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STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN NORTHERN STATES OF INDIA

TINA SINGH
ASST. PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
MATA GUJRI COLLEGE
FATEHGARH SAHIB

ABSTRACT

Economic development in an economy is viewed through the process of structural change being witnessed by it. Structural change being a universal phenomenon is taking place in all economies; national or sub-national. The present paper attempts to study structural change in addition to certain socio-economic indicators in the northern states of India. Time period of the study is from 1980-81 to 2010-11. A distinguishing feature of structural change in these economies has been seen in the declining share of primary sector in the NSDP and the increasing share of secondary and tertiary sectors in the NSDP. The process of urbanisation was found in all subnational economies with Punjab showing the maximum rate followed by Haryana and Uttarakhand while J&K and H.P. witnessed the lowest rates. The level of inequality was found to be lower in northern states than All India level. Although both rural and urban inequality were on a rise in the fag end, urban inequality was greater than rural inequality at all points of time. The socio-economic indicator of population below poverty line has witnessed Punjab being a better player in comparison to the other northern states. J&K, H.P. and Haryana have shown a spectacular decline in the year 1999-2000, although all states witnessed an increase in population below poverty line in 2004-05. In case of demographic indicators of sex ratio and literacy, H.P. has shown the highest figures followed by Uttarakhand, while Haryana fared the poorest in the sex ratio, it was J&K to lag behind in literacy.

KEYWORDS

Primary sector, structural change, structural transformation, tertiary sector.

INTRODUCTION

The Indian economy has experienced a gradual structural change in the past decades like many developed and developing economies across the world. A similar phenomenon has occurred within the Indian sub-national economies also. The present study is of structural change and certain socio-economic indicators of the northern states of India. An attempt is made to study the manner in which these neighbouring states located in the north are transforming with time. The time period of the study is from 1980-81 to 2010-11. Major sources of data have been CSO, RBI publications, Planning Commission and Socio-economic Review of States. Certain variations in the time periods were found due to non-availability of data for specific years from the same source.

The northern states have shown a relatively better growth performance in the last few decades with few variations among them which have occurred due to certain internal factors of these states. The Punjab and Haryana growth performance was based on the fast growth of their farm sector whereas the growth performance of J&K was dependent on the strong base of tertiary sector in addition to the primary sector. Himachal Pradesh also attributes its growth to the farm sector with a comparatively strong services sector base as compared to the other states besides J&K.

Economic development is seen as an interrelated set of long run processes of structural transformation that accompany growth. The central feature consists of economy-wide phenomena such as industrialisation, urbanisation and agricultural transformation. The principal changes in structure emphasized in the development literatures are increase in the rates of capital accumulation (Rostow 1960, Lewis 1954); shift in the sectoral composition of economic activity (industrialization) focusing on the allocation of labour (Clark 1940) and on production and factor use (Kuznets 1966, Chenery 1966); and change in the location of economic activity (urbanisation) and other concomitant aspects of industrialisation (demographic transition, income distribution etc).

On comparing the process of structural change between developed and developing countries a distinctive feature of difference between the two was found. The process of structural transformation across developed countries is quite similar and follows the pattern described by Kuznets (1966), Fisher (1939) and Chenery (1960). According to them as the economy grows, production and employment shift from primary to secondary and then to tertiary sector. The shift in production occurs earlier and is fast compared to the shift in employment. On the other hand, structural transformation of present day developing countries is occurring at a rather slow pace, barring a few exceptions. The process of structural transformation in developing countries deviates considerably from the path followed by the developed countries (Bah, 2008). In fast growing developing countries, a rapid decline in the importance of agriculture and a strong expansion of both the industrial and modern services sector has been experienced.

Researchers have tried to study the process of structural change in various countries of the world. Schnabl, West, Foster and Cook (1999) have studied the Queensland economy, Caselli and Coleman II (2001) undertook research of the US economy, Nhi and Giesecke (2008) for Vietnam. All have found the prevalence of structural change in some degree in these economies. Moving closer, the incidence of structural change has also been witnessed in the Indian economy. Studies undertaken by Venkatramiah, Kulkarni and Angrade (1984); Bhargava and Joshi (1990), Dasgupta and Chakraborty (2005) highlight the existence of structural change in the Indian economy. Likewise, research throws light on structural transformation occurring at the state level in the Indian economy. Studies conducted by Rao (1986) for Andhra Pradesh, Singh and Joshi (1991) for U.P., Shetty (2003) for Haryana, Bagchi, Das and Chattopadhyay (2005) for Gujarat and Khanna (2011) for Punjab conclude that some level of structural change has been witnessed in the respective state economies, thus making the present study have a strong base in attempting to study the process of structural change and certain socio-economic indicators in North India and comparing them with the All India level.

COMPOSITION OF NSDP OF NORTHERN STATES

A comparison of the northern states in the components of NSDP in **Table 1** reveals that there has been a shift from the primary sector to the secondary and the tertiary sectors. The share of primary sector in NSDP has witnessed a gradual decline in the states of H.P, Punjab and Haryana. In H.P. it was 49.91% in 1980-81, declined to 36.61% in 1990-91, further to 27.52% in 2000-01 and to 22.95% in 2010-11. Similarly for Punjab it stood at 49.48% in 1980-81, decreased to 44.61% in 1990-91, to 38.26% in 2000-01 and finally to 32.82% in 2010-11. For Haryana the composition of GSDP over the respective time period shows a similar feature of a gradual decline in the share of the primary sector in GSDP from 53.39% in 1980-81 to 20.82% in 2010-11. Uttarakhand has also witnessed a similar decline in short span of time, from 29.33% in 2000-01 it declined to 15.02% in 2010-11. Although similar decline in the share of primary sector was seen in J&K also but there were variations found in the rate at which it took place. In 1980-81 the share of primary sector was 47.04% which declined to 43.03% in 1990-91. It was followed by a major fall in its share to 26.05% in 2000-01 and further to 20.82% in 2010-11.

The decline in the primary sector seems to have been absorbed by the secondary and the tertiary sectors. In case of H.P., the share of secondary sector increased from 19.13% in 1980-81 to 26.23% in 1990-91. It further rose to 34.45% in 2000-01 and to 35.72% in 2010-11. In Haryana the share of secondary sector rose from 19.84% to 25.08% to 28.05% to 28.87% in the respective years showing a gradual rise in its share. In Punjab also it saw an increase from 18.49% in 1980-81 to 22.41% in 1990-91. It witnessed a slight fall to 20.31% in 2000-01 and thereafter an increase to 25.21%. In J&K the share of secondary sector in NSDP after a slight fall from 12.66% in 1980-81 to 10.65% in 1990-91 rose to 36.97% in 2000-01, although it further declined to 29.22% in 2010-11. Uttarakhand also witnessed a rise from 21% in 2000-01 to 29.51% in 2010-11 in the share of secondary sector in NSDP.

A similar shift was seen in the tertiary sector over the time period of the study in the northern states of India. H.P. again showed a gradual increase in the share of tertiary sector in NSDP. It increased from 30.95% in 1980-81 to 41.31% in 2010-11. Punjab also witnessed a similar rise in its services sector from 32.02% in

1980-81 to 41.95% in 2010-11. J&K was the state in which services sector had the largest share of 40.29% in the NSDP in as early as 1980-81. This may be attributed to the tourism industry. It further rose to 46.31% in 1990-91 but declined to 36.97% in 2000-01. The decline may be due to the ill effects of terrorism in the state which seem to have deteriorated tourism thus leading to a fall in the share of services sector. In 2010-11 it again seems to have gained momentum by having a share of 49.95% in NSDP. Haryana and Uttarakhand have again shown a similar shift which witnesses a gradual rise in the share of tertiary sector. For Haryana it rose from 26.76% in 1980-81 to 50.29% in 2010-11. In Uttarakhand it increased from 48.78% in 2000-01 to 55.45% in 2010-11.

TABLE 1: COMPOSITION OF NSDP OF NORTHERN STATES (In Percent)

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11
Primary Sector	47.04	43.03	26.05	20.82
Secondary Sector	12.66	10.65	36.97	29.22
Tertiary Sector	40.29	46.31	36.97	49.95

HIMACHAL PRADESH

	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11
Primary Sector	49.91	36.61	27.52	22.95
Secondary Sector	19.13	26.23	34.45	35.72
Tertiary Sector	30.95	37.15	38.02	41.31

PUNJAB

	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11
Primary Sector	49.48	44.61	38.26	32.82
Secondary Sector	18.49	22.41	20.31	25.21
Tertiary Sector	32.02	32.97	41.41	41.95

HARYANA*

	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11
Primary Sector	53.39	43.84	30.17	20.82
Secondary Sector	19.84	25.08	28.05	28.87
Tertiary Sector	26.76	31.07	41.76	50.29

UTTARAKHAND**

	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11
Primary Sector			29.33	15.02
Secondary Sector			21.87	29.51
Tertiary Sector			48.78	55.45

Source: CSO

*For Haryana the GSDP have been analysed due to non availability of data from the same source.

**Data for Uttarakhand is available from 2000-01 since it is a newly formed state.

URBANISATION

The states of the north have seen a rising trend in urbanisation in the last four decades. As seen in Table 2 Punjab with an urbanisation rate of 27.68% in 1981, 29.55% in 1991, 33.92% in 2001 and 37.49% in 2011 has been leading throughout so much so that it has surpassed the national figures of 23.34%, 25.71%, 27.81% and 31.16% in the respective years. It was followed by Haryana with an urbanisation rate of 21.88%, 24.63%, 28.92% and 34.79% in the same time period. Uttarakhand was next witnessing 22.97% in 1991, 25.67% in 2001 and 30.55% in 2011 followed by J&K which figured at 21.05% in 1981 and reached to a maximum of 27.21% in 2011. On the other hand, Himachal Pradesh although has shown a rising trend in urbanisation having an urbanisation rate of 7.61% in 1981, 8.69% in 1991, 9.8% in 2001 and 10.04% in 2011 but has been lagging behind the rest of the northern states throughout.

TABLE 2: URBANISATION (In Percent)

States	1981	1991	2001	2011
Jammu and Kashmir	21.05	23.83	24.81	27.21
Himachal Pradesh	7.61	8.69	9.80	10.04
Punjab	27.68	29.55	33.92	37.49
Haryana	21.88	24.63	28.92	34.79
Uttarakhand		22.97	25.67	30.55
All India	23.34	25.71	27.81	31.16

Source: Socio Economic Review of Gujarat

GINNI CO-EFFICIENT

The Ginni Co-efficient is a measure of inequality in a population. A lower Ginni Co-efficient indicates a more equal distribution, with 0 corresponding to complete equality while a higher Ginni Co-efficient indicates more unequal distribution with 1 corresponding to complete equality.

As depicted in Table 3, the Ginni Co-efficient for the northern states show a greater level of inequality in the urban areas as compared to the rural with a few exceptions. Comparing the year 1993-94 with 1983-84 the values show an increased level of rural inequality from 0.22, 0.27, 0.27 for J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana to 0.23, 0.28 and 0.30 for the respective states except for Punjab where there was a fall in the level of rural inequality from 0.28 in 1983-84 to 0.26 in 1993-94. A fall in the values of Ginni Co-efficients in 1999 to 0.17, 0.23, 0.24 and 0.24 for J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana depicts a good picture by showing rise in equality. The picture tends to be somewhat different in 2004-05 where the level of rural inequality tends to increase again depicted by an increase in the values of Ginni Co-efficients to 0.24, 0.30, 0.28, 0.32 for that year for the respective states.

The urban inequality has somewhat varied in the same time period for the northern states. In case of Haryana and Punjab it decreased from 0.30 and 0.32 in 1983-84 to 0.28 for both the states in 1993-94 and then rose to 0.29 for both the states in 1999-2000, whereas in Himachal Pradesh and J&K it rose from 0.31 and 0.24 in 1983-84 to 0.43 and 0.28 in 1993-94 and then declined to 0.30 and 0.22 in 1999-2000. All the northern states saw an increase in the level of urban inequality in 2004-05 i.e. 0.36 for Haryana, 0.39 for Punjab, 0.32 for H.P. and 0.24 for J&K.

The Ginni Co-efficients of the northern states at no point in the time period of this study surpassed the values of the All India level for the respective years. This shows that the northern states exhibit a greater level of equality as compared to the national level at large.

TABLE 3: GINI COEFFICIENT

	Rural	Urban
1983-84		
Jammu and Kashmir	0.22	0.24
Himachal Pradesh	0.27	0.31
Punjab	0.28	0.32
Haryana	0.27	0.30
Uttarakhand	-	-
All India	0.30	0.30
1993-94		
Jammu and Kashmir	0.23	0.28
Himachal Pradesh	0.28	0.43
Punjab	0.26	0.28
Haryana	0.30	0.28
Uttarakhand	-	-
All India	0.28	0.34
1999-2000		
Jammu and Kashmir	0.17	0.22
Himachal Pradesh	0.23	0.30
Punjab	0.24	0.29
Haryana	0.24	0.29
Uttarakhand	-	-
All India	0.26	0.34
2004-05		
Jammu and Kashmir	0.24	0.24
Himachal Pradesh	0.30	0.32
Punjab	0.28	0.39
Haryana	0.32	0.36
Uttarakhand	0.28	0.32
All India	0.30	0.37

Source: Planning Commission

POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LINE

The northern states have shown considerable improvement as is seen by a decrease in the percentage of people below the poverty line in the past few decades. A reference to **Table 4** reveals that out of the northern group it was seen that Punjab showed a better picture as its percentage of population below the poverty line showed a gradual decline from 16.18% in 1983-84 to 11.77% in 1993-94 to 6.16 in 1999-2000, although it showed a small increase to 8.4% in 2004-05. As against it, the states of Haryana, J & K, H.P. saw a spectacular fall in the poverty rates from 25.05% in 1993-94 to 8.74% in 1999-00 for Haryana, similarly from 25.17% in 1993-94 to 3.48% in 1999-00 for J&K and from 28.44% in 1993-94 to 7.63% in 1999-00 for H.P. It was only Punjab which saw a gradual decline throughout the time period which was in line with the All India figures.

The year 2004-05 saw an increase in the poverty rates for all the states and for India at the national level too which shows that stringent measures need to be taken and policies need to be restructured so as to bring the poverty rates within feasible limits in order to maintain the progress of the states and the Indian economy as a whole. Uttarakhand, a newly formed state showed 39.6% rate of poverty which shows that it still has a long way to go so as to maintain parity with the other neighbouring states.

TABLE 4: POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LINE (In Percent)

States	1983-84	1993-94	1999-2000	2004-05
Jammu and Kashmir	24.24	25.17	3.48	5.4
Himachal Pradesh	16.4	28.44	7.63	10
Punjab	16.18	11.77	6.16	8.4
Haryana	21.37	25.05	8.74	14
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	39.6
All India	44.48	35.97	26.1	27.5

Source: RBI Handbook of Statistics of Indian Economy 2010-11

SEX RATIOS

The demographic indicator of sex ratio, **Table 5**, was seen to be highest in Himachal Pradesh for the various years so much so that it was even higher than the All India Level at all points of time. It was 973 in 1981, 976 in 1991, 970 in 2001 and 974 in 2011 as against the All India Level of 934, 927, 933 and 940 in the same time period. On the other hand, Haryana has shown a poor show throughout by having the lowest figures of 870, 865, 861 and 877 for the respective years depicting the prevalence of the desire of male child even in today's times.

Close to the heels of Himachal Pradesh has been Uttarakhand which has shown a good show by having a sex ratio of 936 in 1981, 936 in 1991, 964 in 2001 and 963 in 2011. It is followed by J&K which had a sex ratio of 892 in 1981 and declined to 883 in 2011. Punjab too could only show a marginal increase in its sex ratio from 879 in 1981 to 893 in 2011. Haryana, Punjab and J&K need to take more measures to improve sex ratios in their states. This can be done by changing and transforming the socio-economic and cultural attitudes of the population of these states.

TABLE 5: SEX RATIOS

States	1981	1991	2001	2011
Jammu and Kashmir	892	896	900	883
Himachal Pradesh	973	976	970	974
Punjab	879	882	874	893
Haryana	870	865	861	877
Uttarakhand	936	936	964	963
All India	934	927	933	940

Source: Planning Commission

LITERACY RATES

In the area of the literacy also Himachal Pradesh has done a commendable job by exceeding the rest of North India and All India too by having highest literacy rates for the period under study as can be seen in **Table 6**. It showed the literacy rates of 63.86%, 76.48% and 83.78% for the years 1991, 2001 and 2011 which are even higher than that of the national level of 52.21%, 64.84% and 74.04% for the corresponding years. Next in line is Uttarakhand with literacy rates 46.06% in 1981, 57.75% in 1991, 71.62% in 2001 and 79% in 2011. It is followed by Punjab having literacy rates of 43.37%, 58.51%, 69.65% and 76.68% in the same time periods.

Haryana has been close on the heels of Punjab by showing literacy rates of 37.13% in 1981, 55.85% in 1991, 67.91% in 2001 and just managing to be in line with it by having 76.64% in 2011 as its literacy rate. The northern most state of India, J&K has not showed a good picture in this indicator. It has had the lowest levels in literacy. It was 30.64% in 1981 lagging behind by almost 13% from the national level. It increased to 55.52% in 2001 and further to 68.74% in 2011 where the gap was reduced to approximately 6% from the national level.

Although the literacy levels have increased over the past decades in almost all northern states but the rates have varied. This mismatch in the literacy levels has occurred due to internal problems which these states have faced such as the problem of terrorism in J&K plays a key role in its low level of development which is seen even in the education sector.

TABLE 6: LITERACY RATES (Percent)

States	1981	1991	2001	2011
Jammu and Kashmir	30.64	N.A.	55.52	68.74
Himachal Pradesh		63.86	76.48	83.78
Punjab	43.37	58.51	69.65	76.68
Haryana	37.13	55.85	67.91	76.64
Uttarakhand	46.06	57.75	71.62	79.63
All India	43.57	52.21	64.84	74.04

Source: Planning Commission

CONCLUSION

The present study of the states of north India brings into light various correlating factors which determine the ongoing process of structural change in these sub-national economies. A distinguishing feature of structural change in these economies has been seen in the declining share of primary sector in the NSDP and the increasing share of secondary and tertiary sectors in the same in the time span of the study.

In addition to it urbanisation, an important indicator of structural change was found in all subnational economies with Punjab showing the maximum rate followed by Haryana and Uttarakhand. J&K and H.P. witnessed the lowest rates in comparison to the others.

The level of inequality is also seen to be prevalent in India and also in the northern states. It was found to be lower than the All India level during the time period under study. Although both rural and urban inequality were on a rise in the fag end, urban inequality was found to be greater than rural at all points of time.

The socio-economic indicator of population below poverty line has witnessed Punjab being a better player in comparison to the other northern states. It has showed a gradual decline in the poverty rates and has had the least of population below poverty line for the entire period. J&K, H.P. and Haryana have shown a spectacular decline in the year 1999-2000, although all states witnessed an increase in population below poverty line in 2004-05.

In case of demographic indicators of sex ratio and literacy, H.P. has shown the highest figures setting a good example for the others to follow. It was followed by Uttarakhand in both the indicators. While Haryana faired the poorest in the sex ratio it was J&K to lag behind in literacy.

Thus structural change is taking place which is a concomitant indicator of development, but strong measures need to be taken so that the states may be at parity with each other in the process of growth and development.

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