

# **CHAPTER VI**

## **CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE PATTERN OF SCHEDULED CASTE HOUSEHOLDS IN SATARA DISTRICT**

### **6.1 Introduction**

The present chapter brings out a detail discussion about the per capita consumption expenditure. Consumption is one of the most important activities of any households/individual. Consumption expenditure is one of the indicators of the well beings of the population. Here the consumption expenditure pattern of sample scheduled caste households is analyzed by studying the differences in the expenditure on different items in expenditure on each of food and non-food items. Study finds out association between consumption expenditure and variables such as income, education, occupation and area of residence with the help of chi-square test. The consumption expenditure pattern of sample scheduled caste households is analysed by the differences in the expenditure on different items in the consumption baskets. The NSSO classifies expenditure in 33 items. Here, for the present study, data on 22 items have been collected and presented. This includes 12 food items and 10 non-food items.

### **6.2 Allocation of average monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) on broad groups of food and non-food item**

Table 6.1 indicates item wise distribution of average MPCE separately for drought prone region and river basin region. For the drought prone region, average monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs 617.32 is split up into Rs 325.29 for food and Rs 292.02 for non-food. Of food expenditure, Rs 174.49 was spent on cereal and cereal substitutes, Rs. 22.63 for pulse and pulse product, Rs. 14.55 for milk and milk product, Rs 9.94 for sugar, Rs. 17.37 for edible oil, Rs. 21.52 for meat, fish and eggs, Rs. 22.02 for vegetable, Rs. 7.12 for beverage, Rs. 9.31 for cooked food. The least consumption expenditure item in this group is salt Rs. 1.07.

For the river basin region, average monthly per capita 30 days consumption expenditure of Rs 794.09 is split up into Rs 439.07 on average for food and Rs 355.02 for non-food. Of food expenditure, Rs 222.39 was spent on cereal and cereal substitutes, Rs. 35.29 for pulse and pulse product Rs. 24.56 for milk and milk product, Rs 16.26 for sugar, Rs. 18.42 for edible oil, Rs. 32.40 for meat, fish and eggs, Rs. 30.45 for vegetable, Rs. 18.34 for fruits, Rs. 16.63 for spices, Rs. 9.19 for beverage, Rs. 13.94 for cooked food. The least consumption expenditure item in this group is salt Rs. 1.15. The study indicates that the consumption expenditure on food item is not common for every item in both region namely drought prone region and river basin region. There is variation in consumption expenditure on some items in both regions. The range of food item except than salt, spices, beverage, and edible oil has diversified with the greater significance of milk and milk product, sugar, meat, fish and eggs along with vegetable and fruits. Per capita consumption level of river basin region sample households exceeded than drought prone region sample households for certain product.

Average consumption expenditure pattern of drought prone region and river basin region dwellers is diversified. A study indicates resemblance in the consumption level of the both regions. Drought prone region and river basin region differential in food consumption expenditure is Rs 111.78 (column 5 of table no 6.1). It is revealed that there is high diversification in consumption of food item in both regions. As regards to the non-food items, consumption expenditure such as pan, tobacco, intoxicate, fuel and light, clothing, footwear, education, medical, entertainment, personal care, traveling and durable goods have been considered. The composition of food basket of drought prone region and river basin region consumer indicate significant changes. This is not true for the non-food items. The composition of non-food basket of drought prone region and river basin region consumers does not show significant changes. Hence, among the commodity basket, fuel and light, clothing, education, medical and durable goods gained relative importance as well as consumer from both regions spent high amount of MPCE on pan, tobacco and intoxicate. Durable goods taking largest share of consumption expenditure in non food consumption basket followed by clothing, fuel and light, education, medical

expenditure. Clothing is most important item while medical expenses are at fifth place.

Pan, tobacco and intoxicants in drought prone region and river basin region amounted Rs. 16.46 and Rs. 25.20 respectively. Expenditure on fuel and light amounted to Rs. 37.09 and Rs. 48.73 monthly in drought prone region and river basin region respectively. Households spending on clothing average RS. 53.98 And Rs.63.01 monthly in drought prone region and river basin region respectively. Expenditure on footwear amounted to Rs 27.17 and Rs 32.22 monthly in drought prone region and river basin region respectively. Households spending on education averaged Rs 30.17 and Rs 34.35 monthly in drought prone region and river basin region monthly. Average households expenditure on other significant broad groups of goods and services covering items such as medical charges Rs.21.29 and Rs 20.05, entertainment Rs. 14.20 and Rs. 18.22, personal care Rs. 9.94 and Rs.10.98, traveling Rs. 20.23 and 27.37 in drought prone region and river basin region.

It indicates that there is no significant differences among the non-food basket in the both regions namely drought prone region and river basin region. The differences in the expenditure on education, medical, entertainment, personal care goods, traveling, durable goods, footwear and other non-food item are only marginal.

### **6.3 MPCE and Engel ratio**

Table no 6.1 indicate estimated Engel ratio for all food and non-food items. It may be noted that the Engel ratio for food total (55.29%) is higher for river basin region and low for (52.69%) drought prone region. Regarding non-food items the Engel ratio of non-food total is higher in drought prone region (47.30%) than river basin region (44.70%). The estimated value of Engel ratio indicates that drought prone region and river basin region differences in MPCE are only marginal for various items.

**Table 6.1**

**Average MPCE (in Rs) of food and non-food items and Engel ratio for  
drought prone region and river basin region**

Item	Drought prone region		River basin region		Column 5 (1)-(3)	Column 6 (2)-(4)
	Average MPCE (in Rs)	Engel ratio	Average MPCE (in Rs)	Engel ratio		
Cereal	174.49	28.26	222.39	28.00	-47.9	0.26
Pulse & pulse product	22.63	3.66	35.29	4.44	-12.66	-0.78
Milk & milk product	14.55	2.35	24.56	3.09	-10.01	-0.74
Sugar	9.94	1.61	16.26	2.04	-6.32	-0.43
Edible oil	17.37	2.81	18.42	2.31	-1.05	0.5
Meat, fish, eggs	21.52	3.48	32.40	4.08	-10.88	-0.6
Vegetable	22.02	3.56	30.45	3.83	-8.43	-0.27
Fruits	9.58	1.55	18.34	2.30	-8.76	-0.75
Spices	15.63	2.53	16.63	2.09	-1	0.44
Beverage	7.12	1.15	9.19	1.15	-2.07	00
Salt	1.07	0.17	1.15	0.14	-0.08	0.03
Cooked food	9.31	1.50	13.94	1.75	-4.63	-0.25
Food total	325.29	52.69	439.07	55.29	-113.78	-2.6
Pan, tobacco, intoxicante	16.46	2.66	25.20	3.17	-8.74	-0.51
Fuel & light	37.09	6.00	48.73	6.13	-11.64	-0.13
Clothing	53.98	8.74	63.01	7.93	-9.03	0.81
Footwear	27.17	4.40	32.22	4.05	-5.05	0.35
Education	30.17	4.88	34.35	4.32	-4.18	0.56
Medical	21.29	3.44	20.05	2.52	1.24	0.92
Entertainment	14.20	2.30	18.22	2.29	-4.02	0.01
Personal care	9.94	1.61	10.98	1.38	-1.04	0.23
Traveling	20.23	3.27	27.37	3.44	-7.14	-0.17
Durable goods	61.47	9.95	74.85	9.42	13.38	0.53
Non food total	292.02	47.30	355.02	44.70	63	2.6
Total expenditure	617.32	100	794.09	100	176.77	

Source: Survey Data

Among food items Engel ratio on the items pulse and pulse product, milk and milk product, sugar, meat, fish and eggs, vegetable, fruits and cooked food purchased, river basin region household's expenditure exceeded drought prone region. For food items cereal, edible oil, spices, salt drought prone region

sample households expenditure exceeded in both regions. Engel ratio for beverages in both regions is found to be similar. There is no significance difference in food expenditure in both regions.

Among non-food items Engel ratio on the item pan, tobacco and intoxicant, fuel and light, travelling river basin region sample households expenditure exceed drought prone region sample household's expenditure. Engel ratio on the items clothing, footwear, education, medical, entertainment, personal care goods and durable goods in drought prone region sample household's expenditure exceed river basin region household's expenditure. Engel ratio for other food and non-food items does not exhibit much variation in river basin region and drought prone region

#### **6.4 Drought prone region and River basin region discrepancy**

A comparison of average MPCE (column 5 and 6) in drought prone region and river basin region levels indicate that the disparity is more pronounced in the food component than in the non-food. For food in river basin region sample households per capita expenditure exceeded drought prone region sample household's per capita expenditure by Rs. 113.78 (2.6%). As well as per capita expenditure on non-food in drought prone region sample households exceeded river basin region by Rs. 63 (2.6%). River basin region and Drought prone region consumption expenditure discrepancy is relatively smaller in terms of percent distribution of MPCE.

#### **6.5 Engel ratio at the disaggregate level for comparable expenditure classes:**

Table 6.4 and 6.5 indicates Engle ratio at the disaggregate level for comparable expenditure class. Consumption expenditure pattern of scheduled caste households in the drought prone region and river basin region are presented with different comparable monthly per capita expenditure classes.

In the lowest MPCE class Rs. 500-1000, among food items the estimated Engle ratios are found to be the higher for river basin region households for items pulse and pulse product, milk and milk product, sugar, meat, fish and

eggs, vegetable, fruits, beverage and cooked food and lower for cereal, edible oil, spices and salt.

On the other hand for non-food items the Engel ratio is found higher in river basin region for the items pan, tobacco and intoxicante, fuel and light, footwear, entertainment and traveling and lower for clothing education, medical personal care and durable goods.

Considering second MPCE class Rs. 1000-1500, Engel ratio are found to be lower in the river basin region for food items, cereals, edible oil, spices, salt and higher for pulse and pulse product, milk and milk product, sugar meat, fish and eggs, vegetable, fruits and cooked food.

On the other hand for non-food items the Engel ratio is found lower in river basin region for the items clothing, footwear, education, entertainment, medical, personal care and durable goods and higher for pan, tobacco and intoxicante, fuel and light, traveling.

In the third MPCE class Rs 1500-2000 estimated Engel ratio are found to be lower in the drought prone region for food items cereals, pulse and pulse product, milk and milk product, sugar, vegetable, fruits, salt and cooked food and higher for edible oil, spices and beverages.

Among non-food items pan, tobacco and intoxicante, fuel and light, entertainment and traveling and higher for clothing, footwear, education, medical, personal care and durable goods.

Considering the fourth MPCE class Rs 2000-2500 estimated Engel ratios are found to be higher in river basin region for food items cereal, pulse and pulse product, milk and milk product, sugar, meat, fish and eggs, fruits and cooked food lower for edible oil, vegetable, spices, beverage, salt.

On the other hand for non-food items Engel ratio is higher in river basin region for non-food items pan, tobacco, intoxicante, fuel and light and lower for clothing, footwear, education, medical, entertainment, personal care, traveling, durable goods.

For the highest expenditure class Rs above 2500 estimated Engel ratios are found to be lower in drought prone region for food items, cereal, milk and milk product, sugar, meat, fish and eggs, fruits and cooked food and higher for pulse and pulse product, edible oil, vegetable, spices, beverage, salt.

Among non-food items Engel ratio is lower in drought prone region on the only durable goods and higher for pan, tobacco and intoxicate, fuel and light, clothing, footwear, education, medical, entertainment, personal care and traveling.

Tables 6.2 and 6.3 indicate the distribution of average MPCE over the broad groups of consumption items for different MPCE separately for drought prone region and river basin region. it is found that average MPCE on every item food and non-food is highest in river basin region.

It is found that every MPCE class from river basin region spend high amount on food and non-food items. Highest MPCE class from both region spend highest amount on food and non-food items.

**Table 6.2****Average MPCE of broad groups of food and non-food items for different MPCE classes in Drought prone region**

<b>Items</b>	<b>500-1000</b>	<b>1000-1500</b>	<b>1500-2000</b>	<b>2000-2500</b>	<b>Above 2500</b>	<b>General population</b>
Cereal	135.58	162.62	189.45	219.27	263.06	174.49
Pulse & pulse product	16.81	21.00	23.21	32.47	39.42	22.63
Milk & milk product	11.60	14.16	15.79	17.72	19.33	14.55
Sugar	6.86	9.36	11.10	13.49	15.93	9.94
Edible oil	13.61	16.92	18.58	22.25	24.08	17.37
Meat, fish, eggs	16.13	20.54	23.09	28.35	33.38	21.52
Vegetable	15.63	19.92	23.35	33.64	36.32	22.02
Fruits	5.88	8.28	11.71	13.66	14.89	9.58
Spices	13.26	15.48	16.61	18.25	18.88	15.63
Beverage	4.50	5.05	8.78	11.26	11.92	7.12
Salt	0.96	1.04	1.00	1.31	1.65	1.07
Cooked food	4.90	8.54	11.41	13.74	16.21	9.31
Food total	245.79	302.97	354.13	425.47	495.12	325.29
Pan, tobacco, intoxicante	14.5	16.36	18.75	15.13	16.64	16.46
Fuel & light	30.44	35.63	39.95	44.04	49.76	37.09
Clothing	42.56	51.58	56.44	69.69	82.42	53.98
Footwear	21.37	26.64	27.09	36.00	45.41	27.17
Education	25.03	29.97	31.67	36.80	38.80	30.17
Medical	16.28	21.55	23.27	25.81	28.37	21.29
Entertainment	10.94	14.30	15.40	17.10	19.58	14.20
Personal care	6.26	10.47	11.60	12.83	13.64	9.94
Traveling	13.58	18.76	21.62	29.46	37.32	20.23
Durable goods	53.38	55.28	65.83	73.42	80.15	61.47
Non food total	234.37	280.70	311.67	360.34	413.01	292.02
Total expenditure	480.17	583.67	665.80	785.81	908.14	617.32

Source: Survey Data



**Table 6.3****Average MPCE of broad groups of food and non-food items for different MPCE classes in River basin region**

<b>Items</b>	<b>500-1000</b>	<b>1000-1500</b>	<b>1500-2000</b>	<b>2000-2500</b>	<b>Above 2500</b>	<b>General population</b>
Cereal	175.38	200.98	241.25	250.81	292.95	222.39
Pulse & pulse product	30.15	33.67	36.89	39.32	41.5	35.29
Milk & milk product	18.57	23.20	24.88	30.69	34.58	24.56
Sugar	12.84	15.61	16.83	18.93	21.15	16.26
Edible oil	14.15	17.13	19.16	22.30	25.04	18.42
Meat, fish, eggs	25.16	29.51	34.28	38.71	43.5	32.40
Vegetable	24.45	27.93	32.42	35.35	38.9	30.45
Fruits	14.03	17.21	19.47	21.65	23.87	18.34
Spices	14.01	15.66	17.56	18.88	19.50	16.63
Beverage	6.66	8.04	9.82	11.68	13.2	9.19
Salt	1.13	1.13	1.09	1.26	1.36	1.15
Cooked food	10	12.74	14.78	17.22	19.87	13.94
Food total	346.61	402.84	468.47	506.85	575.45	439.07
Pan, tobacco, intoxicante	26.41	27.07	27.66	18.69	15.95	25.20
Fuel & light	44.82	47.38	50.88	50.08	52.49	48.73
Clothing	55.49	61.76	62.80	71.24	75.91	63.01
Footwear	29.25	31.64	39.89	32.95	34.08	32.22
Education	28.51	30.96	36.88	40.18	41.30	34.35
Medical	15.41	18.19	21.39	24.73	25.88	20.05
Entertainment	15.64	17.59	19.73	19.21	19.46	18.22
Personal care	8.42	10.57	11.99	12.28	13.11	10.98
Traveling	22.97	26.14	27.83	30.69	36.07	27.37
Durable goods	59.79	69.72	76.57	82.40	111.72	74.85
Non food total	306.74	341.07	369.67	382.48	426.01	355.02
Total expenditure	653.35	7492.92	838.15	889.33	1001.47	794.09

Source: Survey Data

**Table 6.4****Engel ratio at the disaggregate level for comparable expenditure classes in  
Drought prone region**

<b>Items</b>	<b>500-1000</b>	<b>1000-1500</b>	<b>1500-2000</b>	<b>2000-2500</b>	<b>Above 2500</b>	<b>General population</b>
Cereal	28.23	27.86	28.45	27.90	28.96	28.26
Pulse & pulse product	3.50	3.59	3.48	4.13	4.34	3.66
Milk & milk product	2.41	2.42	2.37	2.25	2.12	2.35
Sugar	1.42	1.60	1.66	1.71	1.75	1.61
Edible oil	2.83	2.89	2.79	2.83	2.65	2.81
Meat, fish, eggs	3.36	3.51	3.46	3.60	3.67	3.48
Vegetable	3.25	3.41	3.50	4.28	3.99	3.56
Fruits	1.22	1.41	1.75	1.73	1.64	1.55
Spices	2.76	2.65	2.49	2.32	2.07	2.53
Beverage	0.93	0.86	1.31	1.43	1.31	1.15
Salt	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.17
Cooked food	1.02	1.46	1.71	1.74	1.78	1.50
Food total	51.18	51.90	53.18	54.14	54.52	52.69
Pan, tobacco, intoxicante	3.01	2.80	2.81	1.92	1.82	2.66
Fuel & light	6.33	6.10	6.00	5.60	5.48	6.00
Clothing	8.86	8.85	8.47	8.86	9.07	8.74
Footwear	4.45	4.56	4.06	4.58	5.00	4.40
Education	5.21	5.13	4.75	4.68	4.27	4.88
Medical	3.39	3.69	3.49	3.28	3.12	3.44
Entertainment	2.27	2.45	2.31	2.17	2.15	2.30
Personal care	1.30	1.79	1.74	1.63	1.50	1.61
Traveling	2.82	3.21	3.24	3.75	4.10	3.27
Durable goods	11.11	9.47	9.88	9.34	8.92	9.95
Non food total	48.80	48.09	46.81	45.85	45.47	47.30
Total expenditure	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Survey Data

**Table 6.5****Engel ratio at the disaggregate level for comparable expenditure classes  
in River basin region**

<b>Items</b>	<b>500-1000</b>	<b>1000-1500</b>	<b>1500-2000</b>	<b>2000-2500</b>	<b>Above 2500</b>	<b>General population</b>
Cereal	26.84	27.01	28.78	28.20	29.25	28.00
Pulse & pulse product	4.61	4.52	4.40	4.42	4.14	4.44
Milk & milk product	2.84	3.11	2.96	3.45	3.45	3.09
Sugar	1.96	2.09	2.00	2.12	2.11	2.04
Edible oil	2.16	2.30	2.28	2.50	2.50	2.31
Meat, fish, eggs	3.85	3.96	4.09	4.35	4.34	4.08
Vegetable	3.75	3.75	3.86	3.97	3.88	3.83
Fruits	2.14	2.31	2.32	2.43	2.38	2.30
Spices	2.14	2.10	2.09	2.12	1.94	2.09
Beverage	1.02	1.08	1.17	1.31	1.31	1.15
Salt	0.17	0.15	0.19	0.14	0.13	0.14
Cooked food	1.53	1.71	1.76	1.93	1.98	1.75
Food total	53.05	54.15	55.89	56.99	57.46	55.29
Pan, tobacco, intoxicate	4.04	3.63	3.30	2.09	1.59	3.17
Fuel & light	6.86	6.36	6.07	5.63	5.24	6.13
Clothing	8.49	8.30	7.49	8.01	7.58	7.93
Footwear	4.47	4.25	4.04	3.70	3.40	4.05
Education	4.36	4.16	4.40	4.51	4.12	4.32
Medical	2.35	2.44	2.55	2.78	2.58	2.52
Entertainment	2.39	2.36	2.35	2.16	1.94	2.29
Personal care	1.28	1.42	1.43	1.38	1.30	1.38
Traveling	3.51	3.51	3.32	3.45	3.60	3.44
Durable goods	9.15	9.37	9.13	9.26	11.15	9.42
Non food total	46.94	45.84	44.10	43.00	42.53	44.70
Total expenditure	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Survey Data

## 6.6 Percent expenditure on broad groups of food and non-food to total expenditure

Table 6.6 and figure 6.1 indicates the percentage of selected items of food in total food expenditure in river basin region and drought prone region. Among food item sample households from drought prone region spend the highest percent (53.64) on cereal while this is 50.65% in river basin region. Expenditure on pulse and pulse product constitute 6.95% in drought prone region and 8.03% in river basin region. Expenditure on milk and milk product constitute 4.47% in drought prone region and 5.59% in river basin region.

**Table 6.6**

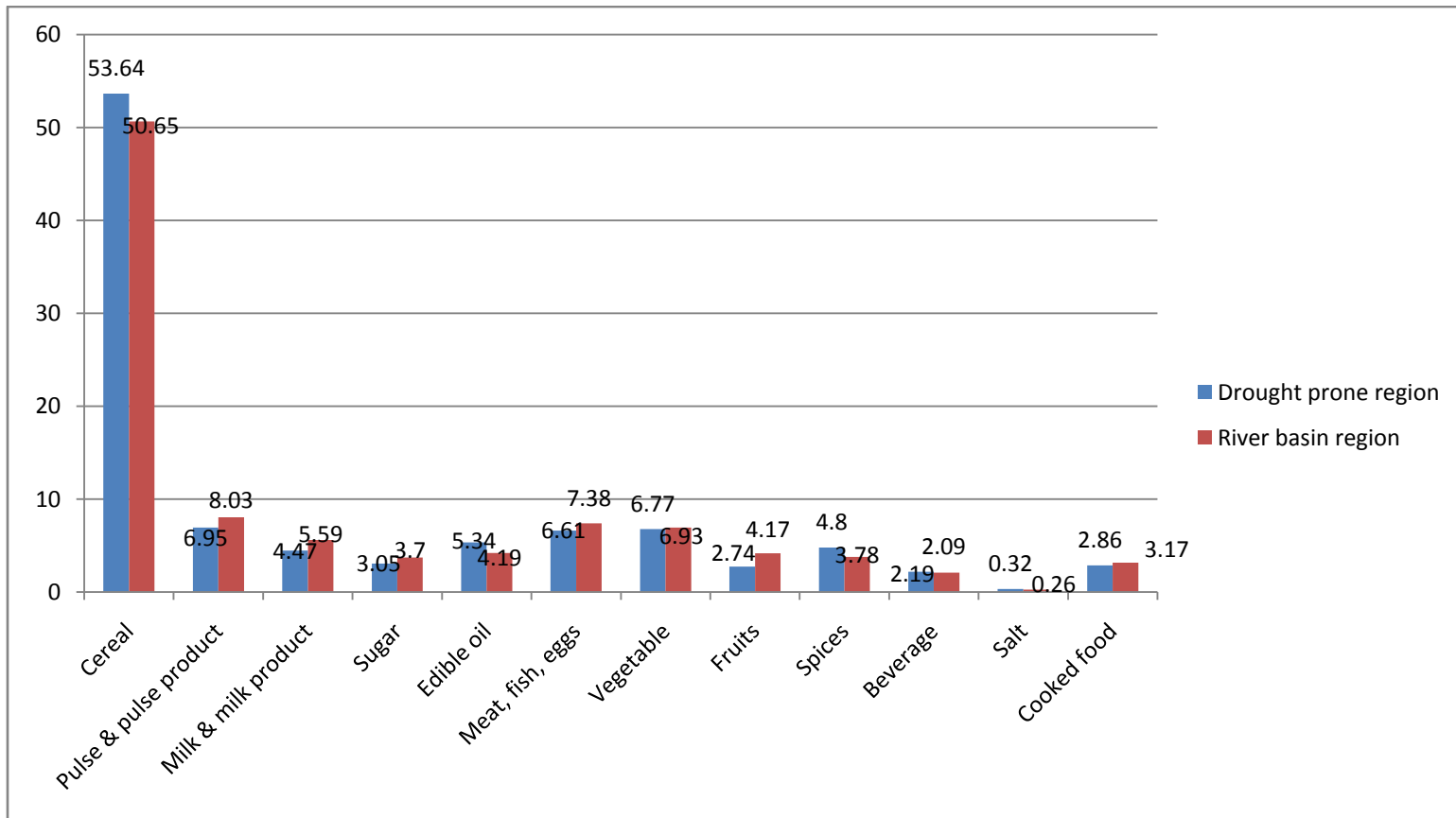
### Percent expenditure on broad groups of food items to total food expenditure

Items	Drought prone region	River basin region
Cereal	53.64	50.65
Pulse & pulse product	6.95	8.03
Milk & milk product	4.47	5.59
Sugar	3.05	3.70
Edible oil	5.34	4.19
Meat, fish, eggs	6.61	7.38
Vegetable	6.77	6.93
Fruits	2.74	4.17
Spices	4.80	3.78
Beverage	2.19	2.09
Salt	0.32	0.26
Cooked food	2.86	3.17
Food total	100	100

Source: Survey Data

Figure 6.1

Percent expenditure on broad groups of food items to total food expenditure



Sample households from river basin region spent on vegetable, meat, fish and eggs, fruits, cooked food higher than drought prone region. There is no much difference in consumption expenditure on salt, spices, beverages, edible oil. Difference between sample households from river basin region and drought prone region consumption expenditure of food items is attributable to the existence of difference in area of residence, agricultural productivity, occupation, cropping pattern, irrigation facilities for farming.

**Table 6.7**

**Percent expenditure on broad groups of non food items to total non food expenditure**

<b>Items</b>	<b>Drought prone region</b>	<b>River basin region</b>
Pan, tobacco, intoxicate	5.63	7.09
Fuel & light	12.70	13.72
Clothing	18.48	17.74
Footwear	9.30	9.07
Education	10.33	9.67
Medical	7.29	5.65
Entertainment	4.86	5.13
Personal care	3.40	3.09
Traveling	6.92	7.71
Durable goods	21.05	21.08
Non food total	100	100

Source: Survey Data

Table 6.7 and figure 6.2 non-food item claimed about 47.30 percent of the total expenditure in drought prone region and 44.70 percent in river basin region, proportion of MPCE on pan, tobacco and intoxicate is also high in both regions. Expenditure on pan, tobacco and intoxicate constitute 5.63% in drought prone region and 7.09% in river basin region. Expenditure on durable goods constitutes 21.5% in drought prone region and

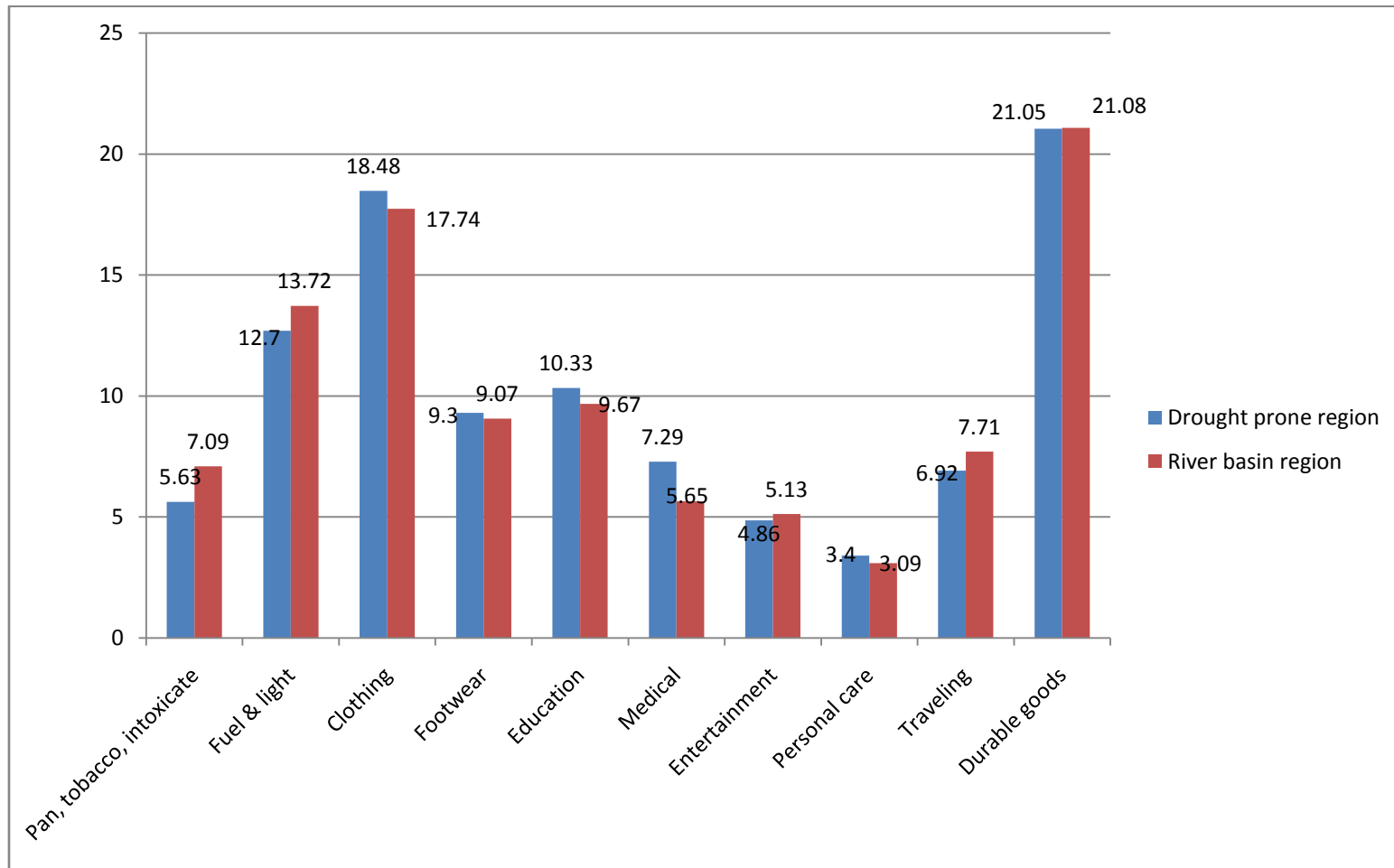
21.08% in river basin region. Subsequently, expenditure on clothing constitutes 18.48% in drought prone region and 17.74% in river basin region.

12.70% expenditure constitute on fuel and light in drought prone region and 13.72% in river basin region. Very less percent of expenditure constitute on personal care goods in both regions.

There is no significance difference found in expenditure on all non-food items in both regions namely drought prone region and river basin region.

Figure 6.2

Percent expenditure on broad groups of non food items to total non food expenditure





## 6.7 Source of consumption items

This is the study of rural area of Satara District, generally farming and an allied agriculture activity is a main occupation of rural people. Hence some of food are available from home grown or gift and gift collection such as fruits, vegetables, cereals, fish, eggs, pulse, edible oil, milk and milk product, spices such as garlic, chilly, ginger, and fuel such as dunk cake, fire wood.

**Table 6.8**

### Source of consumption for cereals and cereals substitutes

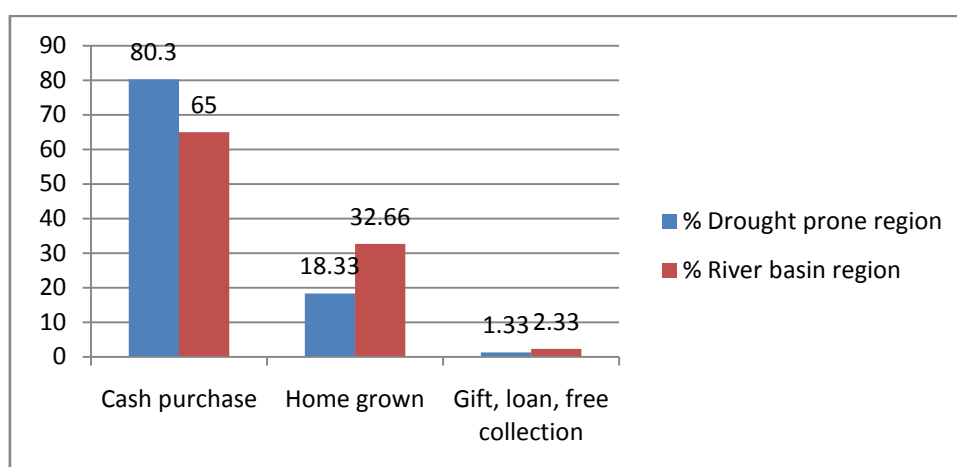
Category	Drought prone region	River basin region
	%	%
Cash purchase	80.3	65.00
Home grown	18.33	32.66
Gift, loan, free collection	1.33	2.33
Total	100	100

Source: Survey Data

Table 6.8 and figure 6.3 indicate the percent of consumption of cereal and cereal substitute out of cash purchase, homegrown and gift, loan in total consumption expenditure for drought prone region and river basin region samples. It is revealed that 80.3% sample households from drought prone region and 65% from river basin region get cereals and cereal substitutes by cash purchase, 18.33% sample households from drought prone region and 32.66% from river basin region get cereals and cereal substitutes by home grown, 1.33% sample households from drought prone region and 2.33% from river basin region get cereals and cereal substitutes through gift, loan, free collection.

**Figure 6.3**

**Source of consumption for cereals and cereals substitutes**



**Table 6.9**

**Source of consumption for pulse and pulse product**

Category	Drought prone region	River basin region
	%	%
Cash purchase	89.04	76.52
Home grown	8.6	21.73
Gift, loan, free collection	2.2	1.73
Total	100	100

Source: Survey Data

Table 6.9 and figure 6.4 indicate the percent of pulse and pulse product out of cash purchase, homegrown and gift, loan in total consumption expenditure for drought prone region and river basin region samples.

It is revealed that 89.04% sample households from drought prone region and 76.52% from river basin region get pulse and pulse product by cash purchase, 8.6% sample households from drought prone region and 21.73% from river basin region get pulse and pulse product by home grown, 2.2% sample households from drought prone region and 1.73% from river basin region get pulse and pulse product through gift, loan, free collection.

**Figure 6.4**

**Source of consumption for pulse and pulse product**

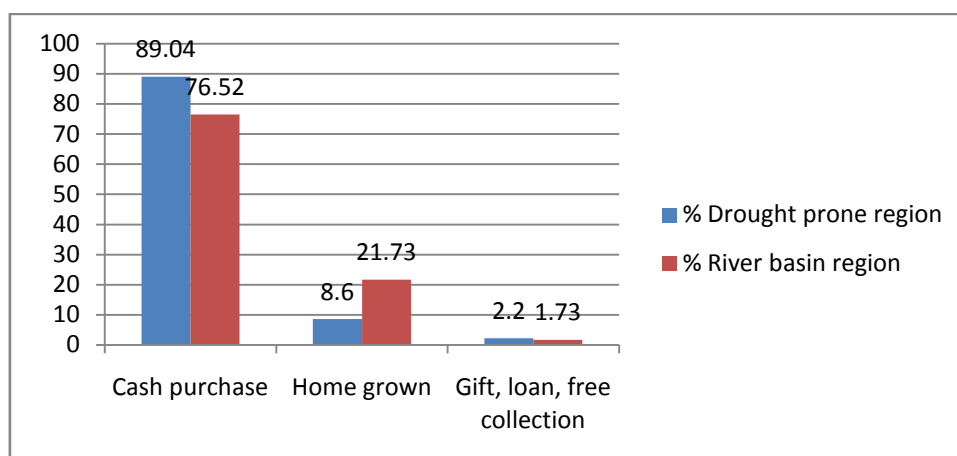


Table 6.10 and figure 6.5 indicate the percent of milk and milk product out of cash purchase, homegrown and gift, loan in total consumption expenditure for drought prone region and river basin region samples.

**Table 6.10**

**Source of consumption for milk and milk product**

Category	Drought prone region	River basin region
	%	%
Cash purchase	78.33	68.00
Home grown	22.71	32.00
Gift, loan, free collection	1.05	00
Total	100	100

Source: Survey Data

It is revealed that 78.33% sample households from drought prone region and 68.00% from river basin region get milk and milk product by cash purchase, 22.71% sample households from drought prone region and 32.00% from river basin region get milk and milk product by home grown, 1.05% sample households from drought prone region get milk and milk product through gift, loan, free collection and no one households from river basin region get milk and milk product through gift, loan, free collection.

**Figure 6.5**

**Source of consumption for milk and milk product**

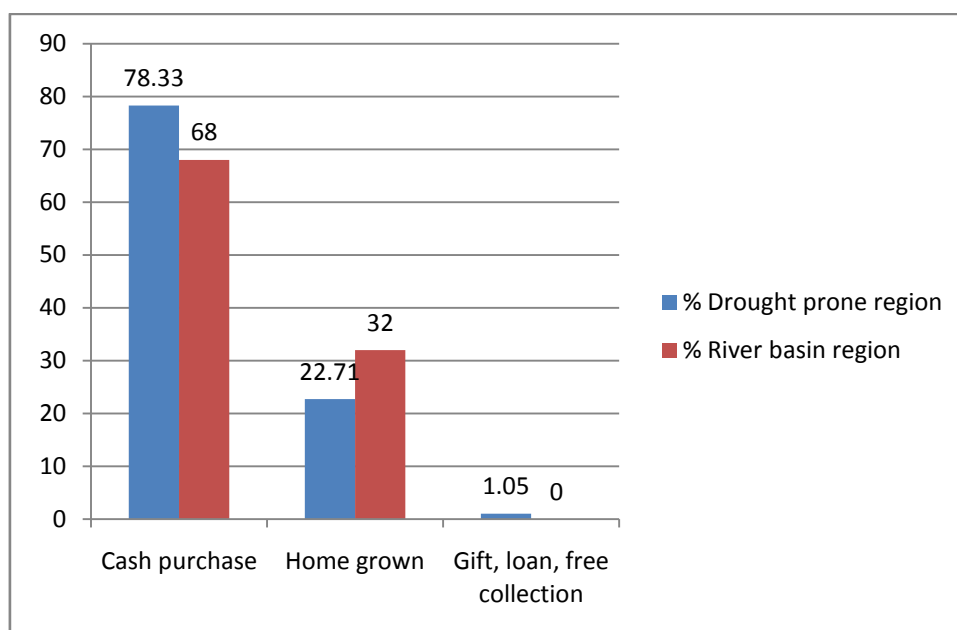


Table 6.11 and figure 6.6 indicate the percent of vegetables out of cash purchase, homegrown and gift, loan in total consumption expenditure for drought prone region and river basin region samples.

**Table 6.11**

**Source of consumption for vegetables**

Category	Drought prone region	River basin region
	%	%
Cash purchase	76.2	67.68
Home grown	21.22	27.55
Gift, loan, free collection	2.51	4.76
Total	100	100

Source: Survey Data

It is revealed that 76.2% sample households from drought prone region and 67.68% from river basin region get vegetables by cash purchase, 21.22% sample households from drought prone region and 27.55% from river basin

region get vegetables by home grown, 2.51% sample households from drought prone region and 4.76% from river basin region get vegetables through gift, loan, free collection.

**Figure 6.6**

**Source of consumption for vegetables**

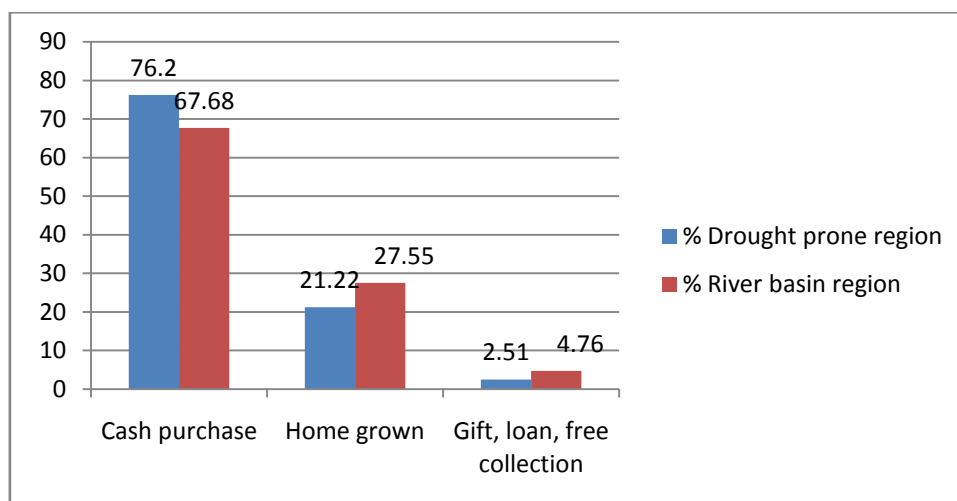


Table 6.12 and figure 6.7 indicate the percent of spices out of cash purchase, homegrown and gift, loan in total consumption expenditure for drought prone region and river basin region samples.

**Table 6.12**

**Source of consumption for spices**

Category	Drought prone region	River basin region
	%	%
Cash purchase	91.8	84.1
Home grown	6.6	9.6
Gift, loan, free collection	1.6	6.3
Total	100	100

Source: Survey Data

It is revealed that 91.8% sample households from drought prone region and 84.1% from river basin region get spices by cash purchase, 6.6% sample households from drought prone region and 9.6% from river basin region get

spices by home grown, 1.6% sample households from drought prone region and 6.3% from river basin region get spices through gift, loan, free collection. Generally people from Satara district prepare mixture of different spices in once a year and it use for whole year this mixture of spices is called as ghati masala apart from that they regularly use chilly, garlic, and ginger for preparation of meal.

**Figure 6.13**

**Source of consumption for spices**

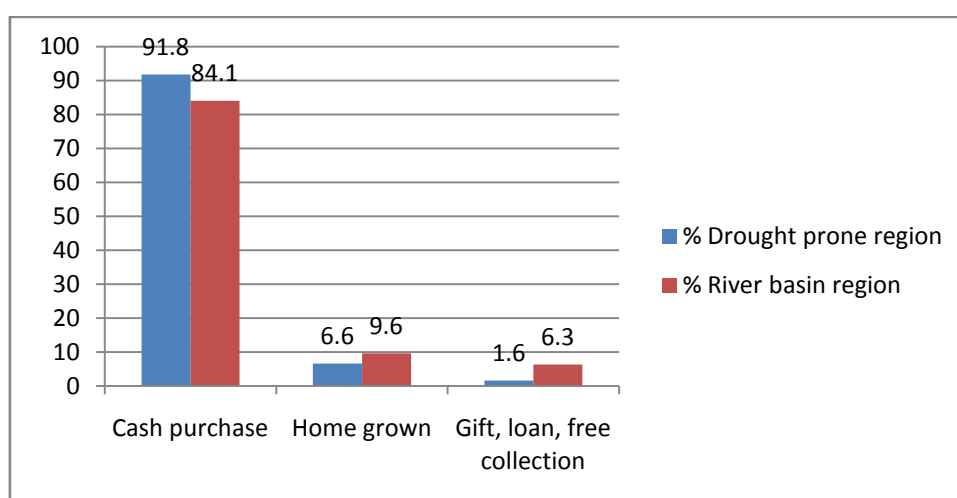


Table 6.13 and figure 6.8 indicate the percent of edible oil out of cash purchase, homegrown and gift, loan in total consumption expenditure for drought prone region and river basin region samples.

**Table 6.13**

**Source of consumption for edible oil**

Category	Drought prone region	River basin region
	%	%
Cash purchase	100	100
Home grown	00	00
Gift, loan, free collection	00	00
Total	100	100

Source: Survey Data

It is revealed that 100% sample households from drought prone region and 100% from river basin region get edible oil by cash purchase

**Figure 6.8**

**Source of consumption for edible oil**

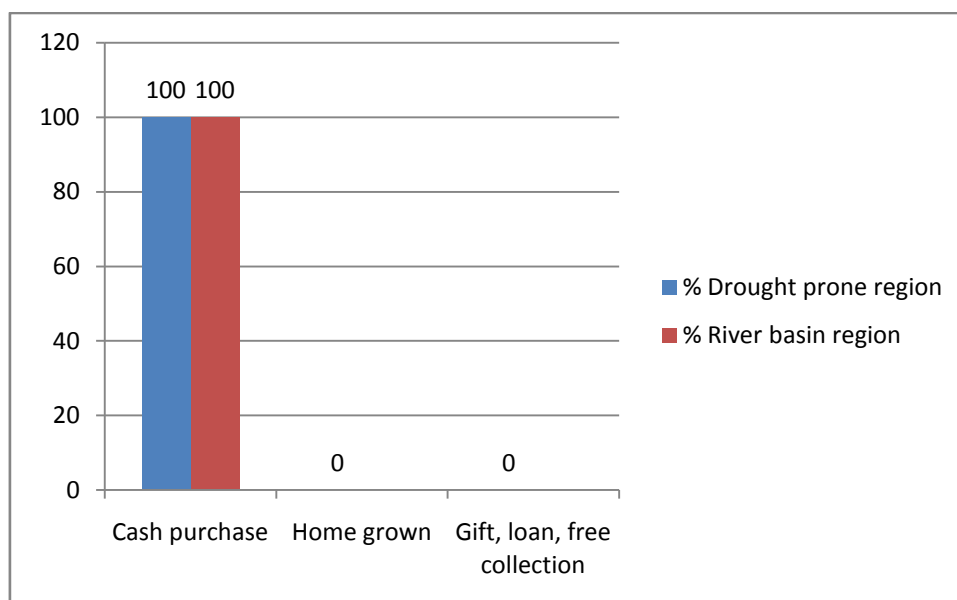


Table 6.14 and figure 6.9 indicates the percent of meat, fish and eggs out of cash purchase, homegrown and gift, loan in total consumption expenditure for drought prone region and river basin region samples.

**Table 6.14**

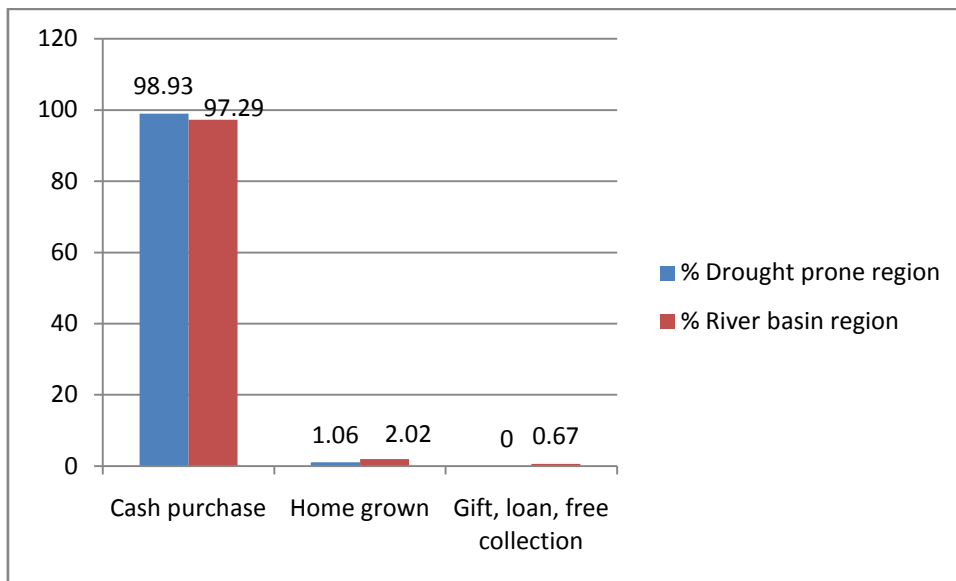
**Source of consumption for meat, fish and eggs**

Category	Drought prone region	River basin region
	%	%
Cash purchase	98.93	97.29
Home grown	1.06	2.02
Gift, loan, free collection	00	0.67
Total	100	100

Source: Survey Data

**Figure 6.9**

**Source of consumption for meat, fish and eggs**



Regarding consumption of meat, fish and eggs it is revealed that 98.93% sample households from drought prone region and 97.29% from river basin region get meat, fish and eggs by cash purchase, 1.06% sample households from drought prone region and 2.02% from river basin region get meat, fish and eggs by home grown.

0% sample households from drought prone region and 0.67% from river basin region get meat, fish and eggs through gift, loan, and free collection. In the river basin region fish are easily available from river, dam etc.

Table 6.15 and figure 6.10 indicate the percent of fruits and nuts out of cash purchase, homegrown and gift, loan in total consumption expenditure for drought prone region and river basin region samples.

Regarding consumption of fruits and nuts it is revealed that 95.5% sample households from drought prone region and 93.93% from river basin region get fruits and nuts by cash purchase, 3.74% sample households from drought prone region and 5.05% from river basin region get fruits and nuts by home grown, 0.74% sample households from drought prone region and 1.01% from river basin region get fruits and nuts through gift, loan, free collection.



**Table 6.15**

**Source of consumption for fruits and nuts**

Category	Drought prone region	River basin region
	%	%
Cash purchase	95.50	93.93
Home grown	3.74	5.05
Gift, loan, free collection	0.74	1.01
Total	100	100

Source: Survey Data

**Figure 6.10**

**Source of consumption for fruits and nuts**

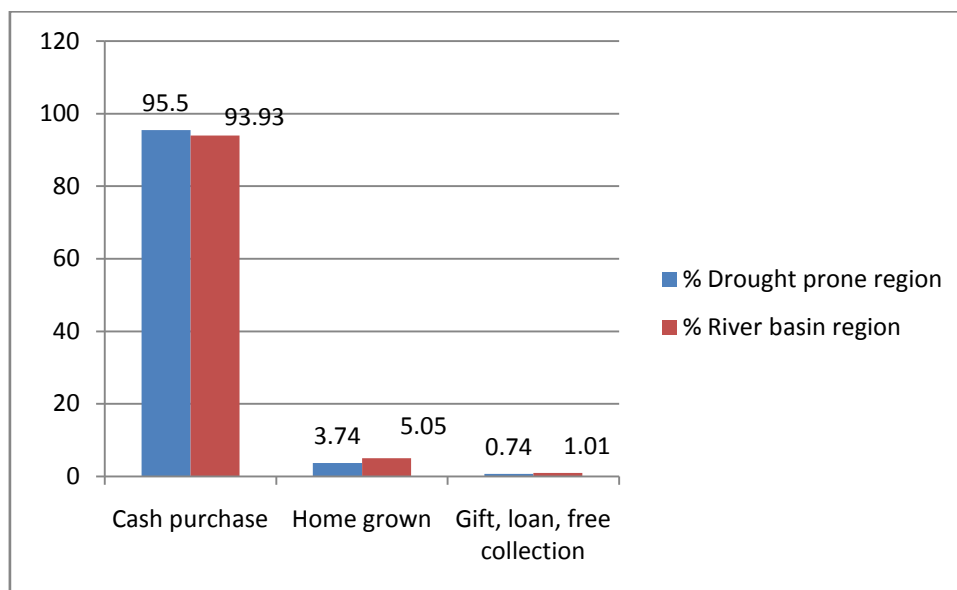


Table 6.16 and figure 6.11 indicate the percent of flue and light out of cash purchase, homegrown and gift loan in total consumption expenditure for drought prone region and river basin region samples.

**Table 6.16**

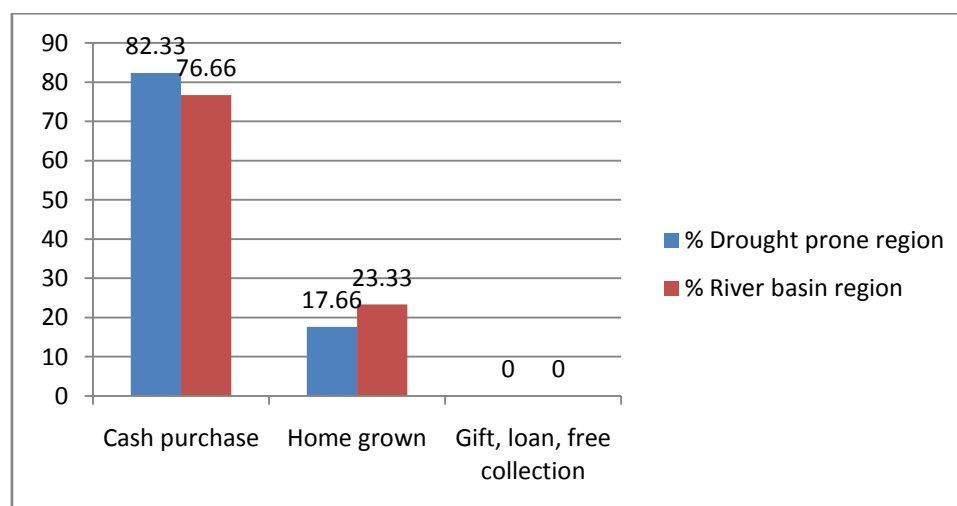
**Source of consumption for fuel and light**

Category	Drought prone region	River basin region
	%	%
Cash purchase	82.33	76.66
Home grown	17.66	23.33
Gift, loan, free collection	00	00
Total	100	100

Source: Survey Data

**Figure 6.11**

**Source of consumption for fuel and light**



Regarding consumption of fuel and light it is revealed that 82.33% sample households from drought prone region and 76.66% from river basin region get fuel and light by cash purchase, 17.66% sample households from drought prone region and 23.33% from river basin region get fuel and light by home grown, no one sample households get free or gift collection of fuel and light.

Hence, it is found that consumption out of cash purchase constitute the major source of total consumption expenditure in both region drought prone region and river basin region for items. It is revealed that the proportion of

consumption out of gift, loan and free collection constitutes negligible percentage in river basin region and drought prone region for all items.

It is found that high percent of consumption out of home grown constitute in river basin region as compare to drought prone region.

### **6.8 Per capita consumption expenditure of individual items-food**

Per capita consumption expenditure for different item of consumption is presented based on survey data. This section gives an analysis of the monthly per capita consumption expenditure of the scheduled caste households in drought prone region and river basin region on individual items. Sample households grouped in to different monthly per capita expenditure classes.

**Table 6.17**

#### **Distribution of sample households by monthly per capita expenditure**

<b>Per capita expenditure class</b>	<b>Drought prone region</b>		<b>River basin region</b>	
	<b>No. of HHDS</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No. of HHDS</b>	<b>%</b>
500-1000	94	31.33	68	22.66
1000-1500	60	20.00	72	24.00
1500-2000	99	33.00	104	34.66
2000-2500	29	9.66	33	11.00
Above 2500	18	06.00	23	7.66
Total	300	100	300	100

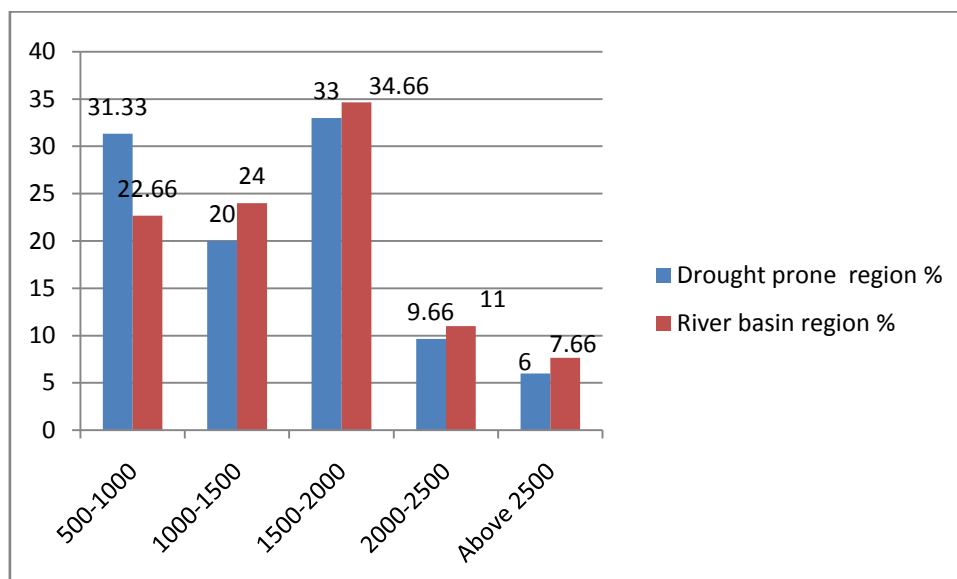
Source: Survey Data

Table 6.17 indicates the distribution of sample households by monthly per capita expenditure class. It is revealed that 31.33% households from drought prone region and 22.66% households from river basin region whose monthly per capita expenditure is Rs. 500-1000, 20% households from drought prone region and 24% households from river basin region whose monthly per capita expenditure is Rs. 1000-1500, 33% households from drought prone region and 34.66% households from river basin region whose monthly per capita expenditure is Rs. 1500-2000, 9.66% households from

drought prone region and 11% households from river basin region whose monthly per capita expenditure is Rs. 2000-2500, around 6% households from drought prone region and 7.66% households from river basin region whose monthly per capita expenditure is above Rs. 2500.

**Figure 6.12**

**Distribution of sample households by monthly per capita expenditure**



For households, MPCE is household consumer expenditure over a period of 30 days. Table 6.17 and figure 6.12 indicate distribution of sample scheduled caste households over five classes of MPCE of the study area for drought prone region and river basin region.

As per the table 6.1 on average MPCE given earlier, average MPCE for drought prone region was found to be Rs. 617.32 and for river basin region Rs. 794.09. Average MPCE on food items for drought prone region was found to be Rs. 325.29 (52.69%) and for the river basin region Rs.439.07 (55.29%) for the non-food items average MPCE for drought prone region was Rs. 292.02 (47.30) and for river basin region Rs 355.22 (44.70%).

Due to chance of unaccounted expenses and memory lapses, the per capita expenditure data collected under individual items of consumption can not be accurate.

### 6.8.1 Consumption of cereals and cereal substitutes

Of the 600 sample households the expenditure data on cereals of all households were available because all human being 100% consume cereals and cereal substitutes.

Table 6.18 indicate that the number of households, which spent between Rs. 500-600 per person monthly was highest in sample in both drought prone region and river basin region. Nearly 27.66% of the households fell under this expenditure class in the drought prone region and 28.66% in the river basin region.

**Table 6.18**

**Monthly per capita expenditure on cereals and cereal substitutes by households**

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
Below 500	33	11.00	30	10.00
500-600	83	27.66	86	28.66
600-700	72	24.00	49	16.33
700-800	24	08.00	68	22.66
800-900	47	15.66	30	10.00
900-1000	31	10.33	29	9.66
Above 1000	10	3.33	08	2.66
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

There were 11% sample households in drought prone region and 10% households in river basin region whose per capita expenditure on cereals was below Rs. 500. 8% sample households in drought prone region and 22.66%

households in river basin region whose per capita expenditure on cereals is Rs. 700-800. Nearly 15.66% sample households in drought prone region and 10% households in river basin region whose per capita expenditure on cereals was below Rs. 800-900.

10.33% sample households in drought prone region and 9.66% households in river basin region whose per capita expenditure on cereals was below Rs. 900-1000, it is found that the number of households, whose per capita expenditure is above Rs 1000 per person monthly, was lowest in the sample in both drought prone region as well as river basin region.

### 6.8.2 Consumption of pulse and pulse product

Of the 600 sample households the expenditure data on pulse and pulse product of all households were available

**Table 6.19**

**Monthly per capita expenditure on pulse and pulse product by households**

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
1-25	24	08	12	04.00
25-50	183	60	145	48.33
50-75	83	27.66	87	29.00
75-100	04	1.33	30	10.00
100-125	05	1.66	20	6.66
Above 125	01	0.33	06	02.00
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

Table 6.19 indicates that the number of households, which spent above Rs. 125 per person monthly, was lowest in sample in both drought prone region and river basin region. Nearly 0.33% of the households fell under this expenditure class in the drought prone region and 2% in the river basin region.

The number of households, which spent between Rs. 25-50 per person monthly, was highest in sample in both drought prone region and river basin region. Nearly 60% of the households fell under this expenditure class in the drought prone region and 48.33% in the river basin region. This analysis revealed that the proportion of expenditure of river basin region is higher than drought prone region.

### . 6.8.3 Consumption of milk and milk product

Of the 600 sample households the expenditure data on milk and milk product of all households is available.

There are 26.33% sample households in drought prone region whose monthly per capita expenditure on milk and milk product is below Rs 25 and corresponding percent in river basin region was 6.66%. 22.3% households from drought prone region and 13.33% households from river basin region monthly per capita expenditure were between Rs 25-50.

**Table 6.20**

#### **Monthly per capita expenditure on milk and milk product by households**

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
1-25	71	23.66	20	6.66
25-50	67	22.33	40	13.33
50-75	79	26.33	133	44.33
75-100	49	16.33	58	19.33
100-125	32	10.66	43	14.33
125-150	02	0.66	06	02.00
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

The number of households, which spent between Rs. 50-75 per person monthly, was highest in sample in both drought prone region and river basin region. Nearly 26.33% of the households fell under this expenditure class in

the drought prone region and 44.33% in the river basin region, hence proportion of river basin region households MPCE on milk and milk product is high as compare to drought prone region sample households.

The number of households, which spent between Rs. 125-150 per person monthly, was lowest in sample in both drought prone region and river basin region. Nearly 0.66% of the households fell under this expenditure class in the drought prone region and 2% in the river basin region. It is found that river basin region MPCE on milk and milk product is higher than drought prone region sample households.

#### 6.8.4 Consumption of sugar

Of the 600 sample households the expenditure data on sugar of all households is available.

**Table 6.21**

#### Monthly per capita expenditure on sugar by households

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
1-10	20	6.66	02	0.66
10-20	50	16.66	06	02.00
20-30	33	11.00	20	6.66
30-40	36	12.00	54	18.00
40-50	59	19.66	70	23.33
50-60	29	9.66	39	13.00
60-70	27	09.00	41	13.66
70-80	37	12.33	49	16.33
80-90	03	01.00	09	03.00
90-100	06	02.00	10	3.33
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data



Table 6.21 indicate the number of households, which spent between Rs. 40-50 per person monthly, was highest in both drought prone region and river basin region. Nearly 19.66% of the households fell under this expenditure class in the drought prone region and 23.33% in the river basin region. The number of households, which spent between Rs. 80-90 per person monthly, was lowest in sample in both drought prone region and river basin region. Nearly 1% of the households fell under this expenditure class in the drought prone region and 3% in the river basin region. Study revealed that the river basin region sample households MPCE on sugar is higher than drought prone region.

#### **6.8.5 Consumption of edible oil**

Of the 600 sample households the expenditure data on edible oil of all households is available.

Table 6.22 indicate the number of households, which spent between Rs. 60-70 per person monthly, was highest in sample in both drought prone region and river basin region. Nearly 40.33% of the households fell under this expenditure class in the drought prone region and 51% in the river basin region.

The number of households, which spent above Rs. 90 per person monthly, was lowest in sample in both drought prone region and river basin region. Nearly 1% of the households fell under this expenditure class in the drought prone region and 2.33% in the river basin region. 13.66% sample households from drought prone region and 7% households from river basin region spent below Rs 50 per person monthly.

35% sample households from drought prone region and 31% households from river basin region spent between Rs 50-60 per person monthly. 3.66% sample households from drought prone region and 4% households from river basin region spent between Rs 80-90 per person monthly.

**Table 6.22****Monthly per capita expenditure on edible oil by households**

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
Below 50	41	13.66	21	07.00
50-60	105	35.00	93	31.00
60-70	121	40.33	153	51.00
70-80	19	6.33	13	4.33
80-90	11	3.66	13	4.33
Above 90	03	01.00	07	2.33
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

It is found that river basin region MPCE on edible oil is higher than drought prone region sample households. It was noticed that all sample households purchased open drum oil instead of sophisticated oil brands.

#### **6.8.6 Consumption of meat, fish and eggs**

Meat, fish and eggs items are occasionally consumed. Table 6.23 shows that 27 sample households are missing from meat, fish and eggs consumption in drought prone region and 5 sample households in river basin region. It indicates that 5.33% sample households are full vegetarian or may not afford to spend on these items as they belong to lower income category. It is found that MPCE on meat, fish and eggs in river basin region is higher than drought prone region.

**Table 6.23****Monthly per capita expenditure on meat, fish and eggs by households**

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
Below 40	17	6.22	07	2.37
40-50	16	5.86	04	1.35
50-60	16	5.86	05	1.69
60-70	17	6.22	08	2.71
70-80	52	19.04	60	20.33
80-90	28	10.25	35	11.86
90-100	53	19.41	67	22.71
100-110	04	1.46	16	5.42
110-120	17	6.22	24	8.13
120-130	12	4.39	15	5.08
130-140	10	3.66	13	4.40
140-150	24	8.79	30	10.16
Above 150	07	2.56	11	3.72
Total	273	100	295	100

Source: Survey Data

**6.8.7 Consumption of vegetable**

Of the 600 sample households the expenditure data on vegetable of all households is available. It is not inevitable item, it may not be consume daily but it is frequently consume during a month. Table 6.24 indicates monthly per capita expenditure on vegetable.

Vegetable was one of the item for which consumption out of homegrown stock was reported for some households. However all type of vegetables were not homegrown it had to be purchased from another farmers or vegetable venders. 17.32% households from drought prone region and 7.65% households from river basin region spend below Rs 70 per person monthly 82.65%

households from drought prone region and 91.98% households from river basin region spend above Rs 70 per person monthly.

**Table 6.24**

**Monthly per capita expenditure on vegetable by households**

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
Below 40	04	1.33	02	0.66
40-50	11	3.66	05	1.66
50-60	16	5.33	07	2.33
60-70	21	07.00	09	03.00
70-80	51	17.00	57	19.00
80-90	60	20.00	64	21.33
90-100	66	22.00	69	23.00
100-110	08	2.66	11	3.33
110-120	27	09.00	34	11.33
120-130	14	4.66	17	5.66
Above 130	22	7.33	25	8.33
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

Study revealed that the river basin region sample households MPCE on vegetable is higher than drought prone region.

**6.8.8 Consumption of fruits and nuts**

Table 6.25 indicates the MPCE on fruits and nuts. It was found that 25% of the sample households from drought prone region and 5% in river basin region did not consume as it is unaffordable to buy fruits and nuts or due to home grown of some fruits. It is clear that consumption of this item was largely influenced by the income factor.

**Table 6.25****Monthly per capita expenditure on fruits and nuts by households**

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
20-30	22	9.77	37	12.98
30-40	53	23.55	55	19.29
40-50	47	20.88	52	18.24
50-60	24	10.66	30	10.52
60-70	12	5.33	17	5.96
70-80	26	11.55	30	10.52
80-90	05	2.22	11	3.85
90-100	25	11.11	34	11.92
Above 100	11	4.88	19	6.66
Total	225	100	285	100

Source: Survey Data

Fruits and nuts are the nutritional items however some people think it is a luxuries item. The number of households, which spent between Rs. 80-90 per person monthly, was lowest in sample in both drought prone region and river basin region. Nearly 2.22% of the households fell under this expenditure class in the drought prone region and 3.85% in the river basin region. It is revealed that the number of households, which spent between Rs. 40-50 per person monthly, was highest in sample in both drought prone region and river basin region. Nearly 20.88% of the households fell under this expenditure class in the drought prone region and 18.24% in the river basin region. All observation indicates that drought prone households MPCE on fruits and nuts is lower than river basin region.

### 6.8.9 Consumption of spices

Of the 600 sample households the expenditure data on spices of all households is available. Spices are the necessary items which are always used in preparation of meal.

**Table 6.26****Monthly per capita expenditure on spices by households**

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
1-10	26	8.66	20	6.66
10-20	100	33.32	97	32.33
20-30	98	32.66	103	34.33
Above 30	76	25.33	80	26.66
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

8.66% sample households from drought prone region and 6.66% households from river basin region spent between Rs 1-10 on consumption of spices. 33.32% sample households from drought prone region and 32.33% households from river basin region spent between Rs 10-20 on consumption of spices. 32.66% sample households from drought prone region and 34.33% households from river basin region spent between Rs 20-30 on consumption of spices. 25.33% sample households from drought prone region and 26.66% households from river basin region spent above Rs 30 on consumption of spices. No much difference found in consumption of spices among these two regions namely, drought prone and river basin region.

**6.8.10 Consumption of beverage (non-alcoholic)**

Table 6.28 indicates that 74 (24.66%) sample households from drought prone region and 23 (7.66%) from river basin region did not spent on consumption of beverage.

It is found that 63.25% from drought prone region and 59.9% from river basin region spent below Rs 40 per person monthly on beverage. 36.75% from drought prone region and 40.1% from river basin region spent above Rs 40 per person monthly on beverage. It is revealed that river basin households MPCE on beverages is higher than drought prone region.

**Table 6.27****Monthly per capita expenditure on beverages by households**

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
1-10	04	1.76	09	3.24
10-20	57	25.22	68	24.54
20-30	28	12.38	39	14.07
30-40	54	23.89	5	18.05
40-50	35	15.48	42	15.16
50-60	08	3.53	14	5.05
60-70	09	3.98	12	4.33
70-80	12	5.30	15	5.41
80-90	10	4.42	13	4.69
90-100	09	3.98	15	5.41
Total	226	100	277	100

Source: Survey Data

**6.8.11 Consumption of salt**

Consumption of salt for households is inevitable because without salt no one can prepare meal. Due to limitation of salt extreme level consumption were not found in study region.

**Table 6.28****Monthly per capita expenditure on salt by households**

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
1-10	294	98	296	98.66
10-20	06	02	04	1.33
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

Table 6.28 indicates the MPCE on salt. 98% sample households from drought prone region and 98.66% from river basin region spent below Rs.10 on consumption of salt. Only 2% sample households from drought prone region and 1.33% households from river basin region spent above Rs 10 on consumption of salt.

#### **6.8.12 Consumption of cooked food purchased**

Table 6.29 indicate that the MPCE on cooked food. 27.66% sample households from drought prone region and 9.33% sample households from river basin region did not spent on cooked food purchased from outside of their home.

It indicates that the number of households, which spent between Rs. 25-50 per person monthly, was highest in sample in both drought prone region and river basin region. Nearly 31.15% of the households fell under this expenditure class in the drought prone region and 31.46% in the river basin region.

**Table 6.29**

#### **Monthly per capita expenditure on cooked food by households**

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
1-25	29	13.36	45	16.54
25-50	122	56.22	130	47.79
50-75	29	13.36	40	14.70
75-100	16	7.37	27	9.92
100-125	15	6.91	21	7.72
125-150	06	2.76	09	3.30
Total	217	100	272	100

Source: Survey Data

It is observed from table 6.29 that the number of households, which spent between Rs. 125-150 per person monthly, was lowest in sample in both



drought prone region and river basin region. Nearly 2.76% of the households fell under this expenditure class in the drought prone region and 3.30% in the river basin region.

## 6.9 Per capita consumption of individual item: Non-food

It is necessary to analyze MPCE on non-food to understand the difference between food expenditure and non-food expenditure. It helps to us to understand consumer behavior towards necessary commodities and luxurious commodities.

### 6.9.1 Consumption of pan tobacco and intoxicants

Table 6.30 indicate that 13.33% samples households from drought prone region and 4.66% sample households from river basin region did not spent on consumption of pan, tobacco and intoxicants. It is found that the considerable percentage of the population spent on these items extravagantly.

**Table 6.30**

#### Monthly per capita expenditure on pan, tobacco and intoxicate by households

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
1-25	15	5.76	21	7.34
25-50	81	31.15	90	31.46
50-75	58	22.30	67	23.42
75-100	54	20.76	60	20.97
100-125	06	2.30	09	3.14
Above 125	46	17.69	39	13.63
Total	260	100	286	100

Source: Survey Data

It indicates that the number of households, which spent between Rs. 25-50 per person monthly, was highest in sample in both drought prone region

and river basin region. Nearly 31.15% (out of 260) sample households from drought prone region fell under this expenditure class and 31.46% (out of 286) sample households from river basin region. It is observed from table 6.30 that the number of households, which spent between Rs. 100-125 per person monthly, was lowest in sample in both drought prone region and river basin region. Nearly 17.69% of the households fell under this expenditure class in the drought prone region and 13.63% in the river basin region. 22.30% households from drought prone region and 23.42% river basin region spent between Rs 50-75. 20.76% sample households from drought prone region and 20.97% sample households from river basin region spent between Rs 75-100. 17.69% sample households from drought prone region and 13.63% households from river basin region spent above Rs 125. It is indicating that the higher consumption expenditure on pan, tobacco and intoxicants adversely affects their consumption standard.

### 6.9.2 Consumption expenditure on fuel and light

Of the 600 sample households the expenditure data on fuel and light of all households is available.

**Table 6.31**

#### **Monthly per capita expenditure on fuel and light by households**

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
Below 100	70	23.33	52	17.33
100-125	78	26.00	39	13.00
125-150	26	8.66	49	16.33
150-175	29	9.66	41	13.66
175-200	13	4.33	29	9.66
Above 200	84	28.00	90	30.00
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

It is observed from table 6.31 that the number of households, which spent below Rs.150 per person monthly, was lowest in sample in both drought prone region and river basin region. Nearly 57.99% of the households fell under this expenditure class in the drought prone region and 46.66% in the river basin region. It indicates that the number of households, which spent above Rs. 150 per person monthly, was highest in sample in both drought prone region and river basin region. Nearly 42.01% sample households from drought prone region fell under this expenditure class and 53.34% sample households from river basin region. It indicates that due to good economic conditions proportion of using vehicles is high in river basin region hence they required fuel not only for cooking purpose but also vehicles as well as most of the households use LPG for cooking instead of traditional source of energy such as dunk cake, firewood. It is an indicator of good standard of living.

### **6.9.3 Consumption expenditure on clothing**

Clothing is not a regular consumption item from consumption basket. Hence expenditure data on the clothing have been collected for last 30 days and also for previous 365 days.

Table 6.32 indicates average monthly per capita expenditure on clothing. 80.54% (out of 247) sample households from drought prone region and 72.08% (out of 258) from river basin region spent below Rs 125 per person monthly on clothing. 19.46% (out of 247) sample households from drought prone region and 27.88% (out of 258) from river basin region spent above Rs 125 per person monthly on clothing. It is revealed that the number of households, which spent between Rs 25-75 per person monthly, was highest in the sample in both regions. Nearly 29.55% of the sample households fell under this expenditure class in the drought and 26.35% in the river basin region. It is found that the number of households, which spent between Rs 175-200 per person monthly, was highest in the sample in both regions. Nearly 2.42% of the sample households fell under this expenditure class in the drought and 6.58% in the river basin region.

**Table 6.32****Monthly per capita expenditure on clothing by households**

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
1-25	40	16.19	29	11.24
25-75	73	29.55	68	26.35
75-100	45	18.21	37	14.34
100-125	41	16.59	52	20.15
125-150	21	8.50	28	10.85
150-175	06	2.42	09	3.48
175-200	06	2.42	17	6.58
Above 200	15	6.07	18	6.97
Total	247	100	258	100

Source: Survey Data

**6.9.4 Consumption expenditure on footwear**

Footwear is not a regular consumption item from consumption basket. Hence expenditure data on the clothing have been collected for last 30 days and also for previous 365 days.

The survey has indicated that nearly 12.83% of households did not spend any amount on footwear. Table 6.33 indicates average monthly per capita expenditure on footwear.

58.8% (out of 255) sample households from drought prone region and 57.81% (out of 268) from river basin region spent below Rs 40 per person monthly on footwear. 41.2% sample households from drought prone region and 42.19% from river basin region spent above Rs 40 per person monthly on footwear. It is revealed that the number of households, which spent between Rs 20-30 per person monthly, was highest in the sample in both regions. Nearly 21.17% of the sample households fell under this expenditure class in the drought and 20.89% in the river basin region. It is found that the number

of households, which spent between Rs 60-70 per person monthly, was lowest in the sample in both regions. Nearly 5.88% of the sample households fell under this expenditure class in the drought and 6.34% in the river basin region.

**Table 6.33**

**Monthly per capita expenditure on footwear by households**

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
1-10	21	8.23	25	9.32
10-20	34	13.33	31	11.56
20-30	54	21.17	56	20.89
30-40	41	16.07	43	16.04
40-50	38	14.90	34	12.68
50-60	23	9.01	29	10.82
60-70	15	5.88	17	6.34
Above 70	29	11.37	33	12.31
Total	255	100	268	100

Source: Survey Data

**6.9.5 Consumption expenditure on education**

Of the 600 households only 410 households spend on education. 65% sample households from drought prone region and 71.66 % sample households from river basin region spent on education. It indicates that river basin region sample households are giving importance for education. Table 6.34 indicate that the number of households which spent between Rs 125-150 per person monthly, was highest in the sample in both drought prone region as well as river basin region. Nearly 21.02% sample households from drought prone region fell under this expenditure class and 21.86% sample households from river basin region. 66.64% sample households from drought prone region and 57.65% households from river basin region spent between Rs 1-200 per head monthly on education. Hence study indicate that river basin region households

in the higher MPCE classes spent much more on the education per person monthly as compare to drought prone region. It is found that MPCE of sample households from river basin region on education is higher than sample households from drought prone region.

**.Table 6.34**

**Monthly per capita expenditure on education by households**

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
Below 100	34	17.43	21	9.76
100-125	20	10.25	25	11.62
125-150	41	21.02	47	21.86
150-175	20	10.25	17	7.90
175-200	15	7.69	14	6.51
200-225	23	11.79	25	11.62
225-250	13	6.66	17	7.90
250-275	07	3.58	13	6.04
275-300	09	4.61	19	8.83
Above 300	13	6.66	17	7.90
Total	195	100	215	100

Source: Survey Data

**6.9.6 Consumption expenditure on medicine and medical services**

Medicine and medical services is not a regular consumption item from consumption basket. Hence expenditure data on the medicine and medical services have been collected for last 30 days and also for previous 365 days.

Table 6.35 indicates average monthly per capita expenditure on medical services. The survey has indicated that nearly 18.5% of households did not spend any amount on medicine and medical services. Nearly 91.77% of the sample households from drought prone region and 91.77% from river basin region spent below Rs 100 on medicine and medical services. Nearly 8.23% of

the sample households from drought prone region and 8.11% from river basin region spent above Rs 100 on medicine and medical services.

**Table 6.35**

**Monthly per capita expenditure on medicine and medical services by households**

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
1-10	25	9.80	21	8.97
10-20	49	19.21	45	19.23
20-30	32	12.54	28	11.96
30-40	37	14.50	39	16.66
40-50	29	11.37	25	10.68
50-60	23	9.01	15	6.41
60-70	14	5.49	17	7.26
70-80	08	3.13	04	1.70
80-90	05	1.96	07	2.99
90-100	12	4.70	14	5.98
Above 100	21	8.23	19	8.11
Total	255	100	234	100

Source: Survey Data

**6.9.7 Consumption expenditure on entertainment**

Out of 600 sample households 533 sample households spent on entertainment. 67 sample households did not spend on entertainment. They may not afford to spend on entertainment. It is revealed that 29.88% from drought prone region and 27.30% from river basin region spent above Rs 90 per person monthly on entertainment. 70.12% from drought prone region and 72.7% from river basin region spent below Rs 90 per person monthly on entertainment. It is found that most of households spent on cable network connections or dish TV connections instead of fair, cinema. Due to lower income level in sample area households are having much lower per capita

expenditure on entertainment. It is found that there is no significance difference in consumption expenditure in both regions namely drought prone region and river basin region.

**Table 6.36**

**Monthly per capita expenditure on entertainment by households**

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
Below 50	25	9.96	30	10.63
30-40	35	13.94	39	13.82
40-50	54	21.51	58	20.56
50-60	14	5.57	17	6.02
60-70	12	4.78	16	5.67
70-80	30	11.95	36	12.76
80-90	06	2.39	09	3.19
Above 90	75	29.88	77	27.30
Total	251	100	282	100

Source: Survey Data

**6.9.8 Consumptions of goods for personal care**

Some items are necessary for personal care of human being such as soap, shaving cream, toothpaste etc. table no 6.37 indicates the consumption expenditure on personal care goods. It is revealed that 73.64% sample households from drought prone region and 71.31% from river basin region spent below Rs 50 per person monthly on personal care goods. 26.36% from drought prone region and 28.69% from river basin region spent above Rs 50 per person monthly on personal care.

It is revealed that scheduled caste population from study region do not spent on cosmetics, perfumes, scented oil, talcum powder etc. hence, sample households spent on toilet items such as soap, shaving cream and toothpaste etc. there is no significance difference found in consumption of personal care



goods among sample households from drought prone region and river basin region.

Table 6.37 indicate that the number of households which spent between Rs 30-40 per person monthly, was highest in the sample in both drought prone region as well as river basin region. Nearly 21.33% sample households from drought prone region fell under this expenditure class and 23.33% sample households from river basin region.

**Table 6.37**

**Monthly per capita expenditure on goods for personal care by households**

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
1-10	08	2.66	05	1.66
10-20	46	15.33	39	13.00
20-30	56	18.66	50	16.66
30-40	64	21.33	70	23.33
40-50	47	15.66	50	16.66
50-60	34	11.33	36	12.00
60-70	30	10.00	33	11.00
70-80	15	05	17	5.66
Total	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

**6.9.9 Consumption expenditure on travel**

Expenditure on traveling is depending on nature of job or visit to several places for any task. Table 6.38 indicates monthly per capita expenditure on traveling by sample households. It is indicate that the number of households, which spent between Rs. 1-50 per person monthly, was lowest in sample in both drought prone region and river basin region. Nearly 43% sample households from drought prone region fell under this expenditure class and 45.24% sample households from river basin region. It indicates the number of

households, which spent above Rs. 50 per person monthly, was highest in sample in both drought prone region and river basin region. Nearly 57% sample households from drought prone region fell under this expenditure class and 54.76% sample households from river basin region.

**Table 6.38**

**Monthly per capita expenditure on travel by households**

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
1-10	20	8.19	28	9.82
10-20	22	9.01	25	8.77
20-30	15	6.14	17	5.96
30-40	23	9.42	27	9.47
40-50	25	10.24	32	11.22
50-60	39	15.98	40	14.03
60-70	35	14.34	39	13.68
70-80	37	15.16	45	15.78
Above 80	28	11.47	32	11.22
Total	244	100	285	100

Source: Survey Data

**6.9.10 Consumption of durable goods**

Durable goods are not a regular consumption item from consumption basket. Hence expenditure data on the durable goods have been collected for last 30 days and also for previous 365 days. Table 6.39 indicates average monthly per capita expenditure on durable goods. It is found that nearly 87.37% sample households spent on durable goods. 12.66% sample households did not spend on durable goods. These households may not afford to spend on durable goods or these sample households may not require to spend on any durable goods.

Nearly 56.72% of the sample households from drought prone region and 60.19% from river basin region spent between Rs 1-100 on durable goods. Nearly 36.75% of the sample households from drought prone region and 33.72% from river basin region spent between Rs 100-200 on durable goods. It is found that sample households from both regions are spending considerable amount on durable goods.

**Table 6.39**

**Monthly per capita expenditure on durable goods by households**

Per capita expenditure class	Drought prone region		River basin region	
	No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
1-25	30	12.24	39	13.97
25-50	37	15.10	45	16.12
50-75	43	17.55	49	17.56
75-100	29	11.83	35	12.54
100-125	25	10.20	20	7.16
125-150	21	8.57	23	8.24
150-175	23	9.38	27	9.67
175-200	21	8.57	24	8.60
Above 200	16	6.53	17	6.09
Total	245	100	279	100

Source: Survey Data

**6.10 Possession of durable goods**

Durable goods include PC/laptop, vehicle for personal use, Air conditioner, refrigerator, washing machine, mobile, camera, tape recorder/DVD, musical instrument, radio, brass utensils, aluminum utensils, copper utensils, stainless steel, stove, pressure cooker, mixer, grinder, valuable goods such as gold, silver, other durable goods such as almirah, bedstead, electric fan, iron, heater, toaster, bicycle, sewing machine.

Durable goods categorized in different five groups namely luxuries durable goods, leisure time durables goods, kitchen use durable goods, valuable durable goods and other durable goods. Study indicates that the percentage of possession of durable goods in drought prone region and river basin region is very low. This is because they may not afford to possess durable goods.

### 6.10.1 Luxurious durable goods

Table 6.40 and figure 6.13 indicate Percentage of possessing luxurious durable goods by sample households from drought prone region and river basin region.

**Table 6.40**

**Percentage of households possessing different items of luxurious durable goods in drought prone region and river basin region**

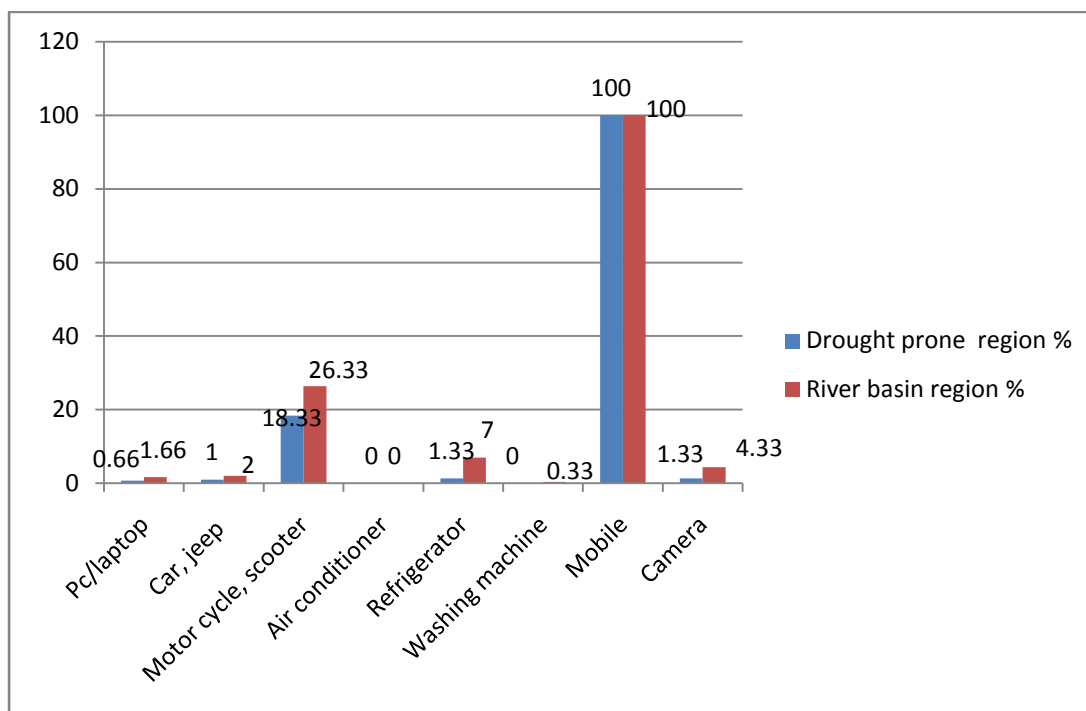
Sr. no	Item	Drought prone region		River basin region	
		No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
1	Pc/laptop	02	0.66	05	1.66
2	Car, jeep	03	01	06	02
3	Motor cycle, scooter	55	18.33	79	26.33
4	Air conditioner	00	00	00	00
5	Refrigerator	04	1.33	21	07
6	Washing machine	00	00	01	0.33
7	Mobile	300	100	300	100
8	Camera	04	1.33	13	4.33

Source: Survey Data

It indicates that only 0.66% sample households from drought prone region and 1.66% from river basin region possess PC/laptop, 01% sample households from drought prone region and 02% from river basin region possess motorcycle/scooter, no one sample households from both regions possess air conditioner.

**Figure 6.13**

**Possession of luxurious durable goods**



1.33% sample households from drought prone region and 07% from river basin region possess refrigerator, no sample households from drought prone region possess washing machine only 0.33% sample households from river basin region possess washing machine, and 100% sample households from both regions possess mobile phone. 1.33% sample households from drought prone region and 4.33% from river basin region possess camera. It is revealed that percentage of possession of luxuries commodity is very less among the sample scheduled caste.

**6.10.2 Possession of leisure time durables goods**

Table 6.41 and figure 6.14 indicate Percentage of possessing leisure time durable goods by sample households from drought prone region and river basin region.

It indicates that only 07% sample households from drought prone region and 5.66% from river basin region possess tape recorder/DVD, 66% sample households from drought prone region and 80.33% from river basin region possess television/VCD,

**Table 6.41**

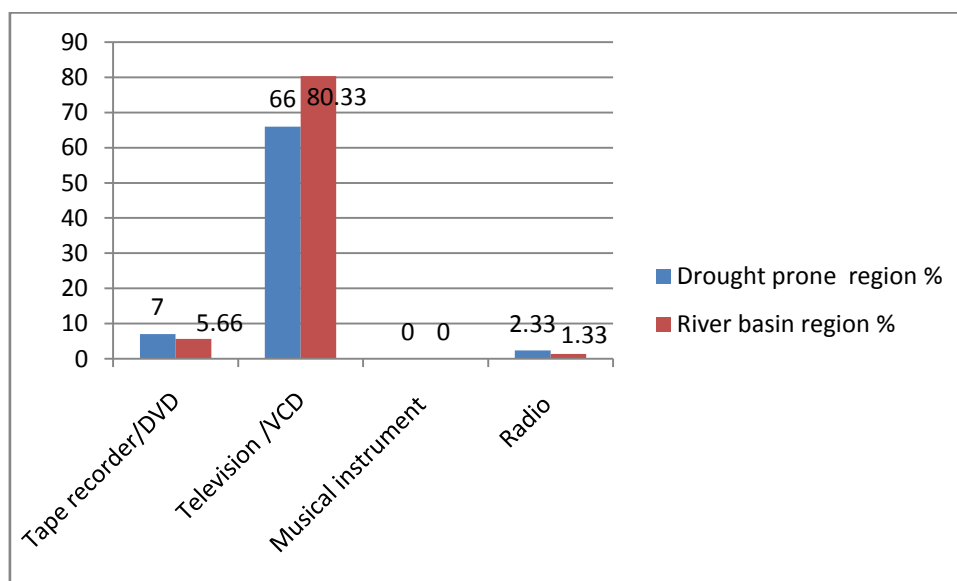
**Percentage of households possessing different items of leisure time durable goods in drought prone region and river basin region**

Sr. no	Item	Drought prone region		River basin region	
		No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
1	Tape recorder/DVD	21	07	17	5.66
2	Television /VCD	198	66	241	80.33
3	Musical instrument	00	00	00	00
4	Radio	07	2.33	04	1.33

Source: Survey Data

**Figure 6.14**

**Possession of leisure time durables goods**



Considering musical instruments, no single sample households from both regions possess musical instrument, 2.33% sample households from drought prone region and 1.33% from river basin region possess radio. It is revealed that percentage of possession of television in river basin region is higher than drought prone region. As well as percentage of possession of other leisure time durable goods is very less among the sample scheduled caste.

### 6.10.3 Possession of kitchen use durable goods

Table 6.42 and figure 6.15 indicate percentage of possessing kitchen use durable goods by sample households from drought prone region and river basin region.

**Table 6.42**

**Percentage of households possessing different items of kitchen use durable goods in drought prone region and river basin region**

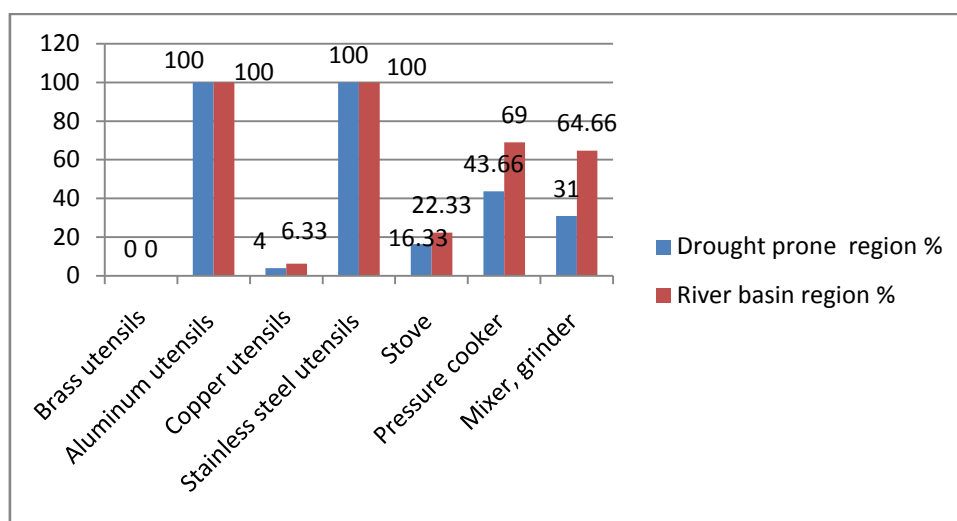
Sr. no	Item	Drought prone region		River basin region	
		No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
1	Brass utensils	00	00	00	00
2	Aluminum utensils	300	100	300	100
3	Copper utensils	12	04	19	6.33
4	Stainless steel utensils	300	100	300	100
5	Stove	49	16.33	67	22.33
6	Pressure cooker	131	43.66	207	69
7	Mixer, grinder	93	31	194	64.66

Source: Survey Data

No sample households from both regions possess brass utensils; they may not afford to purchase brass utensils. 100% sample households from both regions possess aluminums and stainless steel utensils because they are necessary goods for regular use in our life. 04% sample households from drought prone region and 6.33% from river basin region possess copper utensils. 16.33% sample households from drought prone region and 22.33% from river basin region possess stove for their uses, 43.66% sample households from drought prone region and 69% from river basin region possess pressure cooker, 31% sample households from drought prone region and 64.66% from river basin region possess mixer, grinder. It is revealed that only necessary kitchen appliances are possessed by all 100% sample households from both regions.

**Figure 6.15**

**Possession of kitchen use durable goods**



**6.10.4 Possession of valuable durable goods**

Table 6.43 indicates Percentage of possessing valuable goods by sample households from drought prone region and river basin region.

**Table 6.43**

**Percentage of households possessing different items of valuable durable goods in drought prone region and river basin region**

Sr. no	Item	Drought prone region		River basin region	
		No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
1	Gold	300	100	300	100
2	Silver	300	100	300	100

Source: Survey Data

It indicates that all sample households possess gold and silver. However, these sample households possess very small fraction of valuable goods such as gold and silver. They may not afford to possess large size of such valuable goods due to low Monthly per capita income.



### 6.10.5 Possession of other durable goods

Table 6.44 and figure 6.16 indicates Percentage of possession of other durable goods such as almirah, bedstead, electric fan, iron, heater, toaster, bicycle, sewing machine by sample households from drought prone region and river basin region.

It indicates that 13.66% sample households from drought prone region and 29.66% from river basin region possess almirah. 15.66% sample households from drought prone region and 32.33% from river basin region possess bedstead for their uses, 49% sample households from drought prone region and 64% from river basin region possess electric fan, 11% sample households from drought prone region and 19% from river basin region possess heating appliances. 15% sample households from drought prone region and 20.33% from river basin region possess bicycle, 05% sample households from drought prone region and 04% from river basin region possess sewing machine.

**Table 6.44**

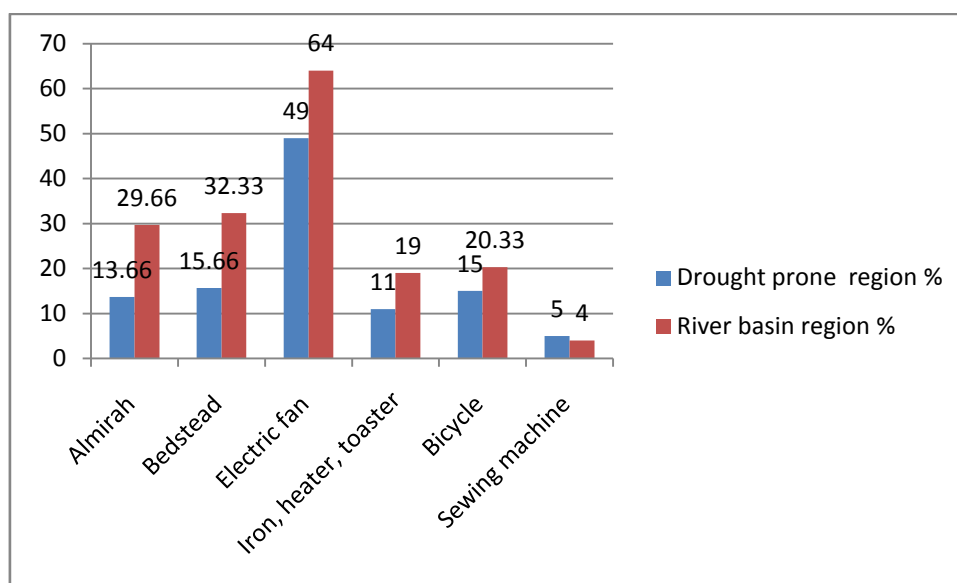
**Percentage of households possessing different items of other durable goods in drought prone region and river basin region**

Sr. no	Item	Drought prone region		River basin region	
		No. of HHDS	%	No. of HHDS	%
1	Almirah	41	13.66	89	29.66
2	Bedstead	47	15.66	97	32.33
3	Electric fan	147	49	192	64
4	Iron, heater, toaster	33	11	57	19
5	Bicycle	45	15	61	20.33
6	Sewing machine	15	05	12	04

Source: Survey Data

**Figure 6.16**

**Possession of other durable goods**



It is found that percentage of possession of durable goods among the scheduled caste population is very less. River basin region sample households possess little beat high percent of durable goods as compare to drought prone region.

**6.11 Testing of hypothesis**

Forgoing analysis of primary data indicate that there are differences between drought prone region and river basin region sample households in their total MPCE and MPCE on food and non-food items. Primary data indicate that consumption expenditure of sample household is increasingly determined by various factors such as income, education, occupation, area residence. There is a similarity between drought prone region households in there MPCE and MPCE on food and non-food items. An attempt is also made to find out the relationship between food and non-food expenditure and independent variables such as income, education, occupation and area of residence. Chi-square test has been applied to find out relation between consumption expenditure and variables such as income, occupation, education, area of residence.

### **To test the hypothesis**

Ho:-There is no significant relationship between consumption expenditure and determinants of consumption such as income, education, occupation, area of residence.

Against the alternative

H<sub>1</sub>:- There is significant relationship between consumption expenditure and determinants of consumption such as income, education, occupation, area of residence.

#### **6.11.1 Income and Expenditure on food items**

Table 6.45 indicates relation between income and expenditure on food. 600 sample households classified into five per capita income classes. The 600 sample households have been grouped into four per capita expenditure classes. The classes are below 1000, 1000-1200, 1200-1300 and above 1300.

129 sample households fall in below 1000 income group. Among the group of below 1000, 100% households spent less than Rs 1000 per month on food. No sample household found to be spending more than Rs 1000 on food from below 1000 income group due to less Monthly per capita income.

210 sample households fall in 1000-2000 income groups. Among the group of 1000-2000, 34.76% households spent less than Rs 1000 per month on food, 29.52% households spent between Rs. 1000-1200 per month on non-food, 20.47% households spent between Rs. 1200-1300 per month on food, 15.23% households spent more than Rs 1300 per month on food.

123 sample households fall in 2000-3000 income groups. Among the group of 2000-3000, 24.39% households spent less than Rs 1000 per month on food, 30.08% households spent between Rs. 1000-1200 per month on food, 23.57 % households spent between Rs. 1200-1300 per month on food, 21.95% households spent more than Rs 1300 per month on food.

**Table 6.45****Income and Expenditure on food items**

Income class	Number of households spending on food items in each MPCE class				Total
	Below 1000	1000-2000	1200-1300	Above 1300	
Below 1000	129	0	0	0	129
1000-2000	73	62	43	32	210
2000-3000	30	37	29	27	123
3000-4000	15	18	22	30	85
Above 4000	4	12	16	21	53
Total	251	129	110	110	600

Source: Survey Data

d.f 12, 5% significant level

85 sample households fall in 3000-4000 income groups. Among the group of 3000-4000, 17.64% households spent less than Rs 1000 per month on food, 21.17% households spent between Rs. 1000-1200 per month on food, 25.88% households spent between Rs. 1200-1300 per month on food, 35.29% households spent more than Rs 1300 per month on food.

53 sample households fall in above 4000 income groups, Among the group of above 4000, only 7.54% sample households spent less than Rs 1000 per month on food, 22.64% households spent between Rs. 1000-1200 per month on food, 30.18% households spent between Rs. 1200-1300 per month on food, 39.62% households spent more than Rs 1300 per month on food.

**To test the hypothesis**

Ho:-There is no significant relationship between consumption expenditure on food and determinant of consumption such as income.

Against the alternative

H<sub>1</sub>:- There is significant relationship between consumption expenditure on food and determinant of consumption such as income.

**Table 6.46****Chi-square test for income and expenditure on food items**

<b>O</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>(O – E)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>(O – E)<sup>2</sup>/ E</b>
129	53.96	5631.00	104.35
73	87.85	220.5	2.50
30	51.45	460.10	8.94
15	35.55	422.30	11.87
4	22.17	330.14	14.89
0	27.73	768.95	27.72
62	45.15	283.92	6.28
37	26.44	111.51	4.21
18	18.27	0.0729	3.99
12	11.39	0.3721	0.032
0	23.66	559.79	23.65
43	38.5	20.25	0.52
29	22.55	41.60	1.84
22	15.58	41.21	2.64
16	9.7	39.369	4.09
0	23.66	559.79	23.65
32	38.5	42.25	1.09
27	22.55	19.80	0.87
30	15.58	207.93	13.3
21	9.7	127.69	13.1

Degree of freedom: 12

Calculate value of chi-square test: 245.88

Table value of chi-square test: 21.0

The estimated chi-square test value (245.88) is found to be greater than chi-square table value (21.0) at 5 percent significant level. Hence H<sub>0</sub> is rejected and H<sub>1</sub> is accepted. Thus there is relationship between income and consumption expenditure on food.

### **6.11.2 Education and expenditure on food items**

Table 6.47 indicates the relation between education level of the head of the sample households and expenditure on food. Some association between education level and food expenditure is identified. Higher the level of education of the head of the household the food expenditure is also found to be higher among the 600 sample households, 66 head of sample households are

illiterate, 86 head of sample households have their primary education, 311 head of households have their secondary education, 66 head of sample households have their higher secondary education, 43 head of sample households are be found to be graduate, 14 head of sample household are found to be post graduate and diploma holders respectively.

Among the 66 illiterate households, 43.9% households spent less than Rs 1000 per month on food, 22.72% households spent between Rs. 1000-1200 per month on food, 21.21% households spent between Rs 1000-1200 per month on food, 12.12% only households spent more than Rs 1600 per month on food.

Among the 86 households with primary education, 41.83% households spent less than Rs 1000 per month on food, 23.25% households spent between Rs. 1000-1200 and Rs 1200-1300 per month on food, only 11.62% households spent more than Rs 1300 per month on food.

Among the 311 households with secondary education, 53.37% households spent less than Rs 1000 per month on food, 12.21% households spent between Rs. 1000-1200 per month on food, 16.39% households spent between Rs. 1200-1300 per month on food, 18.00% households spent more than Rs 1300 per month food.

Among the 66 households with higher secondary education, 25.75% households spent less than Rs 1000 per month on food, 45.45% households spent between Rs. 1000-1200 per month on food, 15.15% households spent between Rs. 1200-1300 per month on food, only 13.63% households spent more than Rs 1300 per month on food.

Among the 43 households with graduate education, only 4.6% households spent less than Rs 1000 per month on food, 44.18% households spent between Rs. 1000-1200 per month on food, 18.60% households spent between Rs. 1200-1300 per month on food, 32.55% households spent more than Rs 1300 per month on food.

Among the 14 households with post graduation, no one households spent less than Rs 1000 per month on food, 28.57% households spent between Rs. 1000-1200 per month on food, 21.42% households spent between Rs. 1200-

1300 per month on food, 50% households spent more than Rs 1300 per month on food.

**Table 6.47**

**Education and Expenditure on food items**

Education level	Number of households spending on food items in each MPCE class				Total
	Below 1000	1000-2000	1200-1300	Above 1300	
Illiterate	29	15	14	8	66
Primary	36	20	20	10	86
Secondary	166	38	51	56	311
Higher secondary	17	30	10	9	66
Graduate	2	19	8	14	43
Post graduate	0	4	3	7	14
Diploma	1	3	4	6	14
Total	251	129	110	110	600

Source: Survey Data

d.f 18, 5% significant level

Among the 14 households with diploma holders, only 7.1% households spent less than Rs 1000 per month on food, 21.42% households spent between Rs. 1000-1200 per month on food, 28.57% households spent between Rs. 1200-1300 per month on food, 42.85% households spent more than Rs 1300 per month on food.

**To test the hypothesis**

Ho:-There is no significant relationship between consumption expenditure on food and determinant of consumption such as education.

Against the alternative

H<sub>1</sub>:- There is significant relationship between consumption expenditure on food and determinant of consumption such as education.

**Table 6.48****Chi-square test for education and expenditure on food items**

<b>O</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>(O – E)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>(O – E)<sup>2</sup>/ E</b>
29	27.61	1.93	0.06
36	35.97	9	0.25
166	130.10	1288.81	9.9
17	27.61	112.57	4.07
2	17.98	255.36	14.20
0	5.85	34.22	5.8
1	5.85	23.52	4.0
15	14.19	0.65	0.04
20	18.49	2.28	0.12
38	66.86	832.89	12.45
30	14.19	249.95	17.61
19	9.24	95.25	10.30
4	3.01	0.98	0.32
3	3.01	1	0.33
14	12.1	3.61	0.29
20	15.76	17.97	1.14
51	57.01	36.12	0.63
10	12.1	4.41	0.36
8	7.88	0.01	1.26
3	2.56	2.07	0.80
4	2.56	2.07	0.80
8	12.1	16.81	1.3
10	15.76	33.1	2.1
56	57.01	1.02	0.01
9	12.1	9.61	0.79
14	7.88	37.45	4.75
7	2.56	19.7	7.69
6	2.56	12.04	4.70

Degree of freedom: 18

Calculate value of chi-square test: 106.07

Table value of chi-square test: 28.9

The estimated chi-square test value (106.07) is found to be greater than chi-square table value (28.9) at 5 percent significant level. Hence H<sub>0</sub> is rejected and H<sub>1</sub> is accepted. Thus there is relationship between education and consumption expenditure on food.



### **6.11.3 Occupation and expenditure on food**

Among sample scheduled caste households the number of person with regular salaried income is very low. Some relation between occupation and expenditure is identified. Table 6.49 shows relation between occupation and expenditure on non-food.

Among the 114 agriculture labour households, 56.14% households spent less than Rs 1000 per month on food, 26.31% households spent between Rs. 1000-1200 per month on food, 8.77% households spent between Rs 1000-1200 and more than Rs 1600 per month on food respectively.

Among the 325 farmer households, 31.69% households spent less than Rs 1000 per month on food, 19.69% households spent between Rs. 1000-1200 per month on food, 21.53% households spent between Rs. 1200-1300 per month on food, 27.07% households spent more than Rs 1300 per month on food.

Among the 69 labour households, 73.91% households spent less than Rs 1000 per month on food, 15.94% households spent between Rs. 1000-1200 per month on food, 7.2% households spent between Rs. 1200-1300 per month on food, only 2.89% households spent more than Rs 1300 per month on food.

Among the 59 businessmen households, 38.98% households spent less than Rs 1000 per month on food, 25.42% households spent between Rs. 1000-1200 per month on food, 28.81% households spent between Rs. 1200-1300 per month on food, only 6.7% households spent more than Rs 1300 per month on food.

Among the 33 employee households, 30.30% households spent less than Rs 1000 per month on food, 27.27% households spent between Rs. 1000-1200 per month on food, 24.24% households spent between Rs. 1200-1300 per month on food, 18.18% households spent more than Rs 1300 per month on food.

**Table 6.49**

**Occupation and expenditure on food items**

Occupation category	Number of households spending on food items in each MPCE class				Total
	Below 1000	1000-2000	1200-1300	Above 1300	
Agriculture labour	64	30	10	10	114
Farmer	103	64	70	88	325
Labour	51	11	5	2	69
Businessmen	23	15	17	4	59
Employee	10	9	8	6	33
Total	251	129	110	110	600

Source: Survey Data

d.f 12, 5% significant level

**To test the hypothesis**

Ho:-There is no significant relationship between consumption expenditure on food and determinants of consumption such as occupation.

Against the alternative

H<sub>1</sub>:- There is significant relationship between consumption expenditure on food and determinant of consumption such as occupation.

**Table 6.50**

**Chi-square test for occupation and expenditure on food items**

<b>O</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>(O – E)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>(O – E)<sup>2</sup>/ E</b>
64	47.69	266.01	5.57
103	135.95	1085.7	7.98
51	28.86	490.1	16.9
23	24.68	2.82	0.11
10	13.80	14.4	0.95
30	24.51	30.14	1.22
64	69.87	34.45	0.49
11	14.83	14.66	0.98
15	12.68	5.38	0.42
09	7.09	3.64	0.51
10	20.9	118.81	5.68
70	59.58	108.57	1.82
5	12.65	58.52	4.62
7	10.81	14.51	1.34
8	6.05	3.80	0.62
10	20.9	118.81	5.68
88	59.58	807.6	13.55
2	12.65	112.42	8.96
4	10.81	46.37	4.28
6	6.05	2.5	0.41

Degree of freedom: 12

Calculate value of chi-square test: 82.09

Table value of chi-square test: 21.0

The estimated chi-square test value (82.09) is found to be greater than chi-square table value (21.0) at 5 percent significant level. Hence H<sub>0</sub> is rejected and H<sub>1</sub> is accepted. Thus there is relationship between occupation and consumption expenditure on food.

**6.11.4 Area of residence and expenditure on food items**

Table 6.51 indicates the relation between area of residence and expenditure on food. The sample households have been classified in to two categories based on the area of residence namely drought prone area and river basin region.

Sample scheduled caste households belonging to drought prone region just like river basin region show tendency of spending little bit less on food.

Among the sample households from drought prone region, 50.66% households spent less than Rs 1000 per month on food, 26.66% households spent between Rs. 1000-1200 per month on food, 12.66% households spent between Rs. 1200-1300 per month on food, only 10% households spent more than Rs 1300 per month on food.

Among the sample households from river basin region, 33% households spent less than Rs 1000 per month on food, 16.33% households spent between Rs. 1000-1200 per month on food, 24% households spent between Rs. 1200-1300 per month on food, 26.66% households spent more than Rs 1300 per month on food.

It is found that the sample households from drought prone region tend to spend less on food as compare to sample households from river basin region.

**Table 6.51**

**Area of residence and expenditure on food items**

Area of residence	Number of households spending on food items in each MPCE class				Total
	Below 1000	1000-2000	1200-1300	Above 1300	
Drought prone region	152	80	38	30	300
River basin region	99	49	72	80	300
Total	251	129	110	110	600

Source: Survey Data

d.f 3 5% significant level

**To test the hypothesis**

Ho:-There is no significant relationship between consumption expenditure on food and determinant of consumption such as area of residence.

Against the alternative

H<sub>1</sub>:- There is significant relationship between consumption expenditure on food and determinant of consumption such as area of residence.

**Table 6.52**

**Chi-square test for area of residence and expenditure on food items**

O	E	(O – E) <sup>2</sup>	(O – E) <sup>2</sup> / E
152	125.5	702.2	5.59
99	125.5	702.2	5.59
80	64.5	240.25	3.72
49	64.5	240.25	3.72
38	55	289	5.25
72	55	289	5.25
30	55	625	11.3
80	55	625	11.3

Degree of freedom: 03

Calculate value of chi-square test: 51.72

Table value of chi-square test: 7.81

The estimated chi-square test value (51.72) is found to be greater than chi-square table value (7.81) at 5 percent significant level. Hence H<sub>0</sub> is rejected and H<sub>1</sub> is accepted. Thus there is relationship between area of residence and consumption expenditure on food.

**6.11.5 Income and expenditure on non-food**

Table 6.53 indicates relation between income and expenditure on non-food. 600 sample households classified into five per capita income classes. The 600 sample households have been grouped into three per capita expenditure classes. The classes are below 600, 600-1200 and above 1200.

129 sample households fall in below 1000 income group. Among the group of below 1000, 63.56% sample households spent below Rs 600 per month on non food items, 36.43% sample households spent between RS 600-1200 on non-food, no one spent above Rs 1200 on non-food.

210 sample households fall in 1000-2000 income groups. Among the group of 1000-2000, 34.76% sample households spent below Rs 600 per

month on non food items, 42.38% sample households spent between RS 600-1200 on non-food, 22.8% sample households spent above Rs 1200 on non-food.

123 sample households fall in 2000-3000 income groups. Among the group of 2000-3000, 39.02% sample households spent below Rs 600 per month on non food items, 31.70% sample households spent between RS 600-1200 on non-food, 29.26% sample households spent above Rs 1200 on non-food.

85 sample households fall in 3000-4000 income groups. Among the group of 3000-4000, 20% sample households spent below Rs 600 per month on non food items, 35.29% sample households spent between RS 600-1200 on non-food, 44.70% sample households spent above Rs 1200 on non-food.

53 sample households fall in above 4000 income groups, Among the group of above 4000 15.09% sample households spent below Rs 600 per month on non food items, 37.73% sample households spent between RS 600-1200 on non-food, 47.16% sample households spent above Rs 1200 on non-food.

**Table 6.53**

**Income and Expenditure on non-food items**

Income class	Number of households spending on non-food items in each MPCE class			Total
	Below 600	600-1200	Above 1200	
Below 1000	82	47	00	129
1000-2000	73	89	48	210
2000-3000	48	39	36	123
3000-4000	17	30	38	85
Above 4000	8	20	25	53
Total	228	225	147	600

Source: Survey Data

d.f 8, 5% significant level

### To test the hypothesis

Ho:-There is no significant relationship between consumption expenditure on non-food and determinant of consumption such as income.

Against the alternative

H<sub>1</sub>:- There is significant relationship between consumption expenditure on non-food and determinants of consumption such as income.

**Table 6.54**

### Chi-square test for income and expenditure on non-food items

O	E	$(O - E)^2$	$(O - E)^2 / E$
82	49.02	1087.68	22.18
73	79.8	46.28	0.57
48	46.74	1.58	0.033
17	32.3	234.09	7.24
08	20.14	147.37	7.31
47	48.37	1.87	0.038
89	78.75	105.06	1.33
39	46.125	50.76	1.098
30	31.87	3.49	0.10
20	19.87	0.0169	8.50
00	31.60	998.56	31.6
48	51.45	11.90	0.23
36	30.13	34.45	1.14
38	20.82	295.15	14.17
25	12.98	144.48	11.13

Degree of freedom: 08

Calculate value of chi-square test: 106.66

Table value of chi-square test: 15.5

The estimated chi-square test value (106.66) is found to be greater than chi-square table value (15.5) at 5 percent significant level. Hence H<sub>0</sub> is rejected and H<sub>1</sub> is accepted. Thus there is relationship between income and consumption expenditure on non-food.

### **6.11.6 Education and expenditure on non-food items**

Table 6.55 indicates the relation between education level of the head of the sample households and expenditure on non-food. Some association between education level and non-food expenditure is identified. Higher the level of education of the head of the household the non-food expenditure is also found to be higher among the 600 sample households, 66 head of sample households are illiterate, 86 head of sample households have primary education, 311 head of households have secondary education, 66 head of sample households have higher secondary education, 43 head of sample households are be found to be graduate, 14 head of sample household are found to be post graduate and diploma holders respectively.

Among the 66 illiterate households, 48.48% households spent less than Rs 800 per month on non-food, 46.96% households spent between Rs. 800-1600 per month on non-food, only 4.56% households spent more than Rs 1600 per month on non-food.

Among the 86 households with primary education, 39.53% households spent less than Rs 600 per month on non-food, 53.48% households spent between Rs. 600-1200 per month on non-food, only 6.97% households spent more than Rs 1200 per month on non-food.

Among the 311 households with secondary education, 41.15% households spent less than Rs 600 per month on non-food, 32.47% households spent between Rs. 600-1200 per month on non-food, only 26.36% households spent more than Rs 1200 per month on non-food.

Among the 66 households with higher secondary education, 39.39% households spent less than Rs 600 per month on non-food, 33.33% households spent between Rs. 600-1200 per month on non-food, only 27.27% households spent more than Rs 1200 per month on non-food.

Among the 43 households with graduate education, 11.63% households spent less than Rs 800 per month on non-food, 32.55% households spent between Rs. 600-1200 per month on non-food, only 55.81% households spent more than Rs 1200 per month on non-food.



Among the 14 households with secondary education, 14.28% households spent less than Rs 600 per month on non-food, 35.71% households spent between Rs. 600-1200 per month on non-food, only 50% households spent more than Rs 1200 per month on non-food.

**Table 6.55**

**Education and expenditure on non-food items**

Education level	Number of households spending on non-food items in each MPCE class			Total
	Below 600	600-1200	Above 1200	
Illiterate	32	31	3	66
Primary	34	46	6	86
Secondary	128	101	82	311
Higher secondary	26	22	18	66
Graduate	5	14	24	43
Post graduate	2	5	7	14
Diploma	1	6	7	14
Total	228	225	147	600

Source: Survey Data

d.f 12, 5% significant level

**To test the hypothesis**

Ho:-There is no significant relationship between consumption expenditure on non-food and determinant of consumption such as education.

Against the alternative

H<sub>1</sub>:- There is significant relationship between consumption expenditure on non-food and determinant of consumption such as education.

**Table 6.56****Chi-square test for education and expenditure on non-food items**

<b>O</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>(O – E)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>(O – E)<sup>2</sup>/ E</b>
25.08	32	47.88	1.90
32.68	34	1.74	0.05
118.18	128	96.43	0.81
25.08	26	0.8464	0.033
16.34	5	128.59	7.86
5.32	2	11.02	2.07
5.32	1	18.66	3.50
24.75	31	39.06	1.57
32.25	46	189.06	5.86
116.62	101	243.98	20.99
24.75	22	7.56	0.30
16.125	14	4.51	0.27
5.25	5	0.0625	0.01
5.25	6	0.5625	0.10
16.17	3	173.44	10.72
21.07	6	227.10	10.77
76.19	82	33.75	0.44
16.17	18	3.34	0.20
10.53	24	181.44	17.23
3.43	7	12.74	3.71
3.43	7	12.74	3.71

Degree of freedom: 12

Calculate value of chi-square test: 92.103

Table value of chi-square test: 21.0

The estimated chi-square test value (92.103) is found to be greater than chi-square table value (21.0) at 5 percent significant level. Hence H<sub>0</sub> is rejected and H<sub>1</sub> is accepted. Thus there is relationship between education and consumption expenditure on non-food.

### **6.11.7 Occupation and expenditure on non-food**

Among sample scheduled caste households the number of person with regular salaried income is very low. Some relation between occupation and expenditure is identified. Table 6.57 indicates relation between occupation and expenditure on non-food. Among the 114 agriculture labour households,

42.98% households spent less than Rs 600 per month on non-food, 30.70% households spent between Rs. 600-1200 per month on non-food, only 26.32% households spent more than Rs 1200 per month on non-food.

Among the 325 farmer households, 34.15% households spent less than Rs 600 per month on non-food, 43.38% households spent between Rs. 600-1200 per month on non-food, only 22.47% households spent more than Rs 1200 per month on non-food.

Among the 69 labour households, 52.17% households spent less than Rs 600 per month on non-food, 31.88% households spent between Rs. 600-1200 per month on non-food, only 15.94% households spent more than Rs 1200 per month on non-food.

**Table 6.57**

**Occupation and expenditure on non-food item**

Occupation category	Number of households spending on non-food items in each MPCE class			Total
	Below 600	600-1200	Above 1200	
Agriculture labour	49	35	30	114
Farmer	111	141	73	325
Labour	36	22	11	69
Businessmen	23	16	20	59
Employee	09	11	13	33
Total	228	225	147	600

Source: Survey Data

d.f 8, 5% significant level

Among the 59 businessmen households, 38.98% households spent less than Rs 600 per month on non-food, 27.11% households spent between Rs. 600-1200 per month on non-food, 33.89% households spent more than Rs 1200 per month on non-food.

Among the 33 employee households, 27.27% households spent less than Rs 800 per month on non-food, 33.33% households spent between Rs. 600-

1200 per month on non-food, 39.33% households spent more than Rs 1200 per month on non-food.

**To test the hypothesis**

Ho:-There is no significant relationship between consumption expenditure on non-food and determinant of consumption such as occupation.

Against the alternative

H<sub>1</sub>:- There is significant relationship between consumption expenditure on non-food and determinant of consumption such as occupation.

**Table 6.58**

**Chi-square test for occupation and expenditure on non-food items**

O	E	(O – E) <sup>2</sup>	(O – E) <sup>2</sup> / E
49	43.32	32.26	0.74
111	123.5	156.25	1.26
36	26.22	95.64	3.64
23	22.42	0.33	0.01
09	12.54	12.53	0.99
35	42.75	60.06	1.40
141	121.87	36.95	3.012
22	25.87	14.97	0.57
16	22.12	40.57	1.83
11	12.37	1.87	0.15
30	27.93	4.28	0.15
73	79.62	43.82	0.55
11	16.90	34.81	2.05
20	14.45	30.80	2.13
13	8.08	24.20	2.99

Degree of freedom: 08

Calculate value of chi-square test: 21.46

Table value of chi-square test: 15.5

The estimated chi-square test value (21.46) is found to be greater than chi-square table value (15.5) at 5 percent significant level. Hence H<sub>0</sub> is rejected and H<sub>1</sub> is accepted. Thus there is relationship between occupation and consumption expenditure on non-food.

### 6.11.8 Area of residence and expenditure on non-food items

Table 6.59 indicates the relation between area of residence and expenditure on non-food. The sample households have been classified in to two categories base on the area of residence namely drought prone area and river basin region.

Sample scheduled caste households belonging to drought prone region just like river basin region show tendency of spending more on non-food.

Among the sample households from drought prone region, 51.66% households spent less than Rs 600 per month on non-food, 29.33% households spent between Rs. 600-1200 per month on non-food, only 19% households spent more than Rs 1200 per month on non-food.

Among the sample households from river basin region, 24.33% households spent less than Rs 600 per month on non-food, 45.66% households spent between Rs. 600-1200 per month on non-food, 30% households spent more than Rs 1200 per month on non-food.

**Table 6.59**

#### **Area of residence and expenditure on non-food items**

Area of residence	Number of households spending on non-food items in each MPCE class			Total
	Below 600	600-1200	Above 1200	
Drought prone region	155	88	57	300
River basin region	73	137	90	300
Total	228	225	147	600

Source: Survey Data

d.f 2, 5% significance level

It is found that the sample households from drought prone region tend to spend less on non-food as compare to sample households from river basin region.

### To test the hypothesis

Ho:-There is no significant relationship between consumption expenditure on non-food and determinant of consumption such as area of residence.

Against the alternative

H<sub>1</sub>:- There is significant relationship between consumption expenditure on non-food and determinant of consumption such as area of residence.

**Table 6.60**

### Chi-square test for area of residence and expenditure on non-food items

O	E	$(O - E)^2$	$(O - E)^2 / E$
155	114	1681	14.74
73	114	1681	14.74
88	112.5	600.25	5.33
137	112.5	600.25	5.33
57	73.5	272.25	3.70
90	73.5	275.25	3.70

Degree of freedom: 2

Calculate value of chi-square test: 47.54

Table value of chi-square test: 5.99

The estimated chi-square test value (47.54) is found to be greater than chi-square table value (5.99) at 5 percent significant level. Hence H<sub>0</sub> is rejected and H<sub>1</sub> is accepted. Thus there is relationship between area of residence and consumption expenditure on non-food.

Overall conclusions suggest that there is significance relationship between consumption expenditure and determinants of consumption such as income, education, occupation and area of residence.