

A STUDY ON CONSUMPTION PATTERN OF TEXTILE EMPLOYEES AND EXECUTIVES IN TIRUPUR CITY

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ABSTRACT

Consumption expenditure is increasing due to increase in urbanisation, breaking up of the traditional joint family system, desire for quality food, lack of time which translates in to an increased need for convenience. Increasing number of working population, rise in the per capita income in forcible situations of other dominants, changing lifestyles and increasing level of affluence of the surroundings with lack of saving attitude and appropriate awareness brought a significant changes in the expenditure patterns among the people. Hence this study has been undertaken to analyse the consumption pattern of textile employees and executives in Tirupur City, Tamil Nadu. Results revealed that majority of the respondents spend between ₹1001 and ₹2000 for food, less than ₹500 for house rent (electricity bill & water bill), less than ₹500 for transport expenses, less than ₹500 for medical expenses, less than ₹500 for education of self and dependents, less than ₹500 for clothing and footwear, less than ₹500 for communication, less than ₹500 for recreation and entertainment, less than ₹500 for pan and alcoholic beverages, less than ₹500 for consumer durables, less than ₹500 for family and other religious functions and less than ₹500 for other items of consumption. Results also revealed that, among monthly spending between ₹2001 and ₹3000 and above ₹3000, majority of the respondents spend it for food items only.

Key Words:

Consumption

Pattern

Textile Employees

Savings

Investment

I.INTRODUCTION

Savings and investment have been considered as two critical macro-economic variables with microeconomic foundations for achieving price stability and promoting employment opportunities thereby contributing to sustainable economic growth. Savings is the positive difference between Income and Expenditure. Investment is the allocation of monetary resources that are expected to yield some gain or positive return over a given period of time. Investors are supplier of funds to the economy. Investment is an economic activity of employment of funds with the expectation of receiving a stream of benefits in the future. Investment is mainly done with the objective like wanting a home, creating a regular income after retirement, and possessing money for the child's education.

Textile industry is one of the main pillars holding the Indian Economy. It constitutes about 14 per cent of industrial production, 20 per cent of total export earnings, 4 per cent of GDP and direct employment to an estimated 35 million people. India's entire share in the world textiles trade is still maintained at around 3 per cent.

Knowledge of consumption pattern has long been recognised as a major input into economic planning and policy analysis in every country. Consumption expenditure is increasing due to increase in urbanisation, breaking up of the traditional joint family system, desire for quality food, lack of time which translates in to an increased need for convenience. Increasing number of working population, rise in the per capita income in forcible situations of other dominants, changing lifestyles and increasing level of affluence of the surroundings with lack of saving attitude and appropriate awareness brought a significant changes in the expenditure patterns among the people. Recently there has been considerable interest in the relationships between income distribution and the pattern of consumer demand and their implications for growth and employment in the total economy. Researchers have begun to consider consumption based linkages as an important factor in the development process.

Tiruppur is the biggest centre for exports of knitwear in India and seen as one of the most dynamic garment clusters in the developing world. It is home to several large export firms, thousands of subcontractors and processing firms employing anywhere between three to five lakhs workers. People save the money in order to meet the financial requirements in future because the future is unpredictable. So savings are required in order to meet the financial requirements. There is a vast scope of savings and investment because of the presence of a large number of textile employees and executives in Tirupur City and the circulation of money is also high. Income determines the consumption pattern and the consumption pattern determines the surplus amount available for savings which will ultimately be converted as investments. This study has been undertaken to analyse the consumption pattern of textile employees and executives in Tirupur City, Tamil Nadu.

II.REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Awais et al. explored that the factors which influence the decision-making process of investors. According to their research, the decisions of the investors depend upon the degree of the risk factors. Finally, they found that the increased level of knowledge about financial information and the increased

ability of analysing that information, investor could improve the capacity jump into risky investments for earning high returns by managing investment efficiently.

Selvi found that the conventional investment avenues bank deposits and gold are the most preferred avenues while insurance schemes and post office instruments are getting increased attention and most of the respondents have not preferred to invest their savings in UTI and mutual funds.

Shukla concluded that majority of the respondents invested their money based on education background and they invested in purchasing home and long-term investment. Respondents have the criteria of investment as safety and low risk.

III.METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY: The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To identify the consumption pattern of textile employees and executives.
2. To examine the relationship between nature of job of the employees and consumption pattern of textile employees and executives.

AREA AND PERIOD OF THE STUDY: The study on consumption pattern of textile employees and executives is confined to Tirupur City only. The study was conducted from October 2017 to March 2018.

COLLECTION OF DATA: The study used both primary and secondary data. The required primary data are collected through well structured questionnaire. Secondary data are gathered through books, journals, magazines, websites and other research works.

SAMPLING DESIGN: To achieve the objectives of the study, Tirupur city has been purposively selected as the study area. The population of the research consists of employees and executives working in textile companies in Tirupur city. The list of textiles employees and executives could not be obtained. The method of sampling used for selecting sample respondents for the study is non-probability convenience sampling method. The sample size selected for the study is 607 respondents.

TOOLS USED FOR DATA ANALYSIS: The statistical tool used for analysis is Percentage Analysis.

IV.FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

CONSUMPTION PATTERN AND OTHER EXPENDITURE OF THE RESPONDENTS

Analysing the consumption pattern would be of much help in assessing the savings and investment pattern of the employees. The following section deals with the consumption and other expenditure of the textile executives and employees.

Table 1: Monthly Consumption Expenditure of the Respondents

| Item wise Consumption Expenditure | Less than ₹500 | Between ₹501 and ₹1000 | Between ₹1001 and ₹2000 | Between ₹2001 and ₹3000 | Above ₹3000 |
|--|----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Food | - | - | 301 (49.6) | 167 (27.5) | 139 (22.9) |
| House Rent (Electricity Bill and Water bill) | 202 (33.3) | 171 (28.2) | 117 (19.3) | 96 (15.8) | 21 (3.5) |
| Transport Expenses (including fuel) | 567 | 22 | 9 | 6 | 3 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| | (93.4) | (3.6) | (1.5) | (1.0) | (0.5) |
| Medical Expenses | 565 (93.1) | 27 (4.4) | 12 (2.0) | 1 (0.2) | 2 (0.3) |
| Education of Self and Dependents | 493 (81.2) | 67 (11.0) | 38 (6.3) | 7 (1.2) | 2 (0.3) |
| Clothing and Footwear | 565 (93.1) | 31 (5.1) | 7 (1.2) | 3 (0.5) | 1 (0.2) |
| Communication (Mobile bill, Periodicals, Books, Newspaper) | 559 (92.1) | 29 (4.8) | 13 (2.1) | 6 (1.0) | - |
| Recreation and Entertainment (Films, Cable/Dish TV, CDs/DVDs, Tours) | 543 (89.5) | 40 (6.6) | 20 (3.3) | 2 (0.3) | 1 (0.2) |
| Pan and Alcoholic Beverages | 265 (43.7) | 63 (10.4) | 22 (3.6) | - | - |
| Consumer durables (Fridge, Mobile, TV, Vehicles and other Appliances) | 375 (61.8) | 94 (15.5) | 108 (17.8) | 8 (1.3) | - |
| Family and Other religious functions | 530 (87.3) | 26 (4.3) | 24 (4.0) | - | 1 (0.2) |
| Other items of consumption | 40 (6.6) | 15 (2.5) | 5 (0.8) | - | - |

Figures in Parentheses represent Percentages.

Table 1 portrays that majority of the respondents (49.6 per cent) spend between ₹1001 and ₹2000 for food, majority of the respondents (33.3 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for house rent (electricity bill & water bill), majority of the respondents (93.4 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for transport expenses (including fuel), majority of the respondents (93.1 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for medical expenses, majority of the respondents (81.2 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for education of self and dependents, majority of the respondents (92.1 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for clothing and footwear, majority of the respondents (92.1 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for communication (mobile bill, periodicals, books, newspaper), majority of the respondents (89.5 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for recreation and entertainment (films, cable/dish TV, CDs/DVDs, tours), majority of the respondents (43.7 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for pan and alcoholic beverages, majority of the respondents (61.8 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for consumer durables (fridge, mobile, TV, vehicles and other appliances), majority of the respondents (87.3 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for family and other religious functions and majority of the respondents (6.6 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for other items of consumption. Table 1 also reveals that among monthly spending between ₹2001 and ₹3000 and above ₹3000, majority of the respondents (27.5 per cent and 22.9 per cent respectively) spend it for food items only. None of the respondents spend less than ₹1000 for food items and none of the respondents spend more than ₹2000 for pan and alcoholic beverages.

Table 2: Nature of Job and Monthly Consumption Expenditure for Food

| Nature of Job | Food | | | | | Total |
|---------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | Less than ₹500 | Between ₹501 and ₹1000 | Between ₹1001 and ₹2000 | Between ₹2001 and ₹3000 | Above ₹3000 | |
| Workman | - | - | 165 (54.8) | 90 (53.9) | 21 (15.1) | 276 (45.5) |
| Clerical | - | - | 79 (26.2) | 48 (28.7) | 58 (41.7) | 185 (30.5) |
| Supervisor | - | - | 52 (17.3) | 27 (16.2) | 27 (16.2) | 106 (17.5) |
| Managerial | - | - | 5 (1.7) | 2 (1.2) | 33 (23.7) | 40 (6.6) |
| Total | - | - | 301 (100) | 167 (100) | 139 (100) | 607 (100) |

Figures in Parentheses represent Percentages.

Table 2 represents that majority of the respondents (54.8 per cent) spend between ₹1001 and ₹2000 for food items are workmen, majority of the respondents (53.9 per cent) spend between ₹2001 and ₹3000 are also workmen and majority of the respondents (41.7 per cent) spend above ₹3000 are clerical workers. Table 3.15 also reveals that majority of the managerial employees (23.7 per cent) spend above ₹3000 for food monthly.

Table 3: Nature of Job and Monthly Consumption Expenditure for House Rent

| Nature of Job | House Rent (Electricity Bill and Water bill) | | | | | Total |
|---------------|--|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | Less than ₹500 | Between ₹501 and ₹1000 | Between ₹1001 and ₹2000 | Between ₹2001 and ₹3000 | Above ₹3000 | |
| Workman | 127 (62.9) | 76 (44.4) | 52 (44.4) | 21 (21.9) | - | 276 (45.5) |
| Clerical | 60 (29.7) | 31 (18.1) | 43 (36.8) | 51 (53.1) | - | 185 (30.5) |
| Supervisor | 14 (6.9) | 47 (27.5) | 21 (17.9) | 24 (25.0) | - | 106 (17.5) |
| Managerial | 1 (0.5) | 17 (9.9) | 1 (0.9) | 0 (0.0) | 21 (100) | 40 (6.6) |
| Total | 202 (100) | 171 (100) | 117 (100) | 96 (100) | 21 (100) | 607 (100) |

Figures in Parentheses represent Percentages.

Table 3 represents that majority of the respondents (62.9 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for house rent (electricity bill and water bill) are workmen, majority of the respondents (44.4 per cent) spend between ₹501 and ₹1000 are workmen, majority of the respondents (44.4 per cent) spend between ₹1001 and ₹2000 are also workmen, majority of the respondents (53.1 per cent) spend between ₹2001 and ₹3000 are clerical workers and majority of the respondents (100.0 per cent) spend above ₹3000 for house rent (electricity bill and water bill) are managerial employees.

Table 4: Nature of Job and Monthly Consumption Expenditure for Transport Expenses by the Respondents

| Nature of Job | Transport Expenses (including fuel) | | | | | Total |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | Less than ₹500 | Between ₹501 and ₹1000 | Between ₹1001 and ₹2000 | Between ₹2001 and ₹3000 | Above ₹3000 | |
| Workman | 275 (48.5) | 1 (4.5) | - | - | - | 276 (45.5) |
| Clerical | 180 (31.7) | 3 (13.6) | - | - | 2 (66.7) | 185 (30.5) |
| Supervisor | 104 (18.3) | 1 (4.5) | - | - | 1 (33.3) | 106 (17.5) |
| Managerial | 8 (1.4) | 17 (77.3) | 9 (100) | 6 (100) | - | 40 (6.6) |
| Total | 567 (100) | 22 (100) | 9 (100) | 6 (100) | 3 (100) | 607 (100) |

Figures in Parentheses represent Percentages.

Table 4 explains that majority of the respondents (48.5 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for transport expenses (including fuel) are workmen, majority of the respondents (77.3 per cent) spend between ₹501 and ₹1000 are managerial employees, majority of the respondents (100.0 per cent) spend between ₹1001 and ₹2000 are managerial employees, majority of the respondents (100.0 per cent) spend between ₹2001 and ₹3000 are also managerial employees and majority of the respondents (66.7 per cent) spend above ₹3000 for transport expenses (including fuel) are clerical workers.

Table 5: Nature of Job and Monthly Consumption Expenditure for Medical Expenses by the Respondents

| Nature of Job | Medical Expenses | | | | | Total |
|---------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | Less than ₹500 | Between ₹501 and ₹1000 | Between ₹1001 and ₹2000 | Between ₹2001 and ₹3000 | Above ₹3000 | |
| Workman | 274 (48.5) | - | 2 (16.7) | - | - | 276 (45.5) |
| Clerical | 180 (31.9) | 1 (3.7) | 1 (8.3) | 1 (100) | 2 (100) | 185 (30.5) |
| Supervisor | 103 (18.2) | 1 (3.7) | 2 (16.7) | - | - | 106 (17.5) |
| Managerial | 8 (1.4) | 25 (92.6) | 7 (58.3) | - | - | 40 (6.6) |
| Total | 565 (100) | 27 (100) | 12 (100) | 1 (100) | 2 (100) | 607 (100) |

Figures in Parentheses represent Percentages.

Table 5 clarifies that majority of the respondents (48.5 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for medical expenses are workmen, majority of the respondents (92.6 per cent) spend between ₹501 and ₹1000 are managerial employees, majority of the respondents (58.3 per cent) spend between ₹1001 and ₹2000 are also managerial employees, majority of the respondents (100.0 per cent) spend between ₹2001 and ₹3000 are clerical workers and majority of the respondents (100.0 per cent) spend above ₹3000 for transport expenses (including fuel) are also clerical workers.

Table 6: Nature of Job and Monthly Consumption Expenditure for Education of Self and Dependents by the Respondents

| Nature of Job | Education of Self and Dependents | | | | | Total |
|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | Less than ₹500 | Between ₹501 and ₹1000 | Between ₹1001 and ₹2000 | Between ₹2001 and ₹3000 | Above ₹3000 | |
| Workman | 234 (47.5) | 34 (50.7) | 7 (18.4) | 1 (14.3) | - | 276 (45.5) |
| Clerical | 156 (31.6) | 23 (34.3) | 3 (7.9) | 1 (14.3) | - | 185 (30.5) |
| Supervisor | 98 (19.9) | 6 (90.6) | 1 (2.6) | 1 (14.3) | - | 106 (17.5) |
| Managerial | 5 (1.0) | 4 (6.0) | 27 (71.1) | 4 (57.1) | - | 40 (6.6) |
| Total | 493 (100) | 67 (100) | 38 (100) | 7 (100) | - | 607 (100) |

Figures in Parentheses represent Percentages.

Table 6 elucidates that majority of the respondents (47.5 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for education of self and dependents are workmen, majority of the respondents (90.6 per cent) spend between ₹501 and ₹1000 are supervisors, majority of the respondents (71.1 per cent) spend between ₹1001 and ₹2000 are managerial employees and majority of the respondents (57.1 per cent) spend between ₹2001 and ₹3000 for education of self and dependents are also managerial employees.

Table 7: Nature of Job and Monthly Consumption Expenditure for Clothing and Footwear by the Respondents

| Nature of Job | Clothing and Footwear | | | | | Total |
|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | Less than ₹500 | Between ₹501 and ₹1000 | Between ₹1001 and ₹2000 | Between ₹2001 and ₹3000 | Above ₹3000 | |
| Workman | 274 (48.5) | 2 (6.5) | - | - | - | 276 (45.5) |
| Clerical | 182 (32.2) | 2 (6.5) | 1 (14.3) | - | - | 185 (30.5) |
| Supervisor | 103 (18.2) | 1 (3.2) | - | 1 (33.3) | 1 (100) | 106 (17.5) |
| Managerial | 6 (1.1) | 26 (83.9) | 6 (85.7) | 2 (66.7) | - | 40 (6.6) |
| Total | 565 (100) | 31 (100) | 7 (100) | 3 (100) | 1 (100) | 607 (100) |

Figures in Parentheses represent Percentages.

Table 7 describes that majority of the respondents (48.5 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for clothing and footwear are workmen, majority of the respondents (83.9 per cent) spend between ₹501 and ₹1000 are managerial employees, majority of the respondents (85.7 per cent) spend between ₹1001 and ₹2000 are managerial employees, majority of the respondents (66.7 per cent) spend between ₹2001 and ₹3000 are also managerial employees and majority of the respondents (100.0 per cent) spend above ₹3000 for clothing and footwear are supervisors.

Table 8: Nature of Job and Monthly Consumption Expenditure for Communication by the Respondents

| Nature of Job | Communication (Mobile bill, Periodicals, Books, Newspaper) | | | | | Total |
|---------------|--|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | Less than ₹500 | Between ₹501 and ₹1000 | Between ₹1001 and ₹2000 | Between ₹2001 and ₹3000 | Above ₹3000 | |
| Workman | 271 (48.5) | 5 (17.2) | - | - | - | 276 (45.5) |
| Clerical | 181 (32.4) | 3 (10.3) | - | 1 (16.7) | - | 185 (30.5) |
| Supervisor | 102 (18.2) | 2 (6.9) | 1 (7.7) | 1 (16.7) | - | 106 (17.5) |
| Managerial | 5 (0.9) | 19 (65.5) | 12 (92.3) | 4 (66.7) | - | 40 (6.6) |
| Total | 559 (100) | 29 (100) | 13 (100) | 6 (100) | - | 607 (100) |

Figures in Parentheses represent Percentages.

Table 8 depicts that majority of the respondents (48.5 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for communication (mobile bill, periodicals, books, newspaper) are workmen, majority of the respondents (65.5 per cent) spend between ₹501 and ₹1000 are managerial employees, majority of the respondents (92.3 per cent) spend between ₹1001 and ₹2000 are managerial employees and majority of the respondents (66.7 per cent) spend between ₹2001 and ₹3000 communication (mobile bill, periodicals, books, newspaper) are also managerial employees.

Table 9: Nature of Job and Monthly Consumption Expenditure for Recreation and Entertainment by the Respondents

| Nature of Job | Recreation and Entertainment (Films, Cable TV, CD/DVDs, Tours) | | | | | Total |
|---------------|--|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | Less than ₹500 | Between ₹501 and ₹1000 | Between ₹1001 and ₹2000 | Between ₹2001 and ₹3000 | Above ₹3000 | |
| Workman | 270 (49.7) | 4 (10.0) | 2 (10.0) | - | - | 276 (45.5) |
| Clerical | 170 (31.3) | 11 (27.5) | 2 (10.0) | 1 (50.0) | - | 185 (30.5) |
| Supervisor | 100 (18.4) | 5 (12.5) | - | - | 1 (100) | 106 (17.5) |
| Managerial | 3 (0.6) | 20 (50.0) | 16 (80.0) | 1 (50.0) | - | 40 (6.6) |
| Total | 543 (100) | 40 (100) | 20 (100) | 2 (100) | 1 (100) | 607 (100) |

Figures in Parentheses represent Percentages.

Table 9 illustrates that majority of the respondents (49.7 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for recreation and entertainment (films, cable TV, CD/DVDs, tours) are workmen, majority of the respondents (50.0 per cent) spend between ₹501 and ₹1000 are managerial employees, majority of the respondents (80.0 per cent) spend between ₹1001 and ₹2000 are managerial employees, majority of the respondents (50.0 per cent each) spend between ₹2001 and ₹3000 are clerical workers and managerial employees and majority of the respondents (100.0 per cent) spend above ₹3000 for recreation and entertainment (films, cable TV, CD/DVDs, tours) are supervisors.

Table 10: Nature of Job and Monthly Consumption Expenditure for Pan and Alcoholic Beverages by the Respondents

| Nature of Job | Pan and Alcoholic Beverages | | | | | Total |
|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | Less than ₹500 | Between ₹501 and ₹1000 | Between ₹1001 and ₹2000 | Between ₹2001 and ₹3000 | Above ₹3000 | |
| Workman | 129 (48.7) | 17 (27.0) | 4 (18.2) | - | - | 150 (42.9) |

| | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|------------|
| Clerical | 66 (24.9) | 31 (49.2) | 8 (36.4) | - | - | 105 (30.0) |
| Supervisor | 66 (24.9) | 14 (22.2) | - | - | - | 80 (22.9) |
| Managerial | 4 (1.5) | 1 (1.6) | 10 (45.5) | - | - | 15 (4.3) |
| Total | 265 (100) | 63 (100) | 22 (100) | - | - | 350 (100) |

Figures in Parentheses represent Percentages.

Table 10 demonstrates that majority of the respondents (48.7 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for pan and alcoholic beverages are workmen, majority of the respondents (49.2 per cent) spend between ₹501 and ₹1000 are clerical workers and majority of the respondents (45.5 per cent) spend between ₹1001 and ₹2000 for pan and alcoholic beverages are managerial employees.

Table 11: Nature of Job and Monthly Consumption Expenditure for Consumer Durables by the Respondents

| Nature of Job | Consumer Durables | | | | | Total |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | Less than ₹500 | Between ₹501 and ₹1000 | Between ₹1001 and ₹2000 | Between ₹2001 and ₹3000 | Above ₹3000 | |
| Workman | 207 (55.2) | 25 (26.6) | 23 (21.3) | 4 (50.0) | - | 259 (44.3) |
| Clerical | 90 (24.0) | 46 (48.9) | 42 (38.9) | 2 (25.0) | - | 180 (30.8) |
| Supervisor | 75 (20.0) | 9 (9.6) | 20 (18.5) | 2 (25.0) | - | 106 (18.1) |
| Managerial | 3 (0.8) | 14 (14.9) | 23 (21.3) | - | - | 40 (6.8) |
| Total | 375 (100) | 94 (100) | 108 (100) | 8 (100) | - | 585 (100) |

Figures in Parentheses represent Percentages.

Table 11 shows that majority of the respondents (55.2 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for consumer durables are workmen, majority of the respondents (48.9 per cent) spend between ₹501 and ₹1000 are clerical workers, majority of the respondents (38.9 per cent) spend between ₹1001 and ₹2000 are also clerical workers and majority of the respondents (50.0 per cent) spend between ₹2001 and ₹3000 for consumer durables are also workmen.

Table 12: Nature of Job and Monthly Consumption Expenditure for Family and Other Religious Functions by the Respondents

| Nature of Job | Family and Other Religious Functions | | | | | Total |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | Less than ₹500 | Between ₹501 and ₹1000 | Between ₹1001 and ₹2000 | Between ₹2001 and ₹3000 | Above ₹3000 | |
| Workman | 263 (49.6) | 6 (23.1) | 1 (4.2) | - | 1 (100) | 271 (46.6) |
| Clerical | 160 (30.2) | 5 (19.2) | 2 (8.3) | - | - | 167 (28.7) |
| Supervisor | 102 (19.2) | 2 (7.7) | - | - | - | 104 (17.9) |
| Managerial | 5 (0.9) | 13 (50.0) | 21 (87.5) | - | - | 39 (6.7) |
| Total | 530 (100) | 26 (100) | 24 (100) | - | 1 (100) | 581 (100) |

Figures in Parentheses represent Percentages.

Table 12 confirms that majority of the respondents (49.6 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for family and other religious functions are workmen, majority of the respondents (50.0 per cent) spend between ₹501 and ₹1000 are managerial employees, majority of the respondents (87.5 per cent) spend between ₹1001 and ₹2000 are also managerial employees and majority of the respondents (100.0 per cent) spend above ₹3000 for family and other religious functions are also workmen.

Table 13: Nature of Job and Monthly Consumption Expenditure for Other Items of Consumption by the Respondents

| Nature of Job | Other Items of Consumption | | | | | Total |
|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Less than ₹500 | Between ₹501 and ₹1000 | Between ₹1001 and ₹2000 | Between ₹2001 and ₹3000 | Above ₹3000 | |
| Workman | 25 (62.5) | 2 (13.3) | 2 (40.0) | - | - | 29 (48.3) |
| Clerical | 10 (25.0) | 10 (66.7) | - | - | - | 20 (33.3) |
| Supervisor | 4 (10.0) | 1 (6.7) | 1 (20.0) | - | - | 6 (10.0) |
| Managerial | 1 (2.5) | 2 (13.3) | 2 (40.0) | - | - | 5 (8.3) |
| Total | 40 (100) | 15 (100) | 5 (100) | - | - | 60 (100) |

Figures in Parentheses represent Percentages.

Table 13 demonstrates that majority of the respondents (62.5 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for other items of consumption are workmen, majority of the respondents (66.7 per cent) spend between ₹501 and ₹1000 are clerical workers and majority of the respondents (40.0 per cent each) spend between ₹1001 and ₹2000 are workmen and managerial employees.

Table 14: Expenditure of the Respondents Other than Consumption

| Other Expenditure | Yes | Per cent | No | Per cent | Total |
|------------------------------------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----------|
| Repayment of Loan | 399 | 65.7 | 208 | 34.3 | 607 (100) |
| Repayment for Gold Pledging | 132 | 21.7 | 475 | 78.3 | 607 (100) |
| Remittances to Family Members | 362 | 59.6 | 245 | 40.4 | 607 (100) |
| Gifts | 392 | 64.6 | 215 | 35.4 | 607 (100) |
| Payment of installment on durables | 280 | 46.1 | 327 | 53.9 | 607 (100) |

Table 14 presents that for majority of the respondents (65.7 per cent) the expenditure other than consumption is repayment of loan, for majority of the respondents (64.6 per cent) the expenditure other than consumption is gifts, for majority of the respondents (59.6 per cent) the expenditure other than consumption is remittances to family members, for majority of the respondents (46.1 per cent) the expenditure other than consumption is payment of installment on durables and majority of the respondents (21.7 per cent) the expenditure other than consumption is repayment for gold pledging.

V.CONCLUSION

The study revealed that majority of the respondents spend between ₹1001 and ₹2000 for food, spend less than ₹500 for house rent (electricity bill & water bill), spend less than ₹500 for transport expenses (including fuel), spend less than ₹500 for medical expenses, spend less than ₹500 for education of self and dependents, spend less than ₹500 for clothing and footwear, spend less than ₹500 for communication (mobile bill, periodicals, books, newspaper), spend less than ₹500 for recreation and entertainment (films, cable/dish TV, CDs/DVDs, tours), spend less than ₹500 for pan and alcoholic beverages, spend less than ₹500 for consumer durables (fridge, mobile, TV, vehicles and other appliances), spend less than ₹500 for family and other religious functions and spend less than ₹500 for other items of consumption. The study revealed that among monthly spending between ₹2001 and ₹3000 and above ₹3000, majority of the respondents spend it for food items only.

The study also revealed that majority of the respondents spend between ₹1001 and ₹2000 for food items are workmen, majority of the respondents spend less than ₹500 for house rent (electricity bill and water bill) are workmen, majority of the respondents spend above ₹3000 for transport expenses (including fuel) are clerical workers, majority of the respondents spend between ₹501 and ₹1000 are managerial employees, majority of the respondents spend between ₹501 and ₹1000 are supervisors, majority of the respondents spend between ₹1001 and ₹2000 are managerial employees, majority of the respondents spend between ₹1001 and ₹2000 are managerial employees, majority of the respondents spend between ₹1001 and ₹2000 are managerial employees, majority of the respondents spend between ₹1001 and ₹2000 are managerial employees, majority of the respondents spend between ₹501 and ₹1000 are clerical workers, majority of the respondents (55.2 per cent) spend less than ₹500 for consumer durables are workmen, majority of the respondents spend between ₹1001 and ₹2000 are managerial employees, majority of the respondents spend between ₹501 and ₹1000 are clerical workers and majority of the respondents the expenditure other than consumption is repayment of loan.

Some of the major findings of the study have been highlighted. If these are considered properly, this would help in converting the savings of textile employees and executives more productively into investments thereby ultimately benefitting them through increasing returns and ensuring future safety.

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