International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development
Online ISSN: 2349-4182 Print ISSN: 2349-5979
www.allsubjectjournal.com
Volume 3; Issue 2; February 2016; Page No. 189-197

Socio Economic analysis of Indian cold desert region: A case study of Kaza, Lahual Spiti in Himachal Pradesh

Supriyo Halder

Assistance Teacher, Hirapur Dasagram High School (H.S), Ramnagar, Purba Medinipur, West Bengal, India.

Abstract
Parameter required for socio-economic are important indicator of not only the very basic development stage of any economic, but also reflect the changes in the quality of life. To a great extent these will also reflect the change in the quality of life. To a great extent these will also reflect the achievements of the project i.e. people oriented.
The technical and social economic component will contribute greatly towards a holistic development in project villages. Under socio-economic aspects following aspects were covered: 1.Demographic profile, 2.Occupation pattern, and 3.Income and employment generation activities for women and disadvantage section.
According to household survey it was revealed that the householders (Residence) living in these watersheds have 44% pucca and 56%semi pucca houses. Some of the householders i.e, 35% are having landline facility and almost 95% residence is making use of mobile telephones. Hence, means of electronic as well as satellite communication in this watershed found excellect. So for TV is concerned it is found that 90% residence are in use of TV sets. The means of transport through private owned vehicle found about 15%.
Hence, overall economic condition vary from average to medium, may be due to unemployment, poor land, marginal income.

Keywords: economic analysis

Introduction
The name Spiti is locally pronounced as 'Piti', meaning middle province in Tibetan dialect. During the past, it remained as a chief of the overbearing neighbouring clans, including Tibet. In 1846, the British took possession of Spati and hereditary chieftain, 'The nono' was entrusted with the power of revenue collection and trail of minor criminal cases. In 1941, Spiti with Lahoul was made a separate tehsil and then a district in the year1960.
Kaza, Lahual Spiti is the largest district in Himachal Pradesh. The Lahual region is located at an altitude of 3000-3900m.The Spiti Valley is connected to LAHUAL through the 4500m long Kunzum La Pass. Kaza is the main town and the administrative centre of Spiti. Kaza is the capital of Spiti Valley. Monasteries, villages, high altitude farming, a rugged terrain and rocky mountain slopes sweep down to the river beds giving the landscape a moon like appearance.
The region is known as 'Cold Desert' and doesn't receive rainfall. In winter the temperature can drop below freezing point, when heavy woollens are required. In summer, the weather remains pleasant when light woollens are advised. Kaza's peoples are Buddhist culture.

Objectives
Main objective of the field report are----
- To study the physical features like climate, relief, vegetation, soil, etc.
- To highlight the existing accommodation and marketing facilities of the above mentioned places.
- To study the demographic, social, cultural and economic status of the KAZA people.
- Formulate the suggestions for future development.
- To suggest probable remedies to overcome of problems.

Source of the Data:
Both primary and secondary date has been used vigorously for the field report. Data in the primary source is based on the questionnaire which includes households, market surveys; transport etc. Secondary data includes office's records, Census of India, Natmo, different administrative offices, district gazetteer of Himachal Pradesh District, different relevant books.

Methodology
Both statistical and cartographic techniques have been used to prepare the report. Statistical part includes surveyed data which is converted to master table and then to convert small tables according to everyone's need, than the calculated data from primary and secondary sources are being depicted on maps by diagrams or suitable cartograms.
Problem of this Region:
Various kinds of problems are faced by the people in this region. The major problems are as follows---
- Accommodation problem.
- Communication problem.
- Electricity problem.
- Lack of health facility and higher education facility.

Location of the Study Area:
The entire study area is located on the hilly region of northern Himalayas in Himachal Pradesh. Our study area is Kaza and Kibber, which is situated in Lahual and Spiti district. The

longitudinal and latitudinal extension of Spiti is 77◦29’34”E to 78◦36’7”E and 31◦45’42”N to 32◦55’51”N respectively. The main study area is located in the right side of SPITI sub division.

LOCATION MAP OF KIZA

Demographic Characteristics of Kibber

From the survey of age sex structure we can see that the dependent population is more than the working population, which shows that dependency rate is higher in kibber village. And comparing with male dependent population, the female dependent population is high.

From the Lorenz curve diagram it is interpreted that the Lorenz curve of scheduled tribe population is very close to the line of equal distribution comparison to Lorenz curve of scheduled caste population which shows that the scheduled tribe population is more equally distributed than scheduled caste population.

Form the gender wish caste composition diagram it is interpreted that very less percentage of population belong to general caste among which male is higher than female, concentration of scheduled tribe population is much higher than the scheduled caste population and among which female are higher than male. Among scheduled caste population male population are little bit higher then female.

From the birth and death rate diagram it is known that the birth rate and maternal mortality rate of KIBBER Village is high, infant mortality rate is medium and death rate is also medium but lower than infant mortality rate which shows low medical facilities.

Table 01: Data for analysis of socio ecomic condidition of study area

Religion	Number of Family	% of Family
Nepali	3	12
Buddhist	12	48
Hindu	5	20
Other	5	20
total	25	100

Caste	Number of family	% of family
General	21	84
Schedule caste	4	16
Total	25	100

Language	Number of family	% of family
Spiti	19	76
Nepali	4	16
Buddha	2	8
Total	25	100

Marital Status	Number Of People	% Of People
Widow	9	23
Unmarried	10	26
Married	20	51
Total	39	100

Table 02: For calculation of Lorenz curve of scheduled caste population of Spiti Tahshil (2011).

Name of the Village	Total population	Scheduled caste population	% Scheduled caste population to total Scheduled caste population of Village	% of total Population to total population of Tahshil	% of Sc Population to total population of Tahshil	Cumulative% of Sc Population to total Sc population of Tahshil	Cumulative% of total Population to total population of Tahshil
Chichong	124	0	0	1.161157	0	1.161157	0
Kyamo	115	0	0	1.07688	0	2.238037	0
Hansa	228	0	0	2.135031	0	4.373069	0
Kyato	124	0	0	1.161157	0	5.534226	0
Gettey	32	0	0	0.299654	0	5.83388	0
Tashi Gang	31	0	0	0.290289	0	6.124169	0
Thinam	40	0	0	0.374567	0	6.498736	0
Kagti	7	0	0	0.065549	0	6.564285	0
Lara Khas	61	0	0	0.571215	0	7.1355	0
Shego	80	0	0	0.749134	0	7.884633	0
Keuling	79	0	0	0.73977	0	8.624403	0
Kuang Khas	24	0	0	0.22474	0	8.849143	0
Morang	29	0	0	0.271561	0	9.120704	0
Chhidang	10	0	0	0.093642	0	9.214346	0
Shiling	42	0	0	0.393295	0	9.607641	0
Guling	171	0	0	1.601274	0	11.20891	0
Kong Kong	33	0	0	0.309018	0	11.51793	0
Uperla Guling	38	0	0	0.355839	0	11.87377	0
Mikam	22	0	0	0.206012	0	12.07978	0
Ka	32	0	0	0.299654	0	12.37944	0
Minsar	4	0	0	0.037457	0	12.41689	0
Rajgaon	11	0	0	0.103006	0	12.5199	0
Takshan	7	0	0	0.065549	0	12.58545	0
Shaktan	2	0	0	0.018728	0	12.60418	0
Chhango Thango	7	0	0	0.065549	0	12.66973	0
Shan	4	0	0	0.037457	0	12.70718	0
Mud	177	0	0	1.657459	0	14.36464	0
Phark	11	0	0	0.103006	0	14.46765	0
Kilmoor	1	0	0	0.009364	0	14.47701	0
Chamling	8	0	0	0.074913	0	14.55192	0
Haronaro	5	0	0	0.046821	0	14.59875	0
Dharyansa	5	0	0	0.046821	0	14.64557	0
Khar	106	0	0	0.992602	0	15.63817	0
Tangti Yogma	97	0	0	0.903825	0	16.54649	0
Shushna	23	0	0	0.215376	0	16.76187	0
Siluk	21	0	0	0.196648	0	16.95852	0
Newpur	4	0	0	0.037457	0	16.99597	0
Samling	7	0	0	0.065549	0	17.06152	0
Rama Khas	71	0	0	0.664856	0	17.72638	0
Tulse Pena	1	0	0	0.009364	0	17.73574	0
Tarbole	2	0	0	0.018728	0	17.75447	0
Chobrag	7	0	0	0.065549	0	17.82002	0
Sanglung	13	0	0	0.0121734	0	17.94175	0
Kunge	2	0	0	0.018728	0	17.96048	0
Gangdo Demul	12	0	0	0.11237	0	18.07285	0
Mulche	9	0	0	0.084274	0	18.15713	0
Lalung Khas	279	0	0	2.612604	0	20.76973	0
Phanve	12	0	0	0.11237	0	20.88211	0
Kibri	18	0	0	0.168555	0	21.05066	0
Dhar Gangchhumi	1	0	0	0.009364	0	21.06002	0
Landupdeen	9	0	0	0.084278	0	21.1443	0
Kaley	18	0	0	0.168555	0	21.31286	0
Pomrang	6	0	0	0.056185	0	21.36904	0
Qurith	14	0	0	0.131098	0	21.50014	0
Lapcha	1	0	0	0.009364	0	21.5095	0
Duphuk	1	0	0	0.009364	0	21.51887	0

Hikam	141	1	0.70922	1.320348	0.166667	22.83922	0.166667
Dhankhar	319	4	1.253918	2.987171	0.666667	25.82639	0.833333
Demul Khas	279	4	1.433692	2.612604	0.666667	28.43899	1.5
Marango Rangarik	553	8	1.446655	5.178387	1.333333	33.61738	2.833333
Lari	170	3	1.764706	1.591909	0.5	35.20929	3.33333
Losar Khas	227	5	2.202643	2.125667	0.833333	37.33496	4.166667
Kaza Khas	657	16	2.435312	6.152261	2.666667	43.48722	6.833333
Teling	163	4	2.453988	1.52636	0.666667	45.01358	7.5
Sagnam	365	9	2.465753	3.417923	1.5	48.4315	9
Todnam	67	2	2.985075	0.6274	0.333333	49.0589	9.333333
Kungri	224	9	4.017857	2.097575	1.5	51.15648	10.83333
Lindang	99	4	4.040404	0.927053	0.666667	52.08353	11.5
Tabo	635	32	5.03937	5.94625	5.333333	58.02978	16.83333
Samdo	449	23	5.122494	4.204514	3.833333	62.23429	20.66667
Hal	166	9	5.421687	1.55443	1.5	63.78874	22.16667
Bharya	166	9	5.421682	1.554453	1.5	65.3432	23.66667
Shichling	161	9	5.590062	1.507632	1.5	66.85083	25.16667
Khurik	164	10	6.097561	1535724	1.666667	68.38655	26.83333
Koumik	114	7	6.140351	1.067516	1.166667	69.45407	28
Lingti	46	3	6.521739	0.430752	0.5	69.884882	28.5
Chicham Khas	271	20	7.380074	2.537691	3.333333	72.42251	31.83333
Gipu	230	18	7.826087	2.15376	3	74.57627	34.83333
Phukchung	35	3	8.571429	0.327746	0.5	74.90402	35.33333
Yarango Rangarik	185	16	8.64849	1.732372	2.666667	76.63639	38
Kaza Soma	706	67	9.490085	6.611106	11.16667	83.2475	49.16667
Tangi Kogma	97	10	10.30928	0.908325	1.66667	84.15582	50.83333
Langja	148	16	10.81081	1.385898	2.666667	85.54172	53.5
Poh	234	26	11.11111	2.191216	4.333333	87.73293	57.83333
Pangmo Khas	137	16	11.67883	1.282892	2.666667	89.01583	60.5
Mane Yogma	233	34	14.59227	2.181852	5.666667	91.19768	66.16667
Sumling	83	13	15.66265	0.777226	2.166667	91.9749	68.33333
Hurling	160	27	16.875	1.498268	4.5	93.47317	72.83333
Kee	212	36	16.98113	1.985205	6	95.45838	78.83333
Kiber Khas	295	64	21.69492	2.762431	10.66667	98.22081	89.5
Mane Kogma	121	31	25.61983	1.133065	5.166667	99.35387	94.66667
Pinjoor	21	7	33.33333	0.196648	1.166667	99.55052	95.83333
Nidang	34	12	35.29412	0.318382	2	99.8689	97.83333
Lirit	7	6	85.71429	0.065549	1	99.93445	98.83333
Ladarcha	7	7	100	0.065549	1.166667	100	100
Total	10679	600		100	100		

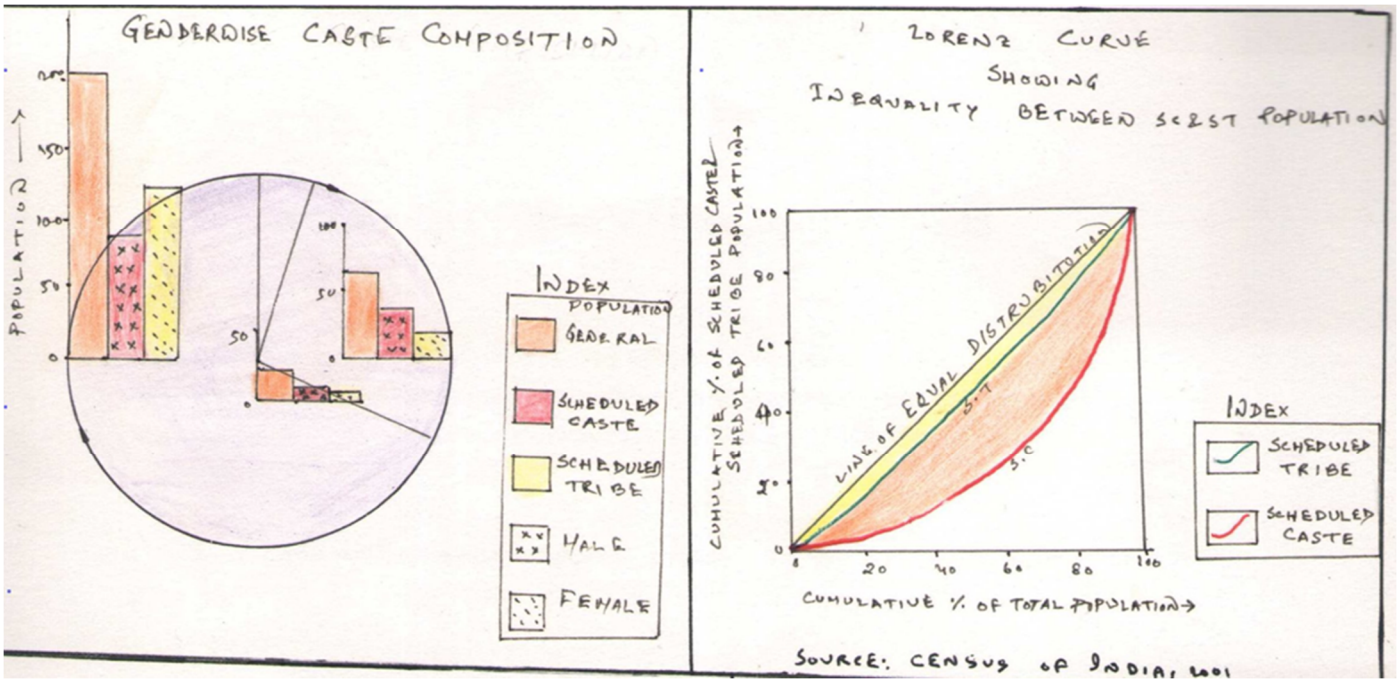
Table 03: For calculation of Lorenz curve of scheduled tribe population of Spiti Tahsil, 2015.

Name of the village	Total population	Scheduled Tribe population	% Scheduled Tribe population to total scheduled Tribe population of Village	% of total population to total population of Tahshil	% of St population to total population of Tahshil	Cumulative % of St population to total Sc population of Tahshil	Cumulative % of total population to total population of Tahshil
Thinam	40	0	0	0.374567	0	0.374567	0
Lirit	7	0	0	0.065549	0	0.440116	0
Ladarcha	7	0	0	0.065549	0	0.505665	0
Samdo	449	9	2.004454	4.204514	0.108303	4.710179	0.108303
Pinjoor	21	8	38.09524	0.196648	0.09627	4.906827	0.204573
Hurling	160	69	43.125	1.498268	0.830325	6.405094	1.034898
Shichling	161	73	45.34161	1.507632	0.87846	7.912726	1.913357
Pomrang	6	3	50	0.056185	0.036101	7.968911	1.949458
Gipu	230	136	59.13043	2.15376	1.636582	10.12267	3.586041
Kungri	224	139	62.05357	2.097575	1.672684	12.22025	5.258724
Tabo	635	407	64.09449	5.94625	4.897714	18.1665	10.15644
Guling	171	110	64.32749	1.601274	1.323706	19.76777	11.48014
Nidang	34	22	64.70588	0.318382	0.264741	20.08615	11.74489
Kaza Soma	706	465	65.86402	0.777226	5.595668	26.69726	17.34055
Sumling	83	58	69.87952	6.611106	0.697954	27.47448	18.03851

Tangti Kogma	97	69	71.13402	0.777226	0.830325	28.38281	18.86883
Mane Kogma	121	87	71.90083	0.908325	1.046931	29.51587	19.91576
Kiber Khas	295	214	72.54237	1.133065	2.575211	32.2783	22.49097
Todnam	67	51	76.1194	0.6274	0.613718	32.9057	23.10469
Bharya	166	128	77.10843	1.554453	1.540313	34.46016	24.64501
Shushna	23	18	78.26087	0.215376	0.216606	34.67553	24.86161
Kaza Khas	657	515	78.38661	6.152261	6.197353	40.82779	31.05897
Poh	234	185	79.05983	2.191216	2.226233	43.01901	33.2852
Marango Rangarik	553	442	79.92767	5.178387	5.318893	48.1974	38060409
Khurik	164	135	82.31707	1.535724	1.624549	49.73312	40.22864
Kee	212	175	82.54717	1.985205	2.105897	51.71833	42.33454
Yarango Rangarik	185	153	82.7027	1.732372	1.841155	53.4507	44.17569
Mane Yogma	233	193	82.83262	2.181852	2.322503	55.63255	46.49819
Tashi Gang	31	26	83.87097	0.290289	0.312876	55.92284	46.81107
Langja	148	126	85.13514	1.385898	1516245	57.30874	48.32732
Dhankhar	319	279	87.46082	2.987171	3.357401	60.29591	51.68472
Pangmo Khas	137	120	87.59124	1.282892	1.444043	61.5788	53.12876
Teling	163	144	88.34356	1.52636	1.732852	63.10516	54.86161
Hansa	228	202	88.59649	2.135031	2.430806	65.24019	57.29242
Tangti Yogma	97	87	89.69072	0.908325	1.046931	66.14852	58.33935
Chicham Khas	271	246	90.77491	2.537691	2960289	68.68621	61.29964
Kong Kong	33	30	90.90909	0.309018	0.361011	68.99522	61.66065
Lingti	46	42	91.30435	0.430752	0.505415	69.42598	62.16606
Phukchung	35	32	91.42857	0.327746	0.385078	69.75372	62.55114
Mud	177	162	91.52542	1.657459	1.949458	71.41118	64.5006
Gangdo Demul	12	11	91.66667	0.11237	0.132371	71.52355	64.63297
Hal	166	153	92.16867	1.554453	1.841155	73.078	66.47413
Lari	170	157	92.35294	1.591909	1.88929	74.66991	68.36342
Qurith	14	13	92.85714	0.131098	0.156438	74.80101	68.51986
Sagnam	365	339	92.87671	3.417923	4.079422	78.21893	72.59928
Koumik	114	106	92.98246	1.067516	1.275572	79.28645	73.87485
Shiling	42	40	95.2381	0.393295	0.481348	79.67975	74.3562
Siluk	21	20	95.2381	0.196648	0.240674	79.87639	74.59687
Mikam	22	21	95.45455	0.206012	0.252708	80.0824	74.84958
Lidang	99	95	95.9596	0.927053	1.143201	81.00946	75.99278
Hikam	141	136	96.4539	1.320348	1.636582	82.32981	77.62936
Losar Khas	227	219	96.47577	2.125667	2.65379	84.45547	80.26474
Morang	29	28	96.55172	0.271561	0.336943	84.72703	80.60168
Lalung Khas	279	271	97.13262	2.612604	3.261131	87.33964	83.86282
Rama Khas	71	69	97.1831	0.664856	0.830325	88.00449	84.69314
Uperla Guling	38	37	97.36842	0.355839	0.445247	88.36033	85.13839
Demul Khas	279	273	97.84946	2.612604	3.285199	90.97294	88.42359
Khar	106	105	99.0566	0.992602	1.263538	91.96554	89.68712
Kyato	124	123	99.19355	1.161157	1.480144	93.1267	91.16727
Chichong	124	124	100	1.161157	1.492178	94.28785	92.65945
Kyamo	115	115	100	1.07688	1.383875	95.36473	94.04332
Gettey	32	32	100	0.299654	0.385078	95.66439	94.4284
Kagti	7	7	100	0.065549	0.084236	95.72994	94.51264
Lara Khas	61	61	100	0.571215	0.734055	96.30115	95.24669
Shego	80	80	100	0.749134	0.962696	97.05029	96.20939
Keuling	79	79	100	0.73977	0.950662	97.79006	97.16005
Kuang Khas	24	24	100	0.22474	0.288809	98.0148	97.44886
Chhidang	10	10	100	0.093642	0.120337	98.10844	97.56919
Ka	32	32	100	0.299654	0.385078	98.40809	97.95427
Minsar	4	4	100	0.037457	0.048135	98.44555	98.00241
Rajgaon	11	11	100	0.103006	0.132371	98.54855	98.13478
Takshan	7	7	100	0.065549	0.084236	98.6141	98.21901
Shaktan	2	2	100	0.018728	0.024067	98.63283	98.24308
Chhango Thango	7	7	100	0.065549	0.084236	98.69838	98.32732
Shan	4	4	100	0.037457	0.048135	98.73584	98.37545
Pharka	11	11	100	0.103006	0.132371	98.83884	98.50782
Kilmoor	1	1	100	0.009364	0.012034	98.84821	98.51986
Chamling	8	8	100	0.074913	0.09627	98.92312	98.61613
Haronaro	5	5	100	0.046821	0.060168	98.96994	98.67629
Dharyansa	5	5	100	0.046821	0.060168	99.01676	98.73646

Newpur	4	4	100	0.037457	0.048135	99.05422	98.7846
Samling	7	7	100	0.065549	0.084236	99.11977	98.86883
Tulse Pena	1	1	100	0.009364	0.012034	99.12913	98.88087
Tarbole	2	2	100	0.018728	0.024067	99.14786	98.90493
Chobrang	7	7	100	0.065549	0.084236	99.21341	98.98917
Sanglung	13	13	100	0.121734	0.156438	99.33514	99.14561
Kunge	2	2	100	0.018728	0.024067	99.35387	99.16968
Mulche	9	9	100	0.084278	0.108303	99.43815	99.27798
Phanve	12	12	100	0.11237	0.144404	99.55052	99.42238
Kibri	18	18	100	0.168555	0.216606	99.71907	99.63899
Dhar Gangchhumi	1	1	100	0.009364	0.012034	99.72844	99.65102
Landupdeen	9	9	100	0.084278	0.108303	99.81272	99.75933
Kaley	18	18	100	0.168555	0.216606	99.98127	99.97593
Lapcha	1	1	100	0.009364	0.012034	99.99064	99.98797
Duphuk	1	1	100	0.009364	0.012034	100	100
Total	10679	8310					

Source: Census of India, 2011.



Socio cultural profile of Kibber

From our survey, we have selected Kibber of Kaza for our observation. The selection was based on purely random basic. From religious aspect, 12% of inhabitants are Nepali, 48% are Buddhist, and 20% are Hindus.

Here we find a dominance of scheduled tribe16% than scheduled caste.

The basic languages spoken by the people are SPITI 76%, Nepali 16% and Buddhist 8%.

If we look at the literacy condition, it is clear that 11% of the villages are literate and 30% are illiterate. From literacy stand of view, 39% of the villagers have primary education, 8% secondary education and only 2% are higher secondary education.

The educational status between male and female of the villagers show a distinct disparity. The male constitute 7% of literacy level where female have only 4%.From the literacy level the male constitute 24% for primary education,5% for secondary and 2% for higher secondary education. Whereas in case of females, it holds only 15% for primary education, 3% for secondary and 0% for higher secondary education.

Table 04: literature level of Kiza people.

Class of Literature	Number of People			% of People		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Below Primary	13	8	5	11	11	10
Primary	48	29	19	39	41	36
V-Ix	12	10	2	10	14	4
Secondary	10	6	4	8	9	8
Higher Secondary	3	3	0	2	4	0
Illiterates	37	15	22	30	21	42
Total	123	71	52	100	100	100

Source: primary household servey, September, 2015.

House building material

5.1. Type of house building materials

From the given data and diagram it is analyzed that 56% of the houses are made up of brick mud and only 44% of the houses are made up of brick.

5.2. Type of floor materials

Different types of floor materials have been used in different houses.48% house used stone and mud, 28% houses used mud, 12% houses used cement, 8% houses used cement and stone, and 4% houses used stone as their floor materials.

Table 05: Type of house building materials.

Types of houses	Number of houses	% of houses
Semi pukka	14	56
Pukka	11	46
total	25	100

Wall material	Number of houses	% of houses
Stone	18	72
Others	7	18
Total	25	100

Floor material	Number of houses	% of houses
Stone and mud	12	48
Mud	7	28
Cement	3	13
Cement and stone	2	12
Stone	1	10
total	25	100

Roof material	Number of houses	% of houses
Stone and mud	18	72
Mud	7	28
total	25	100

5.3. Type of wall materials

Various types of wall materials have been used.48% houses wall materials is brick,32% houses wall materials is stone and 20% houses wall materials is other materials.

5.4. Type of roof materials

64% houses used stone, grass, wood, and cement as their roof materials and 36% houses uses other materials as their roof materials.

People's perception

Perception is the process of attaining awareness or understanding of the environment by organizing and interpreting in the nervous system, which in turn result from physical simulation of the sense organs. So the various peoples have various perceptions on any concept.

For perception study people from different family of KAZA are surveyed. Local people enjoy the facilities are-Banking facilities, Recreational facilities, Educational facilities, Power supply, Waste disposal, Water supply, Transport facilities etc. The people from different family have different types of view. According to the percentage of views of the most people the facilities of bank is in good condition, the facilities of Recreational, Education, Medical, Power supply, waste disposal are in moderate condition. The facilities of transport and water supply are not in good condition. Those are very poor condition.

48% people go to Kaza hospital and 52% people go to local health centre for their medical treatment. Tap water is the only source of drinking water. Sanitation condition is moderate, only 38% people have septic tank and other goes to open field or low cost latrines. Many people used traditional medicine like ayurvedic and most of the people used modern medicines. Bike and local buses are transport facilities available to them. 80% people have mobile phone in their houses. Radio and television are their recreational facilities; all of the people have solar power facility. Banking facilities is moderate.

Major agricultural features of Kaza

The agricultural activities in the KAZA are predominant by pea's cultivation. From 1986-2000, 800 crores were brought pea's cultivation. Now it has increased to 2200 hectare. In the 2004, the quantity was 17500 quintals, in 2005 it was 39000 quintals and in the year 2015 it was 46000 quintals.

The agricultural input are fungicide, it was 300 littre in 2004 and 50 littre in the year 2015.The implements were threshing units, seed bins, and small hand tools. The amounts of implement used were 6 in no.s in the year 2015.

The seed that were used are pea seed and vegetable seed. The quantity was 1440 quintals and 2500 quintals in the year plan department has a good achievement of export of green peas by SPITI farmers.

Economic set up of Kibber

The occupational structure of village Kibber is of mixed character. The people are engaged in various types of work like cultivation, agricultural labours, services, workers etc. In Kibber village we find the predominance of cultivators followed by the people engaged in various other types of works and services.

From the household survey we observe a kind of disparities in occupational structure between male and females. The number of males outnumbered the females in every category. In Kibber the male constitute 71.25 of the total workers. In case of female work participation, we find no female workers are engaged in self-employed or service.

In Kibber 45% of the families have income between 2000-3000, 25% of the families have income greater than Rs3000 per month, and 11% of the families have income less than Rs1000 per month.

In the village Kibber, 13 persons have 2-4 bighas of land, whereas only 2 persons have 6-8 bigha land. The size of land holding also portrays distinct disparities.

Market and transport service of kaza

Kaza market is the main place of availability of goods as there is lack of availability of goods as there is lack of local shops.

Maximum shops were established after 6-12 years ago, about 45% of the shops are 6-12 year old.27% of shops are new which are established around 5 years ago.

Major commodities of the market food items and shoes, other predominant commodities are electronics; garments. Some special goods are stone jewelleries, wools and metal show places.

From the diagram of transport it is cleared truck is the dominant modes of transport about 50% of goods are carried by trucks.

Goods come from Rampur, Shimla, Chandigarh, Delhi, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Manali, Kullu, Ladakh, Nepal, Punjab, Haryana and Jammu.

From the diagram of different income of shops it can be said that maximum income come from Garment shops(daily income is 12000-13000), the 2nd highest income come from Electronic goods(daily income is about8000-9000)the 3rd one is Iron goods(daily income is about 6000-7000).And maximum shops open at 8.00 am and close at 8.00 p.m.

Monastery

Settlement Pattern

Maket in Kaza

Banking Facility in Kaza

Table 06: Market survey data for analysis market condition of Kaza.

Sl. No	Name of the shop	Year of establishment	Wheter periodical/dily open	Time of business	Name of major commodities
1.	Premlal shiv kumar gift centre	2004	Sunday Close	9-8p.m.	Cosmetic, Toyers
2.	Prem dihati	1990	Sunday Close	9a.m-8p.m.	Garments
3.	Malik	2000	Sunday Close	7.30am-8p.m	Shoe Shop
4.	Sadak	1995	Sunday Close	8a.m-7.30pm	Garments
5.	Fruits and vegetable shop	2004	Sunday Close	7a.m-7p.m.	Tomato, Onion, Potato
6.	Ali	2004	Sunday Close	9a.m-8.30pm.	Local Handricaft, Garments
7.	Rishu sweet and food corner	1995	All Day	8a.m-7p.m.	Sweet, Cold Drinks
8.	Hardowar store	1990	Sunday Close	6.30a.m.-9p.m	Iron Material, Knief, Pressure Cooker
9.	Spiti handloom	2005	Seasonal Close, Dec-Jan.	9a.m-8.30pm.	Blanket, Bed Sheet
10.	Lopjang	2005	Sunday Close	10a.m-8p.m.	Mixed Shop
11.	Kashis communication	2000	Sunday Close	8a.m-8p.m	Electrinics Goods And Mobile
12.	Debendra thakur	2014	Sunday Close	9a.m-6p.m.	Internet Shop
13.	Angral boot indusries	1998	Sunday Close	8a.m-6.30pm.	Shoe Making And Selling
14.	Sadwal photo house	1992	Sunday Close	8a.m-8.30pm.	Photo Capturing And Printing
15.	Thakur and sons	2013	Daily	9a.m-8.30pm.	Biscuits, Rice, Spice, Cold Drinks
16.	B.d enterprise and telecom	2015	Sunday Close	8a.m-8.30pm.	Mobile, Cd, Pendrive, Calculator

Source: Market survey, 2015.

Table 07: Modes of transport of goods.

Sl. No	Total no of Verndors	Daily income/vendor	Modes of transport of goods	Source area of good	Quantity of goods quality(rupees)
1.	2	2000-2500	Truck	Chandigarh, Delhi	4 LAKHS
2.	1	4500-5000	Truck	Ludhiana, Amirtsar, Chandigarh	3 LAKHS
3.	2	2500-3000	Truck	Manal	5 LAKHS
4.	1	2500-3000	Own car	Ludhiana	2.5 LAKHS
5.	2	2000-3000	Tempo	Kullu	2000-3000
6.	3	2000-3000	Track and bus	Ladakh, Nepal	1.5 LAKHS
7.	2	2000	Geep	Local	8000-9000
8.	1	4000-5000	Truck	Delhi, Kullu	4000-5000
9.	2	3000	Truck	Punjab, Hariyana	90000
10.	1	1000	Truck	Delhi, Manali, Kulu	4 LAKHS
11.	1	5000	Bus	Delhi	8 LAKHS
12.	2	3000-4000	Bus and own car	Chandigarh	3 LAKHS
13.	1	350	Truck	Jambu	15000
14.	1	100	Private car	Delhi, Mundy	10000
15.	1	2000	Truck	Rampur	2 LAKHS
16.	1	3000-4000	Bus	Smla	3 LAKHS

Source: Market survey, 2015.

Grazing

Road in Kiza

Local Peoples in Kiza

Retail Outlet in Kiza

Suggested Remedies

- Transport system should be improved. Roads should be repaired and more vehicles should be arranged.
- Supply of electricity should be sufficient and measures should be taken so that the shop and hotel owners can get loans at convenient rate of interest.
- Accommodation facilities should be improved in Kaza.
- Government should extend financial help to solve the socio-economic problems these places. Institution should be set up for the technical education of the craftsmen and the sculptors.

Conclusion

In the occupational structure of the Kaza, Lahual Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh shows the dominancy of the agricultural labourer, daily worker and casual worker etc. Inspite of the region the growth of population and pucca roadway which would have been the main artery of the area. The correlation between Relative Relief and Road Density shows slight positive correlation the value of Road Density increasing with increasing height. Though Kaza comes under the tropical climatic region but still is very little effect of monsoon has been seen.

References

1 An Evaluation study of Lahaul-Spiti, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh, Simla, 1974.

2 Har court, A.F.P., 1871, The Himalayan Districts of Kooloo, Lahoul and Spiti, W.H. Allen, London, Reprinted, Vivek Publications, Delhi, 1971, 41-43.

3 Lake, Philip-Physical Geography-Macmillan and co ltd, Calcutta 1964, 250-60.

4 CSK Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya Palampur-176 062 (Himachal Pradesh)- Detailed Project Report Department of Rural Development Government of Himachal Pradesh under Integrated Watershed Management Programme for IWMP Lahaul and Spiti-II (Kaza).

5 Hamirpur Sandesh (H.P.) – Consolidated Detailed Project Report For SPITI Block Under Integrated Watershed Management Programme in Development Block SPITI District: Lahaul and Spiti (Himachal Pradesh).

6 District Planning Map of Himachal Pradesh District.

7 Household Survey in Kaza–2015.