



## **Special Survey of Village Ratta Khera**

**On the direction of**

**Hon'ble Chief Minister, Punjab**

**Economic Adviser, Government of Punjab**

**Website: [www.esopb.gov.in](http://www.esopb.gov.in)**

## Recommendations

- The problem of waterlogging and salinity is very acute which have economically ruined many households. Government should give immediate serious attention to this problem to bring the residents out of economic distress.
- Underground water is neither suitable for human consumption nor for animals and the potable drinking water from Government water supply is not reaching all the households in sufficient quantity especially in village Ratta Khera Chhota. Water supply needs further augmentation.
- Most of the ground water is not suitable for irrigation also. Hence the Govt. should provide more canal water by relaxing the general norms and may install few deep public tubewells in the area where water quality is good.
- Sex ratio of village is very adverse in age group 0-18. Govt. may educate the people through different programmes and provide incentives for female child to improve the sex ratio.
- Sanitation facility is available to 36.5% of the households and only to about 13.04% for SC and OBC households. Govt. may provide sanitation facility to all the households in general and the lower section of the society in particular.
- In view of the low education of residents, it is recommended that existing school in Ratta Khera Wadda may be upgraded to secondary level with special emphasis on vocational education and skill development. To increase employability of the youth of this area affected by natural calamity. Government may also consider opening up an ITI in the village

- or nearby preferably in (Alamwala) as the existing nearby ITIs in the area are more than 30 K.M. away from the village.
- Due to water logging problem most of the people are having low family
- Income and are interested in getting assistance from Govt. to supplement their income. They may be provided financial assistance to set up self-employment ventures and also specific training to upgrade their skills in desired areas. Government may consider taking help from big corporate houses in this regard.
- About 123 females know stitching work which they want to pursue as economic activity. Government may help them by providing financial assistance and creating some co-operative society and providing them the avenues for marketing their products.
- Residents are not able to avail benefits of Government social security schemes like old age pension due to ownership of land whereas their earning from land is very low. Government may consider suitable relaxation in the norm relating to land ownership.
- It was observed by the survey team during discussions with residents that most of them are under debt which was taken for various purposes. Due to repeated crop failure because of waterlogging, they couldn't repay it and it is multiplying over period. They want one time waiver of such loans to rehabilitate them again.

## Highlights

- About 70% of the area of village is under waterlogging.
- Main reason of economic distress of residents is prolonged water logging & salinity.
- Underground water is not suitable for drinking & irrigation.
- Farmers are getting canal water for irrigation as per general prevailing norms, whereas they need more water as underground water is not suitable for irrigation.
- Due to Water logging, sometimes farmers are unable to generate income from land; contrarily it becomes hurdle in getting benefits under various schemes of Govt.
- Due to serious water logging, only viable alternatives for villagers are non-farm activities, wage and self employment.
- Most of the households are under heavy indebtedness due to repeated crop failure as a result of waterlogging.
- The village has 411 Households out of which 84 belong to SC category.
- Population of the village is 1692 comprising of 908 (54%) males and 784 (46%) females.
- Category-wise General, SC and BC population is 72.5%, 20.5% and 7% respectively.
- About 53% of the population is in the most productive age group of 18-50 years.
- Sex Ratio is very adverse in the age group of 0-6 (744) and 7-18(717) against 863 overall.

- 18% of the males and 16% of the females above the legal marriageable age are unmarried. It may be partly due to poor economic conditions of the families and partly due to overall low sex ratio.
- Males has the higher tendency to die at younger age as compared to females due to which there are 72 female widows as compared to only 29 male widowers.
- About 36% households are landless, 42% have landholding size below 5 acres and 22% has landholding size above 5 acres.
- Out of 411 households, for about 50% household's primary occupation is agriculture followed by labour. Dairying is the most popular secondary occupation.
- Only 36.5% households have sanitation facility. This facility is available to only 13.04% of SC and OBC households as compared to 45% in general category households.
- Total No. of educated persons above primary level and above 18 years of age is 620 out of which 254 are totally unemployed whereas the rest are doing some activity but are in search of additional work or assistance. Out of these, around 70 persons are either aged or unable to work and are not interested in any assistance from Government. Hence, 550 persons are interested in additional work and Government assistance to supplement their income.
- Among these 620 persons, 453 are in the youthful age of 18-40.
- Majority of the educated people are low educated. 369 are having qualification below Matric, 124 are Matriculate and 93 are 10+2 pass. Only 34 persons are graduate & above.
- The education of villagers is general and not job oriented.

- Out of the 251 educated people having qualification Matric and above, about 25% have secured 1<sup>st</sup> division in their respective class.
- Most of the job seekers lack skills and only 108 have skills which are primarily related to driving & stitching.
- Out of 550 people who are interested in Government assistance, majority is interested in Dairying, Stitching and White Collar jobs.

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## 1.BACKGROUND

On the direction of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Punjab a special survey of village Ratta Khera was conducted to know the immediate problems faced by the residents with special reference to waterlogging, so that the Government may take some remedial measures for bringing them out of economic distress. For this purpose, a high level meeting was taken by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Punjab on 21-08-14 with officers of Department of Planning; Agriculture; Health and Family Welfare and Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. Sh. Jaspal Singh, Secretary Planning; Sh. Mohan Lal Sharma Economic Adviser, Sh. Tirath Singh Director and Sh. Harvinder Singh Joint Director from Economic & Statistical Organisation participated in the meeting. It was decided that various departments will visit village Ratta Khera and conduct the house to house survey as desired by Hon'ble CM w.e.f. 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2014.

2. Accordingly two teams of Economic Adviser's office led by Sh. Tirath Singh, Director and Sh. Harvinder Singh, Joint Director were constituted for conducting door to door survey of Village Ratta Khera Wadda and Ratta Khera Chhota respectively.

Both the teams visited each and every household of respective village from 26-8-2014 to 31-8-2014. During this period, schedule prepared by ESO and duly approved by Hon'ble CM was filled from all the 411 households. Both the teams filled village schedule separately in consultation with different Government functionaries and knowledgeable persons of the village.

3. The schedules filled by both the teams separately for village Ratta Khera Wadda and Ratta Khera Chhota have been tabulated which are placed at **Annexure-B** and **Annexure-C** respectively. Consolidated

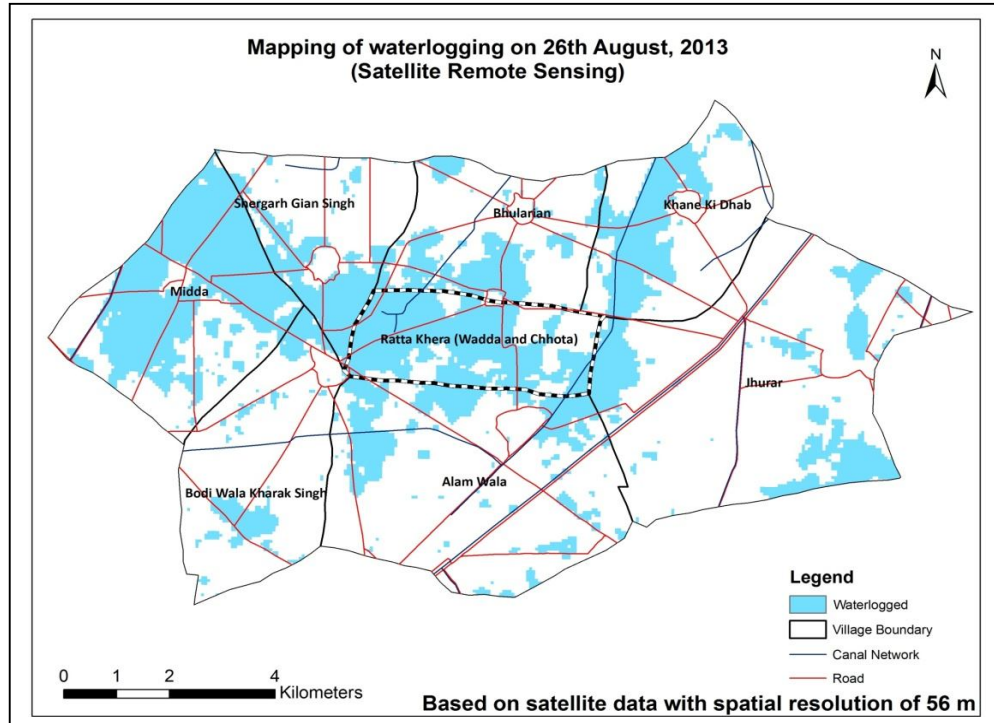


information of both the villages have also been compiled and presented in consolidated form which is placed at **Annexure-A**. Analysis of data collected has been done on the basis of this consolidated information in the ensuing paragraphs.

## Area

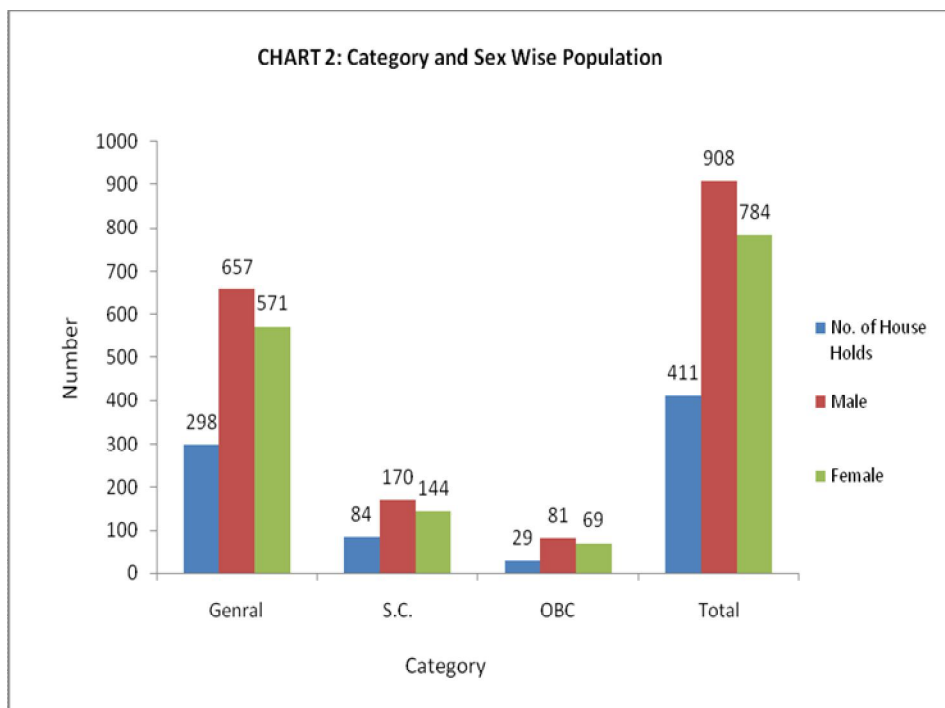
- As per Land Record total area of village is 1968 acres.
- As per Land Record, 205 acres of land is under waterlogging permanently. However during rainy season it increases significantly.
- Around 70 % of the area was under water logging as per the analysis of satellite imagery (taken in August 2013) by Punjab Remote Sensing Center Ludhiana, as shown in the map given below :

CHART 1:

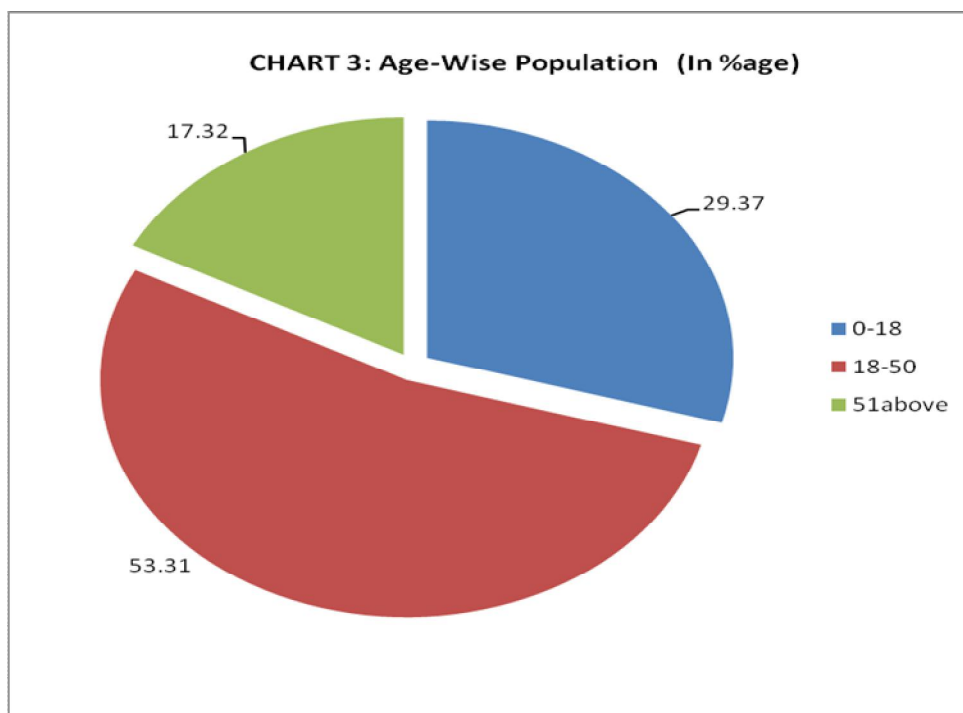


## 2. POPULATION

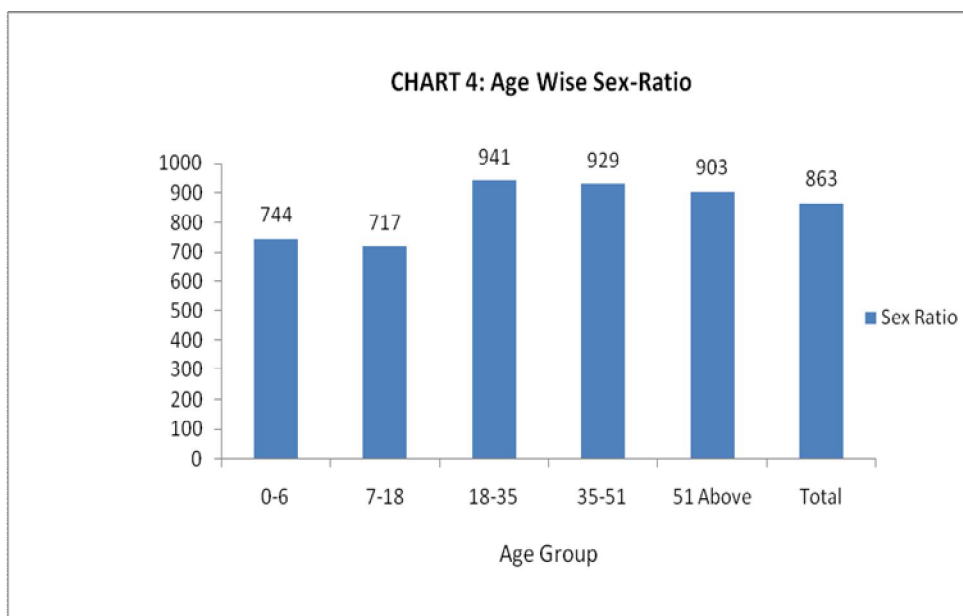
- As per the field survey total population of both the villages is 1692, which is little more than 1609 census population (2011). Out of this, 908 (53.66%) are males and 784 (46.34%) are females. Out of total population 72.60% belong to General Category, 18.60% belong to SC and 8.80% belong to Other Backward Classes (**Table 1**).



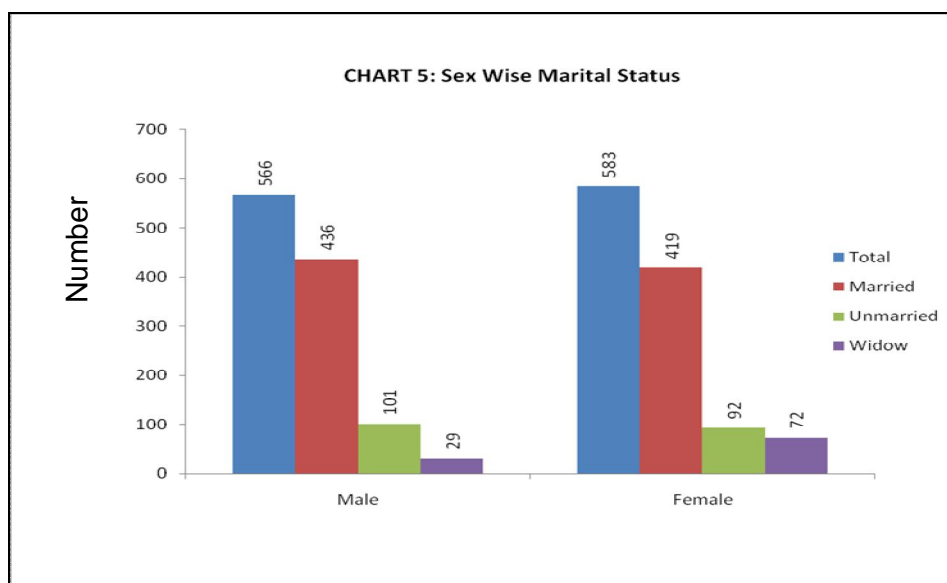
- Age wise composition of population reveals that 29.37 % is below 18 years, 53.31% is between 18-50 years and the remaining 17.32% is above 51 years of age. (**Table 2**)



Sex Ratio varies in different age groups. It is very adverse in the age group of 0-6 and 7-18 as compared to the overall sex ratio of 863.



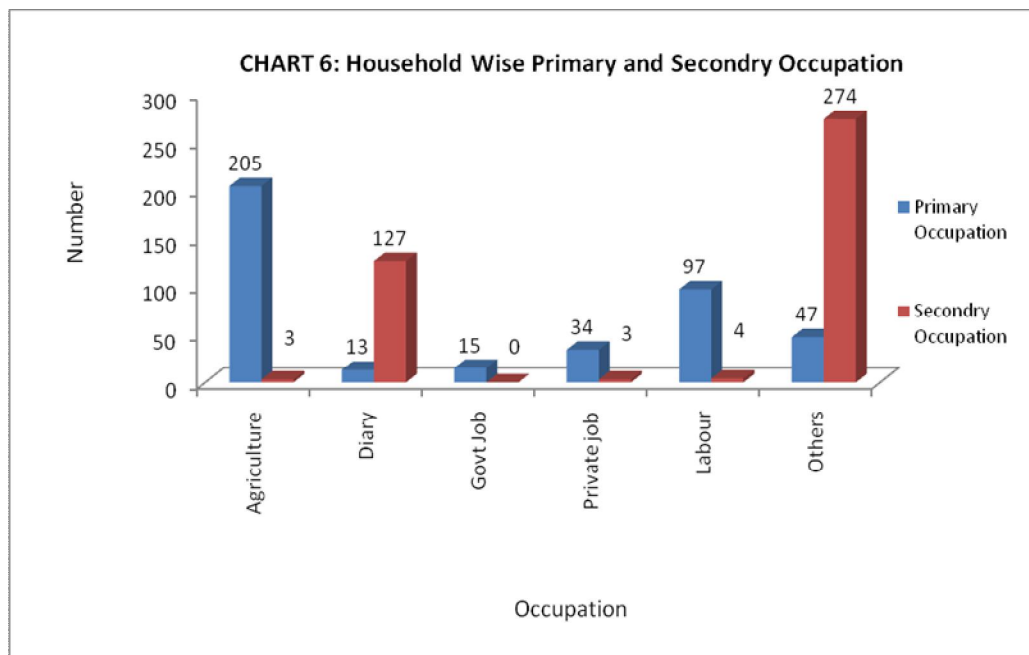
- Out of 566, males who are above legal marriageable age of 21, 436 are married and 101 are unmarried. In %age terms, about 18% marriageable people are found unmarried. Out of 101 unmarried people, there are 14 people who are above the age of 45 years and have very little chance of getting married now. It is partly due to low sex ratio in general in Punjab and partly due to low income of the villagers as a result of serious water logging problem in particular.(**Table 3**)
- Similarly out of 583 females having marriageable age of 18 years and above 419 are married and 92 are unmarried. Unmarried females constitute 15.7% of the total female population. There were 10 unmarried females above the age of 30 years who have little chance of getting married. (**Table 4**)



- Total number of spouseless persons in the village was 101 out of which 29 are male and 72 are female. It shows that adult male has more death rates leaving behind their female counterpart as widow.

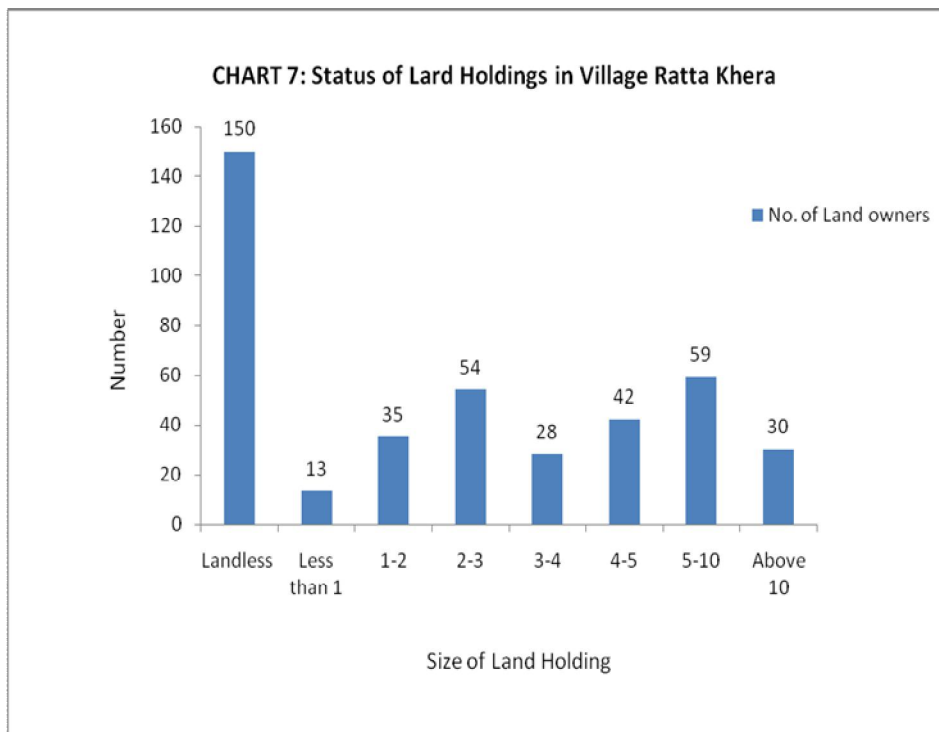
### 3.HOUSEHOLD WISE OCCUPATION

- Out of 411 Households, primary occupation of 205 Households is agriculture followed by labour of 97 households. Dairy is the most popular secondary occupation of villagers as 127 persons are engaged in it to supplement their income.



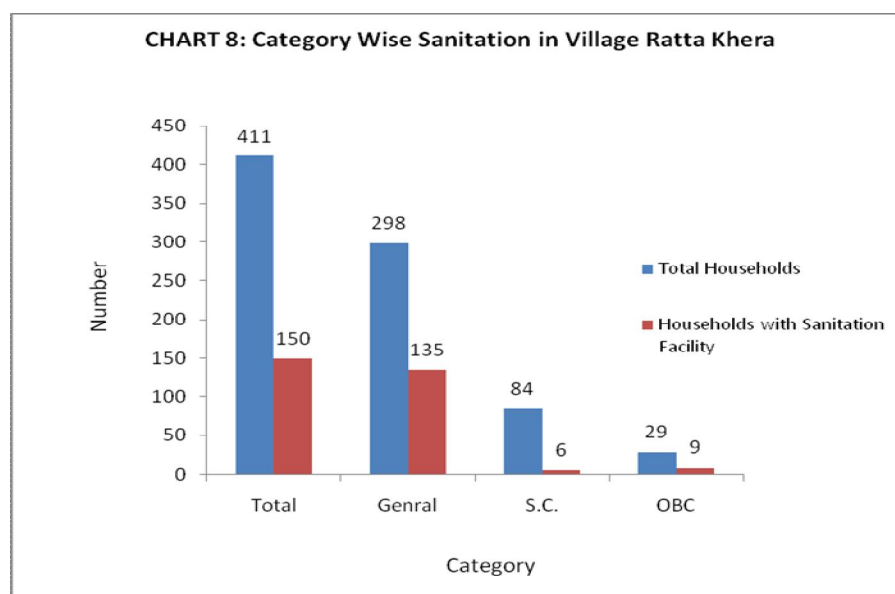
## 4.LAND HOLDING

- Out of 411 households, 150 (36.48%) household are landless and 172 (41.87%) are having land holdings below 5 acres and 89 (21.65%) are having land holding above 5 acres.



## 5.SANITATION

- Out of total 411 households, sanitation facility is available only in 150 (36.5%) households and 261 (63.5%) household does not have this facility.
- Out of the 150 households having toilet facility, 98 household (65%) have the facility of flush toilets and the rest 52 households (35%) have pit toilet.
- Category wise availability of toilet facility for General is 45%, SC and OBC is 13.04% respectively. It shows that as compared to general category population, very few SC and OBC households have access to this facility. Further while most of the general households have access to flush toilets, only 4 (out of 15) SC and OBC households are having this facility.



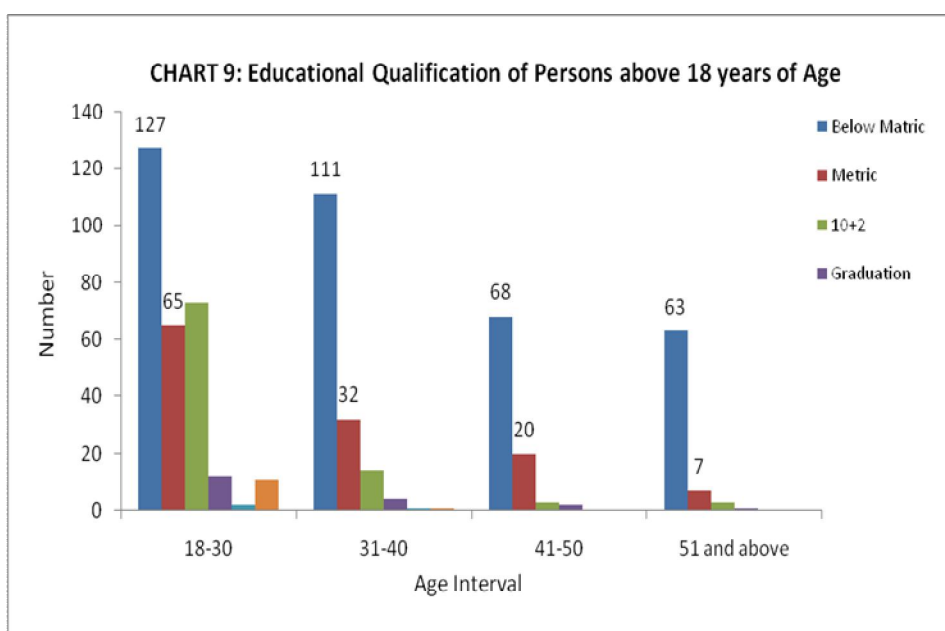
## 6. Education and Employment Situation

- There are 620 people in the village above 18 years of age who are educated above primary level. Out of these 366 are working but many of them are not fully employed and 254 are not working at all and hence they can be termed as unemployed. Out of 620, 70 are not interested in any additional work/assistance from Government.
- Out of these 620 educated people, 414 are males and 206 are females. Among these 620 persons, the maximum numbers of 453 persons were found in the age group of 18-40 years which is the most productive period in the life.
- Out of 620 persons, 550 have sought specific help from Government during survey and have been classified as potential work/assistance seekers.

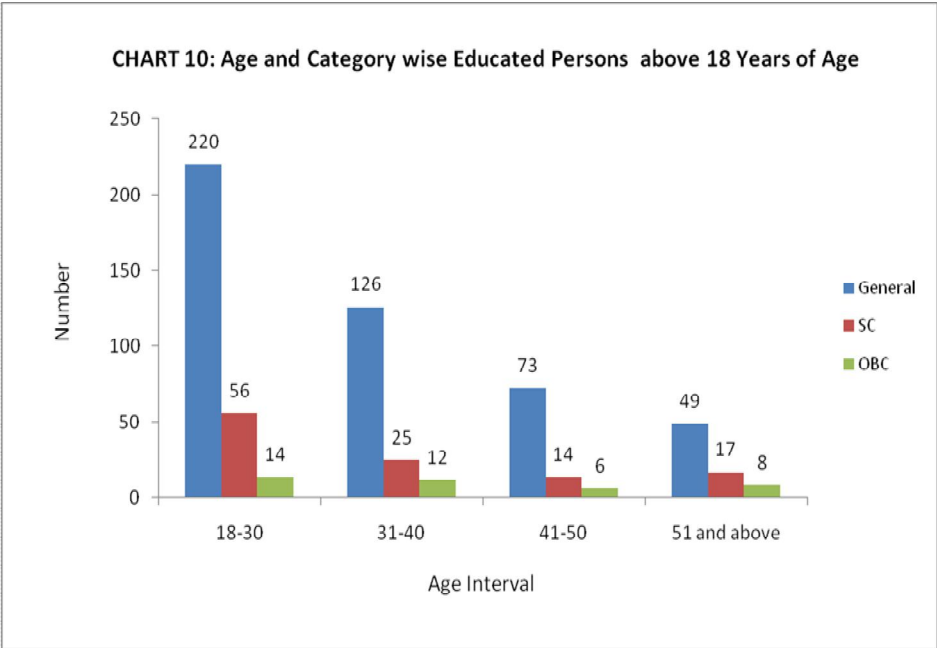
<b>Qualification</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%age of Total</b>	<b>No. of persons having 1st division</b>	<b>%age</b>
<b>Matric</b>	124	49.40	13	10.48
<b>10+2</b>	93	37.05	29	31.18
<b>Graduation</b>	19	7.57	10	52.63
<b>Post Graduation</b>	3	1.20	2	66.66
<b>Other Qualification</b>	12	4.78	8	66.66
<b>Total</b>	251	100	62	24.70



- Majority of the 620 people i.e. 369 are having qualification below matric and 251 are above matric. Qualification-wise first division among these 251 persons is given in above table.
- Above data shows that majority of the people above 18 years are low qualified and have general education which makes them only literate but does not enable them to get gainful and productive employment. About 80% persons are either below matric or matriculate which in no way stands in the competitive world of now-a-days. Only 12 (1.93%) persons out of 620 are having technical/professional qualification such as B.Ed, M.Sc (IT) etc.

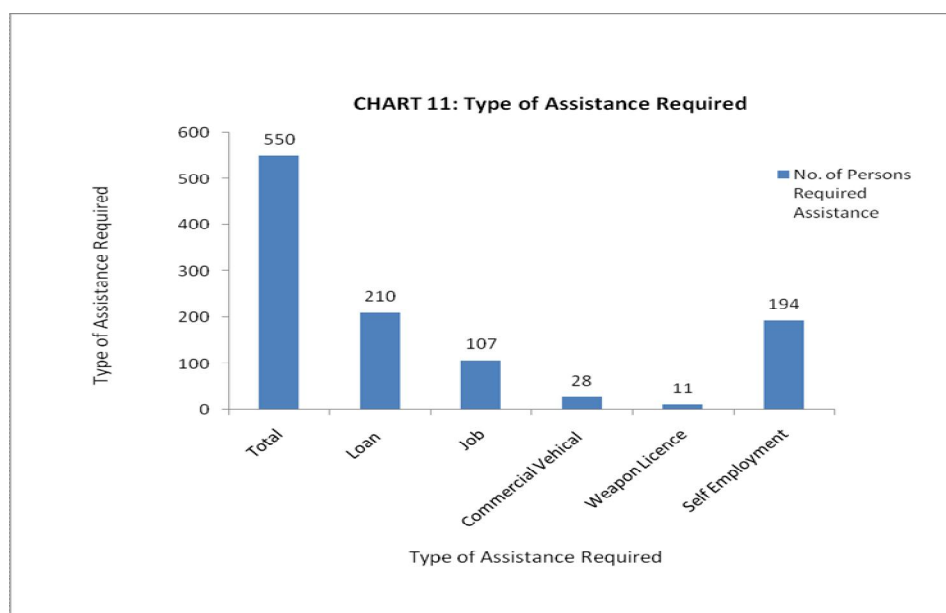


- The category wise percentage of educated persons among 620 for General, SC and OBC is 75.49%, 18.06% and 6.45% respectively.



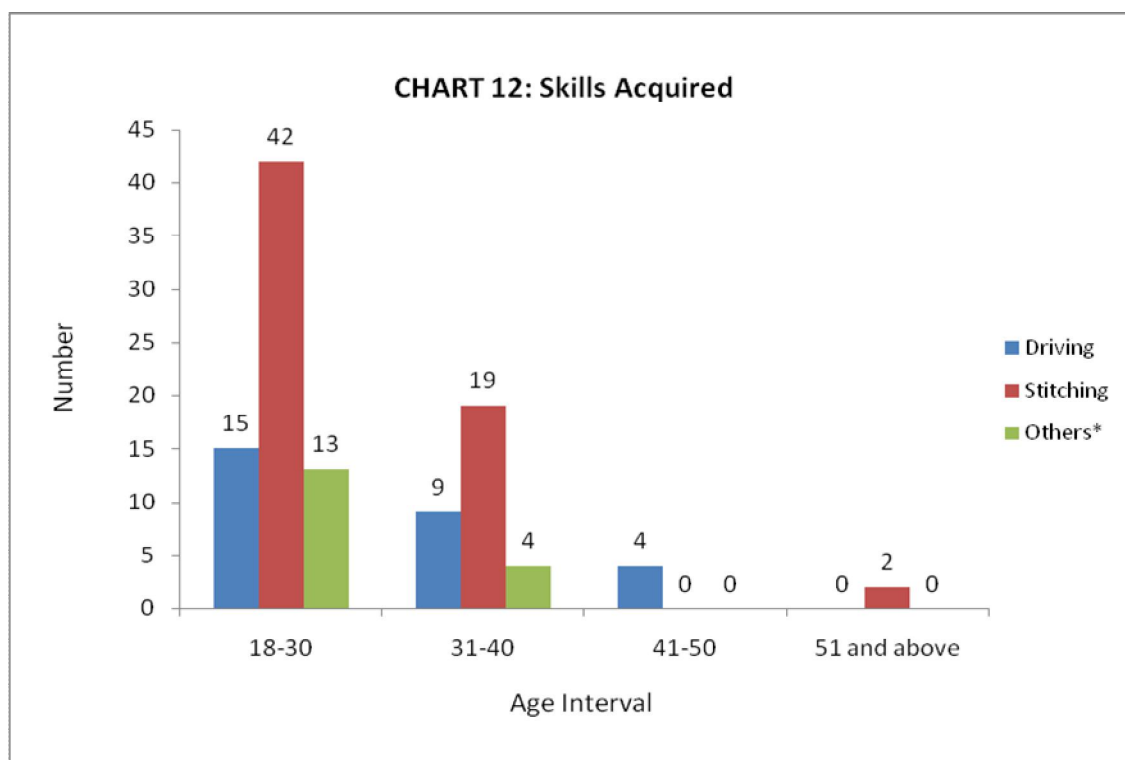
## 7.Type of Assistance Required

- Out of 620 persons, 550 are interested in Government assistance to supplement their income in different areas. The single most occupation in which most of the people (192 persons) are interested to get assistance from Government is dairy farming followed by stitching (123). 107 people are interested in some salaried job.



## 8.SKILLS ACQUIRED

- Out of 550 persons seeking work/assistance, only 108 persons are having specific skills, out of which 28 persons have driving related skill and 63 persons know stitching while the rest of 17 have some other skills such as beautician, carpenter, photographer, welding, mobile repair and computer repair etc. These 108 skilled persons can be provided some assistance by Government so that they can be employed gainfully.



## **9. MAJOR COMMON DEMANDS OF VILLAGERS**

### **A. Ratta Khera Wadda**

1. Providing toilet to those households, which presently do not have this facility.
2. Providing one room pucca houses to weaker sections and to the families seriously affected by water logging.
3. Construction/repair of streets and drainage.
4. Debt waiver for families under heavy debt.

### **B. Ratta Khera Chhota**

1. To provide potable drinking water for humans and livestock.
2. Providing toilet to those households, which presently do not have this facility.
3. Construction of Phirni around the village.
4. Installations of more pump sets to drain out the water from waterlogged areas.
5. Debt waiver for families under heavy debt.

# ANNEXURES

# **ANNEXURE-A**

## **Consolidated Ratta Khera**

# **ANNEXURE-B**

## **Ratta Khera Wadda**



# **ANNEXURE-C**

## **Ratta Khera Chhota**