

POVERTY AMONG NOMADIC GUJJARS – A CASE STUDY OF J & K AND H.P

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the paper is to discuss the extent of poverty in the nomadic society of Gujjars in the Udhampur and Kangra District of J&K and H.P state. Nomadic Gujjars constitute a sizable chunk in the J&K state population whereas in Himachal Pradesh they are a very small part of state's population. This segment of populace has been suffering neglect and deprivation even after six decades of independence. It cannot be believed that a millennium has gone by, without even remotely touching the Gujjars community.

The paper uses secondary data from the Census of India, Department of social welfare from J&K and H.P, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, and from different reports of the state and central governments. For this primary data has also been used through socio-economic survey. Data collected through stratified random technique from different parts of the Udhampur and Kangra districts from both the states.

Main findings of this paper are that large population of nomad Gujjars in the state of J&K and H.P alone is living below poverty line. The nomadic gujjars household survey shows that in household income expenditure survey a big discrepancy between total income and total expenditure is found for all income groups except the highest groups and a high proportion of individual households. The survey says the Gujjars of Himalayan ranges are without sufficient food, fodder for their animals and lack of basic facilities like proper shelter, health, drinking water, education, etc. Moreover, most of the nomads are not aware of schemes operating by the state and central governments for their upliftment and poverty eradication.

Government policies are considered to be an important tool for improving the status of nomadic Gujjars. Survey conducted on Nomadic Gujjars reveals that economically, socially and culturally they are in a poor position in spite of this that various programmes of central and state governments are running in the state. Therefore, a special programme is needed for them so that we can improve their social, economic, education and political backwardness.

KEYWORDS: Nomadic, Poverty, Gujjars, Income, Expenditure.

INTRODUCTION

Nomadism is a kind of spatial movement of households which is repeated generally over a defined territory and is linked with economic activities, primary as well as secondary. Today, the highest number of pastoral nomads is located in the region of south Asia. India alone is the home of five hundred (500) nomadic groups, which is seven (7) percent of total Indian population. The present study is about Gujjars of J&K and H.P. They are Buffalo rearing transhumant that oscillates between high and low altitudes in the hill tracts of J&K and H.P. with their livestock and household goods. Their economy mainly depends on the products of their flocks and the use of natural pastures round the year.

The irony is that, even after sixty-three years of independence, Gujjars who have acquired Scheduled Tribes (ST) status in both the states are still at the low ebb of society. In a survey conducted by Tribal Research and Cultural Foundation (TRCF) in 2004, a primary organization working for the cause of Indian tribes' claimed that 67% population of nomad Gujjars in the state of Jammu & Kashmir alone is living below poverty line (Kashmir times, 2004).

Similarly, a survey conducted by the Himachal Consultancy (HIMCON) in 2006 has revealed that the 43,100 Gujjars in the state were the poorest, living in sordid conditions, had no access to education and most importantly, were highly vulnerable to food insecurity (The Tribune, 2006).

Here we will try to illustrate and discuss these various problems with the aim of making specific recommendations for a future survey of living standard. In doing so, we will describe some of the results of income and expenditure surveys of Udhampur district (J&K) and Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh.

MAIN OBJECTIVES

1. To examine the social and economic condition of the Gujjars.
2. To analyze the annual pattern of migration from upper hills to lower hills and to plains and backward. The reason behind this migration shall also be examined.
3. To identify the physical and economical problems which Gujjars come across in the oscillation.
4. To examine the loopholes under education and economic policies which have been started by government for their economic and social upliftment.
5. To identify the quality of the livestock, pastures and productivity of livestock reared by the Gujjars.
6. To evaluate the forest policy of the government vis-a vis Gujjars.
7. To identify all sources of their income and pattern of expenditure.

8. To examine the reasons behind indebtedness and extent of indebtedness among the nomadic Gujjars.

HYPOTHESIS

The present study proposes to test the following hypothesis:-

1. The productivity of livestock reared by the Gujjars is low due to the surplus number of livestock in relation to the availability of feed and fodder resources, inferior breed of livestock, poor veterinary and unhygienic shed facilities.
2. The low productivity of livestock makes the pure bovine economy uneconomical
3. The low productivity of livestock and the nature of Gujjars' profession result in their economic and social backwardness.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on stratified sampling, which is done at three levels i.e. district, tehsil and nomadic family. In the first instance of multistage random sampling, Udhampur and Kangra districts were selected from J&K and Himachal Pradesh. Though tehsils are taken as the second level of stratification, for practical reasons, only those Tehsils are selected in the respective districts where nomadic Gujjars were spread over, though, not in sufficient number. At the third stage of sampling the families of nomadic Gujjars were identified for investigation. Care was taken to see that the Gujjars who were selected as subject do not belong to other than nomadic family. The sample consisted of 200 Households (100 households from each district from J&K and H.P), drawn from the Udhampur and Kangra districts. In order to supplement the primary data, secondary sources have also been used.

DISCUSSION/MAIN FINDINGS

DEMOGRAPHY- The 200 households sampled (100 households each in Udhampur and Kangra district) in study constitute population of 1402 with 752 males and 650 females reflecting a sex ratio of 864.36. About 66.48% of the total respondents are in the age group of 0-25 years. The dependency ratio in the Udhampur district of the study area has been found slightly high i.e. 78.77 percent as compare to 74.29 percent in Kangra district. In order to ascertain the role of males as well as females in the economy of nomadic gujjars in the study area, sex-wise labour participation rate has been worked out. It has been observed that the Participation rate of female labour force is generally higher (58.62 percent) than that of male labour force (54.92 percent). Because nomadic Gujjar women are working not only at home but also outside the home. (Table-1)

EDUCATION- Maximum number of nomads and their family members in Udhampur (77.56 percent) and Kangra (86 percent) migrate between upper and lower reaches are illiterate. Generally schools are not within close reach of their settlement and Mobile schools, due to lack of affective supervision, are found to be non functional. Their migratory mode of life also

stands in the way of getting regular education. With regard to female population of study area, 89.65 per cent of female population is illiterate just because of sheer ignorance, age old social taboos, outmoded thinking and backwardness. (Table-2)

HEALTH- The study shows that 25 percent of Nomadic Gujjars of the study area have a family of 8 (eight) members as against about 28 percent with family size of 7 members. (Table-3). This shows that the families with larger number of members are still prevailing among the tribal communities. It, however, appears that the migrant tribal have not realized the importance of small families and they are not adopting the concept of family planning. In the present study, most of the nomadic Gujjars responded that either they or their family member were suffering from diseases like chronic bronchitis, Gastro-intestinal Dysfunction, Pneumonia, skin related diseases, T.B and malaria. (Table-4)

As their economic status and the way of living are backward, they are not taking balance diet regularly because of this their children and ladies are seen pale and anaemic. Also filthy living conditions make them prey to many diseases. It is generally believe that Gujjars use traditional medical system because at higher and lower reaches their access to modern medicine is limited, but in the survey area it is found that their attitude to modern medicine is not hostile.

MIGRATION- The nomadic household Gujjars of the study area migrate with their livestock between summer and winter pastures. The basis of their economic activities is keeping buffalo herds. With the approach of summer months, when grass and other fodder as well as water becomes scarce in the lowers regions, the Gujjars take their herds to higher-altitude pastures of Udhampur and Chamba where grass is regenerated after snow. Winter is spent in the lower reaches/plains of Udhampur and Kangra districts. Migration proceeds between predetermined sites along traditionally set routes and according to a more or less fixed time table. The upward and downward journeys take about 10 to 15 days each.

PROBLEM DURING MIGRATION- The nomadic gujjars of Udhampur and Kangra districts have to face a number of problems at upper, lower reaches/plains and in transition.

The main problems in upper reaches are due to harsh nature, forest department rules, shortage of good quality fodder, accommodation, militancy, education of children, medical facilities, marketing of milk/milk products and drinking water and electricity etc. (Table-5). In lower reaches/plains, they have problem with the local people who raise the objection whenever they try to settle in the Govt. land or near to village and from mobile schools which are officially roaming with them but in reality they are not functional on the ground. (Table-6). In the transition period, while ascending or descending journey in both the districts, all the gujjars faced problems like rain, snowfall, heavy storm, hailstorms and landslides which cause not only loss of their near and dears ones but also of their livestock. In the oscillation, most of the time they have to travel on the national highway where respondents stated the fear of accident. Non availability of fodder and harassment by security forces/police also creates problem for them. (Table-7)

FODDER- It is found that overall in both the districts, 53.5% fodder requirement comes from green fodder in plains. Dry feed accounts for about 24.25 percent and concentrate contributes

about 2.25 percent of the feed requirements of the livestock. In hills 98.25 percent feed requirement is derived from grazing lands and 1.75 percent from dry concentrates in Udhampur and Kangra districts taken together. The nutritive value of feed and fodder directly influence production and productivity of livestock. Majority of the nomads are not satisfied with the quality of pasture land while 25.6 percent (51) are satisfied with the quality of fodder in their traditional meadows. (Table-8)

These pastures are depleted due to over grazing. Besides, no care is taken to plant the good quality grasses either by the forest department or by the graziers concerned, nor any attention is paid to make good the losses due to over grazing. With the result, the milk productivity of livestock is very low vis-à-vis other which are properly fed and looked after.

PRODUCTIVITY- The average yield of milk per buffalo/day is very poor in the Udhampur district, but the yield rate of milch animals in the Kangra district is comparatively higher. When we compare its productivity through input-output again it has been found that Kangra is more productive with input-output ratio of 1:1.60 as compared to Udhampur with input-output ratio of 1:0.98. Overall, the input-output ratio is 1:1.26. The overall productivity of milch animal in the study is very low.

This lower yield of milch animals in the study area is due to the poor availability of feed and fodder resources in term of quantity and quality, inferior breed of livestock, poor veterinary facilities and unhygienic conditions. On the whole, the ratio of milch animals to the dry animals in the study area is 3:2. (Table-9)

INCOME- Income and expenditure patterns of nomadic Gujjars households in the study area vary between the districts. Overall total household income is Rs. 24145389.12 in the area of study. The major source of household income is animal husbandry, contributing 94.68 percent to the total income of the entire study area. Many nomads in both districts involved in animal husbandry activity also do some other activities to supplement their income. (Table-10). To examine the economic status of the families of nomadic Gujjars, the information about the earning members in the family was collected.

It was observed that majority of the nomadic Gujjars of the study area reported 2 to 3 earning members in their family. The broad picture that emerges from the study is that, the bottom 86 percent families in the study area have received a share of about 55.48 percent of total Gujjars income and the top 14 percent have taken a share of about 44.52 percent. Thus, majority of the nomads in the study are living in lower income class. (Table-11)

The average annual income per household by district is Rs 156166.86 for Udhampur and Rs 85287.04 for Kangra. Together, it is Rs 120726.95. Overall Per family monthly income is estimated to be Rs 10060.58. By district it is Rs 13013.91 in Udhampur and Rs 7107.25 in Kangra district. In case of daily income per family, overall it is Rs 330.76 and district wise; it is Rs 427.85 in Udhampur and Rs 233.66 in Kangra. Per-capita income per person is estimated to be Rs 17222.10. District wise; it is Rs 21570.01 in Udhampur and Rs 12579.21 in Kangra.

The Study shows glaring income inequalities among different categories of nomadic gujjars. It is noticed that per family daily income is Rs. 113.93 in case of families having annual income less than Rs.49,999 income, whereas in families with annual income more than Rs.2,50,000 category are earning Rs 3357.83 per day per family. There are three basic causes of income inequalities noticed. Firstly, the large disparity in the distribution of cattle wealth, secondly low productivity of the livestock and thirdly, the law of inheritance. (Table-12)

EXPENDITURE- The total annual expenditure is Rs. 24319189.55 in Udhampur and Kangra together. Livestock expenses are higher (55.36%) relative to household consumption expenses (44.64%). (Table-13).The eating habits of the respondent households in Udhampur area has found quite at variance with that of the respondents in the Kangra district. Overall it is realized that their meals mainly constitute cereals and milk/milk products, pulses and vegetables are very rare item in their dietary pattern. Per-capita annual expenditure is Rs 17346.07 for all households. District wise it is Rs 20942.04 in Udhampur and Rs 13506.12 in Kangra. (Table-14)

SAVING/DISSAVING- Overall, Gujjars households incurred an annual dissaving.

Udhampur registered savings and Kangra dissaving. Overall, households with income below Rs 2.5 lakhs (97.5%) per annum incurred dissavings. From this analysis, it is quite clear that those Gujjars who are in the upper income group (above Rs 2.5 lakh) are, to some extent, living a decent life but those who are in the lower income group, they are pauper. They are helpless to get rid of the continual poverty which has been crushing them since time immemorial. This is all just because of low productivity of their livestock. As a result, their pure bovine economy becomes uneconomical for them. (Table-15)

Those who are found in deficit, majority of them mentioned that it is because of expenses on fodder for their livestock, their social/religious celebrations, medical/veterinary etc. As they remain hand to mouth, therefore by compulsion they have to sell either their livestock or to go to their relatives or zamindar or shopkeepers to lick their boots to get loan to meet the excess expenditure which is essential for equalizing their economy. Relying on zamindars or on shopkeeper's mean paying exorbitant interests for the amount taken on loan. (Table-16)

DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE PROGRAMME- The assessment of awareness among the nomads of Udhampur and Kangra about the tribal development programmes of State and Central Government disclosed that nearly half of the respondents and their family members were aware of such programmes. Out of a total of 200 nomads of Udhampur and Kangra who had the knowledge of the tribal development programmes, the percentage of those who were personally benefitted from different programmes was very low. Thus, nearly two-third of the nomadic Gujjars of Udhampur and Kangra could not get any benefit from any of the Tribal Development Programmes of the State Governments or Government of India. (Table-17)

SUGGESTIONS

1. Education which is the primary requirement for social and political improvement should be given top priority

2. In mobile schools, better teachers having knowledge and sympathy towards nomadic Gujjars and their culture and dialect should be appointed in these mobile schools so that schools remain functional throughout the year.
3. To control their population, the importance of small family planning must be introduced among them.
4. Mobile doctors or health centres with compact medical requirements could go a long way in educating our illiterate Gujjars for maintaining certain basic conditions for their health and hygiene.
5. As far eating habits, our mobile doctors associated with experts in food and nutrition could educate the gujjars how to utilize available resources in food and other edibles.
6. A comprehensive grazing policy for Gujjars livestock needs to be formulated for the entire area of the Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. Protection and proper management of the areas by way of introducing deferred and rotational grazing and fixing the stocking rates.
7. Introduction of better breeds of livestock to achieve higher rate of productivity.

The number of mobile veterinary units should be opened and priority should be given to the far-flung areas of the state.

8. For the sake of economic upliftment, the prices for animal's products should be raised according to the increase in the prices of other commodities
9. Grant of political reservations to the Gujjars. Constituencies, to be reserved for Gujjars have to be identified at the earliest. Likewise seats according to their population have to be earmarked in local bodies, panchyats etc.
10. Need for setting up a separate tribal directorate in Jammu and Kashmir and in Himachal Pradesh should also receive attention of the government. Measure has to be taken to include the Gojri language in the 8th scheduled of Indian constitution.
11. Recruitment of educated Gujjar youth in state and central services has to be ensured. Steps have also to be taken for their absorption in semi-government organizations.
12. The planning of welfare schemes should be made strictly at ground level, keeping in mind the problems and social-cultural aspects of the nomadic Gujjars. Central sponsored schemes meant for tribes (Gujjars) should not be transferred to state. It should be entrusted directly to the district level for implementation.

REFERENCE

The Tribune, 19 Nov 2006, www.tribuneindia.com

Kashmir Times, 24 Nov 2004, www.kashmirtimes.com

TABLE-1, DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

Demographic Profile of the study Area																					
Kangra							Udhampur							Combined							
Age-Group	Male	% age	Female	% age	Total	% age	Sex Ratio	Male	% age	Female	% age	Total	% age	Sex Ratio	Male	% age	Female	% age	Total	% age	Sex Ratio
0-14	157	41.87	143	40.97	300	41.4	910.83	160	42.4	117	38.77	277	40.6	731.25	177	42.5	260	40	437	41.2	820.19
14-25	97	25.87	96	27.51	193	26.7	989.69	89	23.61	73	24.5	162	23.9	820.22	186	24.73	169	26	355	25.3	908.60
25-40	57	15.2	56	16.05	113	15.6	982.46	80	21.2	71	23.9	151	22.7	887.5	137	18.2	127	19.4	264	18.8	927.01
40-60	50	13.3	49	14.04	99	13.7	980	40	10.61	36	11.96	76	11.21	900	90	11.7	85	13.8	175	12.5	944.44
Above 60	14	3.73	5	1.43	19	2.62	357.14	8	2.12	4	1.33	12	1.77	500	22	2.93	9	1.38	31	2.21	409.09
Total	37	10	34	10	72	10	930.	37	10	30	10	67	10	798.	75	10	65	10	140	10	864.

	5	0	9	0	4	0	67	7	0	1	0	8	0	41	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
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Note:Percentage with regards to total number of males and females in all age groups.

Source: Survey Data

TABLE-2, LITERACY RATE IN THE STUDY AREA

Literacy rate in the study Area																			
Education level	Udhampur						Kangra						Combined						
	m al e	%a ge	fem ale	%a ge	to tal	%a ge	m al e	%a ge	fem ale	%a ge	to tal	%a ge	m al e	%a ge	fem ale	%a ge	tot al	%a ge	
Illitracy	226	69.97	258	85.71	484	77.56	257	79.32	253	94.05	510	86.00	483	74.65	511	89.65	994	81.68	
literate(Traditiona l)	7	2.17	2	0.66	9	1.44	9	2.78			9	1.52	16	2.47	2	0.35	18	1.48	
primary	39	12.07	23	7.64	62	9.94	36	11.11	12	4.46	48	8.09	75	11.59	35	6.14	110	9.04	
middle	21	6.50	10	3.32	31	4.97	16	4.94	4	1.49	20	3.37	37	5.72	14	2.46	51	4.19	
matric	21	6.5	8	2.6	29	4.6	6	1.8			6	1.0	27	4.1	8	1.4	35	2.8	

		0		6		5		5				1		7		0		8
higher secondary	6	1.8 6			6	0.9 6							6	0.9 3			6	0.4 9
graduation&above	2	0.6 2			2	0.3 2							2	0.3 1			2	0.1 6
Diploma/technical education	1	0.3 1			1	0.1 6							1	0.1 5			1	0.0 8
Grand total	32 3	10 0	301	10 0	62 4	10 0	32 4	10 0	269	10 0	59 3	10 0	64 7	10 0	570	10 0	12 17	10 0

Note: Percentage with respect to total population of sample households

Source: Survey Data

TABLE-3, NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS

Family Size (Members)	Number of Respondents		
	Udhampur	Kangra	Total
04	00	05	05
05	10	10	20
06	19	25	44
07	25	31	56

08	30	20	50
09	15	09	24
10 & more	01	00	01
Total	100	100	200

Source: Survey Data

TABLE-4, RESPONSES REGARDING THE OCCURRENCE OF VARIOUS DISEASES

Disease Code-	Number of Respondents			
	Udhampur	Kangra	Combined	Percentage
(A)	19	15	34	17
(B)	11	2	13	6.5
(C)	6	4	10	5
(D)	59	63	122	61
(E)	7	11	18	9
(F)	31	21	52	26
(G)	63	59	122	61
(H)	69	57	126	63

(I)	17	13	30	15
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Source: Survey Data

Explanation of Codes-

- (A) = Chronic Bronchitis
- (B) = Malaria
- (C) = T.B
- (D) = Pleurisy/chest problem
- (E) = Pneumonia
- (F) = Gastro-intestinal Dysfunction
- (G) = Anemic
- (H) = Skin problem
- (I) = Others

TABLE-5, PROBLEM FACED AT HIGHER REACHES IN THE STUDY AREA

Problems Faced (Code)	Number of Respondents		
	Udhampur	kangra	total
A	100	23	123
B	79	70	149
C	90	89	179
D	100	0	100
E	100	100	200
F	88	98	186
G	100	100	200
H	100	100	200
I	100	59	159

Source: Survey Data

Problem Code -

(A): Forest Dept

(B): Good quality fodder

(C): Accomodation

(D): Militancy

(E): Nature

(F): Education of Children

(G): Medical facilities

(H): Marketing

(I): Drinking water and Electricity

TABLE-6, PROBLEM FACED AT LOWER REACES/PLAINS

Problems Faced (Code)	Number of Respondents (In Plains)		
	Udhampur	Kangra	total
A	35	43	78
B	90	89	179
C	88	98	186
D	100	59	159

Source: Survey Data

Problem Code -

(A): Local people

(B): Accomodation

(C): Education of Children

(D): Drinking water and Electricity

TABLE-7, PROBLEM FACED IN THE TRANSITION

Problems Faced (Code)	Number of Respondents (In Plains)		
	Udhampur	kangra	total
A	100	100	200
B	69	83	152
C	79	70	149
D	70	0	70

Source: Survey Data

Problem Code -

(A): Nature

(B): Fear of Accident

(C): Good quality grass

(D): Security forces/police

TABLE-8, FEED AND FODDER CONSUMPTION IN HIGHER AND LOWER REACHES

Type of feed	Udhampur		Kangra		Combined	
	hills	plains	hills	plains	hills	Plains
Dry Fodder	-	23.5	-	25.0	-	24.25
Green Fodder	-	74.0	-	33.0		53.5
Fodder from forest	98.0	-	98.5		98.25	-
Grazing in plains	-	-	-	40.0	-	20.0
concentrates	2.0	2.5	1.5	2.0	1.75	2.25
Total	100	10	100	100	100	100

Source: Survey Data

TABLE-9, ECONOMICS OF MILK PRODUCTION PER LACTATION

Particulars	Udhampur	Kangra	Av. Overall
Yield (liter)	1351.68	1489.2	1420.44
Value (Rs.)	21626.88	23827.2	22727.04
Value of Manure	150	120	135
Gross income	21776.88	23947.2	22862.04
Net Income	10794.98	14732.25	12763.61

Input-Output Ratio	1:0.98	1:1.60	1:1.26
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Source: Survey Data

TABLE -10, SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLDS INCOME (IN RS.)

Income Source	Households occupations			Total Annual Income in Udhampur				Total Annual Income in Kangra				Total Annual Income Combined			
	Udhampur	Kangra	Total	Dairy	labour	farming,	Total	Dairy	labour	farming,	Total	Dairy	labour	farming,	Total
Dairy	51	17	68	10116 488.8 8 (100%) ^b	--	--	10116 488.8 8 (100%) ^b (64.78%) ^a	8059 62.49 (100%) ^b	--	--	8059 62.49 (100%) ^b (9.45%) ^a	10922 451.3 7 (100%) ^b	--	--	10922 451.3 7 (100%) ^b (45.24%) ^a
Dairy, labour	17	5	22	21382 07.9 (88.97%) ^b	2652 00 (11.03%) ^b		24034 07.90 (100%) ^b (15.39%) ^a	2734 17.03 (75.61%) ^b	8820 0 (24.39%) ^b	--	3616 17.03 (100%) ^b (4.24%) ^a	24116 24.93 (87.22%) ^b	3534 00 (12.78%) ^b	--	27650 24.93 (100%) ^b (11.45%) ^a

Dairy, farming,	19	61	80	16336 29.21 (89.18%) ^b		198208 (10.82%) ^b	1831837.21 (100%) ^b (11.73%) ^a	5267084.5 (89.91%) ^b	--	591282 (10.09%) ^b	5858366.50 (100%) ^b (68.69%) ^a	6900713.71 (89.73%) ^b	--	789490 (10.27%) ^b	7690203.71 (100%) ^b (31.85%) ^a
Dairy, farming, labour	13	17	30	898175.53 (71.00%) ^b	200000 (15.81%) ^b	166776 (13.19%) ^b	1264951.53 (100%) ^b (8.10%) ^a	1149009.58 (76.46%) ^b	229200 (1525%) ^b	124548 (8.29%) ^b	1502757.58 (100%) ^b (17.62%) ^a	2047185.11 (73.97%) ^b	429200 (15.51%) ^b	291324 (10.52%) ^b	2767709.11 (100%) ^b (11.46%) ^a
Total	100	100	200	14786501.52 (94.68%) ^b	465200 (2.98%) ^b	364984 (2.34%) ^b	15616685.52 (100%) ^b (100%) ^a	7495473.6 (87.89%) ^b	317400 (3.72%) ^b	715830 (8.39%) ^b	8528703.6 (100%) ^b (100%) ^a	22281975.12 (92.28%) ^b	782600 (3.24%) ^b	1080814 (4.48%) ^b	24145389.12 (100%) ^b (100%) ^a

Note: 'a' indicates percentage of sources of income.

'b' indicates percentage of income within each source

Source: Survey Data

TABLE:-11, INFORMATION ABOUT EARNING MEMBERS

Number of Earning Members	Number of Respondents		
	Udhampur	Kangra	Total
One	21	13	34
Two	29	39	68
Three	34	26	60
Four	13	18	31
More than four	03	04	07
Total	100	100	200

Source: Survey Data

TABLE-12, ESTIMATED ANNUAL, MONTHLY AND DAILY PER FAMILY INCOME

Income class	Number of Respondents			Per Family Annual Income			Per Family Monthly Income			Per family Daily Income		
	Udham pur	Kangra	Total	Udham pur	Kangra	Total	Udham pur	Kangra	Total	Udham pur	Kangra	Total
Less than 49,999	32	45	77	43630.78	40127.56	41583.44	3635.90	3343.96	3465.29	119.54	109.94	113.93
50,000 - 99,999	34	31	65	92306	86442.57	89509.59	7692.17	7203.55	7459.13	252.89	236.83	245.23
1,0000 - 1,49,999	18	12	30	147490.92	143424.33	145864.29	12290.91	11952.03	12155.36	404.08	392.94	399.63
1,50,000 - 1,99,999	8	12	20	195585.63	193512.67	194341.85	16298.80	16126.06	16195.15	535.85	530.17	532.44
2,00,000 - 2,49,999	3	-	3	244844.67	--	244844.67	20403.72	--	20403.72	670.81	--	670.81

More than 2,50,000	5	-	5	1225608.2	--	1225608.2	102134.02	--	102134.02	3357.83	--	3357.83
Total	100	100	200	156166.86	85287.04	120726.95	13013.91	7107.25	10060.58	427.85	233.66	330.76

Source: Survey Data

TABLE-13, TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Expenditure Group	Total Expenditure by Expenditure Groups and Districts (Amount in Rs)		
	Udhampur	Kangra	Total
Household Consumption	5579665 (36.80) ^a (51.39) ^b	5276872 (57.63) ^a (48.61) ^b	10856537 (44.64) ^a (100) ^b
Livestock	9582373.5 (63.20) ^a (71.18) ^b	3880279.05 (42.37) ^a (28.82) ^b	13462652.55 (55.36) ^a (100) ^b
Total	15162038.5	9157151.05	24319189.55

	(100) ^a (62.35) ^b	(100) ^a (37.65) ^b	(100) ^a (100) ^b
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Source: Survey Data

TABLE-14, ESTIMATED ANNUAL, MONTHLY AND DAILY PER FAMILY EXPENDITURE

Income class	Number of Respondents			Per Family Annual Expenditure			Per Family Monthly Expenditure			Per family Daily Expenditure		
	Udham pur	Kangra	Total	Udham pur	Kangra	Total	Udham pur	Kangra	Total	Udham pur	Kangra	Total
Less than 49,999	32	45	77	44538.5	42306.04	43233.82	3711.54	3525.50	3602.82	122.02	115.91	118.45
50,000 - 99,999	34	31	65	94584.35	94673.13	94626.69	7882.03	7889.43	7885.56	259.14	259.38	259.25
1,0,000 - 1,49,999	18	12	30	157095.56	159410.75	158021.63	13091.30	13284.23	13168.47	430.40	436.74	432.94
1,50,000 - 1,99,999	8	12	20	230273.38	200465.25	212388.50	19189.45	16705.44	17699.04	630.89	549.22	581.89

9												
2,00,000-2,49,999	3	-	3	278981.5	-	278981.5	23248.46	--	23248.46	764.33	--	764.33
More than 2,50,000	5	-	5	1002817.4	-	1002817.4	83568.12	--	83568.12	2747.44	--	2747.44
Total	100	100	200	151620.39	91571.51	121595.95	12635.93	7630.96	10133.00	415.40	250.88	333.14

Source: Survey Data

TABLE-15, HOUSEHOLDS ANNUAL SAVINGS AND DISSAVINGS

Income class	Nomadic Households Annual Savings and Dissavings					
	Udhampur		Kangra		Combined	
	House-holds	Savings (In Rs)	House-holds	Savings (In Rs)	House-holds	Savings (In Rs)
Less than 49,999	32	- 29047	45	- 98032	77	- 127079
50,000-99,999	34	- 77464	31	-255147.4	65	- 332611.4
1,00,000-1,49,999	18	-172883.48	12	-19183.7	30	- 364720.48

1,50,000-1,99,999	8	-277502	12	- 83431.05	20	- 360933.05
2,00,000-2,49,999	3	- 102410.5			3	- 102410.5
2,50,000 & above	5	+1113954			5	+1113954
Total	100	+ 454647.02	100	- 628447.45	200	- 173800.43

Source: Survey Data

TABLE-16, SOURCE OF FINANCE/FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (IN RS.)

Source of Finance/Financial Assistane	Number of Respondents		
	Udhampur	Kangra	Combined
Livestock	4 (10.53%)	7 (17.5%)	11 (14.10%)
Zamindar	28 (73.68%)	5 (12.5%)	33 (42.31%)
Shopkeeper	3 (7.89%)	9 (22.5%)	12 (15.38%)
Relatives	3 (7.89%)	19 (47.5%)	22 (28.21%)
Total	38	40	78

	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)
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Source: Survey Data

TABLE:- 17, KNOWLEDGE OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Benefit Code	Number of Respondents		
	Udhampur	Kangra	Combined
(A)	48	30	78
(B)	32	30	62
(C)	32	30	62
(D)	56	48	104
(E)	31	13	44
(F)	32	30	62
(G)	7	21	28

Source: Survey data