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Socio-Economic Profile of Budhlada Block

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ABSTRACT

India is on a federal structure, the federal structure means that the central government and the state government get together with the administrative work. Like other states, Punjab is also a part of India's federal structure. In India, people of different states, cultures, religions, ethnic, linguistic lives, but there is unity in the diversity of states.

Key words: History of Budhlada

Introduction

Punjab word is a compilation of two verses of the Persian language. There are two words- (Punj) and (Aab). Punj means (five) religions and Aab means (water). In this way, Punjab is called to be the land of five rivers. Sub-continent the land of the north-western part of India-Pakistan is called Punjab. The Ravi, the Satluj, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Beas are the five rivers, the tributaries of the main river Indus. (Singh, 1981, p.1)

Two main religions are in Punjab: Sikhism and Hinduism. Punjab has been separately attacked by many emperors and foreign nationals from time to time. Its history is long and old culture is rich in heritage. (Gajrani, 2016, p.2) Punjab's culture from whole south Asia is the oldest Punjabi culture that had spread to Baluchistan, Afghanistan, Iran, and north-western part of southern Asia, when Harappa civilization emerged in Punjab. (Singh, 2014, p.84)

Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism, in the fifteenth century. He earned prominence in Punjab as a Sikh. Subsequently, Maharaja Ranjit Singh raised Punjab as an astrictive and secular state. In the 19th century Punjab came under British rule, the Punjabi warriors rebelled against this government which was free from British rule. But in 1947, India was partitioned. The effect of division had fallen on Punjab, which led to the third part of the total Punjab i.e. 13 districts from 29. Muslim communities live in Pakistan and non-Muslim live in India. (Singh, 1981, p.10)

After 1947, the division of Punjab was again in India .the organization of Punjab took place on Nov 1, 1966. During this division, Punjabi speaking areas in Punjab, In Hindi speaking areas in Haryana, in the hill areas of Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh

(union territory) was made the joint capital of Punjab and Haryana state. (Rai, 1974, p.29)

Punjab is an international border with Pakistan .Punjab is a fertile agriculture state. Punjab's north western part or region of Satluj Ganga area of India ranger from 29°-33' N to 32°-31'N north latitude and 73°-53' E from 76°-56' east longitude, it's about 335 km south distance. (Manku, 1998, p.11)

The Punjab border is in the north along with Jammu Kashmir, along with Rajasthan to the south west, Haryana along with the south east and Himachal to the north-east. (Gajrani, 2016 P.38) Punjab is a small state of area. As a population, Punjab is a densely populated state of India .area of Punjab is 50,3,62 km which is 1.6 percent of the whole of India .according to 2011 census, the population of Punjab is 2, 77, 04, 236 which is 2.2 percent of the total population of India. (Brar, 1998, pp. 8-9)

Presently there are 22 districts of Punjab, Mansa is one of them. Mansa district was formed on 13 April 1992, from Bathinda district. The district was divided into three sub-divisions Budhlada, Sardulgarh, and Mansa. Budhlada is a city in Mansa district. Budhlada town is divided into 19 wards, each of which has been elected every five years. The population here is mostly based on agriculture. It is located in the cotton belt of India and is one of the largest cotton markets in Asia. This city is situated on the Punjab-Haryana border. Border of Haryana is 25 km away. Budhlada's pin code is 151502 and vehicle registration no is Pb 50. Budhlada's telephone code is 01652. Punjabi language is spoken here. There are three sub-blocks in Budhlada, Boha, Bareta and Budhlada in these three blocks, there is a municipal council. There are 85 village Panchayats in Budhlada block.

3.1 History of Budhlad

The name of Budhlada city was formed, after the name of two brothers Buddha and Lada. Both of these brothers belonged to the khatri caste. At that time Budhlada was a part of Kaithal state. During the uprising of 1857, the king of Kaithal did not cooperate with the British government. Because of this British government took this state under its control, later it merged with Karnal district. In the period 1930-1940, the sugar mill of Budhlada was one of the great mills of Asia. Through this sugar mill, sugar was sent to Karachi and Lahore. This sugar mill was near the railway station.

It was the largest market in east Punjab. After Rohtak in all India, Budhlada was the largest center for military recruitment. Social reformer Babu Hit Abhilashi and martyr captain K.K Gaur's house is in Budhlada. Howeldar Joginder Singh Datewas was honored with the Asoka chakra, which had been recruited from Budhlada. Budhlada is the home of scientist M.L. Singla, who is known as the moon, who made his contribution as a chief in chandrayaan's project?

Budhlada was a princely state (riyasat). Sucha Singh Soorma, whose village Samaon is located only 18 km from Budhlada. Prior to independence, at the British Police Station, Budhlada (Lok Nayak), Jeoana Mour and his brother Kishna Mour were arrested.

3.2. Parja Movement in Budhlada

After the death of Sewa Singh Thikriwala (who was the president of the Parja Mandal Party), the local people of Budhlada started this movement. Now the freedom fighter of the district of Bathinda used Budhlada for the Parja Movement.

3.3 Political Status of Budhlada

Budhlada constituency is considered politically and development background. The political situation in Budhlada has been very interesting. Because most of the MLA's here are from the opposition, unlike the government. From the election of 1962 till 2017, 7 times Shiromani Akali Dal, 3 times Congress, 2 times CPI and the present MLA belong to Aam Aadmi Party. Even In the current politics of Budhlada constitution, the representatives of all three parties hold public office. Principal Budh Ram MLAs (AAP), Balwinder Singh Kaka (Shiromani Akali Dal) President of the municipal council and Khem Singh Jatana (Congress) Chairman of the Market committee belong to the party. As the present state government belongs to the congress; the political care of Budhlada constituency is being done by Bibi Ranjit Kaur Bhatti (Secretary General Congress Party).

3.4 Geography and Climate of Budhlada

Budhlada is located at 29.93°N75.57°E, its average height is 211 meters (692) feet above sea level. It is located on Bhikhi-Ratia road. Budhlada has a semi-arid climate with temperatures ranging from 49°C (120° F) in summer to 1°C (34 ° F) in winter.

3.5 Transport

The city is located on NH-148B and SH-21. The border of Haryana state is at a distance of only 25 km from this city. The closest major international airport lies at Bathinda 111 km away from the Budhlada city. In addition, other nearest airports are situated at Ludhiana and Chandigarh which are respectively 142 km and 170 km away. The Budhlada city is situated on the Firozpur-Bathinda-New Delhi branch line of Northern railway. Regular train services are available to Bathinda, Faridkot, Jakhal, Rohtak, Kolkata, Mumbai and New Delhi. Many trains like Punjab-mail, Firozpur-Mumbai Janta Express, New Delhi-Bathinda Intercity Express, Howrah-Express and Bikaner-Guwahati Express come to the Budhlada railway station.

3.6 Education Institute in Budhlada

The level of education in the Budhlada sector is very high. Most of the people in the area have attained higher education along with basic education. Budhlada has a number of schools and colleges. There is one government funded and nearly some private colleges in the city. The city has a number of schools like NRM Holy Heart Convent School, D.A.V. Public School, Manu Vatika School, Sri Hitabhilashi Sarvhitkari Sen. Sec Vidya Mandir, Government Sen. Sec. School (Girls) and Government Sen. Sec. School (Boys).

On the other hand, for the purpose of higher education, so many colleges are available in the Budhlada area. As like Government I.T.I., Guru Nanak College, The Royal Group of College, Gurdasi Devi of Management and Technology, there are many institutes in the city for better education. Some of these are: LPU, PTU Study centre, New Wave IELTS, American Institute of IELTS,

3.7 Medical Facilities in the Budhlada

All the basic medical facilities are available in the Budhlada city. It has a very big Govt. Civil Hospital and some private hospitals and nursing home likes: Janta Hospital, Deol Hospital, Pawan Hospital and Gupta Hospital.

3.8 The Administrative Office of Budhlada

1. The new court complex at Budhlada is located on Budhlada-Jakhal road.
2. The BDPO office of Budhlada is located on ITI-bus stand road.
 - Budhlada City police station located on railway station road and Sadar police station located on bus stand-Guru Nanak College.
 - The main office of the municipal committee is near the railway station of Budhlada.

3.9 Historical Places of Budhlada

Every year on the Basant Panchami Day, mela Baba Kishore Dass seems to be held in Ahmedpur village. There is a historical temple of Mata Sitla Devi in the village Kulana. There is a fair every year in March, in which people from all over Punjab come. At village Dodra, Shri Brahm Bunga Sahib is a gurdwara, organizes three events of holy samagam in March, September, and December-respectively. At Baretta mandi, there is an ancient temple of Bibria Mata. It is said that the region had been descended from acak at this place. At village Bareh, the historical gurdwara is built in the memory of footsteps of Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji, there is a fair every year. In the village of Sidewala, in memory of Guru Amar Das Ji, gurdwara Pahin Sahib Sachi Manji, there are a large number of people come every month. In the village of Bahadurpur, there is gurudwara Shri Jandsar Sahib, this gurdwara receives the Charan Shoh of Sri Guru Gobind Singh. After the ten days of every month, a large number of congregations have come.

3.10 Public Places of Budhlada

1. A Budhlada railway station was established in 1895, it is situated on Bathinda-Jakhal rail line. The Trains run to Ferozpur, Ganganagar Delhi, Guwahati, Kolkata, and Mumbai.
2. Budhlada bus stand was established on 16 Oct 1956. Budhlada bus stand is also part of PRTC.
3. The civil hospital is located right in the middle of the city.
4. There is a post office in front of the railway station.
5. The PSPCL office is located on Bhikhi road.
6. The Ram Lila ground in the center of the city.

3.11 Religious Places of Budhlada

There are many religious places in Budhlada. Such as Shiv Shakti Mandir Krishna Mandir, Hanuman Mandir, Kali Mata Mandir, Gurdwara Singh Sabha, Gurdwara Tegh Bhadur, Gurdwara Ramgaria Sbha, Gurdwara Sri Guru Ravidas Ji, Gurdwara Baba Jiwan Singh, Jama Masjid, Balmik Mandir, Churuh, Etc.

3.12 Social Welfare Organization

Some organization have been working for a long time, and some new organization have come into existence, such as Pingalwara, Vridh Ashram, Neki Foundation, Mata Gujri Welfare Centre, Rabb Da Banda Welfare Club, Ambedkar Lok Chetna Manch, Shiv Shakti Sewa Mandal. Gau Sewa Dal, Neki Foundation.

3.13 Trade Unions of Budhlada

There are various trade unions being operated in the city. These organizations remain active for their rights. These trade unions are Bharti Kissan Union, Teacher Unions, Medical Practitioner Unions, Punjab Pradesh Palledar Mazdoor Union, FCI Workers Union, Dasmesh Taxi Stand Union, Tractor Truly Union, K.K. Gaur Auto Rickshaw Union, Galla Mazdoor Union, Arthia Association, Bank Mulajim Union, Market Committee Safai Sewak Union, Bajrang Dal, Sabbha Rehri Union, Panchayat Union, Swarnkar Sangh, Merchant Union, Construction Workers Union, Bar Association, Savidhan Bachao Sangharsh Committee, Nagar Sudhar Sabha, Dodhi Union, All India Rangreta Dal.

3.14 Population of Budhlada

Total population of Budhlada tehsil is 2, 54,7,06 as per 2011 census. Budhlada tehsil is Mansa district's 2nd least populous sub districts, located in Mansa district of the Punjab state in India. The area of Budhlada tehsil is 712.99 km²; population density/km² is 357. Budhlada's sex ratio is 887 and literacy rate is 53.99% and scheduled caste population is 35.95% of total population of Budhlada. (Census of India 2011)

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