A STUDY ON EXPENDITURE PATTERN OF FOOD AND NON-FOOD ITEMS: MALAIYALI TRIBES IN THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU.

Karthikeyan. E

Ph.D., Research Scholar, Department of Economics,
Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu.

ABSTRACT

In India around one-third of population are living in rural areas. Most of the rural population is engaged in agricultural and agricultural allied activities. In 2011 census estimated that around nine per cent of the scheduled tribal (STs) communities in India, in which 90 per cent of the people are living in rural, remote forest villages and hills area. In STs population around 45. 3 per cent are living in below poverty line (BPL). The main objective of the study, how they are spend income on food and non-food items. Methodology of the study used in primary data, and simple statistical methods are used in this study. The findings of the study revealed that STs are 45 per cent of their income spends on food items and 35 per cent of income spends on non-food items on all the income group households. In both food and non-food items to spend more in low income groups compared to the middle and high income groups.

Keywords: Food and Non-food Expenditure, Households, Tribal, Poverty.

INTRODUCTION

India is the second largest country in population: and first foremost country in terms of people living in below poverty line (BPL). The prevalence of poverty is higher in rural areas particularly high among Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). Therefore the study has made an attempt to understand the issues relating to poverty in a tribal village. The village name is Puliyur located in Jawadhu Hills in Thiruvannamalai district, Tamil Nadu.

Scheduled Tribes (STs)

According to 2011 census, the ST population in India was around 10 crores accounting for around nine per cent of the India's total population. Of them, 90 per cent are living in rural areas and the remaining 10 per cent are living in urban areas. More than half of ST populations are

living in Central India namely Madhya Pradesh (14.69 per cent), Chhattisgarh (7.5 per cent), Jharkhand (8.29 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (5.7 per cent), Maharashtra (10.08 per cent), Orissa (9.2 percent), Gujarat (8.55 per cent) and Rajasthan (8.86 per cent). The other distinct area is the North East (Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh). The statistically strong scheduled tribe groups include Santhal, Gond, Bhil, Oraon. Smaller tribal groups are to be found in A&N Islands (Andamanese, Onges), Kerala and Tamil Nadu (Paniyans and Kattunaickens).

Poverty related studies

The analysis of Vijay Nayak and Shalaja Prasad (1984) shows that 54. 8 per cent of non-SCs/STs and 79.9 per cent of SCs/STs are living in below poverty line in rural areas and in urban area 50.4 and 63.6 per cent of non-SCs/STs and SCs/STs population are living in below poverty line Karnataka state in respectively.

The Planning Commission in India has estimated that poverty ratios on the basis of Tendulkar Methodology. As per these estimates, in 2011-12, 45 per cent of ST in rural areas and 24 per cent of ST in urban areas lived BPL. These estimates for non-ST population were 26 per cent in rural and 14 per cent in urban areas.

Consumption expenditure

NCAER (1962) defined consumption as all quantities purchased in exchange of money or goods and services or consumption of home-grown stocks, gifts or loans. Household consumption is referred to domestic consumption only and no account of the articles used by the household for production purpose was taken.

Yashwant (1963) stated that consumption expenditure included the expenditure on food, conventional necessities (i.e. tea, coffee, smoking, chewing etc.) fuel and lighting, housing and furniture's and miscellaneous expenditures (i.e. travelling, education, religious ceremonies, medicines, etc.).

OBJECTIVE

To analyses the food and non-food expenditure of Malaiyali tribal.

METHODOLOGY

This study used both primary and secondary data. The primary data collected 113 tribal households (food and non-food expenditure) through the structured interview schedule. This study has classified three types of households namely low, middle and high income for better

understanding the within the groups. The simple statistical tools are used for better understanding of the food and non-food expenditure of tribal community in this area.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section reviled that the household expenditure pattern of food and non-food items. How they are distributed with in the limited income. The result shows that the $\leq$ mean expenditure of low (55 per cent) and middle income (40 per cent) households are proportionally spend more on food expenditure compared to the high income (36 per cent) group households. The statistical result also reviled that the association of the types of households and expenditure pattern (vide Table 1). The share of non-food items 71 per cent of the low income households are spend the $\leq$ mean expenditure, on other hand the proportionally less than 54 per cent to spent on high income households for non-food items. The statistical result also reviled that the association chis-square test (vide Table 1).

The food and non-food expenditure within the three group of households are how they are spent. The statistical result shows that association of the major food item; within the food item except millet expenditure has less association in within the income group. The non-food expenditure all are statistically association within the households, in particularly crop expenditure has highly statistical association within the households (vide Table 2 and 3). The percentage share of food expenditure in 76.2 per cent of low income and 100 per cent middle income group are spend around 45 to 75 per cent on food items compared to high income group. In the high income group 45 per cent only spend for the items. The statistical result also highly association of the income groups. on other hand the non-food expenditure also similar in high income group ≤ 35 per cent to spend on this items compared to the middle and low income households spend more than this, the statistical result also reviled that the association of the within the income groups (vide Table 4).

CONCLUSION

The study area around, 52 per cent of low income, 38 per cent of middle income and 10 per cent of the high income households are living. Around 87.6 per cent of all the income groups are spends less than 45 per cent of food items. On other hand 72.5 per cent of all the income groups are spends 35 per cent of non-food items. In both food and non-food items to spend more in low income groups compared to the middle and high income groups.

Table 1: Total food and nonfood expenditure on income category wise (pa)

Item	Expenditure In Rs.	High income	Middle income	Low income	Total	Chi-square test
Food	Below ≤23,881	4 (7.4)	17 (31.5)	33 (61.1)	54 (100)	8.04
	23,882 to 33,375	7 (14.6)	23 (47.9)	18 (37.5)	48 (100)	
	33,376 ≥ and above	0	3 (27.3)	8 (72.7)	11 (100)	
Non-food	Below ≤37,696	6 (8.6)	22 (31.4)	42 (60.0)	70 (100)	5.22
	37,697 to 57,635	4 (14.3)	13 (46.4)	11(39.3)	28 (100)	
	57,636 ≥ and above	1 (6.7)	8 (53.3)	6 (40.0)	15 (100)	

Source: Compiled data from field survey

Table 2: Total food expenditure of category wise (pa)

Items	Expenditure Rs. (pa)	High income HHs	Middle income HHs	Low income HHs	Total	Chi-square test
Main Food Expenditure	Below ≤9,049	2 (3.77)	17 (32.08)	34 (64.15)	53 (100)	8.06
	9,050 to 12,486	7 (14)	21 (42)	22 (44)	50 (100)	
	12,487 ≥ Above	2 (20)	5 (50)	3 (30)	10 (100)	
Millets Expenditure	No Expenditure	5 (11.63)	15 (34.88)	23 (53.57)	43 (100)	0.71
	Below ≤9,049	2 (7.14)	11 (34.88)	15 (53.57)	28 (100)	
	9,050 to 12,486	3 (8.82)	14 (41.18)	17 (50)	34 (100)	
	12,487 ≥ Above	1 (12.77)	3 (37.50)	4 (50)	8 (100)	
Spices Expenditure	Below ≤5,581	4 (8.33)	20 (41.18)	24 (50)	48 (100)	3.97
	5,582 to 7,466	6 (12.77)	19 (40.43)	22 (46.81)	47 (100)	
	7,467 ≥ Above	1 (5.56)	4 (22.22)	13 (72.22)	18 (100)	
Meat Expenditure	No Expenditure	1 (16.67)	1 (16.67)	4 (66.67)	6 (100)	4.92
	Below ≤4,287	3 (6.25)	17 (35.42)	28 (58.33)	48 (100)	
	4,288 to 5,999	5 (16.67)	12 (40)	13 (43.33)	30 (100)	

	6,000 ≥ Above	2 (6.90)	13 (44.83)	14 (48.28)	29 (100)	
Intoxicant Expenditure	No Expenditure	7 (10.14)	24 (34.78)	38 (55.07)	69 (100)	4.74
	Below ≤1,799	0	7 (53.85)	6 (46.15)	13 (100)	
Intoxicant Expenditure	No Expenditure	7 (10.14)	24 (34.78)	38 (55.07)	69 (100)	4.74
	Below ≤1,799	0	7 (53.85)	6 (46.15)	13 (100)	
	1,780 to 7,782	4 (15.38)	9 (34.62)	13 (50)	26 (100)	
	7,783 ≥ Above	0	3 (60)	2 (40)	5 (100)	
Ready to eat Food Expenditure	No Expenditure	0	2 (40)	3 (60)	5 (100)	4.32
	Below ≤1,935	5 (11.36)	12 (27.27)	27 (61.36)	44 (100)	
	1,936 to 2,834	5 (9.62)	24 (46.15)	23 (44.23)	52 (100)	
	2,835 ≥ Above	1 (8.33)	5 (41.67)	6 (50)	12 (100)	

Source: Compiled data from field survey

Table 3: Total Non-Food expenditure category wise   (pa)

Items	Respondents Expenditure (Rs.)	High income HHs	Middle income HHs	Low income HHs	Total	Chi-square test
Crop Expenditure	No Expenditure	0	2 (33.33)	4 (66.67)	6 (100)	48.80
	Below ≤4,282	0	20 (33.33)	40 (66.67)	60 (100)	
	4,283 to 7,222	3 (9.09)	16 (48.48)	14 (42.42)	33 (100)	
	7,223 ≥ Above	8 (57.14)	5 (35.71)	1 (7.14)	14 (100)	
Cloths Expenditure	Below ≤7,646	4 (8.33)	15 (31.25)	29 (60.42)	48 (100)	7.98
	7,647 to 10,722	4 (8)	19 (38)	27 (54)	50 (100)	
	10,723 ≥ Above	3(20)	9 (60)	3 (20)	15 (100)	
Miscellanies Expenditure	Below ≤9,529	3 (5.45)	19 (34.55)	33 (60)	55 (100)	4.85
	9,530 to 16,077	8 (14.04)	24 (42.11)	25 (43.86)	57 (100)	
	16,078 ≥ Above	0	0	1 (100)	1 (100)	

Education Expenditure	No Expenditure	2 (3.64)	23 (41.82)	30 (54.55)	55 (100)	12.77
	Below ≤5,074	4 (11.43)	10 (28.57)	21 (60)	35 (100)	
	5,075 to 16,152	4 (33.33)	4 (33.33)	4(33.33)	12 (100)	
	16,153 ≥ Above	1 (9.09)	6 (54.55)	4 (36.36)	11 (100)	
Health Expenditure	No Expenditure	1 (50)	0	1 (50)	2 (100)	9.43
	Below ≤11,165	5 (6.85)	25 (34.25)	43 (58.90)	73 (100)	
	11,166 to 21,053	4 (17.39)	10 (43.48)	9 (39.13)	23 (100)	
	21,054 ≥ Above	1 (6.67)	8 (53.33)	6 (40.00)	15 (100)	

Source: Compiled data from field survey

Table 4: Percentage of food and non-food expenditure on income category wise

Item	Expenditure In (%).	High income	Middle income	Low income	Total	Chi-square test
Food	Below ≤45	11 (14.5)	42 (55.3)	23 (30.3)	76 (100)	44.91
	46 to 75	0	1 (4.3)	22 (95.7)	23 (100)	
	76 ≥ and above	0	0	14 (100)	14 (100)	
Non-food	Below ≤35	11 (13.4)	42 (51.2)	29 (35.4)	82 (100)	34.03
	36 to 87	0	1 (3.4)	28 (96.6)	29 (100)	
	88 ≥ and above	0	0	2 (100)	2 (100)	

Source: Compiled data from field survey

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