

Regional development of Himalayan states: A Comparative Study of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh

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Abstract: Himalayas are the glorious, legendary and highest mountain in the world. Because of its physiography, the livelihood in Himalayan region is much different from the plain area. More or less the communities of Himalayan region are self-reliant and dependent on nature. Nature has blessed this region with extensive forest, vast meadows and other natural resources that provide food and resources to the local population. This paper is an attempt to understand the social-economic condition of two Himalayan states, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu Kashmir. Both the regions have maximum rural population and more than eighty percent of its population is engaged with primary activities. Decadal change of both the state from 2001-2011 has been shown in the study. Area of Jammu Kashmir is more than Himachal Pradesh which creates lot of differences in social economic development between the two states. Notwithstanding Himachal Pradesh is becoming one of the fastest growing states of India. While making comparative study several indicators like population size, literacy rate, sex ratio, tourism, agriculture, livestock etc. have been taken into consideration. These indicators show the changes in both the states.

Keywords: Regional development, disparity, Jammu Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh

Introduction

Regional development is a broad term but can be seen as a general effort to reduce regional disparities by supporting economic activities in regions. In past regional development policies tended to try to achieve these objectives by means of large scale infrastructure development and by attracting inward investment. Past policies have failed to reduce regional disparities significant and have not been able to help individual lagging regions to catch up, despite the allocation of significant public funding. The result is under economic potential and weakened social cohesion.

Himalayas are the glorious, legendary and highest mountain range in the world. Because of its physiography, the livelihood in the Himalayan region is much different in the plain area. The communities of Himalayan region are self-reliant and depend on nature. Nature has blessed this region with extensive forest and vast meadows that provide food and resources to the local population.

This paper is an attempt to understand the livelihood in two remotely located states of J&K and Himachal Pradesh in India. It is a comparative analysis of regional development of these two states.

Comparative analysis

According to the business dictionary. The item-by-item comparison of two at more comparable alternatives, processes, products qualifications set of data system.

Jammu & Kashmir is a state in northern India. It is located in the Himalayan mountains and shares boarder with the state of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab to the south the line of control separates it from the Pakistan administrated territories of Azad Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan in the west and reprehensively and a line of actual control separates it from the Chinese administrated territory of Aksai Chain in the east. The state has special autonomy under article 370 by the constitution of India.

Himachal Pradesh is a northern Indian state in the Himalayas. It is home to scenic mountains towns and resorts such as Dalhousie. Host to the Dalai Lama. Himachal Pradesh has a strong Tibetan presence. This is reflected in its Buddhist temple and ministries, as well as its vibrant Tibetans New Year Celebration. The region is also well known for its trekking, climbing, and skiing area. Himachal Pradesh has the fifth highest life expectancy at birth (71.6%) during 2010-14 among all Indian states.

Both states lie in the Himalayan zone. This study is an attempt to understand the difference in both the states. How their rituals livelihood etc. are different from each other.

The study apart from analysing the livelihood in J&K and Himachal investigates one government policies focused toward improving the livelihood of these states in particular.

The study is based on secondary data.

STUDY AREA: JAMMU KASHMIR AND HIMACHAL PRADESH

LOCATION



Figure 1 Source: Maps of India



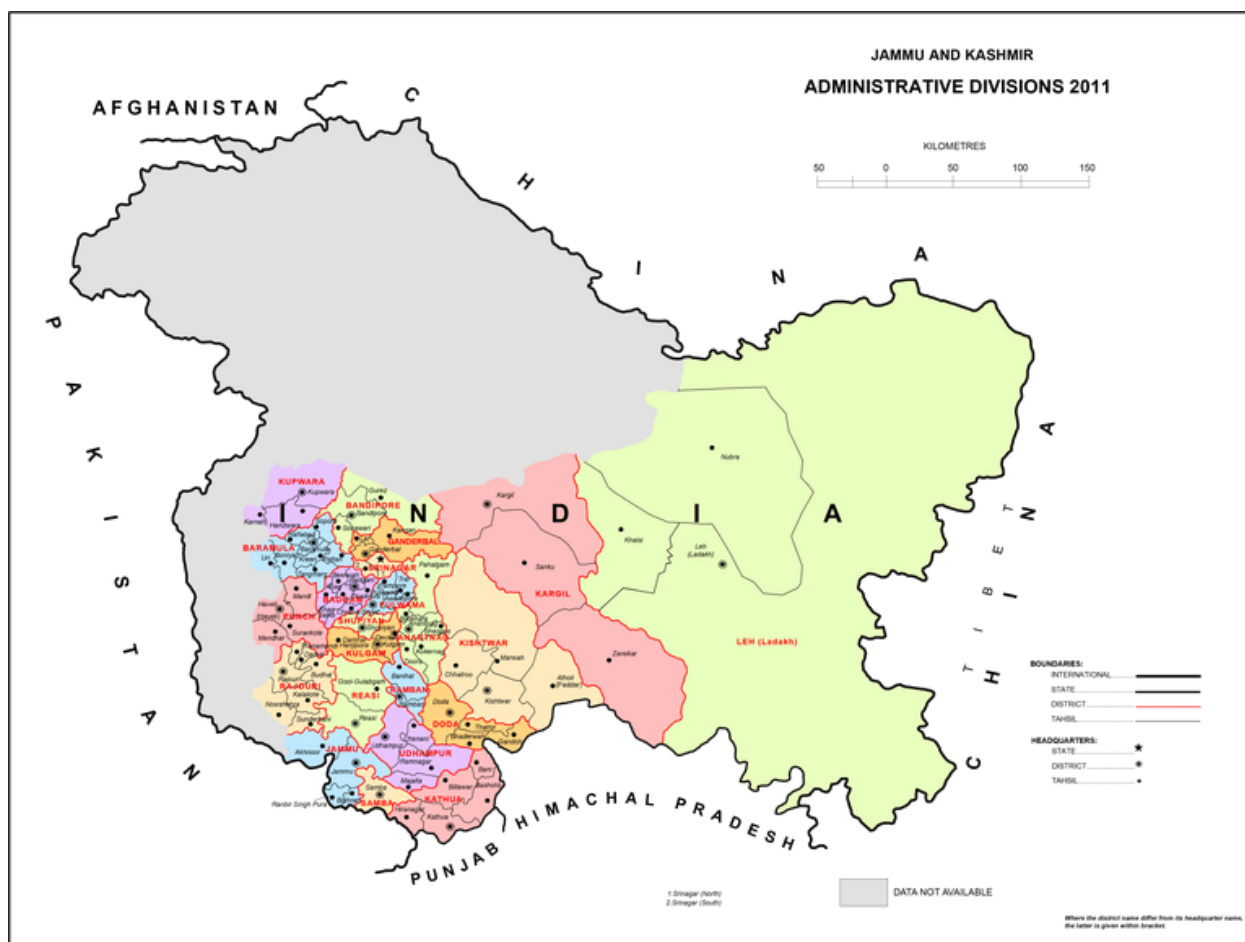


Figure 2

Source: Maps of India

Himachal Pradesh is a northern Indian state in the Himalayas. Himachal Pradesh is also known as “Dev Bhumi” or “Land of God”. There are many tourist places like Dalhousie, Shimla, Manali and so many. The longitudinal and latitudinal extent of Himachal Pradesh is 30 degrees 10 min north and 77 degrees 17 min east. The population of Himachal Pradesh is 68 lakhs and having 55,673 sq. Km area.

Himachal Pradesh shares its borders with Jammu-Kashmir to the north and north-west. Jammu-Kashmir is a state in northern India. It is located in Himalayan mountains and shares boarder with Himachal Pradesh to the south. The line of actual control separates it from the Chinese administrated territory of aksai chin in the east. The longitudinal and latitudinal extent of Jammu-Kashmir is 33 Degree 45 min north and 76 degrees 24 min east. The population of the state is 1, 25,41,302 having 2.22,236 sq. Km area. There are many hill stations for tourism like Gulmarg, Srinagar and Ladakh.

OBJECTIVES

- 1.** To understand the Social and Economic development in both the region.
- 2.** To understand the regional disparity of Himachal and Jammu & Kashmir.

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JAMMU – KASHMIR AND HIMACHAL
PRADESH**

POPULATION SIZE

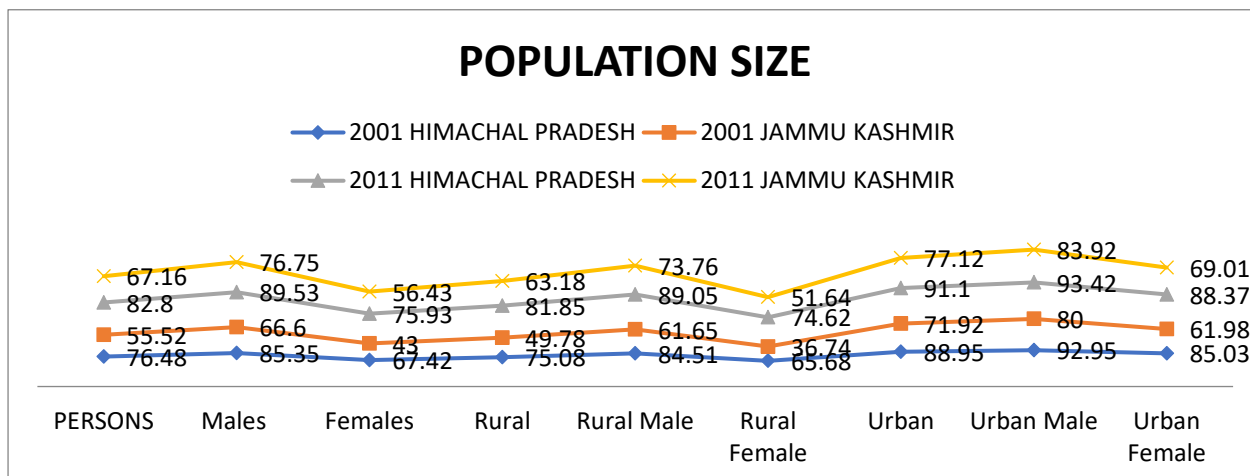


Figure:3

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA

FIGURE 3 Is showing the population size of Jammu Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. There are 22 districts in Jammu Kashmir and 12 districts in Himachal Pradesh. And there is a big difference in their size of population. This figure is showing the change in population size in two different censuses. Data has taken from census of India. According to the 2001 census Jammu Kashmir had 1.01 crore population which is almost twice of Himachal Pradesh. According to the census of 2001 Himachal Pradesh had almost 60 lakh population. Maximum Population of both the states is rural. In 2001 the rural population of Jammu Kashmir was 75.19% where Himachal had 90.2%. And urban population of Jammu Kashmir was 24.8% where Himachal Pradesh had 9.79%. According to the census of 2011 the rural population of Jammu Kashmir is 72.62% where Himachal has 89.96% and urban population of Jammu Kashmir is 27.37% where Himachal has 10.03%. So one thing is clear from the analysis and

that is rural population is more in Himachal Pradesh as compare to Jammu Kashmir where urban population is more in Jammu Kashmir as compare to Himachal Pradesh. There are many factors are responsible in the change of Population size like physiography, Education, Health Facilities, industrial development etc.

SEX RATIO

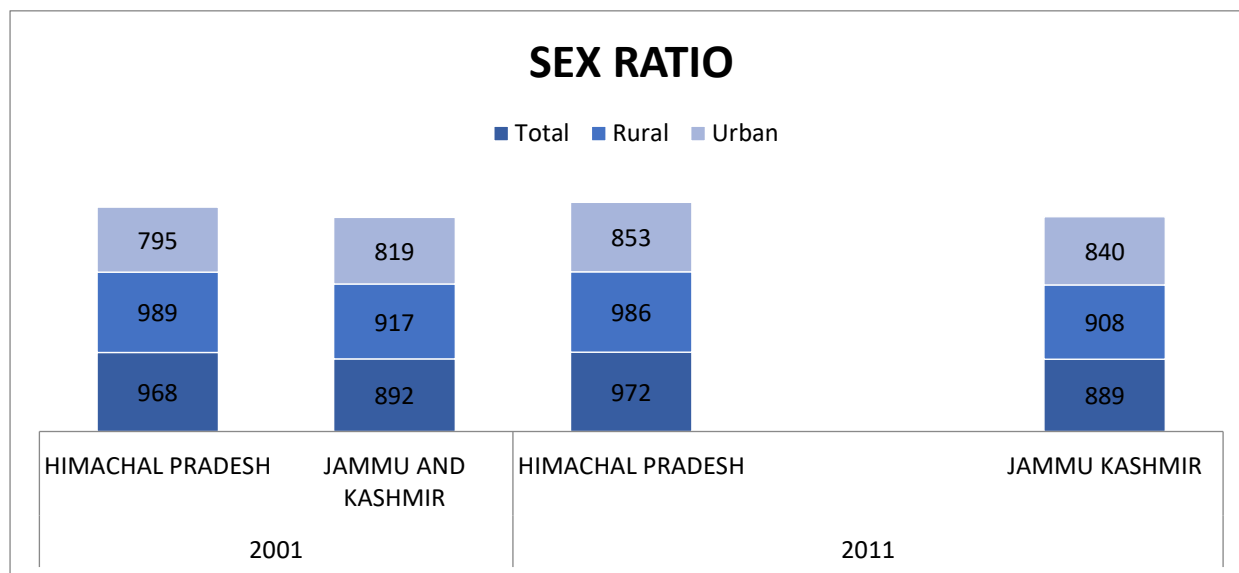


Figure:4

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA

FIGURE 4 Is showing the sex ratio of Jammu Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. This is comparative analysis of both the states of two different censuses. It is clear from the table that sex ratio of Himachal Pradesh is more than Jammu Kashmir. According to the 2001 census sex ratio of Himachal Pradesh was 968/1000 where Jammu Kashmir had 892/1000. And according to the 2011 census sex ratio of Himachal Pradesh is 972/1000 where Jammu Kashmir has 889/1000. There is a big difference in sex ratio of both the states. There are many reasons behind this difference in sex ratio like Education, Medical facility and physiography etc.

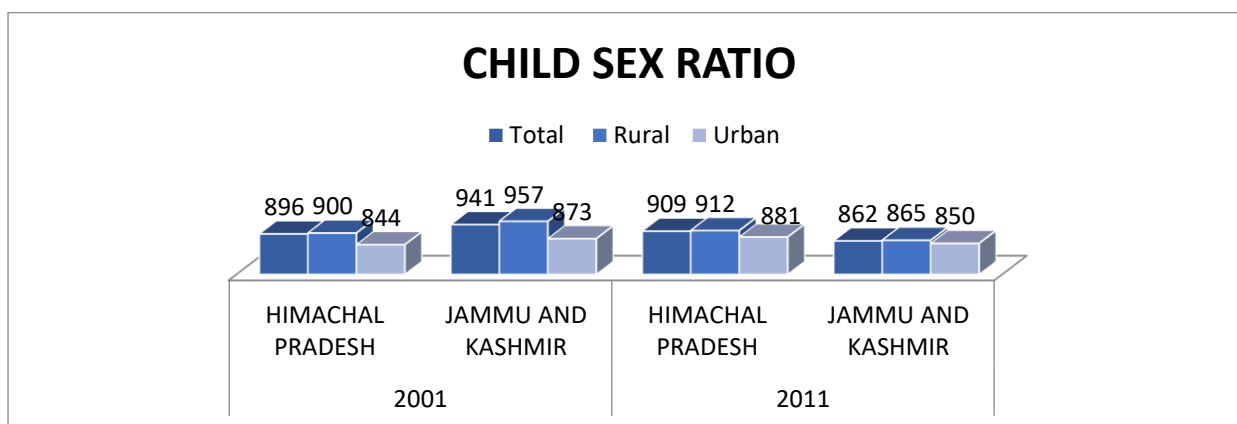
CHILD SEX RATIO*Figure 5***SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA**

FIGURE 5 Is showing the child sex ratio of Jammu Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. This figure is showing the change in child sex ratio in two different census. According to the 2001 census the child sex ratio of Jammu Kashmir was more than Himachal Pradesh but according to the 2011 census figures has changed the child sex ratio of Himachal Pradesh is more than Jammu Kashmir.

| LITERACY RATE | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| | 2001 | | 2011 | |
| | HIMACHAL PRADESH | JAMMU KASHMIR | HIMACHAL PRADESH | JAMMU KASHMIR |
| PERSONS | 76.48 | 55.52 | 82.8 | 67.16 |
| Males | 85.35 | 66.6 | 89.53 | 76.75 |
| Females | 67.42 | 43 | 75.93 | 56.43 |
| Rural | 75.08 | 49.78 | 81.85 | 63.18 |
| Rural Male | 84.51 | 61.65 | 89.05 | 73.76 |
| Rural Female | 65.68 | 36.74 | 74.62 | 51.64 |
| Urban | 88.95 | 71.92 | 91.1 | 77.12 |
| Urban Male | 92.95 | 80 | 93.42 | 83.92 |

Table 1

SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA

TABLE 1: Above table is showing the literacy rate of Jammu Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. It is a comparative analysis of both the states. Data has taken from census of India .census of 2001 and census of 2011 has compared with both the states to understand the change in literacy in two decades. According to the census of India of 2001 the literacy rate of Himachal Pradesh was 76.48% where Jammu Kashmir had 55.52% other side in 2011 the literacy rate of Himachal Pradesh is 82.8% where Jammu Kashmir has 67.16% this difference occurred because the population size of Jammu Kashmir is almost twice than the population size of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu Kashmir is more hilly region than Himachal Pradesh, maximum of villages are isolated so it is hard to provide education facility in such areas and education infrastructure of Himachal Pradesh is better than Jammu Kashmir. The main reason is terrorism in Jammu Kashmir which becoming the barrier in the growth of everything.

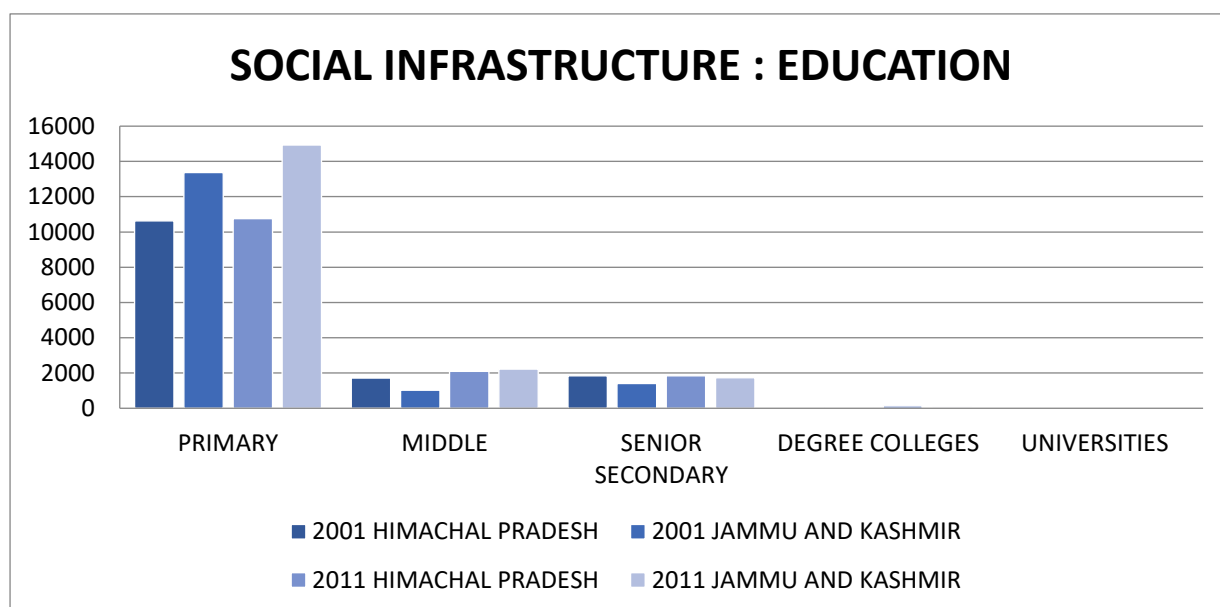
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE: EDUCATION*Figure 6***SOURCE: IBEF (INDIA BRAND EQUITY FOUNDATION)**

FIGURE 6 Is showing the education infrastructure of Jammu Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. Data has taken from *India Brand Equity Foundation*. Figure is showing the growth in educational institutes in two decades. In the given data table it is clear that the educational institutes in Jammu Kashmir are more than Himachal Pradesh. But the main thing to understand

is Jammu Kashmir has large area than Himachal Pradesh and has almost double population than Himachal Pradesh. It is clear that there are more institutes in Jammu Kashmir but as shown in above figure 4.4 that the literacy rate of Himachal Pradesh is more than Jammu Kashmir.

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND PER CAPITA INCOME

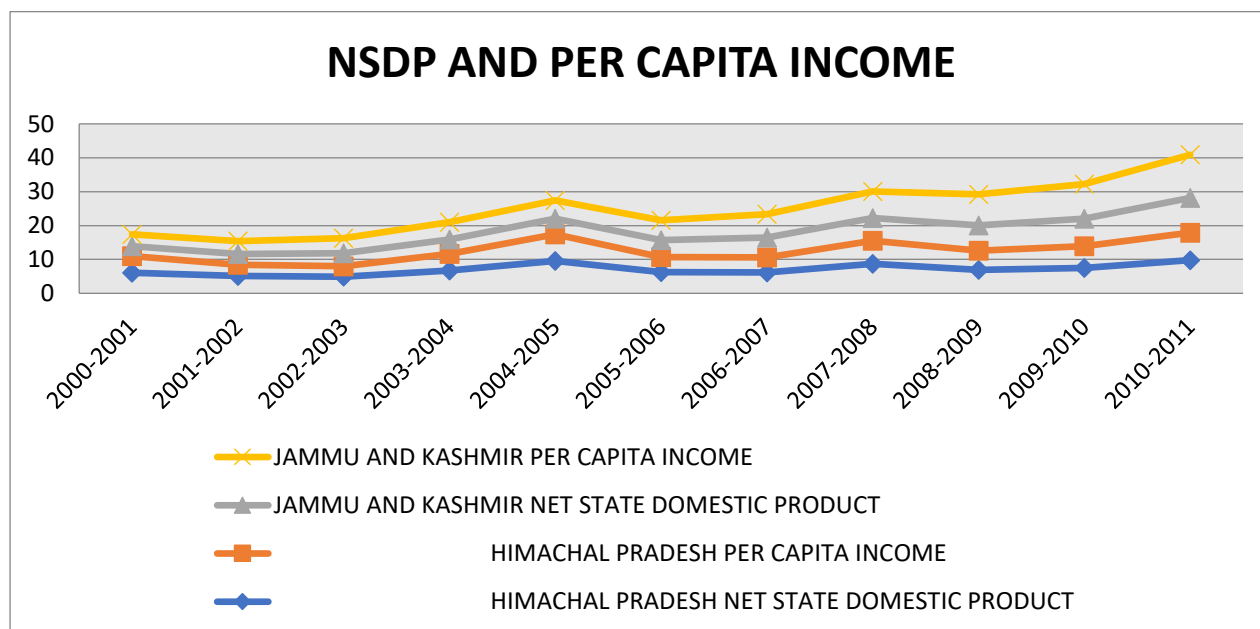


FIGURE 7 Is showing the comparative analysis of NSDP and Per Capita Income of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu Kashmir. Data table is showing the change in NSDP and Per Capita Income from 2000-2011. In 2000-01 the NSDP of Himachal Pradesh was 6.04% and per capita income was 4.9%. Where in Jammu Kashmir at same time period the NSDP was 3% and per capita income was 3.5. Till 2008 the NSDP and per capita income of Himachal Pradesh was more than Jammu Kashmir. But after that the NSDP and per capita income of Jammu Kashmir had grown. In 2010-11 the NSDP and per capita income of Himachal Pradesh was 9.8% and 8.1% where Jammu Kashmir had 10.25% and 12.73%. One common reason is the area of Jammu Kashmir is more than Himachal Pradesh which means more area, more fertile land and more production. That is why NSDP and per capita income of Jammu Kashmir is more than Himachal Pradesh. But comparatively if we see then the NSDP and per capita income of Himachal Pradesh is more than Jammu Kashmir.

TOURISM

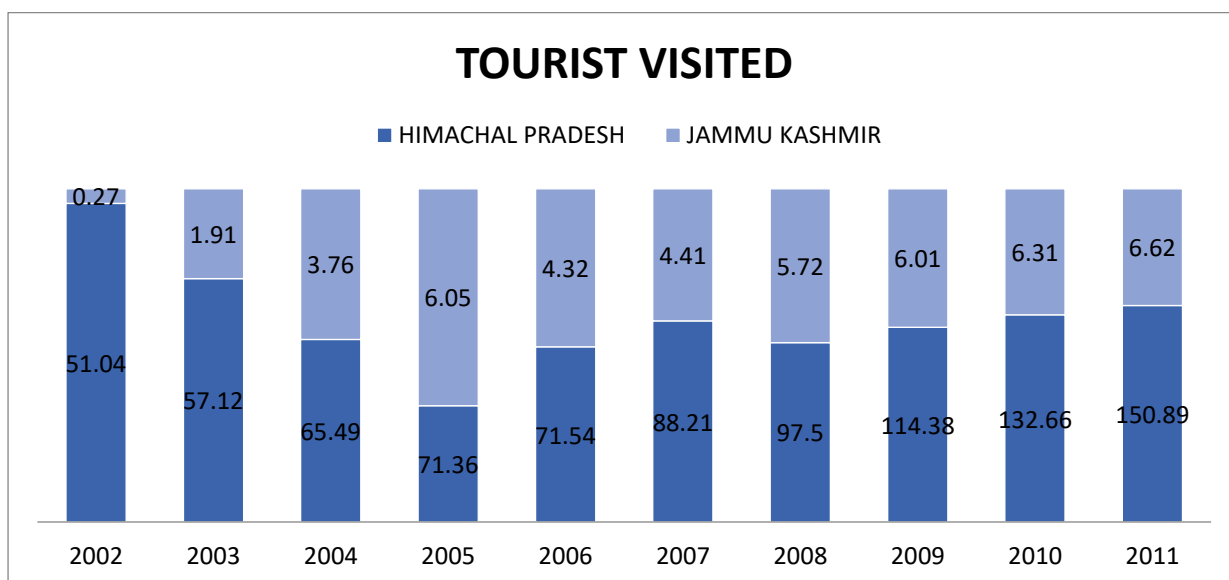


Figure 7

SOURCE: TOURISM DEPARTMENT OF JAMMU KASHMIR AND HIMACHAL PRADESH

FIGURE Is showing the tourist visit in Jammu Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. This is the comparative analysis of Jammu Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. Data table is representing the total tourist visited in both the states from 2002 to 2011. tourism is a major economic industry in both the states, which provides employment to thousands of the families and generates economy on large scale. Tourism in Jammu Kashmir generates more than 300 crore income and provides employment to almost 5 lakh families. In Himachal Pradesh tourism industry contributes 6.6 % in state GDP.

AGRICULTURE**TOTAL AREA AND PRODUCTION OF FOOD GRAINS**

| HIMACHAL PRADESH | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| CROPS | AREA ("000 Hector) | | | PRODUCTION ("000MT) | | |
| | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
| WHEAT | 366.59 | 360.07 | 352.52 | 562.01 | 381.18 | 414.41 |
| RICE | 78.57 | 76.72 | 76.7 | 121.45 | 118.28 | 543.19 |
| PULSES | 33.87 | 31.16 | 21.56 | 35.96 | 23.51 | 20.66 |
| JAMMU KASHMIR | | | | | | |
| CROPS | AREA ("000 Hector) | | | PRODUCTION ("000MT) | | |
| | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
| WHEAT | 278.3 | 278.72 | 288.94 | 495.9 | 483.5 | 289.9 |
| RICE | 263.25 | 257.63 | 258.89 | 562 | 563.7 | 501.1 |
| PULSES | 30.15 | 30 | 30.3 | 15.3 | 13.9 | 17.2 |

Table 2

SOURCE: DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS, HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Jammu Kashmir.

TABLE 2 Is showing the food grains production and area of cultivation in Jammu Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. These three crops as shown in the data table have been taken for the study because the production of these crops in both the states is more than other states. It is clear in the figure that the Production of these crops is more Jammu Kashmir e.g. in 2007-08 the production of wheat was 495.9 thousand tones and land area was 278.3 Hectare. Other side the production of rice is also more in Jammu Kashmir because the land area for rice cultivation is more in Jammu Kashmir than Himachal Pradesh. 90% of Himachal's and 70% Jammu Kashmir's population is engaged with primary activities and because of more primary activities make the people of both the state self-reliant. Agriculture in Himachal Pradesh contributes 45% of economy in NSDP. In Jammu Kashmir contributes 65% of income in NSDP, which shows the overdependence on agriculture.

HORTICULTURE

Given data is showing the fruit production in Jammu Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. Apple is taken as the main sample to understand economy of both the states because its production is more than other fruits and in total production of fruits alone apple production is more than 80%. Total economy of fruits is around 3500 crore per year and apple alone contribute 89%. Jammu Kashmir is the highest apple producing state in India at 11.2 metric tons. Fruit production in both the states provides employment to thousands of families.

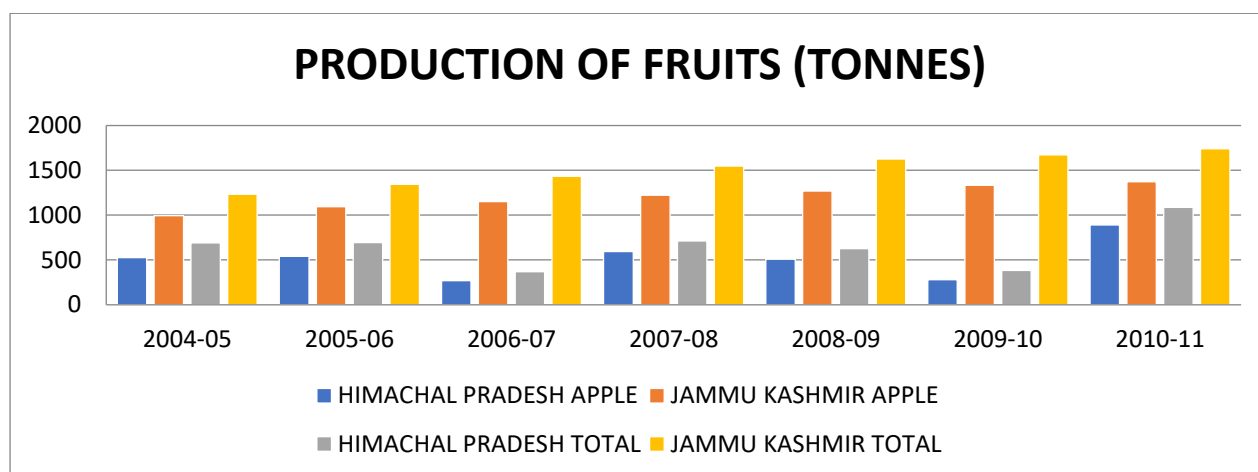


Figure 8

SOURCE: HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT OF JAMMU KASHMIR AND HIMACHAL PRADESH

LIVE STOCK

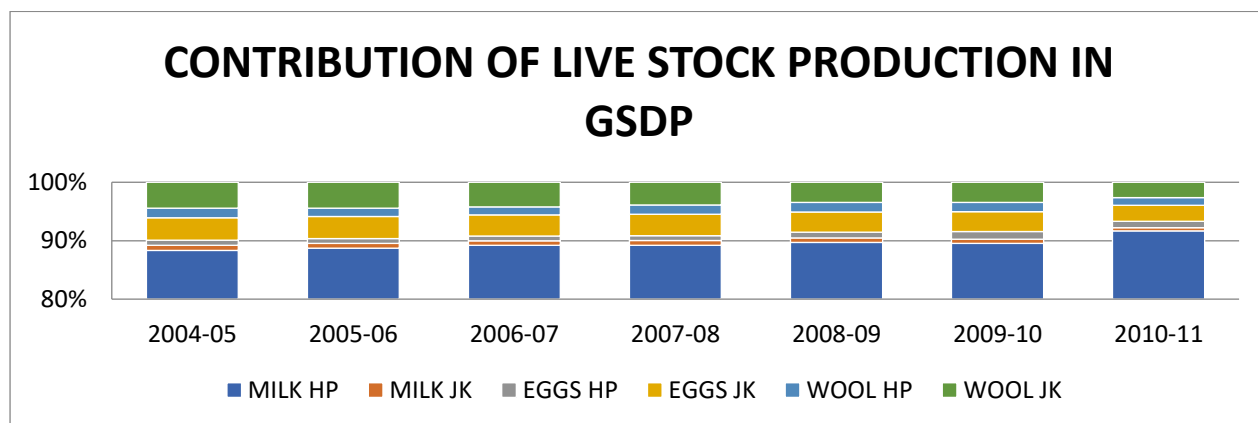


Figure 9

SOURCE: Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India and Department of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of H.P

FIGURE 9 is showing the contribution of livestock product in GSDP of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu Kashmir. Both are hilly areas and maximum of its population lives in rural areas and engaged with primary activities. Agriculture and animal husbandry plays an important role in the development of both the states and provides employment to the thousands of families. The production of milk, eggs and wool is different in both the states e.g. the production of milk in Himachal is more than Jammu Kashmir and production of wool in Jammu Kashmir is more than Himachal Pradesh. About 60% of economy is generated by agriculture and animal husbandry sectors. And 11% of SGDP is generated by livestock. The production of milk, eggs and wool is increasing every year which is showing the demand level livestock product which is good for the economy of both the state.

CONCLUSION

Regional development is a term which means an effort to reduce regional disparities by supporting economic activities in regions. In past regional development policies tended to try to achieve these objectives by means of large scale infrastructure development and by attracting inward investment. This is a comparative study of Jammu Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. This study has been done to understand the social-economic development of both the states. Both the states lies in Himalayan zone because of their location the physiography of both the state is almost same. When we see towards the problem of these states, we can see problem related to education, employment, health, infrastructure etc. But one thing make these states different from other plain areal states and that is self-reliant, maximum of the population of both the states is engaged with primary activities and mostly dependent on primary activities. This overdependence might be a problem. Through literature review one thing comes out that is there are two variables social and economic which show the inequality in India. The main objectives of the studies are to understand the social economic development and regional disparities in both the region.

There are 22 districts in Jammu Kashmir and 12 districts in Himachal Pradesh. And there is a big difference in their size of population. Data has taken from census of India. According to the 2001 census Jammu Kashmir had 1.01 crore population which is almost twice of Himachal Pradesh. According to the census of 2001 Himachal Pradesh had almost 60 lakh population. According to the census of 2011 the rural population of Jammu Kashmir is 72.62% where

Himachal has 89.96% and urban population of Jammu Kashmir is 27.37% where Himachal has 10.03%. And according to the 2011 census sex ratio of Himachal Pradesh is 972/1000 where Jammu Kashmir has 889/1000. the literacy rate of Himachal Pradesh is 82.8% where Jammu Kashmir has 67.16% this difference occurred because the population size of Jammu Kashmir is almost twice than the population size of Himachal Pradesh. That the educational institutes in Jammu Kashmir are more than Himachal Pradesh. But the main thing to understand is Jammu Kashmir has large area than Himachal Pradesh and has almost double population than Himachal Pradesh. %. One common reason is the area of Jammu Kashmir is more than Himachal Pradesh which means more area, more fertile land and more production. That is why NSDP and per capita income of Jammu Kashmir is more than Himachal Pradesh. But comparatively if we see then the NSDP and per capita income of Himachal Pradesh is more than Jammu Kashmir. Tourism is a major economic industry in both the states, which provides employment to thousands of the families and generates economy on large scale. Tourism in Jammu Kashmir generates more than 300 crore income and provides employment to almost 5 lakh families. In Himachal Pradesh tourism industry contributes 6.6 % in state GDP.

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It is clear from the study that social infrastructure and economy of Himachal Pradesh is better than Jammu Kashmir. In figures the social-economic status of Jammu Kashmir is better than Himachal Pradesh but the reason behind this is the area of Jammu Kashmir is more than Himachal Pradesh and population is twice than Himachal Pradesh which creates such difference in figures.

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