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PATTERN OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME AMONG THE TRIBES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE TSP AND NON-TSP AREAS OF RAJASTHAN:

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Abstract:

The household income in general and per capita household income in particular reflects the totality of livelihood and development of people. In this paper, attempts have been made to explain the pattern of income of the tribes of Rajasthan. The study is based on primary data collected through household survey in 2012. The analysis has been carried out in a regional framework in which the pattern of income of the tribes of the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) areas has been compared with the tribes of non-TSP areas. First, the pattern of income has been examined across household types. Then the sectoral composition of income has been explained in order to know the significance of different sectors in the economy. Finally, the households have been divided into per capita income groups.

Key Words-Tribal Sub-Plan, Tribes, Rajasthan, Per Capita Income, Household Types

Introduction:

As per the Population Census 2011, the numerical strength of scheduled tribes is 9.23 million in Rajasthan, which accounts for 13.5 percent of the state's total population. The southern part comprising of the districts of Banswara, Dungarpur and Udaipur is the most important area of the concentration of tribal population and majority of this is covered under the Tribal Sub-Plan. Another area with a significantly high proportion of tribal population is the eastern part of the state comprising of the districts of Dausa, Karauli and Sawai Madhopur. The area is not covered by the Tribal Sub-Plan. It is a comparative study of the pattern of income among the tribes of these two regions. First, the pattern of income has been examined across household types. Then the sectoral composition of income has been explained in order to know the significance of different sectors in the economy. Finally, the households have been divided into per capita income groups. The study is based on primary data collected through household survey in 2012.

Literature Review:

The review of study shows that the tribes have access to the limited means of livelihood. They own land but the problems are associated with the size of holding and land quality. The access to capital assets is very limited. The occupational pattern of the tribes shows that most of them are concentrated in the traditional agriculture sector. Casual labour is another important livelihood activity where the tribes have no choice but to work on low wages. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood in terms of employment but the income contributed by this sector is very low. The net farm business income is very low, mainly because of high cost of cultivation and low farm productivity. The livelihood diversification, particularly towards the non-farm enterprises and regular salaried class is minimal. All these factors result in low level of income among the tribes.

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Objective:

In this paper, attempts have been made to explain the pattern of income by household types. Then the sectoral composition of income has been explained in order to know the significance of different sectors in the economy. The households have also been divided into per capita income groups.

Income by Household Types:

Table1 provides the details of annual household income and income per capita by household types for both TSP and Non-TSP Areas.

TSP Area:

The annual household income for all categories of the households is Rs 24515 which turns out to be Rs 4370 per capita per annum. However, there exists a great variation in the household income across the different household types. About two third of the households belong to the self-employed in agriculture and the average annual income of the households falling in this category is Rs 17292 with a per capita income of Rs 3199 per annum. Thus, the income of the majority of the households is much lower than the average income of the Area. Other labour is the household type which accounts for 26.5 percent of the total households and have a household income and income per capita of Rs 26618 and Rs 4423 per annum, respectively. The annual household income and the per capita income are as high as Rs 187042 and Rs 29533 respectively for others category of households. This is the category which includes the households having salaried person but only 3.0 percent of the total households belong to this household type. The self-employed in non-agriculture and agriculture labour are the household types having very low level of household income. The household income of the self-employed in non-agriculture households is Rs 13642 per annum resulting in per capita income of Rs 2200 per annum. The household income and income per capita of the agriculture labour households are only Rs 2171 and Rs 434 respectively.

Table1: Annual Income by Household Types (2011-12)

Household Types	TSP Area		Non-TSP Area	
	Gross Income	Per Capita Income	Gross Income	Per Capita Income
Self-Employed in Agriculture	17292	3199	131030	18408
Self-Employed in Non-Agriculture	13642	2200	4939	823
Agriculture Labour	2171	434	NA	NA
Other Labour	26618	4423	36724	4511
Others	187042	29533	314523	68613
ALL	24515	4370	132646	19236

Source: Field Survey

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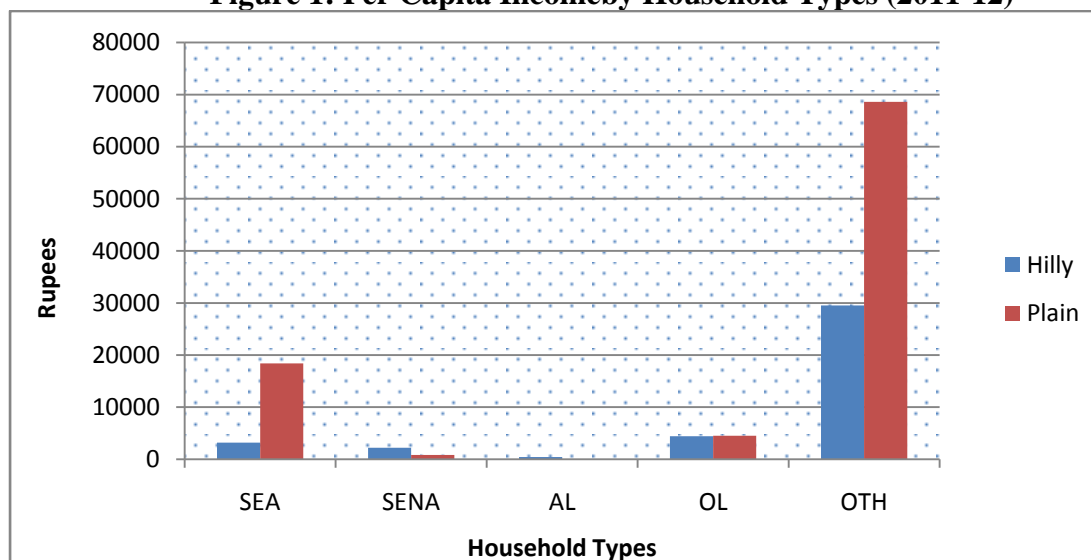
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Non-TSP Area:

In the Non-TSP Area, the annual household income and income per capita are Rs 132646 and Rs 19236 respectively for all categories of households. Most of the households (94.0 percent) have their status as self-employed in agriculture and the income of this category of households is Rs 131030 per annum, slightly less than the average household income in the Area. Others household is the category in which the household income is exceptionally high (Rs 314523), however, only 2.5 percent of the households have their status as other households. Three percent of the households belong to the other labour category with the household income and per capita income of Rs 36724 and Rs 4511 per annum respectively. The proportion of households belonging to the categories of agriculture labour households and self-employed in non-agriculture households are either zero or insignificant.

Figure 1: Per Capita Income by Household Types (2011-12)



The analysis of the income by household types brings out the following points:

- The household income for all categories of the households is about 5.4 times higher in the Non-TSP Area.
- Self-employed in agriculture which provides employment to the majority of the tribes in both the Areas, can be considered as a good quality livelihood source (in terms of income) in the Non-TSP Area but it is not so in the TSP Area.
- Other labour is an important source of income but only in the TSP Area.
- Self-employed in non-agriculture and agriculture labour are insignificant activities in terms of both employment and income in both the Areas.
- Others, though a livelihood source of limited households, is very important from the point of view of income in both the Areas.

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Income by Sectors:

The income of the households is the sum of the incomes derived from various sources and the proportion of the income contributed by a particular sector shows the importance of that enterprise in the economy of that Area. Table 7.2 provides the percentage share of different sectors in the total household income of the TSP and Non-TSP Areas.

Table2: Sectoral Composition of Income (2011-12)

Sector/ Enterprise	TSP Area	Non-TSP Area
Farm Enterprise	16.3	58.4
Non-Farm Business/Enterprise	4.6	0.3
Casual Labour	44.7	10.0
Regular Salaried	34.4	31.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey

TSP Area:

Casual labour is the most important source of income in the TSP Area as it contributes to about 47 percent of the total income. The regular salaried, in both public and private sectors, account for 34 percent of the total income. Farming enterprise, though a livelihood source of the majority of the people, contributes only 16.3 percent to the total income. The very low share of the farm enterprise in the total household income is mainly because of the fact that the net farm business income (net of Cost A₂) is very low for the farming households and in many cases, it is even negative. The non-farm enterprise is not very popular livelihood source among the tribes and it accounts for less than 5 percent of the total income.

Non-TSP Area:

Farm enterprise is the most important source of livelihood as it accounts for 58.4 percent of the total income. Although the farm enterprise accounts for the largest proportion of the income in the Non-TSP Area, the share is much less than the proportion of the people employed in this enterprise. Regular salaried class is the second important sector as it contributes to about 31 percent of the total household income. The share of casual wage labour in total income is only 10.0 percent and the share of non-farm enterprise is only 0.3 percent.

The above analysis shows that in terms of contribution to the total household income, farming is important in the Non-TSP Area but casual labour is more important in the TSP Area. The contribution of regular salaried is equally important in both the Areas. The contribution of non-farm enterprises is insignificant in both the Areas.

Per Capita Income:

The per capita income of the households shows the totality of the livelihood of the people. The higher per capita income of the households implies that they have access to the better-quality livelihood sources and the lower per capita income means the livelihood sources of the households are not so remunerative.

The household income is the sum total of the earnings of all the members of the households from different sources. The net incomes from the farm and non-farm enterprises, wages of casual labour, the earnings of the regular salaried and the transfer payments from the government have been added to arrive at the total household income. The total household

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income has been further divided by the number of household members in order to get the per capita household income.

In order to explain the pattern of the household income, the households have been divided into per capita income groups and details have been provided in table 7.3

TSPArea:

In the TSP Area, 15.5 percent households have negative per capita income which is mainly because of the negative net farm income (net of Cost A₂). On the positive side, about three fourth (74.0 percent) of the total households belong to the lowest per capita income group (i.e. less than Rs 10,000). Further, only 6.5 percent households have their per capita income averaging between Rs 10,000 and Rs 20,000. Only 4.0 percent households of the TSP Area have their per capita income equal to or or more than Rs 20,000

Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Per Capita Income (2011-12)

PCI Group (Rs)	TSPArea	Non-TSPArea
< 0 (Negative)	15.5	1.0
0 – 10000	74.0	42.0
10000 – 20000	6.5	29.0
20000 – 30000	1.5	10.5
=>30000	2.5	17.5
All Groups	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey

Non-TSPArea:

In Non-TSPArea, only 1.0 percent of the total households have negative per capita income. On the positive side, 42.0 percent households belong to the lowest per capita income group (Rs 0-10,000). The proportion of the households having per capita income between Rs 10,000 and Rs 20,000 is as high as 29.0 percent. Further, 28.0 percent of the households have their per capita income more than Rs 20,000 out of which 17.5 percent households have their per capita income equal to or > Rs 30,000.

Thus, in terms of per capita income, there exist a wide gap between the households of the TSPArea and the households of the Non-TSPArea. In the TSPArea, most of the households are concentrated in the negative and the lowest (positive) per capita income groups. On the other hand, the households are well distributed over all the positive per capita income groups and 17.5 percent of them falling in the highest per capita income groups.

Conclusion

On the basis of the analysis of the household income of the tribes of both the TSP and Non-TSPAreas the following conclusions can be made:

- The per capita household income is about 4.4 times higher among the tribes of the Non-TSPArea for all categories of households and the difference is even higher in case of the self-employed in agriculture households.
- The maximum proportion of the household income in the Non-TSPArea is contributed by the farm enterprise, followed by the contributions of regular salaried and casual wage

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labour. On the other hand, casual wage labour contributes maximum proportion to the household income followed by the shares of regular salaried and farm enterprises.

- The distribution of the households in the per capita income groups shows that 90.0 percent households of the TSP Area have their per capita income less than Rs 10,000 and about 15 percent households have even negative per capita household income. On the other hand, 57.0 percent households of the Non-TSP Area have their per capita household income more than Rs 10,000 and about 17 percent households have their per capita household income greater than Rs 30,000.

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