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ANALYSIS OF STANDARD OF LIVING OF TRIBES IN MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT OF ODISHA

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the paper is to analyze the standards of living with the help of primary data collected in a field survey from 300 households in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha using stratified random sampling method and printed questionnaires. The study is based on primary data collected from tribes in four blocks of Mayurbhanj District namely, Rasgobindpur, Morada, Kuliana, Suliapada. In order to study the economic position of the tribal people it is needed to analyse possession of land, possession of agricultural implements holding of other assets, occupational structure and consumption pattern. 68.33 percent of the total tribal households in the study area possess land and 31.67 percent of households are landless. Only 4 percent tribal households have possessed the agricultural implements whose value is above Rs. 2000.00. It is found that highest numbers of assets are used by the Santals of Rasgobindpur whereas the least number are used by Khadia of Suliapada block. 88.3 percent workers have accepted agriculture, animal rearing and collection of minor forest produce as their main occupation. The tribes spend 62.25 percent on food items and 37.75 percent on non food items. Tribes spend 85 percent of their income on consumption.

KEY WORDS: *Assets, Consumption, Tribes*

INTRODUCTION

Standard of living refers to the level of wealth, comfort, material goods and necessities available to a certain socioeconomic class in a certain geographic area. The standard of living includes factors such as income, quality and availability of employment, class disparity, poverty rate, quality and affordability of housing, hours of work required to purchase necessities, gross domestic product, inflation rate, number of holiday days per year, affordable (or free) access to quality healthcare, quality and availability of education, life expectancy, incidence of disease, cost of goods and services, infrastructure, national economic growth, economic and political stability, political and religious freedom, environmental quality, climate and safety. The standard of living is closely related to quality of life. Tribals are among the most deprived and oppressed sections of India. Half of the tribal people do not have land. Even when they own some land, in most cases they may be only marginal holdings. Poverty, deprivation and now the reduction of government expenditure on basic medical health facilities is reflected in the absolutely poor health condition of tribal women and children. India has several laws and constitutional provisions, such as the Fifth Schedule for mainland India and the Sixth Schedule for certain areas of north-east India, which recognize indigenous peoples' rights to land and self-governance. The laws aimed at protecting indigenous peoples have, however, numerous shortcomings and their implementation is far from satisfactory. Consumption and its pattern has been an important branch of macroeconomic research in many less developed countries as it reflects standard of living of people. Mayurbhanj is one of the tribal districts of Odisha, which constitutes 58.58 percent of tribal population in the district as against 22.85percent in the state during 2011. According to 2011 census the percentage of scheduled tribe population to the total population in the district constitute 58.58percent as against 22.85 percent in the State. The objective of this paper is to analyze the standards of living with the help of primary data collected in a field survey from 300 households in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa using stratified random sampling method and printed questionnaires. The amount of assets possessed by the tribes can be examined from the possession of land, possession of agricultural implements and holding of other modern assets.

LANDED PROPERTY

In order to study the economic position of the tribal people it is needed to find out the area of land holding of

different types by the tribal people. The tribal households having different types of land are shown in Table –1.

Table-1 Land possessed by the households in sample blocks (in Acres)

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Total number of households	Number of household having own land	Quantity of own land	Average land per household
1	Rasgobindpur	72	54(75.00)	99.28	1.83
2	Morada	69	51(73.91)	94.00	1.83
3	Kuliana	78	51(65.38)	9.04	1.80
4	Suliapada	81	49(60.49)	98.57	2.01
	Total	300	205(69.33)	38, 389	1.87

(Figure in the parentheses indicate percentage of the total)
Source-Primary data from field study

It is evident from the table that 68.33 percent of the total tribal households in the study area possess land and 31.67 percent of households are landless. Out of the four blocks under study, the percentage of possession of the landed property is the highest in Rasgobindpur block (75 percent), and it is the least in Suliapada block (60.9 percent). Tribal households of Morada and Kuliana block have owned 73.91 and 65.38 percent of the total land respectively. The table also explains that the average land per household among the land owners is 1.87 acres. Average land per household is the lowest in the Kuliana block constituting 1.80 acres and it is the highest in Suliapada block constituting 2.01 acres. The area of irrigated land possessed by the tribals has been shown in Table –2. It is seen that the tribal households constituting 6.67 percent possess irrigated land. The average irrigated land per household is the lowest (1.25 acres) in the Bathudi inhabited Suliapada block and it is the highest (2.23 acres), in the Santals areas of Rasgobindpur block.

Table –2 Total Area of Irrigated Land In the Sample Blocks (Quantity in Acres)

Sl. No	Name of the Block(S)	Number of Household having Irrigated land	Area of Irrigated Land	Area of Non-Irrigated Land	Irrigated Land per Household	Irrigated land per total household
1	Rasgobindpur	04(25.0)	8.90	90.38	2.23	0.16
2	Morada	05(25.0)	8.60	85.4	1.72	0.17
3	Kuliana	05(25.0)	9.18	82.86	1.84	0.18
4	Suliapada	06(30.0)	8.90	91.07	1.25	0.15
	Total	20(100)	34.18(100)	349.71(100)	1.76	0.16

(Figures in the parentheses indicate percentage of the total)
Source-Primary data from field study

Hence the possession of the lowest area of irrigated land by the tribal households is an indicator of their economic backwardness.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Tribal households under the category of small and marginal farmers in the sample villages use traditional agricultural implements like wooden and iron plough, yoke, harrow, leveler, bullock cart, crowbar, etc. The wage earners and artisans do not use these implements. They just use the most common implements like sickle, crowbar etc. in their day-to-day agrarian activities. The number of agricultural implements possessed by different households in the sample blocks is presented in Table – 3.

Table – 3 Number of agricultural implements possessed by households in the sample blocks

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Number of households	Total number of implements
1	Rasgobindpur	72(24.0)	325(23.83)
2	Morada	69(23.0)	369(27.06)
3	Kuliana	78(26.0)	283(20.75)
4	Suliapada	81(27.0)	387(28.37)
	Total	300(100)	1364(100)

(Figure in the parentheses indicate percentage of the total)
Source-Primary data from field study

The figure in the table indicates that Santals of Rasgobindpur and Morada block including Bathudi use 50.89 percent of agricultural implements. The use of these implements in case of Santals of Kuliana and Khadia of Suliapada block constitute 49.12 percent. The value of agricultural implements family wise in the blocks under study has been shown in Table – 4.

Table – 4 Value of agricultural implements family wise in the sample blocks (in rupees)

Value in different levels	Possessed by number of households of Rasgobindpur block	Possessed by number of households of Morada Block	Possessed by number of households of Kuliana Block	Possessed by number of households of Suliapada Block	Possessed by total number of households
Upto 500	18(25.0)	12(17.39)	09(11.54)	20(19.67)	59(19.67)
500-1000	37(51.39)	27(39.13)	33(42.3)	37(51.39)	134(44.67)
1000-1500	12(16.67)	24(34.78)	31(39.74)	16(19.75)	83(27.67)
1500-2000	03(4.16)	02(2.9)	04(5.13)	03(3.70)	12(4.00)
2000-2500	02(2.78)	03(4.35)	01(1.28)	04(4.94)	10(3.33)
2500- and above	-	01(1.45)	-	01(1.23)	02(0.67)
Total	72(24.0) (100)	69(23.0) (100)	78(26.0) (100)	81(27.0) (100)	300(100) (100)

(Figure in the parentheses indicate percentage of respective row and column total)
Source-Primary data from field study

The figures in the table show that the value of agricultural implements in 64.34 percent of tribal households is within Rs. 1000.00 and in 92 percent of tribal households the value of implements remains within Rs. 1500.00. Only 4 percent tribal households have possessed the agricultural implements whose value is above Rs. 2000.00.

OTHERS ASSETS

The tribals of the sample blocks use various durable assets like radio, bicycle, fan, TV, bike, mobile and watch. The study has been made to access the number of durable assets possessed by the tribals .Table – 5 shows that 42.33 percent tribal households possess radio.

Table – 5 Number of assets possessed by sample households

Name of the asset	Households of Rasgobindpur	Households of Morada	Households of Kuliana	Households of Suliapada	Total
Radio	35	33	28	31	127(42.33)
Bicycle	47	36	41	32	156(52.0)
Fan	24	18	21	13	76(25.33)
TV	21	19	23	15	78(26.1)
Bike	07	05	06	03	21(7.0)
Mobile	54	49	54	46	203(67.33)
Watch	47	39	45	32	163(54.33)

(figures in the parentheses indicate percentage of total)
Source-Primary data from field study

The possession on of radio is seen to be highest for the tribals of Rasgobindpur block and it is least for the tribals of Kuliana block. Fifty two percent tribal households are seen with bicycle. The Santals of Rasgobindpur and the Khadia of Suliapada use the highest and the lowest number of bicycles respectively Only 25.33 percent of tribal households use fan. The highest number of households is in Rasgobindpur block and the least number of households is in Suliapada block . Only 26.1 percent tribal households are seen with TV Most of the TVs are possessed with Santals of Kuliana block and least number is with the Khadia of Suliapada. The table indicates that only seven percent tribal households have bike. Generally the politicians, contractors and employees use bike. Mobile is common for all the tribals now a days . So most of thetribals of four sample blocks (67.33 percent) use mobile. Relating to the use of watch 54.33 percent of tribal households possess it. It is also highest among the Santals of Rasgobindpur and lowest among the Khadia of Suliapada. So it is found that highest numbers of assets are used by the Santals of Rasgobindpur whereas the least number are used by Khadia of Suliapada block.

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE AND LEVEL OF INCOME

The tribals of the study area earn income from various occupations like cultivation, collection of minor forest produce, income from artisan activities income from fisheries, poultry farming, animal rearing , income from the wages earning etc. Tribals also get income from the government, non-government services and earn being engaged in garrage or domestic help. Occupational structure of the scheduled tribes in the study area is shown in Table -6. From the table, it is seen that 551 people (40.3percent) are earning members. The rest members are either children or aged persons. Out of the total earning member 62.35 percent are engaged in agriculture sector. The fact is that 88.3 percent workers have accepted agriculture, animal rearing and collection of minor forest produce as their main occupation. Only 3.08 percent workers follow artisan activities. Only 6.72 percent workers are engaged in wage earning activity. Interestingly, about 1.99 percent workers are engaged in government, non-government and mining, garrage and domestic help activities. The distributions of work force on various occupations indicate about the slow growth of their economy.

Table – 6 Occupational structure of sample households

Sl. No	Occupation	Number of persons of Rasgobindpur	Number of persons of Morada	Number of persons of Kuliana	Number of persons of Suliapada	Total
1	Agriculture	87(50.0) (25.36)	59(62.10) (17.2)	93(70.45) (27.1)	104(69.33) (30.34)	343(62.35)
2	Animal rearing Fishery/poultry	37(21.26) (52.88)	12(12.63) (12.14)	08(6.06) (11.42)	13(8.67) (18.57)	70(12.70 (100)
3	Collection of minor forest produce	28(16.09) (38.36)	08 (8.42) (10.95)	21(15.91) (28.77)	16(10.67) (21.92)	73(13.25) (100)
4	Income from artisan activities	06(3.45) (35.29)	05(5.26) (29.41)	01(0.76) (5.88)	05(3.33) (29.41)	17(3.08) (100)
5	Wage earning	12(16.9) (32.43)	09(9.41) (24.32)	04(3.03) (10.81)	12(8.0) (32.43)	37(6.72) (100)
6	Govt. service	01(0.57) (33.33)	-	02(1.51) (66.67)	-	03 (0.54) (100)
7	Non govt. company service	01(0.57) (33.33)	01(1.05) (33.33)	02(0.76) (33.33)	-	03(0.54) (100)
8	Engage in mining, garage, domestic help	02 (1.15) (40.0)	01(1.05) (20.0)	02(1.51) (40.0)	-	05(0.91) (100)
	Total	124 (100)	95 (100)	132 (100)	150 (100)	551 (100)

(Figure in the bracket indicate percentage)
Source : Field survey

The table shows that out of the four sample blocks most of the populations in Kuliana block (70.45 percent) accept agriculture as their occupation. The least percentage, 12.70 percent tribal, in the study area are engaged in animal husbandry. Out of this, the tribals of Rasgobindpur blocks consisting 52.88 percent rear animals and birds like cow, buffalo, goat, sheep, pig and some domestic birds. The least number of tribals of Kuliana block constituting 11.42 percent follow the practice of animal rearing. The common habit of the tribals of Mayurbhanj is to collect minor forest produce from the nearby forest. They collect bamboo, firewood, timber and other valuable forest produce from the forest. The study shows that 13.25 percent labour forces are employed in the collection of minor forest produce. Out of the total number of tribals engaged in the collection of forest products, most of the tribals are from Rasgobindpur block (38.36 percent) followed by Kuliana block (28.77 percent) and Suliapada block (21.92 percent). The least numbers are seen in Morada block (10.95 percent). The study reveals that 88.3 percent of the total lobourforce are engaged in primary sector. Most of the people of the Kuliana block (92.42 percent) accept primary sector as their source of livelihood. It is followed by 87.35 percent of Rasgobindpur block, 88.66 percent of Suliapada block and 83.15 percent of Morada block.

Only 3.08 percent tribal people in the study area accept artisan activities. Out of this, 35.29 percent are from Rasgobindpur block, 29.41 percent are from Morada block and Suliapada block and 5.88 percent are from Kuliana block. Relating to wage earning activity 6.72 percent are wage earners. Out of this, 32.43 percent each from Rasgobindpur and Suliapada block, 24.32 are from Morada and the least percent is from Kuliana block (10.81 percent). Only 03 persons (0.54 percent) of the total workforce are engaged in government service. Out of this 01 person in Rasgobindpur block and two persons in Kuliana block are employed in Government job. Relating to employment in non-government service, mining and domestic help etc. only 1.45 percent are engaged. Out of this, 73.33 percent each is from Rasgobindpur and Kulianablock, 53.33 percent is from Morada block. No person in Suliapada block is employed. The level of income that the tribal households of sample blocks derive from primary sector is presented in Table – 7.

Table – 7 Distribution of household income classwise from primary sector

Sl. No	Income at different level	Number of household of Rasgobindpur	Number of household of Morada	Number of household of Kuliana	Number of household of Suliapada	Total Number of households
1	Upto 2000	06(8.33)	02(2.9)	02(2.56)	12(14.81)	22(7.33)
2	2000-4000	10(13.89)	13(18.84)	22(28.21)	24(29.63)	69(23.0)
3	4000-6000	27(37.5)	25(36.23)	23(29.49)	21(25.93)	96(320)
4	6000-8000	18(25.0)	16(23.19)	17(21.79)	14(17.28)	65(21.67)
5	8000-10000	07(9.72)	09(13.04)	09(11.54)	07(8.64)	32(10.6)
6	10000 & above	04(5.56)	04(5.8)	05(6.41)	03(3.7)	16(5.33)
7	Total	72(100)	69(100)	78(100)	81(100)	300(100)

(Figure in the parentheses indicate percentage of the total)
Source : Field survey

From the above table it is seen that 7.33 percent of tribals households derive their income from primary sector activities below Rs 2000 per annum. Majority of the household (76.67 percent) earn their income between Rs 2000-8000. Only .33 percent households earn above Rs 10000 from agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry etc. Out of the four sample blocks more number of households of Suliapada block , (14.81percent) earn below Rs 2000.00 while only 2.56 percent of household of block earn below Rs 2000.00 It is also seen that majority of the households of all the four sample blocks earn their income below Rs 8000/- Households constricting 76.39 in Rasgobindpur block, 78.26 percent households in Morada block, 79.49 percent households in Kuliana block and 72.84 percent households of Suliapada block each earns below Rs 8000/- per annum. So the income level of maximum number. of households is between Rs 2000/ - to Rs 8000.00. The 6.41 percent households of Kuliana block earn their income above Rs 10000 while only 3.7 percent households of Suliapada block have their income above Rs 10,000.00.

Table – 8 Distribution of household income classwise from manufacturing and service sector

Sl. No	Income level	Number of household of Rasgobindpur	Number of household of Morada	Number of household of Kuliana	Number of household of Suliapada	Total Number of household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Upto 2000	13(18.06)	16(23.19)	15(19.23)	27(33.33)	71(23.67)
2	2000-4000	22(30.56)	20(28.99)	24(30.77)	25(30.87)	91(30-33)
3	4000-6000	20(27.78)	18(26.09)	23(29.49)	18(22.22)	79(26.33)
4	6000-8000	12(16.66)	11(15.94)	12(15.38)	09(11.11)	44(14.67)
5	8000-10000	04(5.56)	03(4.34)	02(2.57)	02(2.47)	11.(3.67)
6	10000 & above	01(1.38)	01(1.45)	02(2.56)	-	04(1.33)
	Total	72(100)	69(100)	78(100)	81(100)	300(100)

(Figure in the parentheses indicate percentage of the total)
Source : Primary Data from field study survey

The level of income that the tribal households derive from manufacturing and service sector as presented is Table – 8 shows that 23.67 percent of tribal household earn their income below Rs 2000.00 per annum. More number of households of Suliapadablock (33.3 percent) earn below Rs 2000.00 while less number of households of Rasgobindpur block (18.06 percent) earn less than Rs 2000. Majority of the tribal household (71. 33percent) having pursued such activity derive their income between Rs 2000.00 to Rs 8000.00. Only 1.33 percent households earn their income above Rs 10,000.00 per annum. Out of the four sample blocks of Mayurbhanj district 33.33 percent of households of Suliapada block earnbelow Rs 2000.00 while only 18.06 percent households of Rasgobindpur block earn below Rs 2000.00. Household constricting 75 percent of Rasgobindpur block, 71.02 percent of Morada block, 75.64 percent of Kuliana block and 64.2 percent of Suliapada block earn income between Rs 2000 to Rs.8000. It shows that the income of maximum households is below Rs 8000. Out of four blocks only 1.38 percent households of Rasgobindpur block earn above Rs 10.000 while 2.56 percent households of Kuliana block earn such income. No person of Suliapada block earn Rs 10000 per annum.

LEVELS OF EXPENDITURE

The level of expenditure also gives a picture of the economic position of the people in general. Level of household expenditure per annum incurred by the tribals in Rasgobindpur, Morada, KulianaandSuliapada blocks has been shown in Table – 9.

Table – 9 Level of household expenditure

Sl. No	Level of Expenditure (in Rs)	Number of household in Rasgobindpur	Number of household of Morada	Number of household of Kuliana	Number of HH household of Suliapada	Total Number of households
1	Upto 2000	14(19.44)	15(21.74)	13(16.67)	28(34.57)	70(23.33)
2	2000-4000	21(129.17)	22(31.88)	23(29.49)	24(29.63)	90(30.3)
3	4000-6000	22(30.56)	24(34.78)	24(29.63)	19(23.46)	89(29.67)
4	6000-8000	11(15.28)	06(8.7)	13(16.67)	09(11.11)	29(9.67)
5	8000-10000	03(4.17)	02(2.9)	03(3.85)	1(1.23)	09(3.0)
6	10000 & above	02(2.78)	-	02(2.57)	-	04(1.33)
	Total	72(100)	69(100)	78(100)	81(100)	300(100)

(Figure in the parentheses indicate percentage of the total)
Source : Primary data from field study

All the households of the sample blocks in Mayurbhanj district make their expenditure for domestic purposes. They incur expenditure on observation of ceremonies and festivals. Tribals of the sample blocks also incur at least some expenditure in education. From the figure in the above table it is clear that in case of 23.33 percent households the expenditure remains below Rs 2000.00. In case of most of the households (69.27 percent) the expenditure level varies between Rs 2000 and Rs 8000 per annum. Household constituting 75.01 percent in Rasgobindpur block, 75.36 percent households of Morada block, 75.79 percent households of Kuliana block and 64.2 percent households of Suliapada block each incur expenditure below Rs 8000 per annum. Only 4.33 percent households incur their expenditure above Rs 8000 per annum. No person of Morada and Suliapada block incur such amount of expenditure. Only 5.56 percent households of Rasgobindpur and 7.69 percent households of Kuliana spend above Rs 10000 per annum.

CONSUMPTION PATTERN

Consumption being the most fundamental aspect of economic activity; it is not surprising that the study of consumption behaviour has occupied a pre-dominant position in economic science. The study of consumption pattern is an excellent indicator of economic wellbeing of people. The study of pattern of consumption expenditure provides an important indicator of economic development. The significance of income is the most important determinant of consumption. The tribal households derive their income from various sources like agriculture, livestock and poultry, wages and other self-employed activities. Under the head consumption expenditures all items under food and non-food including expenditures on consumption durables are included. Data on expenditures on each item of food were collected on a monthly basis. Data for expenditures on non-food items like clothing and footwear, medical care and health services, transport expenses, education, and pan and intoxicants were collected for each members of the family on a monthly basis., whereas for expenditure on heads such as electricity, communication and entertainment and sanitary goods and cosmetics, data were collected for the household as a whole as a monthly basis. Data on expenditure, which do not occur frequently, namely, clothing and footwear, consumer durables and other household goods and religious and cultural activities were collected on a yearly basis for the household as a whole.The study of consumption pattern of tribal envisages that almost all the tribal household consume rise. Most of them consume course rise. Few percentage of household consumes wheat. Pulses do not form major consumption items. All the tribal household consume edible oil. They used to buy open drum oil. The tribals cultivate vegetables for their consumption besides this they collect various fruits, roots and leaves from the jungle for their own consumption as the financial position of the tribals is very bad and there is paucity of income, they fail to afford more expenditure for the purchase of rice, dal, wheat and edible oil. As a consequence, they are forced to consume less of these commodities.

As tribals are very poor they use one or two pieces of cloth. The tribal women wear saree. Few of them wear blouse. Their dresses are almost torn and dirty. In case of economically better off tribals, some of them wear shirts and punjabies. Their expenditure on dress is meagre. Tribals are very fond of tobacco and liquor. They purchase these items from local vendors. The average consumption of liquor per household per day is one liter. Sometimes they prepare their liquor from the juice of the slap and palm trees. The merchants and traders sell tobacco in tribal dominated areas. Due to their strong appetite towards liquor and tobacco, most of them spend a major portion of their income on these heads. It has been the main cause of their poverty and indebtedness. All the tribal households use kerosene as fuel for lighting. It is an essential item for them. But due to low income their average expenditure on kerosene per day is less. Most of their houses are situated inside the dense forest and electricity is a dream for them. Tribals are fond of observing ceremonies and festivals. At the time of observation of the festivals and ceremonies they spend a lot of money on meat, drink, entertainment despite their poor economic condition.

Total expenditure is divided into food and nonfood expenditure. The tribes spend 62.25 percent on food items and 37.75 percent on non food items. It is interesting to note that tribes spend 10.58 percent on beverages. The tribes spend 10.02 percent on beverages. Only 16 percent tribes have monthly food expenditure Rs 5000 to Rs 5500/- .The primary study collected data on expenditure on different food and non food items used by tribes. The types of items are selected as used in National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).The detail on food and non-food expenditure are given in table-10 and Table-11.

Table-10 Food expenditure of tribes

Range(Rs)	Number of Household	Percentage
1000-1500	27	09.00
1500-2000	31	10.33
2000-2500	30	10.00
2500-3000	14	04.66
3000-3500	21	07.00
3500-4000	11	03.66
4000-4500	30	10.00
4500-5000	21	07.00
5000-5500	27	09.00
5500-6000	18	06.00
6000-6500	48	16.00
6500-7000	13	04.33
Above7000	09	03.00

Source-Field Data

Non food items include mainly clothing, footwear, medicine, transport etc and tribes spend less on non food items as shown in table-11.

Table-11 Nonfood expenditure of tribes

Range(Rs)	Number of Household	Percentage
500-1000	32	10.66
1000-1500	51	17.00
1500-2000	30	10.00
2000-2500	18	06.00
2500-3000	51	17.00
3000-3500	39	13.00
3500-4000	64	21.33
4000 and above	15	05.00
Total	300	100

Source-Field Data

There are only 16 percent tribes spend more than Rs 10000/- in a month as given in table- 12. Due to low income, total expenditure of tribes is also low in study area.

Table-12 Total expenditure of tribes

Range	Number of Household	Percentage
1000-2000	12	4.00
2000-3000	36	12.00
3000-4000	34	11.33
4000-5000	27	9.00
5000-6000	19	6.33
6000-7000	30	10.00
7000-8000	31	10.33
8000-9000	39	13.00
9000-10000	24	8.00
10000 and above	48	16.00
Total	300	100.00

Source-Field Data

The summary statistics of expenditure of tribes per month per household are given below in table-13.

Table-13 Summary statistics of expenditure on food and non food items

Item	Average Expenditure	Percentage of Expenditure	S.D	Minimum	Maximum
Cereals	1036.32	15.55	456.39	255	1770
Gram	207.27	3.11	91.28	51	354
Cereal Substitute	41.85	0.62	18.29	11	71
Pulses	414.52	6.22	182.55	102	708
Milk	124.78	1.87	54.78	31	213
Egg,Fish,Meat	290.55	4.36	127.77	72	496
Vegetables	414.52	6.22	182.55	102	708
Fruits and nuts	207.27	3.11	91.28	51	354
Sugar	290.55	4.36	127.77	72	496
Salt spices	414.52	6.22	182.55	102	708
Beverages	705.08	10.58	310.32	173	1204
Food Total	**4147.26**	**62.25**	**1825.58**	**1023**	**7082**
Pan &Tobaco	552.7	8.29	243.4051	136	944
Fuel & light	228.05	2.40	145.97	101	405
Clothing	601.01	10.02	265.1077	203	1011
Footwear	138.17	2,07	60.85	128	236
Medical	220.66	3.31	97.35	377	472
Durables	220.66	3.32	77.25	377	472
Conveyance	276.35	4.14	121.70	472	944
Miscellaneous	552.7	6.27	0.008	136	304
Nonfood total	**2763.51**	**37.75**	**1217.026**	**680**	**4720**
Total Expenditure	**6661.21**	**100.00**	**2933.05**	**1641**	**11376**

Source- Author's own calculation using SPSS

The table-13 shows the summary statistics of the variables taken in the case of consumption pattern of tribes of Mayurbhanj district on food items. Here, the number of observation taken in this study is 300 (N=300). In the 2nd and 3rd two columns the average expenditure and percentage of expenditure on food item are given and in the 4th, 5th and 6th

columns the standard deviations, minimum and maximum values are given for analysis. The average expenditure on cereals per household per month is Rs 1036/- which is 15.55 percent of total expenditure. The tribes spend 62.25 percent on food items and 37.75 percent on non food items. It is interesting to note that tribes spend 10.58 percent on beverages. The tribes spend 10.02 percent on beverages.

CONSUMPTION FUNCTION AND REGRESSION RESULTS

3Consumption function has two components such as autonomous consumption and induced consumption. Autonomous consumption refers to that part of consumption which does not depend on change of income. It is autonomous in nature and changes in income do not affect the degree of autonomous consumption. It usually includes consumptionof essential commodities like basic clothes and food for existence of human being. Even if there is no income, one has to get these things for living. Hence autonomous consumption is not a function of income. On the other hand induced consumption is a function of income. When income changes, induced consumption changes and the rate of change is termed as marginal propensity to consume. In Keynesian theory of consumption function, the induced consumption plays an important role and the intercept is the autonomous part of consumption. In all the regression equations fitted to the consumer expenditure data estimates of intercept is nothing but estimates of autonomous consumption mathematically.

$$C_t = C_o + cY_t$$

When C_t is the total consumption at the time t and C_o is autonomous consumption, c is marginal propensity to consume and Y_t is income at time t. The cY_t is the induced consumption.

The regression results are shown below.

Table-14 Regression results and parameter estimates

(Dependent Variable- Total Consumer Expenditure, Independent Variable-Income)

Equation	Parameter Estimates						
	R Square	F	Sig.	Constant	b1	b2	b3
Linear	.994	33038.355	.000	646.191	.858		
Logarithmic	.924	2395.945	.000	-32223.576	4473.480		
Inverse	.707	476.701	.000	9768.623	-14748902.371		
Quadratic	.995	18479.979	.000	382.537	.960	-7.392E-006	
Cubic	.997	19852.608	.000	1224.355	.405	8.637E-005	-4.528E-009
Exponential	.940	3121.401	.000	2008.767	.000		

Source- Author's own calculation using SPSS

Different functional forms of regression were used and value of r square in all models is high. The quadratic and cubic forms of regression for consumption function are found to be most suitable. The marginal propensities to consume in all forms are significant at 1 percent level. In linear model the regression coefficient (Marginal propensity to consume) is 0.858. It implies that tribes spend 85 percent of their income on consumption.

CONCLUSION

The income and standards of living of tribes is low. The average monthly consumption expenditure of scheduled tribes is low. They should shift their consumption behavior from lower indicators to standard indicators. Effective implementation of the schemes for their improvement is needed for improving their consumption standards. The average monthly consumption expenditure of scheduled tribes is low. Tribal class belonging to top expenditure class spend more on food items like cereals, fish and chicken and non-food items like pan, tobacco and intoxicants. They spend less on food items like milk and milk products, pulses and non-food items like foot ware, education, clothing etc. So their consumption pattern is still bad. Their nature and lack proper awareness also badly affects their consumption pattern. They should shift their consumption behavior from lower indicators to standard indicators. Effective implementation of the schemes for their improvement is needed for improving their consumption standards. For economic improvement a change in occupational pattern is necessary. The minimum wage act in the case of working poor or labourers should be enforced. Schemes for improving their health standards are necessary to improve their consumption standards. Their addiction to alcoholic not only adversely affects their health but also hinders their economic progress. This also adversely affects the consumption standards of other members of the family.

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