



Challenges And Issues In Growth Of Uttrakhand

Dr. Abha Mittal Associate Prof. Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi.

ABSTRACT

November 9, 2000 Uttarakhand, formerly Uttaranchal considered as the only Indian state with Sanskrit as an official language came into existence as the 27th Republic state of India in the northern part of India. It is the 19th most populous state in India. However, the density of population was very low. It was only 159 persons per square meter because a large area is covered with mountains. The literacy rate is very high about 72.08 percent population is well educated with 84.01 percent males & 60.26 percent females (2001). About 36.9 per cent of population is workers with 46.4 percent male & 27.1 percent females. The participation of working population rate is very low because of comparatively male as low working participation which is 46.4 percent as against 51.9 percent for whole India. This compels males to migrate to towns in search of employment opportunities. Thus the villages of mountain side relatively more women in comparison no men to plain areas (Chopra & Ghosh 2000). Therefore, it becomes imperative to inculcate educational based facilities to the women around this region. Due to natural constraints the biggest challenge for the government is development of Agriculture. Since Uttarakhand is sloping region with shifted environment, enormous level of little and minimal property high expenses and low profits from food grain crops, soil disintegration, land corruption and lacking foundation presents genuine requirements being developed of agribusiness. The significant test is to elevate vocations to hold work power through nearby business and pay age to improve personal satisfaction of individuals living in provincial spaces of the state. This is conceivable through comprehensive improvement of agribusiness. Arrangements that may give victories for some other state in India arranged may not end up being productive in this uneven state. The comprehensive development arrangements should stress the improvement of these areas in the bumpy locales of the state. This is possible only with active participation of the private sector.

Key Words: Development, Agriculture, Work force, Growth, Productivity.

INTRODUCTION

November 9, 2000 Uttarakhand, formerly Uttaranchal considered the self state where Sanskrit is using as an official language came into existence as the 27th republic state of India in the northern part of India, with its provisional capital Dehradun. In Sanskrit Uttara means north and Khand means part of a country. The state has been divided into 02 separate divisions, such as Garhwal & Kumaon, with a total number of thirteen districts. Uttarakhand spread over 53, 483 square kms and has a most populated nearabout population is 10,116,752 & making thereby makes it a nineteenth highly populous Indian state. The total population of Uttarakhand was around 84.8 lacs persons (8.5 million) in 2001 which increased to 10.12 million in 2011 according to the 2011 Census.

However, the density of population was very low it was only 159 persons per square meter because a large area is covered with mountains. (Table-1). This compels males to migrate to towns in search of employment opportunities (Chopra & Ghosh 2000). Therefore, it becomes imperative to make available basic facilities of education to the mountain region women.

Table 1: A brief profile of Uttarakhand

	2001	2011
Population in million	8.5	10.12
Geographical Area km ²	53483	53483
Density per sq. km.	159	189
% Rural Population	74.33	69.5
Gender Ratio F/1000 M	962	963
Literacy Rate %	72.08	79.63

Source: indiabudget.nic.in/ www.nird.org.in/ Compiled by author

Due to grant of status of statehood Uttarakhand had been transformed from a high growth to a quite low growth economy. This is evident from the fact that in the period after post-reform to attain statehood growth rate increased from 3.5% to 11% in 2000-01 (Tomar 2012). 161,610 persons were provided employment in Uttarakhand as compared to 95,618 persons in H.P. (Mohanty 2012). However, most of the growth was in the plains and not the hilly areas because of number of structural problems.

This was further aggravated by 2013 disaster.

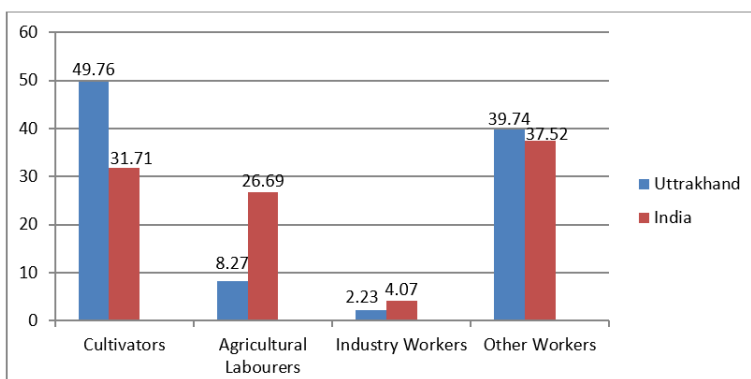
This can be avoided only when the impact of climate change & the disaster mitigation are included in the development process & planning. All disaster related to weather affects most mountain farmers and farm laborers. The goal of the planners to attain equitable growth can be achieved only when the benefits of increased growth is felt by all sections of the population especially to the population living in the hilly regions since they were constantly struggling with the edges of underdevelopment, despite of rest economy is doing great well off.

Table-2: Uttarakhand & India (2001)- Main Workers Classification of Occupation

Category	Uttarakhand		India	
I. Cultivators ('000)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Male	686	34.19	86328	31.33
Female	873	77.46	41300	32.51
All	1559	49.76	127628	31.71
II. Agricultural Laborers ('000)				
Male	191	9.52	57354	20.83
Female	68	6.03	50093	39.43
All	259	8.27	107448	26.69
III. Household Industry Workers ('000)				
Male	43	2.14	8312	3.02
Female	27	2.40	8084	6.36
All	70	2.23	16396	4.07
IV. Other Workers ('000)				
Male	1086	54.13	123469	44.82
Female	158	14.02	27571	21.70
All	1245	39.74	151040	37.52
% of Agricultural Workers to Total Workers		58.02		58.40
% of Cultivators to Total Agricultural Workers		85.75		54.29
% of Agricultural Laborers to Total Agricultural Workers		14.25		45.71
% of Female Agricultural Workers to Total Agricultural Workers		51.76		38.88

Agriculture workers = Cultivators + Agricultural Laborers Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2008

Fig.1: Main Workers Classification of Occupation in Uttarakhand (2001)



Source: Table 2

State Income:

Growth in the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) was very impressive. It increased by double digits of 13.85% per annum between 1999 to 2010. The per capita income increased by 12.01 per cent per annum (Table 3).

Table-3: GSDP of Uttarakhand

Year	At Current Prices (Rs.)	Per capita income (Rs.)
1999	1118719	13516
2004	2079433	23069
2009	4094697	42031
Growth Rate (1999-00 and 2009-10)	13.85	12.01

Source: Statistical Diary of Uttarakhand, 2010

Analysis of Sector wise Contribution to GSDP:

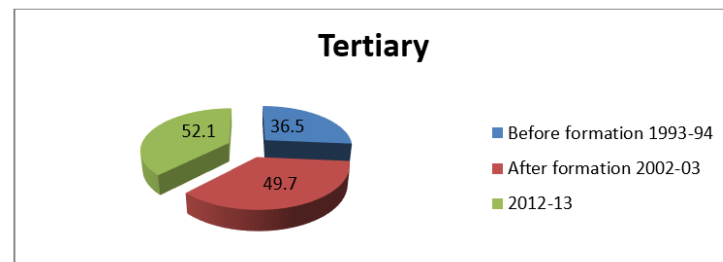
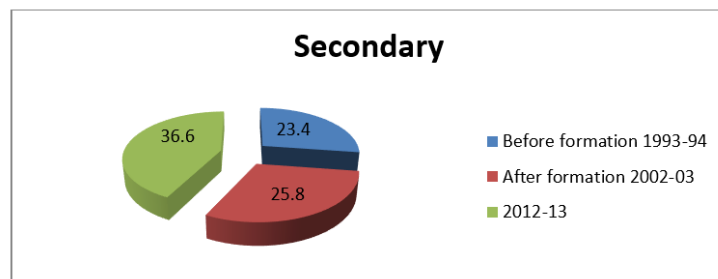
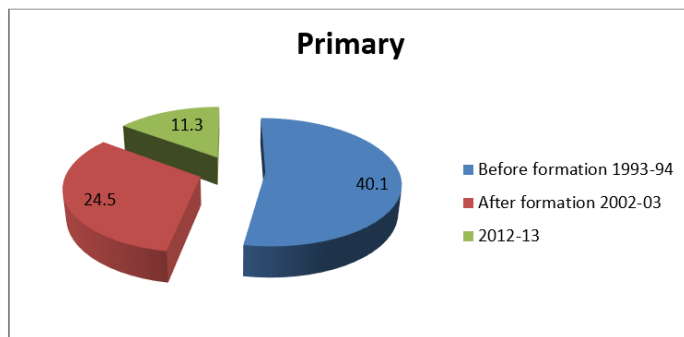
Uttarakhand witnessed a significant sectoral change shifting from manufacturing to agriculture with service sector that is still being as prompt dominant one. Table-4. Its proportion has been receding by almost two percent points in between 1999-2000 & 2009-10 but increased to 52.1% in 2012-13. The secondary sector contribution also increased from 18.21 per cent in 1999- 2000 to 36.6% during 2012-13. The contribution of the primary sector declined from 32 per cent in 1999- 2000 to 11 per cent in 2012-13. This reveals that the growth in the economy of states has taken place in the secondary & tertiary sectors. Although the structural composition of state economy has changed still agricultural continues to adapt a most important position in the state economy.

Table-4: Sector-wise Share of GSDP

Sector	Before formation		After formation		2012-13	2009-10
	1993-94	1999-2000	2002-03	2004-05		
Primary	40.1	31.49	24.5	24.89	11.3	17.80
Secondary	23.4	18.21	25.8	27.02	36.6	34.50
Tertiary	36.5	50.30	49.7	48.09	52.1	47.70

Source: 1993-94: Trends in Agriculture & Agricultural Practices in Ganga Basin. 2004-05 and 2012-13: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOI, Report on June 15, 2013

Figure-2: Sector-Wise Share of GSDP



Land Use Pattern in Uttarakhand:

Around 61 percent of the area is occupied by the forest (Table-5). Land normally use pattern that doesn't show any significant changes in between 2000-01 & 2009-10.

Although, the share of area of gross cropped in gross irrigated area increased marginally by nearabout one percent & the net sown area was around 13.68 percent of the total geographicalwise area, the net irrigated area to net sown area increased only by 3per cent this was because it was difficult to provide irrigation facilities due to its geographical features.

Table -5: Land Use Pattern in Uttarakhand (2001-09) ('000 ha)

Year	Total Reported Area	Forest	Not Available for Cultivation	Permanent Pastures and other Grazing Land	Land under Misc.Tree, Crops and Grooves	Cultivable Wasteland	Fallow Land other than Current Fallows	Current Fallows	Net Area Sown	Area Sown More Than Once
2000-01	5672	3465 (61.09)	462 (8.14)	229 (4.04)	254 (4.48)	385 (6.78)	69 (1.21)	38 (0.67)	770 (13.58)	456
2004-05	5670	3465 (61.11)	464 (8.18)	229 (4.04)	249 (4.39)	386 (6.81)	68 (1.20)	42 (0.74)	767 (13.53)	468
2008-09	5672	3486 (61.46)	465 (8.20)	229 (4.04)	252 (4.44)	386 (6.81)	71 (1.25)	41 (0.72)	776 (13.68)	504

Figures in brackets show percentage Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Uttarakhand.

Size of Operational Holdings:

Since the size of holdings is very small it becomes difficult to use modern technology and reap the benefits of economies. Therefore, the farmers opt for subsistence farming and do not use expensive inputs. The policy is required by the planners to develop small holdings, encourage the production of dairy, poultry and horticultural high value crops so as to increase per unit productivity on the small holdings.

Table-6: Details of Operational Holdings in Uttarakhand

S.No	Size (Ha)	Total Holdings	%	Area (Ha)	%
1	<1.0	628267	70.5	242511	28.7
2	1.0-2.0	158402	17.8	220726	26.2
3	2.0-4.0	78414	8.8	212384	25.2
4	4.0-10.0	24163	2.7	132200	15.7
5	10.0 and above	1421	0.2	35629	4.2
	Total	890667	100	843450	100

Source: Statistical Diary of Uttarakhand, 2009-10

Table 6 A: Operational Holdings in Uttarakhand in 2010-2011

S.No.	Size (Ha)	TOTAL HOLDING (Ha)	% of holdings*	Area (Ha)	% of Area**
		2010-11		2010-11	
1	<1.0	672	73.65%	296	36.23%
2	1.0-2.0	157	17.24%	225	27.60%
3	2.0-4.0	65	7.10%	179	21.50%
4	4.0-10	17	1.90%	94	11.99%
5	10+	01	0.12%	29	3.11%
6	TOTAL	921	100		100

Source: Statistical handbook of Uttarakhand :2011

*% of Holdings by size of Total Holdings

**% of Area by size of holdings to Total Holdings

Agricultural Development:

Due to natural constraints the biggest challenge for the government is development of Agricultural. This is because agriculture provides livelihood to almost 51% of the population of Uttarakhand (2001) even though the area that cultivated is less than fifteen per cent of the total area geographically. Soil fertility which is very poor on the mountain slopes is other reason of low agricultural production.

As a result the population majority in the hills either depend on subsistence farming or migrate to cities in search of employment. Only way to generate remunerative livelihoods is to adopt an inclusive growth strategy. Major crops are Cereals, pulses, oil seeds, sugar cane and onion.

Growth in Area under Important Crops (2001-10):

Between 2000-01 & 2009-10 area under rice production decreased at the rate of 0.61 per cent per annum because of less availability of water in hilly areas during the khaki season. Biggest loser was maize which witnessed a decline at the rate of 2.74 per cent per year.

CONCLUSIONS

Since Uttarakhand is uneven region with differed environment, enormous level of little and minor possessions high information expenses and low profits from food grain crops, soil disintegration, land debasement and insufficient foundation presents genuine requirements being developed of horticulture. The significant test is to elevate vocations to hold work power through neighborhood business and pay age to improve personal satisfaction of individuals living in country spaces of the state. This is conceivable through comprehensive improvement of horticulture. Quality seeds, fit to slope agribusiness must be created which is moderate to little and peripheral ranchers. As soil and geography are not reasonable for mono-editing, blended horticultural practices need be embraced. This expanded farming could be a sound blend of animal cultivation including dairy cattle raising, honey bee keeping and so on Natural cultivating practices to improve soil and increment soil profundity for supported advancement of farming over the long haul ought to be advanced.

Comprehensive development strategy ought to be steady with the topography of the space. As such, strategies that may give victories for some other state in India arranged in the fields may not end up being productive in this bumpy state. The comprehensive development approaches should underscore the improvement of these areas in the sloping locales of the state. This is conceivable just with dynamic interest of the private area. Support of market-drove development procedures is required. Notwithstanding, the private area is typically hesitant to go into regions like foundation, because of the long growth time frames. Need of great importance is public private organizations. Since the job of the more vulnerable segments in the slope regions is totally subject to these normal assets, their obliteration because of contamination will make the interaction of comprehensive development unreasonable over the long haul. Along these lines the state should guarantee that the development cycle as a rule and private interest specifically doesn't annihilate the nature of the space.

Table-7: Classification of Workers

	Population	Working Population	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Non Workers	Male Population	Male Working Population	Female Population	Female Working Workers
Total	10086292	3872275	2870624	1001651	6214017	5137773	2551921	4948519	1320354
Rural	7036954	2885533	1997332	888201	4151421	3519042	1726674	3517912	1158859
Urban	3049338	986742	873292	113450	2062596	1618731	825247	1430607	161495

Source: Registrar General of India

Table-8: Percentage of below Poverty Line in the context of population (Tendulkar Methodology)

State	1993-94			2004-05			2011-12		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Uttarakhand	36.7	18.7	32.0	35.1	26.2	32.7	11.6	10.5	11.3
All-India	50.1	31.8	45.3	42.0	25.5	37.2	25.7	15.7	21.9

Source: Perspective Planning Division, Planning Commission

Table-9: GSDP from Agriculture & Allied Sector at Constant (2004-05) Prices

									(Rs. In Lakh)
2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
552040	534257	559139	570823	549924	602899	636199	657231	682849	

Note: - Agriculture and Allied includes Agriculture, Forestry, logging and Fishing.

Source: - Directorate of Economics & Statistics of Uttarakhand

Table-10: Area, Yield & Production of food-grains in Uttarakhand during 2011-12 & 2012-13

2012-13					2011-12					2010-11
Area	% to All-India	Production	% to All-India	Yield	Area	% to All-India	Production	% to All-India	Yield	% Area under Irrigation
0.93	0.77	1.80	0.71	1939	0.95	0.76	1.85	0.71	1947	43.10

										Yield (Kg/hectare)
Crop	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Rice	1942	1869	1954	1979	2052	1966	2068	1901	2121	N.A
Wheat	1877	2038	1633	2049	2050	2003	2139	2316	2379	2341
Maize	1478	1467	1333	1333	1483	1303	1357	1503	1464	1429
Rapeseed & Mustard	846	647	667	563	643	714	800	803	867	947
Soyabean	1105	1278	1154	1111	1462	1556	1636	1480	1500	1909

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

Table 10 A: Production of food grains in Uttarakhand from 2013-14 to 2018-2019

Crop	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
Rice	2289	2307	2420	2414	2566	2354
Wheat	2422	1881	2258	2587	2749	2880
Maize	1419	2070	1696	1682	1970	1866
Rapseed & Mustard	739	716	979	848	794	893
Soyabean	1479	1293	1332	1083	1190	1067
Note: Table 10 A is a continuation of Table 10						

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a glance :2019

Table-12: Minimum Wages of Farm Workers in Uttarakhand under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948

(As on 12.07.2013)

State	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled
Uttarakhand (Rs/day)	129.5	N.A	N.A
Delhi (Rs/day)	297	328	361

Source: Ministry of Labor, New Delhi

Table:13 Minimum wages of Farm workers in Uttarakhand as on 1-10-2019

STATE		UNSKILLED		SEMI-SKILLED		SKILLED		HIGHLY SKILLED
UTTARAKHAND(Rs./Day)	MIN	310		315		320		336
DELHI (Rs./Day)	MIN	538		592		652		NA

Source: Statistical Diary of Uttarakhand :2019

REFERENCES

1. Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2008
2. Directorate of Agriculture, Uttarakhand
3. Inclusive Growth In Hilly Regions: Priorities For The Uttarakhand Economy of Sabyasachi Kar
4. Ministry of Labour, New Delhi
5. Perspective Planning Division, Planning Commission
6. Registrar General of India
7. Usha Tuteja "Agriculture Profile of Uttarakhand" Agricultural Economics & Research Centre
8. Uttarakhand Statistical Diary 2011-12, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Dehradun