



Expenditure pattern of tribal and urban population, Telangana

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ABSTRACT

This paper attempts to analyse expenditure pattern among the tribal and urban population of Telangana state. The human life always needs to fulfill the materials wants with the available resources and needs, which constitute the parts of economic growth. Various food and non food goods consumption depends on the availability of income. The consumption pattern shows the health and educational conditions of the people. Hence the study was undertaken to see the expenditure pattern of tribal and urban population of Telangana. The survey part was carried out in the five tribal villages of Ranga redy district and urban population selected from Hyderabad district of Telangana. A total of 400 sample were selected for the study among them 200 tribal urban population. The results shown that both the tribal and urban population expenditure is more on non food sources than the food. Among them health expenditure of the tribal people is a good sign but all other aspects like clothing, education and celebration has lot of inequality. The lack of proper awareness also badly affects their consumption pattern hence government policies should also include the awareness programs. The policies should also concentrate on the need based employment and improving the conditions and facilities of agriculture which help in the gain of better income in tribal areas.

Key words: Clothing, Expenditure, Health, Income, Men, Tribal, Urban and Woman.

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INTRODUCTION

Consumption is the predominant demand any of the economy. The complete picture of human development, standard of living, poverty conditions of any nation can be revealed by its people consumption pattern. A various number of factors such as socio-economic, cultural, religious, psychological and environment determine the consumption pattern of an individual and society. The consumption pattern undergoes transformation with the growth and development of societies. The utility people get from consuming goods and services are the most important attention to the economist to know the welfare of people from different activities and expenditure [3].

Socio-economic development was much focused during the period of planning. Even though after many initiatives by the Central and State Governments, mostly they are not reached to the target groups. In India the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was continued to be victims of social inequality and economic deprivation. The economic situation of scheduled Tribes were seen significant disparities in deprivation and poor access to capital assets, education, employment, wage earning, health status and political participation. Exclusion and denial of right to resources of livelihood and unintended and intended consequences of societal processes and policies of the Government are added the reasons for deprivation and poverty among them [6].

Including the 'inclusive growth' as the eleventh plan of Government of India has planned to vanish the disparities between all the people irrespective of all sections of the population and geographical regions of the country. Tribal development had focused by the government by providing food security, health, education, employment and income generation activities. However failed to achieve the required objectives which are left as challenges for the policy makers [1]. With this background the present study makes an attempt to study the expenditure pattern of tribal and urban population.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study focused on expenditure pattern of the tribal and urban population of Telangana state. The survey part was carried out in the five of the tribal villages of Ranga reddy district namely Pedda thanda, Ingucheru thanda, Ramachandra guda, Dubba cherla and Kallam cheruvu thanda. Whereas the Urban data was collected from the Hyderabad district of Telangana. A total of 400 sample were selected for the study among them 200 tribal (men-100 and woman-100) and 200 urban (men-100 and woman-100) population. Random sampling design was adopted for the study. Data collection was done by using self developed structured questionnaire. The average annual income and expenditure pattern was collected. The expenditure on various aspects such as food and non food like education, health, celebration, clothing, energy/ fuel and entertainment was collected and distributed. The average expenditure, income and expenditure ratio was calculated. Results were tabulated and discussed.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Indian lifestyle of has been changing rapidly towards the better living standards with comforts. The urbanization was increased tremendously over the last two decades. The modernization of the era is now spreading to rural areas also. It is not only because of the personal felt needs but also due to the present social conditions and behaviour changes bringing these. The societal norms will drive the individual or family to follow them in certain conditions like living standards , use of appliances or gadgets, children's education and food preferences etc. The rapid growth also led some changes in the consumption pattern of expenditure. Table 1 provides the details of food expenditure distribution of the tribal and urban respondents. It can be seen that a majority (88%)of the tribal respondents were spending about 30,000-60,000(Rs.) whereas majority of the urban population (51.5%) were spending above 60,000(Rs.). The amount that the tribal population spending was very low when compared to that of the urban population which can be clearly seen where the above 60,000 Rs spent by only 2% population of tribal area.

Table 1 Distribution of Food Expenditure pattern of the tribal and urban respondents

Description	Tribal (n=200)		Urban(n=200)	
	Number	Frequency	Number	Frequency
Expenditure on food (Yearly)				
10,000-30,000(Rs.)	20	10	3	1.5
30,000-60,000(Rs.)	176	88	94	47
60,000 and above(Rs.)	4	2	103	51.5
Total	200	100	200	100

Table 2 Distribution of Non Food Expenditure pattern of the tribal and urban respondents

Description	Tribal (n=200)		Urban(n=200)	
	Number	Frequency	Number	Frequency
Expenditure on education(Yearly)				
<5000(Rs.)	142	71	142	71
5000-10000(Rs.)	40	20	3	1.5
>10000(Rs.)	18	9	55	27.5
Total	200	100	200	100
Expenditure on clothing(Yearly)				
<5000(Rs.)	130	65	96	48
5000-10000(Rs.)	64	32	80	40
Above 10000(Rs.)	6	3	24	12
Total	200	100	200	100
Expenditure on health(Yearly)				
1000-5000(Rs.)	193	96.5	3	1.5
5000-10000(Rs.)	4	2	96	48
Above 10000(Rs.)	3	1.5	101	50.5
Total	200	100	200	100
Consumption of Fuel /Energy				
<5000(Rs.)	11	5.5	0	0
5000-10000(Rs.)	11	5.5	6	3
Above 10000(Rs.)	178	89	194	97
Total	200	100	200	100
Entertainment / Leisure				
<5000(Rs.)	175	87.5	23	11.5
5000-10000(Rs.)	18	9	68	34

Above 10000(Rs.)	7	3.5	109	54.5
Total	200	100	200	100
Celebrations				
1000-5000(Rs.)	56	28	26	13
5000-10000(Rs)	96	48	77	38.5
Above 10000(Rs.)	48	24	97	48.5
Total	200	100	200	100

The results were also supported by the mentioned results of the [2]. The volume of change in consumption expenditure of food items had declined in both the rural and urban areas, whereas the consumption expenditure on non-food items has increased in the pre and post reform period.

Table 2 provides the distribution of Non Food Expenditure pattern of the tribal and urban respondents. It is noticed that 71% of the both tribal and urban respondents were spending below 5000 Rs. Twenty percent and 1.5% of the tribal and urban population spending their 5000-10000(Rs.) on the children's education. Whereas 9% and 27.5% spending more than 10000 Rs. This difference could be because of the utilisation of the government education systems in the tribal area and dropout rate from the higher education. The per capita expenditure on education was noticed to be 4.5 times higher for the urban households than that of rural households [4].

On clothing 3% and 12 % were spending above 10000 Rs annually. The distribution noticed to be more spread in the range of below 5000 Rs. Tribal respondents were spending less on clothing when compared to that of the urban respondents.

The data on health expenditure clearly shows the trend of low amount distribution range for tribal whereas high range distribution for the urban population. Urban respondents spending about 49% more than the tribal respondents in the range of more than 10000 Rs. This is an alarming situation for the urban people who are facing the health issues frequently.

The average per capita expenditure increased by over 10 percent in health as well as in education noticed. The per capita expenditure on health was noticed to be twice for the urban households than that of rural households. However with this level of per capita expenditure India will not be able to achieve the goals of health for all and universal literacy [4].

The amount spent by the tribal (89%) and urban (97%) were above 10000 Rs shows that the good number of people had vehicles and gas connections. The entertainment expenditure increased with the amount shown in urban data, whereas decreased distribution for the tribal data. This could be either because of the high availability of entertainment places in urban area, money and time constraint in the tribal area. The amount spent during festivals, celebrations were showing a majority (48%) distribution of 5000-10000 Rs and 48.5 % above 10000 Rs in the tribal and urban respondents respectively. The urban population was spending more on non food sources when compared to that of the tribal population.

Non-food expenditure steadily increased over time in urban and rural areas respectively. In the urban sector, the share of this category has increased from 19.23 percent to 37.42 percent and in the rural sector the share has increased from 8.8 percent to 24.36 percent [2].

Table 3 Average Income and Consumption Expenditures of the Tribal and Urban respondents

Description	Tribal		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Income	138830	103140	521500	245300
Food expenditure	41880	42360	79200	70023
Non food expenditure	42647	75373	164571	104372
Total expenditure	84527	117733	243771	174395
Consumption income ratio	0.60	1.14	0.46	0.71

Table 3 provides the details of average income and expenditure pattern and their ratio of the tribal and urban respondents. The income was highest for the urban male as 521500 Rs followed by urban female (245300 Rs), tribal male (138830 Rs) and tribal female (103140 Rs). There are disparities noticed especially with regard to the tribal woman with least income. Whereas the high amount of money for the food spent by urban male (79200 Rs). Except in the case of tribal woman the trend followed to be high expenditure with high income noticed. The non food expenditure also high for the urban male respondents as 164571 Rs. The total food and non food noticed to be high for the urban male (243771) and least for tribal male (84527 Rs). The consumption income ratio was high for the tribal female (1.14)

followed by urban male (0.71), tribal male (0.60) and urban female (0.46). The major reasons may be high education of the urban female may helped them in the better management of income, whereas poor management skills in the tribal woman. The tribal women were noticed to live beyond their means. The same results found in the study of [5] and justified as the excess of expenditures over income, they had restored to borrowing or sale of existing assets. The lowest income occupations such as agricultural labour households and the non-agricultural labour household groups have the highest average propensity to consume. Consumption pattern of households depends on the income. Generally, there is a tendency for the lower income groups to spend beyond their income. Many of the households receive low income with which they may not be able to make both the needs.

CONCLUSION

The results shown that both the tribal and urban population expenditure is more on non food sources than the food. Among them health expenditure of the tribal people is a good sign but all other aspects like clothing, education and celebration has lot of inequality. The conditions of the tribal people are improved but still there is a need in the area of education especially which in terms provides income there by a scope to consumption. The lack of proper awareness also badly affects their consumption pattern hence government policies should also include the awareness programs. The policies should also concentrate on the need based employment and improving the conditions and facilities of agriculture which help in gain of better income.

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