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K.A.P study on food expenditure and consumption pattern at household level in Lucknow city

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Abstract

Food is an integral part on one's life. One cannot live without food for more than a few days. It supplies energy and gives a feeling of social security. Food expenditure is an excellent indicator of economic well-being of people. If the society is wealthy proportionately high expenditure will be made on secondary necessities, comfort, luxury products and conspicuous consumption. Food consumption behavior has always been linked to status and particular food has been accorded high status because of their price, scarcity or association with particular groups

Food consumption expenditure refers to the monetary value of acquired food, purchased and non-purchased, including food expenses on away from home consumption in bars, restaurants, food courts, work canteens, street vendors, etc. total consumption expenditure refers to the monetary value of acquired goods for consumption, food and non – food items, consumed by member of household.

Keywords: Expenditure, Consumption Pattern, Household level.

1. Introduction

The word 'food' refers to the chemical substances taken into the body in order to keep the body in a healthy and active condition. Life can be sustained only with adequate nourishment. Man needs food for growth, development and to lead an active, productive and healthy life. (According to B. Srilakshmi., 2008)

1.1 Food at family level

Family composition affects the kinds and amounts of food needed and the pattern of meals served. The family size affects the foods that can be served. It is known that the money spent for food per person decrease as the family size increase, when the family income remains constant. Such in the case when there are several closely spaced children in the family. (According to Sumati R. Mudambi, Shalini M. Rao, M.V. Rajgopal., 2006) [2].

1.2 Food Expenditure

Food expenditure is an excellent indicator of economic well-being of people. If the society is wealthy proportionately high expenditure will be made on secondary necessities, comfort, luxury products and conspicuous consumption. On the other, if the society is at subsistence level, people will spend proportionately more on food. Engel's law also states that the poorer the family, the greater is the proportion of its total income devoted to provision of food. Mittal S. (2010) estimated the price and expenditure elasticities of food items and food groups in India by using the households 'consumer expenditure survey of the major National Sample Survey rounds. A two-stage Quadratic AIDS (QUAIDS) model is used to compute the coefficients and calculate the demand elasticities. In this model assumed of linearity in the expenditure function is given away. In this paper, author had applied the two-stage budgeting framework on the food sector to model the consumption behavior of households in India.

Food consumption has been a subject of research all over the world. It is especially meaningful in developing countries where food expenditure accounts for a relatively large share of household income. Studies on food consumption shed light on food related nutritional policies.

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They provide estimates of how food consumption is affected by change in prices, income and taxation policies (Dune and Edkins 2005). Joher *et al.* (1982) had analyzed consumption pattern to estimate expenditure elasticity of demand for different commodity groups for Punjab. Using the data from NSS reports pertaining to 21st and 28th rounds the study examined the inter-regional and intertemporal variations in consumption pattern. The study has experimented with three forms of Engel functions namely linear, semi log and double log for all commodity groups.

2. Materials and Methods

The present study was carried out in Lucknow city during the year (2015–2016).

The detail of materials and methods used during the course of the present Dissertation are as follow:

2.1 Area of the study: Area was selected for the study Lucknow city is known as the capital of Uttar Pradesh state.

2.2 Period of study: The study was conduct for a period 10 month (August 2015 – May 2016).

2.3 Study Design: The approach adopted for this community based study was cross – sectional on

**2.4 The Study Sample
Sample Size**

The sample size was 120 for the study.

2.5 Sampling

Multistage purposive random sampling was followed in the present investigation following stages were involved in arriving at the required sample size.

There were altogether 6 zones and 110 wards in the city out of 6 zones. We selected Sarda Nager ward which comes under zone 6 for the random sampling.

2.6 Tools and Techniques of data collection

Interview Schedule: This schedule consisted of two main parts

- A. Family schedule
- B. Individual schedule

2.7 Analysis and Tabulation of data

The collected data were coded, tabulated and analyzed using

Particular	Poor (<40)		Satisfactory (41 – 60%)		Good (61 – 75%)		Excellent (>75%)	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Food expenditure visa versa consumption pattern	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Knowledge	1		-		-		120	81.65
Attitude	-		120	60.5	-			
Practices	-		-		120	61.97	-	

4. Conclusion

Correlation of food expenditure and consumption pattern at household level

The correlation of food expenditure and consumption pattern in whole study was:

- Knowledge (81.65%) was excellent
 - Attitude (60.5%) was good
 - Practice (61.97%) was also good
- of the respondents on household level in selected population of the selected area.

various statistical techniques.

Formulas were as follow

1. Percentage (%) =
$$\frac{\text{Observed value} \times 100}{\text{Expected value}}$$

2. Mean Value =
$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}$$

2.8 Standard deviation (SD)

Chi – Squared test for variance are used to determine whether a normal population has a specified variance. The null hypothesis is that it does.

Assumptions = Normal population

3. Result and Discussion

a. Knowledge of the respondent among food expenditure and food consumption.

Particular	Poor (<40)		Satisfactory (41 – 60%)		Good (61 – 75%)		Excellent (>75%)	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Knowledge	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
Food Expenditure	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
Food Consumption	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%

b. Attitude of the respondent among food expenditure and food consumption.

Particular	Poor (<40)		Satisfactory (41 – 60%)		Good (61 – 75%)		Excellent (>75%)	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Attitude	No	%	No	%	%		No	%
Food Expenditure	-		120	57.28	-		-	
Food Consumption	-		-		120	63.72		

c. Practice of the respondent among food expenditure and food consumption.

Particular	Poor (<40)		Satisfactory (41 – 60%)		Good (61 – 75%)		Excellent (>75%)	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	NO	%
Practice	No	%	No	%	No	%	NO	%
Food Expenditure	-		-		120	61.19	-	
Food Consumption	-		-		120	63.72		

d. To correlate food expenditure visa versa consumption pattern

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