



IDENTIFYING THE LEVEL OF CONSUMPTION PATTERN IN MOST BACKWARD TRIBE COMMUNITY IN CASE OF REGION SABARKANTHA IN GUJARAT

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ABSTRACT :

The household economy is most important in the micro level because it's a deciding the level of living as well as also important in the generation of demand at micro level which forces to economy moves in dynamic way. The share of consumption in the national production as distribution play important role under growth and development for individual and aggregate way on which economist decides poverty level of nation. The different programmes & scheme also evolutes through individual or household living standards so gives direction towards appropriate goal. The growth and development of such communities of tribes are still in most deprived even if numerous development schemes running for such backward tribe communities. Here, the present paper one of the effort towards toward identifies level of living by pattern of consumption of such backward tribe community like Kathodi.

KEYWORDS : Consumption, Growth & Development, Living Level.

INTRODUCTION :

The consumption is the most important variable in the measure of the living standards of such communities or individual for particular period. The different initiative has taking by different agencies & authorizes for transformation in economy of tribes in the country and there are also one side tribal development schemes are also activating at regional level. The most important goal is sustain development where still tribes are isolated during the last many decades in India while some of most backward tribes like Kolgha, Kathodi, Kotwalia, Padhar, Siddi in Gujarat while Baiga, Bharia, Birhor, Hill Korwa, Kamar, Sahariya in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan has Saharia, Maharashtra has Katkari (Kathodi), Kolam, Maria Gond whereas Manipur has Maram Naga, Riang in Tripura, etc also reintroduced primitive tribes in India in another point of view still their living conditions with economic sustainability are not satisfactory.

On 1st April, 2008, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India introduced new schemes for Primitive Tribal Groups in India where among scheduled tribes, there are certain tribal communities who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. 75 such groups in 17 States and 1 Union Territory have been identified and categorized as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). Its main object of PTGs constitutes the most vulnerable section among tribal and inhabit isolated, remote and difficult areas in small and scattered hamlets/habitats, the scheme aims at planning their socio-economic development in a holistic manner by adopting Habitat development approach and intervening in all spheres of their social and economic life.

OBJECTIVE:

- The main object to Identify & Analysis of Consumption Level of most Backward Tribe Community.

DATA & METHODOLOGY:

The present research study has fully primary study on the consumption activities prevailing in Kathodi as most backward community in Tribes. There surveyed 66 family of Kathodi in the areas of Vijaynagar on the bases of socio-economic point of view. The family has classified in four categories in W, X, Y, Z respect to holding their land size Marginal, Small, Medium and not holding land groups accordingly. The analysis of data has using to primary statistics' rules to understand and showing to result of what object of present research study.

OUTPUT FROM RESEARCH STUDY:

There is application of clustering for segmentation of the land and landless tribe groups where the income of Kathodi tribe from agriculture & collection of forest product like Honey, Mahuda, Gum etc. The group W has 41,511 Rs, X has 42,895.5, Y has 28,148 and Z has 2,96,340 where 3 family, 5 family, 8 family & 44 family respective within group of W, X, Y & Z during period. The average income of the per family is identified 6,195 Rs during period where as consumption expenditure is 7253.59 Rs as deficit existing to 1,059 Rs and this one happens for tribes because the agriculture sell has not commercial and they purchase commodities for daily consumption by debit terms not in cash while major expenditure of their bare through labour supplying in some agriculture work during period. The following Table: 1 is reflecting deeply consumption pattern of Kathodi for during period.

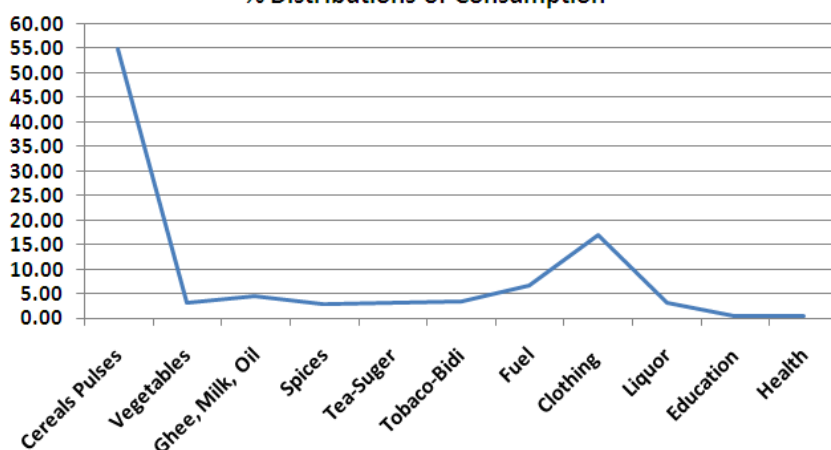
The major point out is total expense under consumption level is Rs. 478737 where 54.83 percent cereal & pulses expenses distributed as highest households expenses in Kathodi during period which is highest among all the consumption level during period while clothing has second most highest distribution of consumption by 16.93 percent. The Kathodi tribes have not commercial agriculture as well as they have not enough production to continue during whole year so they sell at time of needs while purchase on lent in against labour or as loan. The clothing consumption is very higher than education and health during period where health & education has not reach distribution up to one percent so its very critical issues under Kathodi which indicating to low education or negligible education in their life while health problems are major where they have not enough to spent on own health during period.

Table: 1
Consumption Pattern of Kathodi Tribes

Consumption Item	Distribution %	Groups' Consumption Rs.	Per Family Consumption Rs.	Per-Capita Daily Expenses
Cereals Pulses	54.83	262493	3977.17	2.783
Vegetables	3.28	15724	238.24	0.167
Ghee, Milk, Oil	4.43	21202	321.24	0.225
Spices	2.99	14305	216.74	0.152
Tea-Sugar	3.24	15535	235.38	0.165
Tobacco-Bidi	3.47	16599	251.50	0.176
Fuel	6.59	31550	478.03	0.334
Clothing	16.93	81050	1228.03	0.859
Liquor	3.13	15000	227.27	0.159
Education	0.50	2400	36.36	0.025
Health	0.60	2879	43.62	0.031
Aggregate	100	478737	7253.59	5.076

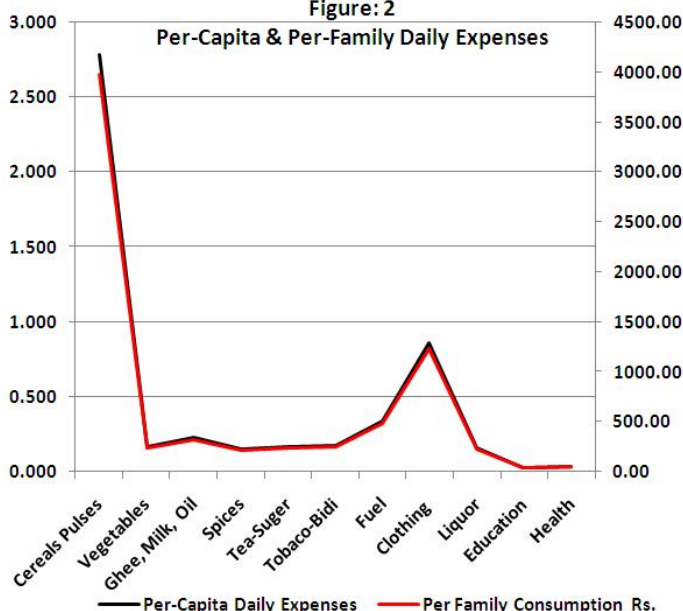
Moreover, there are indication of bad habits like Bidi-Tobacco & Liquor has higher distribution reached at 6.60 percent and really again it's very higher than health and education. These are very critical issues emerging on health of the Kathodi because they giving most preference bad habits than life & education. Major working pattern of Kathodi is very hard so they regularly go on the bad habits thus higher distribution consumption rate on this.

Figure: 1
% Distributions of Consumption



The consumption of vegetable pattern indicating very low level at 3.28 percent than pulses consumption in the Kathodi while Maze is most all time consumption for daily uses than wheat. The Fuel has also great importance in household daily uses in kitchen but generally it calculated with partial amount and partial time spending by Kathodi in the collection of woods during period. Kathodi has still in the traditional cooking pattern with DESI CHULA.

Figure: 2
Per-Capita & Per-Family Daily Expenses



More than 70 percent of Kathodis are on food consumption whereas around 30 percent covered rest of all which showing to Kathodis is doing struggle of survive their life from day to day hunger. the analysis indicating to Kathodis have very limited economy which has higher daily consumption level without saving

and investment where every consumption would increase in level of debt as negative economy of Kathodis as primitive tribe during period.

There are estimated 35 Rs daily per person as limits for poverty line by planning commission and here Kathodis per-capita getting only 5 Rs daily so it is concluded to extreme poverty prevailing in Kathodis during period. Here, each group under study are below per-capita than what state & union government decides so each one Kathodis are below under poverty with extreme deprivations in this area.

The Kathodi has per-capita consumption is 5 Rs daily but it's very lower than international standards of 2 Dollars and 35 Rs of national poverty line. The Indian context, the per-capita consumption of Kathodi is 6 times lower than prescribed standards so it describing to very higher deprivation under tribe which reflecting within in the consumption pattern during period of time.

CONCLUSION:

The consumption pattern is most identical for living standard of any individual but here the Kathodi has seems very lower level living standards because its average very lower consumption per people than decided norms in National & International too. While most of their income spent on the food items especially in the cereal and pulses so the life of Kathodis are in the struggling mode in fulfillments of daily needs of foods while some of very essential items like health and education has no significance in consumption pattern of Kathodi. Thus we can identified it as very isolated Kathodi communities with most deprivations in basic needs and isolated from main stream of growth and development in the Gujarat region.

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