <sub>3</sub>
Mizoram	0.28	0.19	0.25	SD <sub>3</sub> ED <sub>3</sub>
Nagaland	0.36	0.36	0.36	SD <sub>2</sub> ED <sub>2</sub>
Orissa	0.60	0.47	0.57	SD <sub>1</sub> ED <sub>1</sub>
Punjab	0.36	0.41	0.38	SD <sub>2</sub> ED <sub>2</sub>
Rajasthan	0.58	0.48	0.55	SD <sub>1</sub> ED <sub>1</sub>
Sikkim	0.33	0.29	0.31	SD <sub>2</sub> ED <sub>3</sub>
Tamil Nadu	0.32	0.31	0.32	SD <sub>2</sub> ED <sub>2</sub>
Tripura	0.37	0.42	0.38	SD <sub>2</sub> ED <sub>2</sub>
Uttrakhand	0.47	0.29	0.42	SD <sub>1</sub> ED <sub>3</sub>
Uttar Pradesh	0.68	0.41	0.60	SD <sub>1</sub> ED <sub>2</sub>
West Bengal	0.44	0.48	0.45	SD <sub>2</sub> ED <sub>1</sub>
<b>Union Territories</b>				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.25	0.33	0.27	SD <sub>3</sub> ED <sub>2</sub>
Chandigarh	0.15	0.26	0.18	SD <sub>3</sub> ED <sub>3</sub>
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.53	0.25	0.45	SD <sub>1</sub> ED <sub>3</sub>
Daman & Diu	0.28	0.20	0.26	SD <sub>3</sub> ED <sub>3</sub>
Delhi	0.23	0.30	0.25	SD <sub>3</sub> ED <sub>2</sub>
Lakshadweep	0.36	0.36	0.36	SD <sub>2</sub> ED <sub>2</sub>



Pondicherry	0.27	0.34	0.29	SD <sub>3</sub> ED <sub>2</sub>
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**Source:** Calculation is based on State Level Published Data, Census of India, 2001 and Statistical Reports, 2006, Sample Registration System Bulletins, 2008, Planning Commission and Office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi.

**SD<sub>1</sub>**= High Level of Social Deprivation, **SD<sub>2</sub>** = Medium Level of Social Deprivation, **SD<sub>3</sub>** = Low Level of Social Deprivation; **ED<sub>1</sub>** = High Level of Economic Deprivation, **ED<sub>2</sub>** = Medium Level of Economic Deprivation and **ED<sub>3</sub>** = Low level of Economic Deprivation.

### **REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF DEPRIVATION IN INDIA:**

Table 1 envisages the states and union territories wise level of social, economic and overall deprivation in India. The whole range of spatial variations of social and economic deprivation may be arranged into three categories such as, high (above 0.45 score), medium (0.30 to 0.45 score) and low (below 0.30 score), while, overall deprivation as high (above 0.46 score), medium (0.46 to 0.34 score) and low (below 0.34) as given in Tables 2, 3 and 4.

### **SOCIAL DEPRIVATION:**

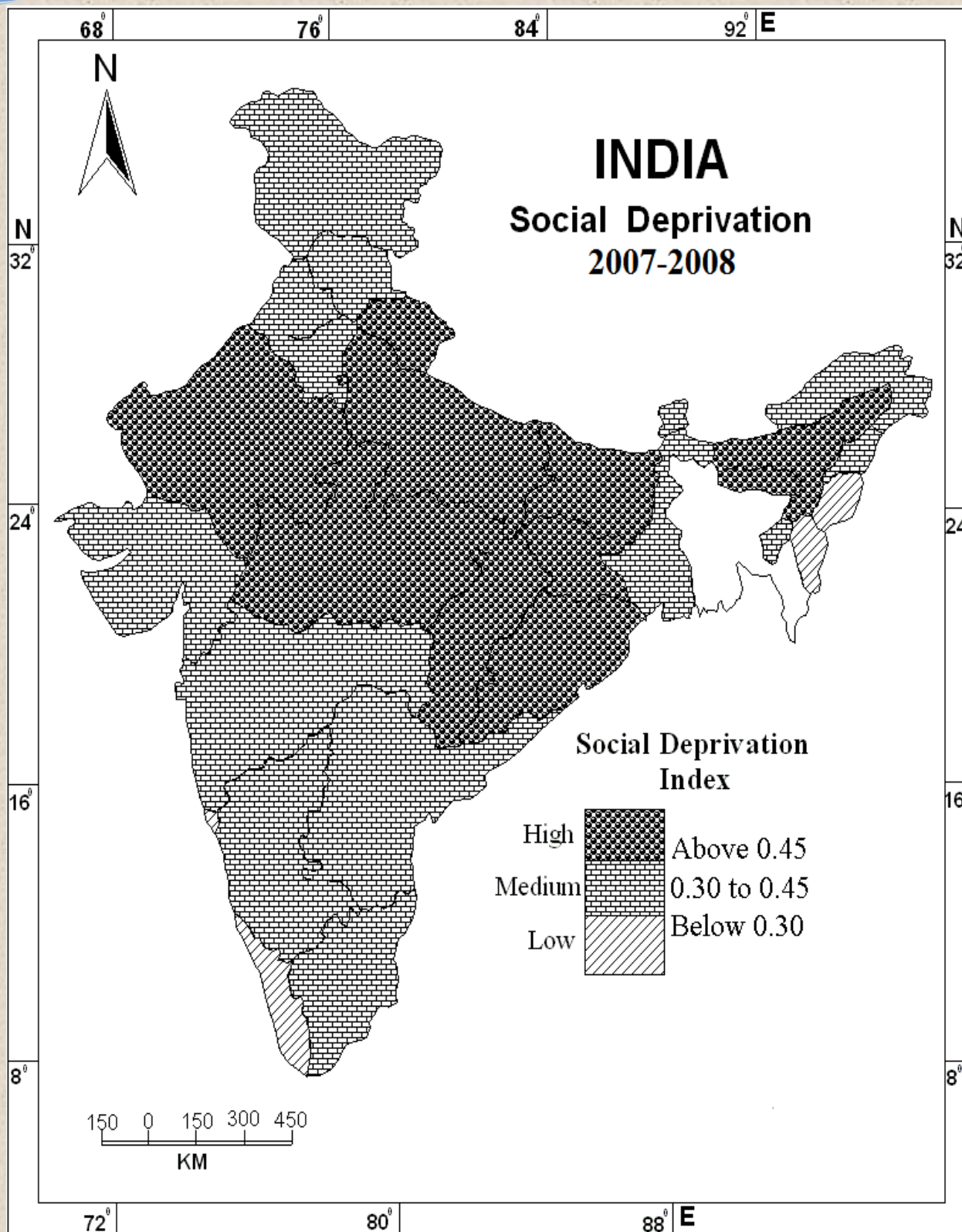
Table 2 indicates that ten states i.e., Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand having high level (above 0.45 index value) of social deprivation form an extensive contiguous region over the north-central and north-eastern parts of India (Fig. 2). The fourteen states of the country constituting four identifiable regions fall under the medium level of social deprivation. The first region comprising the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka is situated in the peninsular part of the country. The second region ranges over the states of West Bengal and Sikkim in the eastern part and the third region, located in the northern part of India, includes the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, while, the states of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland make the fourth distinct region of medium category in the north-eastern part of the country. The remaining four states namely, Goa,

Table 2: Social Deprivation in India

Category	Index value	No. of States	Percent of Total States	States
High	Above 0.45	10	35.71	Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttrakhand
Medium	0.30 to 0.45	14	50.00	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal
Low	Below 0.30	04	14.29	Goa, Kerala, Manipur and Mizoram.
<b>Total</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>100.00</b>	-

**Source:** Based on Table 1.

Kerala, Manipur and Mizoram witnessed the low level (below 0.30 index value) of social deprivation and make two small isolated regions in the southern (Goa and Kerala) and north-eastern (Manipur and Mizoram) pockets of the country. It may be inferred from the Figure 2 that the incidence of social deprivation is moderate low in northern and southern states of India, while, it is high in the west-central and eastern states.



Source: Based on Table 2

Fig. 2

With regards to social deprivation in the union territories of India, the Table 1 indicates that excluding the two union territories i.e., Dadar & Nagar Haveli (0.53 index value) and Lakshadweep (0.36 index value) that experience the high and medium level of social deprivation respectively, all the other remaining five UTs viz., Daman & Diu (0.28 index value), Pondicherry (0.27 index value), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (0.25 index value), Delhi (0.23 index value) and Chandigarh (0.15 index value) fall under the low level of social deprivation.

### **ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION:**

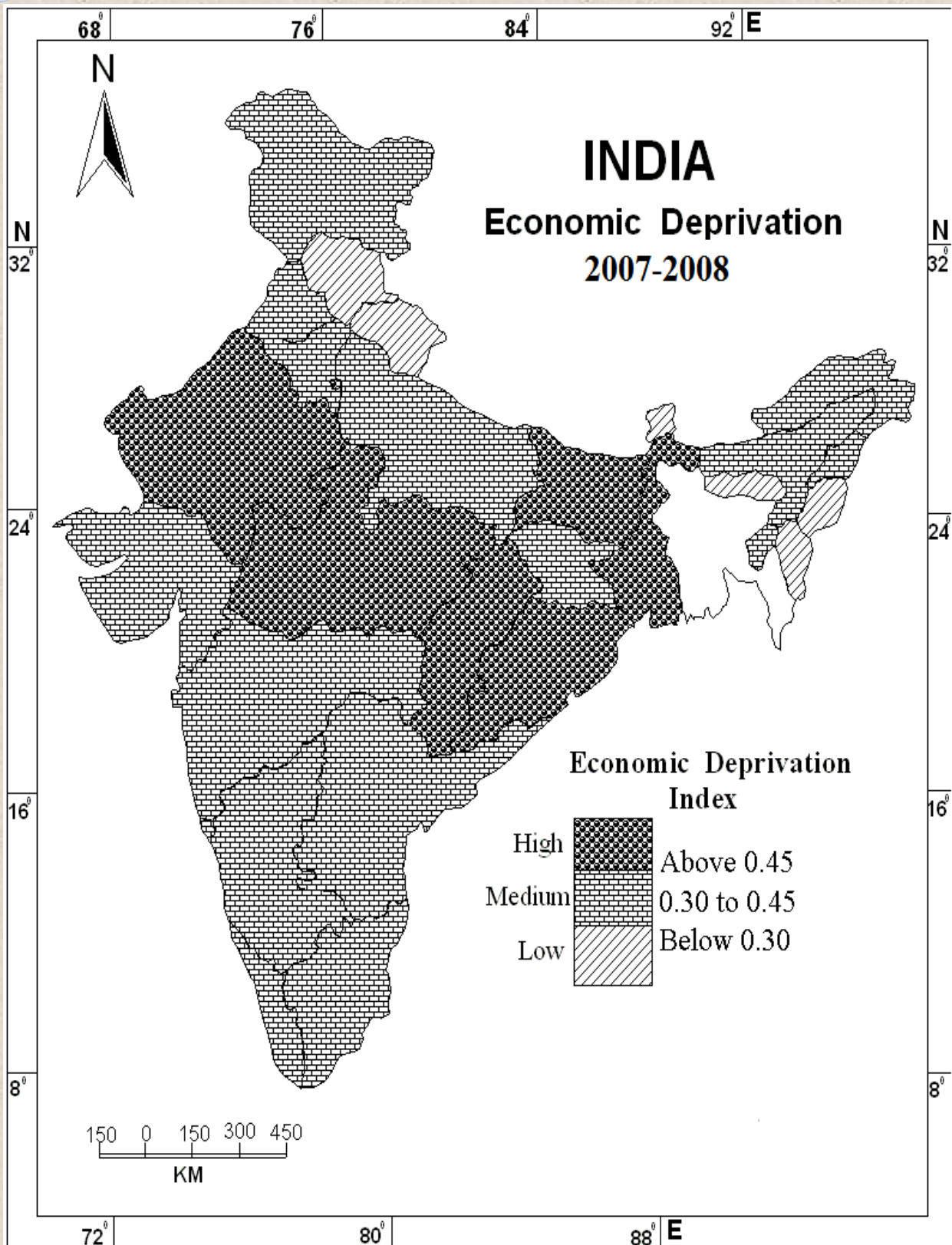
Table 3 shows the level of economic deprivation among the states and UTs of India. The states with index values above 0.45 are categorized under the high level of economic deprivation wherein only six states are counted. The states included in this category are Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal and they combinely constitute an outstanding region in the north-central and eastern parts of the country. Table 3 further exhibits that there are sixteen states of medium level (0.30 to 0.45 index value) of economic deprivation and they form three notable regions in the country. The first region that is very extensive in size includes the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, and it extends over the whole of peninsular India (Fig. 3). The second identifiable region located in the northern part of the country is formed by the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand.

The states scoring the index values of less than 0.30 are grouped under the low grade of economic deprivation. The Figure 3 depicts that there are six states in this grade, and they form two outstanding regions in the country. The first region that comprises the states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand is in the northern part, and the second region formed by

**Table 3: Economic Deprivation in India**

Category	Index value	No. of States	Percent of Total States	States
High	Above 0.45	06	21.43	Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal
Medium	0.30 to 0.45	16	57.14	Assam, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Goa and Kerala
Low	Below 0.30	06	21.43	Uttrakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Mizoram and Meghalaya.
<b>Total</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>100.00</b>	-

Source: Based on Table 1.



Source: Based on Table 3

Fig. 3

the states of Manipur and Mizoram is situated in the north-eastern parts of India. The remaining two states i.e., Sikkim and Meghalaya fails to form a contiguous region with any other state in the country.

As far as the level of economic deprivation in union territories of India is concerned, none of the UT of the country falls under the category of high level of economic deprivation. The four UTs viz., Lakshadweep (0.36 index value), Pondicherry (0.34 index value), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (0.33 index value) and Delhi (0.30 index value) have the medium level (0.30 to 0.45 index value) of economic deprivation, while, the remaining three UTs i.e., Chandigarh (0.26 index value), Dadar & Nagar Haveli (0.25 index value) and Daman & Diu (0.20 index value) experienced the low level of economic deprivation.

### **STATUS OF OVERALL DEPRIVATION IN INDIA:**

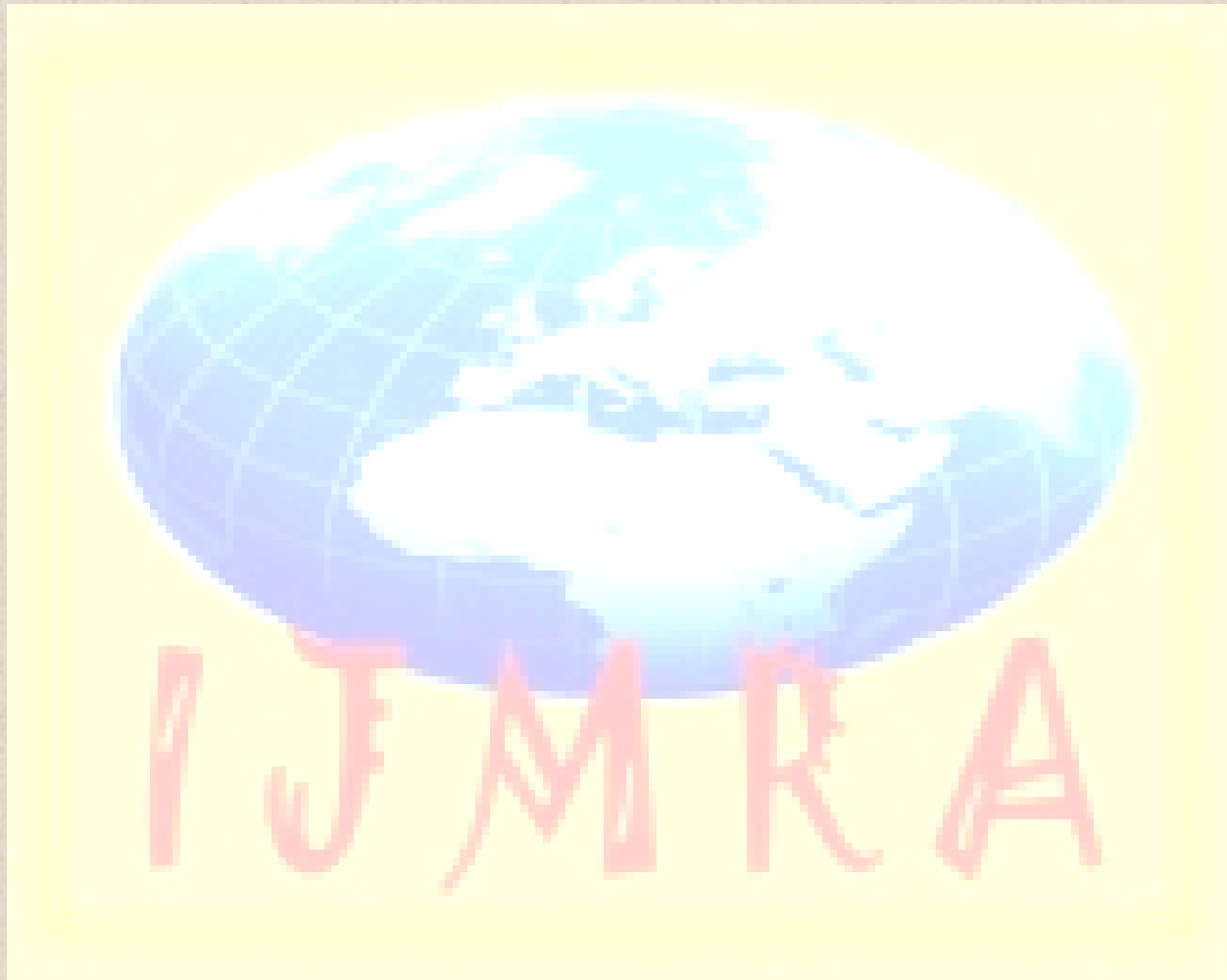
The states of India have been arranged into three groups i.e., high (above 0.46 index value), medium (0.46 to 0.34 index value) and low (below 0.34 index value) in terms of overall level of socio-economic deprivation (Table 4 and Fig. 4).

**Table 4: Status of Deprivation in India**

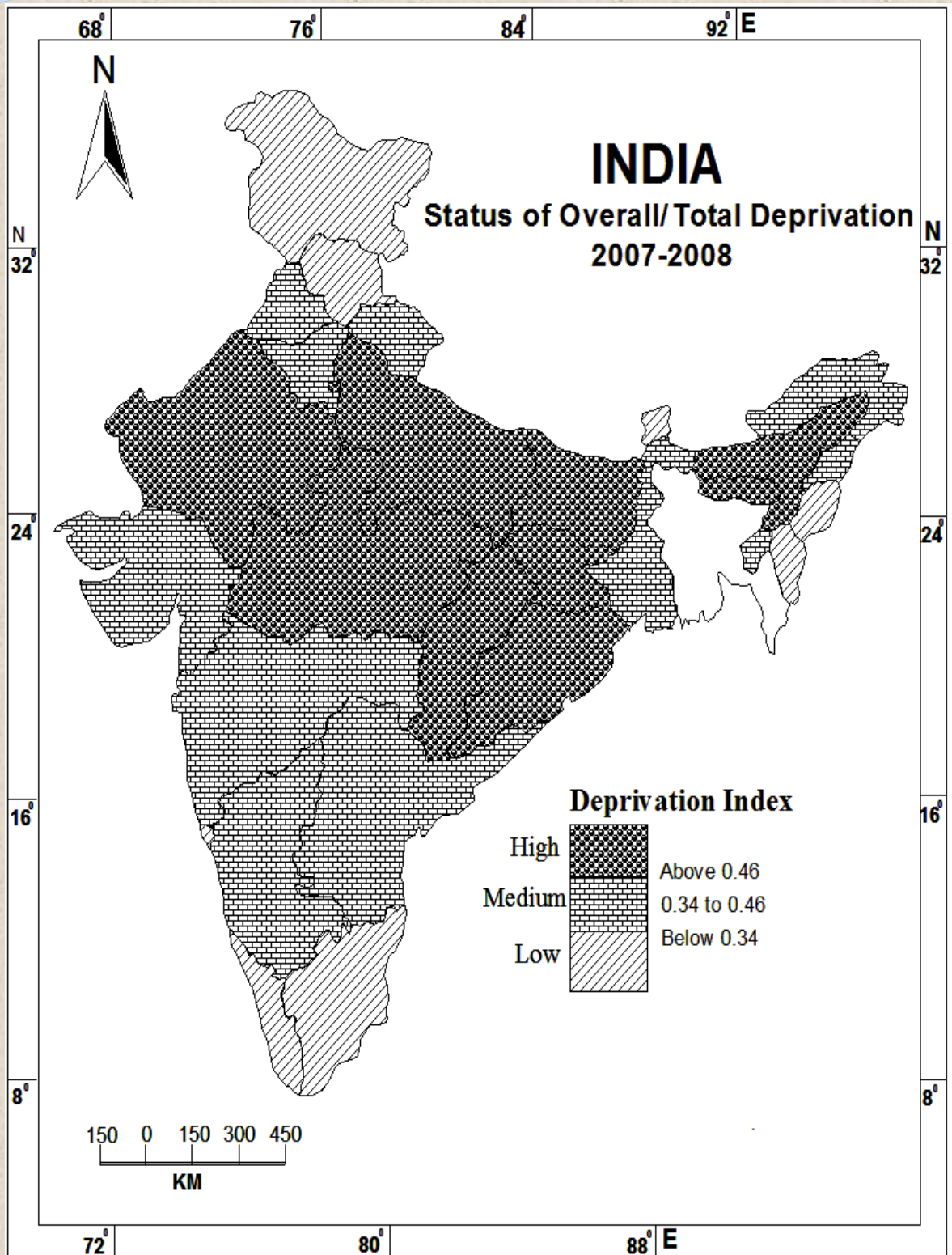
Category	Index value	No. of States	Percent of Total States	States
High	Above 0.46	09	32.15	Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya and Rajasthan
Medium	0.46 to 0.34	11	39.28	Nagaland, Tripura, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttarakhand
Low	Below 0.34	08	28.57	Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu
<b>Total</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>100.00</b>	-

**Source:** Based on Table 1.

The states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Assam and Meghalaya witnessed the high level of deprivation (above 0.46 index value) in the country. Among them, seven states, namely, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh (JOCHHAMBRU),<sup>[1]</sup> constitute an extensive region spreading over the western, central and eastern parts of the country, and two states i.e. Assam and Meghalaya make an identifiable region in the north- eastern part of India (Fig. 4).







Source: Based on Table 4.

Fig. 4

Table 4 further exhibits that there are eleven states of medium level (0.46 to 0.34 index value) of socio-economic deprivation and they make three separate regions. Among them, the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh form a first principal region in the peninsular part of the country. The states of Punjab, Haryana and Uttarakhand make an isolated region in the north-western, while, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland form a crescent shaped distinct region in the north-eastern parts of India, and remaining two states, namely, West Bengal and Tripura constitute two separate regions of the medium level of socio-economic deprivation in the country.

The states scoring the index value below 0.34 are grouped under low level of socio-economic deprivation. An analysis of Table 4 and Figure 4 reveal that there are eight states having low level of socio-economic deprivation and form three identifiable regions in the country. The first region comprising the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu lies in the southern part, the second small region that includes the states of Manipur and Mizoram is located in the north-eastern part and the third region formed by the states of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh is situated in the northern parts of India.

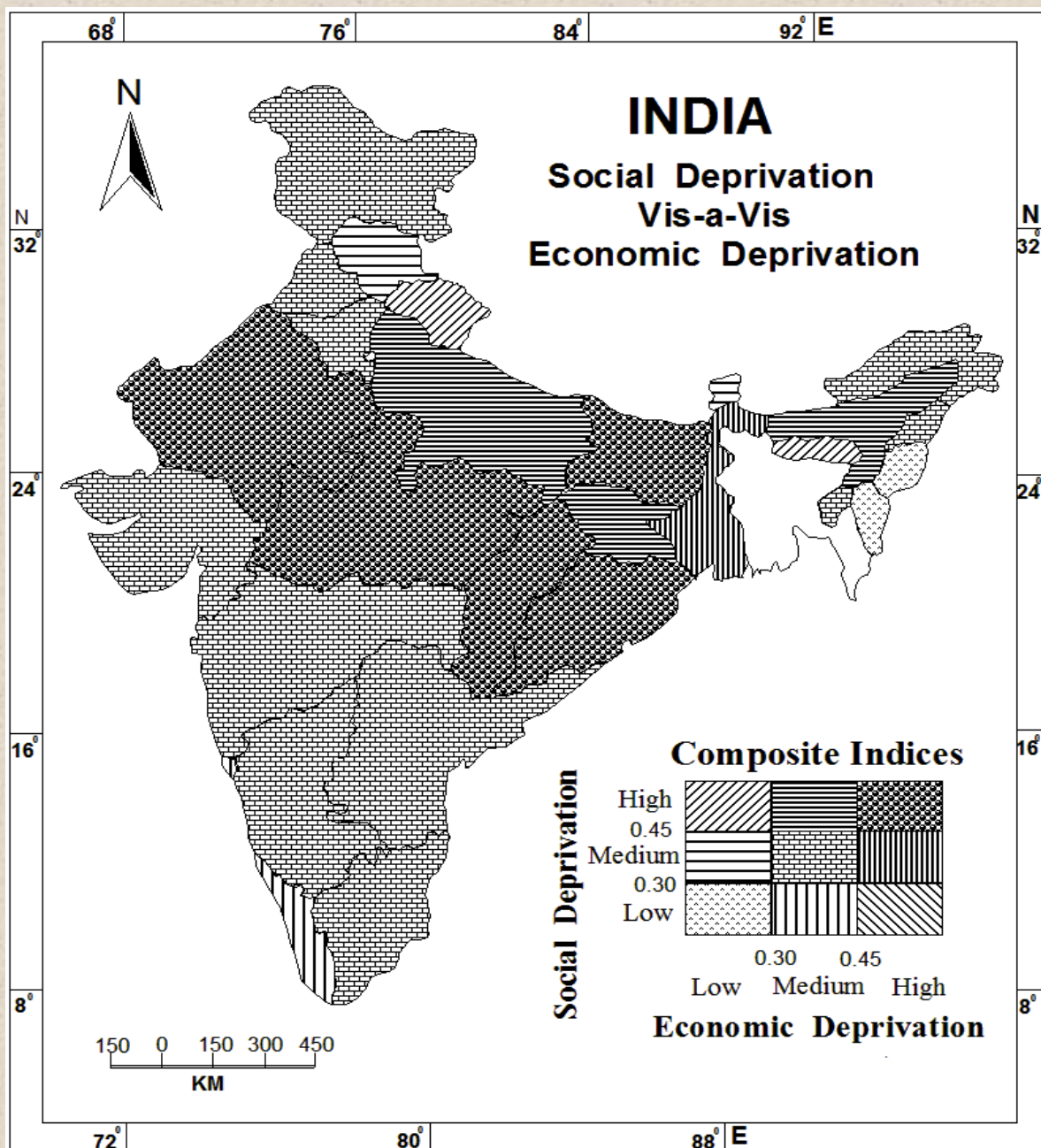
The level of deprivation among the UTs is entirely different from the states of the country; none of the UTs of India has the high level (above 0.46 index value) of socio-economic deprivation. The two UTs, namely, Dadar & Nagar Haveli (0.45 index value) and Lakshadweep (0.36 index value) witness medium level (0.46 to 0.34 index value) of deprivation. The remaining five UTs viz., Andaman & Nicobar Islands (0.27 index value), Chandigarh (0.18 index value), Delhi (0.25 index value), Daman & Diu (0.26 index value) and Pondicherry (0.29 index value) come under the low level (below 0.34 index value) of socio-economic deprivation viz. (vide Table 2).

### **SOCIAL DEPRIVATION Vis-à-Vis ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION:**

The relationship between social deprivation and economic deprivation among the states and UTs of India is dimensionally shown in Fig. 4. The abscissa shows the economic deprivation and ordinate represents the level of social deprivation. The states/UTs with reference to composite

indices of social deprivation and economic deprivation may be arranged into three categories i.e. high, medium and low.

The entire range of variations of social and economic deprivation are grouped into three categories viz., high (above 0.45 index value), medium (0.45 to 0.30 index value) and low (below 0.30 index value).



Source: Based on Table 1.

Fig. 5

The figure 5 depicts that the five states, namely, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, have high level of social as well as economic deprivation and make an outstanding contiguous region in the central-eastern part of the country, while, the medium level of economic and social deprivation has been recorded in eleven states, out of them, two states i.e., Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland form an identifiable region in the north-eastern part and five states namely Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu make a notable region in the southern part. However, the states of Punjab, Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir form a crescent shaped region of medium level of economic and social deprivation in the northern pocket of the country. Moreover, the low grade of both economic and social deprivation is experienced by the states of Manipur and Mizoram that located in the north-eastern parts of the country.

The three states i.e. Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Assam witnessed the high level of social deprivation but medium level of economic deprivation and form two distinct regions in the country. The first region is formed by the states of Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand in the central-eastern part, while, the second one is made by the state of Assam in the north-eastern pocket of India. The states of Uttrakhand and Meghalaya that experience high level of social deprivation but low level of economic deprivation, and the states of Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim that record medium level of social deprivation but low level of economic deprivation, form four separate small regions. The state of West Bengal situated in the eastern part of India has medium level of social deprivation but high level of economic deprivation, while, the remaining states namely Goa and Kerala have low level of social deprivation but medium level of economic deprivation and also fail to form any contiguous region with any other state in the country.

## **CONCLUSION:**

After foregoing analysis it may be concluded that the level of economic deprivation is high in the western and central-eastern parts, and it is moderate to low in the states lying in the northern and north-eastern parts of India. However, the level of social deprivation is high in the north-central states extending from Rajasthan in the west to Orissa in the east, and it is low in the north-eastern and southern most pockets of India.

It may also be surmised that five states viz., Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have experienced high level of socio-economic deprivation, while, the low level of socio-economic deprivation has been found in the states of Manipur and Mizoram. However, the states of Uttarakhand and Meghalaya have experienced high level of social deprivation but low level of economic deprivation, and the states of Goa and Kerala have witnessed low level of social deprivation but medium level of economic deprivation. Moreover, the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Tripura have recorded the medium level of socio-economic deprivation.

### **END NOTE:**

<sup>[1]</sup> 'JOCHHAMBRU' means the struggling states of India viz., **J** - Jharkhand, **O** - Orissa, **CHHA** - Chhattisgarh, **M** - Madhya Pradesh, **B** - Bihar, **R** - Rajasthan and **U** - Uttar Pradesh, wherein, the Government of India and the Governments of respective states have launched a number of developmental programmes to come out from the clutches of high level of deprivation. If, in these states, the level of socio-economic standard of living of the people is improved, as, now, there is a great ray of hope, India will, surely, be in the row of developed nations of the world by 2030.

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