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Trend-Analysis in the Social Life of Gaddi Tribes Inhabited Region in Kangra-Chamba Districts of Himachal Pradesh, India

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Abstract

This study examines the social changing patterns in the Gaddis tribal inhabited region of Kangra and Chamba districts in Himachal Pradesh, India. The Gaddis are a semi-nomadic tribe known for their pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods. The study focuses on the changing trends in the social traditional way of life of the Gaddis, including changes in social lifestyle. In this study, the secondary data had been used primarily and there are three indicators were used to generate the social transformation index, namely: Non-agricultural workers, female literacy and Overall literacy of the study area. Over the past 40 years, there has been a discernible shift in the social makeup of the Gaddi-inhabited region. There are many signs of this transformation, including doubling of population densities, population growth, and the separation of joint households into nuclear households, an increase in literacy rates, trends toward emigration, particularly from the core areas, and a change in the industrial composition of the workforce from agrarian to the tertiary sector. Overall, the study provides insights into the dynamics of social change in a tribal-inhabited region and the role of various actors in shaping the trajectory of development.

Keywords: Trend-analysis; Gaddis tribal; Social-change; Kangra-Chamba.

1. Introduction

The goal of the current research paper is to understand how social change has happened in the study area between 1971 and 2011. Before beginning to look into the social change of the research region, it would seem sensible to understand what social change is. According to Merriam- Webster's, it is defined as "an act, process, instance of changing or being changed".

On how traditional civilizations are changing, many geographers, anthropologists and sociologists have concentrated their research. Variables are acknowledged as the movers and dynamics of the process. Red Cliffe-Brown (1952) asserted that social change is a result of external pressures and impulses. Firth (1954) claimed that social transformation is a gradual change brought about by the accumulation of tiny variations in individual behavior in response to changing physical, economic, technical, and social circumstances.

The aim is to understand the social change that the study area has experienced since 1971 in all of the aforementioned contexts, i.e., change at the individual/household level, change at the structural/institutional and systemic level, and change as a result of external stimuli. The observation of variance in general human behavior and attitudes will be made possible by a study of significant demographic characteristics. The study of changes in workforce structure will be used to examine structural and systemic changes.

2. Study Area

The study area is situated between 31° 38' 35" and 33° 13' 59" North and 75° 29' 09" to 77° 29' 09" E, encompassing the Himachal Pradesh districts of Chamba and Kangra (Figure 1). It is surrounded by majestic mountain ranges and is thought to be 12,667 square kilometres in size. The entire area is mountainous, with heights ranging from 500 to 6000 metres. On the north, it is bordered by the Himachal Pradesh districts of Lahaul and Spiti, the Jammu and Kashmir districts of Doda and Kishtwar. On the south, it is bordered by the Himachal districts of Hamirpur and Una. On the east, it is bordered by the Himachal districts of Mandi and Kullu. On the west, it is bordered by the study region includes the drainage basins for the Middle Beas and Upper Ravi rivers (both in the Chamba district and Kangra district. Altitude has an impact on the climate. Semitropical weather prevails in the lower valley. The rainy season is well-delineated and temperatures are noticeably higher. During the warm winter, snowfall is irregular and minimal. Higher elevations have harsher temperatures, which can range from temperate to semi-arctic. In the winter, the high ranges experience many months of semi-arctic weather, during which time snow blocks the passes. Accessibility has been improved by recent road improvements associated with planned growth. This has also led to an increase in the number of visitors, which has brought with it a unique set of opportunities and difficulties. In short, the region is rich in potential resources but also ecologically vulnerable and prone to a variety of catastrophes, including earthquakes and landslides.

The study region includes the Upper Ravi (in Chamba district) and Middle Beas River drainage basins (in Kangra district). Altitude has an impact on the climate. The lower valley's atmosphere is semi-tropical. The rainy season is well-defined, and temperatures are noticeably higher. There is just occasional, light snowfall during the warm winter. Higher elevations provide harsher conditions that range from temperate to semi-arctic. During the winter, the high ranges experience several months of semi-arctic weather, at which point snow blocks the passes.

In short, there are a lot of potential resources in the area, but it is also environmentally vulnerable and prone to a lot of calamities, including earthquakes and landslides. This area has historically been a stop on pastoral tribes' migration routes, and as a result, it boasts a variety of stunning and difficult treks that interest adventure travellers.



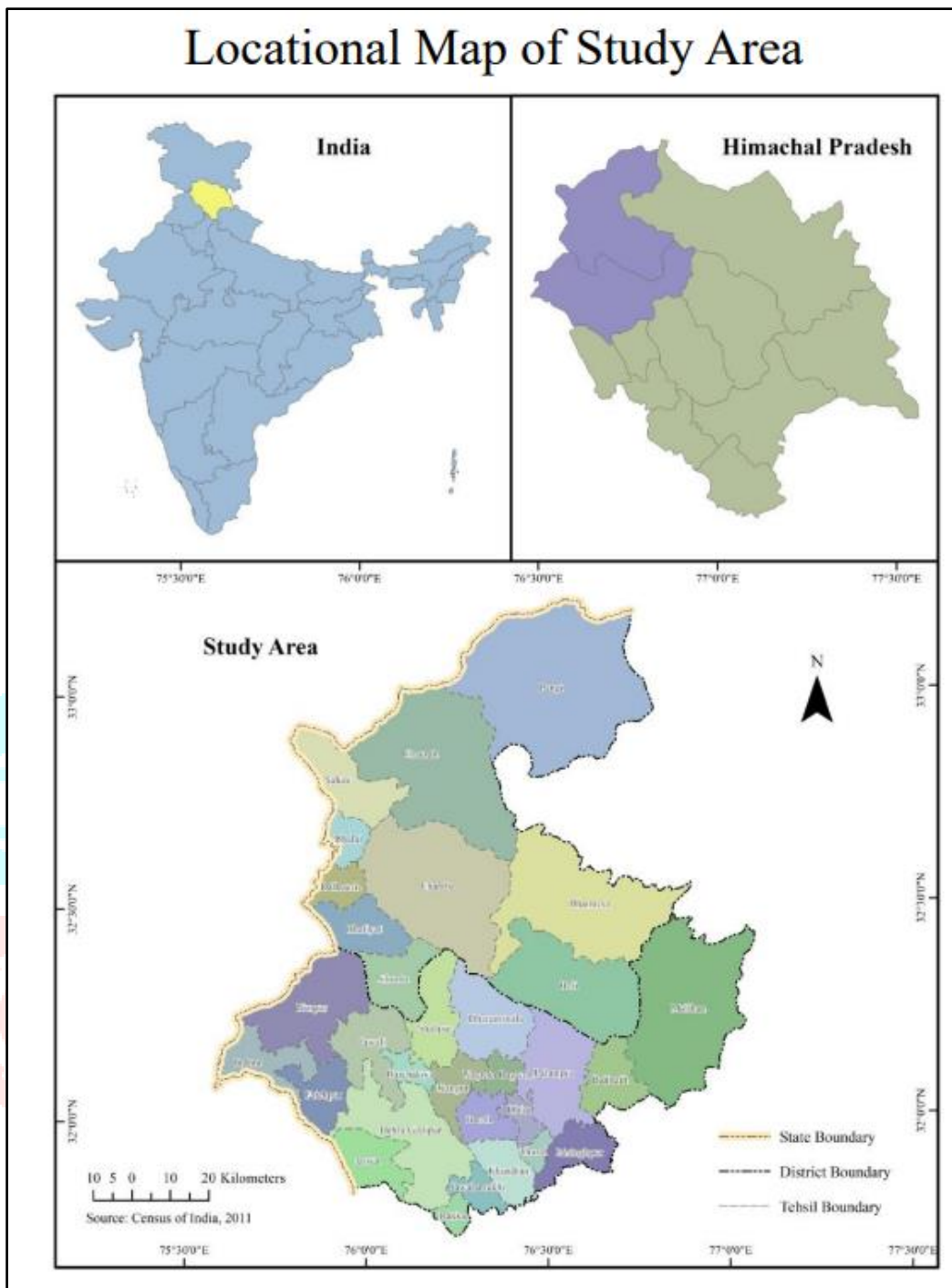


Figure 1: Map of the Study Area

Holi, Bharmour, and the regions close to Dharamshala are where the Gaddi tribe primarily resides. The introduction of infrastructure resulting from development activities has sparked several changes that are transforming the environment and its interaction with the local population. This is the main research question that is being posed.

3. Methodology

The primary source of data for research has been the Indian Census. The field visit (FGDs and Observation) also took place accordingly so far. Three indicators were used to generate the social transformation index (Table 1). There were several of them, including the proportion of non-agricultural workers, the total literacy rate, and the literacy rate for women (Figure 2). The method used to create the index was described by the UNDP in its technical notes for calculating the human development indexes (United Nations Development Programme, 2016).

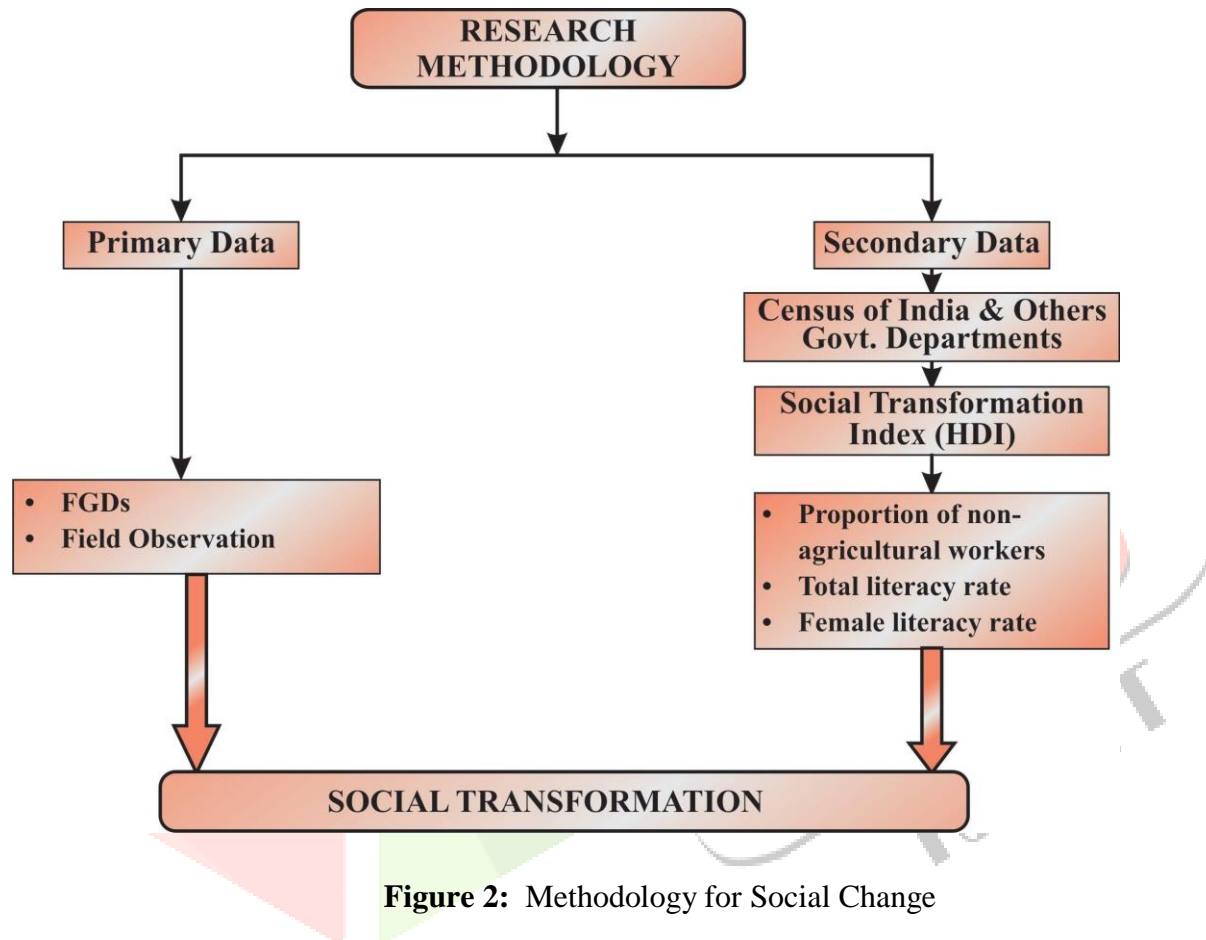


Figure 2: Methodology for Social Change

Table 1: Parameters and Indicators of Human Development Index (UNDP), Measures Social Change

Parameters	Indicators	Explanation	Survey Question	Source
Change in Socio-Economic & demographic file	Change in proportion of increase in non-agriculture workers.	Since a sizable portion of the population has historically worked in primary, agriculture-related activities, change in this area would be strongly signaled.	Could you kindly make a list of everyone that how many of you work permanently in non-the agricultural sector and why you change the traditional agricultural? Do you have such income from other than agriculture?	Measure HDI (UNDP) report 2016. Questionnaire with commentary.
	Change in levels of literacy.	A growth in literacy rates is initially a sign of an expansion and improvement of infrastructure	Did you ever go to the school? What is the arrange time it takes you to travel to a medical facility? How many people from your family leave home for education?	Measure HDI (UNDP, 2016) Questionnaire with commentary.
	Change in levels of female literacy.	An increase in female literacy	Could you kindly make a list of every one of you that how many females in your	Census of India, 2011 HDI (UNDP, 2016)

			family levels of education? Could you please tell us the distance from the school and college, and technical institutions?	Questionnaire with commentary.
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4. Results and Discussion

This research seeks to ascertain the magnitude and nature of social change that the study area has undergone during the investigation. The sections above looked at the population's behaviour through time along with indicators metrics to evaluate changes in its demographic, social, and economic aspects. While the bulk of these indicators individually suggest that the region's social structure has changed, a comprehensive and accurate assessment of social transformation has to be constructed.

The Gaddi tribe of Himachal Pradesh is found in the area spanning the districts of Chamba and Kangra. Despite the region's varied physiography, climate, and vegetation, the Gaddi tribe's annual cycle of subsistence farming and transhumance grazing, which takes place throughout the whole study area, binds the area together. Because of the nature of their livelihood practices, the population of this region has a peculiar traditional social makeup characterized by strong community ties, limited interaction with the outside world, low levels of overall and female literacy, limited infrastructural development, and sustenance derived from primarily agrarian economies (which are in turn governed by environmental factors).

To determine of the extent to change, the values of indicators was reverted into indices ranging from 0 to 1. Here is minimum possible value that was taken as a zero and the maximum as 1. In order to calculate the index value, the formula has been followed by the United Nations Development Programme (2016) in the calculation of Human Development Index was used. The formula is as follows:

$$\text{Dimension Index} = \frac{\text{Actual Value} - \text{Minimum Value}}{\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum Value}}$$

In the case of each of the indicators we have taken the minimum value as zero and the maximum as 100 per cent. According to the above formula as the normalized score for each tehsil of the study area along each indicator has calculated been for all five census years from 1971 to 2011. The difference between the score in 2011 and 1971 provided us with the change along each of the indicators over the period of four decades. The change against each indicator was then added and divided by 3 to obtain the index of the social change.

4.1 Proportion of Non-Agricultural Workers

For the study region in 1971, the index value for the percentage of workers in non-agricultural industries was 0.284. In 2011, it increased to 0.688, representing a change of 0.404 points. This change was greater than the 0.269-point change in the state of Himachal Pradesh's value (Table 2). Within the study area, the district of Kangra (0.407) experienced a bigger shift than the district of Chamba (0.368). It makes sense that there are more alternative employment opportunities for the residents of the Kangra area given their proximity to Punjab and more favourable topography.

Bhalai had the lowest index number (0.069) and Jaswa had the highest index number for the percentage of non-agricultural workers at the tehsil level in 1971. (0.589). Another tehsil with an index value higher than 0.5 was Dharamshala (0.532). In the Chamba district, there were just two tehsils with index values higher than the average for the area. Dalhousie (0.323) and Holi (0.323) were these two tehsils (0.323). (0.290). Ten out of the twenty-one tehsils in Kangra had an index value that was lower than the study region average.

The Kangra district's tehsils had the highest index value in 2011 in terms of the percentage of non-agricultural workers. Tehsils with a border with Punjab, such as Harchakian (0.877), Shahpur (0.836), Jaisinghpur (0.816), Dehra Gopipur (0.792), Thural (0.774), Rakkar (0.708), and Nurpur (0.652), as well as those that saw a significant increase in tourists, such as Palampur (0.877), Dharamshala (0.880), Kangra (0.814), and Baijnath (0.745). In the Chamba district, Dalhousie (0.845) and Bhatiyat (0.744) were the two tehsils with the highest index values in terms of the percentage of workers in non-agricultural industries. In comparison to the rest of the predominantly rural Chamba district, both tehsils have higher shares of urban residents. Of course, Dalhousie is also a well-liked tourist destination and provides a sizable amount of work in the tourism sector.

The percentage of people employed in non-agricultural sectors and the indexes change between 1971 and 2011 offer an interesting picture. The study region as a whole exhibit a shift in index value of 0.404 points, whereas the Chamba district exhibits a somewhat lower value of 0.368. The three tehsils in Kangra district with the largest degree of change at the tehsil level were Baroh (0.685), Harchakian (0.677), and Dhira (0.648). At the same time, 7 of the 10 tehsils in the Chamba district showed a shift that was greater than the study area's average (Table 2). Thirteen out of twenty-one of the Kangra district's tehsils fell under this category. It comes out that whereas the Chamba district experienced a greater geographical spread of the change, the Kangra district experienced a greater degree of change (Figure 3). This might be the case given that Chamba district has more room for development than Kangra district, particularly in the Pangri, Holi, and Bharmour tribal regions.

4.2 Total Literacy

In 1971, the literacy index score for the entire study area was 0.321. This was about on par with Himachal Pradesh's (0.320). According to expectations, Chamba's value was lower (0.190) than Kangra's (0.364).

In 1971, the index value ranged from a low of 0.102 in Pangi to a high of 0.415 at Thural at the tehsil level. The index value for each of the ten tehsils in the Chamba district was below the study area's average. The tehsil in Chamba that was performing the best was Dalhousie, with an index score of 0.291. This performance was undoubtedly a result of the tehsil's colonial past.

On the other side, the situation in the Kangra district was very different. With the exception of three, every tehsil had outperformed the average score for the study area. The tehsils that did poorly were Multhan (0.162), Khundian (0.261), and Harchakian (0.414). The tehsils with the highest index values were Thural (0.415), Rakkar (0.414), Jaswa (0.397), Dehra Gopipur (0.394), Jaisinghpur (0.391), Palampur (0.387), and Dharamshala (0.377). Kangra got the best result out of every tehsil in the study area (0.795). The change in the index value over the course of four decades was 0.407 points for the study region overall, 0.399 points for Kangra, and 0.434 points for Chamba.

Table 2: Index of Social Transformation, 1971-2011

	Tehsil/District/ State	Index of Proportion of Non-Agricultural Workers			Index of Total Literacy Rate			Index of Female Literacy Rate		
		1971	2011	Change in Index Value (1971-2011)	1971	2011	Change in Index Value (1971-2011)	1971	2011	Change in Index Value (1971-2011)
C H A M B A	Bhalai	0.069	0.531	0.462	0.121	0.577	0.456	0.028	0.475	0.447
	Bharmour	0.155	0.663	0.508	0.109	0.653	0.544	0.023	0.572	0.549
	Bhatiyat	0.212	0.744	0.532	0.263	0.661	0.398	0.164	0.584	0.420
	Chamba	0.233	0.532	0.299	0.226	0.638	0.412	0.120	0.557	0.437
	Chaurah	0.073	0.323	0.250	0.104	0.512	0.408	0.027	0.401	0.374

	Dalhousie	0.323	0.84 5	0.522	0.29 1	0.72 3	0.432	0.19 1	0.63 6	0.445
	Holi	0.290	0.71 7	0.427	0.11 7	0.63 9	0.522	0.04 6	0.56 1	0.515
	Pangi	0.138	0.71 2	0.574	0.10 2	0.62 4	0.522	0.01 7	0.52 3	0.506
	Saluni	0.087	0.30 7	0.220	0.15 4	0.59 1	0.437	0.04 4	0.48 2	0.438
	Sihunta	0.127	0.66 4	0.537	0.22 6	0.67 0	0.444	0.11 5	0.60 2	0.487
K A N G R A	Baijnath	0.331	0.74 5	0.414	0.36 0	0.74 6	0.386	0.24 5	0.68 7	0.442
	Baroh	0.097	0.78 2	0.685	0.32 5	0.74 7	0.422	0.19 7	0.69 0	0.493
	Dehra Gopipur	0.369	0.79 2	0.423	0.39 4	0.78 4	0.390	0.27 9	0.75 0	0.471
	Dharamshal a	0.532	0.88 0	0.348	0.37 7	0.77 0	0.393	0.27 9	0.72 2	0.443
	Dhira	0.268	0.91 6	0.648	0.36 1	0.77 2	0.411	0.25 5	0.72 7	0.472
	Fatehpur	0.240	0.52 8	0.288	0.32 6	0.74 7	0.421	0.21 5	0.71 0	0.495
	Harchakian	0.200	0.87 7	0.677	0.30 4	0.75 2	0.448	0.20 0	0.70 5	0.505
	Indora	0.370	0.66 9	0.299	0.34 1	0.74 4	0.403	0.23 4	0.70 6	0.472
	Jaisinghpur	0.273	0.81 6	0.543	0.39 1	0.75 8	0.367	0.28 6	0.71 5	0.429
Jaswa	0.589	0.69 7	0.108	0.39 7	0.77 4	0.377	0.28 2	0.74 5	0.463	
Jawalamuk hi	0.229	0.67 4	0.445	0.36 2	0.78 3	0.421	0.23 8	0.74 7	0.509	

Jawali	0.325	0.79 0	0.465	0.34 1	0.76 6	0.425	0.23 9	0.72 9	0.490
Kangra	0.317	0.81 4	0.497	0.37 4	0.79 5	0.421	0.24 9	0.74 8	0.499
Khundian	0.145	0.43 9	0.294	0.26 1	0.72 7	0.466	0.14 0	0.66 9	0.529
Multhan	0.196	0.12 7	-0.069	0.16 2	0.58 0	0.418	0.04 6	0.46 4	0.418
Nagrota Bagwan	0.282	0.62 2	0.340	0.34 1	0.76 3	0.422	0.21 9	0.71 0	0.491
Nurpur	0.331	0.65 2	0.321	0.35 4	0.76 2	0.408	0.26 7	0.72 5	0.458
Palampur	0.387	0.87 7	0.490	0.38 7	0.76 7	0.380	0.28 1	0.72 2	0.441
Rakkar	0.261	0.70 8	0.447	0.41 4	0.79 2	0.378	0.31 0	0.75 3	0.443
Shahpur	0.274	0.83 6	0.562	0.32 9	0.74 0	0.411	0.21 6	0.68 6	0.470
Thural	0.324	0.77 4	0.450	0.41 5	0.75 7	0.342	0.31 6	0.71 9	0.403
Chamba	0.176	0.54 4	0.368	0.19 0	0.62 4	0.434	0.09 3	0.53 5	0.442
Kangra	0.336	0.74 3	0.407	0.36 4	0.76 3	0.399	0.25 5	0.71 9	0.464
Study Area	0.284	0.68 8	0.404	0.32 1	0.72 8	0.407	0.21 6	0.67 2	0.456
Himachal Pradesh	0.252	0.52 1	0.269	0.32 0	0.73 4	0.414	0.20 2	0.67 6	0.474

Source: Compiled and recast from Census of India, 1971 and 2011

For the study region as a whole, the change in the index value over the course of four decades was 0.407 points, 0.399 points for Kangra, and 0.434 points for Chamba. Despite having a lower literacy index score than Kangra, the Chamba district had improved more. This was likely due to the fact that the Chamba district had more room for development.

At the tehsil level, Thural's example demonstrated the least improvement, whilst Bharmour shown the greatest improvement (0.544) and (0.342). Every tehsil in the Chamba district, with the exception of Bhatiyat, showed a change that was greater than that of the study region. Despite having greater values even in 1971, the tehsils in the Kangra district did not demonstrate any change. The tribal areas of Pangri (0.522), Bharmour (0.544), and Holi (0.522) in Chamba, the tehsils of Saluni (0.437) and Sihunta (0.444), and the smaller tehsils of Khundian (0.466) and Harchakian (0.466) showed the largest changes (0.448). This appears to be the outcome of increased State efforts to promote literacy equity through the implementation of unique programmes and policies in underprivileged communities.

4.3 Female Literacy

In 1971, the study area's female literacy index stood at 0.216 points. This was greater than what Himachal Pradesh experienced (0.202). Chamba district, which received 0.093 out of a possible 0.255, lagged well behind Kangra district in the study region.

Thural had the greatest score while Pangri had the lowest at the tehsil level (both 0.017). (0.316). The other subpar performers were the tribal regions of Bharmour (0.023), the backward tehsils of Bhalai (0.028), and Chaurah (0.027). Only slightly better tehsils included Saluni (0.044) and Holi (0.046). Thural in Kangra had the highest rating at the tehsil level (0.316). The other successful tehsils were Jaisinghpur (0.286), Jaswa (0.282), and Palampur (0.281). (0.281). In the case of female literacy, the trends seen in the case of total literacy were generally mirrored.

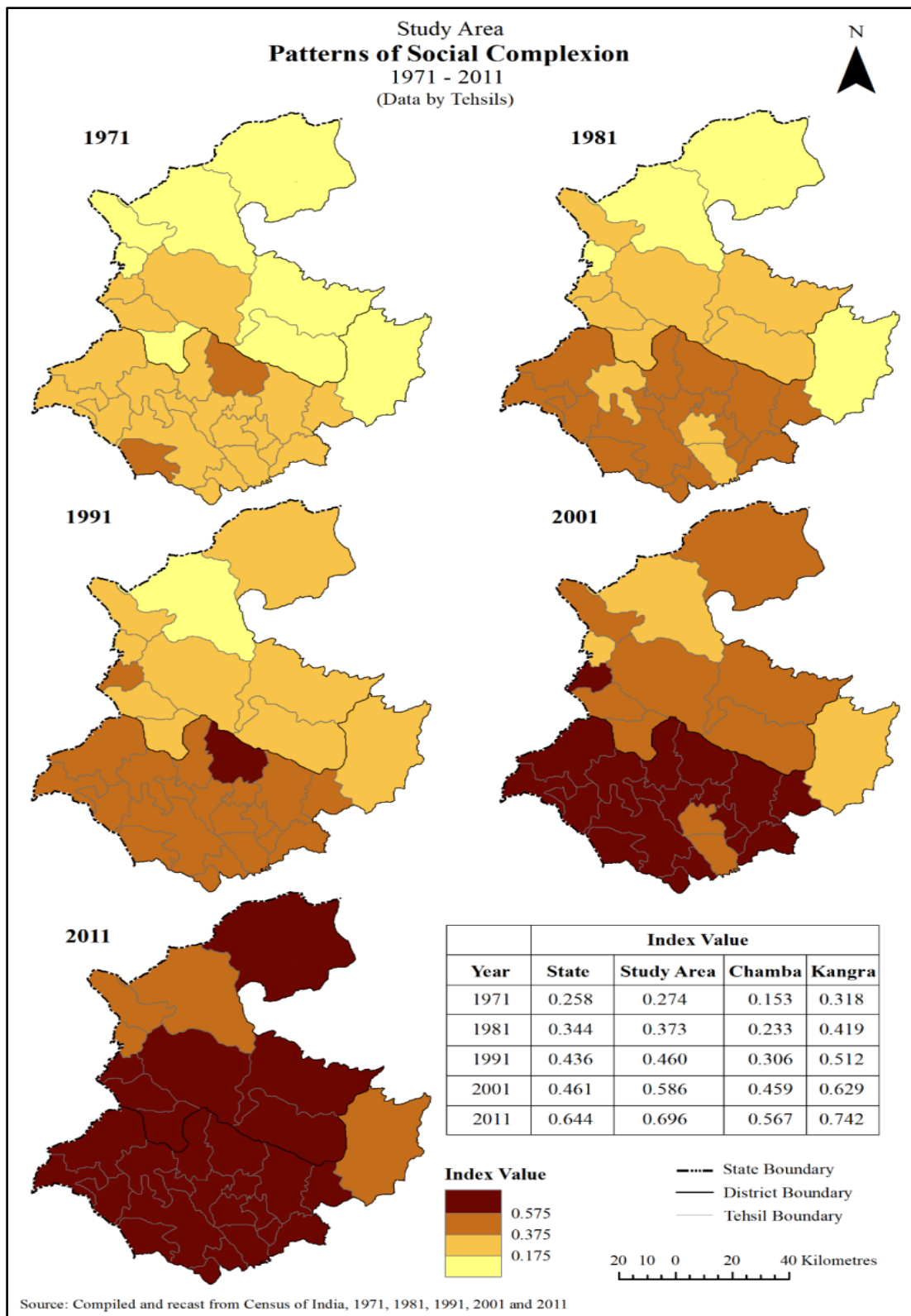


Figure 3: Social Complexion

However, the situation in 2011 was very different from that in 1971. The total score for the study region climbed threefold to 0.672, the Kangra district score grew more than twice as much to 0.719, and the Chamba district score increased more than five times to 0.535. Rakkar (0.753), in the district of Kangra, had the best performance in 2011, while Chaurah (0.401), in the district of Chamba, had the worst performance.

In terms of the index value of female literacy level, it was found that there had been a smaller change for the study area (0.456) than for the state of Himachal Pradesh (0.474). The biggest change was observed in the tribal tehsils of Bharmour (0.550), Holi (0.512), Pangi (0.506), Khundian (0.529), Jawalamukhi (0.509), Harchakian (0.505), Kangra (0.500), Fatehpur (0.495), Baroh (0.493), Jawali (0.491), and Sihunta (0.492). (0.487). Even in 1971, the female literacy rates in all of the high-performing tehsils in the Kangra district were higher than the national average. However, the development of female literacy depends, at least initially, on particular State interventions.

According to the change in the index value measuring the study area's social transformation as calculated using the three indicators of change in the proportion of non-agricultural workers, change in total literacy, and change in female literacy, the study area has undergone a greater social transformation than the State (0.422) (Table 3). The district of Kangra (0.424) in the study region has undergone more change than the district of Chamba (0.414). At the tehsil level, Harchakian (0.544), Bharmour (0.534), Baroh (0.534), Pangi (0.533), Dhira (0.510), Sihunta (0.489), Holi (0.488), Shahpur (0.481), Kangra (0.473), and Dalhousie are the tehsils with the biggest transformation (0.466). The Chamba district and the Kangra district each have five of the ten tehsils that are designated as having a high level of social change (Table 3). The Chamba district's three tehsils (Pangi, Bharmour, and Holi) make up the district's core tribal area, whereas the Kangra district's high-transformation area is made up of a belt that crosses the district's centre in a northwest-southeast direction. These tehsils are surrounded by a belt of tehsils that have seen a moderate socioeconomic transition.

The district Kangra's outskirts and Chamba's centre were where the least socially transformed areas were found. It would be good to analyse the social change process for the study period, which is from 1971 to 2011, in order to explain and comprehend these patterns of social transformation.

According to the index value, the social complexion patterns in 1971 showed a relatively low level of development. However, the study region surpassed the recently established neighbouring state of Himachal Pradesh, with an index value of 0.274 on a scale from 0 to 1. One did note a difference between the two districts of Chamba and Kangra, though, with the former showing a change in index value of 0.414 and the latter one of 0.424 within the research region. The causes of the discrepancy are clear-cut. Before the Punjabi government took control of Kangra in 1947, the district of the old state of Punjab was ruled by the British government. In terms of infrastructure, as well as a kinder climate and topography, it surpasses Chamba District, an ex-princely state. Additionally, tribal people had limited access to d The district Kangra's outskirts and Chamba's centre were where the least socially transformed areas were found. It would be good to analyse the social change process for the study period, which is from 1971 to 2011, in order to explain and comprehend these patterns of social transformation.

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With tehsils like Dhira and Dharamshala measuring 0.805 and 0.790 on a scale of 0 to 112, respectively, practically the whole Kangra district had social development levels that were higher than the state average by 2011. The socioeconomic growth of Chamba and Kangra districts both improved. While the index of transformation climbed by more than 3.7 times in the Chamba district, it increased by slightly less than 2.5 times in the Kangra area. However, the shift in Kangra district was of a larger order in absolute terms. This is likely because the district was already at the “take-off” stage and was more responsive to the stimulation of developmental inputs on the other side; there was more room for improvement in the Chamba district. Receiving benefits from local development initiatives contributed to the district of Chamba’s continued development (Figure 4).

Therefore, the areas that have undergone the greatest change are either those that were previously underdeveloped and benefited from development programmes, or those that were better positioned to react more quickly to developmental stimuli, as in the case of the Kangra district. Less change occurred in places like Dharamshala, Palampur, and Thural that had already seen development before the research period began. Chaurah and Multhan, which were extremely backward places, took longer to react and showed less transformation. Additionally, none of the specific development projects that were conceived in the tribal belts and benefited these populations were carried out there. In conclusion, state efforts in the form of development inputs, a historical legacy of development, favourable physiographic circumstances, and favourable climatic conditions all contributed to the study area’s social evolution.

Table 3: Index of Social Transformation, 1971-2011

	Tehsil/District/ State	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	Change in Index Value (1971-2011)
C H A M B A	Bhalai	0.073	0.135	0.256	0.373	0.528	0.455
	Bharmour	0.096	0.247	0.280	0.420	0.630	0.534
	Bhatiyat	0.213	0.274	0.339	0.495	0.663	0.450
	Chamba	0.193	0.275	0.336	0.510	0.576	0.383
	Chaurah	0.068	0.148	0.143	0.298	0.412	0.344
	Dalhousie	0.269	0.339	0.489	0.624	0.735	0.466
	Holi	0.151	0.219	0.294	0.410	0.639	0.488
	Pangi	0.086	0.136	0.275	0.464	0.619	0.533
	Saluni	0.095	0.197	0.252	0.392	0.460	0.365
	Sihunta	0.156	0.258	0.343	0.513	0.645	0.489
K A N G R A	Bajjnath	0.312	0.405	0.495	0.640	0.726	0.414
	Baroh	0.206	0.334	0.443	0.556	0.740	0.534
	Dehra Gopipur	0.347	0.444	0.530	0.600	0.775	0.428
	Dharamshala	0.396	0.482	0.585	0.722	0.790	0.394
	Dhira	0.295	0.425	0.497	0.610	0.805	0.510
	Fatehpur	0.260	0.412	0.488	0.609	0.662	0.402
	Harchakian	0.234	0.389	0.469	0.667	0.778	0.544
	Indora	0.315	0.409	0.504	0.635	0.706	0.391
	Jaisinghpur	0.317	0.401	0.518	0.641	0.763	0.446
	Jaswa	0.422	0.464	0.537	0.601	0.738	0.316
	Jawalamukhi	0.276	0.418	0.522	0.587	0.735	0.459
	Jawali	0.302	0.363	0.505	0.624	0.761	0.459
	Kangra	0.313	0.452	0.537	0.642	0.786	0.473
Khundian	0.182	0.311	0.395	0.493	0.612	0.430	
Multhan	0.135	0.167	0.194	0.335	0.390	0.255	

Nagrota Bagwan	0.281	0.398	0.485	0.584	0.699	0.418
Nurpur	0.318	0.412	0.516	0.645	0.713	0.395
Palampur	0.352	0.444	0.539	0.716	0.788	0.436
Rakkar	0.328	0.448	0.533	0.600	0.751	0.423
Shahpur	0.273	0.381	0.461	0.603	0.754	0.481
Thural	0.351	0.461	0.549	0.611	0.750	0.399
Chamba	0.153	0.233	0.306	0.459	0.567	0.414
Kangra	0.318	0.419	0.512	0.629	0.742	0.424
Study Area	0.274	0.373	0.460	0.586	0.696	0.422
Himachal Pradesh	0.258	0.344	0.436	0.461	0.644	0.386

Source: Compiled and recast from Census of India, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011



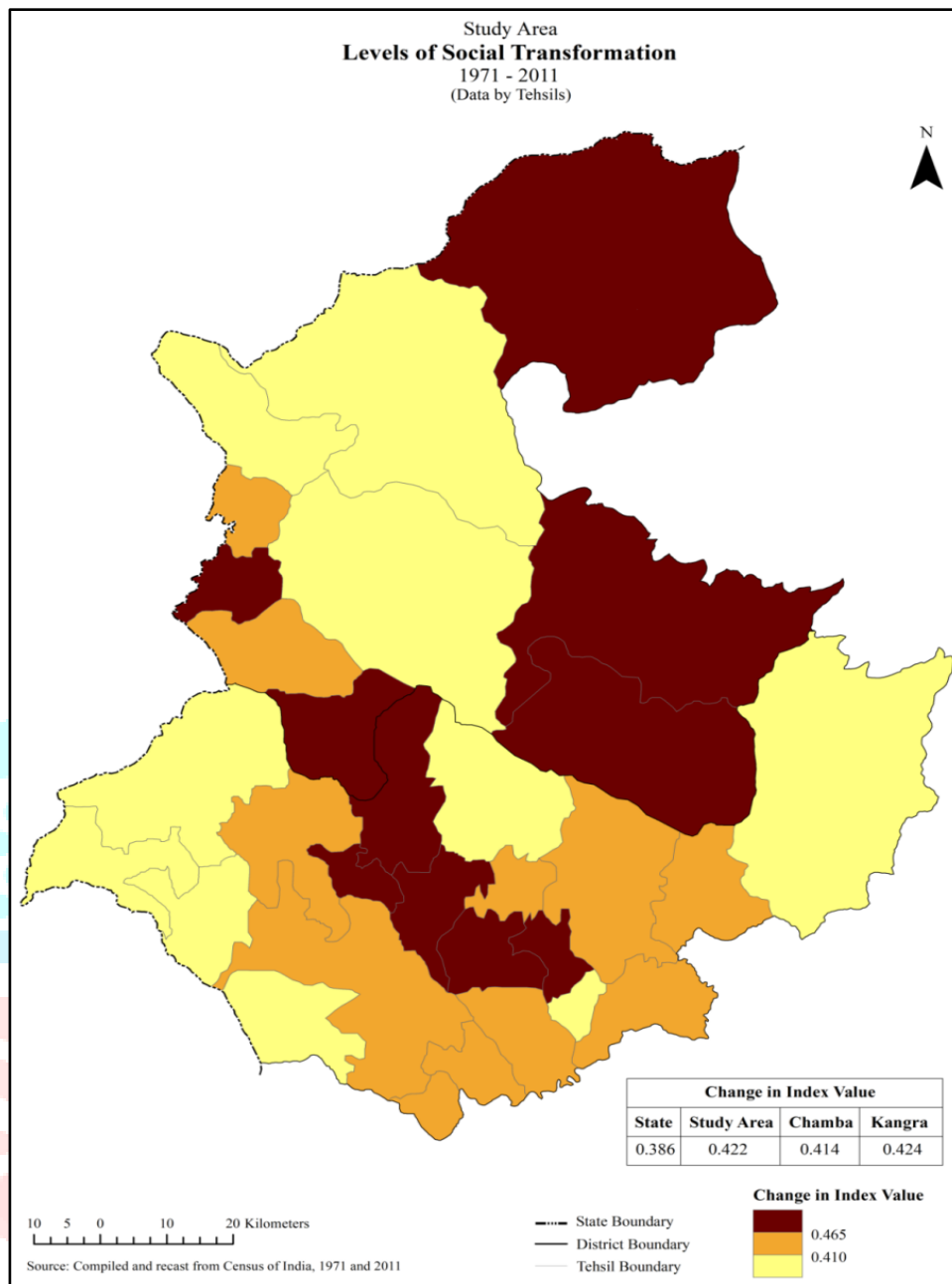


Figure 4: Social Transformation

The social makeup of the Gaddi-inhabited area has seen noticeable change during the past 40 years. There are many signs of this transformation, including doubling of population densities, population growth, and the separation of joint households into nuclear households, an increase in literacy rates, trends toward emigration, particularly from the core areas, and a change in the industrial composition of the workforce from agrarian to the tertiary sector. All of the previously listed factors contribute to an increase in the demand for land and resources as well as a departure from traditional jobs and lifestyles. The trend has been aided by the development inputs that have come from outside the area in the form of local and basic infrastructure including roads, schools, colleges, and hospitals. The potential for the land to be a source of hydroelectricity and its designation as a scheduled area have also given the societal change that has occurred momentum. It makes sense that not every

part of the community is experiencing the same social change. Since change arrived earlier here, the Kangra district continues to be ahead of the Chamba district. However, the key tribal tehsils of Holi and Bharmour in the Chamba district have undergone the most significant alteration. It goes without saying that the transformation is a cause of and a response to changes in human-environment relations.

5. Conclusion

Over the past 40 years, there has been a discernible shift in the social makeup of the Gaddi-inhabited region. There are many signs of this transformation, including doubling of population densities, population growth, and the separation of joint households into nuclear households, an increase in literacy rates, trends toward emigration, particularly from the core areas, and a change in the industrial composition of the workforce from agrarian to the tertiary sector. The aforementioned elements all contribute to an increase in the demand for land and resources as well as a shift away from traditional occupations and ways of life. The trend has been aided by the development inputs that have come from outside the area in the form of local and basic infrastructure including roads, schools, colleges, and hospitals. The potential for the land to be a source of hydroelectricity and its designation as a scheduled area have also given the societal change that has occurred momentum. It makes sense that not every part of the community is experiencing the same social change. Since change arrived earlier here, the Kangra district continues to be ahead of the Chamba district. However, the key tribal tehsils of Holi and Bharmour in the Chamba district have undergone the most significant alteration. It goes without saying that the transformation is a cause of and a response to changes in human-environment relations.

The alienation of people from their local environs and their incorporation into a larger, national, and even global environment can be seen as the cultural revolution of the area. The Gaddis now have greater access to resources and technologies that are considerably farther away from their immediate surroundings, but this has also increased their vulnerability to the whims of the global system. Additionally, the physical landscape has changed as a result of social and cultural development.

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