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## Nutritional status of farm and non-farm rural households in Amravati district

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### ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in three Tahsils namely Chandur Bazar, Tiwasa and Chandur Rly of Amravati district. Overall 6 villages were selected and total 60 farm households and 60 non-farm households were selected randomly as a sample size. Determinant of households nutritional status income was positively correlated with nutritional status in medium and large farm households and in non-farm households (grocer shop and fabrication) were positively significant. Expenditure was positively correlated and statistically significant in small and large farm households and it was positively correlated and significant in non-farm households (saloon shop and auto driver). Family size was negatively correlated and significant with nutritional status in small farm households and it was negatively correlated and significant in flour mill (non-farm households). Family size was positively correlated and significant in large size group (farm household) and in canteen group (non-farm households). Educational status was positively correlated and significant with nutritional status in case of medium and large farm households and it was negative and significant with nutrition status in electric work (non-farm households).

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**Key words :** Nutritional status, Farm households, Non-farm households

## INTRODUCTION

Nutrition plays an important role in human life. Adequate and nutritious food are necessary for good physical and mental health. Health and nutrition are important contributory factors in human resource development of any country. Among Indian population, about 40 per cent in rural and 30 per cent in urban areas are estimated to be below the poverty line. Average food consumption should be 2400 Kcal per capita per day in rural areas and 2100 Kcal per day in urban area.

The present study was undertaken to estimate the nutritional status and workout the determinants of nutritional status of farm and non-farm households in Amravati district of Maharashtra.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

For present study, three Tahsils of Amravati district were purposively selected namely, Chandur Bazar, Tiwasa and Chandur Railway. Two villages were selected purposively from each Tahsil. Overall six villages were selected from Amravati district of Maharashtra. Present study was based on the primary data collected from sample

households during the year 2009-2010. The farm households were classified into three groups, small, medium and large. For each size group, 20 farm households were selected randomly and the non-farm households were classified on the basis of their occupation from each non-farm activities one household was selected in all 10 non-farm households were selected from each village. Over all 60 non-farm households were selected randomly.

Non-farm households were categorized on the basis of their occupation. Non-farm activities selected for present study were as under:

In all, total 120 households were selected for this study by personal interview in a specially designed schedule. The collected data were analyzed by using simple tabular analysis. The double log regression function was used to establish the determinants of households nutritional status. The model is specified below (Praduman Kumar and Museb, 2002).

$$\ln N = b_0 + \sum_{i=1}^5 b_i \ln X_i + \mu_i$$

N : Household nutritional status measured by calorie intake (Kcal) per consumer unit per month.

X<sub>1</sub> : Family income. (Rs./month)