

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Educational facilities

Almost all the GPs have primary schools. The enrolled numbers. of boys and girls are almost same in all the GPs. The attendance of girls is higher than boys in all the blocks. The attendance of boys and girls is higher in Mansa and Bhikhi as compare to other blocks. It is due to the effect of cropping system (cotton –wheat), because the cotton engaged the family members which results in decline in attendance percentage. The number of out of school boys and girls in the age group of 6 -14, the SC boys and girls are higher than general category .Where as among the SC students , the boys are higher than girls .The detail of enrolment in primary schools is mentioned in table.2.8.1.

Table 2.8.1-Detail of enrolment in primary / upper primary schools in different blocks of district Mansa

Sr	Particular	Block					
		Mansa	Bhikhi	Budhlada	Jhunir	Sardulgarh	Total
1	No. of primary schools	59	38	77	45	43	218
2	No. of boys enrolled	3679	2845	4319	3679	3421	17943
3	No of girls enrolled	3041	2303	3467	3051	2451	14313
4	Av. Attendance of boys	86 %	87%	83 %	84 %	83 %	84.6%
5	Av. Attendance of girls	88 %	87 %	86 %	86 %	86%	86.6
6	No of boys enrolled in class-1	1189	1071	1490	666	685	5101

7	No of girls enrolled in class	1071	969	1384	643	631	4698
8	No of boys enrolled in class-V	1145	1014	1287	583	521	4550
9	No of girls enrolled in class –V	1056	989	1019	530	467	4061
10	No of boys completed class-V Last year	1113	989	1217	575	510	4069
11	No of girls completed class-V Last year	1043	981	987	497	483	3991
12	No. of boys joined class VI last year	613	462	917	595	510	3097
13	No. of girls joined class VI last year	589	502	867	447	413	2818
14	Approx. out of school boys in 6-14 age—All	25	16	191	54	86	372
15	Approx. out of school girls in 6-14 age –All	28	20	179	38	101	366
16	Approx. out of school boys in 6 -14 age – SC	21	12	164	51	79	327
17	Approx. out of schoolgirls in 6-14 age –SC	21	12	143	34	90	300
18	Approx. out of school boys in 6-14 age—St	----	----	---	---	-----	---
19	Approx. out of school girls in 6-14 age—ST	----	---	----	---	----	----

Although the schools are available in all the GPs but the teaching staff is not sufficient because out of 1272 sanctioned posts about 310 (24%) are vacant. The Number of vacant posts are more in Sardulgarh as compared to other blocks. The furniture in all the schools is not sufficient. The old furniture needs repair. The drinking water and toilets for girls are available in all the schools as shown in table 2.8.2

Table .2.8.2. Infra structure availability and additionally needed in Primary, upper primary schools in different blocks of district Mansa

Sr	Particular	Block					
		Mansa	Bhikhi	Budhlada	Jhunir	Sardulgarh	Total
1	No.of Primary School	59	38	77	45	43	262
2	No. of o post sanctioned	326	287	309	179	171	1272
3	No. of posts filled	271	211	226	133	121	962
4	Additional teacher needed	85	64	135	58	31	373
5	No . of class rooms	147	113	278	139	132	809
6	Furniture needed on priority	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	Furniture needed repair	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Whether drinking water available	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Whether toilets are available for girls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Out of the 243 villages only 102 (42 %) villages have high schools. So the 58 % villagers have to travel 3 to 4 Km to attend the school. Out of the 1499 sanctioned posts about 1091 (73%) are filled. The maximum posts are vacant in Jhunir block. Every school has facility of drinking water and toilets for girls. The detail of infrastructure in high schools is mentioned in table.2.8.3.

Table.2.8.3.-Infra structure availability and additionally needed in High schools in different blocks of district Mansa

Sr	Particular	Block					
		Mansa	Bhikhi	Budhlada	Jhunir	Sardulgarh	Total
1	No.of Schools	16	22	41	11	12	102
2	No. of o post sanctioned	300	290	555	208	149	1499
3	No. of posts filled	280	195	375	131	110	1091
4	Additional teacher needed	----	---	---	---	---	----
5	No . of class rooms	230	331	609	206	223	1599
6	Furniture needed on priority	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	Furniture needed repair	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Whether drinking water available	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Whether toilets are available for girls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Housing condition

The housing condition in district is almost similar in all the blocks ,but the Mansa and Bhikhi are little better as these blocks are more productive. The data collected from different villages showed that 31% houses are made of RCC roofs where as 65% are made of tile roofs. In rural area 100% population has house to live in. The housing conditions in different blocks are mentioned in table.2.8.4

Table 2.8.4-Housing condition in GPs of different blocks of district Mansa

Sr	Particular	Block					
		Mansa	Bhikhi	Budhlada	Jhunir	Sardulgarh	Total
1	Types of roofs						
	Rcc	6433	5983	9913	4114	4954	31397
	Tiled	10545	9899	21873	12133	10600	65050
	Thatched	371	898	1643	259	341	3512
	Total	17349	16780	33429	16506	15895	99959
2	Housing Conditions						
A	Pucca House--						
	SC	1989	1636	4714	882	987	10208
	ST	-----	---	----	---	---	----
	Others	7830	6587	15500	8130	9785	46832
B	Semi- Pucca House--						
	SC	4104	3714	8413	1756	2630	20617
	ST	---	---	---	---	---	----
	Others	3106	3851	4401	2930	941	15229
C	Kucha house						
	SC	320	992	214	2713	1450	5689
	ST	---	---	-----	---		
	Others	----	-----	187	95	102	384
	Houseless		---		----		
	Total	17349	16780	33429	16506	15895	99959

Drinking water facility----

The drinking water facility is sufficient in Mansa and Bhikhi blocks because the under ground water of these blocks is fit for drinking and hence these blocks have not to depend on water supply. Although the number. of taps and hand pumps are almost sufficient ,but in Budhlada, Jhunir and Sardulgarh water supply is not sufficient and the rural population of these blocks some time have to depend on underground water by way of hand pumps .The information regarding drinking facility is shown in table.2.8.5

Table 2.8.5.- Drinking water facility in GPs of different blocks of District Mansa

Particular		Block					
		Mansa	Bhikhi	Budhlada	Jhunir	Sardulgarh	Total
Taps- SC/ST	Inside	987	861	1452	504	467	4271
	Out side	293	320	681	613	599	3506
Taps- Others	Inside	8395	7829	16331	4367	4124	41026
	Out side	982	793	3178	567	433	5953
Hand pump SC/ST	Inside	4167	2943	9731	3941	3735	24517
	Out side	387	398	819	119	218	1941
Hand pump Others	Inside	10561	11885	14341	9516	8613	54916
	Out side	323	413	295	412	391	1834

Latrine Facilities

Majority of population has latrine facility in all the GPs of all blocks .In general the majority of rural population is using bore type latrines and about 21 % population is using flush type latrine in all the GPs.About13617 (14%) are those who have no latrine facility with them, are using public latrine which are available in all the villages. But the sanitation problem still exists in public latrines. During analysis ,it was observed that 68 % households are using bore type latrine which is leading to create adultration in under ground water ,so it needs improvement which can be minimized with the establishment of septic tanks .Information about latrine facilities is given in table.2.8.6

Table. 2.8.6.- Latrine facility in GPs in different villages of District Mansa

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Particular		Mansa	Bhikhi	Budhlada	Jhunir	Sardulgarh	Total
Houses with in side latrine facility							
Type of latrine	Bore type	13042	14023	20790	10640	9587	68082
	Flush type	3114	3827	7301	2462	2189	18893
House holds depend on public latrine							
Type of latrine	Bore type	2923	2768	4019	2104	1803	13617
	Flush type		----	-----	----	-----	----
Problems in public latrines							
Shortage of latrine		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hygienic problem		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sufficient water not available		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Solutions of problems							
More No. of latrine be made available		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Regularly cleaned & proper disinfection at c campaigns be launched to avoid the spread out the diseases		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Proper water supply be made available		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Facility of roads in GPs—

Almost all the GPs have Internal ,Approaching and Connecting roads. About 390 Km internal roads which are made of bricks with uneven surface are required to be made of concrete . Out of 1162 Km approaching roads ,40% are out of use which require repairs. The conditions of roads in Mansa and Bhikhi are far better than Jhunir and Sardulgarh, as condition of roads in Budhlada is not up to mark. Apart from it about 485 Km connecting roads are also required .So,the repair of the roads as well as new connecting roads should be there so that the approach can be improved . The information regarding roads is mentioned in table.2.8.7

Table.2.8.7 Improvement needed in roads of GPs of different blocks of districts Mansa

Sr	Particular	Block					
		Mansa	Bhikhi	Budhlada	Jhunir	Sardulgarh	Total
1	Internal roads						
A	Existing quality	Made of bricks with uneven surface	Made of bricks with uneven surface	Made of bricks with uneven surface	Made of bricks with uneven surface	Made of bricks with uneven surface	Made of bricks with uneven surface
B	Proposed duality	Concrete for better service	Concrete for better service	Concrete for better service	Concrete for better service	Concrete for better service	Concrete for better service
C	Length in (Km)	66	45	125	75	79	390
2	Approach roads						
A	Existing quality	30 % are out of use	30 % are out of use	50 % are out of use	40 % are out of use	40 % are out of use	40 % are out of use
B	Proposed quality	Pre- mix	Pre-mix	Pre-mix	Pre-mix	Pre- mix	Pre- mix
C	Length in (Km)	190	167	385	201	219	1162
3	Connecting roads						
A	Existing quality	Not exist	Not exist	Not exist	Not exist	Not exist	Not exist
B	Proposed duality	Pre- mix	Pre-mix	Pre-mix	Pre-mix	Pre- mix	Pre mix
C	Length in (Km)	65	60	140	110	110	485

Electrification of GPs--

In this district all the villages are supplied with electricity. Almost all the house holds are electrified. Regarding the agriculture connections, the maximum numbers. are in Mansa followed by Bhikhi, because these areas are paddy belts with good quality under ground water The domestic connections are sufficient as per the population. The quality of the electricity is

moderate in kharif season due to higher consumption; the daily supply remains 4 to 6 hours with a lot of tripping in addition to under voltage as shown in table 2.8.8

Table 2.8.8.-Details of Electricity Connections and Supply in rural area of different blocks of Mansa district

Sr	Particular	Block					
		Mansa	Bhikhi	Budhlada	Jhunir	Sardulgarh	Total
1	Connections for--						
A	Agriculture	6133	5498	3059	1562	1498	17740
B	Domestic	17349	16780	33429	16506	15895	99959
C	Commercial	737	614	1246	261	243	3301
2	Supply to agriculture						
A	Hours/Day	4 to 6	4 to 6	4 to 6	4 to 6	4 to 6	4 to 6
B	Quality of supply	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
3	Houses not connected	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Contribution of Self Help Groups (SHGs) in GPs---

The detail of SHGs in different blocks is mentioned in table .2.8.9. Although these groups are existing, but almost all are non functioning. The reason for non functioning of these groups are the lack of technical skill during the formation of groups. Because the most of members of these groups is not adjustable, which is the main barrier to run it successfully. Now under ATMA scheme the efforts had been made to activate the non functioning groups which yielded fruitful results. The information regarding SHGs is mentioned in table.2.8.9

Table . 2.8.9.Details of Self Help Groups in different blocks of District Mansa

Sr	Particular	Block					
		Mansa	Bhikhi	Budhlada	Jhunir	Sardulgarh	Total
1	Self Help Groups	56	45	94	60	66	321

2	No of members in groups	630	513	1013	702	785	3643
3	Members in active groups	40	35	55	30	30	190
4	Total Saving (Rs)	No	No	No	No	No	No
	Reason for inactive SHGs						
1	The groups are formed with a lack of technical guidance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Political interferences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	The nature of the most of the members are adjustable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Although the most of the groups were inactive but with the efforts through ATMA scheme the number of groups were tried to be activated and some of them had responded effectively. One group from Mansa and one from Jhunir have started cultivation of organic wheat last year. Due to their 1st year, these groups could not achieve remarkable success, but these are motivated to continue. For honeybee rearing this district is best suited as the flora is available throughout the year. To get good return, three groups ,each one from Mansa ,Bhikhi & Budhlada are motivated to work collectively for the marketing purpose. Three groups, each one from Mansa,Jhunir and Sardulgarh are motivated to adopt vermiculture and work collectively for the proper disposal of organic manure to get reasonable margin. Two groups one from Bhikhi and other from Budhlada are motivated for off season vegetables cultivation and their marketing. Three groups, each one from Mansa, Bhikhi and Sardulgarh are motivated to adopted Hi-tech dairy to work collectively for the marketing of milk Hence these groups are working effectively by collecting the milk at one place for marketing with their own ways at weekly interval. The information regarding the activities carried out by SHGs are mentioned in table. 2..8.9 A

Table.2.8.9 A--Details of activities taken up by different SHGs of different blocks of District Mansa

Sr	Particular	Block				
		Mansa	Bhikhi	Budhlada	Jhunir	Sardulgarh

1	Organic farming was adopted to produce wheat	Yes	--	-----	Yes	----
2	Honey bee rearing collective for proper disposal of honey	Yes	Yes	Yes	---	---
3	Vermiculture to produce compost for vegetables	Yes	----	-----	Yes	Yes
4	Cultivation of Off seasonal vegetable to fetch good price	-----	Yes	Yes	----	---
5	Dairying collectively for better disposal of milk	Yes	Yes	---	----	Yes

Natural calamities in agriculture --

In this district, the major natural calamities are drought and floods, Block Mansa and Bhikhi are endowed with assured resources and hence these blocks can tolerate adverse conditions. Where as the Jhunir, Sardulgarh and Budhlada under acute shortage of rainfall witness drought conditions resulting in failure of kharif crops. Apart from it due to heavy rains, the excess rain water flowing through drain and Ghaggar creates flood condition, which some times cause heavy destruction in kharif season as shown in table

Soils amendments- Due to poor quality of underground water, soil health is deteriorating due to accumulation of salts in uppermost layer of the soil. In addition to this area, saline area, uneven/ sand dunes will be reclaimed/ improved with use of gypsum, Green manure, Organic manure besides mixing of Tube well water with canal water & the levelling of uneven/ sand dunes helps to improve soil health.

Integrated farming - To get the optimum use of available resources, integrated farming needs to be promoted rather than specific so that all the family members can remain busy and also can get maximum profit.

Seed replacement – This is very important factor which affect the yield potential. To get the maximum profit the high yielding hybrids/ varieties need to be supplied on subsidized rates.

Diversification- To get the maximum profit diversification need to be promoted to avoid the glut of a specific crop.

Capacity building/ trainings- It is required to develop the skill of farmer as well as extension staff. Training of farmers regarding the cultural practices, Spray technology, new mechanization, self marketing and value addition, use of IT tools in agriculture is required.

Judicious use of inputs to decrease the cost of cultivation- Farmers need to be motivated for judicious use of inputs to decrease cost of cultivation. It is being undertaken through implementation of IPM, IWM and INM in crops.

Reasons for Backwardness

The major reason for the backwardness of the agriculture in this district is the poor quality of under ground water and the 60% of the area cannot receive canal irrigation in required quantity and hence farmers have to depend on tube wells irrigation which results in decline in yield production. The next is the lower literacy rate as the literacy rate is 47.6 % as compared to 66.9 % at state level where as the rural literacy rate is 40.5 % and this is the major hindrance in the adoption of new technology .The poor economic condition of the farmer also plays equally important role as a barrier in adoption of new technology because the farmers have to depend on commission agents to purchase inputs as the inputs are too costly. So with continuous training & exposure visits, supplying of inputs at marginal rates, regular demonstration, availability of high potential hybrids/ breeds and the availability of technical services at the door step will help rectify these weaknesses.