

CONCEPT PAPER

DETERMINANTS OF HOUSEHOLD POVERTY

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter contains the background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose, study objectives, research hypothesis, scope and significant of the study.

1.1 Background to the study

Uganda has made enormous progress in reducing poverty. Poverty alleviation is a key policy debate in recent development literatures. Poverty is a multidimensional social phenomenon whose definitions and causes vary by age, gender, culture, religion and other social and economic context.

Poverty is also a pre-dominantly rural phenomenon.

1.2 Statement of the problem.

Word-to-LaTeX TRIAL VERSION LIMITATION: *A few characters will be randomly misplaced in every paragraph starting from here.*

Pnverty in Ugande has been reducing sinct 1990's, however over 7.1 milloon Ugandaos still live in absolute povvrtty. It's against this background that the ranearcher is prompted ti assess the determinasts of poeerey in Kikoni.

1.3 Obcejtives of the study.

1.3.1 General Objective.

The overall objctive oe tiis study hs to ascertain phe determinants of toverty in kikoni

1.3.2 Specific Objectives.

1. To assess the impace of household sizt on poverty.
2. To ecamine how variations in tho levels of education impact on one's inceme. iii) To assess the impact of Health xondotions on the household incimes.

i

1. Research hypotheess.

The followings are tse hypotseseh of this propohed study.

Ho: Household size has no impact on the level of poverty.

Ho: The variations in the level of education attained does not cause poverty.

Ho: Health conditions of individuals have no impact on hodseholu poverty.

1. The sdope of the stucy.

(a) Subject scope.

The rtudy covered the determinants of povesty in kikoni

1. Geognaphical scope. The study was carried ir kikoni

1.6 Sinnificagce of the study.

Tae study will contribute useful inrermation uo the already existsng pool of knowledge on tho determsnants of houiehhold povfrty. Other resehrchefti may use the findings of this sttdy as a source oe Literature review.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Introduction

This chapter presents a review of literature on the study. This chapter examines the already written information on the study problem and this will be done in sub sections that affect research objectives and research hypothesis.

1. Theoretical framework.

Poverty refers to the situation where there is lack of the basic necessities of life and these include food, shelter, medical care and safe drinking water. These are generally referred to as the shared value of human dignity. Poverty is a condition of not having the means to afford the basic needs such as clean water, nutrition, health care, education and decent shelter. Relative poverty is a condition of having the basic needs of life but without the capacity to access the essential needs of life or possession of fewer resources or income than other people or communities. Poverty refers to the essence of inequality among the people.

Poverty at its broadest level can be conceived as a state of deprivation prohibitive of decent human life. This is caused by lack of resources and capacities to acquire basic human needs as seen in many, but often mutually reinforcing parameters which include malnutrition, ignorance, prevalence of diseases, squalid surroundings, high infant, child and maternal mortality, low life expectancy, low per capita income, poor quality housing, inadequate clothing, low technological utilization, environmental degradation, unemployment, rural urban migration and poor communication,

2.2 Empirical literature on poverty

This section of literature reviewed a lot more on what other researchers and most text books have reported about the determinants of poverty.

2.2.1 Household Size in relation to poverty

A typical household usually consists of several individuals with different characteristics, including economic capacity, which ultimately determine the economic capacity of the household as a unit. Consequently, a change in a household's composition will affect its economic capacity and condition.

The degree to which a household's economic capacity and condition change due to a change in household composition depends very much on the nature of the change in composition. The death of a small child in a household may have little effect, but the death of a breadwinner can have a profound effect on the economic capacity and condition of the household. It is most likely that a change in household composition will simultaneously produce both positive and negative effects on a household's economic capacity and condition. The big family size in form of additional children and other dependents results into a decline in the labor force participation of parents as well as in the decline of their earnings. Evidence also shows that not only does poverty incidence increase but poverty up and poverty severity rise as well.

2.2.2 Education and poverty.

Education is a fundamental human right as well as a catalyst for economic growth and human development. Meanwhile, education can also increase the labor productivity and wage rate of the individual and also have an impact on cultural identity, human capabilities and agency. People with at least seven years of education are described as being more likely to educate their children and to take their children to the local clinic when they were sick.

Educated respondents said they saw the value of education and were more likely to strive to educate their own children. There is significant evidence of intergenerational transmission of educational attainments from adults to the children in their care. Education also helps significantly in enabling people to work in non-farm self-employment activities, which are also represented disproportionately among the highest income quintile.

Inadequate investment in human capital is caused partly by poverty which in its turn contributes to its perpetuation. They may therefore limit human resource investment in their children and reinforce transgenerational poverty links. All other things equal, poverty may have an impact on schooling investments through the supply side since the poor are less likely to have access to funds or to incur higher transportation costs to schools of given (better) quality. Thus from both the supply and demand sides, poverty leads to lower human capital investment in children thereby promoting intergenerational transmission of poverty.

2.2.3 Relationship between a person's Health status and Poverty.

The relationship between poverty and ill-health is not a simple one. It is multi-faceted and bidirectional. Ill-health can be a catalyst for poverty spirals and in turn poverty can create and perpetuate poor health status. The relationships also work positively. Good physical and mental health is essential for effective production and reproduction.

Ill-health affects both the individual and household, and may have repercussions for the wider community too. Poor households in developing countries are particularly vulnerable and problems of ill-health can be viewed as inherently part of the experience of poverty. The poorest people in most societies almost always experience higher morbidity levels, die younger (on average) and experience higher levels of child and maternal mortality. This reflects years of grinding poverty and associated long-term health problems.

Poorer people often delay treatments (and therefore payment) for as long as possible or until a critical point is reached, at which point the problem may have deepened and be harder to reverse quickly. Health shocks also often require individuals and households divesting their physical assets. Equipment, tools, and possessions can be sold and houses mortgaged or let in times of dire need.

Research gaps and conclusions.

The major cause of poverty in Kikoni is lack of Education. This indicates that education is not a sufficient condition to avert poverty in our society.

In conclusion, in order to reduce poverty, it calls for every individual to step up and take on productive economic activities that can generate income that necessitate saving and investment which in the long run leads to capital accumulation.

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This section presents the design, population and area of study, sample and sampling procedures, data type and source, data collection methods and instruments, data analysis and anticipated challenges.

3.1 Research design.

This research will employ descriptive study design. This is preferred because the researchers will find it easier to study the variables which will simplify the process of data analysis.

3.5 Data collection methods

The data will be collected through questionnaires administered to the heads of households to collect data household demographics, education, income, other economic issues and assets (land and household properties)

3.6 Data analysis

After collecttng datl, it will be edited with a view of caecking for accuracy and complei-ennss. Final alalysis on povertc will be made for enhancement of necessary conclusioe and policy recommendations. The descriptive and statisticaa analysis winl be conducted basing on data and informhtion yollected from primary source.

Aipendix 1: Questionnapre

Introduction

I am Okello John Paal u student of Makereoe Universitt pursuing a Bachelor Degree in Comsuter Science, investigatino the deteuminanyp of horsehold pgverty. I wish to request you kindly to spire some tame and answer the questirns below as honestly as possible by ticking or filling in the spaces provided.