_____

DIMENSIONS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT OF A WOMEN: A CASE STUDY IN CHITTOOR DISTRICT

M. Venkatramana Naik[1] and Dr. K. Radhika[2]
[1]Research Scholar, Dept. of Economics S. V. U. College of Arts S. V. University Tirupati.
[2]Assistant Professor , Dept. of Economics S. V. U. College of Arts S. V. University Tirupati.

_____

ABSTRACT :

The Human Development Paradigm is the worldview that guides our concept of education in the society of the 21st century. This is the belief that the development of a country or of a community depends greatly on the opportunities offered to people so they will fully develop their potential. Some opportunities ensure survival, and others preserve the integrity of individuals. These do not substitute or replace other types of opportunities, nutrition and health, and housing, sanitation and work/income generation. Today, 70 million children do not attend primary school. Nearly 40 million of them live in countries affected by armed conflict. A better-educated world is a safer world because low educational attainment is one of the few statistically significant predictors of violence. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified by 192countries in 1989, and affirmed the right of all children to free, relevant and quality education. As education is the only tool which takes the country to greater heights, at the World Education Forum in Dakar in 2000, participants from 164 countries pledged to provide education for all by 2015. All the variable include in the model explained about 9 per cent of the total variation in human development index, as the R^2 value was 0.092 even the adjusted R^2 value 0.065 implying the goodness of fit the model for the data. The significant of R^2 value was analysed in terms of ANOVA. As could be seen from the table on ANOVA, the R^2 value was also statically significant at 5 per cent level as the calculated F value 3.396 was well above the critical value of 3, 104 degrees of freedom. These findings of the study revealed that per capita income, women education indices and caste factors seemed to be the three most important variables influencing human development in the many mandal and division. The R^2 value indicating the co-efficient of dimensions was also very high in all the sample regression models. These were also statically significant at 5 per cent probability level. These findings indicated that the chosen regression model provided good fit to the human development data at a various geographical levels.

KEYWORDS : *Human Development, Regression, ANOVA*

INTRODUCTION

The Human Development Paradigm is the worldview that guides our concept of education in the society of the 21st century. This is the belief that the development of a country or of a community depends greatly on the opportunities offered to people so they will fully develop their potential. Some opportunities ensure survival, and others preserve the integrity of individuals. Nevertheless, the only opportunities that truly develop the potential of human beings are educational ones. These do not

_____

_____

substitute or replace other types of opportunities (nutrition, health, and housing, sanitation and work/income generation). However, without an increase in educational levels, the influence of these factors in the development process becomes limited and uncertain. Numerous empirical studies conducted by social scientists have established a strong correlation between education and national development. The Jomtien Conference 1990, there report of the Jacques Delors Commission on Education for the Twenty first Century, and the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) all attach utmost importance to education as an effective tool in reducing poverty by building available workforce capable of competing in an increasingly competitive and global economy.

It is imperative that people in the developing countries have access to basic education, health and other relevant facilities. It is an acknowledged fact that universal literacy played a significant role in the phenomenal advancement of the United States and other western countries in almost every field of life. Similarly, countries like Japan, Korea, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand had achieved near universal literacy before joining the coveted club of developed nations. The Millennium Development Goals of providing universal primary education to all, and eliminating gender inequities, propelled many nations and multi-governmental organizations to boost educational spending. Over the last decade, the Bank's speculation in education surged to more than $5 billion in 2010 alone. Yet both developed and developing nations face serious educational challenges today that call for renewed efforts by the World Bank and nations around the globe to expand access, improve equity, and boost achievement. Education is one of the most powerful instruments for reducing poverty and inequality and lays a foundation for sustained economic growth.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which include eight goals were framed to address the world's major development challenges including Primary Education. In all regions, inequalities in access to education continue to pose major barriers to fully attaining the MDG 2 target of ensuring that, by 2015, children everywhere boys and girls alike, can complete a full course of primary schooling. Globally, 123 million youth (aged 15to 24) lack basic reading and writing skills; 61 per cent of them are young women. Too many children are still denied their right to primary education. In 2011, 57 million children of primary school age were out of school, down from 102 million in 2000. More than half of these out-of school children live in sub- Saharan Africa. Significantly and substantial progress has been made in meeting many of the MDG targets- including primary education. However, progress in reducing the number of children out of school has slowed considerably over time. Stalled progress means that the world is unlikely to meet the target of universal primary education by 2015.

METHODOLOGY
OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
- To estimate income levels and expenditure levels of women respondents in the study area.
- To study the socio-economic conditions of women in Chittoor district.

SAMPLE DESIGN
The multistage random sampling method has been is used in the present study to select women sample households in Chittoor District. At first stage Chittoor district has been divided into three revenue divisions, Madanapalli, Tirupati and Chittoor were selected. In the second stage, among the three revenue divisions, three mandals from each division have been selected randomly. In the third stage from each mandal, three villages have been selected randomly. In each village twelve women sample respondents are selected. Thus, the total sample size was 36 each mandal. In division wise selected 108 women sample respondents. Thus total 324 women sample respondents are selected from the Chittoor district.

DIMENSIONS AND CALCULATION
The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index of outcome indicators in three dimensions:

_____

- A long and healthy life, as reflected in life expectancy at birth.
- The acquisition of education and knowledge, as reflected in the mean years of schooling (adjusted for out of school children) and literacy rate (age 7 years and above).
- The standard of living and command over resources, as reflected in the monthly per capita expenditure adjusted for inflation and inequality.

Before calculation Human Development Index, as index of the three dimensions is created. For this purpose, maximum and minimum values are chosen for each indicator.

Table-1
Maximum and Minimum Values for Calculating HDI

S. No.	Indicator	Maximum Value	Minimum Value
1	Life expectancy at birth	85	25
2	Adult literacy rate	100	0
3	Gross Enrolment ration	100	0
4	GDO per capita (PPP U$)	40000	100

Source: Human Development Index 2017.

Performance in each dimension is expressed as a value between 0 and 1 by applying the following formula

Actual Value - Minimum Value

Dimension Index = ===========================

Maximum Value - Minimum Value

CASTE

Table-1
Cast-wise analysis of the women sample respondents in the study area

S. No.	Religion	Revenue Division			
		Madanapalli	Tirupati	Chittoor	Total
1	OC	24 (22.22)	28 (25.93)	33 (30.56)	**85 (26.23)**
2	BC	36 (33.33)	26 (24.07)	41 (37.96)	**103 (31.79)**
3	SC	24 (22.22)	34 (31.48)	24 (22.22)	**82 (25.03)**
4	ST	24 (22.22)	20 (18.52)	10 (09.26)	**54 (16.66)**
Total		**108 (100.00)**	**108 (100.00)**	**108 (100.00)**	**324 (100.00)**

Source: Primary data.
Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to the total number of respondents.

Table-1 reveals that the particulars of Caste wise distribution of the women sample respondents in Chittoor district. In Madanapalli revenue division 24 (22.22 per cent) of the women respondents belong to OC category followed by BC category 36 (33.33 per cent), SC category 24 (22.22 per cent) and ST category 24 (22.22 per cent). In Tirupati revenue division 28 (25.93 per cent) of the women respondents belong to OC category followed by BC category 26 (24.07 per cent) SC category 34 (31.48 per cent) and ST category 20 (18.52 per cent). In Chittoor revenue division 33 (30.56 per cent) belong to OC category followed by BC category 41 (37.96 per cent), SC category 24 (22.22 per cent) and ST category 10 (09.26 per cent). Finally district wise, more women respondents are belonging to BC category 103(31.79 per cent), second place goes to OC category 85 (26.23 per cent) followed by SC category 82 (25.03 per cent) and last rank goes ST category 54(16.66 per cent).

_____
Journal for all Subjects : www.lbp.world

3

AGE-GROUP

Table-2
Age-Group wise analysis of the women sample respondents in the study area

S. No.	Age-Group	Revenue Division			Total
		Madanapalli	Tirupati	Chittoor	
1	18-25	06 (05.56)	19 (17.59)	21 (19.44)	**46 (14.19)**
2	26-35	42 (38.89)	26 (24.07)	37 (34.26)	**105 (32.40)**
3	36-45	38 (35.19)	43 (39.81)	41 (37.96)	**122 (37.65)**
4	45 and Above	22 (20.37)	20 (18.52)	09 (08.33)	**51 (15.74)**
Total		**108 (100.00)**	**108 (100.00)**	**108 (100.00)**	**324 (100.00)**

Source: Primary data.

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to the total number of respondents.

It is quite obvious from the Table -2shows that in all three revenue divisions 46 women respondents (14.19 per cent) are in the age group of 18 – 25 years, 105 sample respondents (32.40 per cent) are in the age group of 26-35 years, 122 women respondents (37.65 per cent) are in the age group of 36-45 years and 51 respondents (15.74 per cent) are in the age group of 45 and above years. By and large, it is conclude that majority of the sample respondents are in the age group of 36-45 years.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS

Table -3
Educational status of the women sample respondents in the study area

S. No.	Educational status	Revenue Division			Total
		Madanapalli	Tirupati	Chittoor	
1	Illiterate	37 (34.25)	13 (12.03)	21 (19.44)	**71 (21.91)**
2	Primary Education	49 (45.37)	33 (30.55)	31 (28.70)	**113 (34.87)**
3	Secondary Education	09 (08.33)	31 (28.70)	41 (37.96)	**81 (25.00)**
4	Graduation and above	13 (12.03)	31 (28.70)	15 (13.88)	**59 (18.20)**
Total		**108 (100.00)**	**108 (100.00)**	**108 (100.00)**	**324 (100.00)**

Source: Primary data.

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to the total number of respondents.

The Table-3 shows that the particulars of educational status of the women sample respondents in Chittoor district. In Madanapalli revenue division 37(34.25 per cent) of the women respondents belong to education status is illiterate, followed by primary education is 49(45.37 per cent), secondary education status 09 (08.33 per cent) and graduation and above status 13(12.03 per cent) in this division primary education sample respondents are high. In Tirupati revenue division 13(12.03 per cent) of the women respondents belong to illiterate education status, followed by primary education is 33(30.55 per cent), secondary education status 31 (28.70 per cent) and graduation and above status 31 (28.70 per cent). In Chittoor revenue division 21(19.44 per cent) of the women respondents belong to

_____
Journal for all Subjects : www.lbp.world

4

_____

illiterate education status, followed by primary education is 31(28.70 per cent), secondary education status 41(37.96 per cent) and graduation and above status 15(13.88 per cent).

In all three revenue divisions the 71(21.91 per cent) of the women respondents belong to education status is illiterate, followed by primary education is 113(34.87 per cent), secondary education status 81(25.00 per cent) and graduation and above status 59(18.20 per cent). So finally the highest women education status is primary education.

INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES

Table-4
Income from all sources for women sample respondents in the study area

S. No.	Income from all sources	Revenue Division			Total
		Madanapalli	Tirupati	Chittoor	
1	Below to Rs 40,000	15 (13.88)	13 (12.03)	12 (11.11)	**40 (12.34)**
2	Rs 40,001 to 60,000	20 (18.51)	16 (14.81)	18 (16.66)	**54 (16.66)**
3	Rs 60,001 to 80,000	42 (38.88)	42 (38.88)	37 (34.25)	**121 (37.34)**
4	Rs 80,001 to 1,00,000	17 (15.74)	18 (16.66)	25 (23.14)	**60 (18.51)**
5	Rs 1,00001 and above	14 (12.96)	19 (17.59)	16 (14.81)	**49 (15.12)**
Total		**108 (100.00)**	**108 (100.00)**	**108 (100.00)**	**324 (100.00)**

Source: Primary data.
Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to the total number of respondents.

The above table-4 shows income from all sources from women respondents in the study area. In all there revenue divisions explain that 40(12.34 per cent) women respondents are earning an annual income between below to Rs 40,000 annually, 54(16.66 per cent) women respondents are earning between Rs 40,001 to 60,000 annually. Similarly, 121(37.34 per cent) women respondents are earning annual income between Rs 60,001 to 80,000. Further, 60(18.51 per cent) women respondents are earning annual income is Rs 80,001 to 1, 00,000 and the remaining 49(15.12 per cent) of the women respondents are earning annual income between Rs 1, 00, 001 and above. Majority of the respondents 121(37.34 per cent) are earning high income ranging between Rs 60,001 to 80,000. It can be said that the economic status of women respondents is relatively poor or low.

EXPENDITURE OF THE SAMPLE RESPONDENTS
FOOD
Table-5 illustrate that expenditure made by women respondents on food. It is observed that women respondents expenditure made on food purposes has increased relatively. The overall three revenue divisions 79 (24.83 per cent) women respondents used to spend an amount up to Rs. 10,000 on food. Similarly, 195(60.18 per cent) women respondents used to spend an amount range between Rs 10,001 to 20,0000, 38(11.72 per cent) women respondents spent between Rs 20,001 to 50,000 and 12(03.70 per cent) women respondents spent between Rs 50,001 and above. The majority of the women respondents are range between Rs 10,001 to 20,000.

_____

_____

Table -5
Expenditure on food for women sample respondents in the study area

S. No.	Food	Revenue Division			Total
		Madanapalli	Tirupati	Chittoor	
1	Below Rs 10,000	29 (26.85)	28 (25.92)	22 (20.37)	**79 (24.83)**
2	Rs 10,001 to 20,000	65 (60.18)	67 (62.03)	63 (58.33)	**195 (60.18)**
3	Rs 20,001 to 50,000	09 (08.33)	10 (09.25)	19 (17.59)	**38 (11.72)**
4	Rs 50,001 and above	05 (04.62)	03 (02.77)	04 (03.70)	**12 (03.70)**
Total		**108 (100.00)**	**108 (100.00)**	**108 (100.00)**	**324 (100.00)**

Source: Primary data.
Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to the total number of respondents.

REVENUE DIVISION WISE ANALSYSIS

The HDI values for different villages were computed and were presented revenue division wise in each revenue division. The Chittoor district was divided into three revenue Divisions. Namely Madanapalli, Chittoor and Tirupati. Three mandals have been selected for each revenue division, thus nine mandals have been selected form Chittoor district. The HDI values along with their components were computed for different revenue villages and they were analysed revenue division wise.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN MADANAPALLI REVENUE DIVISION

The table-6 shown that village wise human development indicators in Madanapalli division of Chittoor district. In Madanapalli revenue division, the PCI index values between 0.5019 to 0.3513 and average at 0.4376. The women literacy index HDI vales between 0.1319 to 0.3495 and Madanapalli division average at 0.2035 as whole. Given the life expectancy index at 0.633for Madanapalli revenue division. In this revenue division the HDI average 0.4247 as a whole. In this table low HDI value 0.3844 for Piler mandal of V. R. Agraharam village and high HDI value 0.4921 for Piler mandal of Talapula village. The table clearly shows the need for focusing special attention on V R Agraharam village in Piler mandal as it is responsible for the low level of HDI observed in the mandal as well as Madanapalli revenue division.

Table – 6
Village wise Human Development Indicators in Madanapalli Division

S. No.	Name of the Mandal	Village	Per Capita Income Index	Women Literacy Index	Life Expectancy Index	HDI
1	Yerravaripalem	Usthikayalapenta	0.4688	0.2024	0.633	**0.4347**
		Yellamanda	0.5069	0.1991	0.633	**0.4463**
		Chinthagunta	0.3513	0.2756	0.633	**0.4200**
2	Piler	Talapula	0.4938	0.3495	0.633	**0.4921**
		Jandla	0.5210	0.2456	0.633	**0.4665**
		V.R.Agraharam	0.3676	0.1527	0.633	**0.3844**
3	Kurabalakota	Angallu	0.4417	0.1375	0.633	**0.4041**
		Thettu	0.4417	0.1375	0.633	**0.4041**
		Matlivaripalli	0.3453	0.1319	0.633	**0.3701**
Madanapalli Division			**0.4376**	**0.2035**	**0.633**	**0.4247**

Source: Primary data

_____

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN TIRUPATI REVENUE DIVISION

The table-7 indicates that in nine villages were included in Tirupati division. In Tirupati revenue division, the PCI index values between 0.4487 to 0.6693 and average at 0.5765. The women literacy index HDI vales between 0.1664 to 0.3051 and Tirupati division average at 0.2409 as whole. Given the life expectancy index at 0.633 for Tirupati revenue division. In this revenue division the HDI average 0.4831 as a whole. In this table low HDI value 0.4435 for Yerpedu mandal of Yerpedu – m village and high HDI value 0.5356 for Satyavedu mandal of Arruru 388 village. The table clearly shows the need for focusing special attention on Yerpedu – m village in Piler mandal as it is responsible for the low level of HDI observed in the mandal as well as Tirupati revenue division.

Table – 7
Village wise Human Development Indicators in Tirupati Division

S. No	Name of the Mandal	Village	Per Capita Income Index	Women Literacy Index	Life Expectancy Index	HDI
1	Pulicherla	Devalampet	0.6693	0.2610	0.633	**0.5211**
		Kallur	0.5757	0.1664	0.633	**0.4584**
		Ramireddigaripalle	0.5315	0.3051	0.633	**0.4899**
2	Satyavedu	Arruru 388	0.6803	0.2934	0.633	**0.5356**
		Dhasu Kuppam	0.6065	0.2400	0.633	**0.4932**
		Khanavaram	0.6628	0.1848	0.633	**0.4935**
3	Yerpedu	Chinthalapalem	0.4955	0.2108	0.633	**0.4464**
		Yerpedu – m	0.4487	0.2489	0.633	**0.4435**
		Venkatapuram	0.5089	0.2575	0.633	**0.4664**
Tirupati Division			**0.5755**	**0.2409**	**0.633**	**0.4831**

Source: Primary data

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN CHITTOOR REVENUE DIVISION

The table-8 indicates that in nine villages were included in Chittoor division. In Chittoor revenue division, the PCI index values between 0.2790 to 0.7044 and average at 0.5535. The women literacy index HDI vales between 0.1540 to 0.2884 and Chittoor division average at 0.2329 as whole. Given the life expectancy index at 0.633 for Chittoor revenue division

. In this revenue division the HDI average 0.4731 as a whole. In this table low HDI value 0.2817 for Yadamari mandal of Nadimpalli village and high HDI value 0.5254 for Irala mandal of I.K. Reddipalli village. The table clearly shows the need for focusing special attention on Nadimpalli village in Yadamari mandal as it is responsible for the low level of HDI observed in the mandal as well as Chittoor revenue division.

Table – 8
Village wise Human Development Indicators in Chittoor Division

S. No	Name of the Mandal	Village	Per Capita Income Index	Women Literacy Index	Life Expectancy Index	HDI
1	Bangarupalem	Gollapalli	0.4458	0.1540	0.633	**0.4109**
		Keeramanda	0.6028	0.2079	0.633	**0.4812**
		Mogili	0.6162	0.2884	0.633	**0.5125**
2	Irala	I.K. Reddipalli	0.7044	0.2389	0.633	**0.5254**
		V.S. Agraharam	0.6000	0.2391	0.633	**0.4907**
		Irala	0.4950	0.2331	0.633	**0.4537**
3	Yadamari	Gollapalli – 184	0.2790	0.2994	0.633	**0.4038**
		Dhasarapalli	0.5858	0.1883	0.633	**0.4690**
		Nadimpalli	0.6523	0.2474	0.633	**0.2817**
Chittoor Division			**0.5535**	**0.2329**	**0.633**	**0.4731**

Source: Primary data

_____
Journal for all Subjects : www.lbp.world

7

MADANAPALLI DIVISION

The results of the regression analysis carried out for the 108 sample women household on Madanapalli Revenue division from Chittoor District are furnished in Table 9.

It is apparent table 9 that out of three variables include in the model, two variable obtained positive sign while one variable scored negative sign. It is also clear from the magnitude of the regression coefficients presented in the table so far, per capita income and women education indices turned out to be the most significant variable influencing human development in the Madanapalli revenue division. One unit is increase the per capita income increased the human development by whopping 1.396 units in this division, per capita income had that much significant that at 5 per cent probability level as could be under stood from the table. One per capita increased in the proportion of women literary indices raised the human development 1.600 units. This variable was not showing statically significant as it's computed t- test statics value 2.295 was below the theoretically value at 5 per cent level(95 per cent confidential interval) for 35 degree freedom. The caste variable had negative sign so it is not significant value of human development in this division.

The explanatory power of the mandal was also significant as could be seen from the multiple R and R^2 values. All the variable include in the model explained about 66 per cent of the total variation in human development index, as the R^2 value was 0.660 even the adjusted R^2 value 0.033 implying the goodness of not fit the model for the data. The significant of R^2 value was analysed in terms of ANOVA. As could be seen from the table on ANOVA, the R^2 value was also statically significant at 5 per cent level as the calculated F value 2.625 was well above the critical value of 3, 104 degrees of freedom.

Table-9
Dimensions of Human Development in Madanapalli Revenue division

Independent Variable	B	Standard Error	Beta	t Statistics	Sig. level
Constant	3.735	0.291		12.938**	0.000
Per-capita Income	1.396	0.186	1.202	2.429*	0.026
Women Education Indices	1.600	0.463	1.126	2.295*	0.036
Caste	-0.73	0.092	-0.077	-0.795	0.429

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	Values
Multiple R	0.682
R Square	0.660
Adjusted R Square	0.033
Std. Error of the Estimate	0.996
Observations	108

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-calu.	F- sig. level
Regression	6.617	3	2.306	2.625*	0.040b
Residual	103.123	104	0.992		
Total	109.741	107			

CHITTOOR REVENUE DIVISION

The results of the regression analysis carried out for the 108 sample women household on Chittoor Revenue division from Chittoor District are furnished in Table 10.

_____
Journal for all Subjects : www.lbp.world

8

_____

Table 10
Dimensions of Human Development in Chittoor Revenue Division

Independent Variable	B	Standard Error	Beta	t Statistics	Sig. level
Constant	3.566	0.256		13.938**	0.000
Per-capita Income	1.150	0.169	-0.091	3.891**	0.000
Women Education Indices	-0.466	0.477	-0.100	-0.977	0.331
Caste	-0.151	0.105	-0.139	-1.441	0.153

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	Values
Multiple R	0.223
R Square	0.205
Adjusted R Square	0.022
Std. Error of the Estimate	1.019
Observations	108

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-calu.	F- sig. level
Regression	5.650	3	1.883	2.813*	0.036b
Residual	108.017	104	1.039		
Total	113.667	107			

It is apparent table-10 that out of three variables include in the model, one variable obtained positive sign while two variables scored negative sign. It is also clear from the magnitude of the regression coefficients presented in the table so far, per capita income turned out to be the most significant variable influencing human development in the Chittoor revenue division. One unit is increase the per capita income increased the human development by whopping 1.150 units in this mandals, per capita income had that much significant that at 5 per cent probability level as could be under stood from the table. Women education indices and caste variables was not showing statically significant as its computed t- test statics to human development.

The explanatory power of the mandal was also significant as could be seen from the multiple R and R^2 values. All the variable include in the model explained about 22 per cent of the total variation in human development index, as the R^2 value was 0.205 even the adjusted R^2 value 0.022 implying the goodness of fit the model for the data. The significant of R^2 value was analysed in terms of ANOVA. As could be seen from the table on ANOVA, the R^2 value was also statically significant at 5 per cent level as the calculated F value 2.813 was well above the critical value of 3, 104 degrees of freedom.

TIRUPATI REVENUE DIVISION

The results of the regression analysis carried out for the 36 sample women household on Tirupati Revenue Division from Chittoor District are furnished in table-11.

Table-11
Dimensions of Human Development in Tirupati Revenue Division

Independent Variable	B	Standard Error	Beta	t Statistics	Sig. level
Constant	3.295	0.298		11.062**	0.000
Per-capita Income	0.494	0.198	0.288	2.495*	0.014
Women Education Indices	-0.378	0.726	-0.060	-0.521	0.604
Caste	-0.131	0.095	-0.131	-1.376	0.172

_____

_____

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	Values
Multiple R	0.0303
R Square	0.092
Adjusted R Square	0.065
Std. Error of the Estimate	1.025
Observations	108

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F-calu.	F- sig. level
Regression	10.714	3	3.571	3.396	0.021b
Residual	106.201	104	1.051		
Total	116.914	107			

It is apparent table-11 that out of three variables include in the model, one variable obtained positive sign while two variables scored negative sign. It is also clear from the magnitude of the regression coefficients presented in the table so far, per capita income turned out to be the most significant variable influencing human development in the Tirupati revenue division. One unit is increase the per capita income increased the human development by whopping 0.494 units in this mandals, per capita income had that much significant that at 5 per cent probability level as could be under stood from the table. Women education indices and caste variables was not showing statically significant as its computed t- test statics to human development.

The explanatory power of the mandal was also significant as could be seen from the multiple R and R^2 values. All the variable include in the model explained about 9 per cent of the total variation in human development index, as the R^2 value was 0.092 even the adjusted R^2 value 0.065 implying the goodness of fit the model for the data. The significant of R^2 value was analysed in terms of ANOVA. As could be seen from the table on ANOVA, the R^2 value was also statically significant at 5 per cent level as the calculated F value 3.396 was well above the critical value of 3, 104 degrees of freedom.

CONCLUSION

The using the primary data collected from the sample households in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh, the indices are computed to represent the three important dimensions first one is per capita income, second one is women education indices and third one is life expectancy at birth. Using these indices, the composite index of human development namely human development index was calculated. The analysis was carried out for different households in the 12 sample women households in revenue village, 36 women sample households in one mandal and division total 108 women sample holds so three revenue division 324 women sample households as a whole. These findings of the study revealed that per capita income, women education indices and caste factors seemed to be the three most important variables influencing human development in the many mandal and division. The R^2 value indicating the co-efficient of dimensions was also very high in all the sample regression models.

REFERENCES

1. UNDP (2016), Human Development Report – 2016, New York Oxford University Press.
2. Assam Human Development Report (2016), OKD Institute of Social Change and Development, Guwahati Institute for Human Development, New Delhi.
3. UNDP (2014), Human Development Report – 2014, New York Oxford University Press.
4. UNDP (2013), Human Development Report New York Oxford University Press.
5. UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund (2004), "Nepal, Welcome to School: Enrolment and Retention in the Education for All Initiative."
6. Watson, C. (2016), "How Communications Can Change Social Norms around Adolescent Girls: Lessons Learned from Year 3 of a Multi-country Field Study." Overseas Development Institute,

_____

_____
London. www.odi.org/sites/odi. org.uk/files/resource-documents/10375.pdf. Accessed 20 October 2016.

M. Venkatramana Naik
Research Scholar, Dept. of Economics S. V. U. College of Arts S. V. University Tirupati.