

Level of deprivation in standard of living in India – A state-wise analysis

¹ Dr. Lalit Sharma, ² Megha Vashishth

¹ Assistant Professor, G. B. P.G. College, Rohtak, Haryana, India

² Student, G. B. College of Education, Rohtak, Haryana, India

Abstract

The deprivation shows the poor quality of life or socio-economic conditions. It implies a condition in which a person finds himself unable to maintain a living standard adequate for a desirable physical, mental and social efficiency and failing to meet even his basic requirements. The present paper makes an attempt to explore the inequality in deprivation of basic standard of living among the different states of India. The Study used composite index for all the 29 states. The states are categorized into three types, namely high standard of living states; lower standard of living states; and average standard of living states. For this, mean and standard deviation of the composite Index of living conditions of the states has been computed. The states where composite index is above mean minus standard of deviation are known as higher standard of living states, while the composite indices of lower standard of living states are below mean plus standard deviation. The higher standard of living states as per composite index include priority-wise the states of Delhi, Goa, Punjab, Kerala, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Karnataka; followed in turn by moderate standard of living including states like Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Uttaranchal, and Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, and Mizoram; and the states including Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Manipur, Bihar, and Orissa belonging to the lower standard of living status.

Keywords: Deprivation, Poverty, Standard of living

Introduction

The deprivation of basic needs is used as a denoting a lack of basic needs for satisfying needs for food and shelter as well as basic amenities (Janicka and Słomczyńska, 2002) ^[7] (Sharma and Chakravarty, 2015) ^[9]. The main emphasis of the study is to understand the concept and measurement of deprivation. This concept has been evading probe for some decades. Question like how to define and measure deprivation have been raised by different scholars from their own point of view, still leaving many chances of improvement. But many social scientists, researchers and economist, explained the deprivation in terms of poverty. They highlighted that poverty is a proxy measurement of deprivation. Till recently, poverty was assessed on the basis of income level. The monetary approach to poverty measurement was pioneered by Booth and Rowntree in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. However, with the passage of time researchers began raising doubts about the adequacy of income or expenditure level as a measurement of poverty. There was a growing realization that poverty not only includes level of income and expenditure but also refers to social, cultural, and political aspects of life (Sharma and Chakravarty, 2015) ^[9].

Many social scientists have defined now tended to poverty as a multidimensional concept rather than its being simply uni-dimensional. Poverty includes the various dimensions of deprivation in the practical definition and measurement of poverty. Anand and Sen (1997) ^[4], Bourguignon and Chakravarti (2009) ^[5], Chakravarty and Ambrosio (2006) ^[6], Ravallio (1998) ^[8] and Alkire and Foster (2007, 2009, 2010) ^[1,2,3] have all sought to measure the poverty with multidimensional approach, meaning there by that poverty is

not only a quantitative term, it is also qualitative in its nature. The deprivation and poverty are related but they are Separate Concepts to each other (Janicka and Słomczyńska, 2002) ^[7]. Therefore, deprivation shows the quality of life or socio-economic conditions of those who are poor. In broad approach, it implies a condition in which a person finds himself unable to maintain a living standard adequate for a desirable physical, mental and social efficiency, failing to meet even his basic requirements.

The present paper makes an attempt to explore the inequality in deprivation of basic standard of living among the various states of India. The study gives a comparative picture of all the states in terms of 13 selected standard of living indicators. It reveals wide disparities among the states. Some states are better in term of the standard of living, while other states are deprived in standard of living. Therefore, the present study examines the state level inequity in India.

Research methodology

The study based on secondary data which collected from various sources i.e. Office of the Registrar General, Ministry of Home Affairs, India 2011, Census of India, 2011, National Family Health Survey-3, 2005-06.

The study uses simple statistics tools to explore the main objective to find out the state-level disparity in India i.e. percentage, composite standard score. The composite index of living conditions or standard of living has been estimated for each of the 29 state.

The Composite Standard Score (CSS) values are calculated with the help of Gnu Regression Econometrics and Time Series Library (GRETL) software. State-wise levels of

standard of living have also been drawn with the help of composite standard score. Composite standard of living is calculated with the help of Z score, worked out for individual components as well as for standard of living at the aggregate level. Z score is defined as under:

$$Z = \frac{x_{ij} - U}{SD}$$

Where Z is Z score of indicator under particular head, x_{ij} is value of ith indicator against jth observation, U is mean value of the indicator and SD is Standard Deviation.

For overall level of standard of living, Composite Standard Score is derived from all the components using the following formula:

$$Z = \sum Z_{ij}$$

Where Z_{ij} indicates Z score of and initiator jth in states These values are categorized into three strata (based on the quartiles) - low, medium, and high standard of living in India, using the 11 socio-economic indicators suggested by many

scholars to calculate the composite standard score and to examine the standard of living at state-level. Further, the states are categorized into three types, namely high standard of living states; lower standard of living states; and average standard of living states. For this, mean and standard deviation of the composite Index of living conditions of the states are computed.

Results and Conclusion

Concentration of literacy rate, infant mortality rate, sex ratio, water facility, sanitation facility etc as quality of life indicators do influence the living condition of the people of an area. Table 1 gives a comparative picture of all the states in terms of 13 selected standard of living indicators. It reveals wide disparities among the states. Some states are better in terms of the standard of living, while other states are deprived in standard of living. Apparently, high poverty line seems to indicate poor quality of life, deprivation, malnutrition, and literacy as would be obvious from discussion below on the basis of 2011 census as per table 1.

Table 1: State-Wise Proportion of Populations Deprived in Selected Indicators of Standard of Living well-off

State	Floor	Toilet Facility	Bathroom Facility	Drainage Facility	Kitchen Facility
Andhra Pradesh	21.8	50.4	32.9	43.1	23.2
Arunachal Pradesh	22.6	38.0	57.4	66.9	9.5
Assam	78.6	35.1	58.2	79.6	7.8
Bihar	79.9	76.9	62.6	57.7	57.5
Chhattisgarh	74.4	75.4	79.9	75.8	40.7
Delhi	2.2	10.5	8.9	4.2	19.5
Goa	15.9	20.3	10.4	31.2	4.7
Gujarat	28.2	42.7	32.6	53.3	21.2
Haryana	27.6	31.4	17.5	13.7	27.1
Himachal Pradesh	29.3	30.9	25.2	34.8	8.5
Jammu and Kashmir	48.5	48.8	39.5	52.2	10.3
Jharkhand	68.5	78.0	74.6	70.5	56.9
Karnataka	21.8	48.8	13.7	39.3	7.7
Kerala	9.7	4.8	14.2	53.6	1.5
Madhya Pradesh	70.0	71.2	52.8	60.1	50.4
Maharashtra	36.1	46.9	14.6	32.5	22.3
Manipur	68.6	10.7	48.8	47.2	5.4
Meghalaya	33.7	37.1	60.4	64.7	7.3
Mizoram	5.3	8.1	24.9	40.4	15.5
Nagaland	50.8	23.5	17.5	49.8	2.9
Orissa	62.4	78.0	80.3	80.7	28.5
Punjab	25.6	20.7	11.1	15.2	24.5
Rajasthan	40.0	65.0	44.5	58.5	40.0
Sikkim	27.0	12.8	31.4	47.3	7.8
Tamil Nadu	16.5	51.7	35.8	49.8	13.7
Tripura	76.9	14.0	67.9	73.4	12.8
Uttar Pradesh	69.5	64.4	44.8	31.1	53.8
Uttaranchal	39.2	34.2	30.7	38.9	24.1
West Bengal	59.3	41.2	64.1	68.4	33.2
India	46.1	53.1	41.6	31.7	48.9

Continue.....

Table

State	drinking Water Facility**	Electricity Facility	Cooking Fuel**	Assets**	Literacy Rate**
Andhra Pradesh	19.5	7.8	56.6	19.4	32.3
Arunachal Pradesh	21.6	34.3	58.7	30.7	33
Assam	18.5	62.9	88.1	23.6	26.8
Bihar	12.0	83.6	81.1	25.6	36.2
Chhattisgarh	26.5	24.7	90.2	27.1	29
Delhi	6.2	0.9	56	2.9	13.7

Goa	4.8	3.1	67.5	4.6	12.6
Gujarat	12.4	9.6	81.8	18.7	20.7
Haryana	12.1	9.5	55.8	9.4	23.4
Himachal Pradesh	9.5	3.2	68.4	8.9	16.2
Jammu and Kashmir	23.1	14.9	71.4	17.3	31.3
Jharkhand	31.9	54.2	82	21.0	32.4
Karnataka	18.2	9.4	64.2	14.3	24.4
Kerala	8.2	5.6	27.3	4.8	6.1
Madhya Pradesh	30.5	32.9	88.8	32.6	29.4
Maharashtra	13.1	16.1	61.7	19.0	17.1
Manipur	37.8	31.6	80	17.2	20.2
Meghalaya	32.7	39.1	82.4	35.8	24.5
Mizoram	22.2	15.8	70.3	19.0	8.4
Nagaland	28.3	18.4	70.8	32.3	19.9
Orissa	35.4	57.0	88.3	25.5	26.5
Punjab	4.1	3.4	61.4	4.4	23.3
Rajasthan	25.9	33.0	10.1	21.2	32.9
Sikkim	17.7	7.5	91.9	18.2	17.8
Tamil Nadu	7.0	6.6	64.2	5.1	19.7
Tripura	32.4	31.6	47.4	27.8	12.2
Uttar Pradesh	12.1	63.2	77.2	11.4	30.3
Uttaranchal	15.2	13.0	45.5	13.8	20.4
West Bengal	26.6	45.5	81	22.8	22.9
India	17.6	32.7	71.4	17.8	25.96

Continue.....

Table

State	Infant Mortality Rate*	Sex Ratio**	Under Weight Children***
Andhra Pradesh	12	992	36.5
Arunachal Pradesh	19	920	36.9
Assam	34	954	40.4
Bihar	11	916	58.4
Chhattisgarh	23	991	-
Delhi	20	866	-
Goa	41	968	-
Gujarat	25	918	47.4
Haryana	29	877	41.9
Himachal Pradesh	28	974	36.2
Jammu and Kashmir	52	883	29.4
Jharkhand	26	947	-
Karnataka	22	968	41.1
Kerala	32	1084	28.8
Madhya Pradesh	30	930	60.3
Maharashtra	35	925	39.7
Manipur	41	987	23.8
Meghalaya	38	986	46.3
Mizoram	43	975	21.6
Nagaland	44	931	29.7
Orissa	44	978	44.0
Punjab	55	893	27.0
Rajasthan	57	926	44.0
Sikkim	59	889	-
Tamil Nadu	57	995	33.2
Tripura	21	961	39.0
Uttar Pradesh	22	908	47.3
Uttaranchal	48	963	-
West Bengal	39	947	43.5
India	36	940	45.9

Source: Calculated by researcher which are based on*Office of the Registrar General, Ministry of Home Affairs, India 2011, Source: **Census of India, 2011, ***National Family Health Survey-3 2005-06, Children under three years weight for age, percentage below two standard deviations



Table 1 shows the picture of the standard of living of people in India vis-a-vis poverty parameters. In India about 46 percent of households were living in Kuccha houses. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh stand below the national average level on this parameter, while Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal stand above the national average level.

State-wise scenario indicates that more than 53 percent of the households in India do not have the toilet facility at home. More than 50 percent of households living without toilet facility found to be in Andhra Pradesh (50.4 percent), Bihar (76.9 percent), Jharkhand (78 percent), Madhya Pradesh (71.2 percent), Orissa (78.0 percent) and Rajasthan (65 percent), Tamil Nadu (51.7 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (64.4 percent). The level of deprivation in terms of toilet facility was the highest both in Orissa and Jharkhand followed by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and the lowest in Kerala.

Same types of results were found to exist on the criteria of bathroom facility, drainage facility and kitchen facilities. The highest level of deprivation in bathroom facility was found in Chhattisgarh (79.9 percent); in case of drainage facility, it was the highest in Orissa (80.7 percent) and in case of Kitchen

facility about 57.5 percent of households in Bihar did not have this facility at home. Jharkhand follow the down line with 56.4 percent on these criteria. The picture is quite dismal on these parameters in a good number of states that deserve special attention.

More than one-fourth households do not have safe drinking water facility in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tripura, and West Bengal, while only in few states namely Punjab and Goa, more than 95 percent of households do have safe drinking water facility at home. The overall position in different States/UTs does not seem to be quite satisfactory on this criterion.

In case of electricity facility, more than 67 percent of households in the country still do not have the facility of electricity at home. Very depressing situation is revealed in case of Bihar with 83.6 percent Uttar Pradesh and Assam with more than sixty percent households living without electricity at home. On the other hand in case of Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Kerala, more than 95 percent of the households do have electricity facility available at home.

In case of cooking fuel, most of the households in the country use traditional fuel for cooking. The use of traditional fuel is found to be the highest in states like Assam Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar, with more than 80 percent of households using the traditional fuel. While about 17.8 percent

of households in the country do not have any assets such as car, motor cycle, fan etc, the deprivation is reported to be quite significant in case of states like Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, West Bengal etc with over 70 percent of these households reported to be having no such assets.

Literacy rate is one of the most important indicators for determining the living condition of the households of a region. To reduce poverty, literacy can be a powerful instrument. The literacy rate is still reported to be the lowest in Bihar, with 36.2 percent of households, still illiterate, followed by Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. On the other hand, more than 90 percent of households are reported to be literate in Kerala and Mizoram. The picture is still not satisfactory with overall literacy rate of nearly 26 percent only in the country as per Census 2011 Figures shown in Table 1.

The standard of living of the people also depends on the health facilities. The better the health facilities the better will be the level of living and lesser the infant mortality rate and better the nutrition status. Infant mortality rate at national level was estimated 36.

Underweight children are also a sign of deprivation. In India 45.9 percent of children were found to be underweight as reported under National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06). State-wise, Madhya Pradesh (60.3 percent), Bihar (58.4 percent), Gujarat (47.4 percent), Uttar Pradesh (47.3 percent), Meghalaya (46.3 percent) and Orissa (44.0 percent) were found to be higher on percentage of underweight children than the national average. In other states the status of underweight children was found to be quite enormous in Jammu & Kashmir (29.4 percent), Kerala (28.8 percent), Manipur, (23.8 percent), Mizoram (21.6 percent) and Punjab (27 percent) all above 20 percent underweight children with the range of such

states, while the composite indices of lower standard of living states are below mean plus standard deviation as shown in Table 2

children excluding upto around 40 percent in the remaining states.

Sex ratio was the highest in Kerala, with 1084 females per 1000 male and lowest in Delhi (866), Haryana (877 females per 1000 males), followed upward by Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, and Punjab. The other states do have over 900 females per 1000 males.

Standard of living Index or Composite Standard Score

State-wise values of socio-economic indicators do reveal that the living conditions of people in some states present quite a mixed kind of a scenario. If a state is better in one case, in another case, it seems to be worse. So, to know the living conditions of a state, composite index has been determined by taking the socio-economic indicators. The indicators used for determining the living conditions as per composite score include: percentage of households which have kaccha house; percentage of households that do not have toilet facility; percentage of households that do not have bathroom facility; percentage of households that do not have drainage facility; percentage of households that do not have kitchen facility; percentage of households that do not have water facility; percentage of households that do not have electricity facility; percentage of households that do use traditional fuel; percentage of households that do not have any assets; besides determinate like infant mortality rate and illiteracy rate.

On the basis of the composite index of living conditions or standard of living has been estimated for each of the 29 state. The states are categorized into three types, namely high standard of living states; lower standard of living states; and average standard of living states. For this, mean and standard deviation of the composite Index of living conditions of the states are computed. The states where composite index is above mean minus standard of deviation are known as higher standard of living

Table 2: Index of Living Conditions of Different State of India

State	Kuccha House	Toilet Facility	Bathroom Facility	Drainage Facility	Kitchen Facility	drinking Water	Electricity Facility	Cooking Fuel	Assets **	Infant Mortality Rate	Illiteracy Rate	CSS	Rank
AP	-0.820	0.434	-0.312	-0.322	0.070	0	-0.801	-0.160	0.104	-1.653	1.196	-2.264	15
Arunachal	-0.787	-0.104	0.781	0.888	-0.738	0.212	0.400	0.184	1.318	-1.144	1.285	2.295	17
Assam	1.519	-0.230	0.817	1.534	-0.838	-0.101	1.697	0.716	0.555	-0.052	0.497	6.114	22
Bihar	1.573	1.587	1.013	0.420	2.094	-0.758	2.636	1.285	0.770	-1.726	1.691	10.585	28
Chhattisgarh	1.346	1.522	1.786	1.341	1.103	0.707	-0.034	1.123	0.931	-0.853	0.776	9.748	26
Delhi	-1.628	-1.299	-1.384	-2.302	-0.148	-1.344	-1.113	-2.085	-1.485	-1.071	-1.166	15.025	1
Goa	-1.063	-0.873	-1.317	-0.928	-1.021	-1.485	-1.014	-0.290	0.029	0.456	-1.306	-8.812	2
Gujarat	-0.557	0.100	-0.326	0.196	-0.047	-0.717	-0.719	-0.587	-0.969	-0.707	-0.277	-4.61	9
Haryana	-0.581	-0.391	-1.000	-1.818	0.300	-0.747	-0.723	-0.306	-1.023	-0.416	0.065	-6.64	5
Himachal	-0.511	-0.412	-0.656	-0.745	-0.797	-1.010	-1.009	0.059	-0.121	-0.489	-0.848	-6.539	6

Jammu	0.279	0.365	-0.018	0.140	-0.691	0.363	-0.479	1.097	0.276	1.257	1.069	3.658	19
Jharkhand	1.103	1.635	1.549	1.071	2.059	1.253	1.303	0.012	-0.443	-0.634	1.208	10.116	27
Karnataka	-0.820	0.365	-1.170	-0.516	-0.844	-0.131	-0.728	-0.160	-1.463	-0.925	0.192	-6.2	8
Kerala	-1.319	-1.547	-1.147	0.211	-1.210	-1.142	-0.900	0.758	1.522	-0.198	-2.131	-7.103	4
Maharashtra	-0.231	0.282	-1.129	-0.862	0.017	-0.646	-0.424	0.158	-0.131	0.020	-0.734	4.306	21
Manipur	1.10	-1.291	0.397	-0.114	-0.980	1.849	0.278	1.086	1.865	0.456	-0.340	1.77	16
Meghalaya	-0.330	-0.143	0.915	0.776	-0.868	1.334	0.618	-1.036	0.061	0.238	0.205	-3.667	12
Mizoram	-1.500	-1.404	-0.669	-0.460	-0.384	0.272	-0.438	0.664	1.489	0.602	-1.839	6.733	24
MP	1.165	1.339	0.575	0.542	1.675	1.111	0.337	-0.556	0.061	-0.343	0.827	-3.68	11
Nagaland	0.374	-0.734	-1.000	0.018	-1.127	0.889	-0.320	-2.982	-1.667	0.674	-0.378	-6.253	7
Odessa	0.852	1.635	1.803	1.590	0.383	1.606	1.430	1.196	0.759	0.674	0.459	12.387	29
Punjab	-0.664	-0.856	-1.286	-1.742	0.146	-1.556	-1.000	-1.135	-1.506	1.475	0.053	-8.071	3
Rajasthan	-0.070	1.069	0.205	0.460	1.061	0.646	0.341	0.518	0.297	1.620	1.272	7.4198	25
Sikkim	-0.606	-1.199	-0.379	-0.109	-0.838	-0.181	-0.814	-0.447	-0.024	1.766	-0.645	-3.476	13
TN	-1.039	0.491	-0.183	0.018	-0.490	-1.263	-0.855	-0.791	-1.431	1.620	-0.404	-4.327	10
Tripura	1.449	-1.147	1.250	1.219	-0.543	1.303	0.278	0.789	1.006	-0.998	-1.356	3.25	18
UP	1.144	1.043	0.218	-0.933	1.876	-0.747	1.711	0.721	-0.754	-0.925	0.942	4.296	20
Uttaranchal	-0.103	-0.269	-0.410	-0.536	0.123	-0.434	-0.565	-0.598	-0.497	0.966	-0.315	-2.638	14
WB	0.724	0.034	1.080	0.964	0.660	0.717	0.908	0.768	0.469	0.311	0.002	6.637	23

Source: Author calculation based on Table 1.

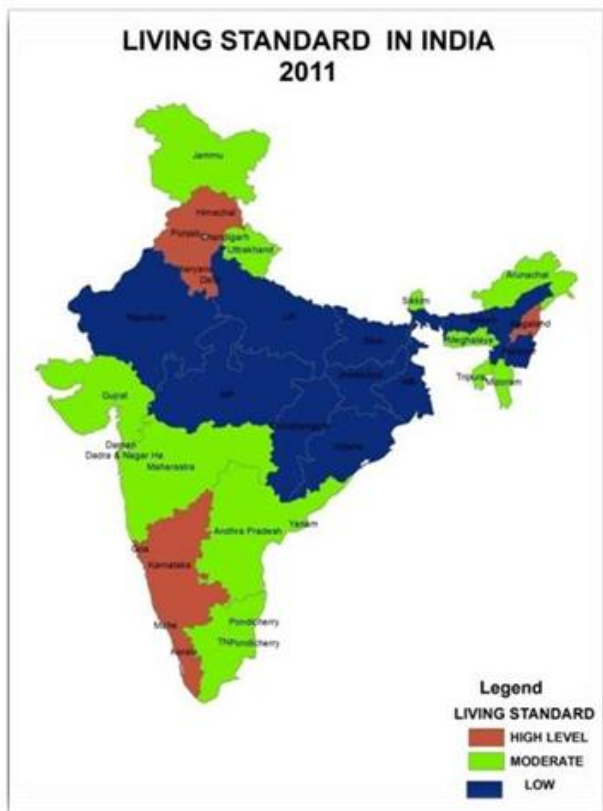


Table 3: Index of Living Conditions in Different States of India

Value of CSS	Standard of Living	Name of States
Mean – SD	High	Delhi, Goa, Punjab, Kerala, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Karnataka
Between Mean –SD and Mean + SD	Moderate	Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Uttaranchal, and Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, and Mizoram
Mean + SD	Low	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Manipur, Bihar, and Orissa

Source: Author calculation based on Table 2.

Tables 2 and 3 reveal the standard of living in different states of India. The higher standard of living states as per composite index include priority-wise the states of Delhi, Goa, Punjab, Kerala, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Karnataka; followed in turn by moderate standard of living including states like Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Uttaranchal, and Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, and Mizoram; and the states including Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Manipur, Bihar, and Orissa belonging to the lower standard of living

status. The rest of the states are treated as belonging to moderate standard of living states.

Haryana, the state under study, occupies a place or prominence, being 5th in the order of priority among 29 states along the composite index of the standard of living. It belongs to the high standard of living category with Delhi, Goa, Punjab and Kerala above it and Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Karnataka following it in terms of high standard of living.

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