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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN TRIBAL AREA OF HIMACHAL PRADESH: A REGIONAL LEVEL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Economic development in tribal area of Himachal Pradesh brings out an assessment of the program made during 1980-81 to 2010-11. In this paper, main component of development, viz. the economic development has been analysed at regional level in state of Himachal Pradesh. It is a factorial analysis based on 15 indicators and helps to identify the lagging regions based on this evaluation, plan formulation could be made for the different physiographic region of development, based on their resource potentials, levels of development, and the objectives of socio economic equity and regional balance. Strategies have been suggested under decentralized multilevel planning process with stress on spital organization and corporate management. Economic development strategies focus attention on regional potentialities and maximization of production. These strategies would pave the way for a more balanced regional development of Himachal Pradesh, if and when properly implemented.

KEYWORDS

economic development, factorial analysis, regional development.

INTRODUCTION

India has the largest tribal population in the world, numbering about 68.34 millions a(1991 census, in 2001 it was 84.3 million and in 2011 census it was 104.3 millions. There are about 427 tribes, sub-divided into different groups¹. India is a very vast country with the largest tribal population in the world. India is a vast country with a rich variety of culture and in this scene of delivery our tribal brothers occupy a very important place². In any economic development programme due to combination of factors which may be historical, territorial and sometime even natural, some areas have been found to be lagging behind unless a conscious effort on the part of the planners have not been taken to meet out their needs on priority basis. The successive five year plans have drawn attention to this problem of intra-regional and inter-regional imbalances and emphasized that the realization of the growth potentials in the tribal areas should be taken up on priority basis in order to give practical shape to the ideas of egalitarianism and social justice. It has been stressed that the strategy of socio-economic development should be structured in such a way that the relatively disadvantaged areas and sections of populations are gradually brought in the mainstream of the development process. The constitution of India in its very preamble pledges to secure to all citizens justice: Social, economic and political. Article 46 of the constitution prescribes that 'the state promotes with special care of the educational and economic interests of weaker-sections and in particular or the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. The Kinnaur, Lahul-Spiti districts in their entirety and Pangl and Bharmour (now tehsil Bharmour and sub-tehsil holi). Sub-division of Chamba district constitute the tribal areas in the state, fulfilling the minimum criterion of 50 percent scheduled tribe population concentration in a community development block. These are situated in the north east of the Pradesh forming a contiguous belt in the far hinter land behind high mountain passes and are amongst the remotest and the most inaccessible areas in the state with average altitude being 3281 meter above the mean sea level. The most distinguishing feature of the tribal areas in the state is that they are very vast in area but extremely small in population with the result that per unit cost of infrastructure activity is very exorbitant. These areas have been declared as scheduled area under the fifth schedule of constitution. The five integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) are Kinnaur, Lahul and Spiti, Pangl and Bharmour except Kinnaur which is spread over 3 community development blocks, rest of the integrated tribal development projects (ITDPs) comprise only one community development block each. According to 2001 census, the tribal areas constitute 42.49 percent of the state 's geographical area and represent 2.74 percent of the total population of the state of the total population in the tribal areas 68 percent are scheduled tribes, 9.61 percent are scheduled castes and the rest are others³.

Agriculture and industries are the main sectors of economic development. Agriculture, being the main occupation of the people of tribal area of Himachal Pradesh, has an important role in the economy of the state. It provides direct employment to about 65 per cent of the main working population. Industrialization is supposed to be the engine as well as a versatile indicator of economic development. It involves major transformation of an economy from one which is dominated by primary activities to one containing a large industrial sector. Industry and agriculture are inter-correlated with each other. Because industrialization provides market for agricultural products, produces appropriate farm inputs and jobs to unemployed and is capable of triggering off a chain of development in rural areas. But the development of industries, more specifically location of industries is determined by several factors. Among them, raw materials, power and energy, market and labour are the key factors.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the study are to analysis tje regiona wise pattern of economic development in tribal area of Himachal Pradesh at four point of time, i.e. 1980-81 to 2010-11 and thus focusing on inter-regional disparities in level of development. The specific objectives are:

1. To rank the region according to their level of economic development on the basis of a composite index of development
2. To identify the various dimensions of economic development in tribal area
3. To identify the backward regions, this could be helpful in formulating regional policies for achieving the objectives of balanced growth.

METHODOLOGY

The study seeks to determine region-wise level of economic development. For this purpose, a set of indicators have been identifies comprising 15 indicators to examine economic development. The data is compiled mainly from published and unpublished secondary sources. To analysis the pattern of development in various sectors, a composite index was prepared with the help of Principal Component Analysis (PCA)/Factor analysis (FA)⁴

Thus, principal component P1 is determined as:

$$P_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} Z_i$$

$$P_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} \times Z_i$$

Where

P_1 = the first principal component;

A_{ij} = factor loading of the first principal component vector relating to jth indicator of the ith district;

Z_{ij} = standardized value of the observed variable.

Thus, the first principal component, which gives maximum correlation with variables and explains maximum of the total variance is considered as composite index of development for a vector.

In the present study, the data of four benchmark years, i.e. the correlation matrices for the years 1980-81, 1990-91 and 2000-01 and 2010-11 are analyzed separately for the derivation of factor matrix.

The sum of the squares of the factor loadings of the first principal component is the largest Eigen value, which measures the proportion of variance explained by the first principal component. In the present study Eigen value greater than one criterion was used and accordingly number of Principal Components with greater than one Eigen value have been considered. On the other hand, the sum of squares of the factor-loadings of all the principal components retained corresponding to the variables is communality h^2 , which expresses the percentage of variance explained by the factor model. In order to evaluate the dimension of economic development at regional level, method of Kaiser, s Varimax Rotation was used. Further in order to examine the inter- regional disparities in the economic development standard deviation and Coefficient of variation was used⁵.

REGION-WISE COMPOSITE INDEX OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The composite indices of development have been calculated with the help of first principal component analysis will help in analysing inter regional disparities in the levels of agricultural and industries.

Region-wise level of economic development has been analysed with the help of composite indices of economic development. These indices have been calculated by taking first principal component from the principal component matrix derived from the inter-correlation matrix of 15 variables. The list of these variables is given under:

TABLE 1

ED-1	Gross value of fruit crops per hectare of net area sown
ED-2	Gross value of fruits crops per agriculture workers
ED-3	Gross value of fruits crops per capita of rural population
ED-4	Percentage of area under fruit crops to gross cropped area
ED-5	Cropping intensity
ED-6	Percentage of gross irrigated area to cropped area
ED-7	Percentage of workers in agriculture sector to total worker
ED-8	Consumption of fertilizers per hectare to gross cropped area(kg)
ED-9	Percentage of area under HYV seeds to gross cropped area
ED-10	Loan disbursed by agricultural societies per cultivators
ED-11	Average size of operational holding
ED-12	Agricultural Implements(No)
ED-13	Consumption of pesticides area to be covered under plant protection
ED-14	Net sown area as percentage of total geographical area
ED-15	Percentage of output as per agriculture workers

The composite index of Economic Development for the year 1980-81,1990-91,2000-01 and 2010-11 is computed by using the following equation:-

$$ED_1 = (-.835)Z_1 + (.793)Z_2 + (.011)Z_3 + (.824)Z_4 + (.679)Z_5 + (-.688)Z_6 + (-.503)Z_7 + (-.945)Z_8 + (-.835)Z_9 + (.652)Z_{10} + (-.058)Z_{11} + (.773)Z_{12} + (-.231)Z_{13} + (.792)Z_{14} + (-.059)Z_{15} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

On the basis of Principal component matrix for the year 1980-81, three Principal components have been retained which taken together explain 93.53 percent of the total variance. It may be seen that out of 15 indicators, 10 indicators are significantly correlated with first principal component $P_1(a_i 's) > 0.576$ is significant for 10 degrees of freedom at 5 percent level of significance). It explains 43.29 percentage of the total variance. It is evident from the table, all the communalities (h^2) are very high ranging in +.525 and +.999. This indicated that each variable taken for analysis was significantly correlated with all other variables.

$$ED_2 = (.815)Z_1 + (.796)Z_2 + (.988)Z_3 + (.750)Z_4 + (.762)Z_5 + (-.702)Z_6 + (.576)Z_7 + (-.851)Z_8 + (.673)Z_9 + (.903)Z_{10} + (.866)Z_{11} + (.921)Z_{12} + \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

On the basis of Principal component matrix for the year 1990-81, the Principal components have been retained which taken together explain 97.25 percent of the total variance. It may be seen that out of 15 indicators, 11 indicators are significantly correlated with first principal component $P_1(a_i 's) > 0.576$ is significant for 10 degrees of freedom at 5 percent level of significance). It explains 54.10 percentage of the total variance. It is evident that all the communalities (h^2) are very high ranging in +.794 and + 1.000. This indicated that each variable taken for analysis was significantly correlated with all other variables.

$$ED_3 = (.981)Z_1 + (.251)Z_2 + (.969)Z_3 + (.975)Z_4 + (.966)Z_5 + (-.226)Z_6 + (.046)Z_7 + (.943)Z_8 + (.968)Z_9 + (.980)Z_{10} + (-.496)Z_{11} + (.831)Z_{12} + (.852)Z_{13} + (.264)Z_{14} + (-.511)Z_{15} \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

On the basis of Principal component matrix for the year 2000-01, three Principal components have been retained which taken together explain 94.59 percent of the total variance. It may be seen that out of 15 indicators, 9 indicators are significantly correlated with first principal component $P_1(a_i 's) > 0.576$ is significant for 10 degrees of freedom at 5 percent level of significance). It explains 57.86 percentage of the total variance. It is evident that all the communalities (h^2) are very high ranging in +.722 and +.998. This indicated that each variable taken for analysis was significantly correlated with all other variables.

$$ED_4 = (.982)Z_1 + (.984)Z_2 + (.984)Z_3 + (.988)Z_4 + (.700)Z_5 + (.201)Z_6 + (-.033)Z_7 + (.997)Z_8 + (-.480)Z_9 + (.972)Z_{10} + (-.287)Z_{11} + (.301)Z_{12} + (.981)Z_{13} + (.330)Z_{14} + (-.093)Z_{15} \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

Where ED is composite index of Economic development and $Z_1, Z_2, Z_3, \dots, Z_{15}$ are the standardized values of variables and figures in parentheses are factor loading or weights.

On the basis of Principal component matrix for the year 2010-11, three Principal components have been retained which taken together explain 93.19 percent of the total variance. It may be seen that out of 15 indicators, 8 indicators are significantly correlated with first principal component $P_1(a_i 's) > 0.576$ is significant for 10 degrees of freedom at 5 percent level of significance). It explains 52.20 percentage of the total variance. It is evident that all the communalities (h^2) are very high ranging in +1.000. This indicated that each variable taken for analysis was significantly correlated with all other variables.

TABLE 1.1: REGION-WISE INDICES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN TRIBAL AREA

S.N.	Region	1980-81		1990-91		2000-01		2010-11	
		Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
1	Kinnaur	8.46 (16.62)	1	10.46 (19.91)	1	14.73 (20.48)	1	13.84 (18.84)	1
2	Lahul	-3.65 (4.51)	4	-6.66 (2.79)	4	-2.72 (3.03)	3	-1.39 (2.84)	2
3	Spiti	-8.16 (0.00)	5	-9.45 (0.00)	5	-5.75 (0.00)	5	-4.19 (0.04)	4
4	Pangi	-0.72 (7.44)	3	1.40 (10.45)	3	-4.52 (1.23)	4	-4.23 (0.00)	5
5	Bharmour	4.08 (12.24)	2	4.24 (13.69)	2	-1.73 (4.02)	2	-4.01 (0.22)	3
	Mean	8.20		9.36		5.75		4.38	
	S.D.	6.52		8.09		8.37		8.16	
	C.V	79.55		86.39		145.6		186.1	

The region-wise indices are shown in table 7.24. All the districts have been ranked according to their level of economic development during the four selected time periods i.e. 1980-81,1990-91,2000-01 and 2010-11. It is observed from the table that the level of economic development in tribal regions of Himachal Pradesh during 1980-81, Kinnaur was at the top followed by Bharmour, Pangi, Lahul and Spiti. In 1990-91 the comparative levels of economic development slightly changed. Now Kinnaur again in the first rank followed by, Bharmour, Pangi, Lahul and Spiti. In 2000-01 no significant change can be observed in the levels of Economic development, whereas during 2010-11 the ranking patterns has also changed. During this period Kinnaur again in the first position followed by Lahul, Bharmour, Spiti and Pangi. The value of Coefficient of variation increased from 79.55 in 1980-81 to 86.39 in 1990-91 which further increased to 145.6 in 2000-01 to 186.1 in 2010-11. This indicated that the disparities in the level of social development have increased during the period 1980-81 to 2010-11.

Dimension of economic development: Rotating the PCM with Varimax rotation so as to obtain the rotated factor matrix (RFM) has helped in identifying various dimensions of economic development for four point of time, i.e. 1980-81,1990-91,2000-01 and 2010-11. The factor scores are calculated by applying the following equations ED₁,ED₂,ED₃ and ED₄.

DIMENSION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN 1980-81

$$ED_1 = (.922)Z_1 + (.930)Z_2 + (-.599)Z_3 + (-.687)Z_4 + (.980)Z_{10} + (.959)Z_{12} + (.808)Z_{13}$$

$$ED_2 = (.961)Z_1 + (.885)Z_5 + (-.990)Z_6 + (-.734)Z_8 + (-.559)Z_{11} + (.964)Z_{14}$$

From the above analysis of 1980-81, it was found the Kinnaur was at the top position followed by Bharmour, Lahul, Pangi and Spiti whereas in respect of the second dimension Bharmour was at the top position followed by Kinnaur, Pangi, Lahul and Spiti.

DIMENSION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN 1990-91

$$ED_1 = (.999)Z_1 + (.997)Z_2 + (.823)Z_3 + (.996)Z_4 + (.969)Z_{10} + (.759)Z_{12} + (.953)Z_{13}$$

$$ED_2 = (.674)Z_5 + (-.806)Z_6 + (.988)Z_7 + (.840)Z_9 + (.645)Z_{12}$$

During 1990-91, it was found that again Kinnaur was at top position followed by Bharmour, pangi, Lahul and Spiti whereas in second dimension Bharmour was at the top position followed by Pangi, Kinnaur, Lahul and Spiti.

DIMENSION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN 2000-01

$$ED_1 = (.974)Z_1 + (.963)Z_3 + (.976)Z_4 + (.976)Z_5 + (.937)Z_8 + (.988)Z_9 + (.958)Z_{10} + (.779)Z_{12} + (.870)Z_{13}$$

$$ED_2 = (.895)Z_2 + (-.899)Z_6 + (.800)Z_7 + (.954)Z_{14}$$

In 2000-01, it was found that Kinnaur was at the top position followed by Bharmour, Lahul, Pangi and Spiti, Whereas in respect of the second dimension Bharmour was at the top position followed by Pangi, Kinnaur, Spiti and Lahul.

DIMENSION OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN 2010-11

$$ED_1 = (1.000)Z_1 + (.998)Z_2 + (.999)Z_3 + (.998)Z_4 + (.595)Z_5 + (.980)Z_8 + (.997)Z_{10} + (.936)Z_{13}$$

$$ED_2 = (-.867)Z_6 + (.767)Z_9 + (.935)Z_{11} + (.903)Z_{12} + (.960)Z_{15}$$

In 2010-11, it was found that Kinnaur was as at the top position followed by Lahul, Bharmour, Pangi and Spiti. Whereas in respect of the second dimension Bharmour was at the top position followed by Kinnaur, Spiti, Pangi and Lahul.

TABLE 1.2: FACTOR SCORES BASED ON FIRST FACTOR

S.N.	Regions	1980-81		1990-91		2000-01		2010-11	
		Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
1.	Kinnaur	8.96 (13.32)	1	11.90 (18.04)	1	14.21 (18.91)	1	12.82 (16.96)	1
2.	Lahul	-1.13 (3.23)	3	-4.02 (2.12)	4	-3.13 (1.57)	3	-1.78 (2.36)	2
3.	Spiti	-4.36 (0.00)	5	-6.14 (0.00)	5	-4.70 (0.00)	5	-4.14 (0.00)	5
4.	Pangi	-1.83 (2.53)	4	-1.68 (4.46)	3	-4.39 (0.31)	4	-4.06 (0.08)	4
5.	Bharmour	-1.63 (2.73)	2	-0.04 (6.1)	2	-1.98 (2.72)	2	-2.83 (1.31)	3
	Mean	4.38		6.14		4.70		4.14	
	S.D.	4.61		6.29		7.16		6.46	
	C.V.	105.3		102.49		152.4		156.14	

TABLE 1.3 FACTOR SCORES BASED ON SECOND FACTOR

S.N.	Regions	1980-81		1990-91		2000-01		2010-11	
		Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
1.	Kinnaur	1.73 (6.73)	2	2.25 (8.99)	3	-0.23 (2.83)	3	-0.65 (2.63)	2
2.	Lahul	-3.15 (1.85)	4	-3.45 (3.29)	4	-3.06 (0.00)	5	-3.28 (0.00)	5
3.	Spiti	-5.00 (0.00)	5	-6.74 (0.00)	5	-2.88 (0.18)	4	-1.14 (2.14)	3
4.	Pangi	0.48 (5.48)	3	2.31 (9.05)	2	1.76 (4.82)	2	-1.94 (1.34)	4
5.	Bharmour	5.94 (10.94)	1	5.62 (12.36)	1	4.42 (7.48)	1	7.02 (10.3)	1
	Mean	5		6.73		3.06		3.28	
	S.D.	4.28		4.98		3.17		4.04	
	C.V.	85.69		73.95		103.7		123.31	

From the above analysis of 1980-81, it was found the Kinnaur was at the top position followed by Bharmour, Lahul, Pangi and Spiti whereas in respect of the second dimension Bharmour was at the top position followed by Kinnaur, Pangi, Lahul and Spiti. During 1990-91, it was found that again Kinnaur was at top position followed by Bharmour, pangi, Lahul and Spiti whereas in second dimension Bharmour was at the top position followed by Pangi, Kinnaur, Lahul and Spiti. In 2000-01, it was found that Kinnaur was at the top position followed by Bharmour, Lahul, Pangi and Spiti, whereas in respect of the second dimension Bharmour was at the top position followed by Pangi, Kinnaur, Spiti and Lahul.

In 2010-11, it was found that Kinnaur was as at the top position followed by Lahul, Bharmour, Pangi and Spiti. Whereas in respect of the second dimension Bharmour was at the top position followed by Kinnaur, Spiti, Pangi and Lahul.

CONCLUSION

All the districts have been ranked according to their level of Economic development during the four selected time periods i.e. 1980-81,1990-91,2000-01 and 2010-11. All the regions have been ranked according to their level of economic development during the four selected time periods i.e. 1980-81,1990-91,2000-01 and 2010-11. It is observed from the table that the level of economic development in tribal regions of Himachal Pradesh during 1980-81, Kinnaur was at the top followed by Bharmour, Pangi, Lahul and Spiti. In 1990-91 the comparative levels of economic development slightly changed. Now Kinnaur again in the first rank followed by, Bharmour, Pangi, Lahul and Spiti. In 2000-01 no significant change can be observed in the levels of Economic development, whereas during 2010-11 the ranking patterns has also changed. During this period Kinnaur again in the first position followed by Lahul, Bharmour, Spiti and Pangi. The value of Coefficient of variation increased from 79.55 in 1980-81 to 86.39 in 1990-91 which further increased to 145.6 in 2000-01 to 186.1 in 2010-11. This indicated that the disparities in the level of social development have increased during the period 1980-81 to 2010-11. From the first and second dimension of economic development 1980-81, it was found Kinnaur was at the top position followed by Bharmour, Lahul, Pangi and Spiti whereas in respect of the second dimension Bharmour was at the top position followed by Kinnaur, Pangi, Lahul and Spiti. During 1990-91, it was found that again Kinnaur was at top position followed by Bharmour, pangi, Lahul and Spiti whereas in second dimension Bharmour was at the top position followed by Pangi, Kinnaur, Lahul and Spiti. In 2000-01, it was found that Kinnaur was at the top position followed by Bharmour, Lahul, Pangi and Spiti, whereas in respect of the second dimension Bharmour was at the top position followed by Pangi, Kinnaur, Spiti and Lahul. In 2010-11, it was found that Kinnaur was as at the top position followed by Lahul, Bharmour, Pangi and Spiti. Whereas in respect of the second dimension Bharmour was at the top position followed by Kinnaur, Spiti, Pangi and Lahul.

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