



Income, consumption and expenditure pattern of farm and non-farm families in a selected area of Amravati district

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ABSTRACT

Investigation was undertaken to study the Income, consumption and expenditure pattern of farm and non-farm families of Amravati district. For these, 128 samples were studied out of which 64 were farm families and 64 were non-farm families. The class I and class II categories of farm family earned from both *i.e.* farm and non-farm activities, whereas the class IV category of farm family earned only from farm activities. Also class I, class II and class III of non-farm family earn from both *i.e.* own occupation and subsidiary occupations, whereas class IV category of non-farm family earned maximum from own occupation and very less extent from subsidiary occupation. Consumption was made more on foods in class I and class II of farm and non-farm families.

Patil, S.C., Ulemale, D.H. and Tripathi, A.O. (2011). Income, consumption and expenditure pattern of farm and non-farm families in a selected area of Amravati district. *Agric. Update*, 6(3&4): 113-115.

INTRODUCTION

With the process of development, the share of non-farm income and employment of the rural households increases in the developing country. A combination of farm and non-farm income at the household level provides resilience against adverse situations in either of the sector, though agriculture is known for more frequent adversity. There is also a evidence to show that productivity and profitability in the non-farm sector is generally higher than in the farm sector, as are the average wages and working conditions that obtain in the non-farm sector.

On the basis of income the following four groups were made for study.

- Below Rs.20,000/-
- Rs.20,000/- to Rs. 70,000/-
- Rs.70,000/- to Rs. 1,20,000/-
- Rs.1,20,000/- to Rs.1,70,000/-

The study of income, consumption and expenditure pattern of rural farm and non-farm families of Amravati district was undertaken with the specific objectives of to study the socio-economic characteristics of selected families, to study the sources of income and expenditure pattern, to study the employment pattern of selected families, to examine the consumption pattern and to study the

relationship between income and consumption.

METHODOLOGY

For the study on Income, consumption and expenditure pattern of farm and non-farm families of Amravati district was undertaken and for this study 16 villages from 4 blocks of Amravati district were selected. From 16 villages, 128 samples were selected, out of which 64 were farm families and 64 were non-farm families. From farm and non-farm family categories four samples from each village on the basis of income group were selected. The primary data pertaining to the year 2009-10 were collected from farm and non-farm workers and were collected by personal interview in pre-tested questionnaire. The data collected were analyzed by simple tabular analysis.

OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS

The findings of the study as well as relevant discussion have been summarized Table 1 and 2.

Table 1. clearly indicate that when income goes on increasing rate, the consumption expenditure goes increasing on essential items and luxurious items yearly. Similar thing was happened in food items means balanced diet

Key words :

Farm family and
non-farm family,
Income, Consumption,
Expenditure

Received:

Jun., 2011;

Revised:

Aug., 2011;

Accepted :

Sep., 2011

Table 1: Relation between income and consumption of selected farm families

Sr. No.	Family and their class	Income received from (Rs.)		Total income (Rs.)	Consumption items expenditure (Rs.)			Total consumption items expenditure (Rs.)
		Own occupation (Farming)	Subsidiary occupation		Food	Essentials	Luxurious	
Farm family								
1.	Class I	13459.92	5731.25	19191.17	15267.77 (76.71)	3893.98 (19.63)	674.37 (3.39)	19836.12 (100)
2.	Class II	43366.24	16406.25	59772.49	22987.41 (57.90)	15272.49 (38.47)	1438.18 (3.62)	39698.08 (100)
3.	Class III	97077.49	1625	98702.49	32462.48 (57.74)	18725.92 (33.30)	5029.37 (8.94)	56217.77 (100)
4.	Class IV	130376.87	-	130376.87	58317.48 (56.05)	39628.72 (38.09)	6089.93 (5.85)	104036.14 (100)

Table 2 : Relation between income and consumption of selected non-farm families

Sr. No.	Family and their class	Income received from (Rs.)		Total income (Rs.)	Consumption items expenditure (Rs.)			Total consumption items expenditure (Rs.)
		Own occupation	Subsidiary occupation		Food	Essentials	Luxurious	
Farm family								
1.	Class I	13625	4968.75	18593.75	12355.11 (71.64)	4214.42 (24.43)	674.93 (3.91)	17244.46 (100)
2.	Class II	47387.5	10154.99	57542.49	20655.6 (60.28)	11969.67 (34.93)	1635.3 (4.77)	34260.57 (100)
3.	Class III	87187.5	8681.25	95868.75	36719.41 (48.94)	33524.37 (44.68)	4773.3 (6.36)	75017.08 (100)
4.	Class IV	145187.5	1750	146937.5	47524.67 (43.73)	52171.74 (48.00)	8979.37 (8.26)	108675.78 (100)

was improved. In this category of farm families the class I families cannot save money because their family income was not sufficient to handle their own family consumption expenditure. The class II category cannot save more money but their family income was sufficient to handle their own family consumption expenditure.

In both the class III and class IV categories of farm families, consumption expenditure was increased. The class IV category's expenditure increased on essential foods and luxurious items as compared to class III category. The standard of living of class IV category was found well as compared to class III category.

Table 2 indicates that when income goes on increasing rate, the consumption expenditure goes increasing on essential items and luxurious items. Similar thing was happened in food items means balanced diet was improved. The class I and class II category could not save more money but their family income was sufficient to handle their own family consumption expenditure.

In class III category, balance of money was more as compared to class II category and their standard of living

was improved. The most different thing was that the class IV category of non-farm family had much more money balanced as compared to class IV category of farm family and their standard of living was improved. Sidhu *et al.* (2005), Bhatkar *et al.* (2007) and Kiresur *et al.* (2010) have made also some investigations on income at employment pattern and rural poverty and nutritional security in rural areas of Chhatisgarh, Punjab and Karnataka states, respectively.

Conclusion:

The class IV of farm family category earned more from their farm and whereas non-farm families could earn more from their own occupation.

They did not require to go for on any other subsidiary work / occupation. They were satisfied with whatever the land they possessed. They involved themselves in political issues and were also the local leaders in that particular area thus, having good socio-economic status rather than remainders.

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