
CHAPTER V
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PROFILE

- 5.1 INTRODUCTION
- 5.2 THREE YEARS AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME
- 5.3 ANNUAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES
- 5.4 SOURCES FOR PURCHASE OF MAJOR CONSUMPTION
ITEMS
- 5.5 PATTERN OF SPECIFIC FOOD CONSUMPTION

CHAPTER V

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PROFILE

4.1 INTRODUCTION :

The female workers in the tobacco industry have limited skills are engaged in economic activities where the incomes are low. Most of the female workers try to earn incomes not simply to survive but improve upon their previous position. It is therefore of great importance to analyse how the female workers use the limited income opportunities available in the face of an uncertain economic environment and what efforts they make to cope with the economic conditions. Answers to some of these questions emerge from the analysis of economic data collected in respect of the female workers working in the tobacco industry.

The data is presented with reference to :

- (a.) Income group wise classification of households.
- (b.) Monthly average income, Monthly average expenditure and ~~and~~ ~~percentage~~ of the family
- (c.) Average monthly expenditure by items of consumption.
- (d.) Assets of the female workers.
- (e.) Sources for purchase of major consumption item.
- (f.) Relationship between Income and expenditure.]
- (g.) ~~Extent of~~ ~~the~~ ~~consumption~~

The analysis is based on the actual collection of data with the help of a sample survey covering 105 sample elements [Female workers] belonging to Jaysingpur of of the Kolhapur District. The Survey was conducted by visiting the female workers at the place of their work and their residence. This survey was conducted in the months of 1st Oct. 2004 to Feb end 2005.

4.2 THREE YEARS AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME

Table No. 5.1 shows the respondents three years Average Monthly income including tobacco industry

TABLE NO. 5.1
Classification of 3 Years Average monthly income including tobacco Industry.

3 Years Average monthly income	No. of female workers	Percentage.
upto 500	01	0.95
Rs. 501 to 1000	63	60.00
Rs.1001 to 1500	41	39.05
	105	100

(Source : Computed by Researcher)

The three years average monthly income here refers to the income earned mainly during the work season when the female workers are fully and continuously employed from the Table No, 5.1 it is clear that female workers earning Rs. 500 and less than that per month constitute 0.95% of the samples 60% of the household report monthly income between the range of Rs 501 to Rs 1000. Female workers earnings more than Rs 1000 per month is 39 %.

However, those who earned around Rs 501 to Rs 1000 per month show the largest frequency and as such we can consider per month income of Rs 501 to Rs 1000 as the representative monthly income of the female workers.

5.3 ANNUAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES

The pattern of income in the family is generally considered valuable indicator of the socio – economic status of women. Questions like who ultimately handles the family income, how the household items and assets are acquired and who takes decisions on spending the family income are all vital in this respects.

Table No. 5.2 shows the family income of the respondents from their wages as well as other sources [2003-04].

TABLE NO 5.2

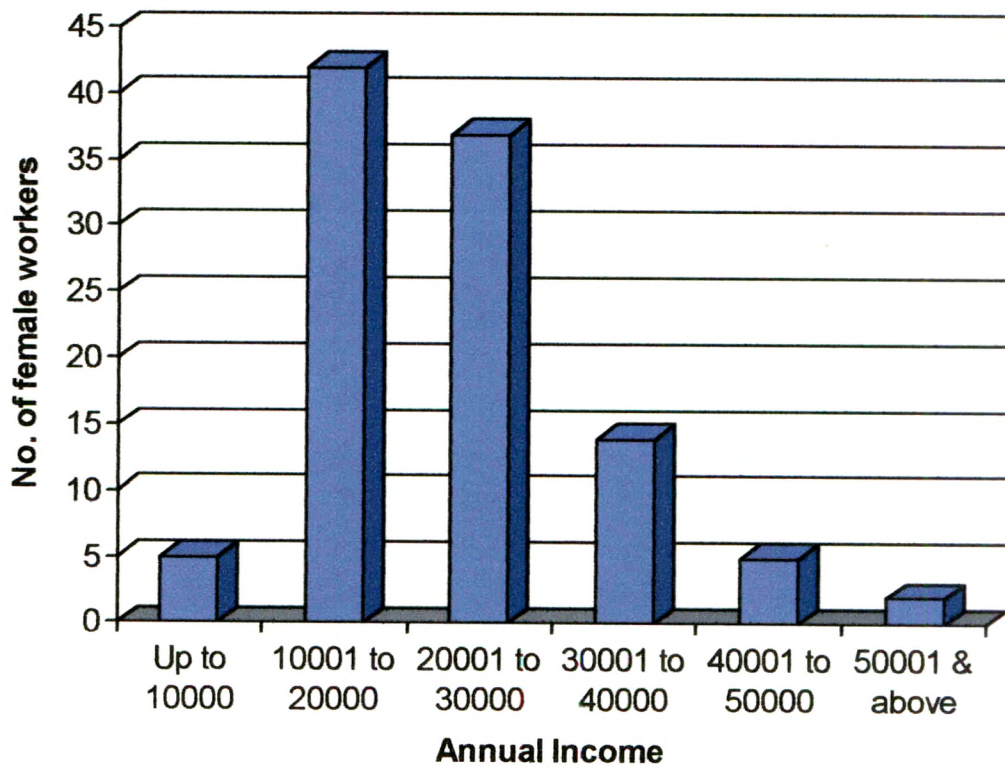
Classification of annual income from all sources .[2003-04].

Annual Income	No. of Female Workers	Percentage
up to Rs 10,000	05	4.76 %
Rs 10001 to Rs 20,000	42	40.00 %
Rs 20001 to Rs 30,000	37	35.24 %
Rs 30001 to Rs 40,000	14	13.33 %
Rs 40001 to Rs 50,000	05	4.76 %
Rs 50001 and above	02	1.91 %
Total	105	100

(Source : Computed by Researcher)

In Table No.5.2 We have given classification the range of their annual including agriculture, service, interest on deposit, etc. It is clearly seen that 75.24 %of female workers income by all sources is Rs 10001 to Rs30,000. 18.09 % female workers reported that their annual income by all sources is Rs 30002 to Rs 50000.

Graph No. 3 : Graph showing Classification of annual income from all sources [2003-04].



5.4 SOURCES FOR PURCHASE OF MAJOR CONSUMPTION ITEMS

It is a fact that the caste of living of workers will be affected by the source from which they purchase major item of their consumption. For these people we have taken into consideration open market and fair price shopee as a source. It is obvious that there is always a significant price differential for the same commodities sold in the open market and in the fair price shops being lower.

TABLE NO.5.3
Classification of sources for purchase of food edible oil and fuels by the respondents.

Source	No. of Female workers	Percentage
1. Fair price shop having ration card	80	76.20
2. Open Market	25	23.8
Total	105	100

(Source : Computed by Researcher)

It was found that 76.20% of the sample households have ration card and other did not have ration cards.

76.20% female workers are the ration card holder of Government public distribution system but it is surprising to note that, these female workers never bring any type of foodgrains form government public distribution system. All the female workers told that they purchase foodgrains from open market, which is better quality, and at a low price.

5.5 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE :

The pattern of income and expenditure in the family is generally considered valuable indicator of the economic status of women.

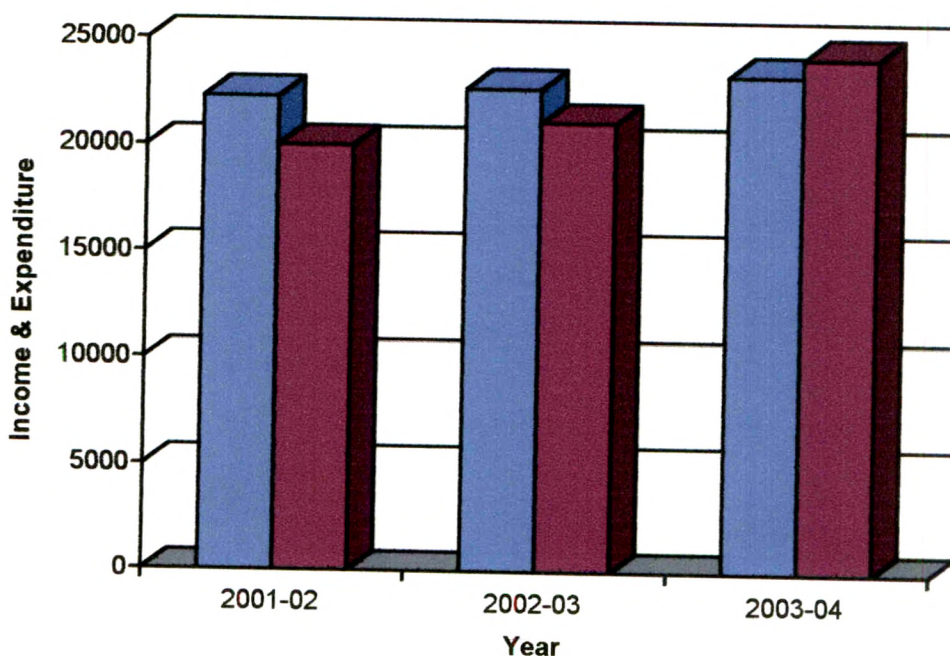
Table No.5.4 shows the information of the female workers with respect to their annual average income and annual average expenditure.

TABLE NO.5.4
Annual average income and expenditure.

Year	Average annual income form all sources (Rs.)	Average annual expenditure form all sources (Rs.)
2001-02	22318	20023
2002-03	22742	21139
2003-04	23407	24264

(Source : Computed by Researcher)

Graph No. 4 : Annual average income and expenditure.



In the above table 2001-02 and 202-03 the income is greater than expenditure. But in the year of 2003-04 expenditure is greater

than income because of hike in the prices of essential commodities and there is no increase in the wages of female workers.

The inter-area difference between the average annual expenditure and also average annual income are not large enough to be significant.

Even though these figures show a marginal saving potential. It has to be clearly noted that this saving potential is related to the work season only.

Engels law and female workers income and expenditure:

German Statistician Earnest Engle showed the relationship between the income level and the quantity of commodity purchased in the 19th century. He explained that a change in the consumers income shifts his or her budget line and this shift affects consumer purchases and consumer reaches a new optimum position when income changes and tastes do not.

Table NOo.5.4 shows the average annual income and expenditure of the female workers in tobacco industry of Jaysingpur city. The average annual income of the female workers is increasing continuously form 2001 to 2004. However, it is also evident that the average annual expenditure is also increasing (Expect 2004). here we can experience the Earnest Engel's Law. A change in the female workers income reaches on a new optimum position change in income and not any change in the consumers tastes are the main assumptions behind the Engel's law.

5.6 PATTERN OF SPECIFIC FOOD CONSUMPTION

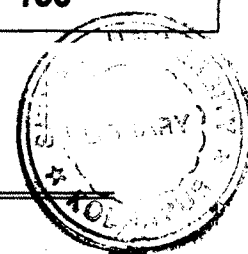
We tried to collect information in respect of monthly expenditure pattern of female workers. 105 female workers have information in this respect. In the following table, we give the pattern of consumption.

TABLE NO.5.5

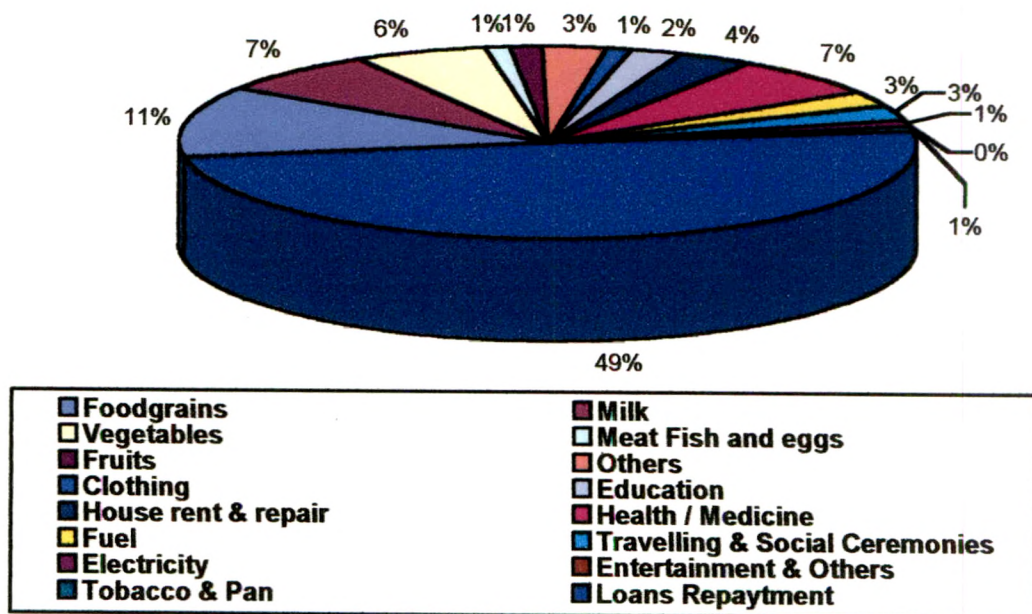
Pattern of average monthly specific food consumption.

Items	Average Amount (Rs.)	Percentage to total
A) Food		
1) Foodgrains	492.01	24.33
2) Milk	288.81	14.29
3) Vegetables	233.06	11.53
4) Meat Fish and eggs	051.63	02.55
5) Fruits	059.19	02.93
Total	1124.70	55.63
B) Others		
6) Clothing	105.15	05.20
7) Education	052.58	02.61
8) House rent & repair	082.80	04.09
9) Health / medicine	145.00	07.17
10) Fuel	265.12	11.43
11) Travelling & Social Ceremonies	105.44	05.21
12) Electricity	102.84	05.08
13) Entertainment & others	41.33	02.05
14) Tobacco & Pan	006.00	00.29
15) Loans Repayment	025.00	01.24
Total	931.26	44.37
Grand Total	2021.91	100

[Source : Computed by researcher]



Graph No. 5 : Graph showing Pattern of average monthly specific food consumption.



The data regarding household expenditure was obtained from the sample households indicating approximately how much money was spent on different items. This data is shown in Table No. 55, which gives information in this regard.

Respondents were free to provide information on different items of expenditure on a monthly basis depending upon their ways of accounting. Most often it was found that the amount spent was reported on a weekly or daily basis or in lump-sum.

It was difficult for them to account for expenditure on average monthly basis. However for the preservation of data the information provided by them was converted into average monthly expenditure under the category food we included major foodgrains i.e. wheat, rice, jawar and cereals. All other items of expenditure are clearly distinct and easily shown separately.

There were several problems in precisely estimating the household expenditure. The actual amount of money spent thus depended upon the cash available to them on a particular the cash

available to them on a particular week. It was their way of spending the week. It was their way of spending the income irregular as it was in many cases to meet the necessities of life.

An examination of the expenditure pattern revealed that out of the total consumption as much as 55.63% was made on food alone, 30.50% of the expenditure was spent on shelter house repairs, rent, clothing, medicine, education and fuel was nominal.

This is followed by the expenditure on repayments of loans and advances taken from the employers. This items of expenditure accounts for 1.24% of the monthly expenditure.

It is again interesting to note that the female workers working in tobacco industry spend around 2.05% of their monthly expenditure on habits and addictions mainly pan, tobacco, entertainment etc.

The next item of expenditure in order of importance is travelling and social festivals ceremonies and electricity also. It accounts for 10.29% of the monthly expenditure.

(The female workers working in Tobacco industry spend around 1.24% of their monthly expenditure on repayment of loan and advances taken from the employers).

The general observation that at lower levels of income a very large proportion of expenditure goes for food preparation is clearly proved in the case of these female workers.