CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION
Women over the year had to face the worst form of humiliation and discrimination from those quarters which were once considered a safe heaven for them. Women constitute half of the world’s population but continue to be deprived of the opportunities for equality in development. Despite their contribution in primary sector, they were not viewed as being within the production system or being an economic contributor to their families.¹

Much of women’s work remains unrecognised, uncounted and unpaid: work in the home, in agriculture, food production and the marketing of home made products are few examples. Within the paid labour force, women are disproportionately concentrated in an informal sector, beyond the scope of industrial regulation, trade unions, insurance or even data collection. Women invariably undertake paid work at home, or combine part or full time paid work with household work and the care of children, the sick and the elderly.²

Women make up nearly 50 per cent of the world’s population, comprise 33 per cent of the official labour force, perform about 70 per cent of all working hours, receive 10 per cent of world’s income and own less than 1 per cent of the world’s property.³ These figures conceal manifold forms of the disadvantaging and discrimination of women. Such as the unjust division of burdens in families, the economic exploitation of women, the loss of their control over resources, and finally the unequal rating of paid and unpaid work. The latter, in the form of work for the family, on the land, for the community towards improving local living conditions, and nursing the old and the sick, adds up mostly to 14 to 16 hour working days.⁴

Women’s unpaid labour came out of our understanding what sexual division of labour implies. Sexual division of labour is not an innocent “You do this, I do that”. It results in slotting women to so-called women’s jobs—which are inferior, low skill, poorly paid. It results in an unequal burden of work where women are mandated to do almost all of the family maintenance work which is unpaid and not counted as “work”. They have to do this alongside
paid work in the labour market on family farms or household industry, where women do unpaid work recorded only as family helper.\(^5\)

The relationship of women to the economy has been a widely discussed and debated issue. It has been argued that the nature, scope and intensity of women's work has either been ignored or wrongly measured. One cannot deny that women share major burden of the work and their work largely remains invisible in the national statistics and it continues to remain unquantified.\(^6\) Women have always been at work, only the definition of work and work plan have not been realistic enough to include their contribution to the economy and society. Women workers face several constraints and their lack of access to productive inputs such as raw materials, technology, training and markets are major impediments.\(^7\)

In the less developed countries the labour force is more evenly distributed among the three categories of workers: employers and own-account workers (self-employed), employees (wage labour) and unpaid family workers. The distribution of female workers tended to follow this pattern, with the notable variation of a larger proportion of women than of men being employed as unpaid family workers. Indeed in most cases, including in the more developed countries, female accounted for disproportionate share, often a large majority of the unpaid family workers.\(^8\)

The contribution of women to the national economics of many developing countries has largely been ignored, when assessing the level of economic development. Every society assigns roles on the basis of gender. Sex, as a principle of social organization, is found throughout the evolutionary spectrum of human societies, ranging from hunting - gathering communities to industrial nations.\(^9\) As a large proportion of the female population is engaged in non-income earning household activities, women are often considered, wrongly, as unproductive and the substantial labour-force they remains invisible and thus their contributions to the national well-being remain hidden in the routine work of daily life and their home-making job is seldom compensated. UN Report on the State of World's Women (1985) revealed that women do almost all the world's domestic work together with outside
work and most women work a double day. Women form one-third of the world’s official labour-force, but are concentrated in the lowest paid occupations and are vulnerable to unemployment. The major cause of women’s inequality is their domestic role. It is vital to the well-being of society and consumes half of their time and energy, but is undervalued. It is estimated that unpaid domestic work done by women in industrialized countries contributes between 25 to 40 per cent of the Gross National Product. The social system is ‘triply unjust’ to women. It is unjust because women around the world end up working twice as many hours as men; it is unjust because they are not paid for these hours of work; and it is unjust in that domestic work is considered as not being real work.¹⁰

It is a general belief that women in the rural area either do not or very less participate in economic development because they are confined to household work. It is fact that in poor rural families women are far more economically active than men but most of their time consuming household work is undervalued or unrecognised. A large majority of women are active in the informal sector involving activities like petty trading, food processing, handicraft, home based work and other underpaid services. However, their contribution in the informal sector does not get due reorganization and credit. Much of women’s work remains unrecognised and unvalued. This has an impact on the status of women in society, their opportunities in public life and the gender-blindness of development policy. Women’s work is greatly undervalued in economic terms.¹¹

For the purpose of economic valuation, value is synonymous with market value. But many goods and services with economic value are not marketed also much of the household and community work remains unvalued. The total product of society is thus underestimated and the economic contribution of many people, specially women, are unrecognised and unrewarded. The general problem of unpaid or non-market work has long been noted. At the start of this century, Arthur Cecil Pigou, the Pioneer of welfare economics, wrote that if a women employed as a housekeeper by a bachelor were to marry him, national income would fall, since her previously paid work would now be performed unpaid. The under valuation of women’s work is reflected
in the lack of recognition of their contribution. Is there any reason that only work for the market-place should be valued and that work must have an exchange value, not just a human value, to be recognised in economic terms? The idea should be resisted that, to be valued, human activity must always be assigned a market price. Many of the things that make life worth living carry no price. We do not advocate that all activities within a family or a community must be monetized to be given adequate recognition. Most of these activities have a value that extends far beyond any economics valuation. Yet, we face the dilemma that by not giving an economic valuation of these activities risks seriously and underestimating to the contribution of women. There adequate reward or recognition for the burden of work that women carry. In fact, the failure to value most of their work reduces women to virtual non-entities in most economic transactions—such as property ownership or offering collateral for bank loans. Because status in contemporary society is so often equated with income earning power, women suffer a major undervaluation of their economic status. This is so despite their larger share of the total work burden and notwithstanding the reality that men’s paid work in the market-place is often the result of “joint production”, much of which might not be possible if women did not stay at home looking after the children and the household.  

In principle the labour force of any country consists of persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of goods and services accounted in the national income statistics, the female labour force being low when compared to the male labour force participation. Women’s participation in the labour force has been increasing in the most countries in the last few decades. An increase in women’s participation in Asia is, however, less market than in the industrialised countries and Latin America. Within Asia, women’s participation has clearly risen in South Korea, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand. Despite progress over the past 30 years, unacceptably low level of income, education, health and nutrition persist in some developing countries, specially among women and girls. In some places commitments policies and programs remain weak, and on the whole women lag behind men even in fields where progress has occurred. The Indian case is similar to the development experiences of other countries involving a shift
out of women workers from the unpaid family worker status to that of employer. However, while in most of the countries women move to regular jobs. In case of India they move to the less advantageous status of casual employees.\textsuperscript{14}

For helping and growing the interest in raising the status of Indian women and to encourage gender equality with men, considerable emphasis is laid down enabling them to gain independence from their spouse, son and siblings or parents by providing opportunities for participation in income-earning activities. An improvement of the working condition wages and salaries of women workers is also a high priority concern.\textsuperscript{15} An employment pattern and job preferences of women have started changing in their occupational structure in the last few decades and it is expected that this process will continue in future also, particularly in the non-agriculture and agriculture sectors.\textsuperscript{16}

In India, women constitute half of the population and so their participation in the household and economic activities at par with men is necessary for the development of mankind. The equality of women with men would remain a myth till women become economically self-reliant. The development of entrepreneurship among women is a definite step to draw them into the mainstream of national life and improved their social and economic status. Like men, women too are endowed with psychological qualities and managerial abilities that lead to successful entrepreneurship. They have some strong qualities that are desirable and relevant to entrepreneurship development, such as their ability to manage details, dedication to work they undertake, tolerance and kindness towards people etc. A significant section of women in India usually engaged in households enterprises, but they do undertake many activities which provide economic benefits to their households. Such participation of women, in certain cases, when the participation is very nominal, is not always reflected in the usual indicators of employment.\textsuperscript{17}

Paid domestic work is commonly associated with three "c" s, that stand for caring, cooking and cleaning as well as being associated with the three "d"
s, the consequences of migration, being dirty, dangerous and dull. The association with low skills, low wages and often precarious employment has meant that domestic work is not associated with standard-setting as few norms operate in this sector. An international conventions and domestic legislation often exclude these workers or they are excluded by implication.\textsuperscript{18}

The system of National Accounts (SNA) views the entire gamut of human activities as either economic or non-economic, drawing a line called production boundaries between the two. The criterion is whether a particular activity is rewarded monetarily and the product is marketed or not. The System of National Accounts (SNA) has been modified over the year with the latest version of 1993 recognising all products of goods whether for sale in market or for own consumption and recommends its inclusion in the calculation of National income. But the System of National Accounts (SNA) continues to exclude the production of services like cooking, cleaning, maintaining own households or community, taking care of children, sick and elderly members in the households.\textsuperscript{19} These activities are mostly done by women in the household who spend a large amount of their time and energy on these activities, which are very important and productive. The lack of proper available information about the kind of work women generally do and how much they actually produce is a basic hurdle in properly acknowledging women's contribution in the economy. The kinds of work, the total time spent on work, the payment received in return for work are some of the factors that differentiate the work of women from that of men. Indian women plays the multiple roles at different levels of economic life. But actually the work participation by women in India is the outcome of several diverse factors like cultural norms, marital status, age at marriage, number and age of children, level of education, as well as volume and composition of job opportunities available in addition to the propensity to work and the financial stress. These factors pose difficulties in using any uniform indicators to assess the economic status of women.\textsuperscript{20}

There is a huge gap between the urban and rural female labour force participation in India. This characteristic of dual economics like India, with large structural differences in the urban and rural economy. A majority of the
women workers in India are engaged in the agricultural sector. The rural sector, characterized by low technology, makes it possible to absorb women, who by and large have very low educational or skill levels. On the other hand, there is a virtual absence of females in the urban sector. 21

The nature of labour demand in rural areas of India has undergone rapid and fundamental changes due to technological innovations which have caused shifts in cropping pattern of labour utilization in rural areas depending upon the social characteristics of the village community as well as the ecological factors. The pattern of labour utilisation in rural areas is influenced by various factors such as seasonal variation, irrigation facilities, cropping patterns, commercialization of agriculture, type of agricultural implements, mechanization and few varieties of seeds, availability and distribution of landholdings, size and location of villages and education. The amount of labour time spent is determined by work done on family farm, work as a hired labourers, work in non-farm activities, work in households activities, and work outside the village non-work and leisure. 22

Among the agricultural classes in most parts of the country and particularly among the marginal and landless agriculturists, earning a livelihood is still a family endeavour with or without division of labour between men, women and children. Pattern of women's participation vary according to region and cultural norms also. Throughout the Himalayan region, the major role in agricultural production is played by women. 23 Employment in agriculture jobs for women are seasonal and sporadic. It is mainly the economic reason particularly in rural areas that compels them to come out for manual labour works. 24 The urban women seem to have a slightly better opportunity for personal development. As a result, they have changed to some extent in accepting the non-familiar roles. Interestingly, they have accepted these roles only as additional and not as alternatives to their existing domestic roles. 25

A woman is the mother of the race and liaison between generations. It is the women who have sustained the growth of society and moulded the future of nations. In the emerging complex social scenario, women have a pivotal role to play. They can no longer be considered as mere harbingers of peace,
but are emerging as a source of power and symbol of progress. Women have now taken up professional roles in order to create a meaning for themselves. The traditional role of a house wife has gradually changed into working women and housewife. Some of the factors are responsible for this change. There are better education, changing socio cultural values and need for supplementary income. Though nobody can don the fact that Indian women have stormed almost all male bastions. She is entering into new fields including administration, science technology, medicine, journalism and the like but still they are in minority. The number of women in top position is still low.  

1.1 GENDER INEQUALITY

"Gender inequality, which remains pervasive worldwide, tends to lower the productivity of labour and the efficiency of labour allocation in households and the economy, intensifying the unequal distribution of resources. It also contributes to the non-monetary aspects of poverty-lack of security, opportunity and empowerment-that lower the quality of life for both men and women. While women and girls bear the largest and most direct costs of these inequalities, the costs cut broadly across society, is ultimately hindering development and poverty reduction."

Gender inequality is not only economically inefficient but also leads to social incoherence, which is detrimental to the development process of a nation. Thus, for overall growth of the economy it is essential to ensure advancement of women in all spheres of life. It is possible to achieve gender equality only by bridging the gap between promise and performance.

Women in India have traditionally been members of a stratified society, characterized by the ideology and practice of inequality. Women work longer hours and their work is more arduous than men's. Women's contribution to agriculture—whether it is subsistence farming or commercial agriculture—when measured in terms of the number of tasks performed and time spent, is greater than men. "The extent of women’s contribution is aptly highlighted by a micro study conducted in the Indian Himalayas which found that on a one hectare farm, a pair of bullocks' works 1,064 hours, a man 1,212 hours and a woman 3,845 hours in a year."
On economic front, inequalities between men and women are more rampant. The wage gap between men and women is wide. Women are less paid for the work carried out by them. This kind of discrimination is unrecorded, undervalued and unprotected though it weakness their bargaining powers. To eradicate such attitude towards women, women cooperatives are organised.31

That, if women’s skill and educational attainments are significantly lower than men’s, there would be a systematic wage differential between the two genders in the labour market. And, women are most likely to be crowded in low paid jobs, due to their lower human endowments and lower mobility. If women have access to more highly paid market work, they are likely to spend lower number of hours for house work.32 In the modern society, women is said to be equal to man. But the actual situation is far from the truth. The unequal status of women is owing to a vicious circle in which they have got caught.33

It is a fact that rural women for over 13/14 hours per day engaged in chores like fetching water for the family, fodder for the cattle and toiling in the fields for food production and processing. Her daylight is utilised for unending drudgery of the daily routine to serve the family needs including that of the children. In hilly and other areas which are criss-crossed by saline rivers in the coastal region, her plight is more difficult because she has to walk miles to get a pitcherful of sweet drinking water. She has no time for herself or for paying any attention to her own health. Her life cycle is bound by a chart which she cannot overcome because of her psychological conditioning and situation in family.34

An unpaid family and child care work at home means that this work is not taken seriously and that women are treated unequally. Women are discouraged from having a deep root in the labour force and their skills are viewed as easily replaceable. Women get stuck in a glass box of feminised entrepreneurial factors that offer low incomes and little advancement. Many women also face the glass ceiling in the corporate world, as they cannot move up the corporate ladder past the middle level position. As women move from rural, agriculture communities to urban centres for industrial work, they are
involved in proletarianisation. Through proletarianisation, the women become part of a huge, urban working class. They use their hands and physical labour to provide basic skill. Women are also treated unequally as their work at home goes unpaid. Onerous home responsibilities are met without government recognition or assistance.\textsuperscript{35}

It is not possible to single out one factor, which is responsible for gender discriminator. The modernist theories universalise the women in the sense that male dominance as the root cause of gender discrimination. The forms of discrimination and the causes are also different. But this is not universal phenomenon. Actually there is no ‘women’ there are ‘women’. This means heterogeneity in the identity of women globally and this heterogeneity comes from differences of race, culture, caste, class and sexual preferences. Each of these dimensions is a source of identity and can be a cause of oppression, and marginalisation.\textsuperscript{36} Therefore, the universalisation done by the modernist feminist theory that all are women and that they are oppressed is not the right thing to do. Because the identity of women is actually a fractured identity.\textsuperscript{37}

So for getting the clear view about gender discrimination it is necessary to analyse the process existing in a site where the women are participating. Of about 960 million illiterate adults in the world, two-third are female, being deprived of education and decision-making power in the home, women face serious constraints in rearing healthy and productive children. Because of their illiteracy, they often tend to have more children than they wish, thereby exerting mounting pressures on themselves, their families and above all the society. Higher levels of women’s education are strongly associated with both lower infant mortality and lower fertility. A literate mother is more prone to be embedded with appropriate future generations, dexterous in achieving higher economic growth and productivity then an illiterate mother. Better-educated women are also able to communicate better with their spouse about family size decisions, family planning programmes more effectively, and have higher potentialities to save and protect their children with special emphasis on girl children who are the usual victims of social evils like gender bias, ill treatments, and sheer manipulations and so on beyond their limits of tolerance.\textsuperscript{36} In most countries, industrial or developing, women are not yet
allowed into the corridors of economic and political power. In exercising real power or decision-making authority, women are a distract minority throughout the world.  

1.2 GENDER DIFFERENTIALS IN CONSUMPTION PATTERN

Consumption is a harbinger of vivacious economy. Men and women are the real wealth of a nation. The purpose of over all human development is to create a conducive environment for people for enjoying long, healthy and creative lines. Consumption is the very effective factor for ensuring healthy life which depends on intake of nutrition, full of calorie and balanced diet. The consumption is multifaceted but the present study is confined to gender differential in consumption pattern specially in consumption of food and non-food items. Individual consumption level is an important indicator to examine the relationship between intra-household resources allocation and household food security. Women are active at every point in the food chain and are often responsible for protecting the integrity of food and ensuring its wholesomeness and safety.

India’s progress in improving nutrition has been unacceptably slow: given the country’s positive economic trajectory, nutrition has improved at only half the expected pace. Almost one in two Indian children is stunted and 40 per cent are under weight. One – third of all Indian women are underweight. Rates of micronutrient deficiencies are extremely high, with almost 80 per cent of children and 56 per cent of women being anaemic. Women inadequate dietary intake and poor nutritional status are largely a result of the fact, established by anthropological observation, that women and girls eat last and least, a reflection of the inferior social status they are accorded in Indian society through their lives.

The National sample survey organisation (NSS) conducted a survey during July, 2007-June, 2008 which shows an Average Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) in 2007-08 was Rs. 772 in rural India and Rs. 1472 in urban India at 2007-08 prices. About 65 percent of the rural population had Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure lower than the
national rural average. For urban India the corresponding proportion was 66 per cent.

Table 1.1

Break-up of Monthly per Capital Expenditure (MPCE) for Food and Non-Food categories

(2005-06)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount of consumption (Rupees)</th>
<th>Percent share of total consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>333.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food</td>
<td></td>
<td>291.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>624.53</td>
<td>1170.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The Table shows Monthly Per Capital Expenditure (MPCE) of Rural and Urban area of India and Himachal Pradesh. The table clearly indicates that the Monthly Per Capital Expenditure of Himachal Pradesh is more than the national level in both rural and urban area. Yet in no society today do women enjoy the same opportunities as men. This unequal status leaves considerable disparities between how much women contribute to human development and how little they share in its benefits.\textsuperscript{43} Consumption pattern is a reflection of social status. Human consumption short falls hold back on human development and lead to human poverty. For example, healthcare consumption short fall leads to disease and death and food under consumption leads to malnutrition and decreased ability to work.\textsuperscript{44}
1.3 NEED FOR VALUATION OF HOUSEHOLD WORK

By unpaid work we here both domestic and direct production related activities. There is no need to elaborate a women’s role as far as domestic work is concerned. Household work, one of the most monotonous, socially least valued activities is done almost entirely by women. Besides cooking and taking care of children, domestic work also includes physically taxing activities such as fetching water, collecting fuel-wood and procuring provisions from the weekly market.45

In every society women, as a group, enjoy fewer advantages and work longer hours than men. Women’s work and opinions/views are undervalued.46

It is important to value unpaid work because it contributes significantly to human welfare and human wellbeing.

- The visibility helps in integrating unpaid work in policy making in the areas of labour and employment, technology and skill formation, infrastructure, credit etc.,

- The predominance of women in unpaid work which restricts their development opportunities has implications for policy formulation for gender equity, and

- Inclusion of unpaid work in national income in developing countries tends to improve international comparability of national income data as several unpaid activities in developing countries fall in the domain of paid activities in developed countries.47

1.4 AN OVERVIEW OF THE STATE ECONOMY OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

The concept of economic development was absent in the princely hill state. Solitary efforts were made by some of the bigger rulers to open a school, a dispensary or a sarai in their states. The inhabited areas were separated by rivers and rivulets and without any bridges and culverts. Besides basic amenities of life such as drinking water, electricity, medical and health care facilities and education facilities were either absent or negligible. Thus,
the entire state has certain peculiar features. Many of the problems faced with regard to socio-economic development were exclusive to this state as district from plains.48

After India became free in 1947, there was a demand in some quarters for the merger of hill states with the East Punjab but it met with vehement opposition from the rulers and people. As a result, Himachal came into being as a part ‘C’ state of the Indian union on 15\textsuperscript{th} April, 1948 by integration/merger of 31 big and small hill state. On 25\textsuperscript{th} January, 1971, Himachal Pradesh attained statehood. Presently, there are 12 administrative districts, 75 development blocks, 52 sub-divisions, 109 tehsils and sub-tehsils in Himachal Pradesh. The total area of Himachal Pradesh is 55,673 square Kilometers. Hamirpur is the smallest district of the Pradesh which covers an area of 1,118 sq. Kilometers (2.01 per cent) and Lahaul & Spiti has the largest area of 13,835 sq. Kilometers (24.85 per cent).49

The State covers 1.7 per cent of the area of the Indian Union. Area-wise it ranks 15\textsuperscript{th} respectively among the Indian states and union territories. About 38 per cent of the total geographical area is covered by forests. Because of the reason of state geographical condition being hilly and mountainous, industrial sector (mainly manufacturing) could not be developed and established. It lies in the lap of Himalayas. It has a deeply dissected topography complex geological structure and rich temperate flora in the subtropical latitudes. Physiographically, the state can be divided into five zones viz. (i) wet sub-temperate zone (ii) humid sub-temperate zone (iii) dry temperate alpine high lands (iv) humid sub-tropical zone (v) sub humid subtropical zones.50 The State is bordered by Jammu & Kashmir in the North, Punjab in the West and South-West, Haryana in the south, Uttar Pradesh in the South-East and Tibet in the East. There are five rivers, which flow through this hill state, viz. Beas, Sutlej, Ravi, Yamuna and Chenab.

Besides the seasonal variations, the climate of Himachal Pradesh varies at different altitudes. The average rainfall is 152 cms (60 inches). The highest rainfall occurs in Kangra District followed by Shimla District. The mainstay of the people of Himachal Pradesh is agriculture on which 66.71 per cent
population depends for their livelihood. The topography being mostly hilly, the type of cultivation is terraced. Due to ideal climate for fruit cultivation, horticulture and vegetable growing (seasonal as well as off-seasonal), well-diversified farm economy has development rapidly during the past three decades. The economy of Himachal Pradesh is dependent upon agriculture and its allied activities and any fluctuation in agriculture production affects the growth rate considerably. The State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices in 2009-10 was estimated at Rs. 35,888 crore as against Rs. 33,192 crore in 2008-09 registering a growth of 8.1 per cent during the year as against the growth rate of 7.4 per cent during the previous year.\(^5\)

The Table 1.2 reveals the comparative demographic trend during 2001-2011 of the State. Himachal Pradesh has total population of 6,856,509 persons which accounts for 0.57 per cent of country's population and rank at 21\(^{st}\) position amongst the states and Union Territories. The population of the State has increased more than two times after independence and has grown at the rate of 12.81 per cent during the decade 2001-2011, which are 4.72 per cent less than the national growth during the decade. The density of population per sq. Kilometers has increased to 123 persons in 2011 from 109 Person per sq. Kilometers in 2001. There are wide variations in area and population of the district and the district-wise density varies from 2 persons per sq. Kilometre in Lahaul and Spiti to 369 persons in Hamirpur district. Out of the total population, the number of males and females is 3,473,892 and 3,382,617 respectively, which means that the number of females per 1000 males is 974. The sex ratio of females per thousand males has been rising continuously in Himachal Pradesh since 1951 census from 968 in 2001 to 974 in 2011 census. Himachal Pradesh has the highest percentage of rural population among all the states of the country. The table also reveals that the overall literacy percentage of Himachal Pradesh was 83.78 per cent out of which 90.83 per cent male were literates and 76.60 per cent female were literates. The literacy rate of Himachal Pradesh has been improving faster than the all India figures. Himachal Pradesh is characterised by a very strong correlation between sex ratio (female per thousand and males) and literacy.
### Comparative Demographic Trend of Himachal Pradesh during 2001-2011 Decade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60,77,248</td>
<td>6,856,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>30,87,940</td>
<td>3,473,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29,89,960</td>
<td>3,382,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population</td>
<td>9.79</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Percentage Rural Population Total Population</td>
<td>90.21</td>
<td>90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>77.13</td>
<td>83.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>86.02</td>
<td>90.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>68.08</td>
<td>76.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Density of Population (Persons Per Sq. Km.)</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Sex Ratio</td>
<td>(i.e. Female Per 1000 Males)</td>
<td>968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Decennial Growth Rate %</td>
<td>(+)17.53</td>
<td>(+)12.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:**


District with higher density of female population vis-a-vis male population have high literacy rates.\textsuperscript{52} Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Himachal Pradesh. It is an important place in the economy of the State. It provides direct employment to 70 per cent of the total workers of the State. Out of the total geographical area of 55.67 lakh hectares, the area of operational holdings is about 9.33 lakh hectares and is operated by 9.68 lakh farmers. The average holding size comes to 1.0 hectare. Agriculture census shows that 87.14 per cent of the total holdings are of small and marginal farmers, 12.54 per cent of holdings are owned by semi-medium/medium farmers and only 0.32 per cent by large farmers.\textsuperscript{53}

\begin{table}
\centering
\caption{Details of Work Force 1991-2001 Decade of Himachal Pradesh}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
Sr. No. & Particulars & \textbf{1991 Census} & \textbf{2001 Census} & \textbf{Percentage Increase} \\
\hline
1 & Total population & 51.71 & 60.78 & 17.53 \\
2 & Main Workers & 17.79 & 19.64 & 10.40 \\
3 & Marginal workers & 4.35 & 10.29 & 136.55 \\
4 & Non-Workers & 29.56 & 30.85 & 4.36 \\
5 & Total Workers & 22.14 & 29.92 & 35.14 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}


According to 2001 census, workers have been classified in the categories of cultivators, agriculture labours, workers in household industry and others. The Table 1.3 shows the decennial increase in workforce for the period 1991-2001. The workforce increased from 22.14 lakh in 1991 to 29.92 lakh in 2001 recording a growth rate of 35.14 per cent as against 17.53 per cent growth in population over the same period. The growth in the number of main workers at 10.40 per cent during this decade is below the growth rate of population at 17.53 per cent. This certainly adds to the magnitude of unemployment. The workforce constitutes 42.82 per cent of the total...
population in the year 1991 which has increased to 49.23 per cent in 2011. In
the year 1991 main workers constituted 34.40 per cent of the total population
which accounted for 32.31 per cent in 2001. The marginal workers and non-
workers constituted 8.41 per cent and 57.16 per cent in 1991 and 16.93 per
cent and 50.76 per cent to the total population in 2001. There is a
considerable increase in the workforce of marginal workers.\textsuperscript{54}

The Table 1.4 shows the percentage of total workers (main + marginal
workers) according to 2001 census. The cultivator constitutes 65.33 per cent,
Agriculture labour 3.5 per cent, Household Industry 1.75 per cent and other
workers 29.77 per cent of the total work force. Himachal Pradesh is a model
of hill farming in the country, where cultivation is carried out at an altitudes
ranging from 300 meters to 4000 meters above the mean sea level. The
principal cereals grown in the state are rice, maize, ragi and other small
millets during kharif season, wheat and barley during Rabi season. Among
other principal crops grains pulses, potatoes, sugarcane and mustard seeds
are important. The total livestock population of Himachal Pradesh has
deprecated by about 3 lakh heads between 1987 and 2003, but the stock is
improving in quality as the output is increasing. The milk and egg product has
increased at a steady pace during the last decade. The wool production has
remained almost static over the migrating gaddis has not come forward to
adopt sheep rearing as their main occupation.

\textbf{Table 1.4}

\textbf{Percentage of Total Workers (Main Workers + Marginal Workers) 2001
\textit{census of Himachal Pradesh}}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\textbf{Sr. No.} & \textbf{Particular} & \textbf{Number} & \textbf{Percentage to Total Workers} \\
\hline
1. & Cultivators & 1954870 & 65.33 \\
\hline
2. & Agricultural Labours & 94171 & 3.15 \\
\hline
3. & Household Industry & 52519 & 1.75 \\
\hline
4. & Other Workers & 890901 & 29.77 \\
\hline
5. & Total & 2992461 & 100.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\textbf{Source:} Government of Himachal Pradesh, Statistical Outline of Himachal
In the field of technical education, the Pradesh has made significant strides. As on 31\textsuperscript{st} March 2005 there was one National Institute of Technology (formally REC), 7 Polytechnics and 50 Industrial Training Institutes. To universalise the primary education, the State Government has embarked upon an expansion programme to identify unserved area. So that primary school could be opened in order to provide access to all eligible children in the age group of 6-11 years. With a view to provide basic health facilities to the rural masses, large number of Primary Health Centre (PHC), Rural hospital, Ayurvedic, Allopathic, Dental colleges and Dispensaries have been opened. About 94 per cent of the villages (16778) of the state have been electrified. The position of rural infrastructure has also improved; Pradesh has created motorable road infrastructure measuring length of 24,922 Kms. by the end of 31\textsuperscript{st} March, 2005.

1.5 WOMEN POSITION IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

The economy of Himachal Pradesh continues to be predominantly an agricultural economy in that as high as 90 per cent of its population lives in rural areas and is also primarily engaged in agricultural activities. The hill economy is mainly agro-pastoral with no scope for big industries. Owing to these constraints, agriculture and rearing of livestock is naturally the main occupation of the people of the state. The women in Himachal Pradesh work side by side with men in agriculture and their role is an important in the field as at home. In the agriculture operations, women are constantly at work, breaking earth, threshing, pounding, transplanting, weeding, reaping or carrying headloads of fodder, firewood, manure, water, grain, flour, rock and tenacity, though are of lesser strength of men. The participation of women is consistently higher vis-a-vis men in labour force in the farm sector because of occupational shift by men towards secondary sector and territory sector.\textsuperscript{55}

The status of Himachali women in society has been viewed differently with regard to her role in different places of the society. The women of the state are firmly attached to the family system. Their environment has infact greatly influenced the social status of the women. The sturdy and self-reliant women of Pradesh enjoy a greater degree of freedom than elsewhere. The main occupation of the women in the state is agriculture including horticulture.
The women labour accounts for 61 per cent of the total farm work, their participation being greater in activities like animal husbandry than in crop production. But there is some tendency towards sexual division of labour in Himachal Pradesh. Heavy and seasonal work such as field preparation and manuring was done mostly by men whereas light and regular work was mostly done by women. The hill women work hard with the men folk and are robust. The Gaddi woman is famous for her unique beauty. They are semi-nomadic, semi-agriculture and semi-pastoral tribes. The Gaddi women while migrating carries a load equal to men. A study of Gaddi tribal women in Himachal Pradesh concluded that there were “significant differences in time spending patterns of household tasks and no variations in agricultural and allied activities due to the age of respondents.”

A large tract of tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh belongs to kinnaras or locally known as Kanauras. Particularly, the area comprising of kinnaur district and kanawar kothi of kulu district is their traditional home. Women occupy a prominent social and economic position in the kanaura society. In the economic activities women play a very vital role. They are not constrained or confined in any degree: they work hard at all the laborious chores, domestic and agricultural. They only thing being done fairly regularly by the men is ploughing, which really is little more than addressing the oxen by means of a heavy cudgel. The rest of the work is left entirely to the care of the women: they sow the seed, irrigate, manure and harvest the crops, make hay, collect fuel and fodder for the animals and also pasture the livestock. Not only do they look after the cooking of the meals but have to tend vines which are used for making brandy, and see to the tobacco plants as well. It is a fairly common sight to observe women, young and not-so-young, carrying heavy loads on their backs or employing themselves in manual labour often beating the males in performance.

A woman in the Lahaul-Spiti contributes equally to the outside work. Except ploughing they perform all the agricultural operations. The hills, the nature of a women's daily work also depends on her status in the family, whether she is an unmarried girl a daughter-in-law or a mother-in-law. For instance, when a new bride enters a family "she must prove herself by her
good works", thus increasing her workload and decreasing that of her elders. Besides their role in farming, women also devote considerable time to household chores and the family affairs, which includes (i) preparation of food like procurement of food-items, preparing meals, serving the meals, cleaning, procuring water (2) free collection of goods like vegetables, roots, fire-wood, cattle feed, (3) time spent in family services like child care, adults care, supervision, reading, talking, learning with child, adult care, caring domestic animals, caring of pets, grass collection, grazing, household maintenance and management etc. Further, the tending of animals also lies largely within the women's domain. The large scale of male migration increase the burden of performing agriculture, animal husbandry and other economic activities on the women.

The patterns of women's participation various according to regional and culture norms. There are a few handicrafts being practiced in Shimla hills. Whereas slender bamboos found in many parts of the district furnish materials for neatly made and serviceable baskets. Good blankets and other woollen clothes shawls, multi-coloured yarn are knitted in socks, gloves etc. Thus, women are known to work for longer hours than the men folk, when the total time spent by her at work outside and inside the home is taken into account. In addition to this, women generally play a greater role in decision about how much produce is to be stored for family use over the year ahead and how much is to be sold. Himachal, like every society has latent reserves in its human resources, especially in women, who generally work for much longer hours than men. Despite a relatively higher contribution of women in the development of an economy, they lack an equal access to opportunities and other resources. Gender equality can be a patent force for initiating acceleration of development and placing it on a sustainable path. There is increased recognition of the relevance of gender equality not only in urban areas, where there are relatively more opportunities, but also in rural economics where a lot is owed to women for their contribution to overall development.
1.5.1 Sex Ratio and Density of Population:

Himachal Pradesh, which registered a constant rise in the sex ratio from 1951 till 1991, has witnessed a declining trend from 1991 to 2001 decade but increasing trend in 2011. The sex ratio in the state, as per the 2011 census, is 974 female per 1000 males. In 2001, the ratio was 968 females per 1000 males. However, the state can draw a solace from the fact that the figures are much better than the national and those of adjoining states. While the national level sex ratio is 940 females per 1000 males, in Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Delhi, Sikkim and Daman & Diu, it is below 900 marks. There is a huge margin between the rural and urban area sex ratio figures. While there are 988 females per 1000 males in rural areas, in urban, it is only 853 females per 1000 males according to 2011 census in Himachal Pradesh. There are six districts in which have higher sex ratio as compared to state ratio of female per 1000 males, whereas in the remaining district the sex ratio is lower than state average. The Table 1.5 clearly indicates that the district which retained a higher sex ratio in 2001 (Hamirpur 1099) have retained the same trend in 2011 also. This followed by Kangra (1,013), Mandi (1,012), Chamba (989), Bilaspur (981) and Una (977). The sex ratio was below 900 females per 1,000 males in four districts viz. Lahaul & Spiti (802), Solan (852), Shimla (896) and Kinnaur (857). But in the latest Census of 2011, Lahaul & Spiti and Shimla district have marginally improved their sex ratio and both have risen to 916 females per 1,000 males respectively. The sex ratio in kinnaur district has fallen from 857 females in 2001 to 818 females in 2011 census. The state has a density of population 123 per sq. Km. the highest density of population has been registered in Hamirpur district i.e. 406 followed by Una (338) and Bilaspur (327). Lahaul & Spiti district continues to be the sparsely populated district maintaining the lowest position with 2 persons per sq. Km. as in 2011. The second lowest district with regard to density is Kinnaur 13 persons per sq. Km. as in 2011. The Table further shows that the Shimla district has the highest 24.77 per cent urban population due to location of Shimla state capital within its jurisdiction. The majority of population of Himachal Pradesh i.e. 89.96 per cent live in the rural areas of the state.
### Table 1.5

District-wise Sex Ratio Child Population Density and Division of Rural/Urban Population

(2011 Census)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Sex Rates Female Per 1000 Males</th>
<th>Sex Ratio of Child in Age Group of (0-6)</th>
<th>Density of population Per sq.km.</th>
<th>Urban Population % age</th>
<th>Rural Population % age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chamba</td>
<td>989</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>6.98</td>
<td>93.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kangra</td>
<td>1013</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>5.73</td>
<td>94.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lahaul &amp; Spiti</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>1013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kullu</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>9.43</td>
<td>90.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mandi</td>
<td>1012</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>6.27</td>
<td>93.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hamirpur</td>
<td>1096</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>6.91</td>
<td>93.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Una</td>
<td>977</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>8.62</td>
<td>91.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bilaspur</td>
<td>981</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>6.58</td>
<td>93.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Solan</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>17.70</td>
<td>82.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sirmaur</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>10.80</td>
<td>89.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Shimla</td>
<td>916</td>
<td>922</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>24.77</td>
<td>75.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kinnaur</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


#### 1.5.2 Literacy Percentage

The literacy is one of the important social characteristic which reflects the quality of population. The development of a country is dependent on the literacy of its people because it is literacy that gives the divine light to walk
along the path of success and prosperity amid all disappointment and darkness of life.

Here literacy does not necessarily mean the literacy of men alone but also of women with equal stress and fundamental rights. In the society both literate men and women are equally needed to develop the society as it is.

Table 1.6
District-wise Literacy Percentage of Himachal Pradesh

(2011 Census)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>District Code</th>
<th>State/District</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Chamba</td>
<td>84.19</td>
<td>62.14</td>
<td>73.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Kangra</td>
<td>92.55</td>
<td>80.62</td>
<td>86.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Lahaul &amp; spiti</td>
<td>86.97</td>
<td>66.50</td>
<td>77.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>Kullu</td>
<td>88.80</td>
<td>71.01</td>
<td>80.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>Mandi</td>
<td>91.51</td>
<td>74.33</td>
<td>82.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>Hamirpur</td>
<td>95.28</td>
<td>83.44</td>
<td>89.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>Una</td>
<td>92.75</td>
<td>81.67</td>
<td>87.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>Bilaspur</td>
<td>92.39</td>
<td>78.90</td>
<td>85.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>Solan</td>
<td>91.19</td>
<td>78.02</td>
<td>85.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sirmaur</td>
<td>86.76</td>
<td>72.55</td>
<td>79.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Shimla</td>
<td>90.73</td>
<td>77.80</td>
<td>84.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kinnaur</td>
<td>88.37</td>
<td>71.34</td>
<td>80.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Literacy rate is the percentage of literates to population aged 7 years and above.

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equally important to have adequate sharpness of the two blades of a scissors to make it really effective. Education is power to fight against any form of evils. Even the literacy rate in the state has shown a marked growth by 77.13 per cent mark during 2001 census. It touched 83.78 per cent mark during 2011 census. However, there is a high disparity in literacy rate of males and females. The literacy rate of males in Himachal Pradesh is 90.83 per cent as compared to 76.60 per cent of females. Thus, it is clear from the Table 1.6 that the female literacy rate is less than males literacy rate in all the 12 district of Himachal Pradesh.

1.6 AN OVERVIEW OF THE ECONOMY OF DISTRICTS UNDER STUDY

A large tract of tribal areas of Himachal Pradesh belongs to Kinnaras or locally know as kanauras. Kinnaur is the north-eastern frontier district of the state of Himachal Pradesh, and a border district of India. It lies in the western Himalayas on both the banks of the river Satluj, between $31^\circ 05'50''$ and $32^\circ 05'15''$ north latitude and between $77^\circ 45'$ and $79^\circ 00'35''$ east longitude. The geographical area of the district is 6,401 square kilometres which forms 11.50 per cent of the total area of the state. The economic structure is primarily agrarian and essentially rural in character. The methods of cultivation are crude as well as primitive and sheep, goats, ponies and horses are the main livestock of the people. According to 2001 census the district has 6,401 sq.km areas. The total population of the district is 0.78 lakh which lives in rural areas only. Moreover, there are 0.39 lakh main workers, 0.07 lakh are marginal workers and 0.30 lakh are non-workers (Census 2001). Despite it, only 282 sq. Km area of the district is under forests and the soil of kinnaur consists of sand, sandy loam, clayey loam and gravel etc.

On the other hand, Shimla district lies between the longitude 77.00$''$ and 78.19$''$ east and latitude 30.45$''$ and 31.44$''$ north, has its headquarters at Shimla city. It is surrounded by Mandi and Kullu in the north, Kinnaur in the east, Uttarakhand in the south, Sirmaur in the west. The elevation of the district range from 300 metres (984 ft) to 6,000 metres (19,685 ft). Shimla district in its present form came into existence from 1st Sept, 1972 on the reorganisation of the district of the state. Shimla district derives its name from...
Shimla town, the district headquarters and now state capital of Himachal Pradesh. Shimla is the capital Town of Himachal Pradesh. It was formerly the summer capital during the British Rule. The town of Shimla is built over several hills and connecting ridges. The important hills are Jakhu (8056 ft), Prospect Hill (7140 ft), Observatory Hill (7050 ft), Elysium Hill (7400 ft), and Summer Hill (6900 ft). These are a great controversy over the origin of the name Shimla. The name Shimla was derived from 'Shyamalaya' meaning blue house said to be the name of house built of blue state by a faqir on Jakhu. According to one version Shimla takes it name from 'Shamla' meaning a blue female another name for Goddess Kali.73

The Shimla economy is mainly dependent upon the revenue from travel and tourism industry and the agriculture and horticulture in the region. The majority of the people are either placed into the tourism industry or into the administrative department of Shimla. A vast number of the people of Shimla have taken the occupation of a travel agent, guide or a photographer or something related to the tourism industry like hotel and the restaurants. The economy is heavily dependent on the leather industry, food processing industry, wood industry and the like. The lakkar bazaar is a major shopping center of Shimla where the tourists gather to pick up their choice that ultimately adds up to the economy of Shimla. As such there are many important departments and offices of the governing body in Shimla. The people working in these offices are the cogs and screws of the economy of Shimla.74

The Table 1.7 (a) and (b) shows the population by residence and sex of Kinnaur district and Shimla district according to 2001 and 2011 census. The total population of Kinnaur district, according to 2001 census was 78,334. Out of total population 100.00 per cent were rural population. According to 2011 census, Kinnaur district accommodates 84298 of total population. Out of the total population 55.00 per cent are males and 44.99 per cent are females. The Total population of Shimla district, according to 2001 census was 722,502. Out of total population 76.85 per cent were rural and 23.15 were urban population. According to 2011 census, Shimla district accommodates 813,384
### Table 1.7 (a)
Sex-wise Demographic Profile of District Kinnaur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Rural Population</th>
<th>Urban Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>42,173</td>
<td>36,161</td>
<td>78,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% to total Population</td>
<td>(53.84)</td>
<td>(46.16)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>46,364</td>
<td>37,934</td>
<td>84,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% to total Population</td>
<td>(55.00)</td>
<td>(44.99)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Rural Population</th>
<th>Urban Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>38,996</td>
<td>341,506</td>
<td>722,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% to total Population</td>
<td>(52.73)</td>
<td>(47.27)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>424,486</td>
<td>388,898</td>
<td>813,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% to total Population</td>
<td>(52.18)</td>
<td>(47.82)</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introduction

people. Out of total population 75.23 per cent were rural and 24.77 were urban population. The total population 52.18 per cent are males and 47.82 per cent are females. It is important to note that in both areas (rural and urban) the population of males are more as compare to female. But this gap was more in the urban area.

Salient feature of the population, about literacy, sex ratio (female per thousand male) and density of population per sq. Kilometers in Kinnaur and

Table 1.8 (a)
Salient Features of Population in Kinnaur District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Literacy Percentage</td>
<td>75.20</td>
<td>80.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sex Ratio (Female Per Thousand Male)</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Shimla district has been presented in Table 1.8 (a) and Table 1.8 (b). In Kinnaur the literacy percentage during 2001 census was 75.20 per cent which increased to 80.77 per cent in 2011. During 2011 literacy has gone to 80.77 per cent in which male literacy being 88.37 per cent and female 71.34 per cent. Comparatively, it is much higher than the all India literacy rate (i.e. 74.04 per cent) in which male literacy being 82.14 per cent and female 65.46 per cent. In Himachal Pradesh Kinnaur district occupies eighth positions in literacy percentage. The sex ratio of females per thousand males has been continuously declining from 2001 census to 2011 census. The density of population in Kinnaur district is comparatively low and little increasing from last decades. As per 2011 census, it is 13 persons per square kilometer, which is very low than the average density (123 persons) of population in Himachal Pradesh.
In Shimla district the literacy percentage during 2001 census was 79.12 per cent which increased to 84.55 per cent in 2011 in which male literacy being 90.73 per cent and female 77.80 per cent. Comparatively, it is much higher than the all India literacy rate (i.e. 74.04 per cent) in which male literacy rate being 82.14 per cent and female 65.46 per cent of Himachal Pradesh. In Himachal Pradesh Shimla district occupies six positions in literacy percentage. The sex ratio of female per thousand males has increased from 2001 census to 2011 census. The density of population in Shimla district is comparatively high and continuously increasing from last three decades. As per 2011 census, it is 159 persons per square kilometer, which is much higher than the average density (123 persons) of population in Himachal Pradesh.

Though, Horticulture is the biggest source of livelihood of the people of the district kinnaur, yet the district also occupies a place of pride in the agriculture production. The distribution of operational holdings in district kinnaur according to 2009-10, has been presented in Table 1.9 which clearly indicates that there were 10037 operational holdings in the district with an area of 13830 hectares. The holdings have been grouped into five broad size classes viz; less than 1 hectares, 1 to 2 hectare, 2 to 4 hectares, 4 to 10 hectares, and 10 hectares and above, which have been termed as marginal, small, semi-medium, medium and large holdings respectively. This table
further reveals that the average size of operational holdings in the Kinnaur district is 1.37 hectares.76

Table 1.9
Number of Operational Holdings and Area Operated by size class of Holdings in District Kinnaur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Holding Group and Size of Holdings</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Average Size (ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Marginal (Less than 1.00 hect.)</td>
<td>5663</td>
<td>2398</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Small (1.00 to 2.00 hect.)</td>
<td>2316</td>
<td>3310</td>
<td>1.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Semi-Medium (2.00-4.00 hect.)</td>
<td>1536</td>
<td>4194</td>
<td>2.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Medium (4.00-10.00 hect.)</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>2626</td>
<td>5.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Large (10.00 hect. &amp; above)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1302</td>
<td>29.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Total All Sizes</td>
<td>10037</td>
<td>13830</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The land use pattern of district Kinnaur has been presented in Table 1.10 which clearly indicates that the total area of the district by professional survey is 655.300 hectares, but the village papers accounts for 6, 24,215 hectares. The summation of net area sown and current fallow represents the total cultivable area. It covers 3, 25,885 hectares, which constitutes 52.21 per cent of the total area (i.e. 6, 24,215 hectares according to village paper). Nearly 47.79 per cent of the net area sown in double cropped giving an average of 116.12 per cent cropping intensity which is comparatively lower than state cropping intensity (i.e. 179.69). The area covered under forests accounted 6.02 per cent, Barren and Unculturable land accounted for 21.36 per cent. The total cropped area was 9155 hectares, which constituted 1.46 per cent of total area.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Hectares</th>
<th>% age to Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Geographical Area (By Village Papers)</td>
<td>624215</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>37530</td>
<td>6.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Barren and Unculturable Land</td>
<td>133335</td>
<td>21.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Land Put to non-agriculture uses</td>
<td>117743</td>
<td>18.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Culturable Waste</td>
<td>3488</td>
<td>0.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Permanent Pasture and other Grazing</td>
<td>322281</td>
<td>51.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Land Under Misc. Tree crops etc.</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Current Fallows</td>
<td>1736</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Other Fallows</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Net area sown</td>
<td>7884</td>
<td>1.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Area Sown More than Once</td>
<td>1271</td>
<td>0.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Total Cropped Area (10+11)</td>
<td>9155</td>
<td>1.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


In Kinnaur district the percentage of worker, i.e. main workers, marginal workers, other has been presented in Table 1.11 (a). The table depicts that nearly 51.46 per cent to the total population constituted the main workers in the Kinnaur district, whereas this percentage stood at 32.31 per cent for the state as a whole. Household industries have engaged in significant proportion of the total population which accounted for about 1.11 per cent. The workers have been classified in the categories of cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other workers. Their percentage to total workers (main workers + marginal workers) was 65.33, 3.15, 1.75 and 29.77 for cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other workers respectively according to 2001 census.
### Table 1.11 (a)

**Percentage of worker, Main Worker, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers to Total Population in Kinnaur District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage to total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Cultivator</td>
<td>30,977</td>
<td>39.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Agriculture Labourers</td>
<td>1,101</td>
<td>1.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Household Industry Workers</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>1.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Other Workers</td>
<td>14,862</td>
<td>18.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Main Workers</td>
<td>40,313</td>
<td>51.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Marginal Workers</td>
<td>7498</td>
<td>9.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Total Workers (5+6)</td>
<td>47811</td>
<td>61.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Non-Workers</td>
<td>30,523</td>
<td>38.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Total (7+8)</td>
<td>78334</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Table 1.11 (b)

**Percentage of worker, Main Worker, Marginal Workers, Non-Workers to Total Population in Shimla District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage to total Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Cultivator</td>
<td>2,37,490</td>
<td>32.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Agriculture Labourers</td>
<td>9814</td>
<td>1.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Household Industry Workers</td>
<td>4392</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Other Workers</td>
<td>1,18,527</td>
<td>16.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Main Workers</td>
<td>3,05,709</td>
<td>42.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Marginal Workers</td>
<td>64514</td>
<td>8.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Total Workers (5+6)</td>
<td>370223</td>
<td>51.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Non-Workers</td>
<td>3,52,279</td>
<td>48.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Total (7+8)</td>
<td>722502</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the other hand in Shimla district the Table 11.1 (b) depicts that nearly 42.32 per cent to the total population constitutes the main workers, whereas this percentage stood at 32.31 per cent for the state as a whole. Household industries have engaged insignificant proportion of the total population which accounts for about 0.61 per cent. The workers have been classified in the categories of cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other workers. Their percentage to total workers (main workers + marginal workers) are 65.33, 3.15, 1.75 and 29.77 for cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other workers respectively (2001 census).
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74. Shimla Economy, hpShimla.nic.in/sml_hist.htm.


