

6.0 SOCIO – ECONOMIC ANALYSES OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

6.01 A description of Socio Economic and Cultural profile of the target population and its general awareness of programmes is essential to understand the interaction among decision making bodies, implementing agencies and their personnel on the one hand and households of the target population on the other. The degree of success of a programme depends to a great degree on the nature of the interaction. In this section the salient features of the socio economic, demographic characteristics of the sample households are described and their influence on the implementation of the programme are analysed.

Characteristics of Sample Households

Distribution of Sample Households

6.02 The distribution of sample villages and sample households in the six selected villages is presented in Table - 6.1 below.

Table - 6.1 : Talukwise Total Number of Villages and Number of Sample Villages

Taluk	Total Number of Villages	Number of Sample Villages
Chamarajanagar	173	2
Kollegal	103	2
Gundlupet	144	1
Yelandur	26	1
Total	446	6

6.03 The distribution of sample households in the six selected villages is given below in Table - 6.2.

Table - 6.2 : Number of Households in the Sample Villages and Sample Households Surveyed

Taluk	Village	Total Number of Households	Number of Households Surveyed	% of Households Surveyed
Chamarajanagar	Arakalvadi	532	55	10
Chamarajanagar	Baagli	386	61	16
Gundlupet	Shindanapura	315	50	16
Kollegal	Tagarapura	631	50	8
Kollegal	Kuntur	848	50	6
Yelandur	Agara	735	50	7
	Total	3447	316	9

Community Composition

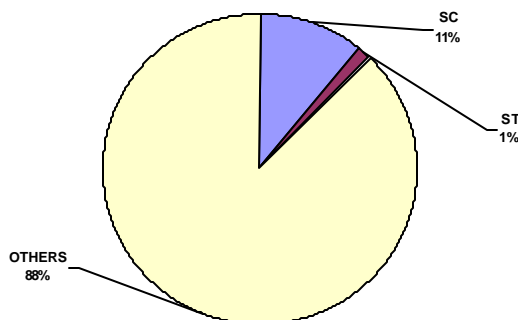
6.04 The composition of the major community groups in the sample villages and the sample households is given in Table - 6.3 below.

Table - 6.3 : Communitywise Number of Households in the Sample Villages and Sample Households Surveyed

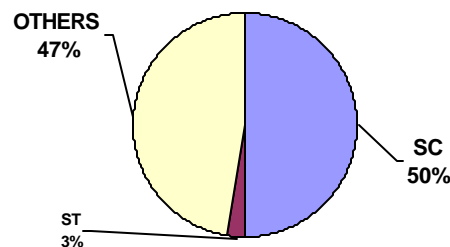
Village	SC		ST		Others		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Arakalvadi	60	39	0	0	472	16	532	55
Baagli	96	37	22	6	268	18	386	61
Shindanapura	25	23	5	0	285	27	315	50
Tagarapura	45	25	10	2	576	23	631	50
Kuntur	122	25	5	1	721	24	848	50
Agara	27	13	0	0	708	37	735	50
Total	375	162	42	9	3030	145	3447	316

Note : A - Total Households in the Village; B - Sample Households Surveyed;

Distribution of Total Households by Caste groups in Sample Villages



Distribution of Sample Households by Caste groups in Sample Villages



6.05 As seen from the Table – 6.3 , the distribution of total households in the sample villages shows 3030 (88%) households are of other caste groups comprising of Brahmins, Lingayats, Kurubas etc. and 12% constitute SC/ST households. Among the sample household selected, 145 (46%) sample households belong to other caste groups while 171 (54%) are SC/ST households.

6.06 Across the six sample villages studied, the SC/ST composition of households is highest (31%) in Baagli village followed by Kuntur (15%), Arkalwadi (11%), Shindanapura (10%), Tagarapura (9%) and Agara (4%). In contrast, the sample households comprises of more than 50% of SC/ST households. The coverage in six sample villages shows that, in Arkalwadi and Baagli villages 70% of the sample households covered are SC/ST and in Tagarapura and Kuntur, it is more than 50%. In Shindanapura it is 46% and is least in Agara village (26%).

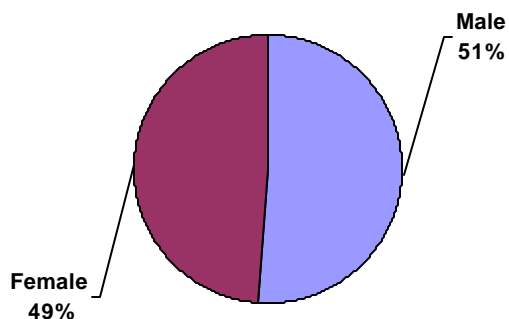
Demographic Features

6.07 The total population of the sample villages (1991 census) and the sample households surveyed is presented in Table - 6.4 below.

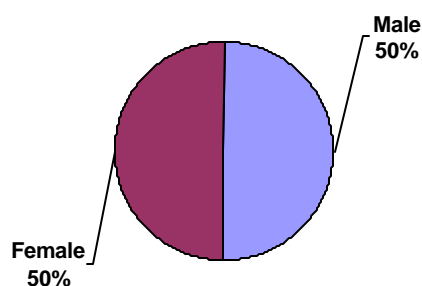
Table - 6.4 : Distribution of Total Population and Sample Population by Caste Group and Sex

Caste	Total Population			Sample Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
SC	1627	1459	3086	378	343	721
ST	198	187	385	24	20	44
Others	6512	6303	12815	404	432	836
Total	8337	7949	16286	806	795	1601

Distribution of Total Population by Gender in Sample Villages



Distribution of Sample Population by Gender



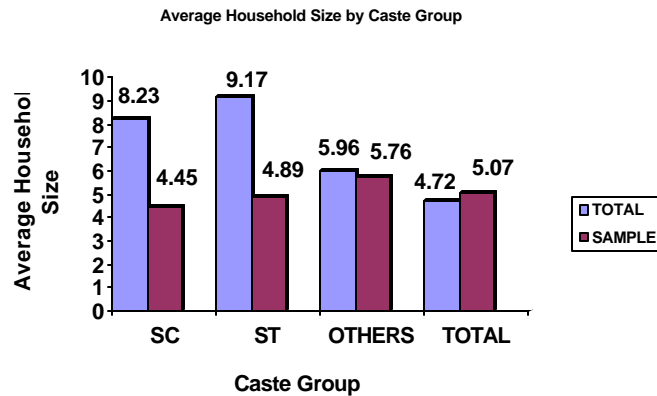
6.08 The population among the sample households surveyed is 1601 constituting about 10 % of the total population in the sample villages which is 16286. The gender distribution of the population in the sample households is almost equal (50%) while in the sample villages it is 51% - Males and 49% - females.

6.09 The total population of SC / ST in the sample villages is 21 % and the other caste groups forms 79 % in the total population. The SC/ST population among the sample households is 765 accounting to 22 % of the total SC/ST population in the sample villages.

6.10 The average household size of the total population and the sample population is presented in Table - 6.5 below.

Table - 6.5 : Castewise Average Household Size

Caste	Total	Sample
SC	8.23	4.45
ST	9.17	4.89
Others	5.96	5.76
Total	4.72	5.07

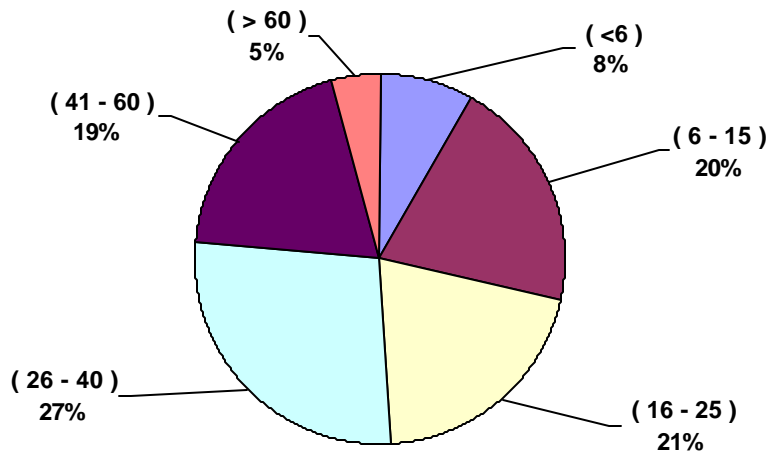


- 6.11 The average number of persons per household in the sample households surveyed is 5.0. Across the three different caste groups, the average household size in SC sample households is the lowest with 4.45, while it is 4.89 and 5.76 among the ST and Other households respectively.
- 6.12 The distribution of sample population by age is given in Table - 6.6 below.

Table - 6.6 : Agewise distribution of Sample Population

Age Group (Years)	No. of Persons	%
< 6	128	8
6 - 15	327	20
16 - 25	332	21
26 - 40	439	27
41 - 60	302	19
> 60	73	5
Total	1601	100

Distribution of Sample Population by Age Group



6.13 The distribution of sample population by different age groups as seen from the above Table – 6.6 reveals that 8 % of the sample population are below 6 years of age, 20 % are in the age group of 6 - 15 years and 67% in 15-60 age group. Five percent of the sample population are above 60 years.

Literacy

6.14 The distribution of sample population by literacy across different caste groups is given in Table - 6.7 below.

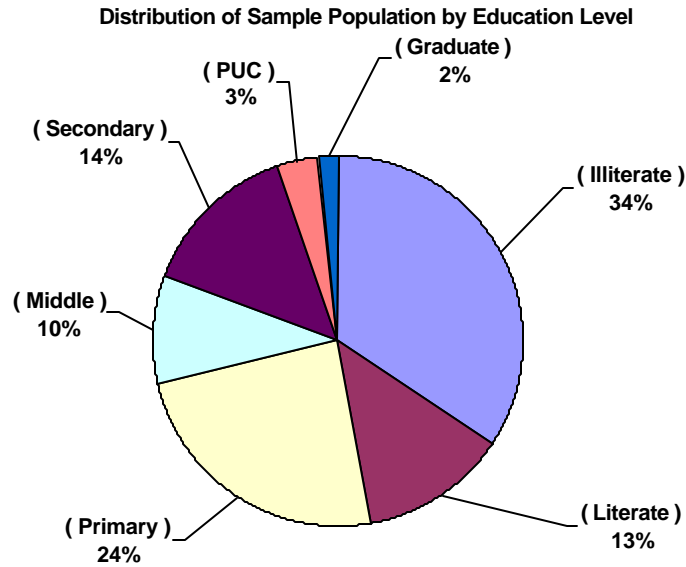


levels

Table - 6.7 : Distribution of Sample Population by Literacy levels and Caste Groups

Sl. No	Education level	SC		ST		Others		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Illiterate	253	39	23	52	226	29	502	34
2	Literates	78	12	7	16	106	13	191	13
3	Primary	118	18	10	23	230	29	358	24
4	Middle	59	9	4	9	77	10	140	9
5	Secondary	108	17	0	0	96	12	204	14
6	PUC	16	2	0	0	35	4	51	3
7	Graduate	10	2	0	0	15	2	25	2
8	Post Graduate	0	0	0	0	1	Neg.	1	Neg.
9	Vocational Education	1	Ne g.	0	0	0	0	1	Neg.
	Total	643	100	44	100	786	100	1473	100

Note : Neg. - Negligible



- 6.15 The percentage of literates excluding persons below six years of age among the sample population is 66%. The literacy levels among these literate sample population shows that 47% have education up to secondary level, 5% have above secondary level of education. The sample population who can read, write or both (informal education) constitute 13%.
- 6.16 Among the different community groups in the sample households, it is seen that percentage of literates among Other Caste groups is 71%, while it is 61% in SC population and 48% among the ST population. The literacy level of the ST population is upto middle school level whereas among SC population, it seen that the education level is increasing along with the Other Caste groups.

Occupational Pattern

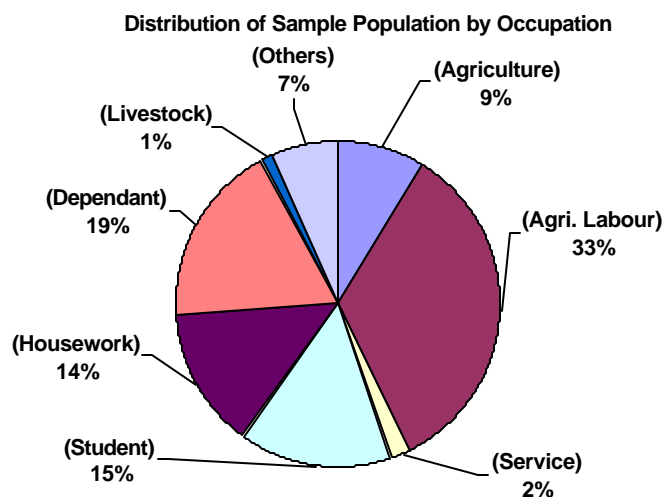
- 6.17 The occupational pattern of the sample population by primary occupation and caste group is presented in Table - 6.8.

Table - 6.8 : Distribution of Sample Population by Primary Occupation and Caste Group

Sl. No.	Occupation	SC		ST		Others		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Agriculture	82	11	8	18	48	6	138	9
2	Agriculture labour	275	38	13	30	259	31	547	34
3	Livestock	5	1	2	4	11	1	18	1
4	Artisan	0	0	0	0	3	Neg.	3	Neg.

5	Private Service	8	1	0	0	4	Neg.	12	1
6	Govt. Service	6	1	2	4	9	1	17	1
7	Student	110	15	3	7	132	16	245	15
8	Household work	89	12	5	11	128	15	222	14
9	Dependent s	112	15	10	23	175	21	297	18
10	Others	34	5	1	2	67	8	102	6
	Total	721	100	44	100	836	100	1601	100

Note ; 1) Neg. - Negligible; 2) % do not add to 100 due to rounding off.



6.18 As seen from Table - 6.8 , the workforce constitute 53 % of the sample population. The Agricultural labour constitute 34 % while the agriculture as primary occupation is being carried out by 9 % of the sample population. Sample population, who pursue occupation like rearing of cattle sheep, carpentry, goldsmith, tailoring etc., form about one percent. Persons who are working in service sector (Government and Private) is about 2 percent. Another 6 % of the sample population pursue occupations in different small business and related activities.

6.19 The occupational pattern among the different caste groups presented in Table – 6.8 shows that the work force among the SC households constitute 58%, 59% among ST and 48% among other caste groups. It is interesting to observe that the percentage of sample households having agriculture as primary occupation is more among the SC households an compared to other caste group households. Also, the percentage of school going population is almost same between SC and Other Caste group households.

Housing and Living Condition

Ownership

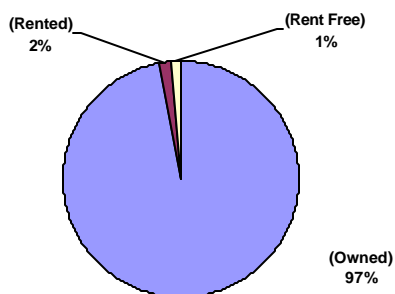
6.20 It is seen that 97 % of the sample households live in own houses, while 2 % are living in rented houses and 1% in rent free houses. The relevant data is presented in Table - 6.9.



Table - 6.9 : Distribution of Sample Households by ownership

Type of ownership	No. of Sample Households	%
Owned	307	97
Rented	6	2
Rent Free	3	1
Total	316	100

Distribution of Sample Households by Ownership of House



Type of Houses

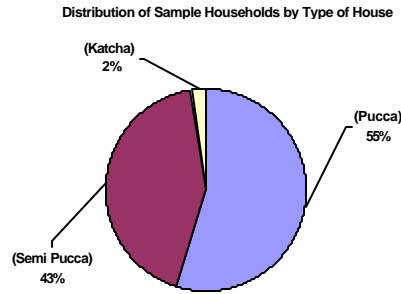
6.21 The dwelling type of the sample households by different caste groups is given in Table - 6.10 below.

Table - 6.10 : Distribution of Sample Households by Type of dwelling and Caste Groups

Caste/ Type	SC			ST			Others			Total		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Pucca	86	54	49	2	25	1	86	57	49	174	55	100
Semi Pucca	70	44	52	5	62	4	60	40	44	135	43	100
Katcha	2	1	28	1	13	14	4	3	58	7	2	100
Total	158	100	50	8	100	3	150	100	47	316	100	100

Note : A-Number of sample Households; B-% of Sample Households within the caste group

C - % of sample households between caste groups;



6.22 The type of houses as seen from the Table - 6.10 above shows that 55 % of the houses are Pucca type. The Semi Pucca type of houses constitute 43 % and 2 % are Katcha houses. Across the different caste groups it is seen that the Pucca housing types are almost equally distributed between the SC/ST and the other caste groups. This is due to the impact of the housing programmes implemented by the government during the last five years.

Electricity

6.23 The number of electrified houses among the sample households is given in the following Table - 6.11.

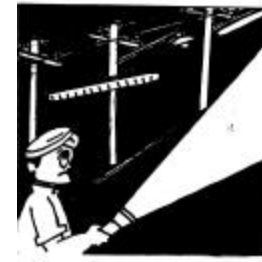
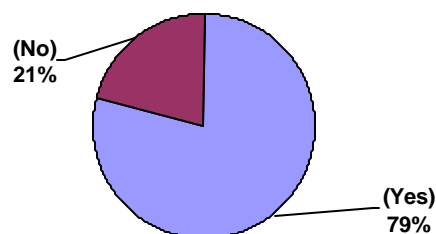


Table - 6.11 : Distribution of Sample Households by Availability of Electricity and Caste Groups

Caste/ Electricity	SC			ST			Others			Total		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Yes	123	78	49	8	10	3	119	79	48	250	79	100
No	35	22	53	0	0	0	31	21	47	66	21	100
Total	158	100	50	8	10	3	150	100	47	316	100	100

**Note : A-Number of sample Households; B-% of Sample Households within the caste group
C - % of sample households between caste groups.**

Distribution of Sample Households by Availability of Electricity



6.24 The percentage of electrified houses among the sample households surveyed is 79 %. The distribution of electrified houses across the caste groups is 52 % in SC / ST households and 48 % in Other caste groups. Here bhagyajyothi scheme has helped the rural households in getting electrification of their houses

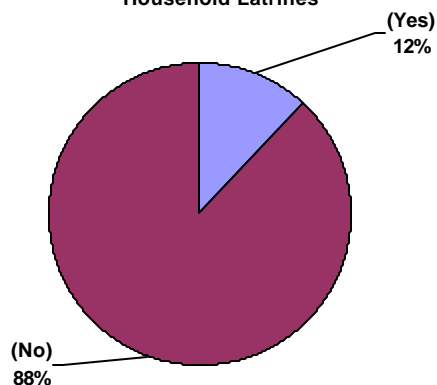
Sanitation

6.25 The percentage of sample households reported having latrines in their house is 12 %. The number of latrines available within the sample households and the sample villages is given below (Table - 6.12). The Nirmala Karnataka Yojana is trying to achieve improvement in rural sanitation.

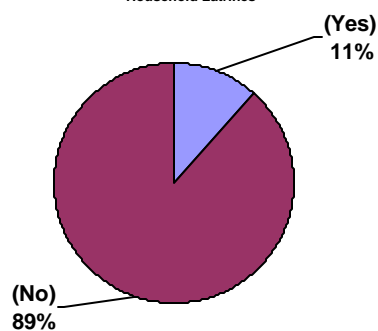
Table - 6.12 : Distribution of Sample Households having Household Latrines

Yes/No	Number of Households having latrines in the Sample Villages		Number of Sample Households having latrines	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	416	12	36	12
No	3031	88	280	88
Total	3447	100	316	100

Distribution of Total Households Having Household Latrines

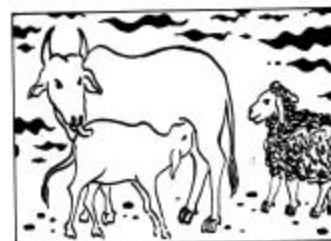


Distribution of Sample Households Having Household Latrines



Livestock

6.26 The number of sample households reported possession of livestock is 144 constituting 46% of the total sample households. Out of these 144 sample households 65 (44%) sample households have cattleshed within their house.



6.27 The different types of livestock possessed by the sample households is given in the following Table - 6.13.

Table - 6.13 : Number of Livestock held by Sample Households

Type of Livestock	Number of Sample HHs owing different type of livestock	% to total	No. of live stock owned	Per household holding of livestock
Bullock	38	26	75	1.97
Buffaloe (Milching)	13	9	25	1.92
Buffaloe (Non Milching)	4	3	5	1.25
Cow (Milching)	54	38	73	1.35
Cow (Non Milching)	48	33	66	1.38
Sheep	34	24	162	4.76
Goat	12	8	105	8.75
Poultry	20	14	75	3.75
Total	144	-	-	-

Note : Percentage do not add to 100 because of multiple livestock holding;

6.28 As seen from Table 6.13, milching cow is possessed by 38% of the sample households having livestock. Milching buffalo is owned by 9% while sheeps and goats is held by 24% and 8% of the sample households owing livestock. Bullock is seen among 26% of the sample households owing livestock.

6.29 It is seen from Table – 6.13 above, that the average holding of milching buffalo is around 2 per household as compared to about one milching cow per household. The average holding of bullocks is around 2 per household. In case of sheeps and goats the average holding is about 5 and 9 respectively.

6.30 The income generated from different types of livestock during 1999 - 2000 by the sample households is given in the following Table - 6.14.

Table - 6.14 : Number of Livestock held and Income generated by Sample Households (1999 - 2000)

Type of Livestock	Number	Income generated (Rs.)	% of Income generated	Income per Animal (Rs.)
Bullock	75	74320	17	991
Buffaloe (Milching)	25	60210	14	2405
Buffaloe (Non Milching)	5	0	0	0
Cow (Milching)	73	255829	58	3504
Cow (Non Milching)	66	2880	1	44
Sheep	162	29450	7	182
Goat	105	14600	3	139
Poultry	75	2300	Neg.	31
Total	604	439589	100	726

6.31 It is seen that nearly three fourth of the income derived from the livestock is through milk production. The income generated from bullocks by hiring out forms 17 % of the income generated from all types of livestock. The average income generated per animal has been Rs. 3504 for milching cow, Rs. 2368 in case of milching buffaloes and Rs. 799 from hiring out bullocks.

Landholding

6.32 The number of sample households owning land is 171 constituting 54 % of the sample households. Among the sample SC households 60 % own land while 48% of other caste groups own land. The distribution of number of sample households having land by different caste groups is presented below in Table - 6.15.



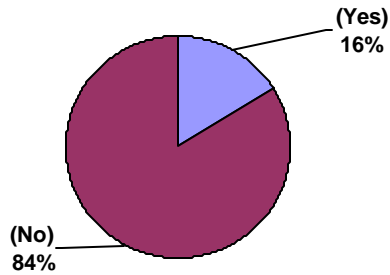
Table - 6.15 : Distribution of Number of Sample Households by Caste Groups and Ownership of Land

Caste/ Ownership	SC			ST			Others			Total		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Yes	97	60	57	4	44	2	70	48	41	171	54	100
No	65	40	45	5	56	3	75	52	52	145	46	100
Total	152	100	51	9	100	3	145	100	46	316	100	100

Note : A - Number of sample Households; B - % of Sample Households within the caste group;

C - % of sample households between caste groups;

Distribution of Sample Households Owning Land

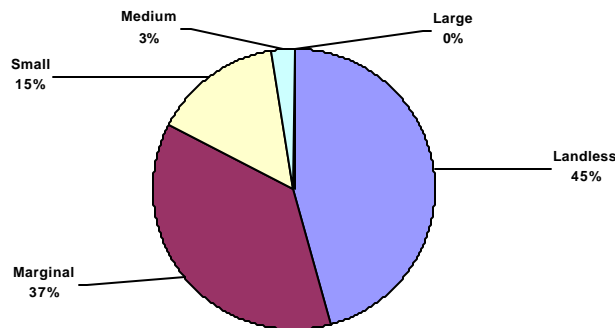


6.33 The distribution of sample households by different land holding categories is presented in Table – 6.15.A below :

Table - 6.15A Distribution of Sample Households by Landholding category

Category	No. of Sample Household	%
Landless	145	46
Marginal	116	37
Small	46	15
Medium	9	3
Large	0	0
Total	316	100

Distribution of Sample Households by Landholding Category



6.34 It is seen that more than one third of the sample households are marginal farmers. There is no large farmers among the sample households. the small and medium farming groups constitute 18%.

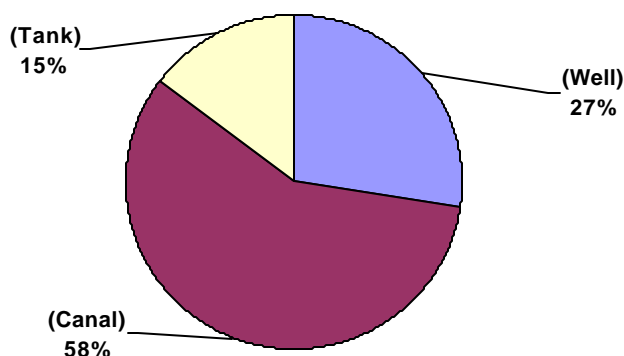
6.35 The total area held by the 171 landholding sample households is 364 acres. The irrigated area is 111 acres constituting 30 % of the total land held by the sample households. The unirrigated area accounts for 253 acres.

6.36 The different sources of irrigation utilized by the sample households are given in the following Table - 6.16. It is seen that well and canal are the main sources of irrigation.

Table - 6.16 : Sourcewise area irrigated by sample households

Source of Irrigation	Area (Acres)	%
Well	50.58	46
Canal	52.95	48
Tank	7.30	6
Total	110.83	100

Distribution of Irrigated Area by Source of Irrigation



6.37 Paddy, ragi, jowar, mulberry, sugarcane, pulses, oil seeds are important crops grown by the sample households. Growing vegetables, flowers among the sample households is another important farming activity. It is reported that as much as 41 acres of land occupy these crops and there is a vast potential for raising these crops and also form one of the major sources of income from land based activities. The cropping pattern for 1999 - 2000 is presented in Table - 6.17.

Table - 6.17 : Cropping Pattern for 1999 - 2000

Crop	Area (Acres)	%
Ragi	96.18	24
Jowar	60.25	14
Paddy	53.05	24
Sugarcane	20.55	4
Mulberry	42.30	10
Oilseeds	19.30	5
Pulses	38.00	9
Vegetables, Flowers etc.,	41.22	10
Total	408.00	100

Production and Income from Agriculture

6.38 The area under different crops have been collected from the sample households owning land for the year 1999 - 2000. Due to lack of response on the cultivated area under different crops for the previous two years, it is assumed that the cultivated area is same for all the three years. The production of different crops is also based on the memory capacity of the respondents.

6.39 The production and yield per acre of major crops during the last three years is given below (Table - 6.18)

Table - 6.18 : Production of Major Crops

Crop	Area (Acres)	1999 - 2000		1998 - 1999		1997 - 1998	
		Production (Quintals)	Yield (kgs)	Production (Quintals)	Yield (kgs)	Production (Quintals)	Yield (kgs)
Ragi	96.18	221	229	380	395	323	336
Jowar	59.30	64	108	58	98	63	64
Paddy	96.00	865	901	1446	1506	1304	1358
Sugarcane*	17.00	402	24	452	26	245	14

Note : * - Production and yield are in Tonnes

6.40 The income generated from sale of crop produces during the last three years is given below (Table - 6.19)

Table - 6.19 : Income (Rs.) from sale of Crop Produces

Crop	1999 - 2000		1998 - 1999		1997 - 1998	
	Income (Rs.)	%	Income (Rs.)	%	Income (Rs.)	%
Ragi	7000	1	1100	Neg.	-	-
Jowar	1800	Neg.	3600	Neg.	4350	1
Paddy	23775	3	199910	23	182610	28
Sugarcane	302950	35	296750	35	152000	23
Mulberry	228325	26	263740	31	259600	40
Oilseeds	18425	2	21475	3	18200	3
Pulses	1550	Neg.	1300	Neg.	1250	Neg.
Vegetables, Flowers etc.,	282500	33	67500	8	30400	5
Total	866325	100	855375	100	648410	100

- 6.41 The income generated from the sale of agricultural products seen from Table – 6.19 above reveals that the sample households income from sugarcane production has increased over the three year period. A decline in the income from sericulture (mulberry) is noticed. A drastic improvement in income is noticed from vegetable and flower cultivation. This has increased from a mere 5% share in 1997-98 to 33% during 1999-2000. Showing a shift in the cropping pattern of the sample households. The income from sale of food crops has declined over the period.
- 6.42 The productivity of major food crops has remained stagnant or declined. It is seen that there is a shift towards cultivation of vegetables and flowers by the sample households. During the survey, it is noticed that floriculture is encouraged in the district specifically in Kollegal and Yelandur Taluks. Also, the sericulture is the backbone of the Districts income.

Household Economy



Household Income

- 6.43 The distribution of sample households by different income levels is presented in Table 6.20 below:

Table – 6.20 : Yearwise Distribution of Sample Households by Income Groups

Income Group (Rs. Per Annum)	Distribution of Sample Households					
	1999 – 2000		1998 – 99		1997 - 98	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<11000	123	39	157	50	198	63
11000 – 25000	152	48	135	43	1092	32
25000 – 50000	27	9	17	5	11	3
50000 – 75000	11	3	4	1	3	1
75000 - 100000	1	Neg.	1	Neg.	1	Neg.
>100,000	2	1	2	1	1	Neg.
Total	316	100	316	100	316	100

- 6.44 The distribution of sample households as seen from Table – 6.20 above, reveals that, there is an improvement in the economic levels of the sample households over the three year period. The percentage of sample households having annual income of less than Rs.11000 per household has declined from 63% to 39% between 1997-98 and 1999 – 2000. This level of income could be taken for identifying households below the poverty level. The percentage of sample households above poverty line increased from 37% in 1997-98 to 71% in 1999-2000. It is seen that the income of the sample households is increasing over the first four income groups during 1997-98 to 1999-2000.

6.45 The distribution of income of the sample households by different sources is presented in Table - 6.20. It is seen that, income from agriculture labour is the major contributor in total income in all the three years. There is a marginal increase in share of income from livestock. Otherwise, there is no structural change noticed during 1997-2000.

Table - 6.20 : Sourcewise Income Distribution of the Sample Households

Source of Income	1999 - 2000		1999 - 1998		1997 - 1998	
	Income (Rs.)	%	Income (Rs.)	%	Income (Rs.)	%
Agriculture	960725	17	934955	19	761315	19
Agriculture labour (Within Village)	2282670	40	1902394	39	1624322	40
Non Agricultural Labour (Within Village)	471160	8	382173	8	319753	8
Livestock	380761	7	276104	6	208630	5
Labour (Outside Village)	404575	7	350450	7	252150	6
Business & Trade	383760	7	351145	7	281330	7
Service - Government	464135	8	331130	7	320030	8
Service - Private	163400	3	138500	3	129500	3
Others	171430	3	161680	3	142770	4
Total	5682616	100	4828531	100	4039800	100

6.46 Though the share of income from different sources among the sample households has not shown significant increase, the data indicate an increase in income in absolute terms during the last three years. The annual change in income from different sources is presented in Table - 6.21 below.

Table - 6.21 : Sourcewise Percentage Change in Income

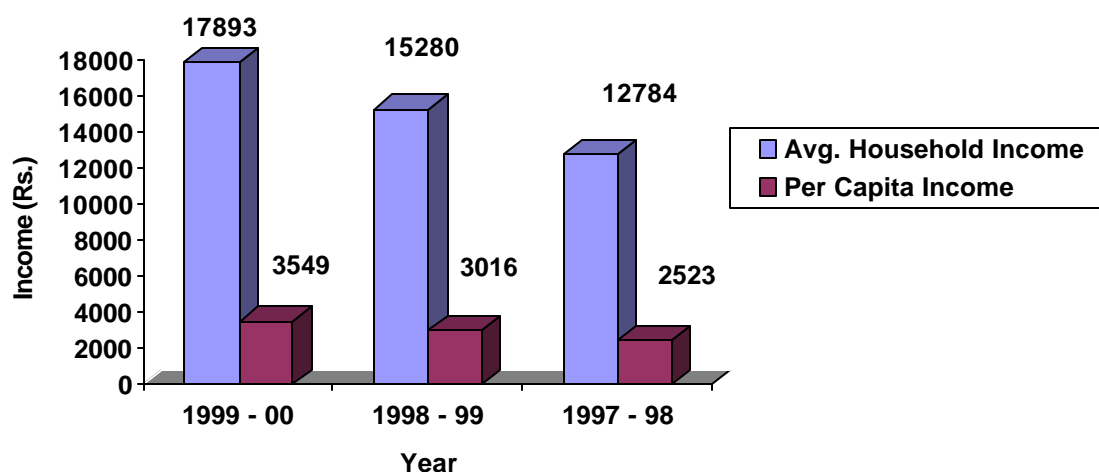
Source of Income	Percentage Change		
	1999 - 2000 over 1998 - 1999	1998 - 1999 over 1997 - 1998	1999 - 2000 over 1997 -1998
Agriculture	3	23	26
Agriculture labour (Within Village)	20	17	41
Non Agricultural Labour (Within Village)	23	20	47
Livestock	38	32	83
Labour (Outside Village)	15	39	60
Business & Trade	9	25	36
Service - Government	40	3	45
Service - Private	18	7	26
Others	6	13	20
Total	18	20	41

- 6.47 As seen from Table – 6.21 , there is an increase of 40% in the income of sample households between 1997-2000. The major increase during the three year period is from livestock which has shown 83% increase in income. The agricultural income has shown increase to the extent of 26% during 1997-2000. The extent of increase in income from labour through migration has declined from 39% during 1997-99 to 15% during 1998-2000. Period, showing availability of labour with in the village.
- 6.48 The average annual income for the sample households is Rs. 17983 and the per capita income is Rs. 3549 respectively for the year 1999 - 2000. The average household income and the per capita income over the three years is given in the following Table - 6.22.

Table - 6.22 : Average Household Income and Per Capita Income of Sample Households

Year	Average Household Income (Rs.)	Per Capita Income (Rs.)
1999 - 2000	17983	3549
1998 - 1999	15280	3016
1997 - 1998	12784	2523

**Average Household Income and Per Capita Income
of Sample Households**



Household Expenditure

6.49 The distribution of sample households by different expenditure groups is given in Table – 6.23 below:

Table – 6.23: Yearwise Distribution of Sample Households by Expenditure Groups

Expenditure Group (Rs. Per Annum)	Distribution of Sample Households					
	1999-2000		1998-99		1997-98	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<11000	121	38	162	51	191	60
11000-25000	178	56	141	45	111	35
25000-50000	14	4	10	3	13	4
50000-75000	3	1	3	1	1	Neg.
75000-100000	0	0	0	0	0	0
>100000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	316	100	316	100	316	100

6.50 As seen from the Table 6.23 above the percentage of sample households have increased from 1997-98 to 1999-2000 over the different expenditure levels. It is seen that the sample households have moved significantly from the first expenditure level to the second level. This is mainly due to the increase in the income levels in these groups as noticed earlier.

6.51 Item-wise the household expenditure of the sample households surveyed is given below (Table - 6.23).

Table - 6.23 : Annual Household Expenditure of sample Households

Items	1999 - 2000		1999 - 1998		1997 - 1998	
	Expenditure (Rs.)	%	Expenditure (Rs.)	%	Expenditure (Rs.)	%
Food	3177705	69	2911915	75	2715895	75
Clothing	437025	9	363270	9	342130	9
Housing	72540	2	56885	1	59830	2
Education	109160	2	80050	2	63285	2
Health	138375	3	111555	3	86850	2
Transport	438345	9	115125	3	104125	3
Others	259818	6	226295	6	231465	6
Total	4632968	100	3865095	100	3603580	100

6.52 As observed from Table – 6.23, there is an increase in household expenditure in absolute terms. But the share of different items over the three year period shows increase in transportation, and health expenditure. Otherwise there is no significant shift in the share in expenditure of different items.

6.53 The annual change in expenditure on different items is presented in Table - 6.24 below.

Table - 6.24 : Sourcewise Percentage Change in Expenditure

Items	Percentage Change		
	1999 - 2000 over 1998 - 1999	1998 - 1999 over 1997 - 1998	1999 - 2000 over 1997 - 1998
Food	9	7	17
Clothing	20	6	28
Housing	28	-5	21
Education	36	26	72
Health	24	28	59
Transport	281	11	321
Others	15	-2	12
Total	20	7	29

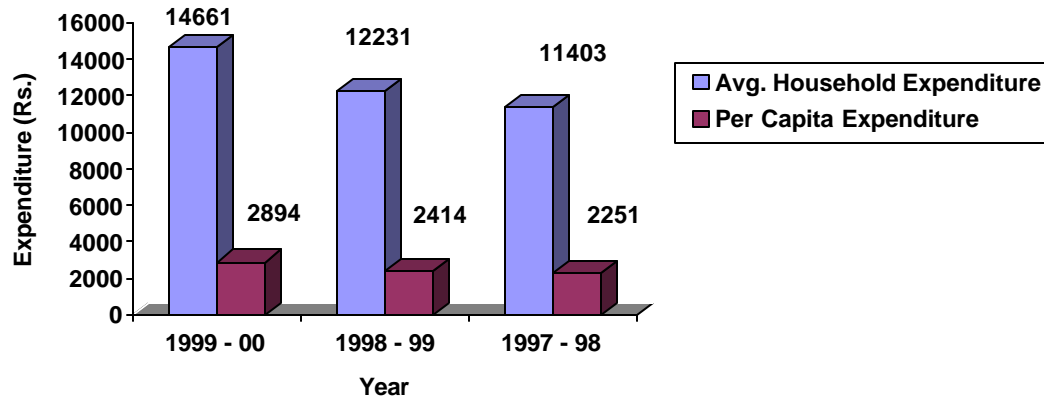
6.54 The annual percentage change in expenditure on different items presented in Table-6.24 above, reveals more than 25% increase on non-food items over the years. Transportation has shown the major increase in expenditure, followed by education, housing, health and clothing.

6.55 The average household expenditure and the per capita expenditure over the three years is given in the following Table - 6.25.

Table - 6.25 : Average Household Expenditure and Per Capita Expenditure of Sample Households

Year	Average Household Expenditure (Rs.)	Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)
1999 - 2000	14661	2894
1998 - 1999	12231	2414
1997 - 1998	11403	2251

Average Household Expenditure and Per Capita Expenditure of Sample Households



6.56 The relationship between income and expenditure of the sample households for the three years is presented in Table – 6.26A and Table – 6.26B below. It is seen from tables that there is propensity to save in the higher income groups.

Table - 6.26A :NUMBER OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE GROUPS

Income Group (Rs. Per Annum)	Expenditure Group (Rs. Per Annum)																							
	< 11000			11000 - 25000			25000 - 50000			50000 - 75000			75000 - 100000			> 100000			Total					
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C			
< 11000	76	11	15	46	41	44	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	15	19
		4	1																			3	7	8
11000 - 25000	45	47	39	10	86	60	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	13	10
				5																		2	5	2
25000 - 50000	0	1	1	23	14	7	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	17	11
50000 - 75000	0	0	0	4	0	0	6	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	3
75000 - 100000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
> 100000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1
Total	12	16	19	17	14	11	1	10	13	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31	31
	1	2	1	8	1	1	4															6	6	6

Table - 6.26B : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE GROUPS

Income Group (Rs. Per Annum)	Expenditure Group (Rs. Per Annum)																							
	< 11000			11000 - 25000			25000 - 50000			50000 - 75000			75000 - 100000			> 100000			Total					
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C			
< 11000	63	70	79	26	29	40	7	20	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	50	63
	62	73	76	37	26	22	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	100
11000 - 25000	37	29	20	59	61	54	14	10	23	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	43	32
	30	35	38	69	64	59	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	100
25000 - 50000	0	1	1	13	10	6	29	20	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	3
	0	6	9	85	82	64	15	12	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	100
50000 - 75000	0	0	0	2	0	0	43	30	23	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1
	0	0	0	36	0	0	55	75	10	9	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	100
75000 - 100000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	100
> 100000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	0	33	33	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	50	50	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	100
Total	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	100
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										0	0	
	38	51	60	56	45	35	4	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	100