

UNEVEN SOCIETY: ECONOMIC DISPARITIES IN TRANS-GIRI OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

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Abstract

Paper seeks to investigate economic disparities in the Trans-Giri of Himachal Pradesh, roughly separated to the half part by Giri River of second backward district Sirmour in Himachal. When juxtaposed with other counterpart of the district considered relatively developed i.e. Cis-Giri (factually developed as this house the industries in Kala Amb, Cement factory in Rajban and also district headquarters in Nahan), Trans-Giri appeared with uneven distribution of income and asset within area. Possession of land is appeared most unequal in the region in asset distribution and in terms of income it again appeared substantially uneven. The inequality of income and possession of land was again distributed more unevenly throughout social classes i.e. between general cast as whole and scheduled cast of the area under study .This, unevenness in distribution of basic asset and income is clearly hampering the idea of just society based on equality and equity.

Keywords: *Uneven, Trans-Giri, inequality, asset holding, income inequality.*

1.1 Introduction

Uneven society is a much debated term throughout social, academic, media as well as on political front. Both economic and social unevenness are so closely connected that it is sometime hard to figure out the forcing power to other and more often they both appear as reinforcing to each other. Inequalities are sometime perceived at an initial superficial, localized and factual level. Lack of food on one side and huge waste on the other side is grim reality of our country. The most luxurious mansions standing just a

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few meters from poverty-stricken shanty towns, millionaires and their pet receives best of treatments, whereas on the other side poor don't have even minimum resources to arrange vehicle to take dead body of their relative to home. On economic front these inequalities are even more stringent than social inequalities and are easily visible as these are prevailed to be measured on some agreeable pre-established objective criteria. On this front the condition of India as a whole is worsening and chasm between rural and urban, rich and poor and have and haves not is widening day by day. The data recently released by the Bloomberg Billionaire Index reveals some shocking statistics about the rise of Inequality in India. It revealed that the top 20 industrialists in India added a staggering \$ 50 billion to their combined wealth in the first seven months this year, taking their total valuation to \$200 billion-roughly 10 per cent of India's \$2 trillion economy. Similarly, an Oxfam report released this year revealed that 57 billionaires in India own as much as the bottom 70 per cent of the population and, more broadly, the richest one per cent holds 58 per cent of the country's total wealth, higher than the global average of 50 per cent. According to a research paper by renowned economists Thomas Piketty and Lucas Chancel, in an interview through email to The Hindu (Which published by the paper in its editorial of 9th September 2017) income inequality in India is at its highest level since 1922, the year the Income Tax Act was passed. The top 1 per cent of earners captures less than 21 per cent of total income in the late 1930s, before dropping to 6 per cent in the early 1980s and rising to 22 per cent today. These findings suggest that much can be done to promote more inclusive growth in India. Federal Reserve economist Arthur Kennickell wrote in a 2009 paper, "Inequality' may seem a simple term, but operationally it may mean many different things, depending on the point of view."

Most researchers agree that wealth is more unevenly distributed than income, while consumption is less concentrated at the upper end than either wealth or income. According to a new survey by international rights group Oxfam that India's richest 1 per cent garnered as much as 73 per cent of the total wealth generated in the country in 2017. The report findings are in line with those of similar studies including the one published by economist Thomas Piketty last July titled Indian Economic Inequality, 1922-2014: from British Raj to Billionaire Raj?. The findings later published in a report, 'The

World Inequality Report' according to it 10 per cent of Indian garnered 56 per cent of the national income in 2014. The faces presented by researchers and by various research agencies focus on macro aspects, whereas micro aspects where inequalities manifests in quotidian and even presents the root cause behind the deprivation and inequality, spread from economic and social life of the individuals.

On social arena our society is more unequal when compare to other societies. The reason behind this inequality is credited to the verna and cast systems (B.R. Ambedkar, 2013). Other than this a major group which is out casted from verna and cast systems are untouchables, who are purely deprived on the basis of their work, often considered filthy and unsanctified (Ambedkar, 2017). Social inequalities are the ways in which socially defined categories of persons (according to characteristics such as gender, age, class and ethnicity) are differentially positioned with regard to access to a variety of social 'goods' such as labour market and other sources of income, the education and health care systems and forms of political representation and participation (Walker, 2009). The general contention throughout academic world is that inequality is inimical to social development and should be minimized to the extent possible, preferably through redistributive means. Successive governments in India applied these methods to bridge the gap, but even today situation prevail status quo with minor improvements. Various laws pertaining secure the interest of People of Himachal Pradesh and redistribution of land after independence and getting full statehood has not produced much awaited results. The situation of marginalized people in the state remained at the lowest rung of the society.

Himachal Pradesh has acquired a status of successful hill state in terms of land redistribution and other development indicators, compare to other hill states in India as termed by World Bank in its report, *Scaling the Heights: Social Inclusion and Sustainable Development in Himachal Pradesh* (2015) that land reforms in Himachal Pradesh should view in term of social inclusion and poverty reduction. Amartya Sen and Jean Dreze in their book, *India Economic Development and Social Opportunity* (1995) cited cases of Himachal and Kerala for better achievements in economic development. Himachal Pradesh specially credited for continuing process of development despite a hilly terrain. Beside all these achievements, development in the

state presents a lopsided picture, where some of the areas relatively lagged much behind (e.g. Chamba and Sirmour). Development even within a district presents lopsided trend. One such area, Trans-Giri of Sirmour is considered here as a case study.

1.2 Data sources, Objectives and methodology

To inquire the same fact paper revolves around economic inequality throughout spatially among sub-regions and between social groups' i.e. horizontal and vertical inequality in the area and between general and scheduled Cast population of the area as a group. For horizontal inequality, Trans-Giri is analyzed into five sub regions, namely, three CD Blocks Sangrah, Rajgarh and Shillai, one sub-Tehsil (Kamrau) and Anj Bhoj area of Poanta Sahib CD Block as it forms the part of Trans-Giri region.

Socio-economic inequality in Trans-Giri is acquired on a priori basis from Census of India 2011 and aftermath from field survey. Income and asset holding are main economic indicators in the study and for analysis of horizontal and vertical inequality and to analyse the collected data, various statistical methods are applied namely mean gap between income and asset holding, standard variation, coefficient of variation and Lorenz curve. Theoretical descriptions and objective measurement on inequality are based on interview and pre-tested scheduled questionnaire.

The survey was conducted in March-April 2017 in 39 villages (about 10 per cent of the total villages) out of 388 in Trans-Giri on proportionate basis. 39 villages was selected on basis of index prepared for the region on selected indicators such as literacy, sex ratio, proportion of SC to General population of village, agricultural labour, marginal labour, and landless labour. On basis total score attained in all the indices the villages were arranged in descending order. After dividing the villages of each Development Block in to three layers (High, mid and low) the proportion of villages were selected accordingly. The FSUs (Final Survey Units) were randomly selected from the sample villages.

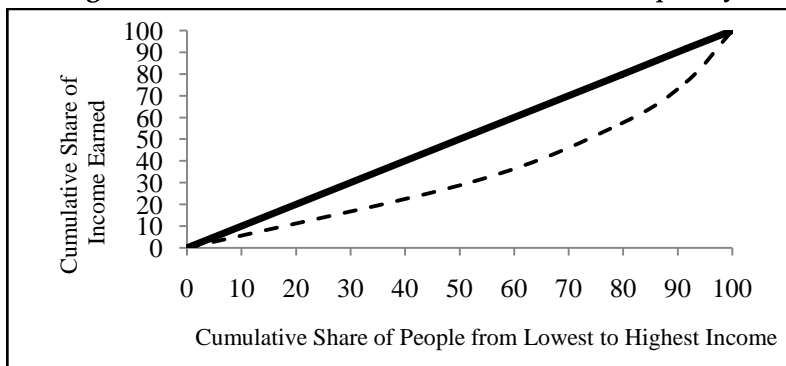
Trans-Giri lies in the North-East of Sirmour District of Himachal, which is roughly half of the district, resulted from geographical divisions by Giri river

and partially landlocked region of the district with less connectivity with other parts of the Himachal Pradesh. Whereas other part of the district form boundaries with Harayana, Solan, Punjab and Shimla, the other part relatively situated outskirts from the headquarters and forms boundaries with Jaunsar Bawar of Uttrakhand, Chaupal of Shimla and with Solan district. Having situated geographically on easy reach, Cis-Giri receives relatively large chunk of the investments in industry and in infrastructure and is relatively developed. The comparative study of both regions however dropped, as major objective here is to explore the level of income and asset holding (as these two indicators acquired the status of having major influence over individuals well being and freedom (Amartya Sen, 1998) inequalities in Trans-Giri. The area under consideration is home of about approximately 255000 of population according to 2011 census and about 36 per cent of which is SC.

1.2a Lorenz Curve

To capture the extent of shortfall of income from the income line, income inequalities in different groups of sampled households have been examined with the help of Lorenz curve.

Fig 1.1 Lorenz Curve for Income and Asset Inequality



Source: Sen Amartya, *Poverty, Inequality and Unemployment: Some Conceptual Issues of Measurement*, in *Poverty and Income Distribution*, edited by Srinivasan, T.N. and Bardhan, P.K., Statistical Publishing Society, Calcutta, 1974, pp. 67-68.

Consequently a higher Lorenz indicates relatively higher social welfare for the same total of income. Despite the fact that the Lorenz curve does not give any qualitative numerical value of the extent of inequality it does give a picture of the extent inequality. As such as pointed out by Elhance, (1973) it serves as a supplement to quantitative measures of inequality.

1.2b Gini Co-efficient

As pointed out by Sen (1974), Gini co-efficient not being purely statistical it embodies implicit judgment about the weight to be attached to inequality at different points on the income scale. Here, the co-efficient has been interpreted in two ways as follows:

⇒ First, geometrical interpretation in terms of Lorenz curve as follows:

$$\text{Gini coefficient} = \frac{\text{Area between Lorenz Curve and diagonal}}{\text{Total area Under diagonal}}$$

The co-efficient ranges from zero, when income is equal (the Lorenz curve follows the diagonal) on one extreme and at the other extreme and when income is unequal the maximum value is 1.

⇒ Second, it was computed mathematically using Sen’s formulation as follows:

1.2b (i) The value of Gini-coefficient for income distribution of all sampled households was worked out as follows:

$$G(Y) = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \left(\frac{2}{n^2 z}\right) \sum_{i=1}^n (n + 1 - i)y_i$$

Where:

G (Y) = Gini-coefficient of the income distribution of sample households.
 n = Population Size

z = Mean Income (□)
 y_i = Income of the ith person (□)

1.2b (ii) The value of Gini-coefficient of the income inequalities among the poor was calculated as follows:

$$G(Y) = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{q}\right) - \left(\frac{2}{q^2 z}\right) \sum_{i=1}^n (q + 1 - i)y_i$$

Where:

G (Y) = Gini-coefficient of income distribution of the poor.
 q = Number of people below poverty line.

z = Mean Income of the Poor (□)
 y_i = Income of the poor man (□)

1.2b (iii) The value of Gini-coefficient for the distribution of expenditure of sampled households was worked out as follows

$$G(C) = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \left(\frac{2}{n^2 z}\right) \sum_{i=1}^n (n + 1 - i)ci$$

Where:

G (C) = Gini-coefficient of the consumer Expenditure distribution.
 z = Mean Consumption Expenditure (□)

n = Total consumer units.
 C_i = Household expenditure of the ith Household (□)

1.2b (iv) The value of Gini-coefficient for the distribution of assets among the sampled households was worked out as follows:

$$G(A) = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \left(\frac{2}{n^2 z}\right) \sum_{i=1}^n (n + 1 - i)ai$$

Where:

G (A) = Gini-coefficient of the assets distribution.
 n = Total number of households.

z = Mean value of the assets distribution.
 a_i = Value of the assets of the ith person.

1.3 A Priori Socio-Economic Glance of Trans-Giri

Priori bird view of the region under consideration is helpful to gain a rough picture of some available secondary data. 2011 census data set displays a priori knowledge of prevailing socio-economic inequalities in Trans-Giri region. In terms of important socio-economic indicators such as sex ratio, literacy, female literacy and marginal working population Trans-Giri have a dismal picture compare to Cis-Giri. Following table depicts the inequality in achievements on selected socio-economic indicators.

Table: 1.1 Selective Socio-economic Indicators in Trans-Giri

Selected Socio-Economic Indicators	Sangarh	Rajgarh	Shillai	Kamrau	Anj Bhoj	Trans Giri	Cis Giri
Percentage of SC Population	42.59	44.84	30.96	31.87	26.91	36.38	26.45
Sex Ratio	958	946	892	911	915	926	939
Sex Ratio SC	945	961	902	933	934	937	933
Literacy	76.00	86.09	63.02	68.32	71.18	74.31	80.59
Male literacy	83.07	90.86	75.96	77.01	80.47	81.50	88.05
Female literacy	68.61	81.07	61.03	58.75	61.01	66.53	70.16
Literacy Gap	14.46	9.79	14.92	18.26	19.46	14.97	17.89
Percentage of working population	62.31	71.53	62.34	51.68	45.89	60.12	49.44
Percentage of working population female	47.53	47.85	44.08	40.36	35.76	44.55	36.09
Percentage of main working population	65.03	74.30	58.49	61.55	54.16	63.81	72.60
Percentage of main working population female	39.74	43.67	31.58	19.64	18.06	34.41	28.12
Percentage main casual labour population	83.79	84.20	82.94	64.66	51.47	78.39	50.85
Percentage main female casual labour population	41.39	46.26	32.72	18.89	19.14	36.99	40.79
Percentage of marginal working population	34.97	25.70	41.51	38.45	45.84	36.19	27.40
Percentage of marginal	62.03	59.94	61.70	73.54	56.68	62.45	57.24

working population female							
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Source: compiled from Census of India 2011

Table 1 depicts differences in achievements in different socio-economic indicators among sub- regions of Trans-Giri and between Trans-Giri and Cis-Giri (other part of the Sirmour district roughly equal in area and in population). Trans-Giri is more diverse than the other part of the district in terms of social groups, as it appears about 10 per cent points more in SC population. In terms of sex ratio it is 13 points behind from other region, though sex ratio for SC category is slightly better than Cis-Giri. Literacy Rate in Trans-Giri is roughly 6 percentage points lower than the other Part of the district, whereas female literacy is about 4 percentage points lower in Trans-Giri and literacy gap is also lower for other counterparts area which stands about 14.97 per cent against 17.89 per cent in Cis-Giri. In terms of working population and working population for female, Trans-Giri appears higher to roughly 10 per cent points and to 8 per cent points whereas it lag in main working population to 10 percentage points for male and 6 percentage points for female compares to Cis-Giri region of the district. In terms of main casual labour population (about 28 percentage points high), percentage of marginal working population (roughly 9 percentage higher) and percentage of marginal working population for female (about 5 percentage higher), Trans-Giri appear worse than other region of the district.

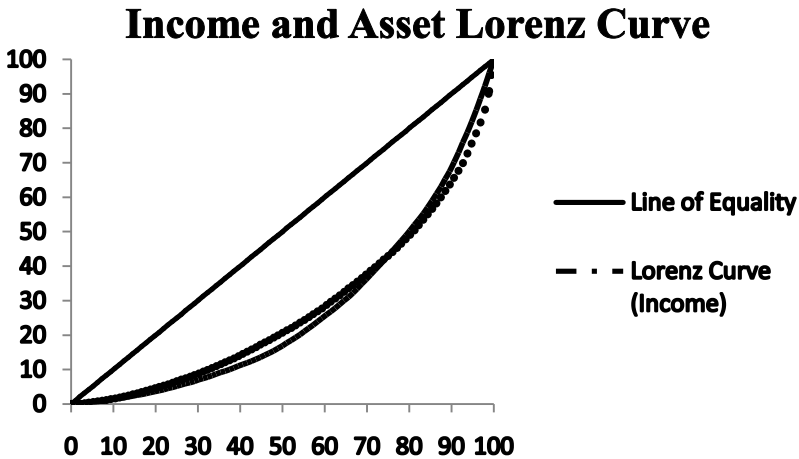
Within region, Shillai appears worst in terms of sex ratio (892) and Sangrah appears better at 958 females per 1000 males. SC'S sex ratio is better and it is higher 11 points than Trans-Giri region. Shillai is again worst performer, 902 females per 1000 males in SC category sex ratio than other region. In terms of literacy rate Shillai appears on lowest rung with 63.02 per cent and top rung occupied by Rajgarh with 86.09 per cent and also witness equality in education attainment as literacy gap is 9.79 percentage points whereas uneven education attainment is witnessed in Anj Bhoj Area, though it not worst performer in literacy. Rajgarh occupies top place in the indicators related to work which are generally considers positive for development, viz. in terms of working population (71.53 per cent), female working population (47.85 per cent), main working population (74.30 per cent) and in main working population for female (43.67 per cent) though it slightly low

performers in main casual labour population (84.20 per cent) and female main casual labour population (46.26 per cent).

1.4 Income and Asset Inequalities in Trans-Giri

Asset and income are two main economic indicators that reflect basic economic achievements and translated in to achievements of standard of livings. Keeping in view the importance, income and asset holding in the region a comparative analysis within region under consideration in terms of vertical and horizontal is made. In all respect, Sangrah in general appeared unequal in the Region and SC category is appeared most unequal when compared to general category of the region.

Fig 1.1 Lorenz Curve for Income and Asset Holding for Respondent Households



Source: *Field Survey*

Figure 1.1 depicts the Lorenz curve for income and asset inequality in Trans-Giri. X axis of curve displays percentage of population and y axis stands for percentage of income and asset hold by the corresponding population. Both curves for income and asset follow roughly a parallel pattern. There is little shift in the course of both line as income curve for lower 75 per cent

population presents a more unequal distribution when compare to the asset holdings and vice versa.

1.4.1 Per Capita Income and Vertical and Horizontal Income Gap

Income holding indicates of household's possession of resources and exhibits power on disposable on real goods and services. Lack of which clearly indicates towards inability to meet basic goods and services, which in turn exhibits the living of household below poverty line and also shows multiple hurdles created for a particular person for achievement of better living and future opportunities. Other linked variables with income are access to better education and health facilities, lack of which again caught individual in vicious circle of poverty. It is general preconceived notion that scheduled cast individuals are deprived in income and in access of land holding and historically factors generally held responsible for this deprivation. However, historical discrimination with marginal and left out transcend to the modern time and creates multiple ailment to various sections. This inequality in income and asset possession is analyzed in consequent tables and figures.

Table: 1.2 Income inequalities in Trans-Giri throughout spatial and social arena

(Income in Rs.)

Indicators	Sangrah	Rajgarh	Shillai	Kamrau	Anj Bhoj	Trans-Giri
PCI	69811.26	67804.21	21469.80	44689.00	55715.87	54232.95
CV	85.65	80.43	79.66	54.45	70.98	90.14
Y1-Y2	171458.33	184904.78	69000.00	101000.00	126428.57	197333.3 3
CV (SC)	108.30	74.28	52.65	39.98	89.75	104.32
PCI (SC)	38497.46	38690.48	12381.25	26395.83	37142.94	30236.77
Y1-Y2 (SC)	142857.14	79571.43	17571.43	23000	47142.44	144000
CV (Gen)	64.70	60.97	69.66	48.82	68.89	75.65

PCI (Gen)	94532.69	92052.88	28079.65	50786.72	60359.13	51921.08
Y1-Y2 (Gen)	196666.67	181333.33	63571.43	95000	123333.33	196666.67
Yg-Yc	56035.23	53362.40	15698.40	24390.88	23216.19	38393.89

Note: CV- Coefficient of variation, C-Combine, Y1- Highest income in the group, Y2-Lowest income in the group, PCI-Per Capita Income, Yg-Mean Income of General, Yc-Mean Income of SC

Source: Field Survey

Table 1.2 depicts income inequalities in Trans-Giri across regions and social stratifications. Regions are termed and analyze under horizontal stratification, whereas observations between general and scheduled cast population of Trans-Giri is depicted under vertical connotations as factually scheduled cast population were analyzed as holding lesser income than general category as a whole. Table reveals relative and absolute inequalities between two dominant social groups of the area. Table can simply describe in two forms namely:

a) Horizontal Income Inequalities (Spatial context)

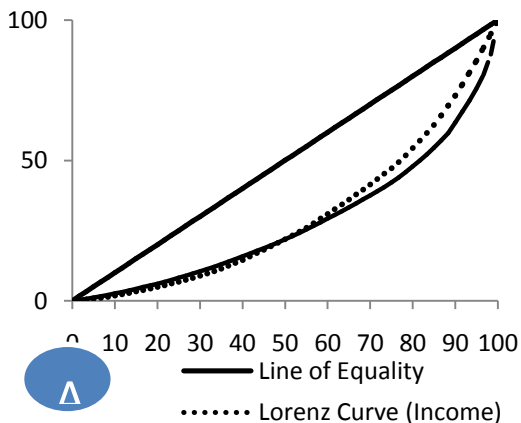
Absolute income gap in Trans-Giri is 197333.33 whereas CV for income is 90.14, more variable and less consistent compare to sub regions of Trans-giri. CV for SC in Trans-Giri is slightly less (104.32) relative to Sangrah (108.30 per cent). For general CV is highest at 75.65 more variable and less consistent. Absolute income gap between general and SC is Rs. 38393.89 per capita. Shillai appears lowest in terms of absolute per capita annual income with only Rs. 21469.80 and highest with 69811.26 in Sangrah. Regions wise, Shillai share roughly 8 per cent of total income of the Trans-Giri region and 18.79 per cent of sample population. Though, Shillai is lowest in income but it more consistent and less variable relative to Sangrah and Rajgarh. Whereas CV for income in Shillai stands at 79.66, slightly less than Rajgarh, Sangrah stands more Inconsistent and less even in terms of disperse of income as CV is 85.65 in Income. Sanagrah represent higher inconsistency in CV (108.30) in income for SC in whole Trans-Giri region whereas Kamrau represent less inconsistency and more even in CV (39.98) for income. Income for General

category is more inconsistent and less even in Shillai, as CV for income is 69.66 in Shillai followed by Anj Bhoj region (CV-68.69). Absolute income for SC is least in Shillai (Rs. 12381.25) as compared to highest in Rajgarh (Rs. 38690.48), reveals absolute income gap of Rs. 26309.23.

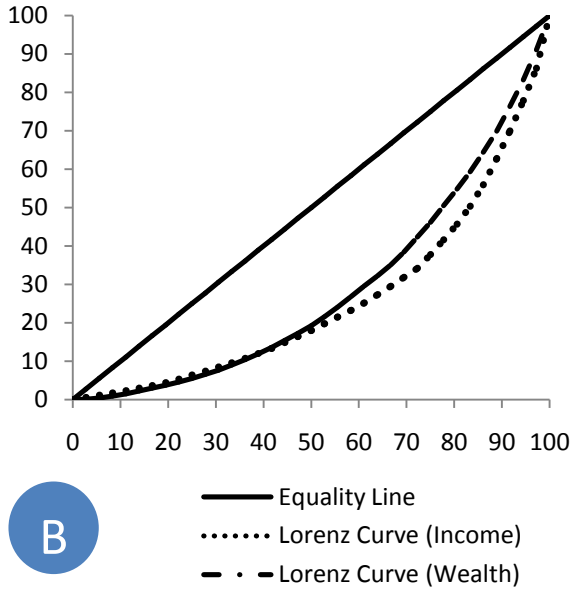
b) Vertical Income Inequalities (Social context)

Vertical income inequalities are here presented between two major classes of the society namely, General class and SC. The combined CV for income in Trans-Giri is 90.14, and it is 104.32 for SC category compare 75.65 for general category, revealing income is more consistent and less sparse in general class relative to SC class, where it is more variable and less consistent. Within SC category the absolute income gap is Rs.144000, much more than the income gap between two classes namely, general and SC. where it comes to Rs. 38393.89. CV for income in SC class is more in Sangrah region (108.30 per cent) staggeringly high as compare other regions. Lowest income inconsistency is calculated for Kamrau region (CV is 39 .98 per cent). Absolute income gap between SC and general class is highest in Sangrah of Rs. 56035.23 and lowest is in Shillai of Rs. 15698.40.

Fig 1.1 Lorenz Curve for Income and Asset Holding for General and Scheduled Cast Social Categories



Source: Field Survey



B

Source: Field Survey

A part of the figure 1.1 shows Lorenz curves for general categories, whereas B part shows Lorenz curves for scheduled cast category of the Trans-Giri households. In above juxtaposition through Lorenz Curve between income and asset holding among general and schedule cast of Trans-Giri postulate a different trend in both income and asset holding by general and by schedule cast.

Whereas, for general as whole present relative equal distribution in terms of income, same income represents schedule cast population in the region unequal. Though both income and asset holding for schedule cast population depicts a steep slope for schedule cast population, at the same time these indicators depicted gently for general population in the same region.

One more observations that can be depicted here that for general category more inequality is shown in Lorenz for wealth which include land holding as a dominant part of the wealth and the same inequality is less in B part of the figure (which presents Lorenz curve for scheduled cast category). This is due to the fact that majority of scheduled cast category households in study region were generally less land holders and in general cast category there

were extreme gap in land holdings due traditional village revenue setup where Numberdar and Jaidar held dominant super ordination in revenue collection as well as land holding. The remnants were constitute tenet class of which majority include lower casts and with time and introduction land reforms they became owner of the piece of land they were tilling but the piece were usually very meagre.

Table: 1.3 Income inequalities in Trans-Giri throughout spatial and social arena

Regions	Income Total	% of Income	Asset Total	% of Assets	Sample pop	% of pop
Sangrah	2373582.94	45.59	187411060.9	73.94	226	31.00137
Rajgarh	1152671.62	22.14	21405993.03	8.45	158	21.67353
Shillai	407926.1724	7.84	17270709.29	6.81	137	18.79287
Kamrau	715023.9368	13.73	15058733.97	5.94	132	18.107
Anj Bhoj	557158.7302	10.70	12700531.75	5.01	76	10.42524

Source: Field Survey

Table 1.3 depicts distribution of income holding by respondents throughout sub region in Trans-Giri region. Sangrah 31 per cent persons own 45.59 per cent of income in Rajgarh 21 per cent owns 22.14 per cent of income. In Shillai the trend in reverse as 18.79 per cent persons own only 7.84 per cent income and for Kamrau the reverse trend is relatively present less unequal position than Shillai as 18 per cent of its population owns 13.73 per cent income. The trend is equal for Anj Bhoj as 10.42 per cent owns 10.70 per cent of income.

In terms of asset holding whole Trans-Giri appears unequal sharing not only in terms of area wise but with in social groups also. In terms of land holding Sangrah appears most unequal in terms of land holding as it individual in Sangrah acquired almost double of the percentage of its population sampled. All other regions acquired less than their population in the region.

1.4.2 Asset Holding In the Trans-Giri

Asset holding reflects the vulnerability of individuals to poorest among the poor. Historically asset holding is considered a sign of social status and

something valued above income earning from job and as employment. Asset holding in Trans-Giri reflects more unequal pattern than income holding. In terms of land holding Sangrah appears most unequal within the Trans-Giri.

Table: 1.4 Asset Holding Inequalities in the Region

Trans-Giri			
categories	PC A	sd	Cv
All	1138867.15	1298524.99	114.01
SC	401676.77	243542.30	60.63
GEN.	662963.95	261498.65	39.44
Group Comparison	734502.62	373765.63	50.89

Source: Field Survey

Table 1.4 reflects high inequality in terms of asset holding as coefficient of variation calculated to be 114. Within region in terms of vertical asset holding the absolute gap between SC and general is Rs. 261287.19 in terms value of land holding. For SC absolute value of per capita asset holding is 401676.77 and for general category it is 662963.62.

Table: 1.5 Inequality in Asset Holding among Trans-Giri Households

Indicators	Sangrah	Rajgarh	Shillai	Kamrau	Anj Bhoj
PCA	5512090.02	1259176.06	908984.69	941170.87	1270053.17
CV	257.77	80.45	140.38	60.25	63.43

Source: Field Survey

Sangrah appears most unequal in terms of asset holding as CV calculated is 257.77 per cent followed by Shillai with 140.38, Rajgarh by 80.45, Anj Bhoj by 63.43 and Kamrau by 60.25.

1.5 Conclusion and Policy Implications

Uneven acquisitions translate into uneven accomplishments. Same pattern is observed in all over India. Land holding is historically distributed unevenly (though after independence land redistribution improved this pattern meagrely), this again is mounted by inequality in income generation. The same pattern of asset holding in terms of land and income inequality increased this trend manifold. Schedule cast individuals in Trans-Giri owns

very meagre portion of land. Some of them even stated about having land less than two biswa and were making their living on manual labour or some other non-skilled work. Society as a whole pay a big price for this unevenness as finally it translated in to inequality in education attainment, low level of health and finally a poor social capital.

- a) Major part of inequalities is described by inequality in land holding.
- b) Inequality in land holding translated into the inequality in livestock and vice versa.
- c) Income from farm also accounts the inequality in overall income.
- d) Promotion of cash crops in Trans-Giri region has potential to lessen the inequality in income.
- e) Land distribution among some of marginal communities such as dhaki can lessen the inequality in asset distribution.

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