



**SOCIO- ECONOMIC SURVEY OF VILLAGE SAMBAL,
HIMACHAL PRADESH**

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Certificate

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Jyoti

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Chapter-1

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

HIMACHAL PRADESH:-AN INTRODUCTION

Himachal Pradesh is a state in the northern part of India. Situated in the Western Himalayas, it is bordered by union territory of Jammu and Kashmir on the north, Punjab on the west, Haryana on the southwest, Uttarakhand on the southeast, and Tibet on the east. At its southernmost point, it also touches the state of Uttar Pradesh.

The predominantly mountainous region comprising the present day Himachal Pradesh has been inhabited since pre-historic times having witnessed multiple waves of human migration from other areas. Through its history, the region was mostly ruled by local kingdoms some of which accepted suzerainty of larger empires. Prior to India's independence from the British, Himachal comprised the hilly regions of Punjab Province of British India. After independence, many of the hilly territories were organized as the Chief Commissioner's province of Himachal Pradesh which later became a union territory. In 1966, hilly areas of neighboring Punjab state were merged into Himachal and it was ultimately granted full statehood in 1971.

Himachal Pradesh is spread across valleys with many perennial rivers flowing through them. Almost 90% of the state's population lives in rural areas. Agriculture, horticulture, hydropower and tourism are important constituents of the state's economy. The hilly state is almost universally electrified with 99.5% of the households having electricity as of 2016. The state was declared India's second open-defecation-free state in 2016. According to a survey of CMS – India Corruption Study 2017, Himachal Pradesh is India's least corrupt state.



INDIA

Coordinates (Shimla):	31°6'12"N	77°10'20"E	Coordinates:	31°6'12"N
77°10'20"E				
State	India			
Union territory	1 November 1956			
State	25 January 1971 [†]			
Capitals	Shimla			
	Dharamshala (Second Capital in Winter)			
• Governor	Bandaru Dattatreya			
• Chief Justice	Lingappa Narayana Swamy			
• Chief Minister	Jai Ram Thakur (BJP)			
• Legislature	Unicameral (68 seats)			
• Parliamentary constituency	Rajya Sabha			3
	Lok Sabha	4		
Area				
• Total	55,673 km ² (21,495 sq mi)			
Area rank	18th			
Population				
(2011)				
• Total	6,864,602			
• Rank	21st			
• Density	123/km ² (320/sq mi)			
Language				
• Official	Hindi,			
• Additional official	Sanskrit			
Time zone	UTC+05:30 (IST)			
ISO 3166 code	IN-HP			
HDI (2017)	0.720 (High) · 4th			
Literacy	83.78%			

[†] It was elevated to the status of state by the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970

History

Tribes such as the Koli, Hali, Dagi, Dhaugri, Dasa, Khasa, Kanaura, and Kirat inhabited the region from the prehistoric era. The foothills of the modern state of Himachal Pradesh were inhabited by people from the Indus valley civilization which flourished between 2250 and 1750 B.C. The Kols or Mundas are believed to be the original migrants to the hills of present-day Himachal Pradesh followed by the Bhotas and Kiratas.



Rock Cut Temple, Masroor

During the Vedic period, several small republics known as *Janapada* existed which were later conquered by the Gupta Empire. After a brief period of supremacy by King Harshavardhana, the region was divided into several local powers headed by chieftains, including some Rajput principalities. These kingdoms enjoyed a large degree of independence and were invaded by Delhi Sultanate a number of times. Mahmud Ghaznavi conquered Kangra at the beginning of the 10th century. Timur and Sikander Lodi also marched through the lower hills of the state and captured a number of forts and fought many battles. Several hill states acknowledged Mughal suzerainty and paid regular tribute to the Mughals.

The Kingdom of Gorkha conquered many kingdoms and came to power in Nepal in 1768. They consolidated their military power and began to expand their territory. Gradually, the Kingdom of Nepal annexed Sirmour and Shimla. Under the leadership of Amar Singh Thapa, the Nepali army laid siege to Kangra. They managed to defeat Sansar Chand Katoch, the ruler of Kangra, in 1806 with the help of many provincial chiefs. However, the Nepali army could not capture Kangra fort which came under Maharaja Ranjeet Singh in 1809. After the defeat, they expanded towards the south of the state. However, Raja Ram Singh, Raja of Siba State, captured the fort of Siba from the remnants of Lahore Darbar in Samvat 1846, during the First Anglo-Sikh War.

They came into direct conflict with the British along the *tarai* belt after which the British expelled them from the provinces of the Satluj. The British gradually emerged as the paramount power in the region. In the revolt of 1857, or first Indian war of independence, arising from a number of grievances against the British, the people of the hill states were not as politically active as were those in other parts of the country. They and their rulers, with the exception of Bushahr, remained more or less inactive. Some, including the rulers of Chamba, Bilaspur, Bhagal and Dhami, rendered help to the British government during the revolt.

The British territories came under the British Crown after Queen Victoria's proclamation of 1858. The states of Chamba, Mandi and Bilaspur made good progress in many fields during the British rule. During World War I, virtually all rulers of the hill states remained loyal and contributed to the British war effort, both in the form of men and materials. Among these were the states of Kangra, Jaswan, Datarpur, Guler, Rajgarh, Nurpur, Chamba, Suket, Mandi, and Bilaspur.

After independence, the Chief Commissioner's Province of Himachal Pradesh was organized on 15 April 1948 as a result of the integration of 28 petty princely states (including feudal princes and *zaildars*) in the promontories of the western Himalayas. These were known as the Simla Hills States and four Punjab southern hill states under the Himachal Pradesh (Administration) Order, 1948 under Sections 3 and 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (later renamed as the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1947 vide A.O. of 1950). The State of Bilaspur was merged into Himachal Pradesh on 1 July 1954 by the Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur (New State) Act, 1954.

Himachal became a Part 'C' state on 26 January 1950 with the implementation of the Constitution of India and the Lieutenant Governor was appointed. The Legislative Assembly was elected in 1952. Himachal Pradesh became a union territory on 1 November 1956. Some areas of Punjab State— namely Simla, Kangra, Kullu and Lahul and Spiti Districts, Nalagarh Tehsil of Ambala District, Lohara, Amb and Una Janungo circles, some area of Santokhgarh Kanungo circle and some other specified area of Una Tehsil of Hoshiarpur District, besides some parts of Dhar Kalan Kanungo circle of Pathankot tehsil of Gurdaspur District—were merged with Himachal Pradesh on 1 November 1966 on enactment by Parliament of Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966. On 18 December 1970, the State of Himachal Pradesh Act was passed by Parliament, and the new state came into being on 25 January 1971. Himachal became the 18th state of the Indian Union with Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar as its first chief minister.

Geography and climate

Himachal is in the western Himalayas. Covering an area of 55,673 square kilometres (21,495 sq mi), it is a mountainous state. Most of the state lies on the foothills of the Dhauladhar Range. At 6,816 m, Reo Purgyl is the highest mountain peak in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

The drainage system of Himachal is composed both of rivers and glaciers. Himalayan rivers criss-cross the entire mountain chain. Himachal Pradesh provides water to both the Indus and Ganges basins. The drainage systems of the region are the Chandra Bhaga or the Chenab, the Ravi, the Beas, the Sutlej, and the Yamuna. These rivers are perennial and are fed by snow and rainfall. They are protected by an extensive cover of natural vegetation.

Due to extreme variation in elevation, great variation occurs in the climatic conditions of Himachal. The climate varies from hot and subhumid tropical in the southern tracts to, with more elevation, cold, alpine, and glacial in the northern and eastern mountain ranges. The state's winter capital, Dharamsala receives very heavy rainfall, while areas like Lahaul and Spiti are cold and almost rainless. Broadly, Himachal experiences three seasons: summer, winter, and rainy season. Summer lasts from mid-April till the end of June and most parts become very hot (except in the alpine zone which experiences a mild summer) with the average temperature ranging from 28 to 32 °C (82 to 90 °F). Winter lasts from late November till mid-March. Snowfall is common in alpine tracts .

Flora and fauna



Asian paradise flycatcher in Kullu

Himachal Pradesh is one of the states that lies in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR), one of the richest reservoirs of biological diversity in the world. As of 2002, the IHR is undergoing large scale irrational extraction of wild, medicinal herbs, thus endangering many of its high-value gene stock. To address this, a workshop on 'Endangered Medicinal Plant Species in Himachal Pradesh' was held in 2002 and the conference was attended by forty experts from diverse disciplines.

According to 2003 Forest Survey of India report, legally defined forest areas constitute 66.52% of the area of Himachal Pradesh. Vegetation in the state is dictated by elevation and precipitation. The state is endowed with a high diversity of medicinal and aromatic plants. Lahaul-Spiti region of the state, being a cold desert, supports unique plants of medicinal value including *Ferula jaeschkeana*, *Hyoscyamus niger*, *Lancea tibetica*, and *Saussurea bracteata*.

Himachal is also said to be the fruit bowl of the country, with orchards being widespread. Meadows and pastures are also seen clinging to steep slopes. After the winter season, the hillsides and orchards bloom with wild flowers, while gladiolas, carnations, marigolds, roses, chrysanthemums, tulips and lilies are carefully cultivated. Himachal Pradesh Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Ltd. (HPMC) is a state body that markets fresh and processed fruits.

Himachal Pradesh has around 463 bird 77 mammalian, 44 reptile and 80 fish species. Great Himalayan National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site and Pin Valley National Park are the national Parks located in the state. The state also has 30 wildlife sanctuaries and 3 conservation reserves.

Government



Town Hall in Shimla

The Legislative Assembly of Himachal Pradesh has no pre-constitution history. The State itself is a post-independence creation. It came into being as a centrally administered territory on 15 April 1948 from the integration of thirty erstwhile princely states.

Himachal Pradesh is governed through a parliamentary system of representative democracy, a feature the state shares with other Indian states. Universal suffrage is granted to residents. The legislature consists of elected members and special office bearers such as the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker who are elected by the members. Assembly meetings are presided over by the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker in the Speaker's absence. The judiciary is composed of the Himachal Pradesh High Court and a system of lower courts. Executive authority is vested in the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister, although the titular head of government is the Governor. The governor is the head of state appointed by the President of India. The leader of the party or coalition with a majority in the Legislative Assembly is appointed as the Chief Minister by the governor, and the Council of Ministers are appointed by the governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers reports to the Legislative Assembly. The Assembly is unicameral with 68 Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLA). Terms of office run for five years, unless the Assembly is dissolved prior to the completion of the term. Auxiliary authorities known as *panchayats*, for which local body elections are regularly held, govern local affairs.

In the assembly elections held in November 2017, the BJP secured an absolute majority, winning 44 of the 68 seats while the Congress won only 21 of the 68 seats. Jai Ram Thakur was sworn in as Himachal Pradesh's Chief Minister for the first time in Shimla on 27 December 2017.

Administrative divisions

The state of Himachal Pradesh is divided into 12 districts which are grouped into three divisions, Shimla, Kangra and Mandi. The districts are further divided into 69 subdivisions, 78 blocks and 145 Tehsils.

Administrative Structure

Divisions	3
Districts	12
Tehsils/ Sub-Tehsils	169
Developmental Blocks	78
Urban Local Bodies	49
Towns	59
Gram Panchayats	3226
Villages	20690
Police Stations	127
Lok Sabha seats	4
Rajya Sabha seats	3

Economy

The era of planning in Himachal Pradesh started in 1951 along with the rest of India with the implementation of the first five-year plan. The First Plan allocated ₹52.7 million to Himachal Pradesh. More than 50% of this expenditure was incurred on transport and communication; while the power sector got a share of just 4.6%, though it had steadily increased to 7% by the Third Plan. Expenditure on agriculture and allied activities increased from 14.4% in the First Plan to 32% in the Third Plan, showing a progressive decline afterwards from 24% in the Fourth Plan to less than 10% in the Tenth Plan. Expenditure on energy sector was 24.2% of the total in the Tenth Plan.

The total GDP for 2005-06 was estimated at ₹254 billion as against ₹230 billion in the year 2004-05, showing an increase of 10.5%. The GDP for fiscal 2015-16 was estimated at ₹1.110 trillion, which increased to ₹1.247 trillion in 2016-17, recording growth of 6.8%. The per capita income increased from ₹130,067 in 2015-16 to ₹147,277 in 2016-17. The state government's advance estimates for fiscal 2017-18 stated the total GDP and per capita income as ₹1.359 trillion and ₹158,462 respectively. As of 2018, Himachal is the 22nd-largest state economy in India with ₹1.52 lakh crore (US\$22 billion) in gross domestic product and has the 13th-highest per capita income (₹160,000 (US\$2,300)) among the states and union territories of India.

Himachal Pradesh also ranks as the second-best performing state in the country on human development indicators after Kerala. One of the Indian government's key initiatives to tackle unemployment is the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). The participation of women in the NREGA has been observed to vary across

different regions of the nation. As of the year 2009–2010, Himachal Pradesh joined the category of high female participation, recording a 46% share of NREGS (National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme) work days to women. This was a drastic increase from the 13% that was recorded in 2006–2007.

Agriculture



Himalayas from Kullu Valley

Agriculture accounts for 9.4% of the net state domestic product. It is the main source of income and employment in Himachal. About 90% of the population in Himachal depends directly upon agriculture, which provides direct employment to 62% of total workers of state. The main cereals grown include wheat, maize, rice and barley with major cropping systems being maize-wheat, rice-wheat and maize-potato-wheat. Pulses, fruits, vegetables and oilseeds are among the other crops grown in the state. Land husbandry initiatives such as the Mid-Himalayan Watershed Development Project, which includes the Himachal Pradesh Reforestation Project (HPRP), the world's largest clean development mechanism (CDM) undertaking, have improved agricultural yields and productivity, and raised rural household incomes.

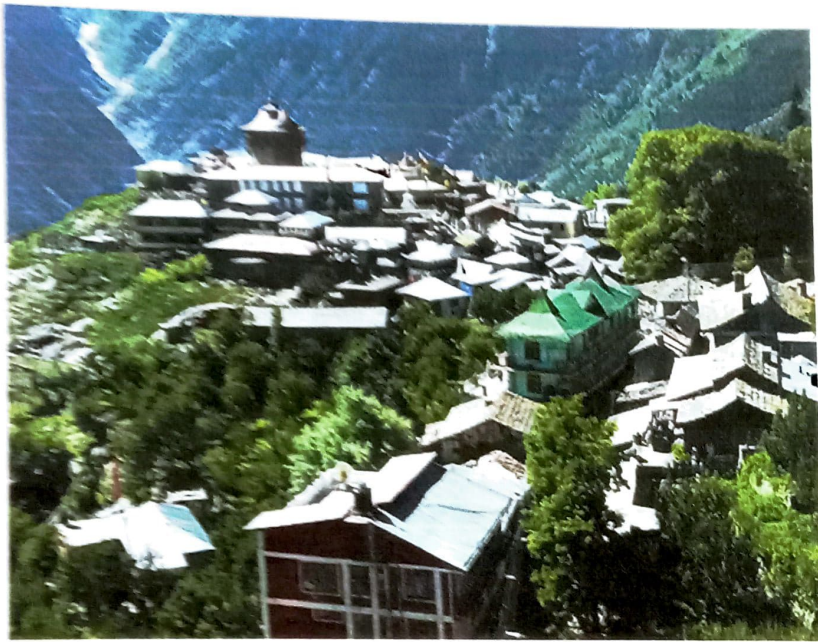
Apple is the principal cash crop of the state grown principally in the districts of Shimla, Kinnaur, Kullu, Mandi, Chamba and some parts of Sirmaur and Lahaul-Spiti with an average annual production of five lakh tonnes and per hectare production of 8 to 10 tonnes. The apple cultivation constitute 49 per cent of the total area under fruit crops and 85% of total fruit production in the state with an estimated economy of ₹3500 crore. Apples from Himachal are exported to other Indian states and even other countries. In 2011-12, the total area under apple cultivation was 1.04 lakh hectares, increased from 90,347 hectares in 2000-01. According to the provisional estimates of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, the annual apple production in Himachal for fiscal 2015–16 stood at 7.53 lakh tonnes, making it India's second-largest apple-producing state after Jammu and Kashmir.

Energy

Hydropower is one of the major sources of income generation for the state. The state has an abundance of hydropower resources because of the presence of various perennial rivers. Many high-capacity hydropower plants have been constructed which

produce surplus electricity that is sold to other states, such as Delhi, Punjab and West Bengal. The income generated from exporting the electricity to other states is being provided as subsidy to the consumers in the state. The rich hydropower resources of Himachal have resulted in the state becoming almost universally electrified with around 94.5% houses receiving electricity as of 2001, as compared to the national average of 55.9%. Himachal's hydro-electric power production is however yet to be fully utilized. The identified hydroelectric potential for the state is 27,436 MW in five river basins while the hydroelectric capacity in 2016 was 10,351 MW.

Tourism



Kaiba in June 2015

Tourism in Himachal Pradesh is a major contributor to the state's economy and growth. The Himalayas attracts tourists from all over the world. Hill stations like Shimla, Manali, Dharamshala, Dalhousie, Chamba, Khajjiar, Kullu and Kasauli are popular destinations for both domestic and foreign tourists. The state also has many important Hindu pilgrimage sites with prominent temples like Naina Devi Temple, Bajreshwari Mata Temple, Jwala Ji Temple, Chintpurni, Chamunda Devi Temple, Baijnath Temple, Bhimakali Temple, Bijli Mahadev and Jakhoo Temple. Manimahesh Lake situated in the Bharmour region of Chamba district is the venue of an annual Hindu pilgrimage trek held in the month of August which attracts lakhs of devotees. The state is also referred to as "*Dev Bhoomi*" (literally meaning *Abode of Gods*) due to its mention as such in ancient Hindu texts and occurrence of a large number of historical temples in the state.

It is also called the Land of the Gods on account of the Hindu belief that deities like Lord Shiva considered the Himalayas their abode, and much of the state is located among

the Himalayan mountains. Although modern pop-literature writers online have often also referred to Uttarakhand as the land of the gods because it also contains Himalayan mountains, officially it is Himachal Pradesh that has been considered the land of the gods since before the state of Uttarakhand existed (the UK as it is abbreviated on license plates for automobiles in the state, and the state was founded in the year 2000). A tourism department board on the road when entering Himachal Pradesh from the state of Punjab states "Welcome to the Land of the Gods." The state is also known for its adventure tourism activities like ice skating in Shimla, paragliding in Bir Billing and Solang valley, rafting in Kullu, skiing in Manali, boating in Bilaspur and trekking, horse riding and fishing in different parts in the state. Shimla, the state's capital, is home to Asia's only natural ice-skating rink. Spiti Valley in Lahaul and Spiti District situated at an altitude of over 3000 metres with its picturesque landscapes is an important destination for adventure seekers. The region also has some of the oldest Buddhist Monasteries in Asia.

Himachal hosted the first Paragliding World Cup in India from 24 to 31 October in 2015. The venue for the paragliding world cup was Bir Billing, which is 70 km from the tourist town Macleod Ganj, located in the heart of Himachal in Kangra District. Bir Billing is the centre for aero sports in Himachal and considered as best for paragliding. Buddhist monasteries, trekking to tribal villages and mountain biking are other local possibilities.

Transport



Kalka-Shimla Railway

Air

Himachal has three domestic airports in Kangra, Kullu and Shimla districts. The air routes connect the state with Delhi and Chandigarh.

- Bhuntar Airport is in Kullu district, around 10 kilometres (6 mi) from district headquarters.
- Gaggal Airport is in Kangra district, around 15 kilometres (9 mi) from district headquarters at Dharamshala, which is around 10 kilometres from Kangra
- Shimla Airport is around 21 kilometres (13 mi) west of the city.

Railway

Himachal is known for its narrow-gauge railways. One is the Kalka-Shimla Railway, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and another is the Pathankot-Jogindernagar line. The total length of these two tracks is 259 kilometres (161 mi). The Kalka-Shimla Railway passes through many tunnels, while the Pathankot-Jogindernagar meanders through a maze of hills and valleys. The state also has broad-gauge railway track, connecting Amb and Una (district headquarters of Una district) to Delhi. A survey is being conducted to extend this railway line to Hamirpur. The total route length of the operational railway network in the state is 296.26 kilometres (184.09 mi). Other proposed railways in the state are Dharamsala-Palampur, Baddi-Chandigarh and Bilaspur-Manali-Leh.

Road

Roads are the major mode of transport in the hilly terrains. The state has road network of 28,208 kilometres (17,528 mi), including eight National Highways (NH) that constitute 1,234 kilometres (767 mi) and 19 State Highways with a total length of 1,625 kilometres (1,010 mi). Hamirpur district has the highest road density in the country. Some roads are closed during winter and monsoon seasons due to snow and landslides. The state-owned Himachal Road Transport Corporation with a fleet of over 3,100, operates bus services connecting important cities and towns with villages within the state and also on various interstate routes. In addition, around 3,000 private buses ply in the state.

Demographics

Himachal Pradesh has a total population of 6,864,602 including 3,481,873 males and 3,382,729 females according to the Census of India 2011. It has only 0.57 per cent of India's total population, recording a growth of 12.81 per cent. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes account for 25.19 per cent and 5.71 per cent of the population respectively. The sex ratio stood at 972 females per 1,000 males, recording a marginal increase from 968 in 2001. The child sex ratio increased from 896 in 2001 to 909 in 2011. The total fertility rate (TFR) per woman in 2015 stood at 1.7, one of the lowest in India.

In the census, the state is placed 21st on the population chart, followed by Tripura at 22nd place. Kangra district was top-ranked with a population strength of 1,507,223 (21.98%), Mandi district 999,518 (14.58%), Shimla district 813,384 (11.86%), Solan district 576,670 (8.41%), Sirmaur district 530,164 (7.73%), Una district 521,057 (7.60%), Chamba district 518,844 (7.57%), Hamirpur district 454,293 (6.63%), Kullu district

437,474 (6.38%), Bilaspur district 382,056 (5.57%), Kinnaur district 84,298 (1.23%) and Lahaul Spiti 31,528 (0.46%).

The life expectancy at birth in Himachal Pradesh increased significantly from 52.6 years in the period from 1970–75 (above the national average of 49.7 years) to 72.0 years for the period 2011–15 (above the national average of 68.3 years). The infant mortality rate stood at 40 in 2010, and the crude birth rate has declined from 37.3 in 1971 to 16.9 in 2010, below the national average of 26.5 in 1998. The crude death rate was 6.9 in 2010. Himachal Pradesh's literacy rate has almost doubled between 1981 and 2011 (see table to right). The state is one of the most literate states of India with a literacy rate of 83.78% as of 2011.

Languages

Hindi is the official language of Himachal Pradesh and is spoken by the majority of the population as a lingua franca. English has the status of an additional official language. Most of the population, however, speak natively one or another of the Himachali languages (also known as Western Pahari), a subgroup of the Indo-Aryan languages that includes Mandeali, Kangri, Kullu, Bilaspuri and others. Additional Indo-Aryan languages spoken in the state include Hindi, Punjabi (native to 4.4% of the population), Nepali (1.3%) and Kashmiri (0.8%). In parts of the state there are speakers of Tibeto-Burman languages like Kinnauri (1.2%), Tibetan (0.3%), Lahauli (0.16%), Pattani (0.12%), and others.

Religion

Hinduism is the major religion in Himachal Pradesh. More than 95% of the total population adheres to the Hindu faith, the distribution of which is evenly spread throughout the state. Himachal Pradesh has the highest proportion of Hindu population among all the states and union territories in India.^[96]

Other religions that form a small percentage are Islam, Sikhism and Buddhism. Muslims are mainly concentrated in Sirmour, Chamba, Una and Solan districts where they form 2.53-6.27% of the population.^[95] Sikhs mostly live in towns and cities and constitute 1.16% of the state population. The Buddhists, who constitute 1.15%, are mainly natives and tribals from Lahaul and Spiti, where they form a majority of 62%, and Kinnaur, where they form 21.5%.

Culture



Traditional home, Manali

Himachal Pradesh was one of the few states that had remained largely untouched by external customs, largely due to its difficult terrain. With remarkable economic and social advancements, the state has changed rapidly. Himachal Pradesh is a multireligious, multicultural as well as a multilingual state like other Indian states. Western Pahari languages also known as Himachali languages are widely spoken in the state. Some of the most commonly spoken individual languages are Kangri, Mandeali, Kulvi, Chambeali, Bharmauri and Kinnauri. The Hindu communities residing in Himachal include the *Brahmins*, *Rajputs*, *Kayasthas*, *Sunars*, *Kannets*, *Rathis* and *Kolis*. The tribal population of the state consists mainly of *Gaddis*, *Gujjars*, *Kanauras*, *Pangwalas*, *Bhots*, *Swanglas* and *Lahaulas*.

Himachal is well known for its handicrafts. The carpets, leather works, Kullu shawls, Kangra paintings, Chamba Rumals, stoles, embroidered grass footwear (*Pullan chappal*), silver jewelry, metal ware, knitted woolen socks, *Pattoo*, basketry of cane and bamboo (*Wicker* and *Rattan*) and woodwork are among the notable ones. Of late, the demand for these handicrafts has increased within and outside the country. Himachali caps of various colour bands are also well-known local art work, and are often treated as a symbol of the Himachali identity. The colour of the Himachali caps has been an indicator of political loyalties in the hill state for a long period of time with Congress party leaders like Virbhadra Singh donning caps with green band and the rival BJP leader Prem Kumar Dhumal wearing a cap with maroon band. The former has served six terms as the Chief Minister of the state while the latter is a two-time Chief Minister. Local music and dance also reflects the cultural identity of the state. Through their dance and music, the Himachali people entreat their gods during local festivals and other special occasions.

Apart from national fairs and festivals, there are regional fairs and festivals, including the temple fairs in nearly every region that are of great significance to Himachal Pradesh. The Kullu Dussehra festival is nationally known. The day-to-day cuisine of *Himachalis* is similar to the rest of northern India with Punjabi and Tibetan influences. Lentils (*Dāl*), rice (*Chāwal* or *Bhāt*), vegetables (*Sabzī*) and chapati (wheat flatbread) form the staple food of the local population. Non-vegetarian food is more preferred and accepted in Himachal Pradesh than elsewhere in India, partly due to the scarcity of fresh vegetables on the hilly terrain of the state. Himachali specialities include *Siddu*, *Babru*, *Khatta*, *Mhanee*, *Channa Madra*, *Patrode*, *Mah Ki Dal*, *Chamba-Style Fried Fish*, *Kullu Trout*, *Chha Gosht*, *Pahadi Chicken*, *Sepu Badi*, *Auriya Kaddu*, *Aloo Palda*, *Pateer*, *Makki Ki Roti* and *Sarson Ka Saag*, *Chouck*, *Bhagjery* and *Chutney* of *Til*.

Education



Indira Gandhi Medical College and Hospital at Shimla

At the time of Independence, Himachal Pradesh had a literacy rate of 8% - one of the lowest in the country. By 2011, the literacy rate surged to over 82%, making Himachal one of the most-literate states in the country. There are over 10,000 primary schools, 1,000 secondary schools and more than 1,300 high schools in the state. In meeting the constitutional obligation to make primary education compulsory, Himachal became the first state in India to make elementary education accessible to every child. Himachal Pradesh is an exception to the nationwide gender bias in education levels. The state has a female literacy rate of around 76%. In addition, school enrollment and participation rates for girls are almost universal at the primary level. While higher levels of education do reflect a gender-based disparity, Himachal is still significantly ahead of other states at bridging the gap. The Hamirpur District in particular stands out for high literacy rates across all metrics of measurement.

The state government has played an instrumental role in the rise of literacy in the state by spending a significant proportion of the state's GDP on education. During the first six five-year plans, most of the development expenditure in education sector was utilized in quantitative expansion, but after the seventh five-year-plan the state government switched emphasis on qualitative improvement and modernisation of education. In an effort to raise the number of teaching staff at primary schools they appointed over 1000 teacher aids through the Vidya Upasak Yojna in 2001. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is another HP government initiative that not only aims for universal elementary education but also encourages communities to engage in the management of schools. The Rashtriya Madhayamic Shiksha Abhiyan launched in 2009, is a similar scheme but focuses on improving access to quality secondary education.



CHAPTER-2

SAMPLE AND SURVEY DESIGN

1.STUDY AREA

MANDI:AN INTRODUCTION:-

Mandi district is one of the central districts of Himachal Pradesh state in northern India. The town of Mandi is the headquarters of the district. The town has mythological and historical significance and boasts of a unique temple architecture. It is referred to as Chhoti Kashi as there are many ancient temples in the city and on the banks of river Beas.

The town is an important commercial hub of the state. It is a major transit route to Kullu-Manali and other adjoining places from NH 3 (Atari - Manali-Leh) and NH-154 (Pathankot-Sundernagar-Bilaspur and further up to Chandigarh). Sundarnagar is one of the emerging towns of the district.

The main native language is Mandeali.

Country	INDIA
State	Himachal Pradesh
Headquarters	Mandi, India
Area	3,951 km ² (1,525 sq mi)

Mandi district
District of Himachal Pradesh

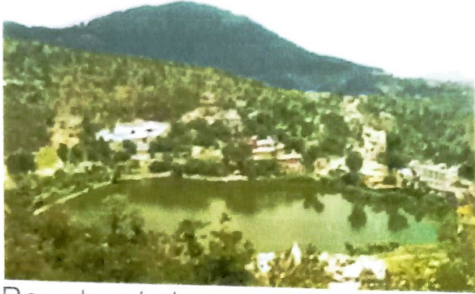


Location of Mandi district in Himachal Pradesh

Population

(2001)

- **Total** 999,777
 - **Density** 250/km² (660/sq mi)
- Time zone** UTC+05:30 (IST)



Rewalsar Lake

History and geography



The Beas, Mandi.

Mandi district was formed after the merger of Mandi State (Mandi) and Suket State, two princely states on 15 April 1948. This coincided with the formation of the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh. The state attained its full statehood later. Mandi town was named after its resident saint Mandavya Rishi.

Mandi is almost at the geographical centre of Himachal, lying along the left bank of the river Beas in the foothills of Shivalik ranges. The town has an altitude of 760 metres (2,495 ft) from the sea level. Comprising the two erstwhile states of Mandi and Suket, Mandi derives its name 'mandi' or 'market' as it was a major trade route from Ladakh to locations in Punjab such as Hoshiarpur and other places.

Here, during the days of yore, the pious rishi, Mandavaya, performed long and severe penance and practised austerities on his body, on the bank of the river Beas, near the present Mandi town. The story indicates the antiquity of this temple town, surrounded by

hills, clad in pines. There is a large plain which has grain fields and orchards, between Mandi and Sundernagar. Known for its temples, Mandi is the home to a number of carved stone edifices each with an elaborate shikhara, or spire, among them Bhutnath, Trilokinath, Panchvaktra and Shyamakoli at Tarna hill. Also on the hill, there is a new temple dedicated to Tarna Devi, overlooking the valley and giving a panoramic view. The Beas valley is broad near Mandi, and there are a number of striking vales such as those of Uhl and Ran Khad.

The fruit tree cover in Mandi is about 15 percent of the total area under fruit tree cover in Himachal Pradesh. Mandi raw silk has acquired wide fame and the rock salt mines at Drang and Guma are special features of the district economy. With abundant deposit of rock salt and limestone, possibilities are being investigated for the existence of magnesite coal and china clay.

A transit for visitors to Kullu, Manali, Lahaul and Spiti, Dharamsala, Kangra, etc., it is approachable from Pathankot (215 km or 132-mile), Chandigarh (202 km or 125 miles) and Shimla (158 km or 98 miles). On either side of the road, there are rock hill sides rising perpendicularly to more than 300 metres (1,000 ft).

Lakes of Mandi district

- Rewalsar Lake
- Prashar Lake
- Macchial Lake
- Pandoh Dam
- Barot
- Sundar Nagar
- Kamlah Fort
- Kamru nag lake

Demographics

Religions in Mandi District

Religion	Percent
Hindus	98.16%
Muslims	0.95%

According to the 2011 census Mandi district has a population of 999,518, roughly equal to the nation of Fiji or the US state of Montana. This gives it a ranking of 446th in India (out of a total of 640). The district has a population density of 253 inhabitants per square kilometre (660/sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 10.89%. Mandi has a sex ratio of 1012 females for every 1000 males and a literacy rate of 82.81%.

Education

Universities and colleges

- Indian Institute of Technology Mandi
- Jawaharlal Nehru Government Engineering College
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Cluster University
- Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Government Medical College & Hospital Mandi
- Atal Bihari Vajpayee University of Medicine and Health Sciences (upcoming)

Schools

- Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Mandi

polytechnic

- Govt polytechnic sundernagar

Sports

The district is home to the Bandy Federation of India which is a member of the IOC recognized Federation of International Bandy. BFI plan to send a team to the 2011 Asian Winter Games. That will be the first time India participates in a bandy competition.

Some cultural activities in Mandi Theatre, the theatre artists of Mandi Rakesh Kumar Raku, Inder Raj Indu, Abhishek Kumar, Manjit, Ved kumar, Manish Sharma, Saurav Sharma, Jitender kashyap, Pankaj Dharwal, Amit Patyal, Yash Vidyarthi, Himani sharma, Vicky, and Santosh are theatre artists of Mandi

2. AIM & OBJECTIVES OF STUDY AREA

The general aim of the present study has been to explore the problems, socio-economic and structural analysis of people of Sambal village. The specific objectives of the study are:-

- a) To know about the incidence and extent of villagers and to make a detailed study of Sambal people.
- b) To investigate from which distance they come.
- c) To investigate working condition of the people.
- d) To study the family background of the people, educational status, general health, general nutrition status of the people.
- e) To analysis the sources of the income and its expenditure, the standard of living of the people.
- f) To make an assignment of standard of living of families of the village.
- g) To identify the socio-economic problems and provided their remedial measures.

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3. METHODOLOGY

- Selection of problem.
- Selection of area.
- Preparation of questionnaire.
- Method of sampling.
- Method of data collection. '
- Change data into tabular form.
- The diagrams were prepared.
- Analysis and conclusion.

Before understanding the survey it has to be determined the entire population of universe is to be made the subject for data collection or a particular group is to be related as a representative of the entire population. The method in which the entire population is taken into account is called the census method on the other hand when a small group is taken into account as representative of the whole is called, "sampling method."

The study is based on the primary source of data with the help of direct questionnaire to responding collect the information pertaining to the socio-economic characteristics and status of the people at micro level. 50 houses were interviewed in the various parts of village Sambal. Firstly the respondents were convinced that present survey is related to find out the causes of the poverty and to find out the methods to solve the problems the respondents generally in the beginning were brought into confidence then they provided the information related with the various questions. The survey was carried out during the month of Feb. 2014. The following questionnaire was used to interview the respondent.

QUESTIONNAIRE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF VILLAGE SAMBAL

1. HOUSE NO:-.....

2. FAMILY STATUS

Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Educational Status							
				Ill	Primary	Middle	Sen Sec.	Graduation	P.G.	PhD	Other

3. Occupation

Govt.	Pvt.	Shop	Business	Agriculture	Other	Un-Employed

4. Agriculture	Land	Other	Rice	Sugar	Cotton	Tobacco	Others	Other
	Acquire			Cane				
Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>								

5. **Wish to continue agriculture** Yes ☐ No ☐

6. **Top Reasons**

- Low Production
- Low Income
- Getting a job
- Not interested After
- Not interested Land
- High Price Rise

Students Name & Sign

Ref No

5. LIMITATION & PROBLEMS IN SURVEY

The following problem faced in the collection of the data regarding the socio-economic composition on mine people in field survey.

1. There are thousands of people; a sample of 50 houses was representative because it was small.
2. The people were poor and unaware to be able to give proper response.
3. Due to lack of time a report could not established. Hence there was apprehension on part of the subject of the present enquiry.
4. The survey or often mistaken for a government officer. Hence there was a lack of cooperation from some people.
5. With regards to certain personal matters, such as health , and income, female members etc. responses given were inaccurate.
6. Sometimes people do not provide accurate information because they thought that this survey is useless and they will not get advantage from this.
7. At the time of cross questioning , I faced great problem to take information, because they were illiterate and not able to understand what I ask.
8. Some of them were not ready or interested to provide information about their socio-economic condition.
9. Some people were out of station due to their work that was also a major problem.

Chapter-3

MANDI

In this chapter we examine the status of Mandi. This is an important matter as it reflects condition under which village people in this city. I first sketch a profile of houseless covering their age, sex, religion, caste and literacy standard. This is followed by a study of their nature of work, income etc.

AGE COMPOSITION OF SAMBAL VILLAGE:-

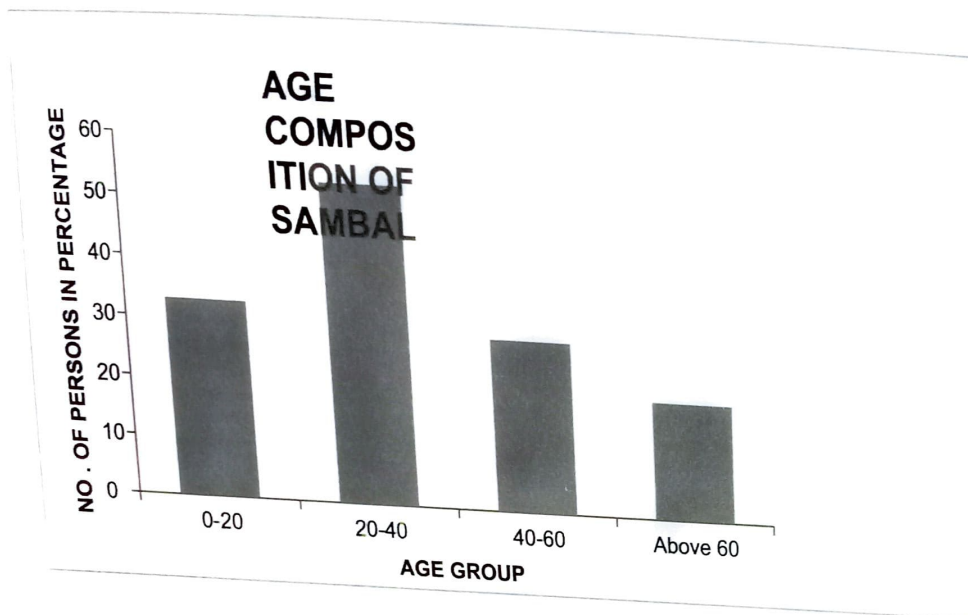
Age distribution also called age composition, in population studies, the proportionate numbers of persons in successive age categories in a given population. A population with persistently high fertility, for instance, has a large proportion of children and a small proportion of aged person.

Table 1 show the distribution of age composition of Sambal. Age plays an important role in Sambal. About 33 no. of persons age related to the age group of 0-20 years. 53 no. of persons are related between the age group of 20-40 years and 29 no. of persons are related to the age group of 40-60 years and 20 no. of persons are related to the age group of above 60.

Table -1

Age composition of sambal population

Age group	No. of persons	Percentage
0-20	33	24.4
20-40	53	39.2
40-60	29	21.4
Above 60	20	14.8





3.2 SEX COMPOSITION OF SAMBAL:-

Table 2 and figure 2 depicts the degree of distribution of sex composition of Sambal. It is clear from this table that about 68 Male found during survey but the no. of person's of female were 59

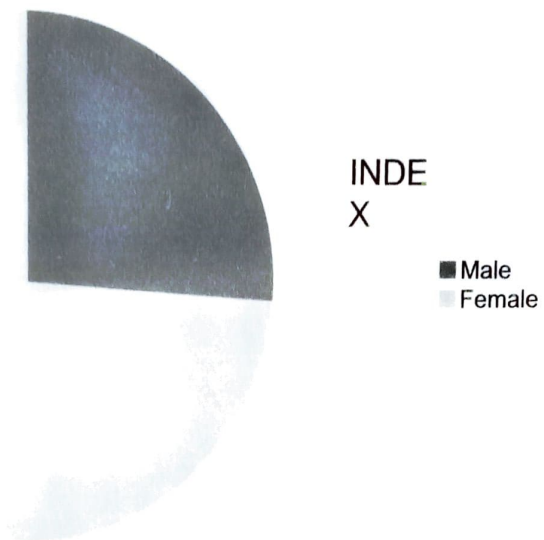
Table - 2

Sex composition of sambal

Sex composition	No. of persons	Degree
Male	68	193
Female	59	167

Source: Based on field survey

SEX COMPOSITION OF SAMBAL





3.3 RELIGION OF SAMBAL:-

Religion plays an important role in Sambal. As we know persons belonging to Hindu religion is more literate in comparison of Muslim on religion. Because education not mare common in Muslim society

3.4 EDUCATION STRUCTURE OF SAMBAL:-

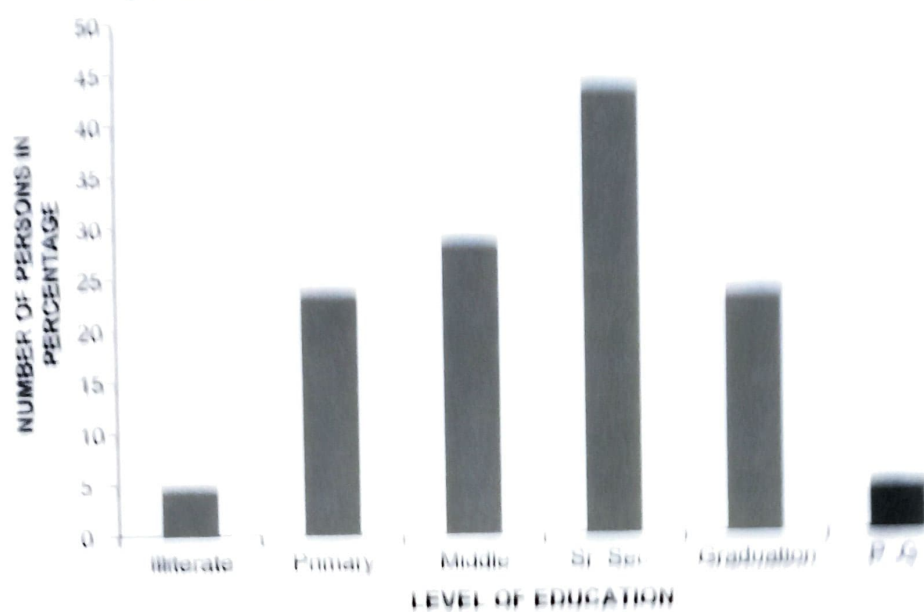
Table 3 and figure 4 give detail account of education level of Sambal. The data analyze that the 5 persons of houses are illiterate, 24 persons are perusing primary education, 29 persons are middle pass, 44 persons are Sr. Sec. pass, 24 persons are graduate and only 5 persons are post graduate

Table – 3

Education structure of sambal

Education	No. of persons	Percentage
Illiterate	5	3.8
Primary	24	18.3
Middle	29	22.13
Sr. Sec	44	33.58
Graduation	24	18.3
P. G	5	3.8

EDUCATION STATUS OF SAMBAI



3.5 OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SAMBAL :-

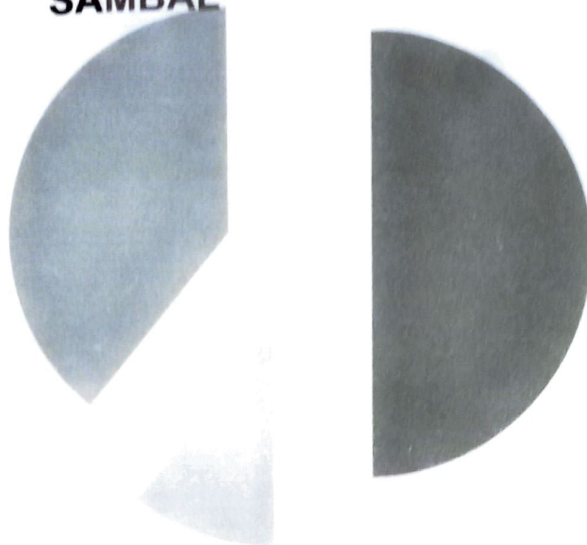
Table 4 and figure give detail account of the main occupation of Sambal. The data analyze that the Sambal as Govt. pvt. business, etc. does the different type of work about 9 no. of persons were on govt job 2 no. of persons are on pvt. Job, 7 no. of persons are doing his own business.

Table - 4

Occupation Structure of sambal

Occupation	No. of persons	Percentage
Govt	9	50
Pvt	2	11.11
Business	7	38.8

OCCUPATION STRUCTURE OF SAMBAL



INDEX

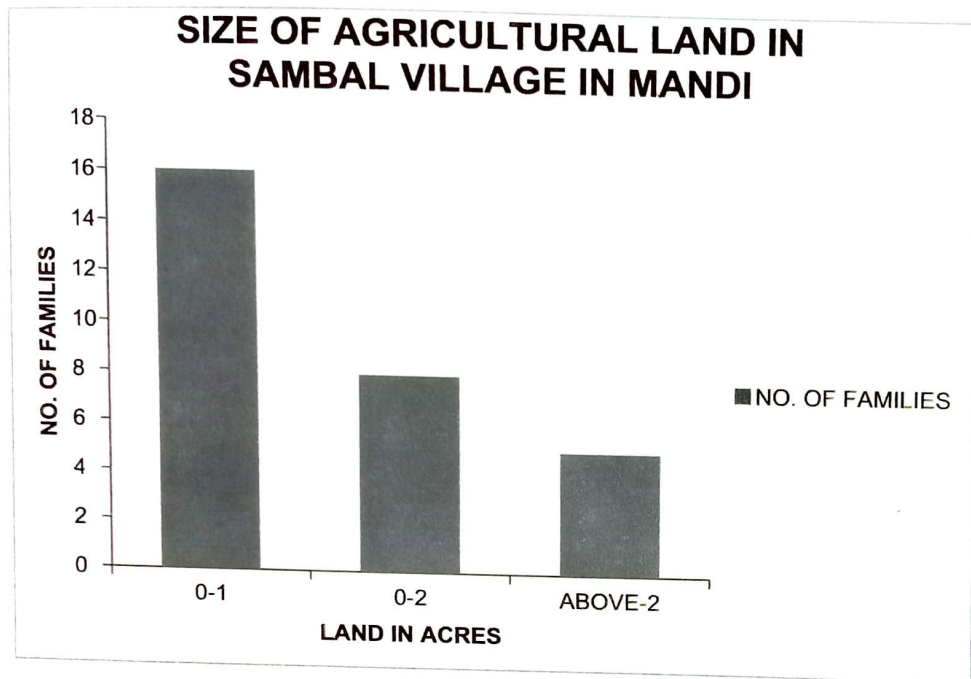
- Govt.
- Pvt.
- Business



3.6 AGRICULTURE LAND STRUCTURE OF SAMBAL:-

Figure 5 show the distribution of agriculture land structure of Sambal. Size of land plays an important role in Sambal village. About no. 8 of families have 0 to 2 acres agricultural land , families have 2 to 4 acres, 5 families have 4 to 6 acres and 2 families have above 6 acres agricultural land.

SIZE OF LAND	NO. OF FAMILIES	PERCENTAGE
0-1	16	55.5
1-2	8	27.5
Above 2	5	17.2





Chapter-4

country as a whole, there is wide variation in the incidence of poverty across states and the rural urban divide.

2. Unemployment

Houses faced the problems of unemployment as they are mostly illiterate people or low educated. They do not have any knowledge about the work related to education. As we know this world is becoming competitive world because of lots of competition with other high status people they do not able to complete.

3. Low Income

Houses is suffered by poverty. They have very low income to survive in good environment. Their income is too low to fulfill their daily need. Due to lack of money, they face many problems.

4. Health problems

According to Greek proverb "You can not reason with a hungry belly it has no ears." During the survey it was found that 7.7% houses claimed health problems because their main motive was earning and survival. They claimed health problem as they live around the roads and streets, so they affected by pollution and many type of diseases.

5. Illiteracy:

House, is mostly illiterate and therefore liter Is no scope or belter job. The reason behind their illiteracy is Melt poverty and unwillingness towards Education. Because of their Illiteracy they are not gwsre from government plicies for their socio-economic.

6. Family Migrated:

Some houses it those people come from poor states like Delhi, Haryana etc. for job, their family are live there, so they also suffering from home sickness.

7. Tension:

Because of no shelter, no food money, houses face many mental tension and frustration. Due to widespread poverty between the houses they are unable to keep their mind in tension free. the people have lot of tension such as food, shelter, money, marriage of the daughter, lack of job and lack of money also creates many disputes with in the family.

Conclusion

every respondent has its special without comprehensive result is research work can be regarded as success. In my research work through my extensive survey and with the help of data and direct questionnaire to the people of the area concerned has conceived result. This result are totally based on modern geographical view. Modern views are presented through the explanation of the modern spatial analysis, humanistic geography, & urbanistic geography.

The main conclusion that arises from the foregoing analysis is that more than 35% persons were migrant and out of 100 sample only 60% houses were non-migrant which migrants to the city in search of employment and they fall in the age group of reproductive and economically active population group.

where houses are mostly dilapidate and therefore there is no scope for job. The reason behind this dilapidate is that poverty and unwillingness towards education. Because of their ill health they are not getting from government policies for their socio-economic

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