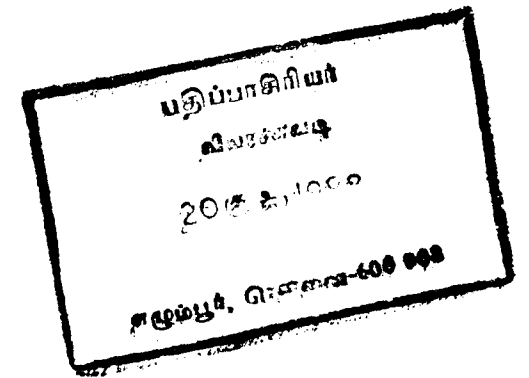


GAZETTEER OF INDIA



PUNJAB

RUPNAGAR

.PUNJAB DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

RUPNAGAR



**B. R. SHARMA, M.A., (Eng. & Pol. Sc.)
STATE EDITOR, GAZETTEERS,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB,
CHANDIGARH**

Published by :
**REVENUE DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB,
CHANDIGARH
1987**

© GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB 1987

FOREWORD

A district gazetteer is a compendium of historical, cultural and socio-economic features of a district and touches upon all aspects of life of the people inhabiting it. It gives the story of the district and its people from the earliest times to the present day. As such, it constitutes an important reference book not only for administrators, but also for research scholars, journalists and people in general.

This volume is the first edition of the Rupnagar District Gazetteer. The district of Rupnagar was created by the transfer of certain areas of the erstwhile Ambala and Hoshiarpur districts on the reorganization of Punjab in 1966. The district enjoys a unique status in the history of Punjab. It encompasses numerous places of historical and religious importance pertaining to Sikh History. The most prominent among them is Anandpur Sahib which is associated with the creation of Khalsa by the Tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

In the present volume, an attempt has been made to depict the many significant changes and developments which have taken place in the district from time to time. I hope this edition will prove of special interest both to research scholars and to general readers who may wish to learn more about this important region of Punjab.

CHANDIGARH

25 March 1987

TEJENDRA KHANNA

Financial Commissioner, Revenue,
Punjab

6
V24325

N87;2

Price : Rs

213-00

99173

Printed by :

Controller of Printing and Stationery (U.T.), Chandigarh
1987

PREFACE

This volume is the ninth in the series of the Punjab District Gazetteers published under the Scheme 'Revision of District Gazetteers'. Incidentally, this is the first edition of the Rupnagar District Gazetteer, as it was carved out a new district on 1 November 1966, by inclusion of 237 villages alongwith Nangal, Naya Nangal and Anandpur towns of Una Tahsil then in the Hoshiarpur District, 282 villages alongwith Kharar and Kurali towns of Kharar Tahsil and the entire tahsil of Rupnagar, formerly in Ambala District. The district underwent a territorial change, when 23 villages were transferred from tahsil Fatehgarh Sahib, district Patiala to Kharar Tahsil of the Rupnagar District in 1972. Subsequently, 4 more villages of Fatehgarh Tahsil were transferred to Kharar Tahsil and 9 villages of Kharar Tahsil were transferred to Rajpura Tahsil of Patiala District in 1974. The district comprises three tahsils, viz. Rupnagar, Kharar and Anandpur Sahib which have since been made subdivisions. Besides, there are two sub-tahsils, viz. Chamkaur Sahib in tahsil Rupnagar and Nurpur Bedi in tahsil Anandpur Sahib.

After the attainment of Independence, vast developments have taken place in political, social, cultural and economic life of the people. The implementation of the successive Five-Year Plans have also been instrumental in bringing about remarkable changes in various spheres of life. An attempt has been made to depict the impact of such developments and changes in the present volume of the Gazetteer. The reference year is 1982-83.

In the preparation of this volume, the Gazetteers Unit has benefited by the able guidance and encouragement given by the Financial Commissioners, Revenue and other officers of the Department from time to time.

I am highly grateful to Shri Rajan Kashyap, IAS, for vetting the draft of the Gazetteer and making several useful suggestions for its overall improvement. His remarkable contribution in this respect merits commendation.

My thanks are due to the staff of Gazetteers Unit, especially to Sarvshri Jagmohan Singh Hans, Senior Editor, Rajinder Singh Gandhi, Rajinder Kumar Gupta, Editors, Ved Parkash Rampal,

Mohinder Singh Sandhu, Compilers and Sureshar Lal Sahi, Draftsman-cum-Artist and others for assisting me in the preparation of this Volume.

I am thankful to various Heads of Departments and offices in the State, especially the Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar and different officers working under him in supplying the requisite information and data for compilation of this volume. My thanks are also due to Shri G. B. Sharma, Archaeological Officer, Department of Cultural Affairs, Archaeology and Museums, Punjab, for furnishing material on Ancient History.

My thanks are also due to the Controller, Printing and Stationery, Chandigarh, and his staff, for extending full co-operation in the printing of this volume.

CHANDIGARH

19 March 1987

B. R. SHARMA

State Editor, Gazetteers

CONTENTS

Foreword	..	i
Preface	..	i—ii
Contents	..	i—iii
List of Illustrations	..	i—ii
CHAPTER I—GENERAL	..	1
Introductory; Topography; River System and Water Resources; Geology; Flora; Fauna; Climate; Tables I-II.		
CHAPTER II—HISTORY	..	26
Importance of Rupnagar District in Punjab History; Ancient Period; Medieval Period; British Period; Independence and Partition of the Country, 1947.		
CHAPTER III—PEOPLE	..	93
Population; Language; Religion and Caste; Social Life.		
CHAPTER IV—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION	..	121
Land Reclamation and Utilization; Irrigation; Agriculture including Horticulture; Animal Husbandry; Poultry and Fisheries; Forestry; Floods; Appendices I-II.		
CHAPTER V—INDUSTRIES	..	163
Traditional Industries and Industrial Development; State Aid to Industries; Industrial Training; Industrial Estates and Industrial Development Colony; Sources of Power; Growth and Development of Industry; Industries and Manufactures of the District; Role of Industrial Co-operatives; Labour and Employers Organizations; Welfare of Industrial Labour; Appendix.		
CHAPTER VI—BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE	..	192
Banking and Finance; History of Banking; General Credit Facilities; Insurance and Small Savings; Currency and Coinage; Trade and Commerce; Course of Trade; Trade Centres; Co-operation in Trade; State Trading; Merchants' and Consumers' Associations and Organs for the Dissemination of Trade News; Weights and Measures; Storage and Warehousing; Appendices I—IV.		

CHAPTER VII—COMMUNICATIONS ..	214
Old-time Trade Routes and Highways and Modes of Conveyance; Road Transport; Railways; Waterways; Ferries and Bridges; Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones; Organizations of Owners and Employees in the Field of Transport and Communications; Appendices I—IV.	
CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS ..	233
Public Administration; Professions; Personal and Domestic Services; Miscellaneous Services.	
CHAPTER IX—ECONOMIC TRENDS ..	240
Pattern of Livelihood; General level of Prices and Wages and Standard of Living; Employment; Planning and Community Development; Appendices I—III	
CHAPTER X—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION ..	260
Historical Background and Divisions of the District; District Authorities; Development Organisation; General Arrangement for Disposal of Business; District Committees; State and Central Government Officers.	
CHAPTER XI—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION ..	273
Land Revenue Administration; Land Reforms; Other Sources of Revenue, State and Central.	
CHAPTER XII—LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE ..	298
Incidence of Crime in the District; History and Organization of Police; Jails and Lock-ups; Organization of Civil and Criminal Courts; Bar Associations.	
CHAPTER XIII—OTHER DEPARTMENTS ..	321
Public Works Department; Public Relations Department; Co-operative Department; Food and Supplies Department; Finance Department; Planning Department; Language Department; Soil Conservation and Engineering Department.	
CHAPTER XIV—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT ..	332
Evolution of Local Self-Government in the district; Organization and Structure; Town and Country Planning and Housing; Panchayati Raj; Appendix.	

CHAPTER XV—EDUCATION AND CULTURE ..	348
Historical Background; Literacy and Education Standards; General Education; Professional and Technical Education; Physical Education; Cultivation of Fine Arts; Education for the Handicapped; Adult Literacy, Social Education and Measures for the Diffusion of Culture among the Masses; Cultural and Literary Societies and Periodicals; Libraries; Museums; Appendix.	
CHAPTER XVI—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES ..	366
Public Health and Medical Facilities in Early Times; Vital Statistics; Diseases common to the District; Medical and Public Health Services; Sanitation; Appendices I—V.	
CHAPTER XVII—OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES ..	393
Labour Welfare; Prohibition; Advancement of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes; Other Social Welfare Activities; Public Trusts; Charitable Endowments and Muslim Wakfs; Appendix.	
CHAPTER XVIII—PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS ..	420
Representation of the District in the State and Union Legislatures; Political Parties and Organizations; Newspapers and Periodicals; Voluntary Social Service Organisations.	
CHAPTER XIX—PLACES OF INTEREST ..	439
Anandpur Sahib; Chamkaur Sahib; Gurudwara Privar Vichhora Sahib (Nangal Sirsa); Jateswar Mahadev Temple, Jatwahr; Kiratpur Sahib; Kotla Nihang; Kurali; Manakpur Sharif; Mata Jainti Devi Temple, Majrian; Morinda; Nangal; Nurpur Bedi; Rupnagar.	
BIBLIOGRAPHY ..	459
INDEX ..	
ILLUSTRATIONS ..	
MAP ..	

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Serial No.	Particulars
1	Chart showing Population At A Glance in the Rupnagar District, 1981
2	Chart showing Classification of Area by Land Use in the Rupnagar District, 1982-83
3	Chart showing Number of Educational Institutions in the Rupnagar District, as on 30 September 1982
4	Chart showing Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate in the Rupnagar District from 1974 to 1983
5	Fort, Bharatgarh
6	Ropar Thermal Plant
7	Ganguwal Power House (Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project)
8	A General View of National Fertilizers Limited, Nangal
9	Sri Dasmesh Academy, Anandpur Sahib
10	Gurudwara Keshgarh Sahib, Anandpur Sahib
11	Gurudwara Sisganj, Anandpur Sahib
12	Gurudwara Anandgarh Sahib, Anandpur Sahib
13	Gurudwara Katalgarh Sahib, Chamkaur Sahib
14	Gurudwara Parivar Vichhora Sahib, Nangal Sirsa
15	Gurudwara Baba Gurditta, Kiratpur Sahib
16	Tomb of Baba Buddan Shah, Kiratpur Sahib
17	Gurudwara Patal Puri, Kiratpur Sahib
18	Gurudwara Bhatta Sahib, Kotla Nihang (Rupnagar)
19	<i>Dargah</i> (tomb) of Hafiz Mussa Sahib, Manakpur Sharif
20	Mata Jayanti Devi Temple, Majrian
21	Bhakra Dam

Serial No.	Particulars
22	Shiv Ashram, Mojowal (Nangal)
23	Place of Meeting between Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Lord William Bentinck, Rupnagar
24	Mini Secretariat, Rupnagar
25	Gurudwara Sada Barat, Rupnagar
26	Map of District Rupnagar

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

(a) Introductory

(i) **Origin of the Name of the District.**—The district of Rupnagar¹ is named after its district headquarters, the town of Rupnagar. Formerly known as Ropar, the town of Rupnagar is said to have been founded by a Raja called Rokeshar, who ruled during the 11th Century and named it after his son Rup Sen. The town is of considerable antiquity. Recent excavations and explorations conducted at Rupnagar indicate that the first civilized folk to settle here were the Harappans, who apparently reached the upper Satluj towards the close of the third millennium B.C.

(ii) **Location General Statistics, Total Area and Population.**—Included in the Patiala Division after the reorganization of Punjab in 1966¹, Rupnagar District falls between north latitude 30°-32' and 31°-24' and east longitude 76°-18' and 76°-55'. The district adjoins Una District (Himachal Pradesh) in the north, Hoshiarpur District in the north-west and Ludhiana and Patiala districts in south-west. The district comprises three tahsils, Rupnagar, Kharar and Anandpur Sahib, and includes 919 villages (26 of these being uninhabited villages) and 9 towns, namely Rupnagar, Kharar, Chamkaur Sahib, Anandpur Sahib, Kurali, Morinda, Nangal Township, Naya Nangal and Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.

Rupnagar Town, the district headquarters, is located at a distance of 41 km from Chandigarh. Kurali is the town nearest the district headquarters (16 km), while Naya Nangal is the farthest (63 km). Passenger and goods transport facilities are available in all the towns of the district. All towns of the district except Kharar, Chamkaur Sahib and SAS Nagar fall on the railway line. The Satluj River passes close (2 to 5 km) to the towns of Nangal, Naya Nangal, Rupnagar and Anandpur Sahib.

¹Formerly known as Ropar, the name of the district was changed to Rupnagar District vide Revenue Department Notification No. 6667-R-4-76/18985, dated 16 November 1976.

The tahsil-wise area of the district for the year 1981-82 is given below:

Tahsil	Area (Sq. km.)
Rupnagar	736.61
Kharar	731.69
Anandpur Sahib	657.91
District Rupnagar	2,126.21

(Source : Director, Land Records, Punjab, Jalandhar)

According to the 1981 Census, the population of the district was 7,16,662, comprising 3,85,087 males and 3,31,575 females.

(iii) **History of the District as an Administrative Unit.**—The district of Rupnagar was carved out on 1 November 1966 at the time of reorganisation of the State of Punjab from two portions taken from the districts of Hoshiarpur and Ambala in the old Punjab. The area from old Hoshiarpur District includes 237 villages along with the towns of Nangal, Naya Nangal and Anandpur Sahib. Prior to 1966, this was a part of Una Tahsil. The second portion includes 282 villages along with Kharar and Kurali towns of Kharar Tahsil and the entire tahsil of Ropar. This part was formerly in Ambala District. Ambala District itself had been constituted in 1847 from territories which had lapsed to Government during the period 1809—1846. An Assistant Commissioner was posted in 1849 incharge of the subdivision of Ropar, which then comprised Ropar and Kharar tahsils.

In 1972, 23 villages were transferred from tahsil Fatehgarh Sahib, district Patiala to Kharar Tahsil of the Rupnagar District. Subsequently, four more villages of Fatehgarh Sahib Tahsil were transferred to Kharar Tahsil and nine villages of Kharar Tahsil were transferred to Rajpura Tahsil, Patiala District in the year 1974.

(iv) **Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas.**—According to the 1981 Census, the district comprised 919 villages and 9 towns which constituted three tahsils, viz. Rupnagar (313 villages),

Kharar (285 villages) and Anandpur Sahib (235 villages). All the tahsils have since been made subdivisions—Kharar in 1960 and Anandpur Sahib in 1966.

Besides, there are two sub-tahsils, viz. Chamkaur Sahib (formed in 1970) in tahsil Rupnagar and Nurpur Bedi (formed in 1978) in tahsil Anandpur Sahib.

There were 10 police stations and 2 police posts in the district as on 31 March 1983, details of which are given in Chapter XII, 'Law and Order and Justice'.

(b) Topography*

Situated in the eastern and east-central peripheral parts of Punjab, Rupnagar is one of the smallest districts in the State. Despite its small size, the district displays the greatest physiographic diversity. Consistent with its transitional location between the Outer Himalayas and the Punjab plains, the district has a whole range of physiographic features which has made its impact on the characteristics of the human landscape of this region. On the basis of relief, slope, drainage and overlain material, the district may be divided into following five physiographic units:—

- 1 The Anandpur Dun**
- 2 The Hilly Tracts
- 3 The Foothill Dissected Plain
- 4 The Upland Plain
- 5 The Floodplain of the Satluj

(i) **The Anandpur Dun.**—The Anandpur Dun is an elongated valley enclosed by the Shiwalik Hills on the south-west and the Outer Himalayas on the north-east. It is a part of the dun which intermittently appears between the Shiwalik Hills and the Outer Himalayas elsewhere also. Situated in the northern part of the district, it runs from Nangal in the north to Kakrala village in the south over a distance of about 50 kilometres and has an average width of 10 kilometres. Ranging between 278 and 358 metres above sea level in elevation, it has a north-south gradient of two metres per kilometre. The

*Material supplied by Prof. Gurdev Singh Gosal, Department of Geography, Punjab University, Chandigarh.

**Dun is a valley/plain area between the Shiwalik and the outer range of the Himalayas.

Satluj River enters this valley near Nangal and flows along its longer axis finally to leave it near Rupnagar. The Soan River joins the Satluj in the upper sections of this valley from the north-west and the Sirsa Nadi merges with it in the south from the east. Due to its gentle gradient, the Satluj along with its tributaries runs through a braided course. Elongated strips of land between the river and the peripheral hills have a general slope towards the Satluj. These parts of the *dun* are traversed by a large number of seasonal torrents, locally called *chos*. These seasonal streams descend quickly from the neighbouring hills. With the water rushing in them, they frequently break their low banks and flood the adjoining areas. The *chos* carry silt and material eroded from the top-soil of their upper reaches and there is an inevitable disposition of soil in the *dun*. The *dun* owes some of its fertility to these transported deposits. The overlain material is composed of sand, gravel and loam. In some ways, these features are similar to the physiographic characteristics in a foothill dissected plain. A small area south-east of Anandpur Sahib, however, is somewhat different. Here the seasonal streams flow through entrenched courses, giving the area the look of a deeply dissected landscape.

(ii) **The Hilly Tract** :—This physiographic unit has three characteristic divisions : (i) The Eastern slopes of Katar Dhar; (ii) The Western slopes of Kolhai range and (iii) The Western peripheral fringe of Naina Devi range. The eastern slopes of Katar Dhar (a range of the Shiwalik Hills) stretch along the south-western boundary of Anandpur Sahib Tahsil over a distance of about 36 kilometres. The western slopes of this range fall in Balachaur Tahsil of Hoshiarpur District. Facing Anandpur *dun*, these hills range in elevation between 300 and 520 metres above sea level. They drain out into the *dun*. Due to an inadequate vegetation cover and a soft unconsolidated strata, the hills have been badly eroded by a number of streams along with their gullies and rills. A thin cover of land and hard *savana* grasses, thorny bushes and scattered trees is the characteristic vegetation of these hills. The western slopes of Kolhai range of the Shiwaliks running along the eastern and south-eastern boundary of Rupnagar and Kharar tahsils, are another hilly tract of the district. Stretching in a north-west-south-east direction over a distance of about 35 kilometres, the elevation of this elongated hilly tract ranges between 300 and 570 metres above sea level. The general slope of the land here is from east to west. Thus the small streams and gullies

flowing down these slopes drain out into the foothill plain. Being a part of the Shiwalik Hills, these hills are similar to the Katar Dhar hills. The western peripheral fringe of Naina Devi range runs along the eastern and south-eastern boundary of Anandpur Sahib Tahsil. Facing Anandpur *dun*, these outer Himalayan slopes range in elevation between 400 and 500 metres above sea level except in the south-east where their height within the district rises to about 1,000 metres. Because of the hard and consolidated nature of their strata and thicker vegetation cover, these slopes are less dissected than the Shiwaliks.

(iii) **The Foothill Dissected Plain**.—The Foothill Plain lies to the immediate south-west of the Kolhai range of the Shiwaliks. Running along the Shiwalik Hills over a length of about 30 kilometres and breadth of 7 to 10 kilometres, it ranges in elevation between 300 and 380 metres. It has an average gradient of about ten metres per kilometre from the hills towards the upland plain. A high degree of dissection by a large number of closely spaced seasonal streams, called *chos*, is the distinguishing feature of this tract. While moving along the main axis of the foothill plain, one encounters a *cho* practically every kilometre. The surficial material of the *cho* is a mixture of gravel, sand and loam. The proportion of the gravel is higher nearer the hills. Coarse, light and exposed soils of this transitional plain are less productive than those of the neighbouring upland plain.

(iv) **The Upland Plain**.—This is located to the south-west of the foothill plain both in Rupnagar and Kharar tahsils. Ranging in elevation from 275 to 320 metre above sea level, it has an average north-east to south-west gradient of one metre per kilometre. This is a flat featureless plain. Alluvial in origin, its well drained and easily workable soils have been developed intensively for crop cultivation. Some seasonal streams traverse this tract after merging with each other within the foothill plain. Such streams (*nadis* or *chos*) have damaged the adjoining agricultural lands. The spacing of these streams in the upland plain is relatively wide.

(v) **Floodplain of the Satluj**.—This physiographic unit consists of strip running for a distance of about 20 kilometres along the Satluj River from Rupnagar in the east to the western boundary of the district. It continues further west in Ludhiana District. It is only a kilometre or two wide in the east

but widens to about 4 kilometres in the western part. Flooding is a special feature of this terrain unit. Every flood leaves behind a layer of alluvium. The renewal of soils maintains the fertility of the land. The Dam built across the Satluj at Bhakra has reduced the frequency and intensity of floods. Many of the areas in the footplain (locally called *bet*) which were formerly waterlogged have now been reclaimed and developed for cultivation. It has considerably changed the physical landscape of the *bet*. During the summer monsoons, the sub-soil water in this unit comes close to the surface. Fertile alluvial soils associated with high sub-soil water furnish excellent conditions for rice cultivation.

Within the confines of its small area, therefore, Rupnagar District displays considerable physiographic diversity.

(c) River System and Water Resources

(i) Main River Tributaries and Canals

River Satluj—Satluj is the most important river of this district. Originating from Mansarowar Lake in Tibet, this perennial river enters Indian territory at Shipki La (Himachal Pradesh). Flowing across the high Himalayan ranges through gorges and steep valleys, it finally enters Rupnagar District near Nangal—the place where it leaves the Himalayas. From Nangal onward, it flows sluggishly through Anandpur *Dun* for a distance of about 60 kilometres, leaving the *dun* through an opening across the Shiwalik Hills near Rupnagar and entering the Punjab plain. From here onward, it roughly demarcates the boundary between Rupnagar and Hoshiarpur districts for a distance of about 25 kilometres and continues its journey to the sea. Although a perennial river, its discharge fluctuates widely with the seasons. The potential of the river has been largely tapped for development of power and irrigation. A major national project in the form of a gravity dam and reservoir has been established at Bhakra for generating hydro-electric power. Another dam at Nangal and barrages at Rupnagar and Harike (Firozpur District) divert their water into canals.

Tributaries.—Mention may also be made of the Soan River and Sirsa *Nadi*—two major tributaries of the Satluj—which flow for short distances in the district before merging with the master stream. After flowing through Una—Amb *Dun* in

a north-west to south-east direction for a distance of about 50 kilometres, Soan River enters Rupnagar District near Santokhgarh village and flows further for 16 kilometres to merge with the Satluj. The Sirsa *Nadi*, on the other hand, originates near Kalka, flows in the south-east to north-west direction through Nalagarh *Dun* for a distance of about 40 kilometres, enters this district near Banda Basot village and flows further for about 6 kilometres before joining the Satluj. A few other streams descending the western slopes of Naina Devi range, such as Donai Di *Khad*, Dabatwali *Khad*, Charan Ganga, Misewal *Khad* and Kundlu Ki *Khad* traverse the *dun* for short distances before flowing into the Satluj. These *Khads* are gullies which have cut the land quite deep at places in their courses. Apart from the above streams, a fairly large number of seasonal streams come down from the Himalayan slopes. Special note may be made of the broken plain south-east of Anandpur Sahib where these streams are closely spaced and their courses are entrenched unlike the other seasonal streams of the Shiwaliks and the outer ranges of the Himalayas. In general, the characteristics of the Himalayan streams are significantly different from those of the Shiwalik Hills streams.

Known as *Khads* in the hills and *chos*, *nadis* or *raos* in the plains, the seasonal streams of the Shiwalik Hills are a special feature of this district. These may be considered two separate categories; (i) The Katar Dhar streams and (ii) the Kolhai streams. Both these groups differ less in physical characteristics than in their location and direction of flow.

(i) **The Katar Dhar Streams.**—All these streams which originate from the eastern slopes of the Katar Dhar range form one group. Steep escarpments along their courses are a clear indication of the dissection these streams have brought to the Shiwalik Hills. After gathering the water of the rills and gullies in the hills, these streams entered Anandpur *Dun*. Some of these dry up in the porous strata of the *dun* after flowing a distance of 4 to 5 kilometres. The large ones do reach the Satluj. Their spacing is close (practically one after every kilometre) and the courses are wider (150 to 250 metres) over the *dun*. Their width declines to 100 metres or less as they move beyond a distance of 5 kilometres from the hills.

(ii) **The Kolahi Streams.**—Originating from the western slopes of Kolhai range facing the Punjab plain, the streams of

the second group flow in a north-east to south-west direction in the hills but turn gradually to the north-west after flowing for short distances over the foothill plain. However, some of the southern streams do continue flowing in the south-west direction. The frequency of their occurrence, however, is almost double that of the Katar Dhar streams near the hills and their courses are longer.

Some of the streams run several kilometres before joining the river. Budhki Nadi, Siswan Nadi, Jaintia Devi Ki Rao and Patiali Rao are of this type. After receiving the waters of Sugh Rao and Haripur Nala, Budhki Nadi traverses the Punjab plain for a distance of about 30 kilometres before merging with the Satluj near Choota Sartarpur village. Siswan Nadi is another important seasonal stream of this group. Initially, it flows north-east to south-west, but gradually turns north-west to finally merge with the Satluj near Khizarpur Village after traversing a distance of about 40 kilometres over the plains. Jaintia Devi Ki Rao and Patiali Rao are the two southern streams which flow in north-east-south-west direction ultimately to merge with the Ghaggar River.

The seasonal streams of the Shiwalik Hills prove an economic liability. Their gushing waters, which suddenly swell with rains and dry up soon after, frequently break low banks, bring floods and spread sand and gravel over the agricultural land along their courses. The low productivity of the Shiwalik Hills and the adjacent foothill plain is attributable, among other factors to the action of these streams.

Apart from the natural drainage courses, Nangal Hydrel Channel and Sirhind Canal are the two major man-made water channels of the district. Nangal Hydrel Channel, which takes its water from Nangal dam, has been used for generating hydro-electric power at Ganguwal and Kotla. It runs along the left bank of the Satluj from Nangal to Rupnagar beyond which it turns south under the name of Bhakra Canal. It has a total length of about 100 kilometres within the district. Sirhind Canal, which takes off from Rupnagar barrage, also flows for about 35 kilometres within the district. Despite their considerable length within the district, these irrigation channels have not been used to any notable extent for irrigation. Only the western parts of the upland plain in Rupnagar Tahsil receive some irrigation water. These canals have not been designed for water transport.

(ii) **Underground Water Resources.**—The depth of the underground water table varies from area to area in the district. In the hills, sub-soil water is more than 15 metres deep. In the foothill plain and the *dun*, its depth ranges between 10 and 15 metres and in the upland plain between 5 and 10 metres. The depth of the water table at various places is no indication of the extent of aquifers. This is especially true of the hills, the foothill plain and the *dun*. In these areas, it is very difficult to locate aquifers worth tapping for tubewell irrigation. The groundwater is deep and inadequate. Nevertheless, the availability of water improves as one moves away from the hills. The upland plain has an abundance of good quality sub-soil water at small depths. That is why tubewell irrigation over this terrain unit has been developed extensively. Of all the areas of the district, the floodplain of the Satluj is the richest in groundwater resources.

In this area adjoining the river, the water table does not exceed 5 metres in depth. During the rainy season, the water table rises at some places almost reaching ground level.

(d) Geology*

(i) Geological Formation

The rock formations in the area include river terraces, gravel beds, alluvial fans and calctufa beds of recent origin and conglomerates, sandstones and claystones of Upper Shiwalik.

The Upper Shiwalik mostly comprises boulder conglomerate beds with poorly to moderately sorted sandstone beds. The conglomerate bands are usually poorly cemented and include cobbles and pebbles with some boulders of quartzite, sandstone and siltstone with stray fragments of coarse and fine grained granites, banded quartzite, limestone, trap rock, claystone, carbonaceous phyllite, schist and purple shale.

Sub-recent to Recent deposits include mainly gravel beds, alluvial fans, river terraces and calctufa beds. The regimes of rivers Satluj and Soan are occupied by a vast span of alluvium containing sand, silt and clay in various proportions. The

*Material supplied by the Director, Punjab and Haryana Circle, Geological Survey of India, Chandigarh.

nearly horizontal beds of calctufa mixed intimately with calcareous shales and siliceous matter rest over the sub-horizontal beds of coarse grained micaceous and calcareous sandstone and conglomerates of Upper Shiwalik. River terraces and gravel beds constitute an important source for the quartzite fragments.

(ii) Mineral Resources

Foundary Sand.—This has been reported from Khanpur ($32^{\circ} 45' : 76^{\circ} 38'$).

Ochre.—The occurrences of Ochre have been reported from near Nangal ($32^{\circ} 22' : 76^{\circ} 22'$).

Glass Sand.—Pure silica sand suitable for glass industry is not found in the area. However, the white quartzite boulders occurring in the river and *nala* beds can be crushed to obtain nearly pure silica sand. Nearly 2.3 million tonnes of white quartzite boulders have been estimated upto a depth of one metre from surface in 44 *khads* and *chos* in the areas around Nangal and Mehindpur. The average of 57 samples analysed from these areas has indicated about 98 per cent SiO_2 (Silicon Dioxide) and 0.19 per cent Fe_2O_3 (Ferric Oxide) in the white quartzite boulders.

The terrace deposits between Manakpur and Brari have been estimated to yield nearly 12.9 million tonnes of white quartzite fragments upto a depth of 1.5 m from surface.

Calcareous Tufa.—The calctufa deposits in the area occur mainly around Khera Kalmot and Mehindpur.

Calctufa around Khera Kalmot occurs in five small isolated patches covering around 11,700 sq. m. of area. The total existing reserves in all these patches are estimated at about 18,000 tonnes, out of which nearly 1,200 tonnes is dolomitic in composition. The average of 55 samples analysed for the five different deposits indicated about 46.5 per cent, CaO (Calcium Oxide), 3.2 per cent MgO (Magnesium Oxide) and 7.7 per cent A.I. At Khera Kalmot, the calctufa beds along with the Recent sediments are underlain by the boulder conglomerate of Upper Shiwalik. Both laterally and vertically calctufa grades into calcareous clay and varies considerably in thickness. The average thickness of these beds is around one metre.

The occurrences of calctufa are noted near Mehindpur ($31^{\circ} 18' : 76^{\circ} 18'$). The first occurrence is exposed in the Khad section by the side of Mehindpur, where it has been traced for about 280 m with a width of about 30 m. The calctufa bed occurs in a lensoidal form with a maximum thickness of 1.6 m in the central portion and gradually tapering down to 0.3 m on either end. The deposit is underlain by calcareous silt which is about 15 m in thickness. The second deposit is an old abandoned trench about 1 m in depth and located at about 1 km south-east of Mehindpur.

The total reserve of calctufa in the Mohindpur area is estimated to be 7,000 tonnes with an average composition of 40.36 per cent CaO, 0.55 per cent MgO and 20.07 per cent acid insolubles. The area is leased to the Nangal Fertilizer Factory.

Clays.—Investigation for location of clays of puzzolanic properties has been started by the Geological Survey of India in the Shiwalik Ranges. There are indications of the possibilities of getting good quality clays which may find use in pottery and building material.

(iii) Groundwater

From the point of view of groundwater, the Quaternary alluvium occurring in the plains and the intermontane valley of Anandpur Sahib are very important. The rocks of the Shiwalik do not hold much promise for large-scale development of groundwater. The depth to groundwater in this district ranges from 2 to 3 m below ground level (b.g.l.). Very near to Satluj, water level is as shallow as 2 m b.g.l. and as deep as 20 m b.g.l. near the hills. Generally, the shallow tubewells yield a discharge between 300 to 400 litre per minute (l.p.m.). Exploration has been carried out to a maximum depth of 460 m in this district. A borehole drilled to a depth of 460 m at Jhingran revealed 9 aquifer zones having a maximum thickness of about 60 m. Discharge of deep tubewells ranges from 310—1984 LPM for a drawdown varying from 4 m to 12.5 m. Transmissibility ranges from 6.45×10^4 to 2.925×10^6 LPD/M.

Flowing conditions also occur at Tibba Taprian (tahsil Anandpur Sahib) and Bari Jhakian (tahsil Rupnagar).

In general, the groundwater movement is towards south-west in the southern part of the district and from east to west to north-west in the northern part of district.

The groundwater in general is alkaline and is suitable for domestic and irrigation purposes.

(iv) Seismicity*

The district of Rupnagar lies in an area where earthquake of slight to moderate intensity are occasionally experienced. Of the earthquakes which caused damage to structures at Rupnagar, mention may be made of the Kangra earthquake of 4 April 1905 and Chamba earthquake of 22 June 1945.

Tectonic features of the region are such that towards its north lie the great Himalayan boundary fault, Chamba tear in the Ravi River and Ropar tear in Satluj River. These are responsible for causing moderate damage due to earthquakes in that area. Apart from these tears and faults, mention may be made of Nahan and Krol thrusts, the Satlitta Thrust, Hoshiarpur and Jawalamukhi thrusts which also cause earthquakes of slight to moderate intensity in that region.

Due to the proximity of Rupnagar to the above mentioned thrusts and faults, the possibility of future earthquakes of the types which struck Kangra in 1905 causing maximum felt intensity slightly more than VII of M.M. scale in this region, cannot be ruled out. This prognosis is further corroborated by the fact that Rupnagar finds its place in Zone IV in I.S.I. Seismic Zoning map, where earthquakes of intensity VIII are experienced on M.M. scale.

As per studies made in U.S.A. and other advanced countries, it is revealed that maximum intensity VIII corresponds to an average ground acceleration of 172 Cm/Sec.². This value depends largely on ground conditions, i.e. for loose or soft soils, it is high, while for hard rock foundation, it is less.

Keeping in view that destructive earthquakes of intensity similar to Kangra earthquake occur after large interval of time, a provision of 10 per cent of g or 1g for horizontal ground acceleration may be considered reasonably safe vis-a-vis economical consideration, when carrying out some civil constructions in this area. This value, however, may be suitably increased when erections of the type like chemical or some atomic

*Material supplied by the Director General of Meteorology, New Delhi.

thermal plants is to be carried out in this region. For vertical ground acceleration, a general practice is to take 50 per cent of the value of horizontal ground acceleration.

(e) Flora

The upper reaches of Shiwaliks, closed under Section 5 of Land Preservation Act, 1900, are better vegetated than the lower reaches generally closed under Section 4 of the Act due to more strict closure. The growing stock in Shiwalik belt consists of scattered *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *chhal* (*Anogeisus latifolia*), *jhingan* (*Lanea grandis*), *kikar* (*Acacia nilotica*), *phalahi* (*Acacia modesta*), *ber* (*Zizyphus mauritiana*), *shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoos*), *neem* (*Azadirachta indica*), *amb* (*Mangifera indica*), *dhak* (*Butea monosperma*) etc., trees in the upper canopy with thin or thick undergrowth of shrubs such as *garna* (*Carissa spinarum*), *mehnder* (*Dodona viscosa*), *mallah* (*Zizyphus nummularia*), *gandhala* (*Marraya koenigil*), *basuti* (*Adathoda vasica*), *jhau* (*Artemesia spp*), *hins* (*Capparis decidua*), *panwar* (*Cassia tora*), *phul buti* (*Lantana camara*), etc. and grasses such as (*Saccharum bengalense*).

Bhabbar grass is most important and is used for rope making and paper pulp. *Kana* and *kahi* are used for thatch roof making and for pulp making. The rest of the species are mostly fed to the cattle. There are no grass preservation plot nor any area set apart for grass cultivation. However, they grow in mixture with trees and shrubs naturally. *Bhabbar* grass is mostly confined to Shiwalik and *kana* and *kahi* are found near *cho* beds.

The main species of grass found in the district are *bhabbar* (*Eulaliopsis binata*) *dhau* (*Chrys opagon fulvus*), *palwan* (*Dicenthrum annulatus*) *sariala* (*Heteropogan contortus*) *khabbal* (*Cynondon dactylon*), *khai* (*Saccharum spontaneum*) and *kana* Siluridae : *Wallago attu* (Schneider) *mullee*. Family *Heteropneutidae* : *Heteroneustes fossilis* (Bloch), *singi*. Family *Bagridae* : *Aorichthys seenghala* (Sykes), *singhala*; *Mystus vittatus* (Block), *kinger*. Order *Channiformes*, Family *Channidae* : *Channa punctatus* (Bloch) *dholla* Order *Mastacembeliformes*, Family *Mastacembelidae* : *Mustacembelus armatus* (Lacepede), *godal*, *bam*.

Strip forests in the plain have mostly artificially raised plantations where the upper canopy has *kikar* (*Acacia nilotica*)*

shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp), siris (*Albizia lebbek*), amb (*Mangifera indica*) jaman (*Syzygium communi*) tun (*Cedrela toona*) neem (*Azadirachta indica*) in pure or mixed plantations and amaltas (*Cassia fistula*) jacranda (*Jacranda ovalifolia*), kachnar (*Bauhinca variegata*), bottle brush (*Callistemon vimnalis*) gulmohar (*Delomix rigia*) amla (*Emblica officinalis*) etc. in avenue lines along canals and roads. Scattered trees of bohar (*Ficus bengalensis*) pipal (*Ficus religiosa*) jhingan (*Lanea grandis moharukh* (*Allanthes excelsa*) arjun (*Terminalia arjuna*), khajoor (*Phoenix sylvestris*), semal (*Salamalia malbarcia*) sagwan (*Tectona grandis*), are also met. Under growth consists of shrubs such as garna (*Caroissa spinarum*) karir (*Caparis decidua*) hins (*Capris zeylanica*) gandhala (*Murra yakoenigil*), malla (*Zizyphu nummularia*) jhau (*Artemesia* spp.) bhang (*Cannabis sativa*) jindu (*Xanthium stumarium*), panwar (*Cassiatora*), jangli mirch (*Capsicum fruitscens*) akk (*Ipomea gossypiolides*) etc. and grasses khabbal (*Cynondon dactylon*), Dhaulu (*Chrysopogon fulvus*) palwan (*Dicanthium annulatus*) dhab (*Demos-tachya bipinata sariala* (*Heteropogon contortus*) kahi (*Saccharum spontaneum*) kana (*Saccharum bengalense*), dib (*Typha elephan-tiana*).

In agricultural fields, the people have planted eucalyptus trees on the boundaries and in some cases in blocks also. Recently, some persons have also planted poplar (*Poplus deltoides*).

(f) Fauna

The district is rich in wild life, though the liberal grant of fire arms and shooting licences, reclamation of land and extension of agriculture are reducing their number. The Punjab Wild Life Preservation Act, 1959, and the rules framed there-under aim at the protection and preservation of wild life. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, has been enforced in the State of Punjab with effect from 1 April 1975, which affords protection to the wild animals and birds. For this purpose, strict vigilance is maintained by the Wild life staff.

The different zoological types found in the district are detailed below:

(1) Pisces (Fish).—The different varieties of common fishes available in the district are : Class Osteichthyes, Order Cypriniformes, Family Cyprinidae : *Barilius benedlis* Hamilton, *Chilwa*, *bhareli*; *Puntius ticto* Hamilton Chidhu, *Ticto*

ticker; *P. sophore* (Hamilton Chidhu; *P. chola* Hamilton Chidhu; *Tor putitora* (Hamilton), *mahseer*; *Crossocheilus latius punjabensis* Mukerji, *telaria*; *Labeo bata* (Hamilton) *bata*; *L. calbasu* (Hamilton), *Kalbars*; *L. dero* ((Hamilton), *gid*, *L. rohita* (Hamilton), *rohu*; *Bata*, *bangan*; *Catla catla* (Hamilton), *Thail*; *Cirrhinas mrigala* (Hamilton), *Marakh*. Family Cobio-tidae : *Namacheilus botia* (Hamilton), *sundali*; *Lepidocephalus guntea* (Hamilton). Order Siluriformes, Family sariala (*Heteropogon contortus*) *dhaulu* (*Chrysopogon fulvus*) *bhabbar* (*Eulaliopsis sinata*) *kahi* (*Saccharum spontaneum*) *kana* (*Saccharum bengalense*) *khawai* (*Cymbopogon martinii*), etc.

(2) Amphibia (Frogs and Toads).—The common frogs in the district are : Family Ranidae : *Rana tigrina* Daudin (Indian tiger frog); *Rana limnocharis* Boie (Indian rice frog), *Rana breviceps* Scheider (Indian burrowing frog). Family Bufonidae : *Bufo melanostictus* Schneider (Common toad).

(3) Reptilia (Tortoises, Lizards and Snakes).—Two spp. of the tortoises found in the district are: *Geoclamys hamilton* Gray; *Chitra indica* (Gray).

Common lizards in the district are : *Hemidactylus brooki* Gray; *flavivridis* Riippell found in and outside buildings. *Calotes versicolor* (Daudin) *girgit* found in the lawns and hedges and attracts the attention by its brilliant vermilion colour during mating season. It is commonly known as blood-sucker. *Uromastix hardwicki* (Gray) or *sanda* may be found in sandy areas. In the areas of thick vegetation, *Mabuya macularia* (Dum. Bibr.) *Ophiodactylus tridactylus* (Blyth) and *Varanus monitor* are found.

Venomous snakes in the district are : Family Elapidae : *Fungarus caeruleus* (Schneider), common Indian krait. Family Viperidae *Vipera russelli* (Shaw), Russel's viber; *Echis carinatus* (Schneider), phoorsa : *Naja naja* (Linn.), cobra. Other snakes which are commonly met with are : Family Typhlopidae : *Typhlops porrectus* Stoliczka, blind snake. Family Leptotyphlopidae : *Leptotyphlops Blandfordi* (Boulenger). Family Boidae : *Phython molurus* Linn.), Indian or python or ajgar; *Eryx johnii johnii* (Russell) Johns sand boa. Family Colubridae : *Lycodon striatus* (Shaw), wolf snake; *Ptyas mucosus* (Linn.), rat snake; *Psammophis leithi* (Gunther) sand snake.

(4) **Aves (Birds).**—The common birds found in the district are : *Order Podicipediformes, Family podicipedidae* : *Podiceps ruficollis capensis* Salvaderi, little grebe, Resident. *Order Pelecaniformes, Family Phalacrocoracidae* : *Phalacrocorax niger* (Vieillot), little cormorant, Resident with local movements. *Order Ciconiiformes, Family Ardeidae* : *Butorides striatus chloriceps* (Bonaparte), little green heron, Resident; *Ardeola grayii grayii* (sykes), Indian pond heron, Resident, shifting locally; *Bubulcus ibis coromandus* (Boddaert), cattle egret, Resident; *Egretta alba modesta* (Gray), eastern large egret, Resident shifting locally; *E. garzetta garzetta* (Linnaeus), Little egret, Resident, shifting locally. *Family Ciconiidae* : *Anastomus oscitans* (Boddaert), openbill stork, Around tanks, lakes and large streams; *Ciconia apiscopus episcopus* (Boddaert), white necked stork, Found near water; *C. ciconia ciconia* (Linnaeus), white stork, winter visitor; *C. nigra* (Linnaeus), black stork, winter visitor. *Order Anseriformes, Family Anatidae* : *Dendrocygna javvanica* (Horsfield), lesser whistling teal, Resident, moving locally; *D. bicolor* (Vieillot), large whistling teal, Resident, moving locally; *Tadorna ferruginea* (pallas), Ruddy Shelduck, brahmyn duck, winter visitor; *T. tadorna* (Linnaeus), common shelduck, winter visitor; *A. crecca crecca* Linnaeus, common teal, winter visitor; *A. poecilorhyncha poecilorhyncha* Forster, spotbill duck, Resident, locally migratory; *A. platyrhynchos* Linnaeus, mallard, winter visitor; *A. querquedula* Linnaeus, garganey teal, winter visitor *A. clypeata* (Linnaeus), shoveller, winter visitor; *Nettapus coromandelianus cormandelianus* (Gmelin), cotton teal, Resident. *Order Falconiformes, Family Accipitridae* : *Pernis ptilorhynchus ruficollis* lesson, crested honey buzzard, Resident with local movements; *Milvus migrans govinda* sykes, brahmyn kite, Resident; *Haliastur indus indus* (Boddaert), paiah kite, Resident; *Accipiter badius dussumieri* (Temminck), Indian shikra, Resident; *Butastur teesa* (Franklin), white-eyed buzzard-eagle, Resident; *Hieraetus fasciatus fasciatus* (Vieillot) bonelliis hawk-eagle Resident; *Haliaeetus leucoryphus* (Pallas), pallas fishing eagle, Resident and partly migratory; *Torgos culvus* (Scopoli) king vulture, Resident; *Aegyptius monachus* (Linnaeus), European black vulture, Resident; *Cyps bengalensis* (Gmelin), Indian whitebacked vulture, Resident; *Neophron percopterus ginginianus* (Latham), Indian scavenger vulture, Resident; *Circus macrourus* (Gmelin), pale harrier, Common winter visitor; *C. aeruginosus aeruginosus* (Linnaeus), Marsh harrier, winter visitor; *Circaetus gallicus gallicus* (Gmelin),

short-toed eagle, Resident. *Family Falconidae* : *Falco bitor-micus jugger* Gray, laggor falcon, Resident; *F. peregrinus peregrinator* sundevall, shaheen falcon, Resident. *Order Galliformes, Family Phasianidae* : *Francolinus pondicerianus interpres* Hartert, north Indian grey partridge, Resident; *Coturnix coromandelica* (Gmelin), black-breasted or rain quail, Resident, locally migratory; *perdicula asiatica punjaubi* whistler, Punjab jungle bush quail, Resident; *Order Gruiformes, Family Turnicidae* : *Turnix tanki tanki* Blyth, Indian yellow legged button quail, Resident. *Family Gruidae* : *Grus grus lilfordi* Sharpe, eastern common crane, Winter visitor; *G. antigone antigone* (Linnaeus), Indian sarus crane, Resident and moving according to conditions of drought and flood; *Gallinula chloropus indica* Blyth, Indian moorhen Resident and partly winter visitor; *Fulica atra atra* Linnaeus, coot, Resident and winter visitor. *Order Charadriiformes, Family Charadriidae* : *Vanellus gregarius* (Pallas), sociable lapwing, winter visitor *V. indicus indicus* (Boddaert), redwattled lapwing, Resident; *Tringa erythropus* (Pallas), dusky redshank, winter visitor; *T. stagnatilis* (Bechstein), little greenshank, winter visitor; *T. nebularia* (Gunnerus), greenshank, winter visitor; *T. glareola* Linnaeus, spotted sandpiper; *T. hypoleucos* Linnaeus, common sandpiper, Winter visitor. *Family Recurvirostridae* : *Himantopus himantopus himantopus* (Linnaeus), Indian blackwinged stilt. *Family Laridae* : *Sterna aurantia* Gray, Indian river tern, Resident; *S. acuticauda* Gray, black-bellied tern, Resident. *Order Columbiformes, Family Columbidae* : *Columba Livia intermedia* Strickland, Indian blue rock pigeon, Resident; *Streptopelia orientalis meena* (Sykes), western turtle dove, winter visitor; *S. decaocto decaocto* (Frivaldsky) Indian ring dove, Resident; *S. transquebarica tranquebarica* (Hermann), Indian red turtle dove, Resident; *S. senegalensis cambayensis* (Gmelin) senegal dove, mainly resident; *Order Psittaciformes, Family Psittacidae* : *Psittacula enpatria nipalensis* (Hodgson), large Indian parakeet, Resident; *P. krameri borealis* (Neumann), northern roseringed parakeet, Resident. *Order Cuculiformes, Family Cuculidae* : *Clamator jacobinus serratus* (Sparrman), pied crested cuckoo, Monsoon visitor; *Cuculus varius varius* vahl, common hawk cuckoo, Resident; *Eudynamis scolopacea scolopacea* (Linnaeus), Indian koel, Resident; *Centropus sinensis sinensis* (Stephens), common crow-pheasant coucal, Resident. *Order Strigiformes, Family Strigidae* : *Bubo bubo benghalensis* (Franklin), Indian great horned or eagle owl, Resident; *B. Coremandus Coromandus* (Latham),

dusky-hornidowl, Resident; *B. zeylonis leschenault* (Temminck), brown fish owl, Resident; *Athene brama indica* (Franklin), northern spotted-owl, *Strix ocellata grisea* Koelz, northern mottled wood-owl, Resident. Order Caprimulgiformes, Family Caprimulgidae : *Caprimulgus indicus indicus* (Latham), Indian jungle nightjar, Resident and partial local migrant; *C. macrurus albonotatus* Tickell, Indian longtailed nightjar, Resident, partially migratory. Order Apodiformes, Family Apodidae : *Apus affinis affinis* (Gray), Indian house swift, Resident; *Cypsiurus parvus* (Lichtenstein), palm swift Resident. Order Coraciiformes, Family Alcedinidae : *Ceryle rudis leucomelanura* Reichenbach, Indian pied kingfisher, Resident; *Alcedo atthis bengalensis* Gmelin, Indian small blue kingfisher, Resident; *Halcyon smyrnensis smyrnensis* (Linnaeus), white breast-kingfisher, Resident. Family Meropidae : *Merops superciliosus persicus* pallas, blue cheeked bee-eater, Resident; *M. philippinus philippinus*? Linnaeus, blue tailed bee-eater, Resident, locally migratory; *M. orientalis orientalis* Latham, Indian small green bee-eater, Resident; *Nyctyorinis athertoni athertoni* (Jardine & Selby), blue bearded bee-eater, Resident. Family Coraciidae : *Coracias benghalensis benghalensis* (Linn.), blue jay blue roller, Resident. Family Upupidae : *Upupaepops epops* Linnaeus, European hoopoe, Resident. Family Bucerotidae : *Tockus birostris* (Scopoli), gray hornbill, Resident. Order Piciformes, Family Capitonidae : *Megalaima zeylanica caniceps* (Franklin), northern green barbet, Resident; *M. haemacephala* (Muller), Coppersmith, Resident. Family Picidae : *Picus myrmecophoneus stresemanni*, little scaly bellied green-woodpecker, Resident; *Dinopium benghalense benghalense* (Linnaeus), northern goldenbacked woodpecker, Resident; *Picoides mahrattensis mahrattensis* (Latham), mahratte woodpecker-Resident....Order passeriformes, Family Alaudidae : *Eremopterix nigriceps affinis* (Blyth), black crowned finch lark, Resident, locally migratory. Family Hirundinidae : *Hirundo smithi filifera* Stephens, Indian wire-tailed swallow, Winter visitor; *Hirundo daurica erythropygia* Sykes, Indian striated swallow, Resident. Family Laniidae : *Lanius excubitor lahtora* (Sykes), Indian grey shrike, Resident with local movements; *L. vittatus vittatus* valenciennes, Indian baybacked shrike, Resident with seasonal movements. Family Oriolidae : *Oriolus oriolus kundoo* Sykes, Indian golden oriole, Seasonal visitor. Family Dicruridae : *Dicrurus edsimilis albirictus* (Hodgson), kingcrow Drongo, Resident. Family Sturnidae : *Sturnus roseus* (Linnaeus), Rosy pastor, rose coloured starling, Winter visitor; *S.*

vulgaris paltaratskys Finch, common Indian starling, Winter visitor; *S. pagodarum* (Gmelin), brahminy mynah Pagoda starling, Resident; *Acridotheres tristis tristis* (Linnaeus) Indian mynah, Resident; *A. ginginianus* (Latham), bank mynah, Resident. Family Corvidae : *Corvus splendens splendens* Vieillot, Indian house crow, Resident; *C. macrorhynchus culminatus* sykes, Indian jungle crow, Resident; *C. corax subcorax* Severtzov, Panjab raven, Resident. Family Campephagidae : *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus peregrinus* (Linnaeus) northern small minivet, Resident. Family Irenidae : *Aegithina tiphia septentrionalis* Koelz, northwestern Iora, Resident; *Aesulithina nigrolutea* (Marshall), Marshall's Iora. Family Pycnonotidae : *Pycnonotus leucogenys leucotis* (Gould), white-eared bulbul, Resident; *P. l. leucogenys* (Gray), white-checked bulbul; *P. cafer* (Linnaeus), red-vented bulbul. Family Muscicapidae : *Chrysomma sinense* (Gmelin), western goldern-eyed babbler, Resident; *Turdoides caudatus caudatus* (Dumont), common babbler, Resident; *T. earlei sonivius* (Koelz), western-striated babbler, Resident, malcoimi (Sykes), large grey-babbler, Resident; *Culicicapa ceylonensis calochrysea* Oberholser northern greyheaded flycatcher, Winter visitor; *Erithacus svecicus svecicus* (Linnaeus), northern blue throarobins, Resident; *Copsychus saularis saularis* (Linnaeus), Indian magpie robin, Resident; *saxicola caprata bicolor* Sykes, northern-pied bush chat, partial migrant; *S. ferra* Gray, dark grey bush-chat, Resident; *Prinia socialis stewarti* Blyth, northern ashy wren-warbler, Resident; *Orthotomus sutornis guzuratus* (Latham), Indian tailor bird, Resident; *Saxicoloides fulicata cambainensis* (Latham), browbacked Indian robin, Resident. Family Paridae : *Parus major* Linnaeus, grey tit, Resident subject to local movements; *P. monticolus monticolus* Vigors, green backed tit, Resident subject to vertical movements. Family Motacillidae : *Anthus novaeseelandiae waitei* Whistler, northwestern paddyfield pipit, Resident subject to local movements; *A. trivialis trivialis* (Linnaeus), European tree pipit, Winter visitor; *Motacilla citreola citreola pallas*, northern yellow headed wagtail, Winter visitor; *M. citreola calcarata* Hodgson, blackbacked yellow headed wagtail, Winter visitor; *Motacilla caspica caspica* (Gmelin), grey wagtail, Winter visitor; *Motacilla alba dukhunensis* Sykes, Indian white wagtail, winter Visitor; *Motacilla alba modesta* Gould, masked wagtail, Winter visitor; *Motacilla maderaspatensis* Gmelin, large pied wagtail, Resident. Family Dicaeidae : *Dicaeum agile agile* (Tickell), Indian thickbilled flowerpecker; *Dicaeum erythrorhynchos erythrorhynchos*

(Latham), tickells flowerpecker, Resident; *D. ignipectus ignipectur* (Blyth) firebreasted flowepecked, Resident subject to vertical movements. Family Nectariniidae : *Nectarinia asiatica asiatica* (Latham), Indian purple sunbird, Resident, subject to local movements. Family Zosteropidae : *Zosterops palpebrosa palpebrosa* (Temminck) Indian white-eye, Resident. Family ploceidae : *Passer domesticus Indicus* Jardine and Selby, Indian house sparrow, Resident; *Patronia xanthocollis xanthocollis* Burton, Indian yellowthroated sparrow, Resident; *Ploceus philippinus philippinus* (Linnaeus), Indian baya, Resident subject to seasonal movemetns; *Estrilda amandava amandava* (Linnaeus), red muni or Waxbill, Resident *Lonchura malabarica malabarica* (Linnaeus), whitethroated munia, Resident; *L. punctulata punctulata* (Linnaeus), Indian spotted munia or finch, Resident. Family : Emberizidae *Melophus lathamii* (Gray), crested hunting, Resident.

(5) **Mammals.**—Common mammals found in the district are : Order Insectivora : *Suncus murinus* (Linnaeus), grey musk shrew. Order Primates : *Macaca mulatta* (Zimmermann), rhesus macaque or bander; *Presbytis entellus* (Dufresne), common langur. Order Chiroptera : *Pteropus giganteus* (Brunnich), flying fox; *Hesperoptenus tickelli* (Blyth), tickellis bat. Order Rodentia : *Funambulus pennanti* Wroughton, five striped palm squirrel; *Bandicota bengalensis* (Gray and Hardwicke), Indian mole-rat; *Rattus rattus* (Linnaeus), common rat; *Mus musculus* Linnaeus, house mouse; *Hystrix Indica* Kerr, Indian porcupine. Order Lagomorpha : *Lepus nigricollis* (F. Cuvier), Indian hare. Order Carnivora : *Viverricula Indica* (Desmarest), small Indian civet; *Paradoxurus hermaphroditus* (pallas), common plam civet; *Herpestes edwardsi* (Geoffroy), common mongoose; *H. auropunctatus* (Hodgson), small Indian mongoose; Hyena hyaena (Linnaeus), striped hyena; *Canis aureus* Linnaeus, jackal; *Vulpes bengalensis* (Shaw), Indian fox, Order Artiodactyla : *Boselaphus tragocamelus* (Pallas), Nilgai, Antelope cervicapra (Linnaeus), blackbuck; and *Axis axis* (Erxleben), chital.

(g) Climate¹

(i) Climatic Divisions and Seasons

The climate of this district is characterised by general dryness (except in the south-west monsoon season), a hot summer

¹Material supplied by the Deputy Director General of Observatories (Climatology and Geophysics), Pune.

and a bracing cold season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The period from about the middle of November to February is the cold season. This is followed by the summer season from March to about the end of June. The south-west monsoon season commences late in June and continues up to about the middle of September. The period from mid-September to the middle of November constitutes the post-monsoon or transition season.

(ii) Temperature and Humidity

Temperature.—There is no meteorological observatory in the district. The account which follows is, therefore, based on the records of the observations in the neighbouring district of Hoshiarpur where similar climatic conditions prevail. May and June are generally the hottest months in the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 40°C and the mean daily minimum at about 25°C. The heat in the summer season is intense. Maximum temperatures may often go above 47°C on some days. Scorching dust laden winds which are a fairly common feature in the latter part of the summer season contribute much to the discomfort. An occasional thunderstorm brings some temporary relief. With the advance of the monsoon into the district by about the end of June, there is some drop in the day temperature but the nights still continue to be quite warm. When the rain stops, the weather in the monsoon season remains oppressive on account of the moisture in the air. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by about mid-September, there is a slight increase in the day temperature. However, the nights become progressively cooler. The decrease in the temperature is rapid from November. January is generally the coldest month with the mean daily maximum at about 20°C and the mean minimum at about 7°C. During the winter season, cold waves affect the district in the wake of passing western disturbances and the minimum temperature drops down occasionally to about a degree below the freezing points of water. On such occasions, frosts are likely in the district.

Humidity.—Relative humidity is high, averaging about 70 per cent during the monsoon season. During the rest of the year, the atmosphere is generally dry. The driest part of the year is the summer season when in the afternoons the relative humidity is as low as 25 per cent.

(iii) Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for two stations for periods exceeding 110 years. The details of the

rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Tables 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the district is 775.6 mm. About 78 per cent of the annual normal rainfall in the district is received during the period June to September. About 13 per cent of the normal rainfall is received in the cold season. The rainfall in the district generally increases from the south-west to the north-east and varies from 743.2 mm at Kharar to 807.7 mm Rupnagar. The variation in the annual rainfall in the district is appreciable. In the 50 years period, 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 170 per cent of the normal occurred in 1917. The lowest annual rainfall which was 42 per cent of the normal was received in the next year (1918). In the same period, the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 14 years. Of these fourteen years, there were four occasions of two consecutive years and one of four years when the rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal. Considering the annual rainfall at individual stations, two consecutive years of such rainfall is common and occurred four times at Kharar and twice at Rupnagar. Four consecutive years of low rainfall occurred once at Rupnagar. It will be seen from Table 2 that the annual rainfall in the district was between 500 and 1,100 in 45 years out of 50.

On an average, there are 41 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 40 at Kharar to 42 at Rupnagar.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours at any station in the district was 310.4 mm recorded at Rupnagar on 30 July 1951.

(iv) Atmospheric Pressure and Winds

Cloudiness.—The skies are generally moderately to heavily clouded and occasionally overcast during the monsoon season and for brief spells of a day or two in association with the passing western disturbances during the cold season. The skies are mainly clear or lightly clouded during the rest of the year.

Winds.—Winds are generally light in the district. In the post monsoon and cold season, winds are predominantly from the north-west. In summer, easterly to south-easterly winds also blow on some days. In the south-west monsoon season,

easterlies and south-easterlies predominate, but on many days north-westerly winds blow in the afternoon.

Special Weather Phenomena.—The district is scarcely affected by monsoon depressions. During the period January to March, western disturbances affect the district causing rain often associated with thunder and dusty winds. Rain during the monsoon season is more often associated with thunder. Duststorms occur occasionally in the hot season. Occasional fog occurs in the cold season.

TABLE—I
Normals and Extremes of Rainfall in the Rupnagar District

Station	No. of years of data	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal and year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal and year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours	Amount (mm)	Date
Kharar	50 a	37.6	40.4	24.1	12.2	14.7	61.5	217.7	186.9	113.3	15.2	3.5	16.0	743.2	169 (1917)	47 (1918)	261.6	20 Sept 1885	
	b	2.7	2.9	2.3	1.2	1.4	4.0	6.6	8.8	4.8	0.8	0.4	1.5	40.4					
Rupnagar (Ropar)	50 a	40.1	40.6	27.9	13.5	17.5	61.2	238.3	217.2	117.3	13.5	4.3	17.3	807.7	175 (1942)	38 (1913)	310.4	30 July 1951	
	b	3.0	3.1	2.2	.3	1.4	4.0	9.9	9.9	+	.	0.4	1.5	42.4					
Rupnagar (District)	a	38.9	40.5	26.0	12.9	16.1	60.9	228.0	202.1	115.3	14.3	3.9	16.7	775.6	17 (1917)	42 (1918)			
	b	2.9	3.0	2.3	1.3	1.4	4.0	9.7	9.3	4.8	0.8	0.4	1.5	41.4					

(Source : Deputy Director General of Observatories (Climatology and Geophysics), Pune)

(a) Normal rainfall in mm
(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 or more)

* Based on data upto 1970

** Years given in brackets

GENERAL

TABLE 2
Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the Rupnagar District
(Data for 1901—1950)

Range in mm	No. of years	Range in mm	No. of years
301—400	1	901—1000	9
401—500	1	1001—1100	3
501—600	11	1101—1200	1
601—700	6	1201—1300	—
701—800	10	1301—1400	2
801—900	6	..	..

(Source : Deputy Director General of Observatories (Climatology and Geophysics), Pune)

CHAPTER II

History

Importance of Rupnagar District in Punjab History

Rupnagar District has a unique place in the history of Punjab. Archaeological finds at various places in the district yield evidence of the Indus-Valley Civilization as well as of later Aryan culture. In more recent times, crucial events which were to shape the history of Punjab took place in the area which is now Rupnagar district. The Sikhs have particular reverence for the district as it was hallowed by successive Sikh Gurus who spent long periods here. The single-most important event in Sikh history, the birth of the "Khalsa" in 1699 at Anandpur (later Anandpur Sahib) was to transform the disciples of Guru Nanak and his successors from pacifists to a race of warriors who challenged the might of the Mughal Empire. The district was also the scene of some crucial battles including that of Chappar Chiri near Landran in 1710. Later, a celebrated conference in 1831 between the Governor-General Lord William Bentick and Maharaja Ranjit Singh which re-ordered the relationship between Punjab and the East India Company also took place in Rupnagar. In independent India, the district assumed importance with the setting up of the country's most prestigious hydro-electric project, viz. Bhakra Dam.

Rupnagar, Kotla Nihang, Dher Majra and Bara are the location of important archaeological finds. All these places fall in Rupnagar Tahsil. The Harappan remains in Rupnagar are ascribed to the period between BC 2000 and BC 1500. Earthenware, beads, seals and bangles and idols have been discovered.

The archaeological finds at various places of Rupnagar District are almost similar to those of Harappa and Mohenjodaro¹

¹Harappa and Mohenjodaro are the sites where remains of the Indus Valley Civilization have been found extensively. Harappa is situated in the Montgomery District of Pakistan. It was larger than Mohenjodaro possibly metropolis of a great people. Mohenjodaro which means in Sindhi, "The Place of the Dead" is situated about 40 km. south of Larkana District in Middle Sind (Pakistan). It lies more than 600 km south-west of Harappa. Traces of the selfsame people as at Harappa and Mohenjodaro have also been detected near Rupnagar, on the bank of Satluj.

in present day Pakistan. The signs of this ancient civilization has also been found in Rajasthan and Maharashtra. Kalibangan type (Rajasthan) sherds have also been found at Rupnagar. It clearly indicates that the area of Rupnagar District was a part of the Indus Valley Civilization. The excavations in Rupnagar District have revealed a rich pattern of succeeding civilizations. The main centres of this earliest civilization now lie in Pakistan. It is evident that Indus Valley Civilization had a very wide locational range. It extended approximately for 1,000 miles (1,600 km) from Sutkagen Dor near the shores of Arabian Sea, 300 miles (480 km) west of Karachi to the neighbourhood of Rupnagar. This civilization possessed the amenities of a developed city life. The seals available from the various sites of Indus Valley Civilization give ample proof of its dealings with the ancient civilisation of Persia, Mesopotamia and Egypt.

The Indus Valley Civilization of which Rupnagar District was a part, constitutes indeed the oldest example yet known of systematic town-planning. Broad streets from south to north were crossed by others at right angles, and the blocks thus formed were subdivided by lanes parallel or at right angles to the arterial streets. The houses of these people were of appreciable size with adequate arrangements of sanitation².

During the medieval period, Rupnagar had a strategic position, for the invaders from the north-west. The narrow width of the river Satluj made it easy for the invader to cross it and be in the heart of India at one single leap. Even during invasion of Sirhind by Banda Bahadur, the Sikh forces from Majha crossed Satluj near Rupnagar. In the low hills of Rupnagar Tahsil near Bardar, there are the remains of what is said to have been a Rajput stronghold. It also seems that at Rupnagar, Rattan Singh, a local Rajput ruler, opposed Timur who invaded India in A.D. 1398 and marched through Rupnagar District during his return journey. During the Sultanate period, Sirhind including the present Rupnagar District was an important administrative unit, Firoz Shah Tughlaq (A.D. 1351—1388) took many steps to improve agriculture. A canal from the Satluj River was dug for irrigating the Sirhind area including the area of Rupnagar District. During the Mughal period (1526—1763) also, Rupnagar was an important administrative unit in the Sirhind Province. Under Aurangzeb, Wazir Khan

²Sir Mortimer Wheeler, *Civilization of the Indus Valley* (London, 1966) (Published by Thames & Hudson).

was the Faujdar of Sirhind. Zain Khan was the last Mohamadan Faujdar of Sirhind who was dethroned by the Sikhs under the leadership of Jassa Singh Ahluwalia in A.D. 1763. Consequently, Hari Singh, a Virk Jat, snatched Rupnagar and its surrounding areas from the Pathan Nawab of Rupnagar. The British usurped Rupnagar from Raja Bhup Singh, the last Sikh ruler of this area in A.D. 1847, for his anti-British policy.

The following description of the development of events in northern India in general aims to place the status of the area falling in present day Rupnagar district in the overall historical perspective.

(a) Ancient Period

Pre-Historic and Proto-Historic Period.—Well-dated historical records are available in India only from the 6th century B.C. The long centuries preceding this beginning of history are known as the pre-historic period. The Palaeolithic age is the earliest phase of human occupation in India. It began about 2,50,000 years ago and its people were hunters and food gatherers. They did not know the use of metals, nor could they cultivate land. They used crude stones. Many stone tools and other proofs of this age have been found by archaeologists in the District. It is presumed³ that there was a big lake in the area round about Chandigarh in which elephants with long tusks wallowed. This area was infested with rhinoceros and other wild animals. These animals were hunted by the old stone age men who lived in caves.

During the neolithic period⁴ (new stone age), men acquired the skill of grinding and polishing stone implements. They invented sickles of flint for harvesting crops and axe for cutting trees. They cultivated wheat and barley. They lived in settled village in *Kachcha* houses. They made baskets and pots for storing foodgrains.

There was further development of man during Chalcolithic (Stone Bronze) Age. This period is roughly placed at 2500 B.C.

³These conclusions have been drawn from the fossils found in the lower range of the Shivaliks at the back of the Sukhna lake. It is estimated that these fossils pertain to life which existed 5 lakh years ago.

⁴The neolithic period has been roughly placed at 8000 B.C. It was during this period that mankind started agriculture for the first time.

The remains of a settlement of Chalcolithic period were recently excavated in Chandigarh (Sector 17)⁵. These men used stone and copper implements. The men of this period invented the plough, the wheeled cart, etc. and lived in houses built of mud. They used hand made pottery and wore ornaments of bronze and copper. They domesticated oxen and cultivated wheat and barley. Evidently, these types of settlements must have been existed in Rupnagar District which lies close to the place of the above finds.

Indus Valley Civilization

The remains of a rich and well-developed civilization have been brought to light by the archaeologists in Rupnagar District. The recent excavations carried out at Rupnagar, Kotla Nihang, Dher Majra, Bara, Salaura and other places in the district have revealed many things regarding the existence of ancient civilization, known as Indus Valley Civilization. The excavations and explorations conducted at Rupnagar indicate that the first civilized folk to settle here were the Harappans, who apparently reached the upper Satluj towards the close of the third millennium B.C. (Approximately 2000 B.C.). Proceeding from the Indus basin, they established their towns and villages along their riverine course of journey. The sample traces are found in the Bikaner desert along the dried-up beds of the Sarasvati and the Drishadvati. The remains of this civilization have been found on the upper Satluj, not only at Rupnagar but also at other places in the neighbourhood. Many Harappan settlements have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Rupnagar. It appears that the fertile neighbourhood produced ample food. The river and the Shiwalik Hills would have provided a picturesque setting and these natural barriers would have afforded protection from the raiders. It is further apparent that on arrival at Rupnagar, the Harappans first built their houses mainly with sun-baked bricks, river pebbles and *kankar* stones using mud as mortar⁶.

⁵A dead body was found from the basement of the cycle stand adjoining the Central Library in Sector 17, at the time of construction work. The archaeologists have linked this find with the Chalcolithic period.

⁶Karl Khandalavala and Dr. Mothi Chandra, *Lalit Kala*, (Past Patterns in living as unfolded by Excavations at Rupnagar by Dr. Y. D. Sharma, pp. 128—129)

A short description of some of the important Harappan sites excavated in Rupnagar District is given below:

Kotla Nihang.—The proto-historic site of Kotla Nihang was discovered in 1929. The late M. S. Vats, the excavator of Harappa laid four trial trenches at Kotla Nihang, 3 km south-east of Rupnagar, and with the finds recovered there demonstrated the parity of antiquities from Kotla Nihang with those of Harappa. The value of this discovery according to him lay in extending the zone of Harappan civilization to the Doab between the Satluj and Yamuna. Kotla Nihang was regarded, however, only as an outpost of Harappa culture till the fifties.

Dher Majra.—The site of Bikhun or Dher Majra 8 km, north-east of Rupnagar, had come to the notice of the Archaeological Survey of India through the uncommon interest of a barely literate, but trained Excavation Foreman, Munshi Sadar Din. In 1951, Olaf Pruefer laid four trenches at Dher Majra, lying on the arm of monsoon rivulet, known as Kanahan Nadi, which together with the Sirsa joins the Satluj about 5 km north-west of Rupnagar. According to Pruefer, his excavation yielded not only remnants of Harappa culture "but also remains of a number of post-Harappan phases entirely unsuspected in this region".

Rupnagar.—An extensive mound at Rupnagar on the bank of Satluj River near Kotla Nihang was excavated by Dr Y. D. Sharma, during 1952-55. While the lower phase represented a late phase of the mature Harappan culture, the upper phase revealed the existence of new ceramic traditions there. The typical Indus goblet with painted bottom is almost conspicuous by its absence in the upper levels, though it is sometimes found in the lower levels. The Harappan remains in Rupnagar are ascribed to the period between BC 2000 and BC 1500. They include earthenware, beads, seals and bangles, etc., besides a cemetery.

Bara.—A mound at Bara, about 8 km south of Rupnagar, reveals the accumulations, of the late Harappan times. The excavations have indicated that the Harappan were in occupation of Bara even after they had deserted Rupnagar. The Harappans seem to have come here in different waves. This explains why new ceramic traditions co-existed with some of the old ones.

During the construction work in the year 1969 of a cycle stand near the Central Library in Sector 17, a late Harappan site was discovered at Chandigarh also. It turned out to be a cemetery. The pottery excavated here is generally red-slipped and consists of dishes-on-stand, storage jars, perforated jars, goblets, carinated *handis*, etc. The other finds from the site comprised stone saddle querns, glazed bangles, faience ear-rings, carnelian beads and terracotta toy car wheel¹.

The pottery of the Harappan people is also admirable. Although the proportion of Bara pottery at Kotla Nihang is considerably higher than that of Harappa pottery at Bara, it is not really abundant. At present, it is difficult to spell out exactly the nature of Bara-Harappa relationship at Kotla Nihang. It appears, however, that shortly after the Harappans occupied Kotla Nihang, they were joined by the Baras. The Harappans established themselves on the eastern part of the site, whereas the Baras may have lived somewhere on the western side. In the Punjab, the Bara and Harappa people have been reported so far only in the Satluj valley and not on other main rivers. The Bara culture exists at the base of the entire explored Satluj stretch including its tributaries.

Burials of the Indus Valley People.—The excavations at Mohenjodaro have unearthed as many as 37 skeletons or parts thereof. But their find-spots do not suggest any orderly burial. A cemetery of the Harappan period was also unearthed at Rupnagar. It lay to the west of the main habitation. On an average, each burial pit measured 8 feet by 3 feet and was 2 feet deep. The bodies were laid, their heads pointing towards north, with earthenware placed around them. The bodies seem to have been bedecked with ornaments before they were lowered into their graves. The funerary articles found in the pits include beads, bangles of faience and copper rings. One of the skeletons still had a copper ring on the middle finger of its right hand. Another skeleton had a faience bangle on its left wrist.

During the construction work in Sector 17, a Harappan cemetery has been dug out at Chandigarh. Of the 9 burial pits unearthed there, 8 had one skeleton each interned in them. The ninth pit contained two skeletons. Barring one skeleton,

¹L. M. Joshi and Fauja Singh, *History of the Punjab, Vol. I* (Delhi) 1977 pp. 51 & 53 (published by the Punjabi University, Patiala)

all others were laid in north-south orientation with their heads pointing towards the north. The funerary goods included pottery and personal ornaments⁸.

The people of the Indus Valley Civilization had built grand cities and had a highly developed cultural life. Cotton and woollen fabrics were in common use, ornaments were worn by both men and women, beautiful pottery was produced and the sculptor's technique was well developed. The carpenter, the mason, the blacksmith, the goldsmith, the jeweller, the stone cutter and the ivory workers had a flourishing trade. A large number of terra-cotas represent cattle, normally humped bulls although the short-horn and the buffalo also occur. Strangely, cows are never represented. A large number of seals and tablets found from various sites, have introduced examples of the pictographic script which still constitutes one of the major mysteries of the Indus Civilization. It has not as yet been deciphered⁹.

The people of the Indus Valley Civilization followed some organised religion. Religious association of bathing or purificatory importance of the water is to be traced to the people of Mohenjodaro and Harappa as can be inferred from the discovery of the Great Bath. The tradition of the sacred tree, *pipal*, goes back to them. In historic Buddhism, it came to be venerated as the holy Bodhi tree. The beginnings of making images of sacred character may also be traced to Indus Civilization; numerous images of female figurines, obviously of religious nature have been found in the Indus ruins. Many examples of *linga** and *Yoni** have been found in the Indus antiquities. Some animals such as the lion, elephant, bull and rhinoceros, seem to have had religious or symbolic significance among the citizens of Mohenjodaro and Harappa. The bull is frequently and realistically portrayed on seal¹⁰. It has also been established that the people of Indus Valley Civilization used to worship the Mother Goddess and Pashupati (Shiva).

From the excavations and explorations of the sites of Indus Valley people, it is apparent that these people had achieved a

⁸Ibid, pp. 53-54

⁹Sir Mortimer Wheeler, *The Cambridge History of India Supplementary Volume. The Indus Civilization*, (published by Cambridge University Press in 1962) pp. 73 & 087.

*The male and female sexual symbols.

¹⁰Ibid, pp. & 53

remarkable degree of proficiency in sanitation and town planning. These ancient people had the amenities of a developed city life.

Vedic Period

After the Indus Valley Civilization, Rigvedic¹¹ culture flourished in the Rupnagar District. The importance of Anandpur Sahib lies not only in the cultural revolution brought about by the tenth Guru of the Sikhs, but it goes back to the period of Rigveda. About 1500 B.C., when the Aryans came in India, they first settled in Northern India and called this place Sapt Sindhu. A few Rishies settled near the Satluj River. It is also said that Rigveda was written on the bank of Satluj. They named this place Brahmavarta, i.e., the land of gods.

It may be inferred that the present area of Rupnagar District was ruled by Trigartas and Kunindas in the later Vedic Period. In the time of Panini, (500 B.C.) the State of Trigarta included the districts of Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and Kangra (Kuluta country). In general, it denoted the region watered by the three rivers Ravi, Beas and Satluj. The Kings of this *janapada* were at this time constantly at war with the rulers of the neighbouring States. The five Trigarta brothers, who sided in the great battle with the Kauravas, were known in particular for their chariot-fighting, and they took the field valiantly. For their famous pledge never to retreat from the field and also to prevent the flight of others, they came to be known as the *samsaptaka* brothers, and true to their pledge they stuck to their positions in the battle and died heroic death.

Kunindas ruled in the neighbourhood of Trigartas. They are also mentioned by Panini. From the provenance of their coins, it appears that the narrow strip of land at the foot of the Shiwalik Hills between the upper Yamuna and the Satluj and the territory between the upper course of the Beas and the

¹¹Rigveda is the earliest of Vedic texts and the period carved by the composition of its hymns is known as the age of the Rigveda. Rigveda represents the growth of Vedic religion and poetry during a period of five centuries (1500—1000 B.C.). It is the contribution of various families of priests who were scattered over a wide area, of the greater Punjab. The 1028 hymns arranged in ten books (*mandala*) of the Rigveda thus record a growing history of religious poetry of the early Indo-Aryans.

Satluj was the home of these people. It appears that in the time of Panini, the majority of States in the area which is now Punjab were non-monarchical¹².

Historical Period

Early History of India upto A.D. 1206 Buddhism and Jainism.—The religious authority of the Vedic Brahmanas, unquestioned in ancient times, was greatly undermined by the emergence of Jainism and Buddhism which introduced moral ideals and principles of social justice unheard of in Vedic times. Both these new religions succeeded to a considerable extent in liberating the classes and masses of Indian society from the yoke of priestly authority. These faiths opened the doors of spiritual culture and religious perfection to men and women of all castes and vocations.

*Buddhism** had among its followers the great Emperor Ashoka, indisputably the greatest figure in ancient Indian History. With Ashoka's efforts, the religion spread far and wide. It is believed that during the later period of his life, Buddha came to this area known as Uttar patha (north-west of India, probably west of Pehowa near Ambala) to preach his gospel. However, Buddhism spread in what is today Punjab by the efforts of Ashoka who ruled from B.C. 272—232. Buddhism continued to flourish in the Punjab throughout the rule of the Mauryas. After the decline of the Mauryan empire, Pusyamitra, the founder of the Sunga dynasty who ruled probably from B.C. 185—149, is known to have persecuted Buddhists in the north. Pusyamitra is reported to have burnt and destroyed Buddhist monasteries and killed their monks as far as Sakala (Sialkot in Pakistan) in the Punjab.

Impact of the Persian and Greek Invasions.—Though the Persian empire covered only the regions to the west of the Indus, its impact on the history of the Punjab was tremendous. The way of thought embodied in its institutions created a revolution in Indian political philosophy through the growth of an authoritarian theory of State. Persian influence can be traced in many features of the imperial system of India as it developed under the Mauryas. The Achaemenians acted as a

bridge between India and the west and thereby widened the horizons of the people.

Before the invasion of Alexander in B.C. 326, the whole of north-western India was divided into petty States some of which were monarchical and others republican. There were always quarrels among these petty States, hence they could not offer any united resistance to Alexander. Some of them even welcome the invader. Some rulers like Poros and Abhisaras and tribes like the Kathians, the Malloi, the Oxydrakai and the Brahmanas of Sindh put up stubborn resistance. But this uncoordinated assistance was no match for a disciplined and united army led by one of the greatest generals of the ancient world. One by one all these states were defeated by Alexander and he became the master of the major parts of the Punjab and Sindh.

It is beyond doubt that the area of Rupnagar District was not disturbed either by Persian or Greek invasions. However, these invasions did exercise their influence in various parts of the country including present day Rupnagar District. The Persian and Greek invasions brought India in contact with the countries of the West and West Asia. New scripts and literature in new languages came to be known to India.

Maurya Dynasty.—The advent of the Maurya Dynasty marks for the historian a passage from darkness to light. If Aristotle inspired Alexander to establish the Greek Empire, Chanakya (Kautilya) of India inspired young Chander Gupta Maurya to free Punjab from foreign yoke and establish a powerful empire in India. The defeat of States in India by the Persians and Greeks, was a clear signal for the small states to unite under one banner. Moreover, the political situation in India, after the invasion of Alexander was favourable to Chander Gupta Maurya who built the first most powerful empire in India. Undoubtedly, the Rupnagar District of today was a part of the empire of Chander Gupta Maurya who is often considered as the first historical emperor of India. Megasthenes who was Greek ambassador in the court of Chander Gupta, is a witness to the happenings of the time. He gave his observations in a book called '*Indika*', written in the fourth century B.C.

Under the Mauryas, the area known as modern Punjab was included in the larger province of Gandhara whose capital was

¹²L. M. Joshi and Fauja, Singh, *History of the Punjab, Volume I*, p. 125. (Published by the Punjabi University, Patiala)

*Buddha lived from BC 624 to 544.

at Takshila (now in Pakistan) which was a flourishing centre of education, government and commerce. Ashoka was the provincial Governor of this region during the times of Bindusar (in the third century B.C.) the son of Chander Gupta Maurya. Patali-putra (Patna) was the capital of the Maurya Empire.

Ashoka (BC 272—232) who succeeded Bindusar, was undoubtedly the most illustrious emperor of ancient India. His empire extended right from Afghanistan to Mysore in South India. He adopted the law of piety instead of the law of force. The Kalinga war (BC 265) proved a turning point in the career of Ashoka and produced results of far reaching consequences in the history of India and of the whole eastern world. After this war he embraced Buddhism. Ashoka is credited with having created a remarkable welfare state, promoting facilities for health, welfare, recreation and tourism. In keeping with Buddha's teachings, slaughter of animals and birds for sports was prohibited. He also established hospitals and roads and also planted trees alongside the roads.

The weak descendants of Ashoka led to the political disintegration and decay of the Mauryan empire. With the fall of the Mauryans, the Indian polity for the time being lost its unity. The command of one single political authority was no longer obeyed over a large part of India. Hordes of foreign barbarians poured through the north-western gates of the country and established a powerful kingdom in Gandhara. Pushyamitra (BC 185—149) who was the general of the last of the Imperial Mauryas, grabbed political power from the Mauryans. Pushyamitra exercised control as far as Jalandhar and Sialkot (Pakistan) in the Punjab. Evidently, the present area of Rupnagar District was ruled by Pushyamitra who reigned for thirty-six years.

The chaos and confusion which resulted in the dismemberment of the mighty empire invited fresh foreign aggressions. The Greeks of Syria and Bactria renewed warlike activities. At first Bactria showed the greatest activity. Demetrios of Bactria (BC 200—190) reduced to submission a considerable portion of Afghanistan, the Punjab and Sind. Menander was another ruler who ruled over Punjab in the second century BC. His coins have been found from Kabul to Mathura, on the Yamuna. The Graeco-Bactrian kingdom was subverted in the year B.C. 127, but its offshoots continued to reign over the Punjab, the valley of the Indus and Kabul, to the commencement

of the first century B.C., as is proved by the discovery of coins of Greek mintage with Aryan inscriptions on the reverse. It evidently leads to a conclusion that the present area of Rupnagar District was a part of the Graeco-Bactrian kingdom. By the first century A.D., all vestige of Greek rule seems to have disappeared from the Punjab as well as the borderland.

The foreign conquerors who supplanted the Greeks in north-west India belonged to three main groups, viz. Saka, Parthian and Kushans. Kanishka (A.D. 120—160) was a great Kushan king to whom is attributed the foundation of the Saka calendar beginning A.D. 78.

According to Hiuen Tsang, the great empire over which Kanishka exercised his sway had its capital at Peshawar. Epigraphic evidence points to the inclusion within his dominions of the wide expanse of territory from Gandhar to Oudh and Benares. Inscription and coins bear eloquent testimony of the king's zeal for the religion of the Buddha. Kushan kings of the first and second centuries A.D. evidently maintained active trade communications with the Roman empire. Imported Roman coins have been found in the Punjab, Kabul and neighbouring territories. The gold from Rome began to flow into our country.

In course of time, the Central Asiatic Scythian tribes were absorbed in Punjab. This period witnessed a great socio-cultural change. As a result of social intercourse between the area now Punjab and other parts of the world during this period, and incessant flow of ideas and objects enhanced the mental horizon of the people. In the Punjab, where the Greeks had settled in considerable number, their influence was great and the architecture of the country owned its first impulse to Grecian art.

The Gupta Dynasty (A.D. 320—490)—King Samundra Gupta (A.D. 330—380) was an outstanding ruler of this dynasty. He succeeded in wiping out the Scythians and established very powerful empire. His successor Chander Gupta II (A.D. 375—413) was an ideal ruler. Skanda Gupta (A.D. 455—467) is regarded the last great ruler of Gupta line.

The period of the Gupta emperors and their successors saw the gradual disappearance of non-monarchical states. The divine character of kingship received wide acceptance. The

Gupta age is usually regarded as an era of Brahmanic revival. It is also called the golden age because of all round progress during that period. There was tremendous progress in the field of art, literature and science. Kalidas, the greatest of ancient Sanskrit poets also lived during Gupta period. In the domain of science, the Gupta period produced the celebrated astronomers, Aryabhata and Varahamihira. It is beyond doubt that the present area of Rupnagar District was part of the mighty Gupta empire.

Fahien, a Chinese pilgrim, who visited during the Gupta period, also gives a picture of India of those times. His general observations indicate that the Gupta empire at the beginning of the fifth century was well governed. The government let the people live their own lives without needless interference, was temperate in the repression of crime, and tolerant in matters of religion. Literature, art and science flourished to a degree. Ordinary and gradual changes in religion were effected without persecution.

In the latter half of the 6th century arose the great kingdom of Thanesar under the Vardhanas. Harshvardhana was an important king of this dynasty. During his times, the great Chinese traveller, Hieun Tsang visited India. He speaks highly of the ancient town of Sirhind. According to him, the town was the capital of the State of Satadru which was 2000 li or 333 miles in circuit with a large river forming its western boundary. The numismatic evidence also supports this view that Sirhind was certainly a flourishing town in A.D. 900 and that it was most probably in existence as early as the reign of Kanishka at the beginning of the Christian era. From the above description it is evident that the present area of Rupnagar District was a part of the Satadru State with Sirhind as its Capital. Subsequently, however, the independence of the Satadru State was lost and it became part of a vast kingdom called Trigut, of which Jalandhar was the capital. Other important territories included in it were Hoshiarpur, Mandi and Chamba. In the beginning of the ninth century, Jai Chandra was ruling over this kingdom.

During the invasions of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni (A.D. 1000—1030), the area of Rupnagar District alongwith the adjoining areas was under the Hindushahi dynasty. The Hindushahi Raja Jaipal was successful in building up a vast empire extending from Sirhind to Lamghan with Bathinda its capital. After

establishing its firm sway over Afghanistan, the new Turkish regime entered into armed clashes with Hindushahi Jaipal of the Punjab. The struggle between the two powers lasted several decades. In or about A.D. 991, Jaipal organised a confederacy of Hindu Kings, to ward off the growing Muslim menace, but failed in his endeavour. However, Trilochan Pal of this dynasty who ruled from A.D. 1012 to 1021 restored some of the prestige of the dynasty. He shifted his capital from Bathinda to Sirhind. Thus Sirhind acquired the honour of being the capital and first city of the Hindushahis.

But the Hindushahi rulers could not stand against the incessant invasions of Mahmud Ghazanvi who made as many as seventeen attacks on India. Ghaznavi's path lay through Punjab and this part of our country was laid waste by the hordes of plunderers. The Hindu Kingdom of Shahiya which ruled Punjab at that time was completely extinguished¹³.

From such conditions of chaos created by the continuous onslaughts of the Mohammadan invaders and especially those of Mahmud of Ghazanavi, the Rajputs rose to power after the fall of the Hindushahis in the Punjab. The Chauhan first ruled in Ajmer but it appeared that by A.D. 1164 they had occupied Delhi as well as the entire tract of territory lying between it and the Satluj. Sirhind and Bathinda constituted the two most important military stations on the north western frontier of the Rajput Kingdom. Hence the present area of Rupnagar District up to the Satluj was under the Chauhan Rajputs. In 1192, Shihabuddin Muhammad Ghori (A.D. 1186—1206) defeated and killed Prithviraj Chauhan, the last illustrious king of this dynasty. As a result of this, not only Sirhind but also the entire territory up to Delhi passed under the control of the Turks. With the defeat of Prithvi Raj Chauhan at the hands of Muhammad Ghori in A.D. 1192 at Tarain, Punjab entered a new chapter of History, during which the Hindus had to face subjugation, intimidation, humiliation and hardship. At times the persecution led to total destruction of villages.

(b) Medieval Period

The Slave Dynasty A.D. 1206 to 1288.—The successors of Muhammad Ghori founded the Sultanate of Delhi which held sway in the Punjab for many years. However, before discussing the history of Rupnagar District in medieval India, it is

¹³Fauja Singh, *Sirhind, through the Ages* (Patiala, 1972), p. 19

appropriate to mention here that almost the whole of area of today's Rupnagar District was included in the then Sirhind Province. Hence the History of Rupnagar District is contained in the medieval history of Sirhind Province.

The dynasty founded by Qutb-ud-din Aibak and continued by other princes of servile origin is known to history as the Slave Dynasty. This dynasty ruled from A.D. 1206 to 1288. During the Sultanate period, Sirhind including the area forming the present Rupnagar District was an important administrative unit. Qutb-ud-din Aibak was the first Sultan of this dynasty who ruled from A.D. 1206 to 1210. Realizing the strategic position and political importance of Punjab, Qutb-ud-din Aibak shifted his capital from Delhi to Lahore. Illutmish was the next important sultan who reigned for twenty-six years. It was in A.D. 1221, during the reign of illutmish, that the Mongols appeared for the first time on the banks of the Indus, under their celebrated leader Chingez Khan. However, during the period of Illutmish India escaped the Mongol menace. After Illutmish, Raziyya was an important ruler of the slave Dynasty. She was the first woman ruler of India who possessed a sagacity befitting her high status. The proud Turkish nobles however, could not reconcile themselves to the rule of a woman. Also they were offended at the undue favour shown by Raziyya to the Abyssinian slave Jalal-ud-din Yaqut. The Turkish nobles revolted. The first to revolt openly was Altuniya, the Governor of Sirhind¹⁴. Yaqut was killed. Raziyya tried to extricate herself from the critical situation by marrying Altunia, but to no effect. She alongwith her husband was put to death by her enemies on 12 December 1240.

The most important slave king was Balban, who ruled this country from A.D. 1245 to A.D. 1287, for twenty years as Prime Minister of Sultan Nasir-ud-din Mahmud and for 20 years as Sultan of Delhi. During the reign of Nasir-ud-din Mahmud (1246-1266), a large fort was constructed at Sirhind to ward off attacks by the Mughal Hordes who were already casting covetous eyes on India¹⁵.

Balban appointed his cousin Sher Khan as Governor of Sirhind and its adjoining area. Sher Khan had all the attributes

¹⁴R. C. Majumdar and others. *An advanced History of India*, p. 278

¹⁵The Tribune, 28 March 1982—An article by Sukhdev Singh Chib

of an enlightened and sound administrator. Sher Khan was an energetic Governor who governed the Punjab, including areas lying across the Satluj, with great courage and tact and repulsed many incursions by the Mongols. As the Governor of the frontier provinces, he had become so powerful and influential that Balban began to consider him a danger to his personal authority. In these circumstances, it is believed that Balban had managed to have Sher Khan poisoned to death. After Sher Khan, Balban appointed his eldest son as the Governor of this frontier province. Sultan was a talented young man who was not only a patron of literature, but was himself a great Persian and Arabic scholar. With great ability and to the entire satisfaction of his father, the prince administered the frontier divisions and held his own against repeated Mongol invasions. Sultan died in 1285 while engaged in a fight against the Mongols.

Balban was the strongest of Delhi Sultans of the Slave Dynasty. Although addicted to wine in his youth, after his accession to the throne, he prohibited the sale and manufacture of liquor throughout his dominions. Infringement attracted the severest penalties. An experienced administrator, Balban eagerly applied himself to the task of eradicating the evils from which the State had been suffering from a long time. Kekubad was the last ruler of the Slave Dynasty who reigned a little more than three years. He was a weak ruler from whom the throne of Delhi was usurped by Jalal-ud-din in A.D. 1290.

The Khilzi Dynasty (A.D. 1288—1331).—Jalal-ud-din Khilzi was the first ruler of this dynasty. He was assassinated at the instance of his nephew, Ala-ud-din on 19 July 1285, after reigning for a period of 7 years. Ala-ud-din Khilzi was the most powerful ruler of this dynasty. During his times, the Mongols, under Kutlugh Khan, son of Amir Daud Khan, again invaded the Punjab in 1298. Their army on this occasion having occupied all the countries beyond the Indus, they advanced to the very gates of the capital, and escaped on the banks of Jamuna. The king put himself at the head of his troops and gave the invaders battle, when after a most bloody engagement, the Mongols were compelled to retreat and to evacuate India as rapidly as they had advanced towards it. However, while retreating, they caused havoc in Punjab including in the area now comprising Rupnagar District.

In 1304, the Mongols invaded Punjab again. Tughlak Khan, Governor of Punjab, was deputed to oppose them with a large force. He inflicted a signal defeat on the enemy, who lost seven thousand men killed and wounded. Nine thousand of their troops were made prisoners and sent in chains to Delhi, where according to Ferishita (a historian) they were all put to death. Ali Beg and Khwajah Tash were trampled under the feet of elephants¹⁶.

The reign of Ala-ud-din Khilzi is noted for many reforms effected by him in the civil administration of the country. He built magnificent palaces, mosques and colleges, and became a patron of learning. Amir Khusrow was the most famous poet of his time. Ala-ud-din died on 19 December 1316, after a reign of over 20 years.

The Tughlak Dynasty (A.D. 1321—1414).—Mohammad Tughlaq and Firoz Shah Tughlaq were important rulers of this dynasty. The former was a visionary statesman, the latter was a practical man. Weak successors of this dynasty led to the disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate. It was the decadent plight of the Delhi Sultanate which encouraged Timur to invade India in A.D. 1398. The Delhi Sultanate failed to offer Timur resistance. The mighty invader plundered and ravaged this country. Punjab and Delhi were his worst victims. Wherever he went, he looted, plundered and pillaged the territory brutally and ordered the wholesale massacre of the local populace irrespective of age or sex. After collecting his booty, he started his march back home through Punjab. On his way back, he devastated whatever lay in his way. Himself having no desire to stay permanently in India, he left behind very powerful Governors¹⁷. Timur left India taking with him not only the riches he had plundered, but also skilled artisans, loads of marble and other materials with the purpose of building at Samarkand a mosque and a replica of the Qutab Minar. During his return journey, Timur decided to traverse the Punjab through the Shiwalik Range. He seems to have marched through the present day districts of Ambala, Rupnagar, Hoshiarpur and Kangra from where he proceeded to Jammu via Pathankot. It also seems probable that somewhere in the hills, probably at Rupnagar, Rattan Singh, a local ruler, opposed Timur but was defeated¹⁸.

¹⁶S. M. Latif, *History of the Punjab*, pp. 104-105

¹⁷Sukhdev Singh Chib, *This Beautiful India, Punjab*, p. 8

¹⁸Fauja Singh, *History of the Punjab*, Vol. III (1000—1526 A.D.) (Patiala, 1972), pp. 80.

The Sayyids and Lodhis (A.D. 1414—1526)—The founder of the Sayyid Dynasty was Khizr Khan who took possession of Delhi in A.D. 1414. Previously, he was Governor of Punjab on behalf of Timur. During Khizr Khans' rule, Sultan Shah Lodhi was a very powerful Governor of Sirhind, including the area of present Rupnagar District. In A.D. 1419, Sarang Khan challenged the authority of Khizr Khan in Punjab. A battle was fought near Sirhind in which Sarang Khan was defeated by Sultan Shah Lodhi. He was, however, able to escape to safety in the Shiwalik Hills nearby via Rupnagar¹⁹. Once again Sarang Khan challenged the authority of Khizr Khan, but was again defeated at Rupnagar.

After the death of Khizr Khan on 20 May 1421, his son Mubarak Shah occupied the throne of Delhi. During his times, the brave Khokars grew more and more powerful and harassed him more than once. Their chief, Jasrat confidently aspired to the establishment of their supremacy on the ruins of the Delhi Kingdom. He had ravaged the area of Punjab up to Rupnagar and Sirhind. In October, 1421, a wing of the royal army took Jasrat by surprise on his side of the river at Rupnagar. As Jasrat was putting his forces in battle array, he found that Mubarak Shah had crossed flank. He sought safety in slipping through the royal army and crossed the river to reach Jalandhar. From there, he hastened back to his strongest fort at Talwara. There, Mubarak Shah followed him with the help of Raja Bhim of Jammu. Mubarak Shah captured the fort and razed it, but not before Jasrat had escaped further into the mountains²⁰.

In 1432 again, Jasrat Khokhar attacked Allah Dad, Governor of the areas from Jalandhar to Lahore. Allah Dad was defeated and driven to seek shelter farther east, probably at Rupnagar, Jasrat was now left in peace for the rest of the reign of Mubarak Shah²¹. Jasrat seems to have occupied the hilly portions of the present Jammu along with some claims to the hilly areas towards the east, including the present Anandpur Sahib Tahsil of Rupnagar District.

With the accession of Bahlol, the Punjab ceased to be a problem tract for Delhi. Before ascending the throne of Delhi Bahlol was the master of the entire plains of the Punjab. The

¹⁹*Ibid*, p. 188

²⁰*Ibid*, p. 190-91

²¹*Ibid*, p. 192

brave Jasrat Khokhar was dead by that time. Even his successor Sikandar Lodhi had much trouble in the Punjab. It was in the reign of Ibrahim Lodhi when Babar invaded India that the Punjab area again assumed greater strategic importance. In 1526, Babar put an end to the rule of the Lodhi Dynasty, by defeating Ibrahim Lodhi at Panipat.

The Mughal Dynasty and the Sikh Gurus.—Babar, the son of Omer Sheikh Mirza, who claimed Timur and Changez Khan among ancestors, laid the foundation of the Mughal Empire in India in 1526 when he defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the first battle of Panipat. The whole of Punjab including the area of Rupnagar District fell under the Mughal Rule.

At the time of Babar's invasion, the organised religion had become stultifying. In the words of Sir Gokal Chand Narang, "the spring of religion had been choked up by weeds of unmeaning ceremonials, debasing superstitions, the selfishness of the priest, and the highly spiritual character of Hinduism had been buried under the ostentatious paraphernalia of sects".

What is now known as the Bhakti movement took birth and grew in many parts of India in the period of 9th Century to 16th Century. Among the leading saints and mystics of the time were Shankar Acharya (A.D. 788—820) and Ramanuj (A.D. 1017—1137) from South India, Ramananda (A.D. 1300—1411) from Allahabad, Kabir (whose exact dates of birth and death are controversial but lived in the 15th Century) from Benaras, Chaitanya (A.D. 1481—1533) from Bengal and Namdev (b.A.D. 1270)²². The teachings of these saints had many common features, such as the debunking of idol-worship and casteism, universal love and brotherhood, the unity of God, etc. The saints made efforts to bring together the two major communities of Hindus and Muslims. In the Punjab, the Bhakti movement was led by Guru Nanak, and after him, the mantle of Guru fell on his nine successors. Guru Nanak lived in the time of the Lodhis and the first two Mughal Emperors. It is interesting to note that Guru Nanak began his spiritual mission at exactly the same time as when Babar laid the foundation of Mughal Empire in India. Guru Nanak's travels encompassed

²²G. S. Chhabra. *The Advanced History of the Punjab*, Vol. I (Jalandhar, 1960), pp. 32—44

a larger part of the subcontinent including the present Rupnagar District and his teaching left an indelible mark in Punjab. It is significant that even as the area now forming Punjab came to be ruled by the Mughals, Guru Nanak's spiritual influence began to hold sway over the hearts of men in the same political territory. The mystic philosophy seems to have found a particularly responsive environment in the part that is now Rupnagar District. It was eventually in Anandpur Sahib that the 'Khalsa' was born as an instrument to resist the oppression of the later Mughals, particularly Aurangzeb and this transformed a primarily religious people into fearless warriors who were to challenge the might of the Empire. The spread of the teachings of the Great Gurus forms a vital factor in determining the history of Rupnagar District. In this context, it will be worthwhile here to give a brief description of the life and teachings of the Sikh Gurus and their impact on the District in the background of the Mughal rulers of the times.

Guru Nanak played a tremendous role in unifying the philosophy of different religions of the time. He admitted that Mohammad was the messenger of God sent to instruct mankind and to lead them to the path of righteousness. But with utmost humility Guru Nanak considered himself an ordinary mortal, a man among men²³.

Guru Nanak lived through the rule of Sher Shah Suri (1540—45) who had snatched power from Humayun (1530—56). Sher Shah Suri was an enlightened ruler who introduced many reforms in various fields. During Sher Shah's rule, the present area of Rupnagar District continued to be included in the province of Sirhind whose administrator was Khawas Khan (Masand-i-Ali)²⁴. However, in 1555 Humayun was able to recapture his empire from the weak successors of Sher Shah Suri and appointed Bairam Khan as the Governor of Sirhind.

During the period of Humayun and Sher Shah Suri, Guru Nanak's teachings were further developed by Guru Angad Dev (1539—1552). The popularization of Gurmukhi alphabet was a very significant contribution of Guru Angad Dev. He also started collecting the hymns of Guru Nanak which in due course assisted Guru Arjan Dev in compiling the Adi Granth.

²³S. M. Latif, *History of the Punjab*, p. 246

²⁴Fauja Singh, *Sirhind through the Ages*

The philosophy was further propagated by Guru Amar Das (1552—1574), Guru Ram Dass (1574—1581) and Guru Arjan Dev during the reign of Akbar. As Akbar took various measures to consolidate the Mughal Empire, the Sikh Gurus also took important steps for the establishment and spread of their faith. Guru Amar Das constructed a *baoli* (well with a flight of stairs) at Goindwal, elaborated the institution of *langar* (community kitchen) and established the *Manji* system. Guru Amar Das, being old could not tour all the places where his followers were concentrated. He established separate centres of Sangats called *Manjis* as the Guru's representatives who addressed congregation by sitting on *Manjis* or cots. They were twenty-two in number and one such *Manji* was also established at village Wayun in Kharar Tahsil of Rupnagar District.

The Sikh Gurus were held in high esteem by Emperor Akbar. It was due to that reason that Guru Ram Das in 1577 obtained a grant of the site, together with 500 bighas of land from Emperor Akbar at a nominal price. It is believed that the present city of Amritsar was built on land obtained from Akbar.

Akbar was a liberal and tolerant ruler who did not obstruct development of the Sikh religion. He specifically permitted Guru Ram Das to develop the city of Amritsar which later became a strong religious centre. After Guru Ram Dass, Akbar allowed full freedom to Guru Arjan Dev for further development of Amritsar and the Sikh Church. The compilation of the Granth Sahib was completed by Guru Arjan Dev during the reign of Akbar. An interesting incident depicts Akbar's reaction to the novel philosophy. It was complained by certain sections that the Granth Sahib contains a bold criticism of both Hinduism and Islam. Consequently, two disciples of the Guru, Bhai Buddha and Bhai Gurdas went to the court and read out certain passages from the Granth. The Emperor was so impressed with the catholicity of the teachings contained in the passages that he remarked, "It is a volume worthy of reverence"²⁵.

It is also to be noted that during the period of Akbar, there was considerable efficiency in the field of Administration. Bairam Khan was the administrator of the Sirhind area which then included the present Rupnagar District. After the death

²⁵K. S. Narang and H. R. Gupta, *History of Punjab*, (1500—1858), p. 102

of Akbar, Jahangir occupied the throne at Agra on 3 November 1605. The Administration was generally conducted on the lines laid down by Akbar and the reign of Jahangir may be regarded as a continuation of that of his father, although marked by a certain deterioration resulting from Jahangir's poorer abilities. Jahangir's considerable natural abilities were marred by habitual and excessive intemperance which added ferocity to the innate violence of his temper. When angry, and especially if his throne was perceived to be threatened, he was capable of the most fiendish cruelty, having men flayed alive, impaled, torn to pieces by elephants, or otherwise tortured to death. Mere passionate caprice, even when no question of treason arose, sometimes induced him to commit shocking barbarities²⁶.

Jahangir prided himself especially on his love of justice, and his reputation for that quality still endures in India. The fearful penalties which he inflicted were imposed without regard to the status in life of the sufferers. With the accession of Jahangir, the relations of Guru Arjan Dev with the Mughal Empire deteriorated. The reasons were not far to seek. In the first instance, Jahangir was not a tolerant ruler and he regarded with great disfavour the popularity of the new religion, as is clear from the following extract from Jahangir's own autobiography. Tuzak-i-Jahangiri, Persian, 35:—

"In Goindwal, which is on the River Biah (Beas), there was a Hindu, named Arjan, in the garments of saint-hood and sanctity so much so that he captured the fancy of many of the simple-hearted Hindus, and even of the ignorant and foolish followers of Islam by his ways and manners, and they had loudly sounded the drum of his holiness. They called him Guru, and from all sides stupid people crowded to worship and manifest complete faith in him. For three or four generations of spiritual successors, they had kept their shop warm. Many times, it occurred to me to put a stop to this vain affairs or to bring him into the assembly of the people of Islam."

In due course, Jahangir did determine to take action against Guru Arjan and in 1606 the Guru died in prison as a result of

²⁶Vincent A. Smith, *The Oxford History of India*, p. 372

torture. The charge was that the Guru had given shelter to the Emperor's son, Prince Khusrau, who had revolted against his father. The martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev in 1606 provoked his followers to take the martial path.

It was Guru Arjan Dev's martyrdom which inspired the young Hargobind to follow the policy of *Miri* and *Piri* by wearing two swords, as emblems of his temporal and spiritual powers. He also sent a circular letter to his *massands* to ask the Sikhs to bring in future arms and horses as a part of their offerings. The official reporters and the enemies of the Guru pointed out to the Emperor Jahangir the implications of the new policy of Guru Hargobind. Accordingly, Guru Hargobind was imprisoned in the fort of Gwalior for some time. However, cordial relations developed later between the Guru and Jahangir.

In 1627, Jahangir died and was succeeded by his son Shah Jahan. For some time, the relations of the new Emperor with Guru Hargobind continued to be friendly. The son of Shah Jahan, Dara Shikoh, was particularly favourably disposed towards the Guru. The new militant policy of Guru Hargobind, however, soon brought him in conflict including armed conflict with the Mughal throne²⁷. The Guru fought four battles, all of which he won. The first battle was fought at Amritsar in 1628, the second at Lahera in Malwa in 1631, the third at Kartarpur in 1634 and the last at Palahi near Phagwara in the Kapurthala District.

The Guru realised that with the wars against Mughal authority, his real work—the propagation of the teachings of his predecessors—had greatly suffered. He, therefore, decided to find a place of safety from where he could carry on his missionary activities. Thus, immediately after the battle of Kartarpur (district Jalandhar) in 1634 the Guru reached village Palahi near Phagwara. He was being chased by a Mughal regiment and a large number of Pathans from different areas. The Guru and the Sikhs fought valiantly and won the battle. Thereafter the Guru decided to go farther east in the Hill States. While he was thus in search of a refuge in the hills, the Raja of Kahlur donated to him a piece of land. On the site, the Guru built a town which he named Kiratpur, now in Rupnagar District, Kiratpur

²⁷K. S. Narang and H. R. Gupta, *History of the Punjab* (1500—1858), pp. 102-103

was so named because the founder wanted God's praises (*kirtan*) ever to be sung there. During the last ten years of his life, Guru Hargobind suspended armed resistance and engaged himself entirely in religious activities. A large number of people of the hill states became his followers. It is said that even the Rajas of Kulu, Suket, Haripur and Chamba became the Guru's devotees. It was also during that period, probably in 1636, that Guru Hargobind's son Gurditta appointed head preachers in different parts of the country including Phul, Almast, Gonda and Balu Hassna. Each of these founded a *dhuana* or hearth and did much to spread the message of Sikhism in the area. Besides these *dhuans*, in the course of time many other similar centres of missionary work called '*Bakhshishes*' or bounties were set up for the propagation of the faith²⁸.

Thus with Guru Hargobind, the centre of the Sikh Church shifted to the Malwa region in Rupnagar District. Henceforth, Rupnagar District becomes closely and directly linked with the Sikh Gurus and their fortunes. Indeed, from this period the history of Sikh religion becomes an integral part of the history of this district.

Guru Hargobind spent the remaining years of his life at Kiratpur Sahib. The Guru had a very attractive personality and commanded the highest devotion. A contemporary Muslim historian, Mohsin Fani, writes that when the Guru died, a large number of Sikhs wanted to burn themselves on his funeral pyre. Two of them, in spite of the dissuasion of the successor, committed suicide, throwing themselves on the burning pyre. Some exalted Muslim Saints too, such as, Mian Mir, held the Guru in great reverence. Mughal Mansabdars, such as Wazir Khan and Yar Khan, also had very high regard for the Guru. It was owing to the influence of Wazir Khan in Jahangir's court that the Guru and the Sikhs received certain favours from the Emperor²⁹.

Guru Har Rai, the seventh Guru of the Sikhs was born at Kiratpur Sahib in Rupnagar District. He was son of Baba Gurditta, the eldest son of Guru Hargobind. It is said that Baba Gurditta had shown a miracle and reanimated the dead cow of a farmer friend. When the Guru reproached him for this

²⁸*Ibid.*, p. 117

²⁹*Ibid.*, pp. 119-120

misuse of his spiritual power, Baba Gurditta could not bear it and died at the age of twenty-four. Two other sons of Guru Hargobind, Baba Atal and Ani Rai also died during the lifetime of their father. Thus, at the time of his death, Guru Hargobind was left with two sons, Suraj Mal and Teg Bahadur, neither of whom were nominated as the Guru's successor. Guru Hargobind's choice fell on Har Rai, his grandson (the son of Baba Gurditta) who had impressed him with his piety and kind disposition. Guru Har Rai was, at that time, only fourteen years old³⁰.

By temperament, Guru Har Rai was quite different from his grandfather. Although, according to the advice of Guru Hargobind, he maintained a splendid court and a retinue of 2,200 soldiers, he had great aversion to war. He preferred the solitude of the hills and quiet meditation to the excitement of the chase or the din of the war. Even when he went out for the game or the chase, he would capture the birds and animals rather than kill them, bring them home and feed them. Thus, in course of time, he established a small zoological garden which became a place of recreation for his disciples. A recorded incident reflects his tender hearted nature. Once, while walking in his garden, his loose cloak broke the stems of some flowers which fell to the ground. The Guru was so touched by the sight that tears welled up in his eyes and he thereafter, decided to carry his cloak carefully in his hands. An important feature of the new Guru's teachings was his edict that no one's feelings should be injured. He often used to recite Farid's famous verse: "All men's hearts are jewels; to distress them is not at all good. If thou desirest the Beloved, distress no one's heart." He was convinced that a temple or a mosque could be repaired, but not a broken heart³¹.

It is said that once Dara Shikoh, eldest son of Shah Jahan who was beloved both of his father and of the people, fell seriously ill, possibly on account of a poison administered by his younger brother Aurangzeb and no remedy could be found for his recovery. On hearing of this, Guru Har Rai sent Dara a herbal, medicine which cured the Prince completely.

Guru Har Rai's habit was, morning and evening to listen to devotional music in the company of his followers and then

³⁰Ibid., p. 122

³¹Ibid., p. 122

discourse on the Guru's word. At the same time, he would miss no opportunity to celebrate noble sentiments of humility and disinterested service. The story goes that once Guru Har Rai chanced upon a serpent whose skin sparkled in the warm sunshine of winter. Pointing to it, the Guru said, "This serpent might as well have been a Pandit in his previous life, beautiful to behold in his dress, but the only knowledge he has is, to bite. Men also bite other through jealousy. Even when they teach about God it is not through love or self-surrender, but through the sharp wits and the poisonous fangs of controversy and argument³²."

In 1645, Guru Har Rai retired to Nahan (Himachal Pradesh) in the country of Raja Karam Parkash. He lived at Nahan for twelve years. He devoted all his energy to consolidate the Sikh religion, and went frequently on short tours to inspire his disciples by personal contact. At Nathana he blessed a poor and hungry Jat boy, Phul, who was to become the founder of the famous Phulkian family comprising the erstwhile States of Patiala, Nabha, Jind and Faridkot and some others³³.

At the end of Shah Jahan's rule, a war of succession broke out among the sons of the Emperor. On account of his friendly relations with Dara Shikoh, the eldest son of Emperor, Guru Har Rai was per force involved in politics. Guru Har Rai is known to have arranged assistance for Dara which enabled him to escape from a trap. This help to Dara, however, soon brought the Guru in conflict with Aurangzeb who had by then become Emperor.

Immediately after his succession, Aurangzeb sent for the Guru. The latter, instead of going personally, sent his eldest son, Ram Rai to wait on the Emperor in Delhi. With a view to corner him in argument, the Emperor enquired from Ram Rai why the Gurus in their Holy Book had written against the Musalmans, as in a verse in *Asa-di-var* of Guru Nanak which reads like this:

"The clay of Musalman may find its way into the kiln of a potter who makes vessels and bricks out of it. It cries out as it burns."

³²Gopal Singh, *A History of the Sikh People (1469—1978)*, (New Delhi, 1979), pp. 236-237

³³Hari Ram Gupta, *History of Sikh Gurus* (New Delhi, 1973), pp. 129-130

Ram Rai, by a clever presence of mind, saved the situation. He said that the original of the text is *bei-man* (faithless) and not Musalman and so it was the mistake of the scribe and not of the Guru. By this interpretation Ram Rai saved himself from the wrath of the Emperor but, by not showing the courage of his convictions, he incurred the displeasure of his father. Guru Har Rai declared him unfit for the exalted position of Guru and decided to nominate as successor his younger son, Har Krishan who was then just a child. On 6 October 1661, when Guru Har Rai died, Har Krishan was nominated as the eighth Guru³⁴.

Guru Har Rai often undertook tours for spreading his spiritual message. During his time, many important persons adopted his faith. A *bairagi* monk, Bhagat Gir, was one such disciple. He was renamed Bhagat Bhagwan and was sent to spread the message of Guru Nanak in the eastern parts of the country. Bhagat Bhagwan gained repute as a powerful preacher. He established a *Bakhshish* (bounty) in Hindustan with 360 centres or *gaddis* most of which are still extant. Another important conversion that took place at Kiratpur was that of Bhai Sangatia. He was given the name of Pheru and sent to the Bari Doab to spread the message of Sikhism there. He also established another *Bakhshish*. Similarly, one Bhai Gonda was sent to Kabul to preach the Sikh faith there. Bhai Gonda achieved great success in that country³⁵.

Guru Har Krishan.—The seventh Guru, Har Rai, disinheriting his elder son, Ram Rai, appointed his six-year child, Har Krishan, the Guru in succession to himself. Guru Har Krishan was absorbed in meditation from early childhood and was treated by the Sikhs with great affection and esteem. Ram Rai, who felt himself impained, lodged a complaint with Aurangzeb against his father's decision to nominate Guru Har Krishan in preference to him. Aurangzeb a past master in intrigue, aimed to take advantage of Ram Rai's disaffection and to use him for weakening the Sikh movement. The Emperor summoned Guru Har Krishan to Delhi asking him to justify his claim to Guruship, and sent Mirza Raja Jai Singh to

³⁴K. S. Narang and H. R. Gupta, *History of the Punjab (1500—1858)* pp. 124-25.

³⁵*Ibid.*, pp. 122—28

Kiratpur to escort the Guru. The Guru's mother was terribly afraid of the machinations of Ram Rai and the stern character of the Emperor. But nobody could dare disobey Aurangzeb³⁶.

Guru Har Krishan came to Delhi with his mother and *masands*. He was kept as a royal guest in the bungalow of Raja Jai Singh which hallowed spot is called Bangla Sahib and bears to the present a beautiful *gurudwara* in the memory of Guru Har Krishan. Guru Har Krishan's visit to Delhi drew large crowds, both on the way to Delhi and in the imperial capital itself. This not only frustrated the hopes of Ram Rai, but also assured the Emperor that the Sikhs by and large were satisfied with the present succession³⁷.

Shortly afterwards, the Guru had an attack of smallpox with high fever, and he became almost unconscious. Owing to infectiousness of the disease, he was shifted to a house in village Bhogal near the present Nizam-ud-din Railway Station. His followers who were attending on him realized that the Guru might succumb to the fatal disease. They were anxious to secure his nomination of a successor according to old tradition. They placed a coconut and five paise before him and pressed him to name his successor. In delirium the child could utter only the words "Baba Bakala" the reference being to Tegh Bahadur, his grand uncle, who was living at Bakala, 4 kilometres to the north of the modern Beas Railway Station. Immediately thereafter the child became unconscious and expired on 30 March, 1664. Guru Har Krishan was only eight years old. He was cremated on the bank of River Yamuna where now stands the Gurudwara Bala Sahib³⁸.

Guru Tegh Bahadur

Guru Tegh Bahadur became the ninth Sikh Guru in 1664, who is very closely associated with the history of Rupnagar District. He laid the foundation of Anandpur Sahib where later during the period of Guru Gobind Singh the 'Khalsa' was born. Guru Tegh Bahadur was the youngest son of the sixth Guru, Hargobind, and his wife Nanaki. He was born at Amritsar on 1 April 1621. He became Guru at the

³⁶Hari Ram Gupta, *History of Sikh Gurus* (New Delhi, 1973), p. 131.

³⁷Dr. Gopal Singh, *A History of the Sikh People*, p. 242

³⁸Hari Ram Gupta, *History of Sikh Gurus* (New Delhi, 1973), pp. 131-32

age of 43 but in the first few years faced great persecution at the hands of imposter rivals who even provoked the established priesthood against him. Guru Tegh Bahadur was a man of quiet and retiring disposition. Immediately after his pontification, he was assaulted by his nephew Dhirmal, one of whose men shot a bullet which grazed the Guru's shoulder. When pressed to punish the guilty, the Guru declared: "To exercise forgiveness is a great act. To exercise forgiveness is to give alms. Forgiveness is equal to ablutions at all places of pilgrimage. Forgiveness ensureth man's salvation. There is no virtue equal to forgiveness". Accompanied by his mother Nanaki and wife Gujari, her brother Kripal Chand and a few followers, he visited Amritsar in 1664 but the priests closed the doors of Hari Mandir against him. Guru Tegh Bahadur stayed for some time at Amritsar. He dug up a meditation cell called Bhora Sahib close to the Akal Takht. As he was not allowed to live at one place, he remained on the move administering to the spiritual needs of his disciples. These tours were also not safe for him. Harassed everywhere Guru Tegh Bahadur went to Kiratpur, the town founded by his father³⁹.

The jealous relatives and the corrupt *Masands* did not allow Guru Tegh Bahadur to live in peace even at Kiratpur Sahib. In 1672, Guru Tegh Bahadur purchased for a sum of Rs. 500 a piece of fallow land from the Raja of Bilaspur. The land was situated at a distance of 8 kilometers to the north below the hill of Naina Devi close to the village of Makhowal, on the left bank of the Satluj. He called the farm 'Nanki Chak' after his mother. The portion of the town to the south-east was later named Anandpur or the 'abode of bliss.' "The two portions of the city", writes Dr. Trilochan Singh, "were until recently marked as Nanaki Chak and Anandpur in revenue papers". He took up abode in a house which is called Bhora Sahib⁴⁰.

Guru Tegh Bahadur also made a tour of Kamrup (Assam) via Dacca, where the local Sangats were eagerly waiting to have him in their midst. On the outward journey the Guru left his family at Patna. It was at Dacca that Guru Tegh

³⁹*Ibid.*, pp. 132-133

⁴⁰*Ibid.*, p. 137

Bahadur received the happy news of the birth of his son at Patna and, consequently, wrote a letter of thanks to the Sikh 'Sangat' of Patna for their kind treatment of his family. The Guru stayed at Dacca for some time and it is said that he also built a *dharamshala* or Sikh temple there. Thence, he visited Chattagong, Sondip and Lashkar, returning to Patna after a two year stay in Assam. He did not, however, stay long in Patna and came back to the Punjab. He again settled at the new town of Makhowal (Anandpur) which he had previously built. After some time, he again set out on a tour, increasing considerably his following in Malwa region of the Punjab. Among his disciples were even some Mohammadans, such as Saijuddin and a few Pathans of Garhi near Samana (now in Patiala District).

Aurangzeb could never permit such activities of a Hindu religious reformer. He, therefore, determined to take action against Guru Tegh Bahadur. According to the Sikh tradition, the Guru became a target of persecution at the hands of Aurangzeb because he had taken up the cause of the Kashmiri Brahmins who faced with persecution and forcible conversion to Islam, had approached him to lead them. The Mughal Governor of Kashmir, Sher Afghan, had forcibly converted to Islam a large number of the Hindus and those who resisted had been massacred in large numbers. The Kashmiri Brahmins, had in despair sought the protection of the Guru whom they regarded as the holiest figure among the Hindus of northern India. Tradition has it that on a day the Guru was absorbed in contemplation of the problem, his son Gobind asked his father, "Father dear, why sittest thou silently today?" The Guru replied, "Thou knowest nothing yet, thou art still a child..... The world is grieved by the oppressions of the Turks. No brave man is to be found. He, who is willing to sacrifice his life, shall free the earth from the burden of the Mohammadans". The child Gobind then at once remarked, "For that purpose, who is more worthy than you who is at once generous, holy and brave?" On hearing these words the Guru's mind was made up. He decided to make his own sacrifice for the protection of "the frontal mark and the sacrificial thread of the Hindus". He then informed the Kashmiri Brahmins to go and tell Aurangzeb "Guru Tegh Bahadur, the ninth Sikh Guru, is seated on the throne of the great Guru Nanak, who is the

protector of the Hindu faith and religion. First make him a Musalman and then all the people, including ourselves, will of our own accord, adopt your faith'. The Kashmiri Brahmins did accordingly. Aurangzeb then sent his emissaries to Anandpur to summon the Guru to Delhi. But he would not go with them. He, however, promised to follow them. Professor Puran Singh says, "He had yet to go to see his disciples who were thirsting for him, those that lived on his way to Delhi. He took his own time and his own road". This caused suspicion in the minds of the Mughals and Aurangzeb ordered that he should be searched and arrested. The Guru was then found at Agra and along with his five chosen disciples, was arrested and brought to Delhi where, he along with his companions, was thrown into prison⁴¹.

Aurangzeb urged the Sikh Guru to embrace Islam. Tegh Bahadur turned down the proposals with contempt. He was then asked to show miracles. The Guru rejected the idea by saying that he would not interfere in the work of God. He was thrown into prison and was chained in an iron cage. He was subjected to severe torture both physical and mental. His companions were imprisoned elsewhere and the Guru was falsely told that they had fled. The *darogha* of the jail was Sayyid Hasan Abdullah of Mani Majra, now falling in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. He treated the Guru with as great consideration as the circumstances permitted⁴².

The Guru's most devoted follower, Bhai Mati Das, was asked to become a Musalman, but he refused disdainfully. He was at once tied between two posts, and while standing erect was sawn across from head to loins. Dayal Dass a follower of the Guru abused the Emperor and his courtiers for this inhuman act. He was tied up like a bundle and thrown into a huge cauldron of boiling oil. He was roasted alive into a block of charcoal. Another disciple Sati Das who condemned these brutalities was hacked to pieces limb by limb. Jaita (another disciple) was also present in disguise of a sweeper with a broom and a basket in his hands. He collected the remains of these martyrs at night and consigned them to the River Yamuna flowing at a stone's throw⁴³. These killings

⁴¹K. S. Narang and H. R. Gupta, *History of the Punjab* (1500—1858) pp. 131-32.

⁴²Hari Ram Gupta, *History of Sikh Gurus* (New Delhi, 1972), p. 141.

⁴³*Ibid.*, p. 142

took place on 10 November 1675. The next day when it was the Guru's turn, he wrote some words on a piece of paper, which he said was charmed, and then, having tied it round his neck declared that the sword would fall harmless on it. The executioner was now summoned to test the miraculous charm. The blow was given and the head of the Guru rolled on the floor. The paper was picked up. It contained these words '*Sir dia Sirar na dia*', meaning that he had given his head, but not his secret, his life was gone, but his inspiration or apostolic virtue remained in the world. None took up courage to cremate the body of the Guru. Jaita, a Mazhabi Sikh carried away the Guru's head to Anandpur covering a distance of 340 km, a prodigious performance indeed, and presented it to Gobind Rai, the 9-year old child, who remarked, "*Rangrete Guru Ke Bete*", meaning that the Mazhabi Sikhs were Guru's own sons. Gurudwara Sis Ganj at Anandpur *Sahib* marks the site where the head was ceremoniously received. A Labana Sikh, Lakhi Shah, stole the decapitated body in a cart laden with cotton and cremated it in his village named, Rakab Ganj, 8 kilometers distant, by setting his own hut with all the belongings on fire to avoid detection. The ashes of the body were collected, placed in a brass vessel (*gagar*) and buried underground at that very spot⁴⁴.

The martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur is a great landmark in Sikh history. "His execution", says G. C. Narang, "was universally regarded by the Hindus as a sacrifice for their faith. The whole of the Punjab began to burn with indignation and revenge". The Sikhs and their leader, the youthful Gobind, finally decided to carry on the policy and programme of Guru Hargobind to its logical conclusion, i.e. to transform the peaceful sect of the devotees into a disciplined and organized military order.

In sacrificing his life, the Guru protected the Hindu religion. His son, Guru Gobind Singh, in his autobiography *Vachitra Natak*, writes that his father died for the protection of "the frontal mark and the sacred thread of the Hindu". With the tragic death of such a saintly figure as Guru Tegh Bahadur, all the Hindus of the Punjab were stirred. Many took a vow not to submit to the tyranny of the Mughals. Thus,

⁴⁴*Ibid.*, p. 144

a great storm arose in the Punjab after the martyrdom of the Guru and that storm carried off the Empire of Aurangzeb, as if it were a dead leaf lying on the road".

Guru Gobind Singh

The life and works of Guru Gobind Singh (1666-1708) lend great excitement and colour to the history of Rupnagar District. He had the closest association with the district and, indeed, the vicissitudes in the Guru's life have largely shaped the history of the district. A major landmark in Sikh history is the creation of the "*Khalsa*" by Guru Gobind Singh at Anandpur Sahib in 1699. In recording the history of the district, it is essential to study the life of Guru Gobind Singh.

Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth and the last Sikh Guru was born at Patna on 26 December 1666. The only son of Guru Tegh Bahadur, the 9th Guru, he spent the first six years of his life in Patna. Even during the period of his childhood, he is known to have displayed a flair for physical combat, and performed feats involving physical courage and strength. In 1673, Guru Gobind Singh, then known as Gobind Rai, came with his father to stay in Anandpur Sahib. Suitable arrangements were made for the education and training of the young boy, one Bajar Singh, a Rajput being appointed to teach him horse-riding and military exercises. He was also instructed in Persian by Pir Mohammad and in Gurmukhi by Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh. He showed himself to be a quick learner, acquiring great skill in sword fencing and also gaining proficiency in the languages. After his father's execution in 1675, young Gobind Rai shifted to Paonta Sahib on the banks of Yamuna River in Sirmaur District, Himachal Pradesh. Here, he was to acquire erudition and scholarship in the ancient Indian scriptures and epics and also to build the nucleus of a skilled and highly motivated army retinue. It was also a time for contemplation on the two different kinds of tyranny which afflicted the people of Punjab at that time. One, the political tyranny of alien rulers who denied to the local people even the elementary rights of citizenship—freedom of religion, and security of life and property. And, two the religious tyranny of established priests, the Brahmins, who through

⁴⁵K. S. Narang and H. R. Gupta, *History of the Punjab (1500—1858)* pp. 133-34.

empty rituals and rites, had exploited, ignorant and superstitious Hindus for centuries. In order to counter the power of the priests, the Guru obtained first hand knowledge of ancient Sanskrit works and even translated portions of the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* into Hindi and Gurmukhi. He wished to foster a new spirit of self-reliance among his followers "to steel their hearts against injustice and tyranny". In this task of acquainting the people with the true import of scriptures, the Guru was assisted by as many as 52 poets of great eminence.

At the same time, the Guru did not allow his men to neglect physical fitness. Rather, they were exhorted to prepare themselves for combat, and were especially trained in riding, archery and sword-play. Pathan mercenaries were enlisted as trainers in warfare, and also to swell the ranks of the militia.

Inevitably these activities excited jealousy among the neighbouring hill Chiefs, and as a result, the Guru was compelled to fight with them in the battle of Bhangani (about six miles north-east of Paonta Sahib) in September 1688. Guru Gobind Singh's victory in this battle instilled great confidence among his followers. Immediately after the victory of Bhangani, however, the Guru left Paonta Sahib and again shifted to the territory of Raja Bhim Chand of Kahlur (Bilaspur State). He made Anandpur his headquarters and also raised five small forts—Anandgarh, Lohgarh, Holgarh, Fatehgarh and Taragarh around it. Raja Bhim Chand prudently courted friendship, which subsequently grew into a powerful alliance. This led Bhim Chand, along with some other hill Chiefs, to raise the standard of revolt against Mughal administration. These chiefs refused to remit the yearly tribute to the Emperor, who was at that time away in the Deccan. The immediate reaction to this newly-forged alliance was for a larger Mughal force, under Alif Khan to invade the territory of the hill chiefs. A bloody battle was fought at Nadaun, a small town on the left bank of the River Beas, about 32 km south-east of the town of Kangra. The Guru and the hill chiefs fought desperately and in the end succeeded in repulsing the Mughal attack. Soon after that battle,

⁴⁶*Ibid.*, pp. 138-139

however, most of the hill chiefs made some settlement with the Mughal Governor of Kangra. When the Guru and some of his allies refused to submit, a force under the son of local Faujdar Dilawar Khan was despatched against the Guru, but this attack too was unsuccessful. Two other expeditions under Hussain Khan and Jujhar Singh were sent by the Mughal Governor, but they, too, suffered the same fate.

When the news of these repeated disasters reached the Emperor in the Deccan, he sent his own son, Prince Muazzam to deal with the rebels. The Prince came to Lahore and sent a large force under Mirza Beg against the Guru and the hill chiefs. Mirza Beg was victorious, and reduced all the hill chiefs to submission. Guru Gobind Singh did not suffer personal harm at the hands of the victorious army. It is said that this was mainly due to the influence of Bhai Nand Lal, Mir Munshi of Prince Muazzam. Bhai Nand Lal was a devotee of Guru Gobind Singh. During this reprieve, he re-organized his followers *Creation of Khalsa* and created in the year 1699 what is known as the "*Khalsa*".

In view of above, the creation of *Khalsa* by Guru Gobind Singh was the result of his deep and sustained meditation. Having prepared his plans, he had issued a general invitation to the Sikhs to muster stronger than usual on the occasion of Baisakhi Festival in the year 1699. On the Baisakhi Day in April 1699, Guru Gobind Singh addressed a mass gathering at Keshgarh in Anandpur Sahib. At the end of his speech, the Guru drew out his sword, and in a voice as that of thunder, took all those present by surprise, by asking for any one present in the assembly, who was ready to lay down his life at his call. When Guru Gobind Singh found no response to his first call, he called forth second time but again there was no response. His eyes, flashed fiercer, his voice grew more terrible, and for the third time he asked for anyone who would lay down his life at a call by him. At last a Khatri of Lahore, named Daya Ram, aged thirty-nine, got up and offered his life. The Guru immediately took him into the tent with his apparent hurry and in no time he came out of the tent with his sword dripping with fresh-drawn blood. The Guru asked for another head. The crowd was convinced that Daya Ram was killed by the Guru inside the tent and people were hesitant to respond like Daya Ram. Dharm Dass, a Jat of Hastnapur (Delhi), aged forty-two, now stood up, and offered his head, on the third call. A stream of

⁴⁷*Ibid.*, pp. 138-139

blood coming out from the tent convinced the terrified people that the Sikh, too, had been killed. Many fled for their lives. The Guru came out and called for the third head. This time on the third call, Mohkam Chand, a Chhimba of Dwarka, aged forty-one, offered himself, Guru Gobind Singh came out again with the same sword dripping with blood, and asked for a fourth head. All were dumb with terror and amazement. At last, Sahib Chand of Bidar, a barber, by caste, aged forty-two, got up. He was likewise taken to the tent and now the Guru came out once again and on his third call, Himmat Rai of Jagannathpuri, a Jhiwar, aged forty-three, stood up and the Guru disappeared with him in the tent.

When the Guru came out of the tent, his sword was sheathed, his face was beaming with joy and satisfaction. After a short time to a great surprise of all present, the five Sikhs, who were taken inside the tent, were brought out. They were all dressed like the Guru in saffron coloured dresses. All the times, when Guru went to the tent with a Sikh, his sword had been falling on goats that had been placed in the tent. It was the goat's blood that had been coming out from the tent and dripping from the sword. The Guru had, in this unique manner, tested the fidelity and bravery of his followers. He had ascertained that his followers had fully learnt the lesson of self-sacrifice and the unquestioning obedience to their leader. To these five now the Guru bestowed the name of *Panj Piyare* or "Five Beloved" as they came to be called. With them the Guru proceeded to lay a new the foundation of Sikhism. Next day the Guru initiated them according to the new rites that he himself introduced. The method of initiation, which had hitherto been current in Sikhism, was known as Charanpahul. According to this, a Sikh was initiated in Sikhism by drinking the water touched by the Guru with his toe. It was believed that this method of initiation developed humility and politeness in the Sikhs. But Guru Gobind Singh wanted to add to these virtues of humility and politeness the virtues of self-respect, dignity, courage and boldness. He thus introduced absolutely a new method of initiation, which was a product of his own mind. For this new rite of initiation, Guru Gobind Singh took water and *patasas* sugar in an iron vessel kneeling beside it, he kept stirring the water with a two edged sword called *khanda* and recited over it the sacred verses that he had chosen for the ceremony. These verses were the *Japji* of Guru Nanak, the *Jap Sahib*, his

own composition, *Anand Sahib* of Guru Amar Dass and certain *Sawaiyas* and *Chaupais* or quatrains of his own composition. The Five Beloved were asked to repeat *Waheguru* and the preamble of the Japji. He then gave them five handfuls of the *Amrit* which means nectar. He sprinkled the water five times on their hair and their eyes, and asked them all to repeat *Waheguruji ka Khalsa, Waheguru jiki Fateh*, which means that Khalsa belongs to the Lord and to the Lord belongs the victory. As the outward sign of initiation by *Pahul*, the Sikhs were enjoined to wear the five K's, viz., The *Kes* (long hair), *Kachh* (short breeches), the *Kara* (iron bangle), the *Kirpan* (sword) and the *Kangha* (comb). They were also given the common cognomen of *Singh* for men and *Kaur* for women. They were directed to regard Guru Gobind Singh and his wife Sahib Kaur as their common parents so that none could thereafter claim a position of pride on account of his caste. As some people took pride even on the basis of their place of birth, the Guru enjoined on all those, who were initiated to regard Anandpur as their place of birth. Guru declared that the locks of all the Sikhs must remain unshorn. Of material things, he said that the Sikhs should devote their finite energies to steel alone and arms should dignify their person. They should be ever waging war. He enjoined his Sikhs not to have any intercourse with the Dhirmalis, who had laboured to kill Guru Teg Bahadur and Ram Rais, who were responsible for the death of his father and the *Masands*, who had undermined the strength of some of the Sikh Gurus in the past.

The objective of the creation of Khalsa was not to take revenge for any personal wrongs or injury, for he had willingly sacrificed his father in the cause of preserving righteousness and he himself was also prepared to sacrifice his all for his lofty ideals. He did not advocate bloodshed for the sake of any realm or kingdom. If he wanted to dethrone and drive out the tyrants, it was out of his unbounded love for the downtrodden humanity and not for the sake of any political power⁴⁸.

⁴⁸K. Jagjit Singh, *Guru Gobind Singh (A Study)*, (Bombay, 1967), pp. 63-66 and Sikh Ithas Research Board (S.G.P.C.), Amritsar, p. 62

The Post-Khalsa Period.—Guru Gobind Singh had to fight eleven battles after the creation of the Khalsa. Of these, six took place at Anandpur Sahib and the rest at Nirmohgarh, Bharsali, Sirsa, Chamkaur Sahib and Khidrana (Faridkot District). These are described briefly hereunder.

First Battle of Anandpur, 1699.—The hill Rajas were much perturbed at the growing power of the Guru. They felt their own position threatened by the Khalsa. The Mughal throne in Delhi was also pressing them to evacuate the Khalsa from their territory. Emperor Aurangzeb had also instructed his Governors in Punjab to take steps to crush the power of the Guru. Macauliffe says that the Viceroy of Delhi despatched a force of ten thousand men under his two Generals Paindah Khan and Din Beg. The hill chiefs joined them at Ropar. The Guru met the enemy near Anandpur. In a severe scuffle, Paindah Khan was killed. Din Beg and the hill Rajas fled. They were pursued by the Khalsa for some distance. A large booty in the form of horses, arms and baggage fell into the hands of Sikhs⁴⁹.

Second Battle of Anandpur, 1699.—After this defeat, the hill Rajas formed a coalition and decided to act in concert with one another independently of the Mughals. Bhim Chand of Bilaspur became their leader. He sent a message to the Guru to vacate Anandpur as it lay in his territory and settle somewhere else or face the Rajas' Army. Finding that Gobind Singh would not submit, they marched upon Anandpur. Kesari Chand of Jaswan was in the vanguard. In the day's fighting, the Sikhs stuck fast to their ground. There was a division among the Rajas in regard to the approach to be followed. The Rajas of Kangra, Mandi and Bilaspur were for peace, while those of Hindur and Jaswan wanted to fight. The siege lasted two months. Kesari Chand of Jaswan and Ghamand Chand of Kangra lost their lives. The survivors fled.

Battle of Nirmohgarh, 1700.—After some time, a strong contingent of the Mughal army was seen advancing towards Anandpur. The Guru intercepted it at Nirmohgarh, a village situated about 4 km. from Anandpur. Some hill chiefs also joined the Mughals, but they were repulsed.

⁴⁹Hari Ram Gupta, *History of Sikh Gurus* (New Delhi, 1973), p. 198

Battle of Bharsali, 1780.—Some time later, Wazir Khan, the Governor of Sirhind, appeared on the scene, and himself assumed command of the force. His strategy was successful. The Sikhs suffered defeat and left Anandpur. They could not return to Anandpur as all entries to the town were blocked. The Guru retreated towards Bharsali. It lay 45 km from Anandpur beyond Una across river Swan, 5 km away. The enemy pursued the Sikhs. Another engagement took place at Bharsali, in which Sahib Singh, a notable Sikh Commander, lost his life.⁵⁰

Third Battle of Anandpur, 1702.—Two Mughal Commanders, Sayyid Beg and Alif Khan, were marching from Lahore to Delhi with a force of about five thousand men. Bhim Chand of Bilaspur who had not reconciled himself to the Guru, persuaded the Generals to help him in expelling Gobind Singh from his territory on a payment of one thousand rupees a day. Alif Khan had already fought in the Kangra Hills, and had a grievance against the Guru. Differences arose between the two Commanders. After a couple of skirmishes, Sayyid Beg parted company with Alif Khan and joined Gobind Singh. This disheartened Alif Khan who retired.

Fourth Battle of Anandpur, 1703.—Bhim Chand was not a man to lose heart. He prepared himself for another trial and succeeded in winning over certain neighbouring chiefs including Raja Bhup Chand, Raja Wazir Singh and Raja Dev Saran. They marched upon Anandpur. The Sikhs met them outside the town. Following the battle, the hill Rajas fell back and dispersed.

Fifth Battle of Anandpur, 1703.—Bhim Chand again sought help from the Mughal Viceroy at Delhi. In course of time, a strong force was despatched. The Guru came to know of it when it had arrived at Thanesar. Sayyid Beg stood firm in support of the Guru. Another Muslim Noble Maiman Khan joined the Guru. The combined troops of the Mughals and the hill Rajas invested Anandpur. In the contest one hill chief and Sayyid Beg were killed. Owing this engagement, the invading forces drove the Sikhs out of Anandpur and plundered

⁵⁰*Ibid.*, p. 199

the town. In the meantime, however, the Sikhs returned, fell upon the heavily laden enemy troops, retrieved their position and recovered Anandpur.

Sixth Battle of Anandpur, 1704.—These continuous repulses disheartened the Mughal Governors of Delhi, Sirhind, Lahore and Jammu as well as the Rajas of Kangra Hills. They wrote to Aurangzeb warning him against the growing power of Guru Gobind Singh. They stated that the Emperor's conquest in the Deccan might lead to the loss of North-Western India from Delhi to Kabul. They invited him to take command against the Guru personally. This upset Aurangzeb who issued instructions to his Governors and the hill Rajas to throw out the Guru from Anandpur Sahib at all costs.

Anandpur was most closely besieged in September 1704 by the Mughal forces from Delhi, Sirhind, Lahore and Jammu, by the Hindu Rajas of Kangra Hills, and by the Muslim Chiefs and Jagirdars of the neighbourhood. Wazir Khan, the Governor of Sirhind, in whose jurisdiction Anandpur was situated, assumed the chief command.

The Guru had mounted two heavy guns named Baghan or tigress and Vijayghosh or victory warrant on his fort. They were brought into action and they wrought havoc in the enemy ranks. In the first day's fight, Wazir Khan lost nine hundred men. The siege was conducted with great intensity. All means of communications were cut off. The provisions had almost been exhausted and the inmates lived on leaves and bark of trees. Taking advantage of this situation, Wazir Khan formed a plan to capture the Guru alive and send him to Aurangzeb to win his pleasure and goodwill. He opened negotiations with the Guru promising safe evacuation. Many Sikhs who were starving welcomed this overture. They requested Gobind Singh's mother to exert pressure on the Guru to accept the offer and she did attempt to do so. The Guru however, was unyielding. In this situation, desertions became wide spread. Many renounced the new Khalsa creed. The Guru's mother prepared to leave with her two youngest grandsons. In this desperate state of affairs, the Guru reluctantly agreed to evacuate Anandpur. He destroyed much of his movable property, buried some underground, and took the most valuable baggage with him. The evacuation began at the dead of night on 20-21 December 1704. The entire camp was divided into

two parts. The Guru's mother, wives, two youngest sons and other women of the household together with all the manuscripts prepared by the Guru and his scholars left in the first batch. Udey Singh, the bravest commander of the Guru, was put in charge of this party at the head of two hundred armed horsemen. The Guru had given them a letter for the Raja of Nahan requesting him to give shelter to his family. They were to follow the direct road to Rupnagar. The Guru was to join them as soon as possible.

Battle of Vichhora Sahib on the River Sirsa. 21 December 1704.—Accompanied by his two elder sons and about 400 men, Guru Gobind Singh also left Anandpur Sahib, soon afterwards. He had not yet reached the bank of River Sirsa, 15 km. to the East when he was attacked by a strong contingent under Wazir Khan. Even as Guru was heavily engaged, another detachment of the Mughals delivered an assault on the first batch halting on the river bank. In the midst of rain, cold, darkness and fierce fighting complete confusion prevailed among the Sikhs. Udey Singh and most of his followers lost their lives. A *gurudwara* called Parivar Vichhora Sahib marks this site. Some daring Sikhs pushed their horses into the swirling waters and carried the Guru's family safely across 400 metres, the width of the river. But in this attempt, all valuables and manuscripts were washed away. The Guru's household was further divided into two groups. The Guru's mother and his two younger sons who could not walk or ride for long were taken by Gangu, an old domestic servant to his native village Saheri, near Morinda. Mata Sundari and Mata Sahib Devan were hurriedly led towards Ambala in the disguise of rustic women.

The Guru also suffered equally. Having put up a tough fight, he also threw his horse into the swollen current. Most of his men had been killed in the battle and many perished in passage of the river. When he reached the other bank, he was left with his two sons, the five beloved ones, and thirty-five other Sikhs, 43 survivors from among the original party of 400. At Ropar, 23 km farther news was brought to him that about a thousand Mughal troops were advancing against him from Sirhind, while another force was crossing the river Sirsa.

Battle of Chamkour Sahib, 22 December 1704.—Guru Gobind Singh realized his precarious position. The enemy was

in front and also in the rear. To his left were the hill States which were equally opposed to him. The only side open was towards Chamkaur 16 km distant. When he reached the vicinity of Chamkaur, he learnt that the enemy was close upon him. He halted in a garden and sent two Sikhs inside the village to find a suitable place of shelter. They chose a mud-built double storeyed house with a large open compound. One of its two owners offered his portion to the Guru. The Guru and his Sikhs hurried into it. This was the evening of 21 December 1704. The enemy invested the place on the morning of 22 December 1704. The eager and impetuous men of the Guru, clad in the splendid new uniform recently prescribed by the Guru offered tough resistance. They were raked by the gunners. They received the direct fire of the batteries in front. The Sikhs shot down from all sides, from behind the walls, from the roofs, through every window, through every air hole and through every chink in the doors. The fighting cost most of the Sikhs their lives.

In a few hours on a single day, the 38th birthday of the Guru, his two elder sons, Ajit Singh and Jujhar Singh still in their teens, three of the five beloved ones and thirty-two other Khalsa laid down their lives.

As darkness descended on this shortest day of the year, the Guru was left with five disciples only—Daya Singh, Dharam Singh, Man Singh, Sangat Singh and Sant Singh. In the midst of his mortifying musing, over the past 38 years of his life, he was interrupted by his five surviving Sikhs. They suddenly gathered in a group, whispered something among themselves and enacted the scene of Anandpur in which Gobind Singh, five years earlier, had played, the double role of being the Guru and disciple at the same time. They told Gobind Singh that at the moment they were the Guru and he was a Khalsa. They ordered him to escape in the interest of the Panth. Daya Singh, the first of the five beloved ones, Dharam Singh the second beloved one and another Sikh, Man Singh would accompany him. The remaining two, Sant Singh and Sangat Singh would stay behind to continue the fight. Sant Singh who had a great resemblance with the Guru wore his clothes and sat in the place of the Guru⁵¹.

⁵¹Hari Ram Gupta, *History of Sikh Gurus* (New Delhi), pp. 208-

The house was closely surrounded on all sides. Fires were lit and the Sikhs in the upper storey could easily watch the movements of the enemy. According to the practice in those days, fighting ended at nightfall. Most of the soldiers had gone to sleep. Some were keeping a watch at various places. A Sikh went down into the compound and removed dresses from three dead Mughal soldiers. The Guru and his three Sikhs dressed themselves as Mughal soldiers, and managed to escape at about 2 O'Clock in the morning. It was decided that they would meet on the outskirts of Machhiwara, 27 km away. The Guru was the first to leave. He stopped for a while at Jhand Sahib, 12 km away. Here two Gujars, Ramzu and Kalu, recognised the Guru. They raised an alarm. The Guru offered them a few gold coins in order to keep them quiet. They did not stop. The Guru silenced them for ever with his sword. At sunrise his three Sikhs found him lying fast asleep near the village Machhiwara in a ploughed field under a cluster of bushes. A Sikh, named Gulaba lived in that village. All the four took shelter in his house⁵⁴.

In the same village, there lived Ghani Khan and Nabi Khan, two Pathans, who frequently supplied horses to the Guru. They arranged his escape. The Guru put on blue clothes, spread his hair loose on shoulders, and assumed the appearance of a Sufi Saint. He was called the Pir of Uchch. The Guru seated himself on a cot in accordance with the custom of the Pirs on his journey. It was carried by four men, two Sikhs and the two Pathans. One waved the *chanwar* over the Guru's head and served as a reserve to give relief to others⁵⁵.

The distinct contribution of Guru Gobind Singh lay in establishing a society that drew inspiration from his personal example, a people at once fearless and spiritually inclined. He sought the creation of an equalitarian community, whose ideal was equality and sacrifice. He himself was the personal inspiration for the creation of a community that was prepared to take up arms against oppression that set no store in individual fortune, and consequently maintained morale amidst continuing adversity. Himself a distinguished scholar and a fearless warrior, he left a tradition of a brave martial segment of society. The Sikh martial tradition continues today.

⁵⁴Ibid., p. 209

⁵⁵Ibid., p. 209-10

Banda Bahadur (1670—1716)

Banda Bahadur occupies a significant place in the history of the Punjab of the eighteenth century. After having come into contact with Guru Gobind Singh at Nander (Maharashtra) in 1708, he marched to the Punjab and waged a series of battles against the Mughal rulers. The Guru had deputed Banda Bahadur for this very purpose. Sometime in October 1708, Banda left for Punjab with twenty-five followers. He was briefed by Guru Gobind Singh about the route to be followed, the tasks to be accomplished, the source of his reinforcements and the sequence of action. At the same time Guru Gobind Singh issued decrees to the Sikhs in the Punjab to join Banda in his adventure.

Banda was really an enterprising leader, and led the Sikhs to many significant victories. His conquests of Samana (1709) and Sadhaura enabled him to multiply his resources in men and money. In these conquests, Banda was assisted by the Sikhs from the Malwa region. However, before attacking Sirhind, he wanted to increase his force with Sikhs from the Majha Region. Accordingly, messages were sent to the Sikh leaders of Majha.

The news of the Guru's assassination in 1708 inflamed the Sikhs. When they heard of Banda's coming, the Sikh rallied around him, despite the obstacles created by the local administration.

The Battle of Ropar (Rupnagar).—The Mazhail Sikhs had responded to Banda's message with written assurances of support. Wazir Khan, the *Faujdar* of Sirhind, in his bid to check reinforcements from reaching Banda, had issued strict orders to serai-keepers and to the officers-incharge of roads, ferries, etc. to prevent any Sikhs from moving towards Banda. The Malwais were free of such impediments, whereas the Majhails had to cross several rivers in ferries to reach their destination. These men devised various methods to evade detection, such as posing as traders and passing undetected in their groups. Some traders, too, were eager to help them, prominent among them being Kishora Singh and Ram Singh of Kiratpur. The Majhail Sikhs reached Kiratpur, where they were entertained by these sympathizers. Hence they waited for

sometime for Banda's forces and then moved on to Kharar. These contingents from Majha were joined by some from the Doab who crossed over from Kiratpur.

Wazir Khan was alarmed at the successes of Banda. He wanted to prevent the combination of these two forces, and to this end, he detailed *Sher Muhammad Khan* of Malerkotla to deal with the coming Sikhs.

Sher Muhammad Khan advanced, accompanied by Khizar Khan, Nashtar Khan and Wali Muhammad Khan. In the meanwhile, the Sikhs had reached Ropar. Sher Muhammad Khan engaged them in battle at Ropar. With the *Faujdar* of Sirhind to back him, Sher Muhammad Khan had at his disposal adequate resources for the battle. The Sikhs were small in number, but were strongly motivated after the assassination of their Guru. The battle was bloody. According to Sohan Singh, "streams of blood flowed through the hillocks of the killed and the wounded, but there was no knowing as to who would win. Loud shouts of 'Akai, Akai' and 'Ali, Ali' rent up the welkin". The day's fighting was inconclusive but Sher Mohammad Khan expected to wrap up the battle the following morning. Ganda Singh records however, "the Sikhs were reinforced by a fresh batch from the North-East," and offered unexpectedly stiff resistance in the battle which continued. The Sikh force suffered heavy casualties, but fought strongly against superior fire-power, eventually reducing the battle to a hand to hand fight.

It is said that at the stage, *Khizar Khan* came forward and loudly advised the Sikhs to lay down their arms and surrender. The Sikhs responded with a shower of arrows and shots, one of which struck Khizar Khan. This reverse demoralised the Afghan ranks. The Sikh ascendancy in this battle was so great that the Afghan soldiers were not even able to recover the body of Khizar Khan. Indeed both Nashtar Khan and Wali Mohammad Khan fell in their attempt to bring back the body of the slain leader and Sher Mohammad himself was wounded. The Mughal contingent was routed. The victorious Sikh soldiers joined Banda Bahadur in Banur, now in district Patiala.

¹⁴Sohan Singh, *Banda the Brave* (Lahore, 1915)

The Battle of Chhappar Chiri, 22 May 1710

This was one of the decisive battles fought by Banda Bahadur. The plain of Chhappar Chiri falls near Landran in the present day Kharar Tahsil, on the Banur-Kharar road. The battle was significant for Banda Bahadur as his poorly equipped and assorted warriors were able to prevail over a technically superior, larger and well-equipped force. Wazir Khan, the Governor of Sirhind, himself led the Mughal contingent which boasted of elephants and mounted guns. Banda's men had only primitive weapons, spears, swords and arrows. Banda's troops were divided into two attacking columns, the *Malwais* and the *Majhails* with some irregulars, among them dacoits and robbers, being attached to both columns. Banda met an initial reverse when his irregulars turned tail and fled. An unexpected counter-assault, which in the circumstances appeared suicidal, was led personally by Banda Bahadur. This turned out to be an inspired move, and spectacular in its impact, as his troops managed not only to capture, some enemy cannons, but also the Commander of the opposing contingent, Wazir Khan himself who was subsequently put to death by Banda. It was a bloody battle, with heavy casualties on both sides.

This victory gained for Banda Bahadur the control of Sirhind and enabled him to subdue the Rajas of the neighbouring hilly areas, including Kahlur (Bilaspur), Mandi, Kulu and Chamba who had earlier opposed Guru Gobind Singh. Banda established his own administration in Sirhind, headed by Baj Singh as Governor. He easily gained control over all the twenty-eight *parganas* of the old Sirhind Province. The entire area now comprising Rupnagar District was in his control. His State functioned from Sadhaura (now in Haryana).

Banda's ascendance was for all too brief a period, but his contribution was significant in so far as raising the morale of the Sikhs after Guru Gobind Singh was concerned. He was able to instil a new-found confidence among his fighters, which, as events turned out was to shape the course of subsequent battles. Banda made some efforts at administrative reform, including an attempt to abolish the oppressive *zamindari* system of cultivation.

Persecution of the Sikhs

After Banda Bahadur's execution in Delhi, the Sikhs were subjected to considerable persecution by the Mughal administration.

In 1726, Zakariya Khan Bahadur became the Governor of Lahore. During his tenure thousands of Sikhs were killed, even as they continued, whenever the opportunity came, to plunder the imperial treasuries and to harass Government officials and their agents. The Sikhs were subjected to all manner of persecution during the period of Zakariya Khan (1726—45), Yahiya Khan (1746—47) and Mir Mannu (1748—53).

The Rise to Power of the Sikhs

Nawab Kapur Singh (1697—1753) played an important role in leading the Sikhs during a crucial period of their history. His most significant contribution came to fruit in 1748, the year in which he consolidated the entire disintegrated fabric of the Sikh Commonwealth into the *Dal Khalsa*⁵⁶. The Organisation of Dal Khalsa is a landmark in the history of the Punjab. Besides, giving the Sikhs an efficient organisation, it was destined to clear the way to Sikh political power. Invasions of Nadir Shah in 1739 and Ahmad Shah Abdali (1748—68) weakened the hold of Mughals over Punjab. This was in fact the period when the Mughal Empire began to decay. In 1757, Ahmed Shah Abdali snatched a large portion of Punjab up to Sirhind from the Mughals, and under him Abdus Samad Khan was the Governor of the province of Sirhind including most of the area of present-day Rupnagar District. However, the Marathas, in collaboration with the Sikhs, recaptured Punjab from the forces of Abdali in 1758 and made Adina Beg the Governor of Punjab. Adina Beg appointed Sadik Beg Khan, as the *Faujdar* of Sirhind including area of present Rupnagar District. However, in the year 1761 the Marathas were crushed in the Third Battle of Panipat under Ahmed Shah Abdali. In 1761, Ahmed Shah Abdali appointed Zain Khan as *Faujdar* of Sirhind. This turned out to be the last Mohammadan ruler of this area.

⁵⁶G. S. Chhabra, *The Advanced History of the Punjab, Vol. I*, (Ludhiana, 1962), p. 394

As Abdali gave a fatal blow to Mughal Rule in India, the Sikhs rose to power in Punjab. The Sikhs, under the leadership of Jassa Singh Ahluwalia, attacked Sirhind on 14 January 1764. Zain Khan while attempting to escape was shot dead, and his Afghan troops in panic ran in all directions. They were pursued and most of them were cut to pieces. Sirhind was again subjected to indiscriminate plunder and its buildings were razed to the ground. The spot where the two little sons of Guru Gobind Singh had been done to death, was searched out and a *gurudwara* called Fatehgarh Sahib (Fort of Victory) was built on it⁵⁷.

The Sikhs spread all over the Sirhind Province and parcelled out the entire territory among themselves. A tradition describes how in a strange manner the Sikhs occupied the territories. A Sikh would ride a horse, visit a village, and leave an article of his dress with its headman, and then gallop off to another village doing likewise the whole day and night, till he was left with nothing but short breeches on his body. All these villages, thus became his property, and such was the discipline among the Sikhs that a village thus visited by a Sikh, would not be occupied by another, and thus the entire plains territory between the Satluj and the Jamuna was divided among them. The ruins of the town of Anandpur were unanimously assigned to Budh Singh, an old companion of Guru Gobind Singh, who sold it later for Rs. 25,000 to Ala Singh of Patiala⁵⁸.

Thus the whole of Province of Sirhind came under the Sikh Sardars. The greater part of this area, including the area of the present day Rupnagar District was held by the Chiefs of the *Phulkian Family*⁵⁸. The foremost Phulkian Chief was the ruler of Patiala. Ala Singh and Amar Singh were the first two Phulkian Sardars who ruled over this area. The headquarters of the State was shifted from Sirhind to Patiala and the erstwhile Province of Sirhind came to be known as

⁵⁷*Ibid.*, p. 85

⁵⁸*Ibid.*, p. 499

⁵⁸The erstwhile rulers of Patiala, Nabha and Jind princely States belonged to Phulkian Family. The present town of Phul in Bhatinda District derives its name after Phul, the ancestor of the Phulkian Family. Phul left six sons, of whom Taloka was the eldest, and from him descended the families of Jind and Nabha states. From Rama, the second son, sprang the greatest of the Phulkian houses that of Patiala. The four other sons only succeeded to small share of their father's possessions.

Patiala State. Accordingly, most of the area of the present Rupnagar District fell in the Patiala State of the Phulkian Sardars. The district administrative offices located at Sirhind were immediately shifted to the neighbouring town of Bassi Pathana and the district of Sirhind was renamed as Amargarh Nizamat in 1765. Thus much of the area of modern Rupnagar District became part of the Amargarh Nizamat under Patiala Administration. After the merger of Pepsu with Punjab in 1956, Amargarh Nizamat was renamed as Fatehgarh Sahib Nizamat. When Maharaja Ranjit Singh, whose role is described later came to power in the first decade of 19th Century, Sahib Singh was the ruler of the Patiala State. He was a weak and incompetent ruler. A serious quarrel with his own wife, Rani Aus Kaur was distracting his attention from work. The other Phulkian Chiefs of Nabha and Jind, taking advantage of that quarrel, had begun to make encroachments upon the territory of Sahib Singh. Ranjit Singh who was the ruler of trans-Satluj Punjab also exploited the situation to his advantage, crossed Satluj and conquered many villages, surrounding Morinda in Rupnagar District which were passed over to his uncle Bhag Singh, the ruler of erstwhile Jind State. Ranjit Singh also received tributes from the chiefs of Mani Majra and Ropar (now Rupnagar). Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala exchanged his turban with Ranjit Singh and both swore to remain friendly to each other. The other Sikh Chiefs of Malwa also agreed to acknowledge the suzerainty of Ranjit Singh⁶⁰.

However, in due course, the Phulkian Chiefs became suspicious of the aggressive designs of Ranjit Singh who wanted to become the ruler of the entire Sikh Nation. Accordingly, they approached the British Government for protection. Consequently, the British Government sent Sir Charles Metcalfe to sign a treaty with Ranjit Singh. Metcalfe insisted that Ranjit Singh should relinquish all his claims on the territory South of Satluj. Though reluctant, Ranjit Singh had to bow before the mighty British Power and sign the treaty of Amritsar in 1809 whereby he agreed to continue his activities of war and conquest to the territories lying to the South-West of the River Satluj. Hence from 1809, the most of the area of present Rupnagar District came under the domination of British power through the Phulkian Sardars. However, the claims of Ranjit

⁶⁰K. S. Narang and H. R. Gupta, *History of the Punjab*, p. 280

Singh over Anandpur Makhawal and Chamkaur were admitted by the British in 1827⁶¹.

Establishment of Sikh State of Ropar—Hari Singh, a Virk Jat of Kaleki near Kasur (now in Pakistan), was a noted member of the Dallewalia Misl. He was the founder of the Sikh State of Ropar in A.D. 1763. He was once a poor man residing with S. Manak Singh of village Handiaya (tahsil Barnala, district Sangrur). In due course with the support of a Sikh *jatha* at Gurudwara Damdama Sahib, he became the leader of a *jatha* of 400 Sikhs. In 1760, his *jatha* marched for the pilgrimage of Anandpur Sahib. On the way, he had to fight with the Pathan Nawab of Rupar. He won the battle and became the ruler of Rupar State, including many villages of modern Kharar and Rupnagar Tahsils of the District. Sialba, Khizrabad, Siswan and Kurali of the Rupnagar District were included in his territory. He also captured the fort of Khizrabad built by Chaudhari Tek Chand⁶¹. Hari Singh ruled over this territory up to the year 1792. During his reign, he appointed Bhai Bhag Singh, son of Sardar Manak Singh, his religious Advisor (Raj Granthi).

Hari Singh died in 1792 and his State was divided between his two sons, Charat Singh and Deva Singh. Soon after Charat Singh died, his minor son Bhup Singh succeeded him. The boy, being a minor was taken by the British in their protection on 8 November 1813. Bhai Bishen Singh became the Advisor of Raja Bhup Singh.

As Raja Bhup Singh grew up, he chafed at the interference of the British in the affairs of his State. Breaking out of this clutch was a difficult problem.

Under the advice of Bhai Bishen Singh, Raja Bhup Singh took many steps to fortify his position among the people. He had the *gurudwara* of Kiratpur Sahib renovated and constructed the Samadh of Baba Gurditta. Inscription on the stairs leading to the *gurudwara* regarding the services of Raja Bhup Singh of Rupar still exists. Such activities he took up to rejuvenate the scattered strength of the Sikhs and to design an eventful uprising.

⁶⁰*Ibid.*, p. 305

⁶¹Hari Ram Gupta, *History of the Sikhs*, Vol. III, p. 42

His design required him to obtain the support of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Accordingly, he negotiated with the Maharaja. The British were carefully watching his activities and were awaiting a mere excuse to confiscate his State. As long as Maharaja Ranjit Singh was alive, Raja Bhup Singh was safe. Maharaja Ranjit Singh died in 1839 and the power of the Sikhs declined. Thereafter Raja Bhup Singh had sided with Dalip Singh, the minor successor of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. This help given by Raja Bhup Singh was intolerable to the British.

The British had called all the Rajas to Lahore to determine their loyalty. Raja Bhup Singh of Rupar refused to join this conference. This was sufficient excuse for the British to declare the Raja a traitor and to confiscate his State. His Advisor, Bhai Bishen Singh was also considered by the British as their enemy and for both, confiscation of State and property was not considered sufficient punishment. Raja Bhup Singh and Bhai Bishen Singh Granthi were exiled on 29 January 1847 to Saharanpur. There was a tough fight between the British and the Sikh forces on the day of forceful exile and thousands of Bhup Singh's soldiers were killed. The territory of the Raja was annexed by the British.

The Sodhis of Anandpur Sahib

After the death of Guru Gobind Singh, Suraj Mal a relative of Guru claimed to be the religious head of the Sikh community. A few Sodhi families⁶² also came and constructed their buildings. In January 1764, when the Province of Sirhind was redistributed among the cis-Satluj Sikh Chief, Nahar Singh and Surjan Singh Sodhi acquired the *ilaka* of Anandpur and Makhawal worth three lakhs a year⁶³. The Sodhis of this place were called as *Sarkars*. There were seven such *Sarkars* which administered different territories. Each *Sarkar* had its own forts and palaces. They used to live in very hostile atmosphere. A man belonging to one *Sarkar* could not enter boundary of the

⁶²The most of the Sodhi families of Anandpur Sahib had a very close relationship with Sikh Gurus. The members of these families were descendants of Guru Ram Das, who was Sodhi by caste. It is to be noted that after Guru Amar Das, Guruship went to Guru Ram Das and his descendants who were Sodhis. As such, Sodhi families of Anandpur Sahib were related to Guru Gobind Singh who was also a descendant of Guru Ram Das.

⁶³Hari Ram Gupta, *History of the Sikhs*, Volume III, p. 42

other *Sarkar*. Each administrator held his own court and gave the judgement. They lived like Princes and had elephants, horses and armies of their own. These Sodhi families of Anandpur Sahib were much respected. On the occasion of Hola Mohalla, many people from different places came to them, worshipped them like the Guru and gave them large sums of money as donation. The Sodhis of Anandpur Sahib were also given authority by the British Government and they had courts of their own and listened to the cases of the people. The Sodhis were feudal lords and they had a large personal property. Moreover, all of the income of the *gurudwaras* also went into their pockets. In addition, there were *jagirs* attached to *gurudwaras* and those were maintained even during the British period⁶⁴.

The Singhpuria Misl

After the fall of Sirhind in 1763, a considerable portion of present-day Rupnagar District also came under Singhpuria Misl. The founder of the Misl was Nawab Kapur Singh, of Virk Jat of village Faizullapur, district Amritsar. When the Sikh *Panth* was organised into twelve misls on 29 March 1748, Nawab Kapur Singh was appointed the Commander of Singhpuria Misl. When Harimandar, the Sikh temple at Amritsar was rebuilt, after it had been destroyed by Abdali, its foundation was laid by Nawab Kapur Singh, on 17 November 1763.

Nawab Kapur Singh was a great warrior. He fought many battles. The last battle that he fought was the battle of Sirhind in 1763. After the conquest of Sirhind, as the other misls occupied their respective areas of the Sirhind Province, the Singhpuria Misl took possession of many prominent territories in Punjab, including the following in Rupnagar district:—

Manauli, Ghanauli, Bharatgarh, Kandhola, Chooni, Machli, Bhareli, Bunga, Bela, Attalgarh⁶⁵.

Nawab Kapur Singh was very closely associated with the history of Rupnagar District. A considerable portion of present Rupnagar District was under Singhpuria Misl founded by him. Handsome and tall, there was no part of his body,

⁶⁴Krishan Kumar Bali, *Anandpur Retold (Jalandhar, 1973)* p. 38

⁶⁵Sohan Singh Seetal, *The Sikh Misls and the Punjab State*, p. 52

which did not bear a scar or mark of wound, Kapur Singh had organised the Sikhs first into Budha and Taruna Dals and then into the great Dal Khalsa. He brought all the sections together. Thousands were brought by him to the Sikh faith. According to G.S. Chhabra, Kapur brought the Sikhs out from a state of confusion and disorganization, and under the life of utter poverty and want, gave them new language, in which the most humble articles of use, became the most attractive of the articles of diet⁶⁸.

Nawab Kapur Singh died childless and his nephew, Khushal Singh succeeded him as the leader of the misl. When Abdali returned home after his ninth invasion of India, the Sikhs had occupied more territories in the Punjab. Sheikh Nizam-ud-din was the ruler of Jalandhar at that time. Sardar Budh Singh, the son of Sardar Khushal Singh Singhpuria, defeated Nizam-ud-Din on the battle-field and occupied Jalandhar. He also took possession of Bulandgarh, Behrampur, Nurpur and Haibatpur-Patti. This victory brought him a yearly revenue of three lakhs of rupees.

In 1769, the Singhpuria Misl had the following territories in its possession :—

some parts of the districts of Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur in Doaba, Khaparkheri and Singhpura in Bari-Doab and Abohar, Adampur, Chhatt, Banoor, Manauli, Ghanauli, Bharatgarh, Kandhaula, Chooni Machhli, Bhareli, Banga, Bela, Attal Garh and some other places in the province of Sirhind.

Sardar Khushal Singh played a significant role in expanding the territories of Singhpuria Misl on both the banks of River Satluj. The most important of the possessions of Khushal Singh were Patti, Bhartgarh, Nurpur, Bahrampur and Jalandhar. Khushal Singh also occupied Ludhiana, though he had to divide the district of Banur with Patiala. He died in 1795, leaving behind him his misl stronger than ever it was, and with territorial possession far larger than those he had inherited.

⁶⁸G. S. Chhabra, *The Advanced History of the Punjab*, Vol. I, (Ludhiana, 1967), p. 385

⁶⁷Sohan Singh Seetal, *The Sikh Misls and the Punjab States*, pp. 53-54

Khushal Singh was succeeded by his son Budh Singh, but the later could not equal his talents. The Singhpuria Misl began to decline, and ultimately all its possessions on the west of Satluj were annexed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. On his possessions on the east of Satluj, however, the British protection was extended⁶⁹.

Budh Singh died in 1816, leaving seven sons behind him. His eldest son, Amar Singh, retained possession of Bhartgarh and divided the rest of the territories among his six brothers as under :

Bhopal Singh was given the estate of Ghanauli; Gopal Singh, Manauli; Lal Singh, Bunga, Gurdyal Singh, Attalgarh; Hardy Singh, Bela and Dyal Singh, Kandaula. The descendants of these Sardars still live on their respective estates.⁶⁹.

The Fort of Bharatgarh

The Fort of Bharatgarh was the most important stronghold of the Singhpuria Misl. It enjoyed a very strategic position because of its location on the bank of Satluj River. Originally, seven *garhies* were built and ultimately the present fort was constructed in 1783. The area of the fort is about 7 acres and it has 400 acres of forest land.

As already mentioned, after Sardar Khushal Singh and Budh Singh, the Fort of Bharatgarh came to the share of Sardar Amar Singh who died issueless. Then it passed on to his younger brother, Dyal Singh who lived upto 1863. He was succeeded by Kehar Singh who lived upto 1885. He was succeeded by Randhir Singh who died in 1920. He was succeeded by his son Surat Singh who died in 1955. After him, his son Sudershan Singh is occupying the Fort of Bharatgarh.

Jai Singh Nishanwala of Kharar

Jai Singh, a Gurm Jat of village Karanke Khirke near Atari, was a member of the Nishanwala Misl. After the fall of Sirhind, he was able to seize even villages in Kharar, besides some territories elsewhere. Dhanna Singh Nishanwala was another important Sikh Chief of Kharar who succeeded Jai Singh.

⁶⁸G. S. Chhabra, *The Advanced History of the Punjab*, Vol I, p. 494

⁶⁹Sohan Singh Seetal, *The Sikh Misls and the Punjab States*, pp. 53-54

Garib Dass of Mullanpur

After the fall of Sirhind in 1763, Garib Dass, a Hindu chief seized a group of 84 villages in the *parganas* of Manimajra and Mullanpur which were held by his father Ganga Ram, a revenue officer. He built two forts, one at Mullanpur and the other at Manimajra. The temple of Jayanti Devi near Mullanpur was also built by Garib Dass. It may be noted that it is after the name of Garib Dass that Mullanpur is sometimes called Mullanpur Garib Dass wala. He made Manimajra his capital and extended his territory by capture of the fort of Pinjor situated in a lovely garden at the foot of the Shiwalik Hills. Kalka was also included in his territory⁷⁰.

However, the territory of Garib Dass was later conquered and annexed by Maharaja of Patiala. In 1785, a Sikh Chief named Bhagat Singh was in possession of this territory under the sovereign power of Maharaja of Patiala.

Almost the whole of territory of present Rupnagar District came under the Sikh Chiefs after the fall of Sirhind in 1763. Only the Afghan Colony of Kotla Nihang near Rupnagar maintained its independence.

The Ropar Meeting October 1881

A historic meeting between Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Lord William Bentinck, the Governor General of India took place at Ropar on the bank of Satluj on 26 October 1881. Great decorations were made in honour of the Governor General. Ostensibly, the Governor-General met the Maharaja to show to the world that he and the Maharaja were friendly. Ranjit Singh's purpose of meeting the Governor-General was that he wanted to show to his Sikh Chiefs that he was the acknowledged head of the Khalsa. But the real motives of both the Governor-General and Ranjit Singh were much deeper. Both had designs over Sind province. When even as the meeting was on, Col. Pottinger a British Agent, was on his way to Sind to negotiate a commercial treaty with the then Amirs of Sindh, or as Abdul Qadar says, "William Bentinck was then lulling Ranjit Singh to sleep at Ropar, so that he may steal a march upon Sindh and bring it under the British sphere of influence. Ranjit Singh had come to Ropar to know the mind of

⁷⁰Hari Ram Gupta, *History of the Sikhs*, Vol. III, p. 46

the Governor-General about the Sind question. The result of that meeting, however, was that Bentinck, eventually, succeeded in his real motive and forestalled Ranjit Singh by establishing British supremacy in Sindh. It was another bitter pill for Ranjit Singh to swallow; but weak as he was, he swallowed it, as he had already swallowed the first bitter pill in 1809. The British treaty with Sind is said to have given a few sleepless nights to the Maharaja. The British, however, tried to allay his fears by assuring him that the treaty was of a purely commercial nature⁷¹.

The meeting had been a fiasco and a great disappointment for Ranjit Singh.

(c) The British Period

After the treaty of 1809, Ranjit Singh was not allowed by the British to extend his conquests in the cis-Satluj area, still certain areas here were already under him. There were many petty chiefs of Maharaja Ranjit Singh who were in possession of certain territories in the cis-Satluj area. Kharar was also under a chief of the Maharaja. Under article 2 of the treaty of 1809, the British imposed a condition upon Ranjit Singh that he would never maintain in the territory, which he occupied on the left bank of the River Satluj, more troops than were necessary for the internal duties of that territory, nor commit or suffer any encroachments on the possessions or rights of the chiefs in its vicinity⁷².

Further, Maharaja Ranjit Singh claimed supremacy over Chamkaur, and Anandpur and other places belonging to the Sodhis or collateral representatives of Guru Gobind Singh⁷³. These claims of the Maharaja were admitted by the British in 1827⁷⁴.

However, after the death of Ranjit Singh, the British began to grab the cis-Satluj areas of the Lahore Durbar. Major Broadfoot who was appointed as British Agent for the affairs of Sikhs in November 1844 was very enthusiastic in this respect. One of Major Broadfoot's first acts was to declare the cis-Satluj possessions of Lahore to be under British protection.

⁷¹K. S. Narang and Hari Ram Gupta, *History of Punjab* (1880-1858), pp. 306-07

⁷²Joseph Davey Cunningham, *A History of the Sikhs*, p. 312

⁷³*Ibid.*, p. 101

⁷⁴K. S. Narang and H. R. Gupta, *History of the Punjab*, p. 305

equally with Patiala and other chiefships, and also to be liable to escheat on the death or deposition of Maharaja Dalip Singh. This view was not formally announced to the Sikh government, but Major Broadfoot acted on it when he proceeded to interfere authoritatively, and by a display of force, in the affairs of the priest-like Sodhis of Anandpur-Makhowal.

The Struggle for Freedom

It took the British over a hundred years to consolidate their power in India. During this period, there were repeated attempts by individuals and groups to challenge their domination. The revolt of 1857 was a great effort to overthrow British power, but it failed because of internal dissensions and weak leadership.

In December 1845, the British declared war with the Sikh State of Lahore through a proclamation by the Governor General of India. In the proclamation, the Governor General of India also declared that the possessions of Maharaja Dalip Singh on the left or British bank of the Satluj were confiscated and annexed to the British territories. It was also declared that the Governor General would respect the existing rights of all *jagirdars*, *zamindars* and tenants in the said possessions, who would evince their fidelity to the British Government. It was further declared that the inhabitants of all the territories on the left bank of the Satluj were directed to abide peaceably in their respective villages, where they would receive efficient protection by the British Government. All parties of men found in armed bands who could give no satisfactory account of their proceedings would be treated as disturbers of the public peace⁷⁵.

Raja Bhup Singh of Rupar did not support the British in the Anglo-Sikh War of 1845. Instead he supported Maharaja Dalip Singh, the minor successor of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The help given by Raja Bhup Singh to the Lahore Durbar was intolerable for the British. As already discussed under the head 'Establishment of the Sikh State of Rupar', the Sikh State of Rupar was annexed by the British in 1847. Thus unlike the Phulkian Chiefs of Jind, Nabha and Patiala, Raja Bhup Singh of Rupar did not show allegiance to the British.

⁷⁵Joseph Davey Cunningham, *A History of the Sikhs*, p. 370

Consequently, much of the area of modern Rupnagar District came under British control in 1847. The Anandpur area became part of the Una Tahsil of Hoshiarpur District and much of the area now falling in Kharar and Rupnagar tahsils became part of the Ambala District. However, some areas of the District remained under the princely states of Nalagarh and Patiala under British protection.

The Great uprising of 1857

The situation in the Punjab was different from that which prevailed in the rest of India. The Sikhs, who might well have gambled with the chance of recovering power, were leaderless. Maharaja Dalip Singh had renounced Sikhism and was assiduously trying to convert himself from a Punjabi prince into an English country gentleman. Sher Singh Attariwala was living under surveillance at Calcutta on pension granted by the British. Bhai Maharaj Singh and Raja Dina Nath were dead. Bedi Bikram Singh to whom the Sikhs looked for guidance as a descendant of Guru Nanak was interned in his native place, Una.

The Board of Administration and thereafter Chief Commissioner, John Lawrence, had done a good job. They had brought peace to a land which had lived through ten years of chaos and bloodshed, they had regularised the legal system and both civil and criminal courts were functioning smoothly, they had ruled with an iron hand but without offending the racial or religious susceptibilities of the people, they had introduced social reforms, they had laid roads, built schools, hospitals and rest houses in a land whose only experience of foreigners—Turks, Mongols, Pathans, Afghans, and Marathas had been of systematic plundering⁷⁶.

As soon as news of the rising in Meerut and Delhi spread, "a season of open violent crime" set in the cis-Satluj states and in some towns of the Punjab. With a few exceptions, the Sikhs of both the cis-Satluj and the trans-Satluj, princes and peasants, expressed unreserved support to the British. The Rajas of Jind, Patiala, Nabha, Kalsia and Kapurthala, the chiefs of Malaudh, Kheri, Bhadaur and Lodran, the Singhpurias and the Sodhis of Kartarpur volunteered for service.

⁷⁶Khushwant Singh, *A History of the Sikhs, Volume 2* (London and Bombay, 1966), pp. 101-05

There was an abortive rising at Rupnagar which was promptly suppressed. One Mohar Singh, a factor of the chief of Rupnagar, whose attempt to forbid the slaughter of kine had led to some disturbance was executed⁷⁷.

The loyalty of the Punjab Princes and rich zamindars was decisive in saving the Punjab and the rest of India for the British. They helped to maintain order in the Punjab, kept the roads leading to Delhi open for movement of troops, armour, and treasuries and supplied money, men and munitions. Of the Punjabis, the role of the Sikhs in suppressing the uprising was the most significant. Sikh soldiers defended English establishments, and families in Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Kanpur, Arrah, and other centres of revolt. Since the Meerut and Delhi mutineers had proclaimed the restoration of Mughal rule, Sikhs who had been brought up on tales of Mughal atrocities against their forefathers reacted sharply to Bahadur Shah's proclamation. The British exploited the anti-Mughal sentiment of the Sikhs. A new version of the *sau-sakhi* prophesying a joint Anglo-Sikh conquest of Delhi was circulated. Thus the prospect of loot was given the sanction of prophecy, the Sikhs eagerly joined the company forces marching towards Delhi⁷⁸.

The Sikhs were handsomely rewarded for their services, the princes with grants of territory and palatial residences, commoners with loot and employment opportunities. An important outcome of the mutiny, as far as the Sikhs were concerned, was that service in the armed forces was thrown open to them and they became the most sought after recruits for the British army⁷⁹.

After the mutiny, the Court of Directors of the East India Company was abolished and its powers transferred to the British Parliament. The Parliament appointed a Secretary of State and entrusted him and the Governor General with the administration of India. The most important administrative change as far as the Punjab was concerned was the adhesion of areas now in Haryana and Delhi to the province⁸⁰.

⁷⁷Ibid., p. 105

⁷⁸Ibid., pp. 109-10

⁷⁹Ibid., p. 111

⁸⁰Ibid., p. 115

The Kuka Movement.—Even after the revolt of 1857, pockets of resistance remained throughout the country and found expression in local movements. One of the most interesting of such efforts to expel the British was the Kuka Movement initiated by Bhai Ram Singh. Ram Singh was a simple peasant, but had great personal qualities which attracted the loyalty and allegiance of large sections of people in the Punjab. A man of the people, Bhai Ram Singh knew of the hardships and sufferings of the ordinary peasants and based his movement on redress of their grievances. He had served as a soldier in the Sikh Army and had been influenced by the idea of Sikh dominion over the Punjab. He realised that neither political liberation nor social and economic upliftment would be possible without an improvement in the quality of the individual. He, therefore placed great stress on moral qualities and sought to inculcate in his followers a spirit of religious devotion and service. Within a few years, Bhai Ram Singh developed into Guru Ram Singh with a considerable following in Ludhiana and adjoining areas⁸¹.

It was natural that the rapid advancement of the Kuka Movement should cause consternation to those whose interest lay in keeping the people benighted and struck up in the web of complicated rites, ceremonies, customs and practices. Prominent among these people were the Sodhis, Bedis and the priestly classes, Brahmins and Mahants. They were the reputed leaders of the society. Their leadership was now put in jeopardy by deep impact made by the movement of Ram Singh on the minds of the people.

However, the worst was reserved for his visit to Anandpur Sahib on the occasion of Hola in March 1867. In the beginning, Mahant Hari Singh of Gurudwara Keshgarh was adamant that the Kukas must not be admitted into the holy precincts of Anandpur Sahib. Later on, even when he gave up this obduracy under official pressure, he insisted that he would only allow them to enter the *gurdwara* proper on certain conditions. Even when ultimately a settlement was arrived at and a party of Kukas headed by Ram Singh was granted admission, he accepted the offered money from the Kuka Guru, but refused to pray for him. At the same time, an attack was attempted upon the visiting Kukas, at the instigation of the Mahant, by

⁸¹Fauja Singh Bajwa, *Kuka Movement, Delhi, 1965* (pages viii and x of the Foreword)

a party of armed Nihangs. But for the timely intervention of the police on the spot this would have certainly caused a great deal of bloodshed. Baba Ram Singh revolted against this nasty business, and he, immediately wrote a letter of protest to the Pujari.

It is true that the Kuka Movement did not succeed, but nevertheless it left a permanent impression on a large section of the Sikhs. The insistence of Guru Ram Singh on self-help helped in developing among them their system of justice and communication. This was a considerable achievement in view of the prevailing circumstances. Even more remarkable was the Kuka insistence on growth of indigenous agriculture and trade. In some respects, Guru Ram Singh had anticipated the non-Cooperation movement of 1921 in his idea of boycott of British institutions in the country. It is also claimed that the Kuka movement directly influenced the Ghadar and other political movements in the Punjab in the early twentieth century⁸².

The Ghadar Movement, 1913—15.—The Ghadar Movement was a purely secular movement which aimed to liberate India by force of arms. The rebellion was planned in the United States and Canada. Funds were raised from Indians living in foreign countries. The headquarters of the movement were at San Francisco (U.S.A.) Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna was the first President and Lala Hardyal was the General Secretary of the Party. Pandit Kanshi Ram of Rupnagar District was the Treasurer of the Ghadar Party⁸³. A weekly paper called *Ghadar* (The Rebellion) was started with Lala Hardyal as Chief Editor. The movement gained wide publicity through this journal and in course of time came to be known as the Ghadar Party.

A number of revolutionaries belonging to Kharar Tahsil of present-day Rupnagar District participated in the Ghadar Movement. However, the most important role was played by Pandit Kanshi Ram whose brief history is produced below :

Kanshi Ram was born on 13 October 1882, in a Brahmin family of Marauli Kalan, about 2 km from Morinda. His father Pandit Ganga Ram was a *purohit* and a modest farmer.

⁸²*Ibid.*, page X of the Foreword
⁸³*The Tribune*, 30 June 1982

After passing the Matriculation Examination from Mahendra High School (now Mahendra College) Patiala, Kanshi Ram migrated to the U.S.A. in 1896 where he established a saw mill in the State of Oregon. He was one of the principal propagators of the *Ghadar* idea and was made the treasurer of the Ghadar Party. Kanshi Ram donated what was then considered a princely sum of 10,000 dollars and a plot of land for the party office.

In 1914, on the eve of World War I when the party gave a call for the return of all patriots to India to join in an armed insurrection against the British, Kanshi Ram abandoned his flourishing business and returned to this country⁸⁴.

After returning to his country, Pandit Kanshi Ram visited his home village Marauli Kalan. Receiving the news of his arrival, a large number of people gathered at his village. He made an impressive speech to incite them for a revolution. It was his last visit to his home village as thereafter he left the village for organising armed revolt in Punjab⁸⁵.

The Ghadar Party chose a day in November to raise the banner of revolt. The weapons were to come from the looting of Government armouries. The revolutionaries' bid to loot the armoury at Ferozpur Cantonment misfired. The attackers, who included Kanshi Ram had to hide in a jungle which was set on fire by the police. Kanshi Ram was arrested and was put on trial. The first Lahore conspiracy case is an unforgettable episode in the history of the country.

The property of Kanshi Ram's family was confiscated forcing the family to live in utter poverty. His father had no money even to engage a defence lawyer. Kanshi Ram was hanged in the Lahore Central Jail on 27 March 1915.

In the memory of martyr Kanshi Ram, Shaheed Kanshi Ram Educational Trust was formed which set up a degree college and a College of Physical Education at Bhago Majra, besides a Model School at Kharar.

Anti-Rowlatt Act Agitation, 1918-19.—In spite of ruthless suppression of all political activity by Sir Michael O'Dwyer,

⁸⁴*Ibid.*

⁸⁵Pritam Singh Pandhi, *Ghadar Party Ka Itiha* (Hindi), p. 178

the then Lt. Governor of the province, the people of Punjab co-operated with the British Government during the World War I (1914—18). The consternation and indignation of the people became quite acute, when, after the War, instead of withdrawing the hard extraordinary measures. O'dwyer thought of imposing still more stringent measures to curb every type of political activity in the province. Behind the facade of Montford Reforms, the Government entrenched itself by a series of repressive legislation embodied in the Rowlatt Act, passed in March 1919. It empowered the executive to deport individuals, to set up special tribunals, to control the press and to adopt other repressive measures. Thus, the atmosphere in the Punjab was surcharged with feelings of resentment and anger at the attitude and intentions of the Government and a mood of defiance began to spread in the masses. Gandhiji who by this time was spearheading opposition to foreign rule, appealed to the Viceroy to withhold his consent to these obnoxious measures. When his appeal was ignored, he started the passive resistance movement as a challenge to the Government. The people were called upon to disobey the new law by non-violent methods. As a mark of protest, Gandhiji announced a general hartal on March 30, which date was subsequently advanced to April 6. Gandhiji's call to Satyagraha met with a tremendous response. As all over the Punjab, protest meetings were held at Rupnagar and other places in the district where resolutions were passed against the oppressive Act.

Non-Co-operation Movement, 1920—22.—Gandhiji had faith in the professed goodwill of the British Government when he joined the Indian politics. But the Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh firing of 1919 shattered that faith. Therefore, in 1920, in alliance with the Khilafat leaders, he started the non-co-operation movement in order to bring the British administration to a standstill. Its programme, among other items, included the renunciation of Government titles and boycott of legislatures, law courts, government schools and colleges and foreign goods. The constructive programme of the movement was the establishment of national schools and colleges for education of children, the use of private arbitration in place of government courts, adoption of *Swadeshi* and the revival of hand-spinning and hand weaving. The movement also aimed at removing untouchability.

The people of Rupnagar District participated in the movement on a mass scale. Lawyers suspended their practice, the students in large numbers left schools and colleges and bonfires were made of foreign cloth. From time to time, there were hartals, public meetings and processions. There was a bonfire of foreign cloth in Gandhi Chowk at Rupnagar on a large-scale. Among the villages of the District, special interest was shown by the residents of Sialba Majri (Kharar tahsil). A special conference was held here by the freedom fighters. Foreign goods were burnt in a large-scale and many people were jailed for taking active part in this movement.

Gurdwara Reform Movement, 1920—25.—The Sikh League inaugurated in 1919 with the avowed object of safeguarding the political and religious interests of the Sikhs, turned its attention to the mismanagement of the Golden Temple at Amritsar. Under the influence of the prevailing spirit of non-co-operation, resolutions were passed at a Sikh Conference in 1929, demanding control by the Sikhs themselves of their religious and educational institutions without interference of any kind from the Government. As a result of their efforts, the Sikhs secured full control over the Golden Temple and the Khalsa College, Amritsar. Encouraged by this success, Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee was formed in November 1920, to undertake the management of all *gurdwaras* and other Sikh religious institutions. The Sikh shrines, many of which enjoyed considerable revenues, were hitherto under the Mahants who were often of doubtful integrity. As a result of the agitation, some shrines voluntarily surrendered their control to the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, and a few were occupied by force. It was now planned to take possession of Gurdwara Nankana Sahib (now in Pakistan), the richest of the Sikh shrines. The holocaust at Nankana Sahib where, on 20 February 1921, 130 peaceful Akalis had been mercilessly attacked, killed and burnt, stirred the whole country, and all the communities expressed their sympathy with those who had suffered.

Soon after occurred a clash between the Sikhs and the Government on the question of holding the keys of the treasury of the Golden Temple, Amritsar. The Government refused to accept the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee as a representative body of the Sikhs and took the keys in its own control. The Sikhs were agitated and protest meetings were

held. Ultimately, the Government yielded and handed over the keys to the Shiromani Committee.

Ultimately, in the face of mounting agitation among the Sikhs, the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925, placed all the important *Gurdwaras* in the Punjab under the control of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee.

The people of Rupnagar District participated actively in the movement. The name of Giani Udey Singh of Bari Haveli of Rupnagar Tahsil is significant. Udey Singh played an important role in the Jaito *Morcha* of the movement.

Lahore Conspiracy Case 1928—31.—In 1927, the British Government appointed the Simon Commission comprising 7 British members of Parliament including Sir John Simon, the Chairman, to inquire into the working of the reforms introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919. The exclusion of Indians from a body which was to prepare the future Constitution of India was naturally resented by all political parties in the country and it was decided to boycott the Commission. On 3 February 1928, the day of arrival of the Commission in Bombay, complete hartal was observed all over the country and demonstrators marched in procession waving black flags and carrying banners with the words, "Go back Simon", inscribed on them. Public meetings of protest were also held on that day.

Lala Lajpat Rai was severely struck by the police on 30 October 1928, while leading an anti Simon demonstration at Lahore, and his death, shortly afterwards on November 17, was generally believed to be due to the blows he received. In this context, it is worthwhile to mention here that Lala Lajpat Rai spent his childhood at Ropar (Rupnagar) where his father Shri Radha Krishan was working as a teacher in the Government Primary School.

First Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930-31.—After the declaration of complete independence as its goal by the Indian National Congress during its Lahore Session in December 1929, events moved rapidly. Since the British Government paid no heed to the demand for complete independence and the offer of Gandhiji, the Congress launched in 1930 a mass movement called the civil disobedience movement. Gandhiji's historic march to Dandi on 12 March 1930 to break the Salt Laws was

a signal for a nation-wide mass movement. The repercussion of the movement thus started took various shapes such as strikes, boycott of British goods and the like. The Government took repressive measures to put down the movement. The Congress was declared an illegal organization and Gandhiji and thousands of other persons were imprisoned.

A large number of persons from Rupnagar District were also thrown into jails for participating in the movement. With the release of Gandhiji and the conclusion of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact on 5 March 1931, the movement was called off. According to the terms of the pact, all political prisoners were released.

Second Civil Disobedience Movement, 1932—34.—The Civil Disobedience Movement was restarted on the re-arrest of Gandhiji on 4 January 1932, on his return from the Second Round Table Conference in London and it continued until the middle of 1934. This time the Government was prepared with all the necessary punitive measures. The movement was sought to be nipped in the bud by the wholesale arrest of Congressmen and other repressive measures of unexampled severity.

The people of Rupnagar District joined this movement too. Many persons were arrested in this connection. Among the prominent persons arrested from Rupnagar District were Mathura Das Gandhi, Dr Ved Parkash, Lala Gurdas Ram, Lala Jai Krishan Das and Dr Ram Nath Pandit.

It may also be mentioned here that from time to time most of the leaders of the freedom struggle had visited the District. Among these were Pt Gobind Vallabh Pant, Pt Madan Mohan Malvia, Lala Lajpat Rai, Pt Jawahar Lala Nehru and Subash Chander Bose.

Individual Satyagrah 1940.—With the outbreak of World War II in 1939, the Congress refused co-operation, and the Congress ministries in the different provinces resigned. This was followed by Individual Satyagrah. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the people of the District and a good number of them courted imprisonment.

A great number of freedom fighters from Sialba Majri, Kharar and Sohana participated in this movement. The number of participants from Sialba Majri was the greatest as compared

to other places in the District. That is why Sialba Majri was called Barduali (Bihar) of Punjab. It was said to be one of the centres of operation of the freedom fighters.

Quit India Movement 1942.—The failure of the Cripps Mission (1942) to resolve the deadlock led to the wide-spread disappointment and anger in the country. The situation could not be allowed to drift. Therefore, on 14 July 1942, the Congress Working Committee passed a resolution demanding complete and unconditional withdrawal by the British from India. On 9 August 1942, Gandhiji and all the members of the Congress Working Committee were arrested. This set off a nationwide political explosion. People rose spontaneously for action.

There was much enthusiasm among the people of the District. They took an active part in the movement. They wrote 'Quit India' on the milestones from Kharar to Ropar.

Independence and Partition of the country, 1947.—The British Government was compelled to grant freedom to the country in 1947. The achievement of Independence was celebrated as in the rest of the country, with great enthusiasm in the district. However, it was marred by the communal riots and exodus of minority communities from both sides of the border consequent upon the partition of the country. The local people collaborated with the government to render all possible help to the people till they were finally rehabilitated.

Role of S. Baldev Singh, Ex-Defence Minister of India.—S. Baldev Singh (1902—1961) of village Dumana near Kurali played a vital role in the development of the area of present-day Rupnagar District. He was the first Defence Minister of India after the Independence of the country. It was mainly due to his strenuous efforts that Chandigarh was made the capital of Punjab. The formation of the Capital has promoted overall development in the district, and has generated employment opportunities for the local people.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

(a) Population

(i) Total Population

According to the 1981 Census, the total population of the Rupnagar District was 7,16,662 (3,85,087 males and 3,31,575 females). Of this number, 5,62,024 persons (3,01,230 males and 2,60,794 females) resided in rural areas and 1,54,638 persons (83,857 males and 70,781 females) in urban areas.

Growth of Population.—The net percentage increase in the population in 1981 over that in 1971 was 30.46 which was the highest in any decade in the last 80 years. The decadal variation in population of the Rupnagar District during the last eighty years is shown in the following table:—

Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1901	3,35,670	—	—	1,85,781	1,49,889
1911	2,90,817	—44,853	—13.36	1,65,575	1,25,242
1921	2,88,555	—2,262	—0.78	1,62,050	1,26,505
1931	3,16,920	+28,365	+9.83	1,77,100	1,39,820
1941	3,60,942	+44,022	+13.89	2,00,342	1,60,600
1951	3,82,267	+21,325	+5.91	2,10,980	1,71,287
1961	4,76,359	+94,092	+24.61	2,62,880	2,13,479
1971	5,49,332	+72,973	+15.32	2,96,362	2,52,970
1981	7,16,662	+1,67,330	+30.46	3,85,087	3,31,575

(Census of India, 1981, Series 17—Punjab, Part II-A and Part-II-B, General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract, pp. 64-65)

During the eighty years from 1901 to 1981, the population of the district increased by 113.49 per cent. The ten-year period, (1901—11) had been marked by severe epidemics of plagues and malaria which took a heavy toll of the population. During 1911—21, there occurred the great influenza epidemic. The decades 1921—31 and 1931—41 were comparatively free from natural calamities and the population increased rapidly. However, during the decade 1931—41, when the overall increase of population in the State was 19.82 per cent in the State, the net increase in the Rupnagar District was only 13.89 per cent. Although this was a higher rate of increase than in any of the earlier decades, it was still lower than the overall rate of increase in the State. The decade 1941—51 experienced the holocaust of unprecedented communal trouble and mass migration of the Muslim population to Pakistan. The district, however, does not seem to have affected much by the communal violence. Even as the population of the State decreased by 4.58 per cent. there was a net increase in the population of the district by 5.91 per cent. The decade 1951—61 was free from disease and as a result of improved medical and health facilities, the death rate was reduced considerably, whereas the birth rate remained almost unchanged. The population of the district, thus increased by 24.61 per cent in the decade 1951—61. During 1961—71, the population of the district increased by 15.32 per cent and in 1971—81 by a further 30.46 per cent. In comparison, during this same period, increase in the population in the State was 23.89 per cent.

Density of Population.—According to the 1981 Census, the density of population in the Rupnagar District was 344 per square kilometre, as compared to 333 for the State as a whole. The tahsilwise density of population of the District, according to the 1981 Census, is given in the following table:—

Tahsil/District	Density of population per sq. km.		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Rupnagar Tahsil	313	266	1,355
Kharar Tahsil	371	289	2,783
Anandpur Sahib Tahsil	326	267	2,087
Rupnagar District	344	280	2,000

(Census of India, 1981, Series 17—Punjab, Part II-A and Part-II-B, General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract, pp. 29-30.)

Sex Ratio.—According to the 1981 Census, out of the total population of 7,16,662 of the district, there were 3,31,575 females and 3,85,087 males, making a female to male ratio of 46.43:53.57. In the Rupnagar District, there were 861 females for every 1000 males, as compared to 879 for the State as a whole.

During the last eighty years, there has been overall improvement of the sex ratio in favour of females in the district, as the following figures show:

Year	Females Per Thousand Males					
	Rupnagar District			Punjab		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	807	806	820	832	836	804
1911	756	755	784	778	785	740
1921	781	780	791	799	808	735
1931	789	790	773	815	832	721
1941	802	802	791	836	855	750
1951	812	813	802	844	854	807
1961	812	838	700	854	865	817
1971	853	856	848	865	868	856
1981	861	866	844	879	884	865

(Census of India, 1981, Series 17, Punjab, Part II-A and Part II-B, General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract, pp. 59-60)

The sex ratio for rural areas of the district in 1981 was worked out to 866 and for urban areas 844 as against the corresponding figures of 856 and 848, respectively in 1971.

(ii) Distribution of Population between Rural and Urban Areas :

The following table shows the tahsil-wise distribution of population between rural and urban areas in the district,

according to the 1981 Census:—

District/Tahsil		Persons	Males	Females
Total District	..	7,16,662	3,85,087	3,31,575
Rural	..	5,62,024	3,01,230	2,60,794
Urban	..	1,54,638	83,857	70,781
Rupnagar Tahsil	..	2,30,612	1,23,192	1,07,420
Rural	..	1,87,253	1,00,059	87,194
Urban	..	43,359	23,133	20,226
Kharar Tahsil	..	2,71,406	1,48,414	1,22,992
Rural	..	2,04,611	1,11,999	92,612
Urban	..	66,795	36,415	30,380
Anandpur Sahib Tahsil	..	2,14,644	1,13,481	1,01,163
Rural	..	1,70,160	89,172	80,988
Urban	..	44,484	24,309	20,175

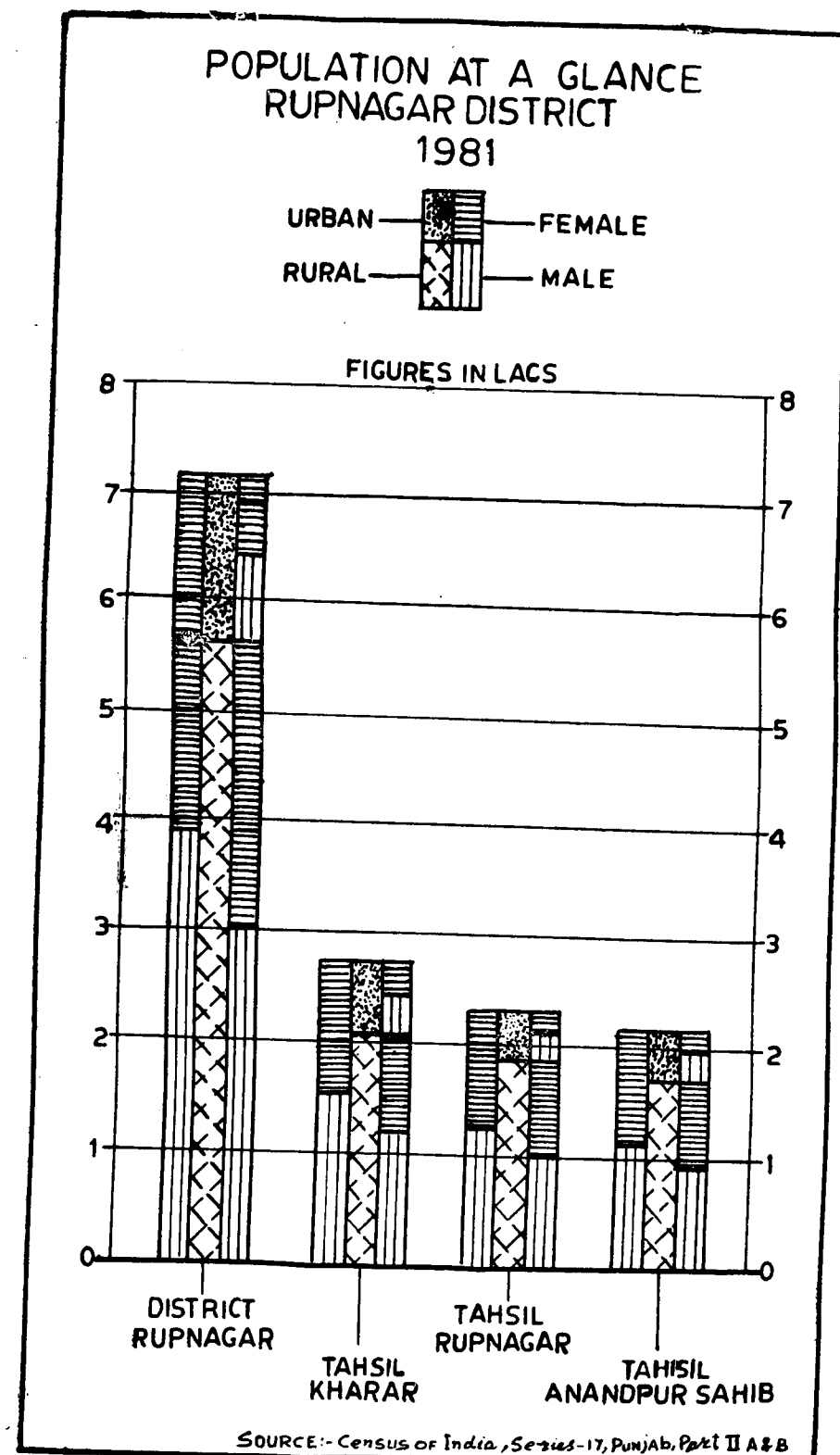
(Census of India, 1981, Series-17, Punjab, Part II-A and Part II-B, General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract, pp. 29-30)

(b) Language

The spoken language of the district of Rupnagar includes two traditional dialects, *Malwai* and *Powadhi*. The dialect of the area lying north-west and west of Rupnagar adjacent to Ludhiana District is by and large *Malwai*, and that of the part lying south, south-east and east of Rupnagar adjacent to Ambala District (Haryana) is *Powadhi*.

The tract lying south of the river Satluj and south-east of the United Satluj and Beas rivers is known as Malwa. It includes the districts of Ludhiana, Firozpur, Faridkot, Bathinda and parts of the districts of Rupnagar and Patiala. The northern part of Malwa, the Powadh extends from that part of the Rupnagar District which lies near Satluj upto the Ghaggar Nadi in the east, which separates the states of Punjab and Haryana.

The spoken *Malwai* in Rupnagar District has its own local characteristic use of certain speech sounds and idioms. There



is an optional but free interchange of *b* (ਬ) and *v* (ਵ) sounds as *bekh* (ਬੇਖ) alternates with *vekh* (ਵੇਖ) (see) and *bich* (ਬਿਚ) alternates with *vich* (ਵਿਚ) (in). The final consonant is also not doubled like that of standard *Majhi*. Sometimes when *i* falls between two vowels, it changes into a glide *y*. Thus *a:ya* instead of *a:ia*: (came); *gaya*: instead of *gaia* (went). *w* (ਵ) between two vowels is often changed to *m* (ਮ).

Thus *homa:nga*: (ਹੋਮਾਂਗਾ) instead of *howa:nga*: (ਹੋਵਾਂਗਾ) (I shall be); *a:ma:nga*: (ਆਮਾਂਗਾ) instead of *a:wa:nga*: (ਆਵਾਂਗਾ) (I shall come). In pronouns, *a:pa:n* (ਆਪਨ) is used to mean 'we'. It also means 'I'. *A:wda:* (ਆਵਦਾ) is used instead of *a:pna:* (ਆਪਣਾ) of the standard Punjabi; *a:pna:* (ਆਪਣਾ) is also used. In other pronouns, *t* (ਤ) is sometimes substituted for *s* (ਸ). Thus we find *kit* (ਕਿਤ) for *kis* (ਕਿਸ) *kam* (ਕੱਮ) (of what use). Sometimes *sh* (ਸ਼) is used instead of *ch* (ਚ). Thus *Kush* (ਕੁਸ਼) for *kuch* (ਕੁਛ) 'anything'. At times *ka:* (ਕਾ) instead of *da:* (ਦਾ) 'of' for genitive is used as in *panja:n dina:n ka:* (ਪੰਜਾ ਦਿਨਾਂ ਕਾ) 'of five days'. In the declensions of nouns, there is contraction of *vic* (ਵਿਚ) 'in' to *c* (ਚ); *viccon* (ਵਿਚੋਂ) 'from within' to *con* (ਚੋਂ). Thus we find *karo* (ਕਾਰੋ) 'in the house'; *khetahncon* (ਖੇਤਾਂਚੋਂ) from among the field respectively. At times villagers are fond of adding *u:* to words ending in a consonant. Thus *ciru:* (ਚਿਰੋ) instead of *cir* (ਚਿਰ) 'a space of time'; *ma:lu:* (ਮਲੋ) instead of *ma:l* (ਮਾਲ) 'property'. There is an inversion of the aspirate in *thuada* (ਥੁਆਡਾ) for *tuada* (ਤੁਆਡਾ) 'your' and *oda:* (ਉਦਾ) for *oda:* (ਓਦਾ) 'his'. The verb *dena:* (ਦੇਣਾ) 'to give' makes the first person singular of its future as *dema:nga:* (ਦੇਮਾਂਗਾ) 'I shall give'.

The characteristics of the Powadhi dialect within the Rupnagar District are the pronunciation of *vicc* (ਵਿਚੋਂ) as *bicc* (ਬਿਚ) 'in'; the insertion of an aspiration/tone in words like *balad* (ਬਲਦ) 'ox'; the frequent dropping of the first syllable as in *khu:con* (ਖੁਹਚੋਂ) instead of *khu:biccon* (ਖੁਹ ਵਿਚ) 'from the well'; *unha:n con* (ਉਨਾਂਚੋਂ) instead of *'unha:n biccon* (ਉਨਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ) 'from among them'; and frequent transposition of high tone as in *unu:n* (ਉਨੂੰ) for *unu:n* (ਓਨੂੰ) 'to him'; *oda:* (ਉਦਾ) for *oda:* (ਓਦਾ) 'of him'; *jera* (ਜੇੜਾ) for *jera* (ਜੇਹੜਾ) 'who'. In certain cases, even the initial *h* (ਹ) sound is replaced by tone as in *neri:* (ਨੇਰੀ) 'storm' from *haneri:* (ਹਨੇਰੀ). The oblique forms of pronouns like *minnu:n* (ਮਿਨੂੰ) 'to me'; *ma:nu:n* (ਮਾਹਨੂੰ) 'to us'; *tinnu:n* (ਤਿਨੇ) 'to you'; *thuanu:n*

ਬੁਆਨੂੰ 'to you' (pl); *onu:n* (ਉਨੂੰ) *ohnu:n* (ਉਹਨੂੰ) 'to him' etc. are characteristic of this area. Since the Powadh area of Rupnagar District lies on the border of Bangru speaking area, some influence of Bangru on its vocabulary is quite natural. Thus we find *hamen* (ਹਮੇ) 'we' *thamen* (ਥਮੇ) 'you' (pl), *tha:ra:* (ਥਾਰਾ) 'yours' alongwith *asi:n* (ਅਸੀਂ) *tera:* (ਤੇਰਾ) respectively; *ma* (ਮਾ) as locative postposition; *ka:* (ਕਾ) *ke* (ਕੇ) *ki:* (ਕੀ) *ki:an* (ਕੀਆਂ) as postpositions of genitive, etc. These forms are more common with elderly folk. The postposition of accusative case is *nu:n* (ਨੂੰ) although *ko* (ਕੋ) is also spoken in some parts of this district.

The consonant conjuncts are almost absent. The conjuncts which appear in words like *pa:nja:* (ਪਾਨਜਾ) 'sister's son'; *carda:* (ਚੜਦਾ) 'East', *chipda:* (ਚਿਪਦਾ) 'West', *nambarda:r* (ਨੰਬਰਦਾਰ) 'headman', etc., are very loose clusters because in these fall in different syllables.

On the whole, the tone is the most conspicuous phonological phenomenon of the language of Rupnagar District. There are three tones-high, level and low as in standard Punjabi. Every word carries only one phonemic tone. However, the distribution of tones and their fixation on particular words is not settled in terms of standard Punjabi. Another important feature of the phonology of this district is the absence of voiced aspirates *bh* (ਭ) *dh* (ਢ) *gh* (ਘ) *jh* (ਝ) *gn* (ਞ) as in standard Punjabi although Gurmukhi script has letters for these sounds. Multani dialects of Punjabi has these voiced aspirates intact.

A select list of words and phrases in common use in the area include *ba:i* (ਬਾਈ) 'ploughing', *barga:* (ਬਰਗਾ) 'like' *jua:k* (ਜੁਆਕ) 'child', *ga:n* (ਗੈ) *ga:e* (ਗਾਈ) 'cow', *nia:ne* (ਨਿਆਣੇ) 'children', *timin* (ਤੀਮੀ) 'women' *bela:* (ਬੇਲਾ) 'idle', *vagda:* (ਵਗਦਾ) 'flowing' (water), *a:va: u:tia: hoya:ya:*, (ਆਵਾ ਉਤਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ) *cak nai:n hunda* (ਚਕ ਨੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ) *dubane* (ਡੁਬਣੇ ਤੇ ਡਰਦਾ) *rakhde hunde the* (ਰਖਦੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਥੇ) etc.

(c) Religion and Caste

Principal Communities

According to the 1981 Census, the total population of the district was 7,16,662. The Sikhs accounted for 56.58 per cent

and the Hindus 41.83 per cent of the total population of the district. During the decade (1971-81), the Sikh population registered a growth rate of 31.99 per cent which is the second highest for any district in the State. The Hindu population, on the other hand, registered a growth rate of 26.43 per cent. The religion-wise population of the district, according to the 1981 Census, was as under :

Religion	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to total population
Hindus	1,61,285	1,38,483	2,99,768	41.83
Muslims	4,187	3,470	7,657	1.07
Christians	680	601	1,281	0.18
Sikhs	2,17,564	1,87,926	4,05,490	56.58
Buddhists	3	2	5	N*
Jains	978	773	1,751	0.24
Other religions and persuasions	374	312	686	0.10
Religion not stated	16	8	24	N*
Total	3,85,087	3,31,575	7,16,662	100.00

(Census of India, 1981, Series 17, Punjab, Paper I of 1984, Household Population by Religion of Head of Household, pp. 4-5 and 28-31)

*N means negligible.

During the years since the last Gazetteer relating to the areas in Ropar District (Ambala District, 1923-24 and Hoshiarpur District, 1904), there have been major social and economic changes. Apart from an inevitable increase in the per capita incomes, both in rural and urban areas, the traditional systems of castes and communities have been substantially modified. While the groups comprising various castes still wish to marry within themselves, there is little rigidity as to the class of professions that the members of any caste or community eventually adopt. And even inter-caste and inter-community marriages are becoming common. In so far as physical appearances go, the earlier distinctions between members of communities, as for example, Brahmins being more fair and even-featured, or Jats being better built, are vanishing. The pressure

of modern living forces people of all families to search for jobs for which they are suited by inclination and training, rather than adhere to family trades which had earlier been their only choice. Thus, among government servants would be found men from families of Brahmins, Khattris, Banians and Jat Sikhs and the business field would not be confined only to Banians as in the past. Of course, the government policy of reservation in employment whereby members of Scheduled Castes can claim 25 per cent of all vacancies and those belonging to certain specified Backward Classes can claim upto 5 per cent has brought these categories of persons into a non-traditional area of employment. While the members of the various sub castes might still continue to dominate in their traditional fields, they are venturing in very large numbers to enter fresh areas. While we cannot state with assurance that the traditional caste system is actually breaking up, there are many visible cracks.

The Hindus.—The number of Hindus in the district, according to the 1981 Census, was 2,99,768 (1,61,285 males and 1,38,483 females), which formed 41.83 per cent of the total population. They are mostly settled in towns. They also hold land in certain villages and are also engaged in cultivation. Most of the Scheduled Castes among the Hindus, settled in villages, work as tenants or agricultural labourers.

Hindus are divided into various groups, viz Brahmins, Khattris, Aroras, Banians, Suds, Rajputs, etc. These groups are further subdivided into castes and subcastes. The persons belonging to each group generally make matrimonial alliances within their own castes and subcastes. Although in recent years the caste-system has gradually been getting relaxed, it still retains considerable hold, especially over rural society. Inter-caste marriages are, however, not so uncommon as a few decades back.

Brahmins

There are ten groups amongst Brahmins. Of these, the Saraswats, Kankubjas, Gauris, Utkals and Maithals are called Panjgaur, and the Darbara, Tailang, Maharashtras, Gurjars and Karnatakas are called Panjdarbaris. Brahmins in the district are mostly from Saraswat stock. The other section of the Brahmins who could be seen in the district are Gaur. However, the distinctive identity of these groups has disappeared and they now marry into other groups.

The Brahmins in the district are engaged in public services, business, industry and agriculture. Some perform priestly duties — their hereditary profession. The number of those mainly engaged in priestly duties is, however, on the wane.

Khattris

The word Khatri is derived from the Sanskrit word Kshatriya. Like Brahmins, they are also divided into various groups and sub-groups such as *Dhai Gharas*, *Char Gharas*, *Bara Gharas*, Sarins, Banujais and Khukhrain. In short, they inter-marry within the group or outside the group but within their subcastes like other Hindus. They are easily distinguishable by their peculiar dialect and dress. Avocations are not due to them but rather a matter of convenience. They are engaged in trade, commerce, industry, in private and government services and also join the army.

Aroras

Aroras are said to be Khattris of Aror modern Rori and Sukkar (Sindh) in Pakistan. However, the fact is that they resemble Khattris in certain traits. They are also divided into many groups and castes. They inter-marry within those groups. They also inter-marry among Khattris. By religion, the majority of the Aroras are Hindus, but a number are Sikhs also.

After the partition of the country in 1947, many Aroras who had migrated from Pakistan settled in the towns of the district. The Aroras are very active and enterprising, industrious and thrifty. They are engaged mainly in trade and industry. A number of them have also joined public and private services.

Suds

Suds are largely migrants from hilly tracts of Kangra District (Himachal Pradesh). They are engaged in trade, commerce and industry, private and government services, etc. and are also adept in business.

Banian

The word Banian is derived from the Sanskrit word *baniyya* or trader. This is an essentially commercial class which can be easily recognized. Their main sub castes are Aggarwals,

Oswals, Mahesri, Saralia or Dasa. They trace their origin from Agroha in Hisar District, (Haryana) and claim to be the descendants of Raja Agarsen. Banians of all subcastes are to be found in the district.

Gujjars.—They are mostly Hindus and are found at the foot of the Shiwalik Hills. Their traditional occupation is cattle grazing and shifting agriculture. In summer, they migrate to the Chamba Hills and in winter retreat to the foot of the Shiwalik Range. With the shrinkage of pastures, their gipsy character is disappearing day by day. They have also begun to settle in the plains.

There are *Dhai gots* of the Gujjars—kasna Gursi and Barkat, but there is no restriction on marriage within these *gots*. However, a Gujjar can marry within a *got* or in any other *got*.

Rajputs.—They form a substantial portion of the population in the district. Most of them have migrated from Vijay Nagar (Rajasthan) and settled in the district. Among the larger villages where they are found are Padiala, Kurali, Sialba, Majri, Khizrabad, Chamkaur Sahib and Kiratpur Sahib. Their main avocation is agriculture. Some of them are in Government service and some are transporters. They have little or no aptitude for trade and commerce. However, Namkgar (noongar) a sub-caste work in gardens. Rajputs are originally from the ruling classes of Rajput (now Rajasthan). They hold sway in the Kangra hills and in the lower Shiwaliks. They wielded great influence in the hilly tracts of the district. Their main *got* is Rathaur, Dhaiya and Ghorewaha. They venerate the temple of Sati Kailam Devi situated in village Tajpura (Kharar Tahsil). However, *purdah* system is still observed by the women.

Sainis.—The word 'Saini' is the corrupted form of Sianas (wise). The majority of them reside in Rupnagar, Kharar and Nurpur Bedi blocks of the district. They are mostly clean shaven. A very large number are Sikhs. Sainis are mostly engaged in trade and commerce, agriculture and service. Some of them are transporters. They are expert in vegetable growing. They are divided into many groups and sub-groups such as, Dhamat, Badwal, Bola, Gangiana, Kabadwal, etc.

The Sikhs.—According to the 1981 Census, the number of Sikhs in the district was 4,05,490 (2,17,564 males and 1,87,926

females), which formed 56.58 per cent of the total population. They pay respect to their ten Gurus and their holy book is *Adi Granth*, that is, the *Granth Sahib*.

According to the Sikh faith, God is omnipresent and has no form or substance. The faith lays great emphasis on recitation of *nam* — the constant repetition of any of the names of God. It also believes in immortality of soul and its transmigration. It demands meditation on God through *nam* under the guidance of a Guru. Socially, Sikhism attaches much significance to the institution of *langar* (community meals) in which persons from all classes, high and low, sit and dine together. For initiation, every Sikh is required to receive *pahul*, a sacred ceremony, in order to become a 'Singh'. As part of his unique identity, a Sikh is enjoined to wear on his body 'the five K's,' distinguishing physical items, namely, *kes* (unshorn hair), *kachha* (short drawers), *kangha* (a comb), *kara* (an iron bangle) and *kirpan* (a sword).

The Sikh population also comprises khatri Sikhs, Arora Sikhs, Jat Sikhs and Mazhabi Sikhs. Khatri Sikhs are generally of the same subcastes as Hindu Khatri. They are generally engaged in trade and commerce and industry. A few of them also own land and a good number are in government service. Arora Sikhs have settled mainly in the towns of the district. Their origin is also not different from that of Hindu Aroras. They are well-built, hard working, enterprising and intelligent. Most of them are engaged in trade and commerce, industry and service. The major proportion of the Sikhs in the district are the Jats, who are mainly landowners and farmers. They belong to different *gots* (sub castes). Almost all the Jats trace their origin from the Rajputs. The Scheduled Castes converted as Sikhs are called Mazhabi Sikhs. They are engaged in petty jobs.

Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.—The number of persons in the district belonging to the Scheduled Castes* according to 1981 Census was 1,74,729 (94,878 males and 79,851 females), which formed 24.38 per cent of the total population. They are divided into various groups, sub-groups, castes and subcastes. A list of their castes along with their main professions has been given in Chapter XVII 'Other Social Services'.

*Castes defined in the Schedule of the Constitution of India.

For centuries, the members of the lower castes in India remained downtrodden and were treated as untouchables. After Independence, untouchability was made a penal offence, and the Government took various other steps to ameliorate their lot. The measures included reservation in educational institutions, jobs and legislative bodies, land allotment, liberal loans and grants. In orthodox Hindu society, the avocations of people from the lower castes were restricted. They are engaged in trade, commerce, industry, private and Government services.

The Christians.—According to 1981 Census, the number of Christians in the district was 1,281 (680 males and 601 females), which formed only 0.18 per cent of the total population. They are mostly concentrated in the town of Kharar. The converts are mostly from the lower classes. There is a Church at Kharar. The important festivals among the Christians are as elsewhere in the world, New Year's Day, Easter, Good Friday and Christmas.

The Muslims.—According to 1981 Census, the number of Muslims in the district was 7,657 (4,187 males and 3,470 females), constituting only 1.07 per cent of the total population of the district. Islam teaches theism. Literally, it means submission to the will of God. It is held that the religion was revealed by God through Muhammad, His Prophet. The teachings are contained in the holy Koran.

The Muslims comprise two main groups, viz Sunni and Shia. Every Muslim is enjoined to say *namaz* (prayer) five times a day regularly. He is also required to observe *roza* (fast) in the month of Ramzan. Most of the Muslims reside in Kharar Tahsil of the district. Some of them work as artisans, tailors, cobblers, etc.

The Jains.—According to the 1981 Census, the number of Jains in the district was 1,751 (978 males and 773 females). They formed only 0.24 per cent of the total population of the district. They had twenty-four leaders called *Tirathankaras*. The first of these was Rishabha and the last was Mahavira, who was a senior contemporary of Lord Buddha (Sixth Century B.C.). They preach the doctrine of *ahimsa* (non-violence). Most of the Jains reside in Kharar and Rupnagar towns. They are mainly engaged in business and are generally affluent. They have two temples, one each at Kharar and Rupnagar. They are strictly vegetarians. Some of them even abstain from taking

garlic and onions. The orthodox among the Jains take their dinner before sunset, the rationale being to see that after dark a number of insects, attracted to the light, do not lose their lives.

(d) Social Life

There has been a radical change in the joint-family system — a cultural heritage in India. The age-old system has not yet disappeared. The mode of family life in the region is however, still patriarchal. Generally, the family exhibits a limited joint-family system, particularly in rural areas. The persons coming to the towns from villages still retain some connection with their ancestral homes. They revert to their parental homes for the performance of important social and religious ceremonies. Similarly, a man belonging to an urban area and working elsewhere maintains his connections with his family in his home district. This arrangement continues until he becomes the head of a separate family after the marriage of his sons and daughters. The disintegration of large joint-family units may be attributed to the changing socio-economic factors, such as the variety of occupations, the high cost of living, migration, etc.

Casteism in a mild form still persists. Although the practice of untouchability stands abolished by the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1956, yet the people of the higher castes and groups do not mix freely with those from the lower castes. They, however, do not mind such free gatherings in public places, such as hotels, restaurants, cinemas, etc. and there is no obvious prejudice in educational institutions, where the members of different castes are indistinguishable from one another.

The old practice of observing *purdah* has almost disappeared amongst the Hindu and Sikh women in urban areas. In rural areas, the orthodox women still cling to *purdah* in a restricted form; but it is also disappearing with the rapid awakening and advance of education.

Despite the tremendous scientific progress and medical facilities, many people are still superstitious. Belief in sorcery still persists, even among some educated people. Quacks and exorcists are to be found in many rural areas and many people believe in omens.

(i) Property and inheritance

The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, governs the inheritance of the Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains. In accordance with the Act, the property of the deceased is inherited by his sons, daughters, widow and mother. However, during one's life time one may, by will or other testamentary disposition, dispose of any property, which is capable of being so disposed of by him in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, or any other law for the time being in force and applicable to a Hindu. In case a person dies intestate, his sons, daughters, widow and mother inherit the property equally. The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, governs the adoption of the children and the maintenance allowance to the wife.

Muslims are governed by the Shariat Act, 1937. Under Islamic law, the son/sons, wife/wives, and daughter/daughters inherit the property of the deceased. The wife is the sole owner of *mehr* given to her at the time of marriage.

Inheritance among Christians is governed under the Indian Succession Act, 1925.

(ii) Common Social Ceremonies

Marriage.—Marriages amongst the Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims, Jains and Christians are performed according to the customs prevalent in their respective communities. A civil marriage is performed under the Indian Civil Marriage Act, 1954. It is open to all communities and is performed in case of inter-caste or inter-religion marriage, and often when both parties wish to avoid ostentation and ceremony.

Among the Hindus, marriage is considered as a religious obligation. Usually, the marriage is arranged by the parents. The parents of the girl approach the parents of the boy either directly or through a mediator. In urban areas, amongst educated classes, matrimonial alliances are also contracted through advertisements. After preliminary inquiries about the required particulars, the parties agree to the marriage. The father of the girl, accompanied by certain relations or friends, visits the house of the boy and offers money and sweets. This custom is called *thaka* or *rokai*. When the regular engagement takes place, the boy is given seven dry dates by the father of the girl along with money and sweets. Some clothes and ornaments

are also sent by the boy's parents for the girl. After consulting the horoscopes of the boy and girl, the date of the wedding is fixed. A day before the date of the marriage, ladies *sangeet* (community music) is held, in which the women from amongst the relations, friends and neighbours participate. On the day of the marriage, an hour or so before the marriage party starts, the *sehra bandi* ceremony is performed. The marriage party proceeds to the bride's house with pomp and show. The bridegroom rides a decorated mare at the head of the party. In recent years, *bhangra* (a folk dance) by friends of the groom has become a feature of the marriage procession. In front of the bride's house, the *milni* (reception) takes place among the relations of the bride and the groom. Gifts and money are given by the girl's relations. The groom dismounts and the *jaimala* ceremony, that is, garlanding of the groom by the bride and *vice versa* takes place. The *barat* (marriage party) is cordially received and is served with sumptuous meals. At the appointed time at night, the ceremony of *lawan* or *phere* (circumambulating the holy fire by the bridegroom and the groom) is performed, by the priest in the presence of relations of both parties. The next day (and at times on even the same day), the *barat* returns to the bridegroom's home with the bride. The bridegroom's mother receives the bride with *shagun* (blessings). In the bridegroom's house, certain ceremonies, such as taking the couple to temple, etc. are also performed. Ordinarily after staying a day or so with her inlaws, the bride returns briefly to her parent's house.

The marriage ceremony among the Sikhs is performed according to the Anand Karaj Act, 1909. The *lawan* are performed by taking four rounds of the Holy Granth to the chanting of a specific hymn. The bridegroom and the bride are required to receive the *pahul* or *amrit** before marriage. In certain cases, the condition is relaxed and *amrit* is taken after marriage.

The marriage ceremony of the Namdharis is very simple. The parents of the boy and girl settle the marriage, but the final approval of the Namdharis' Guru is essential. A Namdhari girl is generally married to a Namdhari. No dowry is allowed. The marriage ceremony of many couples is performed en-masse by the Guru. The prospective couples assemble in a big circle, duly bathed and robed in white. The handkerchiefs of each of

*Water used for baptism in the initiation ceremony of the Sikhs.

the couples are knotted together, the *lawan* ceremony is performed by chanting hymns from the *Granth Sahib*. The distribution of *prasad* completes the wedding ceremony.

Marriage among the Muslims is a mutual contract and is called *nikah*. It is generally arranged by the parents of the girl and the boy through negotiations. The amount of *mehr*, which is explicitly the property of the bride, is settled. After the betrothal takes place at the bride's residence, the date of marriage is fixed. The marriage party proceeds to the bride's house where it is treated with special feast and *nikah* is performed. In the case of Sunni Muslims, the *Vakil* (agent) of the bride obtains her consent in the presence of two witnesses and conveys it to the *Vakil* of the bridegroom who sanctifies the *nikah*. Among the Shia Muslims, consent of the bridegroom is obtained in the first instance.

Among the Christians, the marriage ceremony is performed in the church by the priest. If a Christian wishes to marry outside his faith, usually the spouse must accept Christianity. After the ceremony, the friends and relations are served with a feast.

Widow Remarriage

Remarriage of widows amongst the Hindus and among Jains is still not common. Traditionally a man marrying a widow was considered to be of inferior status. The remarriage of a widow with her *dewar* (younger brother-in-law) in the villages by customary law *chadarandazi* is, however, commonly practised among the Jats. Namdharis also plead for widow remarriage. Muslims, however, do not favour widow remarriage.

Birth and Death Ceremonies

Birth Ceremonies.—Among the Hindus, the birth ceremonies start even before the birth of a child. When the mother is expecting, she is served gifts (*reet*) amid rejoicing among relations and neighbours. The birth of the child is announced by *dai* (midwife) to the members of the family. In case of a male child, she hangs some branches of mango tree at the top of the outer door of the house. An iron bangle is also tied to the cot of the mother. The senior most member in the family, usually the father-in-law or the father, consults the priest if the time

of the birth is auspicious. If it is not, *upai* (an expiatory ceremony) is held. If the child is declared as *gand mool* (born under the bad influence of stars), the necessary remedies are observed by the parents of the child. For a period of 40 days, after the delivery, the mother does not mix with people and remains confined to the house, as the period is called *sutak*. However, this practice of quarantine is on the wane. The mother starts feeding the infant on the third day after birth. Before the first feeding, there is a ceremony and the child's aunt washes the breast of the mother with *dubh* grass dipped in water. The child is named after consulting the priest. Now-a-days, many people do not bother the priest and name the child themselves. The *mundan sanskar* (ceremony of shaving the head of the child) is performed during the first five years.

The Sikhs do not consult priests on birth of a child. They name the child by opening the *Adi Granth* at random and the first letter of the first passage on the left page is taken as the first letter of the child's name. The *sutak* period of 40 days is not strictly observed by mothers. Some of the Sikhs perform *kesi dahi* ceremony by putting curd in the hair of boy — a ceremony corresponding to the *mundan* ceremony among the Hindus.

Among the Muslims, on the birth of a male child, the Mullah visits the house of the new born on any of the first three days following the birth and recites the *kalma* (holy words) in the child's ear. After three days, the mother comes out with the child in her lap and gazes at the sky and the stars. The period of impurity ends with the fast (*iqiga*). The child is named in consultation with the Mullah.

Circumcision (*sunat*) is an important ceremony among the Muslims. It is performed on boys at any time before the age of twelve.

A child born in a Christian family is christened by the priest. The ceremony is called baptism.

Death Ceremonies.—The Hindus place the dead body on a bier and carry it away to the cremation ground to the accompaniment of recitation of *mantras*. In case of the death of a very old person, the bier is tastefully decorated and taken to the cremation ground without any usual mourning and is

sometimes accompanied by a band. This follows the belief that a person who has lived a full life is not to be mourned. At the cremation ground, the dead body is placed on the pyre. Ghee and odoriferous articles are also added to the fire. The eldest son, or in his absence, the nearest male relative lights the pyre. On the fourth day, called *chautha*, the ashes and *phul* (charred bones) of the deceased are collected and subsequently, immersed usually in the holy Ganges at Haridwar, (U.P.) in the presence of a priest. The Sikhs generally immerse the ashes in the river Satluj at Kiratpur Sahib. In fact the customs among the Sikhs are quite similar, the only difference being that the ceremonies are performed by a Granthi or any learned man. The mourning period lasts for thirteen days among the Hindus and ten days among the Sikhs.

The Jains also cremate their dead. The obsequies are performed by priests. The notable difference from Hindu custom is that the Jains are not expected to publicly mourn their dead.

The Muhammadans, after bathing the dead body and wrapping it into white cloth, take the bier to the mosque. The Mullah reads the *kalma* and then the dead body is buried in the graveyard. A stone slab is sometimes placed on the grave and every man attending the funeral covers the grave with earth. The action signifies breaking of links with the dead person. The Mullah prays for the dead for three days.

The Christians also bury their dead in a cemetery, in a coffin. An epitaph is sometimes fixed on the grave indicating the particulars about the dead.

(iii) Home Life

Dwelling—In urban areas of the district, the dwellings are almost pukka and are provided with modern amenities such as kitchen, bath-room, latrine, etc. Houses in the new townships and urban estates are also provided with all such amenities. New construction of houses is generally planned.

In rural areas, the people are not provided with all the modern facilities available in towns. Most of the dwellings are partly *kachcha* and partly pukka and are provided with a *baithak* (sitting room) for guests, etc. However, more and more pukka houses are also coming up with the passage of time.

The houses have, generally, a big *deori* (chamberlain), *vehra* (open space), *dalan* (rectangular room), etc. There are separate *havelis* for keeping cattle and fodder, though, in some cases, these are also kept in the residential building itself.

According to the 1981 Census, the number of occupied residential houses in the district was 1,18,958.

Decoration and Furniture.—The average house in the rural areas has charpoys, *peerhis*, *muharas*, a small table, chairs, etc. The rural folk are generally ignorant of internal decoration. A wooden plank is some times fixed parallel to the wall on pegs and decorated with brass utensils, crockery pieces, toys, etc. Sometimes, the people paint the walls with pictures in gaudy colours. They also plaster the inner walls and the floor of the house (if it is *kachcha*) with cow dung. The pukka houses have also some painted work at the gate for ornamentation. The interior of such houses is decorated with framed pictures and calendars. Such houses have some items of furniture, e.g. chairs and tables, besides *nivari* cots, *plangs* (bedsteads), etc. However, the items of decoration in the *kachcha* and pukka houses include calendars of gods and goddesses, the gurus, national leaders, actresses, etc. hung on the walls.

In urban areas, normally the people have radio-sets, transistors, tape recorders, refrigerators and television sets. There are also pieces of crockery, e.g., tea sets, tea cups and plates, *mugs*, etc. Stainless steel utensils are also kept by them. They have all the modern items of furniture, e.g. sofa-sets, *divans*, dining tables, carpets and decoration pieces.

Dress and Ornaments.—The climate, tradition, heritage and new trends in vogue among the higher classes play an important part in the development of dress and ornaments of the people. In rural areas, generally the men wear *kamiz*, *kurta*, *pyjama*, *chadra* and *pag* or *pagri*. In winter, they generally use a *khes* or blanket or put on a jacket (woollen), a long coat of rough texture, sweater and *phatui*. Generally, they wear *desi juti* (indigenous shoe) made of local cobbler. The well-to-do villagers put on shirt, pant, coat, *pyjama* and even a necktie. Their footwear is generally shoes, *chappals* and fashionable western style shoes. The women and teenage girls of rural areas generally use a *shalwar*, *kamiz* and *orhni*. The elderly ladies also use *ghagra*, now almost out of fashion or meant for special occasions. Their footwear is generally

country shoes shaped like slippers. Chappals and sandals are also used. In winter, woollen sweaters, shawls (made of wool or cotton) are used. The girls belonging to the well-to-do families and going to schools or colleges dress like girls of urban areas. Their footwear is chappals and sandals. In winter, they wear sweaters, cardigans, blouse and lady coats. They also adopt hair styles different from the traditional rural.

The dress of lower classes and the Scheduled Castes in the rural areas is similar that of the other residents of the areas. Members of these classes have a marked liking for gaudy colours.

In the urban areas, dress varies according to the economic position and social status of the people. Generally, people wear kurta, dhoti, tehmat, collared shirt, pyjama, night suit, pant, coat, long coat and necktie, etc. In winter, woollen sweaters, mufflers, cardigans, jersis and woollen suits are worn. Their footwear includes chappal, sandal, shoes and ultra modern foot-wears.

In the urban areas, the women use sari, blouse, shalwar, kamiz, kurta, churidar pyjama orhni (headwear) also called chunni, etc. Some girls now wear western jeans. The dresses of women folk vary according to the social status. The footwear used by them is chappals, sandals, shoes, etc.

Generally, the women use ornaments for the head, ear, nose, neck, wrists, fingers and ankles. Hair clips, ear rings, necklaces, nose rings, bangles, karas and rings are very common among the women. The phul chauk, an ornament used by rural folk, is fast becoming obsolete. However, modern ornaments of all types are used in the district. It is customary to gift ornaments as part of the dowry. Women and girls have begun to use artificial jewellery. Men generally use rings. Some old persons also wear ear-rings called murkian or nantian. The Jats and well-to-do Sikhs wear karas (bracelets) of gold.

Food.—The main factors which determine the dietary habits of any area are the local climatic conditions, the availability of commodities at reasonable price, and the financial position of the people. The staple cereal is wheat, which is eaten almost throughout the year. Maize and millets are taken in many households in the winter season. Although paddy is a local crop, rice is taken only occasionally. Gram flour is generally used for preparing curry and pakoras. The villagers do not consume much vegetables and consume only those grown

by themselves. They eat pulses, i.e., of moong, urd, gram and massar, which are also locally grown. Potatoes are commonly eaten. Meat is taken on special occasions. Very little fruit is eaten in the rural areas. Ghee is becoming scarce because the farmers prefer to sell the milk. For the same reason curd and butter are also rarely used due to the shortage of milk. Lassi (butter-milk), which was a common Punjabi beverage, has become a thing of the past being replaced by tea. Tea is generally taken 3-4 times a day. It is served even in the fields now. The commonest sweets amongst the villagers are laddoo, jalebi, badana and mesu. Sikhs like halwa very much.

Smoking is very common in the rural areas of the district. Sikhs abstain from smoking. The rural men are very fond of alcoholic drinks. Until about 30 years ago, alcohol was consumed mainly on festive occasions. The practice of drinking has, however, now become very common and widespread.

In the urban areas, wheat is taken as staple food. Rice is used by them as an additional special item. In winter, they also consume maize. Millets are rarely used. Pulses of moong, gram, urd are quite popular. Urban dwellers consume any vegetables and fruit available in the market. The affluent families also take meat. Jains and Banians do not take meat and eggs. Tea has become the most popular beverage. Coffee is also used by some people in urban areas. Milk, curd and butter are also consumed by the people. In summer, people take cold drinks i.e. aerated water, syrup and shikanjbin (lemon-juice mixed with sweetened water). The use of ice has become very common. They also take all types of sweets. Biscuits, cakes, toffees, etc. are also freely consumed. Drinking and smoking has become very common.

(iv) Communal Life

Fairs and Festivals.—Fairs and festivals reflect the cultural heritage of the people of the region. The origin of most festivals is tradition, legend or religious belief. Some of them signify the change of season. A few of them are held in commemoration of anniversaries of incarnations, gurus, saints and notable personages.

Amongst the Hindus, there is a continual change of religious functions, fairs and festivals all the year around. Lohri,

Basant, Shivratri, Holi, Baisakhi, Janam Ashtmi, Dussehra, Diwali, etc. are the main festivals. Most of these festivals are also celebrated by the Sikhs. Lohri is a seasonal festival and signifies the climax of winter. It is celebrated on 1st day of Poh (mid January). On the night of Lohri, bonfires are made and people particularly young boys and girls sing songs and dance. Basant signifies the end of winter and is celebrated in the month of February. Shivratri commemorates the birthday of Lord Shiva. It falls in the month of February. Holi is another important festival which is celebrated with great fun by sprinkling colours and performing dances and singing songs. Baisakhi signifies the beginning of summer and the occasion for the harvesting season. It is of great importance for the Sikhs, as on this day in 1699, Guru Gobind Singh founded the Khalsa Panth at Anandpur Sahib. It also marks the ripening of the rabi crop when farmers express their joy by performing *bhangra*. Janam Ashtami commemorates the birthday of Lord Krishna and falls on 8th day of the dark fortnight of Bhadon (August). The people keep fast and visit temples which are tastefully decorated and illuminated on the occasion. Dussehra, one of the greatest Hindu festival, is celebrated on the 10th Navratra in Asoj (September-October), in honour of the victory of Lord Rama over Ravana. The festival is celebrated with great zeal and enthusiasm. Diwali, the festival of lights falling on the Katak Amavas (October-November), is celebrated with equal zeal and enthusiasm both by Hindus and Sikhs. It is associated with the worship of Laxmi—the goddess of wealth, and with return of Lord Rama to Ayodhya after his long exile. The houses are cleaned and whitewashed and there are large scale of illuminations, play of fireworks and jubilations. Sweets are distributed among relatives and friends. The Sikhs attach special importance to Diwali as on this day Guru Hargobind was released from the Gwalior Fort.

The Sikhs celebrate the birth and martyrdom days of the Gurus. Big *diwans* (congregations) are held on the birthdays of Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Gobind Singh and the martyrdom days of Guru Arjan Dev and Guru Teg Bahadur. *Langar* is usually served on these occasions in the *gurudwaras*. Among the Jains, Mahavir Jayanti is celebrated by taking out processions of portraits of Lord Mahavira. The Jains fast on this day. The festival falls in the month of Chet (March). The birth day of Guru Ravi Das is celebrated by the Scheduled Castes persons by taking out processions. Among the Muhammadans, the

important festivals and fairs are *Moharram*, *Bara Wafat*, *Shab-i-Brat*, *Ramzan*, *Id-ul-Fitr* and *Id-al-Azha*. The Christians observe the festivals of Easter, Christmas, New Year Day and Good Friday. On Christmas day, they hold services in the churches and exchange presents amongst friends and relatives.

The principal fairs celebrated in the district are *Hola Mohalla* at Anandpur Sahib and *Sahidi Jor Mela* at Chamkaur Sahib. The *Holla Mohalla* of Anandpur Sahib is an outstanding festival of the Sikhs and is celebrated with great pomp and show. The fair is held annually synchronising with the general Holi festival, which comes off on the full moon day of the *Bikrami* month of Chet falling in March-April, but unlike the Holi, it lasts for three days. As a matter of fact, the fair at Anandpur Sahib is continuation of the celebrations started at Kiratpur Sahib three days earlier. The pilgrims to Anandpur Sahib begin to pour in after having paid their obeisance at Kiratpur.

The first *Hola Mohalla* was celebrated at Anandpur in 1700, the year immediately following the formation of the Khalsa by Guru Gobind Singh.

A big fair known as *Sahidi Jor Mela* is held at Chamkaur Sahib in the month of December to commemorate the martyrdom of the two elder sons of Guru Gobind Singh. It lasts for three days and is largely attended.

Besides, fairs are held at Daun, Kurali, Khizrabad, Manakpur Shariff, Rupnagar, Kiratpur Sahib, Nangal, etc. in the district which are visited by a large number of people.

Games, Sports and Recreation.—The games and sports organized in schools and colleges are hockey, football, volleyball, cricket, basket-ball, etc. Two traditional sports which draw appeal in the villages are wrestling and *kabaddi*. There are two sports stadia at Rupnagar and Kurali in the district.

Dramas and cultural shows are held by the dramatic clubs in the towns of the district. These are also performed in schools and colleges on important functions. *Ramlila* is staged by different clubs at various places in the towns of the district. *Bhangra* (folk dance) is also popular both in urban and rural areas. Besides, the cinema has become a common source of entertainment among all the sections of the society. There are 4 cinema halls, 2 at Rupnagar and one each at Nangal Township and Morinda in the district.

Folk Songs and Cultural Life.—The folk songs express the ideas and sentiments of the people. These are sung on different occasions. Brief extracts from some of the folk songs, (both in Punjabi and Roman scripts alongwith their English rendering) common in this region are given below:

Some Common Folk Songs

1 ਤੀਆਂ

ਉਚੀਆਂ ਨੀਵੀਆਂ ਟਾਲੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਵਾਲੀ ਪੀਂਘ ਵੇ ਮਾਹੀਆ,
ਹਾਣੀਆਂ ਵੇ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਵਾਲੀ ਪੀਂਘ ਵੇ ਮਾਹੀਆ।

ਕੋਠੇ ਉਪਰ ਕੋਠੜਾ, ਹੇਠ ਵਸੇ ਦਰਿਆ ਵੇ ਮਾਹੀਆ,
ਮੈਂ ਦਰਿਆ ਦੀ ਮਛਲੀ ਵੇ ਕੋਈ ਬਗਲਾ ਬਣ ਕੇ ਆ ਵੇ ਮਾਹੀਆ।

ਕੋਠੇ ਉਪਰ ਕੋਠੜਾ, ਹੇਠ ਵਸੇ ਸੁਨਿਆਰ ਵੇ ਮਾਹੀਆ,
ਮੇਰੀਆਂ ਘੜ ਦੇ ਝਾਂਜਰਾਂ, ਮੇਰੀ ਭਾਬੀ ਦਾ ਘੜ ਦੇ ਹਾਰ ਵੇ ਮਾਹੀਆ।

ਉਚੀਆਂ ਨੀਵੀਆਂ ਟਾਲੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਗੁਜਰੀ ਵਾਲੀ ਪੀਂਘ ਵੇ ਮਾਹੀਆ,
ਝੁਟੇ ਝੁਟੇ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਜਣੇ, ਗੁਜਰੀ ਵਾਲੀ ਪੀਂਘ ਵੇ ਮਾਹੀਆ।

Teean

*Uchian nivian tahlian vich gujri wali peeng ve mahia,
Hanian ve vich gujri wali peeng ve mahia,
Kothe upar kothra, heth vage darya ve mahia,
Mein darya de machhli ve, koi bagla ban ke aa ve mahia.
Kothe upar kothra, heth vage darya ve mahia,
Merian gharhde jhanjran, meri bhabhi da gharh de har ve mahia.
Uchian nivian tahlian vich gujri wali peeng ve mahia,
Jhoote jhootende do jane, gujri wali peeng ve mahia.*

Teean

Among big and small *shisham* trees, there is milkmaid's swing
O' my husband,
O' my companion, there is a milkmaid's swing, O' my husband.
A room above the room, the river is flowing under it, O' my husband
I am the fish of the river, come as a crane, O' my husband.
A room above the room, a gold-smith resides there, O' my husband,
Get my anklets and necklace of my sister-in-law be made,
O' my husband.
Among big and small *shisham* trees, there is a milkmaid's swing,
O' my husband,
Swinging is done by two, milk-maid's swing, O' my husband.

2 ਟੱਪੇ

- ਘੁੱਗੀ ਬੋਲਦੀ ਸੁਬਾ ਦੇ ਵੇਲੇ,
ਸਾਂਈ ਤੇਰਾ ਨਾਮ ਜੱਪਦੀ।
- ਗਜ਼ ਟੁਟ ਗਿਆ ਦਰਜੀ ਦਾ,
ਦੁਨੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਕੀ ਖੱਟਣਾ, ਚੰਨ ਮਿਲ ਗਿਆ ਮਰਜੀ ਦਾ।
- ਗਜ਼ ਟੁਟ ਗਿਆ ਦਰਜੀ ਦਾ,
ਸੱਸ ਭਾਵੇ ਪਿੱਟ ਕੇ ਮਰੇ, ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨਾ ਏ ਮਰਜੀ ਦਾ।
- ਲੋਹ ਚਾੜ੍ਹ ਤਪਾਈ ਹੋਈ ਏ,
ਖਸਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਖਾਣ ਰੋਟੀਆਂ ਚਿੱਠੀ ਮਾਰੀਏ ਦੀ ਆਈ ਹੋਈ ਏ।
- ਕੋਟ ਕਿੱਲੀ ਉਤੇ ਟੰਗਿਆ ਕਰੋ,
ਕਮਲਿਉ ਵੇ ਮਾਪਿਓ ਧੀਆਂ ਸੋਚ ਕੇ ਮੰਗਿਆ ਕਰੋ।

Tappe

- Ghugi boldi subha de vele,
Saien tera nam japdi.*
- Gaj tut gaya darji da,
Dunia te ki khatna, chan mil gaya marji da.*
- Gaj tut gaya darji da,
Sas bhavien pit ke mare, kam karna ey marji da.*
- Loh charh tapai hoi ey,
Khasma nu khan rotian, chithi mahiey di aayee hoi ey.*
- Kot kilee utte tangia karo,
Kamlie ve mapio dhian soch ke mangia karo.*

Tappe

- The dove chirps in the morning,
O' God it sings in your praise.
- The measuring tape of a tailor has broken,
What I am to get from the world when I have got a husband of my choice.
- The measuring tape of a tailor has broken,
I am to act on my will, though the mother-in-law may go on crying.
- Bake-iron is hot,
Chappatis may go to the hell, I have got a letter from my husband.
- Hang the coat on the peg,
O' humble parents, engage your daughters with care.

3 ਬੋਲੀਆਂ

- 1 ਬਾਰੀਂ ਬਰਸੀਂ ਖੱਟਣ ਗਿਆ ਸੀ.....
ਖੱਟ ਕੇ ਲਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਛੋਲੇ,
ਜਾਮਣ ਦੀ ਗਿਟਕ ਜਿਹਾ, ਮੇਰੇ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਧੜਾ ਧੜ ਬੋਲੀ ਜਾਮਣ ਦੀ.....
- 2 ਉਚੇ ਟਿੱਬੇ ਮੈਂ ਭਾਂਡੇ ਮਾਂਜਾਂ, ਉਪਰੋਂ ਗਿਰ ਗਿਆ ਗਿਲਾਸ,
ਹੁਣ ਕਿਉਂ ਰੋਂਦੀ ਐਂ, ਜੀਜਾ ਲੈ ਗਿਆ ਸਾਕ। ਹੁਣ
- 3 ਬਾਰੀ ਬਰਸੀਂ ਖੱਟਣ ਗਿਆ ਖੱਟ ਕੇ ਲਿਆਂਦਾ ਖੋਸ,
ਨਦੀਏ ਨਾ ਵੱਗ ਨੀ ਮੇਰਾ ਵੀਰਾ ਗਿਆ ਪਰਦੇਸ। ਨਦੀਏ ਨਾ.....

Bolian

1. *Barien barsee khatan gaya see, khat ke lyande chhole,*
Jamnoo di gitak jiha, mere sahmne dhara dhar bole.....
2. *Uche tibe mein bhande manja, upron gir gaya gilass,*
Hun kion rondi ein, jija ley gaya saak.
3. *Barien barsee khatan gaya see, khat ke lyanda khes,*
Nadeeye naa vag nee mera veer gaya pardes.

Bolian

1. After spending away twelve years to make fortune,
Only fortune worth grams was made,
A boy who is like a seed of jaman is arguing before me.....
2. I was cleaning my utensils on a mound, from which a
tumbler rolled down,
Why are you weeping, when your brother-in-law has got
you engaged.
3. After spending away twelve years to make fortune,
only a *khes* (thick cotton cloth) was brought,
O' stream do not flow, because my brother has gone abroad.

4 ਸੁਹਾਗ

ਕੋਠਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਿਵਿਆ, ਕੋਠਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਨੀਵਿਆ।
ਕੋਠੇ ਦੀ ਛੱਤ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ, ਕੋਠਾ ਸਾਡਾ ਤਾਂ ਨੀਵਿਆ।
ਬਾਬਲ ਕਿਉਂ ਨਿਵਿਆ, ਬਾਬਲ ਕਿਉਂ ਨੀਵਿਆ।
ਬਾਬਲ ਦੀ ਬੇਟੀ ਕਵਾਰੀ, ਬਾਬਲ ਸਾਡਾ ਤਾਂ ਨੀਵਿਆ।
ਮਾਤਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਰੋਂਦੀ ਏ, ਮਾਤਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਰੋਂਦੀ ਏ।
ਮਾਤਾ ਦੀ ਬੇਟੀ ਚੱਲੀ ਸਹੁਰੇ, ਮਾਤਾ ਸਾਡੀ ਤਿਉਂ ਰੋਂਦੀ।

Suhaag

Kotha kioon nivian, kotha kioon nivian,
Kothe di chhat purani, kotha sadda tan nivian.
Babal kioon nivian, babal kioon nivian,
Babal dee beti kviri, babal sadda tan nivian.
Mata kioon rondi ey, mata kioon rondi ey,
Mata dee beti chali sahurey, mata saddi tioon rondi.....

Suhaag

Why the roof gave way ,why the roof gave way,
The roof of the room is old that is why our room gaveway.....
Why our father felt humiliated, why our father felt
humiliated,
The daughter of the father is unmarried, that is why our father
felt humiliated.....
Why the mother is weeping, why the mother is weeping
The daughter of the mother is going to her in laws,
That is why, the mother is weeping.....

5 ਸਿੱਠਣੀਆਂ

- 1 ਸਾਡੇ ਤਾਂ ਵਿਹੜੇ ਮੁੱਢ ਮਕਈ ਦਾ, ਦਾਣੇ ਤਾਂ ਮੰਗਦਾ ਉੱਧਲ ਗਈ ਦਾ,
ਭੱਠੀ ਤਾਂ ਤਪਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ, ਭੱਠੀ ਤਾਂ ਤਪਦੀ ਨਹੀਂ, ਨਿਲਜਿਉਂ
ਲੱਜ ਰੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਨਹੀਂ
- 2 ਕਿਸ਼ਨ ਸਿਉਂ ਤਾਂ ਗਿਆ ਗੰਗਾ ਨਾਉਣ,
ਪਹਿਲੇ ਗੋਤੇ ਗਿਆ ਪੁਤਾਲੂ,
ਮੱਛੀ ਨੇ ਫੜ ਲਿਆ ਮੁੱਛ ਦਾ ਵਾਲੂ,
ਛੱਡ ਦੇ ਨੀ ਮੱਛੀਏ, ਮੁੱਛ ਦਾ ਵਾਲੂ,
ਅੱਜ ਤੋਂ ਨੀ ਆਉਗਾ ਤੇਰੇ ਦਰਬਾਰ
ਭਾਬੋ ਚੜ੍ਹਾਉਗਾ ਤੇਰੇ ਦਰਬਾਰ।
- 3 ਚੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਾਲਾ ਸਾਡੇ ਆਇਆ, ਪੈਂਟ ਲਿਆਇਆ ਮੰਗ ਕੇ,
ਨੀ ਨਾ ਮਾਰੇ ਕੁੜੀਓਂ ਤਾਨੂੰ, ਬੋਬੋ ਨੂੰ ਆਇਆਧਟ ਧਰ ਕੇ,
ਨੀ ਨਾ ਮਾਰੇ

Sithnian

- 1 *Sadde tan vehre mudh makai da, dane tan mangda udhal*
gai da
Bhathi tan tapdi nahin, bhathi tan tapdi nahin, nilajyo,
Lajj tuhanu nahin.....
- 2 *Kishan sion tan gya Ganga nahaun,*
Pehle gote gaya pataal, macchi ne pharh liya muchh da vaal
Pher na auoonga tere darbar, bhado charhaunga tere darbar
- 3 *Chand Singh sala sade aaya, pant liaya mang ke,*
nee naa maro kurio tanhe, bobo nu aaya hut dhar ke.....

Sithnian

- 1 In our courtyard, there is a stalk of the maize plant,
 The son of the one who has eloped with her. paramour
 asks for parched grains,
 But the parching furnace does not heat up,
 O you shameless, why
 did you not feel ashamed ?
- 2 ~~Kishan~~ Singh had gone to take bath in the Ganga
 With the first dip, he plunged into deep water,
 The fish caught hold of a hair of his moustache,
 O, fish leave it,
 I will not come in your presence again,
 But I will send my mother in your presence.
- 3 Brother-in-law Chand Singh visited us,
 After borrowing a trouser.
 O girls do not taunt him, as he has come after mortgaging
 his grandmother,

ਗੀਤ

ਬਹਿਜਾ ਬਿਲੋ ਛਾਲੁ ਮਾਰਕੇ,
 ਟਾਂਗਾ ਚਲਿਆ ਏ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਕੁਰਾਲੀ,
 ਪੈਸਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਕੋਈ ਨੀ,
 ਪੈਸੇ ਲੱਗਦੇ ਨੇ ਕੁਲ ਚਾਲੀ.....

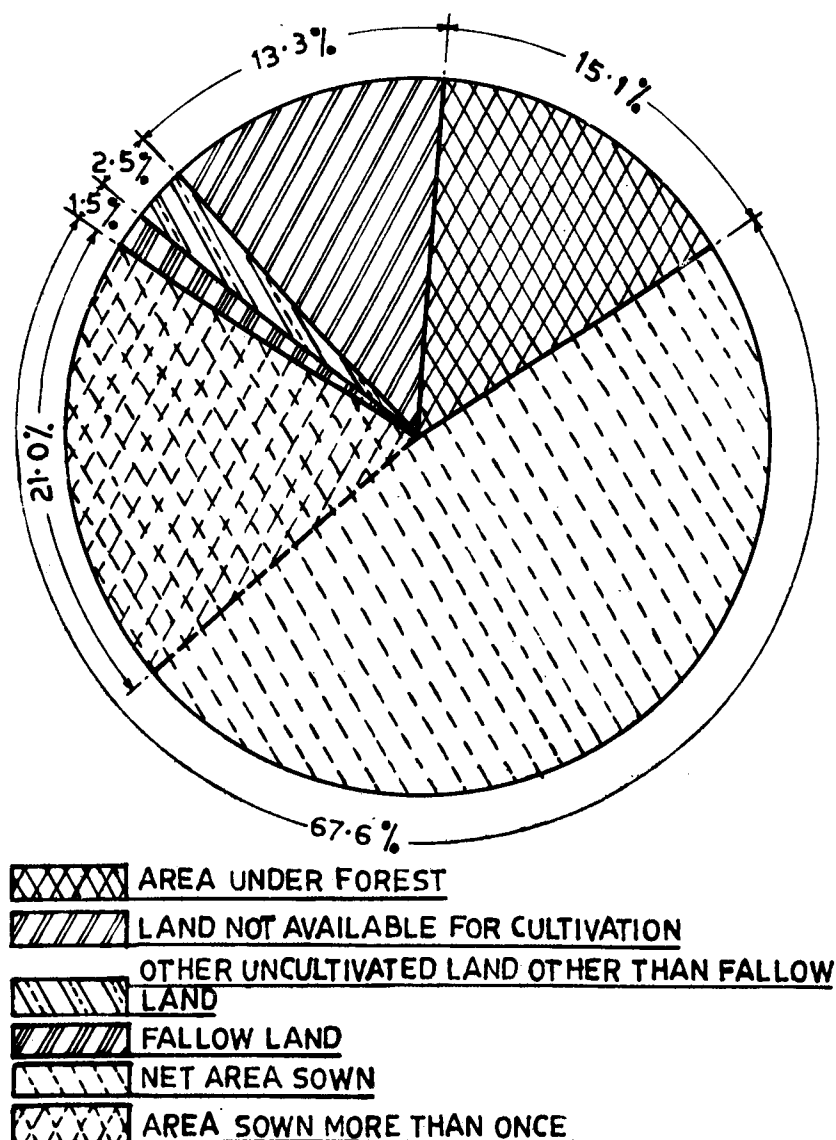
Geet

Behja Billo Chhall Maar ke,
Tanga chalya ey shahr Kurali,
Paisian dee gal koi nee,
Paise lagde ne kul chaali.....

Song

O' maiden, jump into my tonga,
 It is going to the town of Kurali,
 Don't worry for the money,
 The fare is only forty paise.

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA BY LAND USE IN RUPNAGAR DISTRICT 1982-83



SOURCE: Statistical Abstract Of Punjab, 1983

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Agriculture is the principal means of livelihood of the majority of people of the district. According to the 1981 Census, 51.5 per cent of the total working force of the district was engaged in agriculture as cultivators and agricultural labourers. The economy of the district, thus depends mainly upon agriculture.

(a) Land Reclamation and Utilization

(i) Land Utilization.—The manner of utilization of land resources reveals the various uses to which the land is put and also indicates improved ways of exploitation of its resources for better production.

The following statement gives the classification of area by land use in the district, during the period between 1968-69 and 1982-83:

Classification of area by land use in the Rupnagar District, during 1968-69 to 1982-83

(Thousand hectares)

Particulars	1968-69	1973-74	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1 Total area according to village papers	209	215	213	213	213	213	213
2 Area under forests	43	43	40	41	41	40	40
3 Land not available for cultivation	32	34	35	34	32	32	36
4 Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land	10	9	7	8	7	8	7
5 Fallow land	7	6	6	5	4	4	4
6 Net area sown	117	123	125	125	129	129	126
7 Area sown more than once	57	67	69	69	70	65	57
8 Total cropped area (6+7)	174	190	194	194	199	194	183

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1970 and 1974 to 1983)

According to the records of land revenue, the total area of the district was 213 thousand hectares in the year 1982-83. The land falls in the various categories as defined in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887. These categories are:—

'Forests', meaning all lands classed as forests under any legal enactment dealing with forests or administrated as forests, whether State owned or private, and whether wooded or maintained as potential forest land. The area where crops are raised in the forest and grazing lands or areas open for grazing within the forest are included under the forest area. During the year 1982-83, the area under forests in the district was 40 thousand hectares.

'Land not available for cultivation', including land occupied by buildings, roads and railways or under water, e.g. rivers and canals and other lands put to uses other than agricultural. This also covers all barren and unculturable land like mountains, deserts, etc. which cannot be brought under cultivation unless at a high cost. The total area of land not available for cultivation in the district, during 1982-83 was 36 thousand hectares.

'Other uncultivated land', excluding fallow lands denotes land available for cultivation, either not taken up for cultivation or later abandoned for any reason. It includes culturable waste; all grazing lands, whether they are permanent pastures and meadows or not; village common lands, and lands under miscellaneous trees, bambos bushes and other groves for fuel, etc. which are not included under orchards. In 1982-83, the area under this head was 7 thousand hectares in the district.

'Fallow land other than current fallows' referring to all lands which were taken up for cultivation but are temporarily out of cultivation for a period of not less than one year and not more than five years. Current fallows comprise cropped areas which are kept fallow during the current year. The area under fallow lands in the Rupnagar District was 4 thousand hectares during 1982-83.

'Net area sown' representing the area sown with crops and orchards counting areas sown more than once in the same year only once. In 1982-83, the net area sown in the district was 126 thousand hectares. The area sown more than once is that portion of net area sown which was sown more than once in a year,

i.e. double cropped, etc. The total cropped area is the gross area under all crops in a year and is the total of the net area sown and the area sown more than once. Such area in the district was 183 thousand hectares during 1982-83. The cultivable area and the net area sown per agricultural worker in the district, during 1981 was 1.32 hectares and 1.18 hectares respectively. The cropping intensity in the district (defined as the ratio of the net cropped area and the net sown area, multiplied by 100) during 1982-83 was 145 per cent.

(ii) **Cultivable Waste.**—This category includes land available for cultivation, whether actually cultivated or not, for one reason or the other or once taken up for cultivation but not cultivated again for more than five years in succession. Such land may be fallow or covered with shrubs and jungle which may not be put to any use. Land under thatching grass, bamboo, bushes, miscellaneous tree crops, etc. which are not included under forests have been considered as cultivable waste. All grazing lands which are permanent pastures, meadows, village common lands and grazing land within the forests have also been covered under this classification.

Most of the cultivable waste in the district is the village common land in the possession of village panchayats. The panchayats are gradually making efforts to bring such land under cultivation and for this purpose, they are being advanced loans to enable them to purchase tractors and implements and sink wells and tube-wells for irrigation. With the available irrigation facilities, only a small area is left fallow.

(iii) **Reclamation of Waterlogged Area Swamp, etc.**—An area is said to be waterlogged when the water table rises to an extent that soil pores in the root zone of a crop become saturated, resulting in restriction of the normal circulation of the air, thereby impeding the growth of plants. It becomes a menace in the unlined canal irrigated area due to seepage and areas along the drains which overflow during the rainy season. Some man-made barriers such as railways, roads, canals, etc. restrict the natural clearance of water during the monsoon season. This results in the submerging of a large area. The waterlogged area generally develops into alkaline land which, without treatment, is uncultivable. While the reclamation of saline, alkaline and waterlogged area is the responsibility of the Irrigation Department, the reclamation of other types of culturable waste lands is handled by the Agriculture Department.

The area under *thur* and *sem* in the Rupnagar District, during 1974 to 1983, is given below:—

(In hectares)								
Year	Thur			Sem			Total	
	Culti- vated	Unculti- vated	Total	Culti- vated	Unculti- vated	Total		
1974	18	2	20	124	466	590	610	
1975	18	2	20	124	466	590	610	
1976	19	2	20	124	466	590	610	
1977	18	2	20	124	466	590	610	
1978	18	2	20	205	466	671	691	
1979	18	2	20	205	466	671	691	
1980	18	2	20	246	539	785	805	
1981	18	2	20	246	539	785	805	
1982	18	2	20	246	539	785	805	
1983	18	2	20	246	539	785	805	

(Source : Financial Commissioner, Revenue, Punjab)

(b) Irrigation

Adequate water supply, obtained from whatever source, is essential for the growth of plants. Rainfall in the district is confined mainly to four rainy months from June to September. During the remaining months, water requirements are met from ground or surface water resources. Therefore, these resources are very important for the development of agriculture.

(I) Rainfall.—About 80 per cent of the total rainfall in the district occurs during the months from June to September, when the monsoon winds blow from the south-west, the rest comes during the winter season. Rupnagar District is one of the three districts of Punjab (Gurdaspur and Hoshiarpur) which receives the highest rainfall. The average amount of rainfall in the district (during the five year period from 1978 to 1982) was 73.74 centimetres. With the recent expansion of irrigation facilities, the failure of crops for want of rains has become rare. The following table gives the details of rainfall in the Rupnagar District during the period 1974 to 1982:—

Rainfall in the Rupnagar District, 1974 to 1982

Year	Annual Rainfall (cm)	January (cm)	February (cm)	March (cm)	April (cm)	May (cm)	June (cm)	July (cm)	August (cm)	Sept- ember (cm)	Octo- ber (cm)	Novem- ber (cm)	Decem- ber (cm)
1974	55.72	1.23	1.02	0.73	..	1.07	11.35	11.23	21.74	3.03	1.01	..	3.31
1975	80.62	0.89	0.70	2.60	1.29	..	6.09	22.80	20.22	17.53	1.44	0.40	1.61
1976	72.87	3.13	5.7	1.9	..	3.35	6.91	24.58	13.18	4.30	..	..	..
1977	73.20	2.63	0.05	..	1.46	3.04	1.71	21.03	22.47	14.35	0.70	..	4.75
1978	81.57	3.89	5.63	5.01	1.29	1.61	6.09	22.80	20.21	11.53	1.44	0.40	1.67
1979	60.99	5.80	11.23	2.50	0.13	3.30	10.14	18.83	1.56	5.63	..	0.35	1.52
1980	75.90	1.21	0.45	2.13	0.25	..	11.85	26.78	18.78	2.62	0.88	0.45	7.48
1981	75.39	3.38	1.92	2.60	1.29	1.61	6.08	22.80	20.20	11.53	1.43	0.39	1.66
1982	77.60	3.30	4.10	2.60	1.30	1.60	6.10	22.80	20.20	11.50	1.40	0.40	1.70

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1975 to 1983)

(II) **Irrigation facilities.**—Wells, tube-wells and canals are the main sources of irrigation in the district. During 1982-83, the total area irrigated in the district was 65.9 thousand hectares, out of which 3.8 thousand hectares was irrigated by canals, 60.9 thousand hectares by wells and tube-wells and only 1.2 thousand hectares by other sources. In other words, 5.8 per cent of irrigation was by canals, 92.4 per cent by wells and tube-wells and only 1.8 per cent by other sources during 1982-83.

In 1982-83, the net area irrigated by different sources was 52.3 per cent of the net sown area in the district. The gross area of the crops irrigated to the total cropped area in 1982-83 was only 55.3 per cent.

The table below shows the area irrigated through different sources of irrigation in the district, during the period from 1973-74 to 1982-83 :

(Thousand hectares)						
Year		Government canals	Private canals	Wells including tube-wells and pumping- sets	Other sources	Total
1973-74	..	2.4	—	45.7	0.7	48.8
1974-75	..	2.5	—	45.3	0.8	48.6
1975-76	..	2.6	—	45.8	0.8	49.2
1976-77	..	2.6	—	46.9	0.8	53.3
1977-78	..	2.7	—	47.2	0.8	50.7
1978-79	..	2.7	—	43.7	0.7	51.1
1979-80	..	3.2	—	49.4	0.7	53.3
1980-81	..	3.4	—	50.4	0.8	54.6
1981-82	..	3.4	—	51.3	0.9	55.6
1982-83	..	3.8	—	60.9	1.2	65.9

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1974 to 1983)

Canals

As a source of irrigation in the district, canals are next in importance to wells (including tube-wells and pumping-sets).

There are two canals, viz., the Sirhind Canal and the Bhakra Canal in the district. The Sirhind Canal serving the district takes off from the left bank of Satluj River from the Rupnagar Headworks. In 1954, the Rupnagar Headworks were remodelled to provide irrigation to new areas and to increase the water allowance of the existing areas and the discharge of the Sirhind Canal was increased from 9,000 cusecs to 12,000 cusecs. Besides Rupnagar, this canal also irrigated all the districts in the Malwa tract, namely, Ludhiana, Sangrur, Bathinda, Firozpur and Faridkot.

The construction of the Bhakra Canal system is an important landmark in the development of canal irrigation in Punjab after Independence. The Bhakra Canal takes off from the left bank of the Nangal Dam and upto Rupnagar this canal is known as Nangal Hydrel Channel. The Bhakra Canal system was completed in 1954. The length of the main canal and the branches is about 1,100 kilometers and that of distributaries about 3,400 kilometres. Besides, Rupnagar District, this canal system also irrigates the area of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

The following statement shows the area irrigated by the Sirhind Canal and Bhakra Canal/Nangal Hydrel Channel in the district, during 1973-74 to 1982-83:—

Year		Gross area irrigated by Bhakra Canal/ Nangal Hydel Channel (hectares)	Gross area irrigated by Sirhind Canal (hectares)
1973-74	..	1,076	1,906
1974-75	..	1,170	2,228
1975-76	..	1,270	2,275
1976-77	..	1,348	2,387
1977-78	..	1,257	2,121
1978-79	..	1,414	5,936
1979-80	..	1,499	8,694
1980-81	..	1,450	7,718
1981-82	..	1,461	6,959
1982-83	..	1,503	7,939

(Source : Superintending Engineer, Bhakra Main Line Circle Patiala and Superintending Engineer, Sirhind Canal Circle, Ludhiana)

Wells (including Tube-wells and Pumping-sets)

Well irrigation is the most important and familiar source of irrigation in the district. Wells may be worked by cattle, electric or fuel power. Wells worked by power, called tube-wells and pumping-sets, are of recent introduction.

Near the hills in the district, the land surface is comparatively undulating and is highly dissected by seasonal streams. It is, therefore, unsuitable for canal irrigation. A rich underground reservoir and a high watertable in many parts of the district have made well and tube-well irrigation more feasible in this area. Secondly, irrigation with wells and tube-wells has an advantage over canal irrigation since ground water is available round the year. The use of ground water also does not hold the danger of creating waterlogging and rise of salts to the soil surface. The number of dug-wells or (percolation wells), tube-wells and pumping sets functioning in the Rupnagar District, during 1973-74 to 1979-80, is given below:—

Item	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
Wells (percolation)	8,018	8,593	8,607	8,617	8,479	8,511	8,008
Tube-wells and pumping sets	8,439	8,642	8,847	9,076	9,122	9,522	9,609

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1974 to 1980)

(c) Agriculture including Horticulture

(i) Set-up and Activities of the Agriculture Department.—

This government department is represented in the district by the Chief Agricultural Officer, Rupnagar, who is under the control of the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, Chandigarh. The Chief Agricultural Officer is overall incharge of the entire agricultural operations in the district. He is wholly responsible for the preparation and execution of district agricultural plans and is assisted by 1 District Training Officer, 2 Training Officers, 1 Farm Management Specialist, 1 Agricultural Information Officer, 1 Seed Development Officer, 2 Soil Testing Officers, 1 Assistant Agricultural Engineer (Implement), 28 Agricultural Inspectors, 24 Compost Inspectors/Agricultural Sub-Inspectors, 3 Statistical Assistants, 1 Field Assistant, besides 15 ministerial and 48 Class IV staff.

The Agriculture Department guides the farmers in the layout of gardens, in extension of new orchards, in controlling various pests and diseases affecting agricultural crops and gardens in the management and procurement of fertilizers and good seeds, and in laying out demonstration plots to bring home to the cultivators the superiority of varieties recommended for cultivation in the district. The department also helps the fruit growers in getting enhanced supply of canal water for establishing and developing new orchards. Loans for grapes cultivation are also advanced to the cultivators.

(ii) Soils, Climate and Crops

Soils.—The soils of the district vary in texture generally from loam to silty clay loam except along the Satluj River and chos where some sandy patches may be found. The soils are low to medium in organic carbon and available nitrogen and respond to the application of nitrogenous fertilizers. Similarly, the soils of this district need the application of phosphatic fertilizer. The available potassium in the soils is generally medium to high. However, 15 per cent of soils are deficient in potassium and are likely to respond to its application. Almost one-third of the soils are deficient in available zinc.

Chamkaur Sahib and Kharar blocks have sodic soils. In Chamkaur Sahib Block, the water table is high on the northern side of the Sirhind Canal. The underground water in Kharar Block is available in limited quantity. The water contains high residual sodium carbonates.

The soils have high water retention capacity. The intake rate of some soils is low. The soils of Anandpur Sahib and Rupnagar blocks are undulating.

Major and Subsidiary Crops.—The crops grown in the district are divided into two main categories, viz., Kharif (sauni) or autumn harvest and rabi (hari) or spring harvest. The kharif or rainfed crops are sown in monsoon from June to August and harvesting lasts from September to November. The rabi or irrigated crops are usually sown in October-November and harvested from mid March to mid May. Any crop which does not strictly fall within these two harvests is known as zaid (extra) crop. For example, toria (an oilseed) matures late in December and is classed as zaid (extra) kharif. Similarly,

melons are harvested late in June and classed as *zaid* (extra) *rabi*.

The major *kharif* crops in the district are maize, paddy, groundnut and sugarcane, while minor ones are cotton, pulses such as *mash*, *massar*, *moong* and vegetables such as chillies, ladyfinger and brinjal. The major *rabi* crops are wheat and gram, while minor ones are potatoes, barley, oil-seeds (rape and mustard, linseed, sesamum) and winter vegetables such as cauliflower, peas, cabbage, turnip, radish, carrot, tomatoes, etc.

The particulars of the area under different crops and their total production in the district from 1973-74 to 1982-83 are given in Appendices I and II at the end of chapter at pages 161 and 162. A brief description of the important crops is given below:

Wheat

Wheat is the premier cereal crop of the district. It is a *rabi* crop grown all over the district. It is the staple diet of the people and its cultivation is keeping pace with the growing demand. The best time for its sowing is from middle of October to the end of November, but the late varieties can be sown upto the end of December. The harvesting start generally on the day of Baisakhi, the 13th April. In 1982-83, wheat was grown over 75 thousand hectares in the district, yielding a production of 208 thousand metric tons.

Maize

Maize is an important *kharif* crop of the district and forms the staple diet of the people, especially in winter when it is available in sufficient quantities. During the year 1982-83, maize was grown over 32 thousand hectares yielding 36 thousand metric tons.

Maize is sown from June to August and harvested in October and November. The current varieties of maize are *desi*, 'Ganga No. 5' 'Vijay' and 'Ageti-76'. Of these 'Ageti-76' is the latest recommended variety. Some enterprising farmers manage to obtain two successive crops of maize in a single *kharif* season.

Paddy

Paddy which occupies the third place among cereals in the district is a *kharif* crop. A few years back, rice was not an important crop in Punjab because it did not constitute the main

food of the people. People usually took it only an additional dish on ceremonial occasions. In the last few years, production of paddy has become quite widespread due to two major factors, increasing demand from other States in the country and more efficient production through modern methods. Nurseries for paddy are sown in May and June and transplantation is done in the end of June and July. The crop is harvested during October-November.

The area under paddy cultivation in the district during 1982-83 was 21 thousand hectares, which produced 72 thousand metric tons of rice.

Bajra

It is a minor *kharif* crop, sown in June-July and harvested in October-November.

Jowar

It is also a minor *kharif* crop. It is suitable for low rainfed area, since it can withstand drought.

Barley

Barley is not an important crop of the district. It is a minor *rabi* cereal crop, sown from October to early January and harvested in early April. It requires less water and fertilizers than wheat. During 1982-83, 3.2 thousand hectares of cropped area in the district produced 5 thousand metric tons of barley.

Pulses

The important pulses grown in the district are gram, *massar*, *mash*, and *moong*. *Moong* is less popular in the district and is sown as a secondary mixed crop, with *jowar* and *bajra*. Gram is the most important pulse of the district. The area under this crop during 1982-83 was 1 thousand hectares and the production was below 500 metric tons.

Berseem

Berseem is an important *rabi* fodder crop, sown between the last week of September and first week of October. *Berseem*

gives high yield of nutritious and palatable fodder in repeated cuttings throughout the winter and early summer, that is, from November to May.

Sugarcane

This is a major cash crop of the district and is mostly grown in the tahsils of Rupnagar and Kharar. It is planted from the end of February to the middle of April and harvested between November to April. The crop requires heavy manuring and fairly large quantity of water.

The area under sugarcane, during 1982-83, was 10 thousand hectares which produced 63 thousand metric tons of gur.

Cotton

Cotton is a minor *kharif* cash crop of the district. It is sown between April and May and picking begins at the end of September and lasts for two months. The area under cotton (both *desi* and American) during 1982-83 was only 2.35 thousand hectares.

Oil-seeds

Among the oil-seeds grown in the district, the most important are groundnut, sesamum, rape and mustard. Sesamum and rape and mustard are grown all over the district either as a pure crop or mixed with other crops. Groundnut is the major cash crop of the district. It is sown in June-July and harvested in October-November. The area under groundnut in the district during 1982-83 was 3.9 thousand hectares which produced 2 thousand metric tons of groundnut.

Vegetables.—Agro-climatically, the Rupnagar District is most suitable for vegetable cultivation. The weather is mild, as compared to other districts of the State (except Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur which also lie at the foothills). Some parts of the Kharar Tahsil are specially known for raising tomatoes in the State for supply in the winter months. The district is gaining importance for production of potatoes. The area covered under potato crop in the district in 1982-83 was 1.2 thousand hectares.

The total area under fruits and vegetables including potatoes in the district, in 1982-83 are 2,000 hectares. The following vegetables are sown in the district:—

Summer vegetables.—Lady finger (*bhindi*), bottle-gourd (*ghia-kaddu*), ashgourd (*petha*), pumpkin (*halwa-kaddu*), brinjal round and long (*baingan*), tomato (*tamatar*), musk melon, (*sarda kharbuza*), long-melon (*tar*), squash-melon (*tinda*), bitter-gourd (*karela*), spong-gourd (*ghia*), water-melon (*tarbuz*), chilli (*mirch*), arum (*arvi*) and sweet potato (*shakkar kandi*).

Winter vegetables.—Cauliflower (*phul gobhi*), cabbage (*band ghobi*), potato (*alu*), carrot (*gajar*), radish (*mul*), turnip (*shalgam*), spinach (*palak*), fenugreek (*methi*), onion (*piaz*), garlic (*lassan*), peas (*mattar*) and capsicum (*sima mirch*).

Fruit Crops and Gardens.—Efficient fruit cultivation is known to yield good return. The major fruit crops in Rupnagar District are mango, citrus and peaches and pear. The most important fruit crop of the district is mango. It is cultivated throughout the district. In 1982-83, it occupied an area of 407 hectares, which is 27.8 per cent of the area under mango crop in the State as a whole. The area under fruits in the district, during 1982-83, was 679 hectares.

Cultivation of grapes has not yet become popular in the district even though the State Government encourages farmers by advancing liberal loans for growing grapes.

(iii) Farmers' Training Camps

The programme of farmers' training and education was introduced in the district in 1971-72 as a centrally sponsored scheme. The District Training Officer, Rupnagar, is responsible for the efficient training of the scheme in the district. The main object of the scheme is to increase agricultural production and also to popularise multiple cropping by involving a large number of farmers in the High-Yielding Varieties Programme and other agricultural activities. Under the scheme, farmers' training camps are arranged at district, block and village levels before the commencement of each *kharif* and *rabi* season. The extension staff and progressive farmers are imparted training in the seminars attended by the experts of Punjab Agricultural University and Agriculture Department, Punjab.

During these camps, practical demonstrations of seed treatment, drill sowing and efficient application of fertilizers are given. Information on improved agricultural practices is also disseminated through other mass media, such as the radio and T.V.

(iv) **District Rural Development Agency, Rupnagar**

The District Rural Development Agency, previously known as MAFALA/SFDA is a registered body under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860. The main objects of the Agency are to work for the uplift of the weaker sections of the society like small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, non-agricultural labourers, rural artisans and other economically weaker sections of the society possessing the yellow cards issued by the State Government. The main functions of the District Rural Development Agency, Rupnagar are to arrange subsidised loans for weaker sections of the society through various commercial, co-operative and regional rural banks operating in the district. The State Government and the Government of India provide Rs 8 lakhs annually per block on 50:50 basis to subsidise the loans. The beneficiaries covered under the rural development schemes are entitled for the grant of subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent in case of small farmers and 33½ per cent in case of marginal farmers or others against the loan. The interest on the loan is also paid by the State Government.

(v) **Agricultural Co-operatives**

The Co-operative Movement has played an important role in the supply of finance, in crop production and in the development of land and water resources. To fit them for this role, structural changes have been made in the co-operative structure and procedures have been modified to link credit with production on the one hand and with supplies with marketing on the other.

The Co-operative Movement in India was introduced as a sequel to rural indebtedness and the first legislation was the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904 which provided only for the formation of agricultural credit societies in the rural areas. Special stress was laid on rural rather on urban credit in view of the greater importance of the farmers in India. There was a rapid growth in the number and activities of the societies between 1906 and 1911, but the Act of 1904 was found insufficient to meet the growing needs of movement. The Co-operative Societies Act of 1912 was, therefore, passed which recognized three kinds of central societies in addition to the primary societies recognized by the Act of 1904. The Act also

recognized co-operation in fields other than credit. Developments in the co-operative system during this century are the subject of specialised study, and are not dealt with at length here.

(1) **Primary Agricultural Credit/Service Societies.**—Finance is the crucial input for agriculture as it is for industry. The farmers require short-term finance for purchase of seeds, manures and chemical fertilizers, insecticides and weedicides and other operational expenses, medium-term loans for purchase of livestock, installation of tube-wells, etc. and long-term loans for purchase of costly agricultural machines, land, redemption of land and for making other permanent improvements on it. For all these purposes, the farmers traditionally depended on money-lenders. But now, most of the requirements of funds are met by the primary agricultural credit societies at cheaper rates of interest.

In the Punjab State, the short-term and medium-term credit structure is based on a three-tier system, i.e., Apex Co-operative Bank at State level, Central Co-operative Banks at district/tahsil level and Primary Agricultural Credit/Service Societies at the village level. The main objectives of the primary agricultural credit/service societies are the supply of agricultural credit, the distribution of essential consumers commodities and the provision of storage and marketing facilities.

The following table shows the loans advanced by Primary/Agricultural Credit Service Societies along with recovery in the Rupnagar District, during 1973-74 to 1982-83:—

(Rupees in thousands)

Year	Amount advanced	Recovery
1973-74	480.05	229.82
1974-75	575.09	175.55
1975-76	224.43	198.88
1976-77	209.63	219.92
1977-78	217.47	242.35
1978-79	273.17	271.22
1979-80	509.95	402.89
1980-81	568.26	498.17
1981-82	884.95	744.63
1982-83	1,018.14	908.14

(Source : Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rupnagar).

(2) **Primary Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks.**—The Punjab State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., was registered as a co-operative society on 26 February 1958. The Bank had initiated its operations through 27 central co-operative banks by appointing them as its agents. The agency system was abolished in 1962, when 14 primary co-operative land mortgage banks were registered mainly at district headquarters. In order to take the institution nearer to the farmers, primary co-operative land mortgage banks have been registered at all tahsil headquarters in the State except Anandpur Sahib.

The membership of the Bank is confined to primary co-operative land mortgage banks only. The Land Mortgage Bank advances loans to the primary co-operative land mortgage banks only within their borrowing limits. For raising loans from the land mortgage banks, the borrowers have to become members of the primary land mortgage bank of their respective area. The primary co-operative land mortgage bank advances long-term loans to the individuals and societies for installation of tube-wells, the purchase of tractors and agricultural machinery, the purchase of land, the redemption of mortgaged land and for other development purposes.

There are two co-operative land mortgage banks functioning in the district, one each at Rupnagar and Kharar. The following table shows the loan advanced by these banks along with recovery in the Rupnagar District, during 1973-74 to 1982-83:—

(Rupees in thousands)

Year	Amount Advanced	Recovery
1973-74	32.90	82.35
1974-75	50.83	83.45
1975-76	63.05	71.30
1976-77	68.09	55.37
1977-78	65.19	76.05
1978-79	53.58	71.25
1979-80	75.17	38.86
1980-81	121.56	74.17
1981-82	688.55	86.77
1982-83	112.12	94.32

(Source : Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies Rupnagar).

(3) **Central Co-operative Banks.**—There is one central co-operative bank functioning in the district at Rupnagar. It has a network of 26 branches all over the district, including 13 branch offices functioning at focal points selected under I.R.D.P. The main activities of this bank are (i) receiving of deposits from member societies and the public and (ii) advancement of loans to its affiliated co-operative societies. The following figures show the deposits held by this bank outstanding at the end of year 1973-74 to 1983-84:—

(Rupees in thousands)

Year	Deposits
1973-74	235.24
1974-75	283.75
1975-76	310.61
1976-77	327.97
1977-78	375.59
1978-79	427.91
1979-80	519.33
1980-81	573.39
1981-82	657.80
1982-83	683.91
1983-84	849.62

(Source : Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies Rupnagar)

Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Societies

An efficient marketing structure which assures a remunerative price to the grower, can only function through professional skills. For this purpose, agricultural co-operative marketing societies are functioning at different places in the district. Besides, providing marketing facilities, these societies make arrangements for the supply of agricultural requisites and consumer articles in the rural areas.

There is the Punjab State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation (MARKFED) at the state level, wholesale societies at the district level and the marketing societies at the market level. This federation was registered as an apex co-operative marketing societies for Punjab in September 1954 with the primary objective of building integrated structure for remunerative marketing of agricultural produce and for supplying inputs to the farmers.

In 1982-83, there were 6 agricultural co-operative marketing societies, in the district with a total membership of 3,973.

Co-operative Farming Societies

A co-operative farming society is a voluntary organization based on the ideals of self-help and mutual aid. It is primarily intended to benefit the small farmers and landless cultivators. The members pool their lands and cultivate it jointly, but the proprietorship rests with the owners. They also pool their manpower and other resources. In 1981-82, there were 45 co-operative farming societies in the district.

Other Societies

Besides, the above, there are a number of other co-operative societies in the agriculture and allied fields. Their number in the district during 1981-82 was as under :

S. No.	Type of Society	Number
1	Co-operative Milk Supply Societies	89
2	Co-operative Weavers' Societies	58
3	Co-operative Consumers' Societies	6
4	Co-operative Housing Societies	102

(vi) Progress of Scientific Agriculture

Agriculture made rapid progress in Punjab particularly after the mid-sixties in the wake of new technology. This progress has been made possible by the use of new seeds, fallow cultivation and increased use of such inputs as fertilizers, pesticides and through a degree of mechanisation. The progress in

scientific agriculture achieved in the district in various spheres is described below :

Agricultural Implements.—With the adoption of intensive agriculture and multiple cropping pattern, it has become essential to ensure timely and proper farm operations, that can only be achieved by using efficient and well adopted machinery and implements. It is necessary to remove the handicaps like poor and delayed seed beds, land preparation and sowing lack of uniform fertilizer placement, poor distribution of irrigation or protected harvesting and threshing operations. The farmers of the district are increasingly using improved agricultural implements like tractors, disc-harrows, seed-drills, seed-cum-fertilizer drills, bund-formers, potato-planters, combine harvesters, threshers, maize shellers, puddlers, bar-harrows tillers, levelers, etc. The wooden plough has been completely replaced by the iron plough and the pneumatic tyre has taken the place of the wooden cart wheel.

The tractor constitutes a tremendous source of farm power and reduces the quantum of labour and time span normally involved in various agricultural operations. As a power unit, the tractor has progressed from its original primary use as a substitute for bullocks to its present position designed for multiple use. It is used both for agricultural operations and for transporting agricultural produce. There has been a great spurt in the demand for tractors in the district during the last decade or so. The number of tractors in the district rose from 140 in 1966 to 2,618 in 1982-83. The tractor is rapidly replacing the age-old conventional motive power, the bullocks. However, draught animals are kept in addition to tractor for doing some particular jobs.

The old type of agricultural implements still in common use are *hal* (plough) *sohaga* (wooden plank), *khurpa* or *ramba* (hoe), *datri* (sickle), *kassi* (spade), *panjali* (yoke), *pore* (seed drill), *jandra* (used for making small ridges in irrigated areas) and *toka* (fodder cutter).

Technology for producing the common agricultural implements is quite widespread, and such items as threshers, maize-shellors, seed-cum-fertilizer drills, ploughs of various kinds and trailers for tractors are manufactured by local entrepreneurs in the district.

Seeds.—The importance of quality seeds in production is well recognised. Government agencies promote the adoption of good seeds, through campaigns in the mass media. The Punjab Seeds Corporation, the National Seeds Corporation and

some private agencies also assist the farmers in the supply and distribution of various kinds of seeds. The Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana plays a significant role in this field in research as well as production. The Punjab Improved Seeds and Seedling Act, 1950 makes it incumbent on cultivators in any notified area, to use only approved varieties of seeds in production.

In 1982-83, there was one seed farm set up by the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana at Rupnagar in the district.

High-yielding Varieties.—The use of improved and high-yielding varieties of seeds is the most important factor in increasing agricultural production. The improved and high-yielding varieties of different crops sown in the district are given below :

Name of crop	Variety
Wheat	.. W.G. 357, P.V.—18, Sonalika, W.L. 410 and C. 306
Maize	.. Ganga No. 5, Vijay and Ageti-76
Paddy	.. I.R.-8, P.R.-106, Jaya, Palman-579 and Basmati-370
Sugarcane	.. Co. J. 64, Co. J.58, Co. 975, Co. 1158, Co. J. 67, Co. J. 46, Co. 1148
Gram	.. C-235 and G-543
Potato	.. Kufri Chandramukhi, Kufri Shakti, Kufri Sandhuri and Kufri Sheetman.

The area under high-yielding varieties of wheat, maize, sugarcane, paddy, gram and potatoes in the district, during 1978-79 to 1982-83 is given below :

Name of the crop	(Thousand hectares)				
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Wheat	.. 67	70	72	76	73
Maize	.. 18	20	21	23	20
Sugarcane	.. 14	12	10	10	10
Paddy	.. 14	16	22	21	20
Gram	.. 5	4	4.5	2	1
Potatoes	.. 2.3	1.6	2	1.8	1.4

(Source : Chief Agricultural Officer, Rupnagar).

The percentage of area under high-yielding varieties to the total cropped area in the district for wheat, rice and maize, during 1973-74 to 1982-83, is given below :—

Name-of the crop	Year					
	1973-74	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Wheat	.. 57.14	100	100	100	100	97.33
Rice	.. 62.50	93.33	94.11	100	100	95.23
Maize	.. 2.70	54.54	54.54	58.33	62.16	62.50

(Statistical Hand Book of Punjab, 1974-75 and Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1979 to 1983)

Crop Rotation.—If a single crop is grown in the same field from year to year, it exhausts the soil of certain nutrients taken up by the crop, eventually rendering the soil deficient in some nutrients. The method of interspersing in consecutive seasons different crops which use different nutrients in the soil, is called crop rotation. The method is commonly in use in the district.

The rotation of crops generally popular among the farmers of this district is maize-wheat, cotton-wheat, maize-senji-sugarcane, maize-potato-sugarcane, rice-wheat, groundnut-wheat, and maize-gram.

Fallow cultivation.—The cultivation of land which was deliberately left fallow for one or more seasons to enable it to regain its fertility is called fallow cultivation. With the progress of scientific methods of cultivation and an expansion in irrigational facilities, this method is losing its importance. In 1982-83, only some 4 thousand hectares of land was left as fallow land in the district.

Fertilizers and Manures.—Next to water and improved seeds, manures and chemical fertilizers are the most important inputs for increasing crop yield. In recent years, the use of manures and fertilizers has increased considerably in the district. Urban wastes, including night soil are being extensively used as farm manure. Green manuring is also being extensively done in the district to increase the fertility of the soil.

Chemical Fertilizers

These are inorganic materials of a concentrated nature, applied mainly to increase the supply of one or more of the essential nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, etc. Fertilizers contain these elements in the form of soluble or readily available chemical compounds. This distinction is, however, not very rigid. In common parlance, the fertilizers are called 'chemical', 'artificial', or 'inorganic' manures.

The following table shows the use of chemical fertilizers in the district during the period 1973-74 to 1982-83 :

Year	(Nutrients tons)			
	Fertilizer uses			
	N	P	K	Total
1973-74	.. 3,680	1,305	34	5,019
1974-75	.. 5,045	960	489	6,494
1975-76	.. 5,845	1,230	235	7,310
1976-77	.. 6,006	1,883	295	8,184
1977-78	.. 7,661	2,223	577	10,461
1978-79	.. 8,534	3,205	522	12,661
1979-80	.. 10,041	3,358	411	13,810
1980-81	.. 11,272	3,460	390	15,122
1981-82	.. 12,780	3,587	645	17,412
1982-83	.. 14,037	5,226	1 102	20,365

(Source: Chief Agricultural Officer, Rupnagar)

Local Resources of Manure

Rural Compost and Cattle-Dung Manure.—From very early times, man has been using cattle dung and farm wastes to increase the production of crops. Good farm yard manure is a valuable organic soil nutrient which also improves the physical conditions of the very light or very heavy or deteriorated soils. It consists mainly of vegetable substances mixed with animal dung and urine. The East Punjab Conservation of Manures Act, 1949 (Amended in 1950) provides for the setting up of manure conservation committee and empowers the

State Government to notify particular areas for the purpose of conserving manures. The Rural Compost Scheme framed according to the Act was made permanent in the State in October 1966.

The rural compost prepared in the district during the last ten years, i.e. from 1973-74 to 1982-83 is given below :

Year	Rural Com- post prepared (Metric Tons)
1973-74	.. 6,50,000
1974-75	.. 7,00,000
1975-76	.. 7,30,000
1976-77	.. 7,60,000
1977-78	.. 8,00,000
1978-79	.. 8,40,000
1979-80	.. 8,38,000
1980-81	.. 8,89,000
1981-82	.. 11,42,000
1982-83	.. 13,73,600

(Source: Field Manure Officer, Punjab, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar)

Green Manuring.—Green Manuring is a method of improving fertility by adding nitrogen from plants directly into the soil. This practice improves the soil texture by the addition of humus or organic matter. Further, it creates better conditions for the increase of useful bacteria in the soil. The water holding capacity of soil also increases. The locally popular green manure crops are *guara* or cluster bean, *dhaincha* and *saun-hemp*.

The scheme for the extension of green manuring in the State was introduced in April 1961. The total area under green

manuring in the district, during 1973-74 to 1982-83, is given below :

Year	Area under Green Manuring (in hectares)
1973-74	.. 10,500
1974-75	.. 11,000
1975-76	.. 11,450
1976-77	.. 12,000
1977-78	.. 12,400
1978-79	.. 13,865
1979-80	.. 13,840
1980-81	.. 14,930
1981-82	.. 15,200
1982-83	.. 17,900

(Source: Field Manure Officer, Punjab, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar).

Town Compost.—Urban wastes are a potential sources of plant-food ingredients. The Town Compost Scheme was introduced in the State in 1944. Under this scheme, all town wastes are collected and allowed to decompose in trenches, yielding organic manure of high quality, which is sold to the cultivators. The quantity of town compost prepared in the district, during 1973-74 to 1982-83, is given below :

Year	Town Compost prepared (Metric tons)
1973-74	.. 28,500
1974-75	.. 30,500
1975-76	.. 32,000
1976-77	.. 33,500
1977-78	.. 34,450
1978-79	.. 39,600
1979-80	.. 44,160
1980-81	.. 43,620
1981-82	.. 43,860
1982-83	.. 44,360

(Source: Field Manure Officer, Punjab, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar)

Sullage Utilization.—The water as well as the plant nutrients and organic matters supplied by sewage or sullage is highly useful for almost all crops. The benefit derived by crops is due to the water as well as the plant nutrients and organic matter supplied by the sewage. It is easily available for field in the vicinity of towns.

(vii) Agricultural Pests and Diseases and Obnoxious Weeds

In the absence of preventive measures, pests and diseases can seriously damage and even completely annihilate crops. The high yielding varieties are more susceptible to pests and diseases than the conventional indigenous varieties. They require special plant protection measures.

A scheme of plant protection was initiated in the district in 1966. Under this scheme, Plant Protection Inspectors, Agricultural Inspectors, Belders and Mechanics are employed to guide the cultivators as to how to tackle these diseases.

The following are the major pests and diseases which damage crops, vegetables and fruits in the district :

Crops Pests and Diseases

Wheat	1 Termites 2 Wheat rusts 3 Karnal burnt
Maize	1 Maize borer 2 Hairy caterpillar 3 Pyrilla
Gram	1 Blight 2 Wilt 3 Gram caterpillar
Rice	1 Grass hopper 2 Leaf hopper 3 Rice stem borer
Sugarcane	1 Top borer 2 Gurdaspur borer 3 Black bug 4 Pyrilla 5 Shoot borer

Groundnut

- 1 Tika disease
- 2 Root rot

Vegetable Pests and Diseases

Potato

- 1 Aphid
- 2 Early blight
- 3 Late blight
- 4 Virus diseases
- 5 Potato cutworm

Tomato

- 1 Jassid and whitefly
- 2 Fruit borer
- 3 Early blight
- 4 Leaf curl mosaic

Cabbage/Cauliflower

- 1 Stem borer
- 2 Tobacco caterpillar
- 3 Diamond-back moth

Pea

- 1 Pea thrips
- 2 Pea aphid
- 3 Pea stem-fly
- 4 Wilt

Fruit Pests and Diseases

Mango

- 1 Mango-mealy-bug
- 2 Mango hopper
- 3 Stem borer
- 4 Rer ants
- 5 Mango shootborer
- 6 Leaf-blight
- 7 Black-tip
- 8 Mango malformation

Citrus

- 1 Citrus pyrilla
- 2 Bark eating caterpillar
- 3 Citrus nematode
- 4 Canker
- 5 Gummosis

Guava

- 1 Fruit-fly
- 2 Wilt

Obnoxious Weeds.—Weeds are unwanted plants, which are not sown by man, growing and competing with crop plants for moisture, light and food nutrients, and thus reducing the yields of the main crop. Weeds increase the cost of cultivation, impair the quality of soil and reduce the market value of the farm produce. Some weeds harbour insect, fungal, and

virus pests that attack crop plants. Some weeds are poisonous to human beings and livestock. In Rupnagar District, the common weeds which grow during summer (*kharif* weeds) are *motha* or *dila*, *bark* grass, *dabh* or *kussor* grass, *itset* *bhakhra* and the weeds which grow during winter are called *rabi* weeds as *bathu*, *piazi*, *pohli*, *maina*, etc.

The Destructive Insect and Pests Act, 1941, of the Government of India provides for the protection of crops, seeds and seedlings etc. from destructive insect-pests and fungal diseases. The East Punjab Agricultural Pests and Diseases and Obnoxious Weeds Act, 1949, provides for the punishment in case where offenders are held responsible for the spread of certain pests, diseases and weeds.

(d) Animal Husbandry, Poultry and Fisheries

Cattle and buffaloes play an important role in the economy of the district. These animals are a major source of draught power in agricultural operations and transportation, and also yield milk and other products. For farmers, cattle are a valuable form of wealth. Large quantities of animal byproducts such as bones hides blood, guts, etc., and valuable organic manure are also provided by these animals.

The following table shows the number of livestock in the district from 1966 to 1977:—

Livestock and Poultry in the Rupnagar District,
1966 to 1977

		(Hundreds)		
Particulars		1966	1972	1977
1	Livestock	3,672	3,171	3,542
	Cattle	1,318	1,066	1,016
	Buffaloes	1,450	1,415	1,796
	Horses and Ponies	7	29	100
	Donkeys	46	21	36
	Mules	3	2	4
	Sheep	13	16	46
	Goats	675	645	441
	Camels	31	10	4
	Pigs	77	67	99
2	Poultry	1,983	1,940	5,689

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1970, 1978 and 1982)

At the district level, there is an Assistant Director, Animal Husbandry Rupnagar, who is under the administrative control of the Director, Animal Husbandry, Punjab, Chandigarh. He is assisted by 44 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 49 Stock Assistants and Veterinary Pharmacists and some lower staff.

(i) **Animal Health and Animal Breeding Wing**

At the district level, the Animal Husbandry Department comprises two wings, viz. Animal Health and Animal Breeding.

Animal Health Wing.—The main activities of the wing are: the treatment of sick animals, the control and prevention of contagious diseases among animals, the castration of useless male stock for the improvement of breeds, the supply of bulls of improved breeds, the maintenance of stallions for horse and mule breeding and the holding of cattle shows and the encouragement of improved breeding through all possible means. These activities are carried out through 42 veterinary hospitals, 21 veterinary dispensaries and 1 veterinary touring dispensary.

Animal Breeding Wing.—Prior to 31 March 1982, the breeding work in the Rupnagar District was looked after by the Project Officer, Intensive Cattle Development Project, Ludhiana. Now it is under the control of Assistant Director (Animal Husbandry), Rupnagar. In order to improve milk production of indigenous cattle, the breeding operations are carried out by obtaining fresh semen from artificial insemination centres where tested bulls are kept.

The main activities of this wing are: to establish and maintain the breeding efficiency of bulls; to supply quality semen to the key village units and intensive cattle development units for artificial insemination, to organize camps for increasing the productive efficiency of the cows and buffaloes, to hold camps for calf health, to organize calf rallies in villages, and to propagate methods of enhanced high quality fodder production. These activities are carried through 3 Key Village Blocks under the charge of trained Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 18 Key Village Units and 15 Intensive Cattle Development Programme Units under the charge of trained Stock Assistants. The particulars of these institutions for artificial insemination

in the district are as under :

Key Village Block/ Artificial Insemination Centre	Year of opening	Key Village Units attached
Rupnagar	1971-72	1 Bheora
		2 Malikpur
		3 Bhadthal
		4 Lodhal
		5 Jhalian Kalan
Morinda	1962-63	6 Ghanaula
		7 Laudhi Majra
		1 Lutheri
		2 Gaggarwal
		3 Bazidpur
		4 Marauli Kalan
		5 Dhangrali
		6 Bur Majra
Kharar	1971-72	7 Bhalyaien
		8 Bhaku Majra
		1 Kumbra
		2 Sohana
		3 Ban Majra

List of Intensive Cattle Development Units

Serial No.	Name of Intensive Cattle Development Unit, Village	Year of opening
1	Baroudi	1971-72
2	Dumna	1971-72
3	Kainaur	1971-72
4	Kurali	1971-72
5	Sehon Majra	1971-72
6	Tiwar	1971-72
7	Behrampur	1972-73
8	Chintgarh	1972-73
9	Dhamana	1972-73
10	Kulya	1972-73
11	Behrampur Bet	1976-77
12	Kiratpur Sahib (Check Post)	1976-77
13	Rasankeri	1976-77
14	Shingariwala	
15	Nangal Abiana	

Cattle Fairs and Shows

The cattle fairs and shows bring together cattle breeders and buyers. The cattle of best breed and health are also kept for demonstration at these fairs. In 1968, the Punjab Government nationalized the cattle fairs throughout the State by promulgating the Punjab Cattle Fairs (Regulations) Ordinance, subsequently replaced by the Punjab Cattle Fairs (Regulations) Act of 1967. In each district, a Cattle Fair Officer with necessary supporting staff has been provided. In the Rupnagar District, cattle fairs and shows are held every month at Rupnagar, Kurali, Anandpur Sahib and Morinda. In so far as bullocks are concerned, the cattle fair at Rupnagar is the most important throughout the State.

Castration

With a view to eliminating scrub bulls and inferior male stock, systematic castration is undertaken. During 1982-83, 998 animals were castrated in the Rupnagar District. There were 3 bull centres, one each at Chamkaur Sahib, Khizrabad and Gopalpur in the district.

(ii) Area under Fodder Crops

If the current population of cattle and buffaloes is to be provided sufficient feed of good quality, fodder production in the district has to be substantially increased. With the introduction of cross-bred animals which demand larger quantities of fodder, forage availability will deteriorate further. Since no extra area is likely to become available for fodder in the district, production per unit of land in a unit of time must be increased through multiple and relay cropping and extra agronomic inputs of seeds, fertilizers and irrigation.

The feeding-cost of milk production can be considerably reduced by substituting high quality fodder for concentrates. Jowar (*chari*) bajra, maize, barseem, senji, oats, turnips, and guara constitute the main fodder crops grown in the district. The following table shows the area under fodder crops in the

district from 1973-74 to 1982-83 :—

	(Area in hectares)					
Fodder Crops	1973-74	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<i>Kharif Crops</i>						
Jowar (<i>Chari</i>)	13,268	8,585	10,428	10,751	12,817	14,538
Guara	215	1,096	612	1,774	1,225	703
Other Fodders ..	1,746	14,433	10,926	20,416	17,339	2,833
Total ..	15,229	24,114	21,966	32,941	31,381	18,074
<i>Rabi Crops :</i>						
Barseem ..	1,245	4,497	458	3,579	3,443	3,622
Oats (<i>Javl</i>) ..	—	—	—	—	16	—
Other Fodders ..	1,981	756	1,997	1,527	1,709	1,049
Total ..	3,226	5,253	2,455	5,106	5,249	4,671
Grand Total ..	18,455	29,367	24,421	25,522	22,588	22,745

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar)

(iii) Dairy Farming

The main source of supply of milk is the buffalo and the cow, and of these, the buffalo is the principal milk animal. Sheep and goats are also a source, but on account of a low yield, these are of little commercial importance as milch animals. According to the Livestock Census of 1977, the population of cattle and buffaloes in the district was 1,01,600 and 1,79,600 respectively.

There is no regular dairy farm in the district, but a large number of people in the village and towns maintain small dairies for supply of milk to the town folk. With milch cattle of good quality, dairy farming can be quite a remunerative occupation. A milk plant has been set up at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali) and a Milk Chilling-cum-Demonstration Centre at village Jhinjari (Tahsil Anandpur Sahib). These facilities have encouraged the growth of dairy farming in the district.

(iv) Sheep Breeding

There is no sheep breeding farm in the district, but a number of people in the villages keep sheep and goats. During 1977, the number of sheep and goats in the district was 4,600 and 44,100, respectively.

(v) Poultry Farming

Of late, interest in poultry farming has increased greatly and many persons have adopted it on scientific lines. The government also advances loans for poultry farming. There is no government poultry farm in the district. According to the livestock Census of 1977, there were 5,08,900 poultry birds in the district. A number of poultry farmers have sprung up in the Kharar area.

(vi) Piggeries

The pig is one of the most efficient feed converting animals. It is the only litter bearing animal among meat producing livestock. It has the shortest generation interval and a high feed conversion efficiency. Great emphasis has been laid on pig production. In order to improve the indigenous pigs through cross breeding, a Pig Breeding Farm has been established at Kharar.

To make available wholesome pork and pork products to the consumers, a Pork Processing Plant was also set up by the Government at Kharar. In 1973, this plant was transferred to the Punjab Poultry Corporation, Chandigarh for running it on commercial lines.

In 1977, there were 9,900 pigs in the district.

(vii) Fisheries

The term fisheries is usually applied to all forms of life in the river and the sea. Fish is a valuable protein as well as vitamins A and B. It is also a source of calcium and phosphorus minerals.

The District Fisheries Officer, Rupnagar, is incharge of the fisheries in the district. He is under the administrative control of the Assistant Project Officer (Fisheries) Rupnagar. The District Fisheries Officer is assisted by 3 Fisheries Officers (one each posted at Rupnagar, Nangal and Kharar (Kanaura) 8 Fields Assistants and 10 Fishermen.

The main source of fish in the Rupnagar District is the river Satluj. In 1982-83, the area stocked with fish, seed in the district was 30.5 hectares which stocked 1,42,000 fish seeds.

There is little scope for pisciculture in the district, as 60 per cent area of the district is sub-mountainous and the ponds do not retain water for the whole year. The different varieties of fish found in the Rupnagar District are mentioned in Chapter I 'General' in its section on 'Fauna'.

(viii) Animal Diseases and Veterinary Hospitals

Animal Diseases.—The common animal diseases prevalent in the district are *gal ghotu* (haemorrhagic septicaemia) *phar saujan* (black quarter), *mogh wah* (rinderpest), *muh-khur* (foot and mouth disease) and parasite diseases. Of these rinderpest is the most destructive virus disease of clover-footed animals, such as cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, etc. The disease is usually spread by contaminated feed and water. Haemorrhagic septicaemia is a very dreadly and most serious infectious disease of cattle and buffaloes. This disease is mostly prevalent in low-lying lands subject to periodical inundation. Black quarter is an acute, infectious and highly fatal disease of cattle. It generally appears during the monsoon season. The foot-and-mouth disease is a highly contagious disease which attacks cows and buffaloes and breaks out during threshing season of crops. It spreads very commonly by direct contact or indirectly through infected water, manure, hay and pastures. These diseases are controlled by prophylactic vaccination and curative measures. Regular campaigns of inoculation and vaccination against these diseases are conducted by the Animal Husbandry Department.

Veterinary Hospital.—The prevalence of contagious diseases is one of the most serious obstacles in the way of improvement of livestock. In 1982-83 there was a network of 42 veterinary hospitals, 21 permanent veterinary dispensaries, 1 veterinary touring dispensary and 3 artificial insemination centres in the district. The number of cases treated by these institutions during the same year was 1,21,482. Besides, 2,50,616 vaccinations were inoculated to the animals. The number of animals—cows and buffaloes covered by artificial insemination methods during 1982-83, was 11,918 and 1,838 respectively. The list of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries is given in the following table:—

RUPNAGAR

Veterinary Hospitals			Permanent Outlying Dispensaries	
Zila Parishad	Panchayat Samiti	Government	Panchayat Samiti	Government
Tahsil Rupnagar				
Rupnagar	Singh Bhagwantpur	Provincial	Focal Point	
Morinda		Mianpur	Thali	Barsalpur
Purthalli		Ghanauli	Rolunajra	Kheri Salabatpur
Chamkaur Sahib		Manauli	Khant	Charrian
Nangal Sirsa		Oind	Haizabad	Tajpur
Bharatgarh		Surtapur		
Tahsil Kharar				
Chuni Kalan	Majri	Mirzapur	Dao Majra	Gharuwan
Leandran		Mullanpur	Bhago Majra	Grangan
Kharar			Manauli	Bhabat

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Singhpura	Khizrabad	Mataur
	Paraul	Cholta Kalan
	Palheri	Karoran
		Manakpur Sharif
		Sill
Tahsil Anandpur Sahib		
Ar andpur Sahib	Dher	Bhanopli
Nurpur Bedi	Bhallan	Kotla (Power House)
	Nangal Township	Masewal
	Khanpur Khui	Khera Kalmot
	Chanauli Bassi	Thandian
		Bajrur
		Madhopur Abiana

(Source : District Animal Husbandry Officer, Rupnagar)

(e) Forestry

Rupnagar District falls within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Forest Officer, Forest Division, Rupnagar who controls the entire area of Rupnagar District. The Divisional Forest Officer, Rupnagar is assisted by 1 Deputy Divisional Forest Officer, 5 Forest Rangers, 2 Deputy Rangers, 20 Foresters and 76 Forest Guards, 1 Superintendent Grade I, 1 Assistant, 9 Clerks, besides some office staff.

The Forest Department looks after the maintenance and development of forests for the requirement of agriculture, industry, furniture, timber for building purposes, industrial raw material and firewood as well as protection against soil erosion. Plants are raised alongwith rail, road and canal strips. Nurseries of different species are raised for afforestation and re-afforestation. Plants are also supplied to the public at subsidized rates and technical assistance is given to carry out the plantation work.

(i) **Importance of Forestry in the Economy of the District.**—The forests in the district are mainly confined to the Shivalik foothills. They play a vital role in the conservation of soil and water resources and in stabilising climatic conditions. The trees in this district provide timber, firewood, fodder and some ingredients for medicines.

(ii) **Area under Forests.**—Of the districts in Punjab, area under forests in Rupnagar is the second largest. This area is under protected and unclassified forests as there are no reserved forests in the district. The lands along with the railway strips in the district belonging to the Northern Railways were transferred to the Forest Department for management and declared as Protected Forests in 1954, under the Indian Forest Act. Moreover, the road strips, canals strips, *cho* bunds, etc. belonging to Public Works Department were transferred to the Forest Department in 1957 for afforestation and management. All these strips have also been declared protected forests under the Act. With the construction of more roads, drains, canals, bunds, etc. such area under the control of the Forest Department increases. Additionally the department controls 3,479 hectares of other protected forests. In 1982-83, the area under forests in the district was 6700.88 hectares.

The common shrubs found in these forests includes *mallah*, *zarna*, *basuti*, and *lantana*. Among grasses, *bhabbar* is commercially the most important. It is used for making paper-pulp and ropes. Other grasses found in these forests are *palwan*, *sariala*, *jheuri*, *khari* and *kahi*. These are mainly used as fodder.

The forests in the district may be classified, in terms of the Indian Forests Act as under :

Protected Forests

These forests include all road strips, rail strips, canal strips, *cho*-bunds and many blocks of forest, declared as Protected Forests by the State Government. Among these forest blocks, the area under Naurang Pur forest block is the largest (423 hectares). The area under other forest blocks ranges between 2 hectares and 362 hectares. These are mainly man-made forests and comprise such trees as *shisham*, *kikar*, *eucalyptus*, *khair*, *chhal*, *jhingan* and mango. During 1982-83, the area under these forests in the district was 5546.22 hectares.

Unclassified Forests

These are newly acquired areas, transferred to the Forest Department by the Rehabilitation Department, during 1971-72. These are stocked with *shisham*, *kikar*, *khair* and *chhal*, etc. During 1982-83, the area under unclassified forests in the district was 1154.66 hectares.

The area under forests in the district, as on 31 March 1983 was as under :

Particulars	Area in hectares
(i) Reserved Forests	
(ii) Protected Forests	 5,546.22
Rail strips	 284.20
Road strips	 411.47
Canal strips	 1,371.55
Other protected forests	 3,479.00
(iii) Unclassified Forests	 1,154.66
Total	 6,700.88

(iii) **Forest Produce.**—The major items of forest produce are timber and firewood and the minor items are *katha*, grasses, fruits, flowers and leaves. The annual income realised by the department from sale of forest produce in the years from 1973-74 to 1982-83 was as under :

Year		Major produce (Rs)	Minor pro- duce (Rs)
1973-74	..	4,79,641	90,073
1974-75	..	6,41,451	1,18,912
1975-76	..	3,85,190	1,49,527
1976-77	..	4,62,167	1,35,049
1977-78	..	4,30,205	1,86,026
1978-79	..	3,85,348	2,01,324
1979-80	..	6,51,730	1,60,800
1980-81	..	6,51,460	1,91,457
1981-82	..	3,09,650	1,39,975
1982-83	..	3,89,760	2,34,67

(Source : Divisional Forest Officer, Rupnagar Division, Rupnagar)

(f) Floods

The causes of soil erosion and flooding in Rupnagar District have been explained in Chapter I 'General'. Floods have frequently been causing damage to crops and property, most recently in the years 1973, and from 1975 to 1978.

To check the problems of flooding, three subdivisions of the Drainage Department are working in the district. The main functions of these subdivisions are to assess the drainage and floods control problems, to save the area of the district from floods and to execute flood control works on *nadies/khads*.

The Drainage Department has canalised the Kandlu and Midhwan *Khads*. Lotan and Charan Ganga *Khads* have been provided with *bunds* on both sides. In addition, local flood protection work on other *khads* and *chos* have been executed and about 130 km long *bunds* have been constructed. A *bund* has also been provided on the banks of Siswan Nadi. During the rainy season, flood control rooms are established to communicate information and to initiate prompt action to provide relief. In addition, refresher flood training camps, courses, etc. are arranged at regular intervals.

The damage caused by floods and heavy rains in the period from 1969 to 1982 is shown in the following table:—

Damage caused to private property and area under crops, produce and its value due to floods during rainy seasons in the Rupnagar District, 1969 to 1982									
Year	Number of villages/towns affected	Area affected (sq. km.)	Number of human lives lost	Number of cattle heads lost	Number of houses damaged	Damage to crops			
						Area affected (hectares)	Produce damaged ('00' Qtls)	Value ('000' Rs)	
1969	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1970	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1972	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1973	..	70	—	—	—	2,312	216	2,015	
1974	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1975	..	44	—	1	157	1,182	..	1,921	
1976	..	26	2	18	1,575	926	..	1,706	
1977	..	7	2	29	2	5	..	66	
1978	..	94	—	59	6,453	2,353	..	3,153	
1979	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1980	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1981	..	10	—	7	135	—	—	—	
1982	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(a) Negligible									
(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1970 to 1983)									

(a) Negligible

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1970 to 1983)

APPENDIX I

(Vide page 130)

Area under principal crops in Rupnagar District, 1973-74 to 1982-83

(thousands hectares)

Crops	1973-74	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Cereals						
Rice	8	15	17	22	21	21
Wheat	63	67	70	72	76	75
Bajra	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Maize	37	33	37	36	37	32
Jowar	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Barley	1.5	3.3	1.2	1.9	3	3.2
Pulses						
Gram	21	20	13	13	4	1
Moong	0.01	0.09	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.01
Mash	3.6	2.28	3.23	2.54	2.12	1.40
Massar	1.43	1.31	1.31	1.43	2.11	1.85
Oil Seeds						
Ground nut	10	7.5	6.1	4.1	4.3	3.9
Rape and Mustard	2.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.7
Sesamum	2	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.9	0.9
Linseed	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Crops						
Sugarcane	10	14	12	10	10	10
Cotton American	0.1	(a)	0.4	0.1	(a)	(a)
Cotton desi	2	1.5	1.2	2.1	1.7	2.3
Potatoes	1.4	2.8	1.6	2	1.8	1.2
Dry Chillies	0.25	0.08	0.45	0.27	0.10	0.12

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1974 to 1983).

(a) Denotes less than 50 hectares.

APPENDIX II

(Vide page 130)

Production of Principal crops in Rupnagar District,
1973-74 to 1982-83.

		(thousand metric tons)					
Crops		1973-74	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Cereals							
Rice ..		17	39	37	72	52	72
Wheat		118	171	177	158	163	208
<i>Bajra</i> ..		—	1	—	—	—	—
Maize ..		54	36	58	46	64	36
<i>Jowar</i> ..		0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Barley ..		1	7	2	3	5	5
Pulses							
Gram ..		13	16	6	4	4	(c)
<i>Moong</i> ..		(b)	(b)	0.1	—	—	—
<i>Mash</i> ..		15	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.6
<i>Massar</i> ..		0.52	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Oil Seeds							
Groundnut		7	6	3	4	3	2
Rape and Mustard		2	1	1	1	1	1
Sesamum		0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3
Linseed ..		0.1	—	—	—	—	—
Other crops							
Sugarcane		57	86	72	56	56	63
Cotton American ..		0.02	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton <i>desi</i> ..		0.36	0.25	0.19	0.32	0.42	0.40
Potatoes ..		16.8	63.04	34.2	42	37.8	23.4
Dry Chillies		0.19	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1974 to 1983).

(d) Denotes less than 50 metric tons.

(c) Denotes less than 500 metric tons.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

(a) Traditional Industries and Industrial Development.—

Rupnagar has been primarily an agricultural district, its industries confined to the village and cottage sectors. The traditional industry included pottery work, leather tanning, handloom weaving, shoe-making and *phulkari* embroidering. Most of these trades, however, have for various reasons been gradually decaying.

Lock making at Rupnagar has also been an important old-time industry of the district. Locks made in Rupnagar were famous all over the country. After the migration of Muslim artisans to Pakistan in 1947, this industry also declined.

In recent years, some agro based industries were also set up in the areas forming parts of the present district of Rupnagar. Kurali being a cotton market, a cotton ginning and oil-seed crushing unit was established there during 1912. Thereafter, four more cotton ginning factories were started at Kharar, Rupnagar, Morinda and Khanpur.

Anandpur was once famous for shoe-making. The shoes were of excellent quality and were sold in Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi and Calcutta. A small quantity of dyed leather and quill work, such as boxes, cigar cases, etc. were also made at Anandpur by a few families, the women embroidering the patterns in strips of peacock quills. This work was probably of Nepalese origin. The manufactured articles were similar to those from Bilaspur (Himachal Pradesh) and other places in the hills.

A woollen mill set up at Kharar in 1944 by a partnership firm was later converted into a public limited company. Its products such as worsted yarn, woollen yarn, blankets, etc. found a market in the towns of Ludhiana, Amritsar, Panipat, Srinagar, Kanpur and Delhi, and were also sold in the state of Rajasthan.

The other traditional small-scale industries which continue in the district are *ban* making, *munj* matting, mats of date palm, etc. Though more and more land has been brought under plough, adequate supply of raw material—*munj* and *bhabbar*

grass grown at the foot of the hills is still available. The design of the matting and of the *ban* has not undergone change, although the methods of manufacture have improved. Hand-made goods have been substituted by machine made goods.

After the partition of the country in 1947, the district has seen considerable industrial progress. Industrial units have sprung up at Anandpur Sahib, Nangal, Morinda, Kharar, Rupnagar and Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar. These include sugar mills and units for manufacture of tractors, television sets, steel tubes, cotton textile, fertilizers, electrical appliances, rubber goods, heavy water and some other items. Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali) in particular has emerged an important production point in the district. The town was sponsored by the government as a centre for industrial growth.

(b) State Aid to Industries

The policy of the Government is to encourage industrial growth. The facilities provided to entrepreneurs include concession in electricity duty, exemption of industrial units from property tax, allotment of slack coal, cement and bricks to the new units, allotment of adequate land and advance of loans on liberal terms through public and financial institutions. The Industries Department provides technical guidance for starting new industries and also imparts industrial training in various institutions.

The Department of Industries continues to provide financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidies under the provisions of the Punjab State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, for the development of industries. Besides, Commercial Banks provide industries with working capital and other financial aid.

Some other measures taken for the promotion of industries in the district are discussed below:

(1) **Supply of Machinery on Hire-Purchase Basis.**—The scheme was started in 1971-72 to assist the entrepreneurs in the procurement of indigenously built machinery on hire-purchase basis and to save them from liabilities involved in the lump sum investment. This scheme is operated through the Punjab State Small Industries Corporation. All educated unemployed persons

are eligible under this scheme. The advance for machinery for a single small-scale unit is limited Rs 50,000. The amount is recoverable in half-yearly instalments ranging from 9 to 13.

(2) **Assistance to Educated Unemployed.**—A scheme 'Training for Self Employment' was started in 1974-75 by the Government. Under this scheme, entrepreneurial training is imparted to unemployed educated persons including engineers, skilled operators, factory employees, technicians, craftsmen, war-widows and ex-servicemen, desirous of taking up self-employment in industrial/commercial enterprises. The aim of the training is to enable the beneficiaries to prepare their projects for securing financial advances, and to enable them to run their business efficiently. The duration of the training is three months. Stipends are paid by the Government to the trainees.

(3) **Interest Subsidy.**—Unemployed engineers and technically qualified entrepreneurs are provided subsidy in interest payable on loans taken by such entrepreneurs from banks or the Punjab Financial Corporation, for the purchase of land, building and machinery. After 1974, the interest charged is only 7 per cent, the difference between this rate and the bank rate being the Government subsidy.

(4) **Allotment of Built up Factory Sheds.**—Industrial Estates have been established at various places in the State where sheds are allotted for setting up industries. The allotment is made by the Director of Industries, Punjab, on the recommendation of the allotment committee headed by the Director of Industries. Each shed is allotted on lease hold basis for a period of 99 years which may be renewable for another 99 years. One such Industrial Estates has been established at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.

(5) Other Organizations for the Development of Industries

The following organizations work for the promotion of industries :

(i) **The Punjab Small-Scale Industries Corporation.**—The Corporation was started by the State Government in 1982 primarily to aid, counsel, finance, protect and promote small-scale units in the State. The main functions of the Corporation comprise procurement, storage and distribution of raw materials, whether imported or indigenous. The raw materials are distributed to those industries whose names are recommended by the

Director of Industries, Punjab, Chandigarh, through its offices opened in various towns. The supply of raw material to the small-scale units of the Rupnagar District is provided from the Corporations' depot at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar. As on 30 November 1985, the Corporation supplied iron and steel to 135 units in the district. The Corporation also assists the producers to market their goods.

(ii) **The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation, Chandigarh.**—The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Limited was incorporated on 31 January 1966, with the objective of promoting industries in the medium and large-scale sectors. It has set up a number of projects in the public sector as well as in the joint sector. The Corporation pilots industrial projects through the various stages, completing in time the formalities starting with investigation of projects and bringing them to the point of operation.

The Corporation has also been acting as a financial institution. For projects with capital cost exceeding Rs 50 lakhs but below Rs 200 lakhs and paid up capital and reserves not exceeding Rs 250 lakhs, the Corporation extends term loan assistance upto Rs 60 lakhs under the Industrial Development Bank of India Refinance Scheme. In addition, it also extends the facility of direct subscription/underwriting to the extent of 15 per cent of the share capital of the company provided the project is found to be technically feasible and economically viable.

Since its inception, the Corporation has set up as many as 18 projects in the Rupnagar District upto 30 September 1985. The new units manufacture items such as tractors, dry cell batteries, television sets and precision measuring instruments. The projects promoted in the public and joint sector, involved a total capital outlay of Rs 11,955.26 lakhs and had generated direct employment for 12,468 persons. In addition, 4 projects involving a capital outlay of Rs 2,085 lakhs were in various stages of implementation on the said date. The new projects have been set up to manufacture television tubes and cathod ray tubes, data acquisition systems, telephone instruments, single super phosphate, etc. and generate additional employment for about 2,110 persons. Further, four projects are being set up in the district involving a capital outlay of Rs 8,905 lakhs. These projects are at the stage of investigation. These would manufacture coloured picture tubes, low power generators/high power generators valves and regulators, diesel engines, typewriters,

etc. and are expected to generate employment for about 2,850 people.

(iii) **The Punjab Financial Corporation, Chandigarh.**—This Corporation was established in 1953 under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951, with the object of providing medium and long-term loans to industrial concerns located in the State. The Corporation advances loans between Rs 10 lakhs and Rs 15 lakhs to all types of units. For public limited companies and co-operative societies, the limit of advance is Rs 30 lakhs.

The Corporation also finances transporters. The holders of a route permit and even those who hold a certificate of eligibility for holding such permit are granted loans for the acquisition of new/old vehicles. The Corporation also extends advances to industrial entrepreneurs to purchase their own generating sets to enable them to meet the shortage of electric power.

(iv) **The Punjab Export Corporation Limited, Chandigarh.**—This Corporation was initially started in 1963 to organize export of all such goods as were manufactured or could be procured from within the State. The Corporation assists the industrial units in finding export markets for their products. Financial help in the form of advance is provided to execute export orders channelized through the Corporation.

(c) Industrial Training

In an industrially developing economy, industrial training plays a vital role in ensuring adequacy of technicians and skilled workers. Additionally, the Industrial Training Centres help to generate employment for technicians.

The Department of Industrial Training is engaged in producing technicians in various trades, including those relating to engineering, non-engineering and to certain specialized trades. The department is engaged in the implementation of such schemes as craftsman training, apprenticeship training and special training in Industrial Schools. Besides, special training centres have been started to train the children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Backward Classes in various engineering and non-engineering trades.

Industrial Training Institutes at Rupnagar and Nangal impart technical training in engineering and non-engineering

trades. There are also five Industrial Schools for Girls at Anandpur Sahib, Rupnagar, Nangal, Morinda and Kharar. These schools impart training in tailoring and cutting, needle work and embroidery. Besides, there is an Industrial School at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar which imparts two years' training in electronics, radio and television mechanics, and also draftsmanship in addition to one year training in Punjabi stenography, tailoring and cutting, needle work and embroidery. Apart from these, there is a Training-cum-Production Centre for embroidery work at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar. A Government Industrial Institute at Nangal arranges evening classes for industrial workers.

The particulars of the different Government Training Institutes in the district are given in the following statement:—

GOVERNMENT TRAINING INSTITUTES IN THE RUPNAGAR DISTRICT

Number of seats sanctioned Trade-wise with effect from session starting during August 1963

Serial No.	Name and Location of Institute	Engineering Trades			Non-Engineering Trades		
		Two year's duration		One year duration		One year duration	
		Name of Trade	Number of seats	Name of Trade	Number of seats	Name of Trade	Number of seats
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Industrial Training Institute, Rupnagar	Fitter Turner	32 24	Welder (Gas and Electric)	12	Stenography (Punjabi)	32
		Machinist (Composite)	24	Carpenter		Book Binding	16
		Mechanic Motor Vehicle	32	Mechanic Tractor	16		
		Electrician	48				
		Mechanic Instrument	32				
		Draftsman (Civil)	16				
		Surveyor	16				
		Mechanic Radio and Television	16				
		Electronics	16				
		Fitter	64	Welder (Gas and Electric)	36	Stenography (English)	32
		Turner	24				
		Machinist (Grinder)	24	Sheet Metal Worker	16	Stenography (Punjabi)	16
		Machinist (Composite)	48	Moulder Carpenter	16	Accountancy	16
		Wireman	32	Plumber	32		
		Mechanic Motor	32				
2	Industrial Training Institute, Nangal						

Vehicle Electrician	64		
Draftsman (Mechanical)	16		
Mechanical Refrigeration and air Conditioning	16		
3 Government Industrial School for Girls, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	32	Stenography (Punjabi)	16
	32	Tailoring and Cutting	32
	32	Embroidery and needle work	32
	32	Teachers' Training Course	40
4 Government Industrial School for Girls, Rupnagar	32	Stenography (Punjabi)	16
		Tailoring and Cutting	32
		Embroidery and needle work	32
5 Government Industrial School for Girls, Anandpur Sahib		Sterography (Punjabi)	16
		Tailoring and Cutting	32
		Embroidery and needle work	32
6 Government Industrial School for Girls, Nangal		Tailoring and Cutting	32
		Embroidery and needle work	32
7 Government Industrial School for Girls, Morinda		Tailoring and Cutting	32
		Embroidery and needle work	32
8 Government Industrial School for Girls, Kharay		Tailoring and Cutting	32
		Embroidery and needle work	32

(Source: Director of Technical Education and Industrial Training, Punjab, Chandigarh)

(d) Industrial Estates and Industrial Development Colony

In order to create a favourable climate for attracting industrial projects in the State, the Government has demarcated certain areas as Focal Points or Industrial Estates for industrial growth. In these places, a package of concessions is provided. These include basic infrastructure, a holiday from sales tax, an exemption from electricity duty and price preference in purchases of finished products by Government departments. For popularising the scheme of industrial estates/focal points, sheds are given to allottees on instalments and on hire purchase basis. One such 'Focal Point' is at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar. Three phases of the town are included in the focal points. These are:

- (i) **Industrial Phase VI.**—This phase comprises 123 acres and has also been developed by the Punjab State Small Industries Corporation. The main industrial activities in this Phase are Punj-Star Television, Raja Ram Starch Factory, Milk Plant, Steel Tubes, etc.
- (ii) **Industrial Phase VII.**—The phase measuring about 394 acres has been developed by the Punjab State Small Industries Corporation. It includes 188 plots measuring between 25 acres and 5 acres in area. The Punjab Acumeasures Limited, Punjab Semi Conductor Devices and Electronics Components Limited are the Joint Government Collaboration sector units which have begun production.
- (iii) **Electronics Phase VIII.**—This comprises about 287 acres. A big 50 acres Semi-Conductor Complex in the central public sector is a part of this phase.

The total number of sheds carved in these phases is 438, of which 412 had been allotted.

(e) Sources of Power

Power is the most important requirement for industrial development today. In the nineteen-thirties, electricity was produced in this district by a diesel generating station. Now the main source of power in the district comprise electricity, oil and coal. Coal and oil are usually in short supply. The regions in which the coal mines are located are far off and its transportation entails heavy cost. The oil production in the country

is inadequate. In India, electric power is the foremost source of energy for industry. In most places, electricity is replacing the other sources of power.

Rupnagar Town was electrified in 1937-38 when a diesel power house was installed by a privately owned Electricity Supply Company.

The capacity of the diesel set was 500 kilowatts. In 1952, the company was taken over by the Public Works Department (Electricity Branch) and subsequently by the Punjab State Electricity Board.

One Thermal Plant having capacity of 5 MW was established at Nangal in 1953, under the control of the Bhakra Management Board Organisation. It was taken over by the Punjab State Electricity Board in 1963. This plant has since been disposed off.

Two hydro-electric power houses were established at Ganguwal (1954) and Kotla (1956), at points on the Nangal Hydrel Channel. These power houses are under the control of Bhakra Beas Management Board. The water released after generation of electricity at Bhakra is diverted into the Nangal Hydrel Channel from Nangal Dam at Nangal. The water in the Channel is then used for generation of hydrel power at Ganguwal and Kotla where a sufficient fall in water exists. Both the power houses are practically identical in design and the total installed capacity of each power house is 75.5 Megawatts.

The Anandpur Sahib Hydrel Project with an installed capacity of 134 MW has been built at a cost of Rs 205 crores. The first unit of the Project was commissioned in April 1985 and the remaining three units in May 1985. The Project utilises the additional supplies of water released from Bhakra Power Houses after the completion of the Beas Satluj Link Project. Anandpur Hydrel Channel takes off from Nangal Reservoir upstream of the existing Nangal Hydrel Channel and runs along its left side. The Hydrel Channel is about 33 km long and has 2 power houses near the existing power houses of Bhakra Beas Management Board at Ganguwal and Kotla.

Power Houses No. I and II are located at a distance of 18 km and 29 km, respectively from the Nangal Head Regulator. Both the Power Houses have 2 units of 33.5 MW each giving total installed capacity of 134 MW.

To meet with the rapidly rising power demand of Punjab, the Punjab State Electricity Board set up a Thermal Power Plant at Rupnagar. It is built at a site adjacent to Nangal Hydrel Channel near Sirsa Aquaduct on a piece of land bounded by Sirsa Mansali and Satluj rivers. It is about 50 kms from Chandigarh and is accessible from the National Highway No. 21 (Chandigarh-Nangal) near village Ghanauli. The foundation stone for the first stage of the Project consisting of two Units of 210 MW each costing Rs 370 crores was laid by the then Prime Minister of India on 30 December 1980. The first unit came into stream on 26 September 1984 in a span of 40 months against the national average of 60 months. The second unit was commissioned on 29 March 1985 in a period of 37 months, which is an all-India record. The two units are producing about 2,500 million units of electricity annually and have provided employment to more than 2,500 persons.

The Plant has achieved national distinction for its outstanding performance and record in generation of power. It performed admirably during the first year of operation in 1984-85 and achieved an average Plant Load Factor of 79.4 per cent which was rated as the highest in the country among all the 210 MW Stations by the Central Electricity Authority. In recognition of its meritorious performance during 1985, it was also awarded Rs 4 lakhs by the Ministry of Energy, Government of India.

To achieve self-sufficiency in power and to further boost the industrial development of the State, the Plant has vigorously undertaken the work of second stage comprising 2×210 MW units. The construction of second stage costing Rs 352 crores is in advanced stage. The third unit is scheduled to be commissioned during 1987-88 and the fourth during 1988-89. The total installed capacity of the Thermal Plant after completion of the second stage will be 840 MW.

The electrification projects remained under the Punjab Public Works Department (Electricity Branch) from 1933 to 1959. On 1 February 1959, the Punjab State Electricity Board was established which took over the functions of generation, transmission and distribution of power.

Rupnagar District is served by three electrical divisions of the Punjab State Electricity Board, the Rupnagar Division, the

S.A.S. Nagar Division and the Anandpur Sahib Division, under the administrative control of a Superintending Engineer. The district receives power from three 132 KV grid sub-stations at Rupnagar, Asron and Kharar and two 66 KV grid sub-stations at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar. In addition to these, there are seven 33 KV grid sub-stations in the district.

All the 876 villages/towns in the district (actually 99.88 per cent of the total number) are electrified. The number of the industrial consumers and the number of units consumed by these industrial concerns in the district, during the period from 1973-74 to 1982-83 is given below:

Year	Number of industrial consumers	Units consumed
1973-74	714	2,42,71,814
1974-75	780	2,94,68,667
1975-76	834	3,49,96,952
1976-77	1,119	4,12,79,425
1977-78	1,113	4,11,10,895
1978-79	1,171	14,04,18,674
1979-80	1,269	16,57,89,339
1980-81	1,345	20,19,00,749
1981-82	1,445	19,17,44,281
1982-83	1,537	21,36,52,164

(Source : Executive Engineers, PSEB, Rupnagar, Anandpur Sahib and S.A.S. Nagar)

(f) Growth and Development of Industries

The Punjab Government is promoting industrial development in the small-scale as well as medium and large-scale sectors. In order to facilitate the development of more industries, the State Government started a number of schemes to attract more and more entrepreneurs to set up industries. Besides, the Director of Industries, Punjab, offers technical guidance to help new entrepreneurs to select suitable industries.

The manufacture of sugar, steel pipes, dry batteries, woollen and cotton textiles, electrical equipments and chemicals is taken up in medium-scale industries. Among the small-scale industries are those for agricultural implements, television sets, rubber goods, paper board, sewing machine parts, starch and glucose, steel and wooden furniture, lock making, sodium silicate, machine tools, automobile parts, sanitary fitting, synthetic ribbons pesticides and plastic and P.V.C. goods.

In 1982-83, there were 2 industrial units engaged in the large-scale sector, 19 in medium-scale sector and 1,638 units in the small-scale sector and 996 units in the non SIDO (Non-Small Industries Development Organisation) industries in the district. These units employed 5,284 persons in the large-scale sector, 5,861 in the medium-scale sector, 6,460 in the small-scale sector and 2,162 in the Non SIDO industries. The investment limit in the case of small-scale industrial undertakings, ancillary industrial undertakings, medium-scale industrial undertakings and large-scale industrial undertakings in plant and machinery has recently been increased to Rs 35 lakhs, Rs 35 lakhs to Rs 45 lakh, Rs 45 lakhs to Rs 5 crores and above Rs 5 crores, respectively.

(g) Industries and Manufacturers of the District

Since the district lacks mineral resources, there is no possibility of starting any basic industry in Rupnagar. The existing industries in the district may be classified under the heads, viz. large-scale, medium-scale and small-scale industries.

(i) Large-Scale Industries

In 1982-83, there were 2 units, in the large-scale sector in the district, which are detailed below:

(1) **National Fertilizers Limited Naya Nangal.**—There is one unit for manufacture of chemical fertilizers, the National Fertilizer Limited, Naya Nangal, and a small unit for granulating fertilizers, the MARKFED Fertilizers, Anandpur Sahib. The National Fertilizer Limited, Naya Nangal was registered on 20 June 1957. Following re-organization of the Fertilizer Corporation of India on 1 April 1978, the Nangal Unit has been merged with the National Fertilizers Limited. The Project involves a capital outlay of Rs 16,755.83 lakhs. During 1982-83, the unit employed 3,345 persons and produced Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (C.A.N.) and Heavy Water Oxygen worth Rs 11,888.16 lakhs.

The MARKFED Fertilizer Plant was established in 1973 at Anandpur Sahib with a capital investment of Rs 22.29 lakhs. The plant was closed in July 1978.

(2) **Punjab Tractors Limited Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.**—Established in 1974, its capital investment is Rs 700.40 lakhs. It is the only unit in the State which manufactures tractors and self propelled harvester combines. Three models of tractors of different horse power are manufactured in this unit. The shortage of labour in the agricultural sector has created a demand for self propelled harvester combines, which Punjab Tractors Limited is also manufacturing now.

In 1982-83, the unit manufactured tractors worth Rs 3,060 lakhs and employed 1,939 persons. The value of goods exported during the year 1979 was worth Rs 20.52 lakhs.

(ii) Medium-Scale Industries

In 1982-83, there were 19 units, in the medium-scale sector in the district, which are detailed below:

(1) **Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar.**—This unit was established in 1944, with the capital investment of Rs 1.13 crores for the manufacture of all kinds of woollen fabrics, blankets, shawls and knitting wool. It was taken over by the National Textile Corporation on 6 April 1976. The raw materials used are imported tops, Indian wool, nylon tops, nylon waste, viscose tops, viscose waste and imported woollen-rags. The unit caters mainly to the requirements of the Defence Ministry. In the year 1982-83, the average employment of the unit was 694 persons, the production Rs 180.00 lakhs. The capital investment is Rs 38.50 lakhs.

(2) **The Morinda Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, Morinda.**—This unit was established on co-operative basis in 1956. Its capital investment is Rs 1361.22 lakhs. The area around Morinda is rich in sugarcane and supplies raw material to the factory. Sugar is the main product manufactured and molasses a bye-product. In 1982-83, the unit gave employment to 603 persons and its production was worth Rs 963.82 lakhs.

(3) **Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar.**—Established in 1962, its capital investment is Rs 284.73 lakhs. The raw material consumed by the unit is staple cotton, procured through the Cotton

Corporation of India. The unit produces cotton blended and staple yarn. The total output of the unit in 1982-83 was worth Rs 631.07 lakhs. It employed 1,100 persons during that year.

(4) **Mahavir Vanaspati, Kharar.**—The unit was established in 1971 under the name of Ranbir Chemical Industries Private Limited at Kharar, with an investment of Rs 35 lakhs. This unit is now on lease with the Mahavir Vanaspati Company. The main raw materials are the cotton seed oil, rice bran oil, *mahuwa* oil, watermelon oil, soyabean oil, palm oil, sunflower oil, *til* oil etc. The raw material is obtained through the State Trading Corporation and is also purchased from the open market. The main products of the unit are vegetable oil and refined oil, and acid oil and soap stock are bye-products. In 1982-83, the unit employed 85 persons and produced goods worth Rs 285 lakhs.

(5) **Molins of India Limited, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.**—This unit was established in 1968 at Chandigarh. Its capital investment is Rs 180.15 lakhs. The factory was shifted to Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar in 1973. The main raw materials required by the industry are ferrous and non-ferrous metals. Machines and spares for cigarette and other engineering industry are produced by this unit.

In 1982-83, the unit employed 396 persons and produced goods worth Rs 456.15 lakhs.

(6) **Malwa Steel Tubes (Private) Limited, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.**—The only steel tube mill in the State is located at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, the project involved a capital outlay of Rs 36 lakhs and started production in 1974. The main products of the mill are Black and G.I. Steel pipes of various diameter for the conveyance of gas, water, oil and petroleum. The raw materials required are skelp and H.R. coils which are obtained through Steel Authority of India, Limited. In 1982-83, the unit employed 18 workers and produced goods worth Rs 4.00 lakhs.

(7) **Punjab Anand Batteries Limited, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.**—This unit was established in 1974. Its capital investment is Rs 507.85 lakhs. It produces dry cell batteries, metal jackets and paper jackets. The main raw materials required by the industry are acetylene block, metal jackets and paper (milk plug). Most of the raw material except paper is imported. In 1982-83, the unit produced goods worth Rs 48.86 lakhs and employed 846 persons.

(8) **Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.**—This unit was established in 1974. Its capital investment is Rs 300 lakhs. The raw material required for the industry is indigenous as well as imported.

The main items produced by the industry are bulk drugs, i.e. chloroquine phosphate, ampicillin trihydrate, etc. The unit gave employment to 285 persons and produced goods worth 161.00 lakhs of rupees during 1982-83.

(9) **Punjab Digital Industrial System Limited, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.**—The unit was started in 1977. Its capital investment is Rs 20.06 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is indigenous. The main products of the industry are digital phone meter and multi meters.

During 1982-83, the unit employed 31 workers and produced meters worth Rs 8.40 lakhs.

(10) **Punjab Display Devices Limited, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.**—Established in 1976, its capital investment is Rs 182.70 lakhs. The raw material consumed by the unit is indigenous as well as imported. The main products of the industry are T.V. picture tubes, C.R.T. and watch assembling Quartz System (QS.).

During 1982-83, the unit employed 272 persons and produced goods worth Rs 153 lakhs.

(11) **Punjab Semi Conductor Devices Limited, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.**—The unit was established in 1976 and its capital investment is Rs 90.48 lakhs. The raw materials consumed by the industry are indigenous as well as imported. The main products of the industry are rectifiers, power transistors, power rectifiers, etc.

During 1982-83, the unit employed 232 persons and produced goods worth Rs 48.65 lakhs.

(12) **Punjab Recorders Limited, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.**—The unit was established in 1977 and its capital investment is Rs 31.69 lakhs. The raw material consumed by the industry are indigenous and imported. The main products of the industry are drilling machines and OEM recorders.

During 1982-83, the unit employed 52 persons and produced goods worth Rs 18.20 lakhs.

(13) **Punjab Bio-Medical Equipment Limited, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.**—The unit was established in 1977 and its capital investment is Rs 20.68 lakhs. The raw material consumed by the industry are indigenous as well as imported. The main products of the industry are E.C.G. machines, dental X-ray 1010, portable X-ray 7020, etc.

During 1982-83, the unit employed 53 persons and produced goods worth Rs 41.40 lakhs.

(14) **Punjab Wireless System Limited Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.**—The unit was established in 1975. Its capital investment is Rs 118.13 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry are indigenous and imported. The main products of the industry are V.H.F. sets and H.F. sets.

During 1982-83, the unit gave employment to 347 persons and produced goods worth Rs 370.37 lakhs.

(15) **Punjab Electronic Components Limited, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.**—The unit was established in 1978 and its capital investment is Rs 295.20 lakhs. The raw material consumed by the unit are indigenous and imported. The main products of the industry are ceramic capacitors.

During 1982-83, the unit employed 124 persons and produced goods worth Rs 47.42 lakhs.

(16) **Universal Magnetics Limited, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.**—The unit was established in 1978. Its capital investment is Rs 29.46 lakhs. The raw material consumed by the industry are indigenous and imported. The main products of the industry are magnetic heading and erasing heads.

During 1982-83, the unit gave employment to 55 persons and produced goods worth Rs 9.15 lakhs.

(17) **Punjab Accumeasures Limited, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.**—This unit was established in 1976. Its capital investment is Rs 124.44 lakhs. The raw material consumed by the industry are indigenous. The main products of the industry are

vernier caliper, external micrometers, gauges and screw plug changer, etc.

During 1982-83, the unit employed 89 persons and produced goods worth Rs 22.58 lakhs.

(18) **Punjab Tractors Limited, Foundry P.O. Majri.**—The unit was established in 1980. Its capital investment is Rs 151.13 lakhs. The main raw material consumed by the unit are indigenous. The main products of the industry are grey iron casting.

During 1982-83, the unit employed 403 persons and produced goods worth Rs 163.70 lakhs.

(19) **Swaraj Harvester Factory, Combine Division, Chapper Chiri.**—This unit was established in 1980. Its capital investment is Rs 224.87 lakhs. The main raw material consumed by the industry are indigenous. The unit produces harvester combines.

During 1982-83, the unit employed 186 persons and manufactured harvester combines worth Rs 236.40 lakhs.

(20) **Punjab Alkalies and Chemicals Limited, Naya Nangal.**—The Company was incorporated on 1 December 1975 and the commercial production of the Unit started on 30 January 1984. Its capital investment as on 30 June 1985 was Rs 3,407.13 lakhs. The main items of production include caustic soda, liquid chlorine, bleach liquor, hydrochloric acid and hydrogen gas.

During 1984-85 (1 July 1984 to 30 June 1985), the unit produced 23,001 MT of caustic soda, 10,882 MT of liquid chlorine, 25,395 MT of hydrochloric acid, 11,184 MT (liquor/qty) of bleach liquor and 22.89 lakhs MM³ hydrogen gas. The sale of the unit during the year was worth Rs 1269.93 lakhs. The unit gave employment to 300 persons as on 31 October 1986.

(21) **Punjab National Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, Naya Nangal.**—The company was incorporated on 17 February 1976 and the commercial production of the unit commenced on 26 January 1985. Its capital investment as on 31 December 1985 was Rs 52.51 crores. The main items of production are soda ash and ammonium chloride fertilizer. Training programmes are organised to equip the employees with the latest developments and techniques in various disciplines.

During 1984-85 (1 October 1984 to 31 December 1985), the unit produced 27,527 MT of soda ash and 26,404 of ammonium chloride fertilizer worth Rs 1,563.80 lakhs. The sale of the unit during the period was worth Rs 1,255.33 lakhs. The unit gave employment to 489 persons as on 30 September 1986.

(iii) Small-Scale Industries

There are a large number of small-scale units in the district and it is not possible to describe each industry. The following small-scale industries running in Rupnagar District are mentioned below :

(1) **Agricultural Implements.**—With the recent adoption of modern technology for agricultural production, there is an increasing demand for simple agricultural implements which are manufactured in small-scale units and also in cottage units. Most of the small-scale units are located in Rupnagar, Kharar, Morinda, Anandpur Sahib, Kurali and Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar. The essential raw materials for the industry are iron, steel and coal, besides, blacksheets, iron rounds, plates, M. S. rounds and steel balls. The main products are harrows, seed-cum-fertilizer drills, disc-harrows, earth levellers, tractors trailers and threshers. The cottage units are located in many villages and manufacture *kassies*, *khurpas*, sickles and other traditional implements. In 1982-83, there were 206 small-scale units in the district, which employed 510 persons. Their annual production was worth Rs 105.70 lakhs.

2. **Flour Mills.**—It is a common industry carried on in every district. Flour *chakkies* are seen in almost every notable village. Each unit employs two or three persons. During 1982-83, there were 5 registered flour mills in the district. Their output in terms of money was estimated at Rs 1.24 lakhs and they employed 10 persons.

(3) **Oil Mills.**—In 1982-83, there were 16 oil expelling units located at Kurali, Morinda and Kharar, besides 50 cottage units scattered all over the district. Cotton seed, *sarson*, *toria*, ground-nut, linseed, etc. are crushed for extracting oil. During 1982-83, the small-scale units employed 53 workers and produced goods worth Rs 16.10 lakhs.

(4) **Rice Shellers.**—Rice shelling is an important agro-based industry. In 1982-83, there were 17 rice shellers in the district. These shellers employed 159 persons and their output was estimated at Rs 413.20 lakhs.

(5) **Starch and Glucose.**—A single unit was established in Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar with an investment of Rs 10.50 lakhs. The main raw material of the industry is maize which is obtained from the grain markets of the State. The main products of this industry are starch and glucose. In 1982-83, the unit employed 160 persons and the annual production was worth Rs 100.00 lakhs.

(6) **Tarpaulin Manufacturing.**—In 1982-83, there were two units functioning in the district. The production of these units was worth Rs 3.50 lakhs and it employed 34 persons.

(7) **Steel Furniture.**—The industry is concentrated at Rupnagar, Morinda and Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar. The items manufactured include safes, vaults, trunks, drums, tanks, metal containers, steel almirahs, racks, etc. In 1982-83, there were 46 units in the district, which employed 147 persons and their turn-over was Rs 34.00 lakhs.

(8) **Wooden Furniture, Cupboards, Shelves, Table Tennis Tables, etc.**—All kinds of furniture are made in the district. The primary raw material of the industry is wood. Besides, methylated spirit, lac, plywood, nails, screws, etc. are also used. Its products are marketed throughout the district. In 1982-83, 123 manufacturing units were engaged in the industry employing 340 persons and producing goods worth Rs 56.10 lakhs. Besides, 45 saw mills employing 124 persons produced goods worth Rs 20.50 lakhs.

(9) **Printing Presses.**—There are 28 small-scale printing presses in the district. These are mostly engaged in printing of account books, journals, manufacturing of exercise books, cards, diaries, vouchers, letter-heads and handbills, etc. These units usually do job work. During 1982-83, these units employed 83 persons and their annual turnover was worth Rs 34.10 lakhs.

(10) **Rubber Goods.**—The number of units manufacturing rubber goods including rubber foot-wear, rubber industrial and

domestic goods, foam rubber mattresses and cushions and rubber beltings, saddle covers increased from one in 1976-77 to 7 in 1982-83. The machinery used by these factories includes motors, boilers, presses, mixture machines and colouring machines. The main raw materials required by this industry are solid rubber, scrap, old rubber, clay, chemicals and colours. In 1982-83, these units employed 51 persons and their output was around Rs 38.30 lakhs.

(11) **Pesticides.**—There are only three units engaged in the production of pesticides in the district. These units are located at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar. In 1982-83, these units produced pesticides worth Rs 63.10 lakhs and employed 98 persons.

(12) **Lock making.**—Lock making is a traditional industry located at Rupnagar. Since the partition of the country and the consequent migration of Muslim artisans to Pakistan, the industry suffered considerably. During 1982-83, there were 19 units working at Rupnagar and Kurali with an investment of Rs 3.70 lakhs. These units employed 102 persons and produced goods worth Rs 16.30 lakhs.

(13) **Plastic Goods.**—This industry is of recent origin. The production of plastic goods has gone up in the district. Various metal items have been replaced by plastic goods. In 1982-83, there were 7 units employing 41 persons and the annual production was worth Rs 31.50 lakhs.

(14) **Polythene Bags.**—There are 3 units at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar engaged in the production of polythene bags of various sizes. The total investment of the units stood at Rs 14.60 lakhs. During 1982-83, the industry produced goods worth Rs 24.25 lakhs and employed 60 persons.

(15) **Washing Soap.**—Production from this traditional industry meets the demand of the district and surrounding areas. No machinery is required by the industry. The utensils needed by it include *karahas* of various capacities, dyes, *sanchas*, etc. The essential raw materials of the industry are vegetable oils, soap stone, sodium silicate and caustic soda. The products of the industry are washing soap and detergent powder. In 1982-83, 11 units employing 42 persons produced goods worth Rs 16.29 lakhs.

(16) Machine Tools.—With the rapid development of the industry in the State, machine tools, cutting tools and hand tools are also being manufactured in the district. The main raw materials include iron and steel, cast iron, gun metal and aluminium. In 1982-83, 6 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 65 persons and produced goods worth Rs 44.80 lakhs.

(17) Paper Boards, Straw Boards and Packaging Paper.—The main raw materials of this industry are paper waste, grass and rags. There are 2 units of packaging paper and paper boards and straw boards which employed 55 persons and produced goods worth Rs 12.80 lakhs during 1982-83.

(18) Envelopes and Paper Boxes.—There are only two units at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar manufacturing envelopes and paper boxes. The demand for the product of this industry has gone up. In 1982-83, these units produced goods worth Rs 6.00 lakhs and employed 32 persons.

(19) Manufacturing of Asbestos Cement Production, Mozaic Glazed Tiles and Pipes.—The products of this industry are required for building purposes. It offers a good scope for expansion due to overall spurt in the construction work. The machinery required by it consists of hand presses and patterns. The essential raw materials of the industry are bajri, cement, wire, colours and sand. During 1982-83, 19 units employing 125 persons produced goods worth Rs 66.10 lakhs.

(20) Storage Batteries.—There is one unit engaged in the manufacture of batteries. M.S. Black sheets, super-enamelled copper wire and lamps are some of the items of raw material and components of the industry. In 1982-83, the unit produced goods worth Rs 11.20 lakhs and employed 6 persons.

(21) Television Sets and Antenna.—With the proposed expansion of television networks in the country, the assembly of television sets, its parts and audio equipment is bound to increase sharply. A unit was established at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar in 1973 with an investment of Rs 12 lakhs. The main parts used in assembling are, resistors, capacitors, picture tubes, semiconductor devices which are obtained from Philips India, Asian Electronics, Diamond Radio, Keltron, Bush India, Surson

Industries, Punjab Display Devices Limited, Punjab Semi Conductor Devices Limited and Continental Devices. The ICs are imported from Holland. Cabinets and metal parts are locally obtained. In 1982-83, three units produced goods worth Rs 74.10 lakhs and gave employment to 80 workers.

(22) Electrical Apparatus and Appliances.—The increase in power generation has created a growing demand for electric motors and electric consumer goods. The raw materials for the industry are brass sheet, copper and zinc rods and wires, pig iron, card board, corrugated sheets, H.B. Wire and spring steel wire. In 1982-83, 6 units were engaged in the industry employing 40 persons. The total production during the year was Rs 39.80 lakhs.

(23) Candle making.—There are 23 units manufacturing different sizes of candles in the district. Their products are marketed locally. In 1982-83, these units employed 45 workers and produced goods worth Rs 6.46 lakhs.

(24) Automobile Parts and Accessories (including Auto-Rickshaws, Motor Cycles and Scooters.)—As many as 31 units are engaged in the production of auto parts in the district. The basic raw material are aluminium alloy, alloy steel, etc. In 1982-83, these units produced goods worth Rs 65.10 lakhs and employed 175 persons.

(25) Steel Pipes and Rolled Products.—This industry is of recent origin. Its products are steel pipes etc. of different sizes which are marketed locally as well as in the surrounding areas. In 1982-83, there were 7 units which employed 50 persons and produced goods worth Rs 16.00 lakhs.

(26) Steel Castings and Forgings.—Most of the units in the general engineering group have their own steel casting units. Besides, there are 9 steel castings and forgings units in the district. There is good scope for its further expansion due to the development of engineering and other industries. In 1982-83, these units employed 50 workers and produced goods worth Rs 18.00 lakhs.

(27) Structural Metal Products like Doors, Rolling Shutters and Iron Furnitures, etc.—In 1982-83, there were 101 units engaged in the manufacture of structural metal products and furnitures, etc. These units are mostly located in the towns of the

district. In 1982-83, these units produced goods worth Rs 62.80 lakhs and employed 304 workers.

(28) **Motor Cars, Buses, Trucks, etc.**—There are 8 units in the district engaged in the fabrication of motor cars, trucks, and bus bodies. During 1982-83, these units produced goods worth Rs 32.50 lakhs and it employed 29 persons.

(29) **Ice and Ice Products.**—There are 12 units of ice and its products functioning in the district. These factories supply ice and its products. In 1982-83, these units provided goods worth Rs 69.05 lakhs and employed 53 persons.

(30) **Manufacture of Garments, Niwar etc.**—There are two units engaged in manufacture of garments in the district. In 1982-83, these units employed 10 persons and produced goods worth Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

(31) **Radios and Radio Parts.**—The essential raw material of the industry are maganets, diaphragms valve tubes, transformers, iron and steel, paints, rubber parts and wires. In 1982-83, 4 units were engaged in the industry which employed 10 persons and produced goods worth Rs 3.10 lakhs.

(32) **Shoe and Leather Goods.**—Shoe-making is a traditional industry carried on mainly by Harijans, both in rural and urban areas. The urban units are engaged in manufacture of shoes whereas the rural units manufacture *desi jutties*. The main raw material required for the industry is tanned leather. In 1982-83, there were 245 units functioning in the district which employed 313 persons. Their total production during the same year was worth Rs 78.58 lakhs.

(iv) **Cottage and Village Industries.**—Cottage and Village industries play an important role in the rural economy. The important cottage and village industries, Non-SIDO (small Industries Development Organisation) in the district are: Khadi and Village Industries, (KVI), handicrafts, textile, handloom, etc. In 1982-83, there were 996 units in this sector which employed 2,162 persons and produced goods worth Rs 298.90 lakhs. The important cottage and village industries in the district are described below:

(1) **Handloom weaving.**—Handloom weaving is a cottage as well as small-scale industry. In 1982-83, there were 5 units in

the Non-SIDO small-scale sector, which employed 13 persons. These units produced goods worth Rs 1.10 lakhs.

Besides, 310 units in cottage sector (KVI) during 1982-83, employing 390 persons produced goods worth Rs 19.55 lakhs. The main products of these units are *khaddar* and *khesis*.

(h) Role of Industrial Co-operatives

Co-operation is a movement for self-help and mutual help backed with statutory support in the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, a Central legislation. Co-operation seeks to promote the cause of agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means. After Independence, attention has also been focused on the development of industrial co-operatives. These societies provide their members facilities such as financial assistance of raw material, technical guidance and marketing.

In 1982-83, there were 301 industrial co-operative societies in the Rupnagar District with membership of 2,860. The details regarding the value of goods produced and sale made by these societies, during 1982-83, are given below:

(In lakhs)

Category of the Industrial Co-operative Society	Value of goods produced (Rs)	Sale (Rs)
Small-scale Industries	9.33	4.80
Khadi and Village Industries	2.18	1.15
Handloom Weaving	5.60	3.95

(Source : Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rupnagar)

The work of development of industrial co-operatives in the State was with the Co-operative Department upto April 1963, when the industrial co-operative wing was transferred to the Industries Department. In June 1974, the work was reverted to the Department of Co-operation. The Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rupnagar is in charge of the Industrial co-operative societies in the Rupnagar District. He is assisted

by two Assistant Registrars, Co-operative Societies, one each at Rupnagar and Anandpur Sahib.

The details regarding the share capital and working capital of these societies in the District, during 1982-83, are given below:

(In lakhs)

Category of the Industrial Co-operative Society	Share Capital (Rs)	Working Capital (Rs)
Small-scale Industries ..	7.69	18.51
Khadi and Village Industries ..	2.62	5.02
Handloom Weaving ..	1.99	4.42

(Source : Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rupnagar)

(i) Labour and Employers' Organization

The rise of the cost of living during the World War I, the Russian Revolution of 1917, the spread of movements for labour welfare in other countries and the establishment of International Labour Organization assisted the emergence of the trade union movement in India. Prior to World War I, trade unionism in India scarcely extended beyond the better paid railway employees and some class of Government servants. The grave economic difficulties and the political turmoil immediately following the War led to the formation of a large number of labour organizations. Most of these disappeared just after the War. The Trade Unions Act, 1926, first defined precisely the legal position of the Indian trade unions.

Since the attainment of Independence, the trade union movement in Rupnagar District has shown a steady increase in the number of registered trade unions. The trade unions registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, functioning in the district are given in the Appendix at pages 190-191.

Manufacturers' Associations.—These associations play an important role in the development and growth of industries and

looking after the interests of their respective members. There is only one such association functioning in the district at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, known as Mohali Industries Association.

(j) Welfare of Industrial Labour

As elsewhere in the world, the traditional conditions for workers were irksome and unpleasant. Often the machinery was dangerous, the working hours long, the wages inadequate and the status of the worker insecure. The workers frequently suffered such problems and accidents, occupational diseases, old age dependancy, unemployment, sickness, adverse working conditions, etc.

To tackle these problems, the Government introduced over the years a number of measures for promoting labour-welfare. These relate to the security of service, fixation of minimum wages, provision of subsidized houses, sanction of loans and grants and effective enforcement of labour laws. Besides, in order to make industrial workers conscious of safety measures and the need of preventing accidents, the Government set up the Punjab Safety Council in May 1969, on the pattern of National Safety Council.

In order to promote welfare of the workers outside the factory, the Government has set up a Labour Welfare Board under the Punjab Welfare Fund Act, 1965. In addition to the funds which the board collects, the State Government has since 1973-74 been giving an annual grant-in-aid to the board. The board also gives stipends to the children of the industrial workers to enable them to pursue their studies in schools and colleges. All establishments/factories employing 100 or more workers have been asked to open fair price shops for their workers.

For the welfare of labourers, Labour Welfare Officers are employed in 3 factories in the district, viz. Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar; Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar; and Morinda Co-operative Sugar Mills, Ltd., Morinda. Under the subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme, 246 houses were constructed by the Government for workers at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar upto the year 1983.

An Industrial Institution is functioning at Nangal, where evening classes for the industrial workers are held to assist them to improve their skills.

APPENDIX

List of Registered Trade Unions in the Rupnagar District as on 31 March 1983

Serial No	Name of Trade Union	Date of Registration
1	Panipat Woollen and General Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Kharar C/o Padam Shri Woollen, Kharar	11.6.1959
2	Nangal Fertilizer Workers' Union, Q. No. 4 Type II, Sector II, Naya Nangal	18.6.1959
3	Mill Mazdoor Union C/o Panipat Woollen and General Mill, Kharar	11.6.1963
4	Chinni Mill Mazdoor Union, Morinda	4.11.1963
5	Fertilizer Karamchari Sangh, Q. No. 39 Type 3 Sector 1, Naya Nangal	17.1.1967
6	Kapra Mill Mazdoor Union, Kharar	21.2.1968
7	Bijli Karamchari Sangh, Nangal Township	6.8.1968
8	Ajay Electrical Worker's Union, H. No. 390, Phase I Urban Estate, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali)	24.9.1969
9	Morinda Co-operative Sugar Mill Worker's Union C/o Ajit Di Hatti, Morinda	3.12.1960
10	Sudha Pharmaceutical Workers' Union, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali)	24.5.1971
11	Punjab Tractor Workers' Union, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	17.6.1974

Serial No.	Name of Trade Union	Date of Registration
12	Ranbaxy & Pharmaceutical Workers' Union 1706, Sector 22-B, Chandigarh	25.7.1975
13	Dowel Erectors Workers' Union, Nangal Township, 12-Adda Market Nangal Township	3.2.1976
14	Punj Star Standard Employees' Union, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali)	3.11.1976
15	National Textile Corp. Employees' Union, Chandan Mukerji BXI 143-Landra Road, Kharar	3.11.1976
16	Kharar Textile Mill Employees' Association, H. No. 15 Labour Colony, K.T.M., Kharar	13.12.1977

(Source : Labour Commissioner, Punjab)

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

(A) Banking and Finance

(a) History of Banking

The history of banking in India can be traced to the Vedic period when trade transactions were undertaken through different modes of advancement and payment of loans, especially through exchange in kind. Manu's *Smritis* and Kautilya's *Arthashastra* contain references to private money-lending institutions in the ancient period, starting from the 5th Century onwards. The historical records mention the efficient working of the banking arrangements. Banking methods adopted in ancient India included private money-lending, money-changing, and a prominent mode of indigenous banking called 'hundi business'.

This banking system benefited all categories of persons engaged in the transaction, although there would have been exploitation of certain categories of participants. Banking in the ancient period was carried on by private individuals popularly called *shreshtis* and later on as *sahukars*. They financed traders, merchant adventurers and explorers who went overseas, and also rulers in times of war and financial stress.

During the medieval period, banking was in the hands of the *Multanis* and *Shroffs* who not only financed internal trade and commerce but also acted as bankers of the ruling dynasties of the period. Foreign trade was also financed by these bankers. They also acted as revenue collectors, bankers, and money changers to Government. For their power and influence, the *Jagat Seths* or world bankers of the 17th and 18th centuries are comparable with any private banking house in any other century, and indeed, they seem to have functioned like a modern central bank.

With the advent of the British rule in the later half of the 18th century, the traditional banking methods were partially replaced by the systematic banking, which has been developing thereafter.

The indigenous banking arrangements included private money-lenders in villages, towns and cities. The main business of the village money-lender was to lend money to cultivators. He lent money either on the security of ornaments or on promise of payment from the proceeds of the forthcoming harvest. His primary business was to supply loans for consumption. Occasionally, he ran a grocery shop in the village and purchased his debtors' crop. The rate of interest varied with the borrowers' reliability. It was higher in the case of unsecured loans. The hold of money-lender was firm and his operations in towns and cities also played a significant role in the Indian money market.

The rates of interest charged by the money-lenders varied from individual to individual, in each case depending upon the circumstances of the debtor, the need for a debt, and the security that the debtor was able to offer, and the resources of the money-lender himself. According to the report of the Provincial Banking Committee, the rate of interest charged by the money-lenders varied between 12 and 37½ per cent. The itinerant money-lenders charged rates of interest varying from 75 to 360 per cent. The indigenous system of banking abounded in malpractices such as high rates of interest and defective accountancy. The money-lender safeguarded the debt by keeping with him the agricultural land, ornaments, houses, etc. of his clients with the result that once a borrower came into the clutches of the money-lender, he would live and die in debt, leaving the debt to his next generation.

The malpractices attracted the attention of the Government, who adopted several measures beginning with the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900. The Act was not quite successful as a new class of agriculturist money-lenders emerged. The Act no doubt curbed the malpractices of the village money-lender, but it did not improve the lot of the peasants. The Act merely changed the designation of money-lender from *sahukar* to agriculturist money-lender, and thereby aggravated the difficulties of the borrowers.

Subsequent legislation, including the Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act, 1930, the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934, the Punjab Debtors' Protection Act, 1936 and the Punjab Registration of Money-lenders Act, 1938, sought to check arbitrariness in the operations of the village money-lenders.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture recommended the development of Co-operation as a remedy for rural poverty. Following the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904, there was a rapid growth in the number and activities of the societies between the years 1906 and 1911. The Act was revised in 1912 to grant legal recognition to productive and distributive societies as well as to different Central Organizations.

Besides, various legislative measures such as regulation of usury, registration and licensing of money-lenders, regulation of accounts, limitation of interest rates, moratorium and conciliation of debts, and compulsory scaling down of debts were adopted to control the malpractices of the money-lenders. The Government of India appointed various Committees to suggest ways and means to provide banking facilities in rural areas to mop up surplus funds and also to help the farmer. The various rural credit agencies presently engaged in rural finance at field level are the private money-lender, co-operative societies including primary societies for short-term credit and land mortgage banks for medium and long-term credit, commercial banks, and to a small extent, the government. The institutional agencies obtain their needs through the established channels of other co-operative societies and banks, the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation and the Reserve Bank of India. During 1982-83, there were 212 agricultural credit societies in the Rupnagar District with a membership of 91,589.

(b) General Credit Facilities

(i) Indebtedness, Rural and Urban

Modern business is run on credit. Agriculture, however, presents unique problems because of its uncertainties, its small unit of production and scattered nature of its operations. In addition, the cultivator needs money to improve land, replace agricultural implements and purchase inputs and cattle, etc. The main sources of rural credit are : Government, co-operatives, relatives, landlords, agriculturist money-lenders, professional money-lenders, and traders and commission agents, some of this debt is unproductive. Money borrowed for productive purposes results in increased prosperity. A loan used for unproductive purposes is a burden, leading to economic and social problems. The government has adopted measures for tackling rural indebtedness.

The amount borrowed by the industrialists, traders and other business communities on the other hand is found to be more productively used.

Rate of Interest.—The rate of interest depends upon the nature of the loan and on the financial condition of the borrower. It varies from place to place, individual to individual and from one lending agency to another. In the district, the joint-stock banks and the commercial banks charge a rate of interest which is fixed by the Government of India. However, the loaning policies of the co-operatives are being increasingly oriented to serve the needs of the weaker sections, and the co-operative societies advance loans at rate of interest ranging from 2½ per cent to 8 per cent. The loans advanced under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, carry lower rate of interest ranging from 2½ per cent to 6½ per cent. Indigenous money-lenders charge much higher rates of interest which vary from 18 per cent to 25 per cent, and even more. In some cases, the interest is recovered in kind.

Usury has largely disappeared in such states as Punjab, where alternative and more convenient channels for rural credit have come up.

(ii) Role of Private Money-lenders and Financiers

Money-lenders.—Historically, indigenous bankers or the *sahukars* represent the earliest financial institution with their origin lying deep in antiquity. Until the establishment of modern joint-stock banks in the district, the indigenous bankers enjoyed a virtual monopoly of banking. With the advent of joint-stock banks, their importance has waned. Despite competition from well-organized banks, a good deal of banking business still remains in their hands, and they occupy an important position in the district.

Money-lenders generally advance loans both for productive purposes and for consumption. Loans are advanced both in cash and kind. These are often made on mutual trust, sometimes even without a witness, and sometimes on the security of immovable property. Loans are made on simple usufructuary mortgage and sometimes on mortgage with a condition of sale attached to it. Their rates vary and according to the nature of security offered by the borrower. However, the money-lenders

maintain a personal contact with their clients and keep themselves fully informed of their credit-worthiness. As lenders of money, they finance agriculture, trade and industry. Under the provisions of the Punjab Registration of Money-lenders Act, 1938, all money-lenders are required to get themselves registered with the concerned Sub Divisional Officer (Civil) and obtain a licence. Besides, they are required to keep regular accounts in the books prescribed under the Act. The number of registered money-lenders in the district as on 31 March 1983, was 4 (1 in the urban and 3 in the rural areas), but a number of persons are suspected to be carrying on similar business informally.

(iii) Government, Semi-Government and Co-operative agencies.

Besides by the local money-lender, loans are also advanced by the Government and co-operative credit agencies, such as the Punjab Financial Corporation, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, joint-stock banks, co-operative banks and co-operative societies. The Punjab Financial Corporation provides medium and long-term loans to industrial concerns established in the State. It provides finances up to Rs 20 lakhs to eligible public limited companies or registered co-operative societies and up to Rs 10 lakhs in other cases. The Corporation charges a rate of interest of 3 per cent and more above the bank rate. The loans advanced by the Corporation are repayable in 10 years. These loans are advanced against hypothecation of land, building, plant and machinery, etc. with a margin of 40 per cent of the net assessed value. In case of Government guarantee, the margin is reduced from 40 per cent to 20 per cent of the value of loan.

After Independence, the Government has adopted a liberal policy in regard to granting loans and subsidies for land reclamation, purchase of inputs and for purchase of cattle, tractors and agricultural implements. Loans were also advanced under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1935. It was realised however, that the government was an unsuitable agency for advancing loans directly, and the work has largely been given up by the government in favour of specialised agencies such as the co-operatives, and banks.

(iv) Joint-stock Banks

It was in the year 1860 that the principle of limited liability was applied to the joint-stock banks. Earlier than this, little or

no banking legislation existed in India. Many banks had sprung up and failed, mostly due to speculation, mismanagement and fraud. The number of joint-stock banks increased remarkably during the boom of 1906—13. This was followed in the period 1913—17 by a severe crisis during which many of the banks had to wind up business. The disappearance of the inefficient and uneconomic units helped in the long run to strengthen the banking structure.

The banking structure in the district includes the branches of a number of commercial banks. The State Bank of India conducts Government business and affords remittance and exchange facilities to the local banks and the public, besides its usual banking business. It also affords special facilities such as medium-term finance, special credit transfer system, safe custody of articles, financial assistance to small-scale industries, traveller's cheques, etc.

Whereas the State Bank of India acts as the Government's bank, the other commercial banks in the district are engaged in activities which include borrowing, raising, lending or advancing money against different types of securities, accounts, policies, bonds, hundis, bills, etc., granting and issuing letters of credit and circular notes, dealing in stocks, funds, bonds, debentures, investments, etc., receiving money and valuables on deposit or for safe custody or otherwise collecting and transmitting money and securities, managing of property and transacting all kinds of agency business.

The various branches of commercial banks in Rupnagar District, as on 31 December 1984, were as under :

1 State Bank of India	5
2 State Bank of Patiala	12
3 Punjab National Bank	8
4 Central Bank of India	2
5 Allahabad Bank	1
6 United Commercial Bank	14
7 Indian Overseas Bank	2
8 Union Bank	1
9 Indian Bank	1
10 New Bank of India	5

11 Punjab and Sind Bank	... 18
12 Oriental Bank of Commerce	... 2
13 Syndicate Bank	... 1
14 The Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd.	... 1

The total deposits and banking credit in the Rupnagar District, as on 30 June 1983, was Rs 95.94 lakhs and Rs 38.81 lakhs, respectively.

A list of banking offices (bankwise and branchwise) of various places in the district as on 31 December 1984, is given in Appendix I at pages 209—10 at the end of the chapter.

(v) Post Office Savings Bank Account

A district savings officer is appointed to mobilise deposits. There were 98,696 post office accounts in the district as on 31 March 1983. The number of depositors who opened new accounts with the post office savings bank in the district was 8,088 and the gross deposits in all the accounts, as on 31 March 1983, amounted to Rs 9,40,54,000. The number of accounts under the Cumulative Time Deposits Scheme and Recurring Deposit Scheme in the district, as on 31 March 1984, was 3,664 and 14,102, respectively. The number of Agents under Standardized Agency System was 62. They collected Rs 2.89 crores during the year 1982-83. Besides, the number of Agents under Mahila Pardhan Agency System was 28. They collected Rs 13.29 lakhs during the year 1982-83.

(vi) Co-operative Credit

The Co-operative Movement took root in the Rupnagar District in 1920 with the formation of a thrift/credit co-operative society at Kharar. Following the Acts of 1954 and 1961, more co-operative societies came up. As on 31 March 1982, there were 1,269 co-operative societies in the district, of which 281 were co-operative credit societies (212 agricultural and 69 non-agricultural). Besides, the Central Co-operative Bank, Rupnagar has 25 branches at different places in the district.

Co-operative Credit Societies.—The Government has attempted various measures to improve the condition of the rural masses. For the relief of agriculture indebtedness, the Central and

State Governments have tried to regulate money-lending, restrict transfer of land from agricultural to non-agricultural classes and extend direct financial assistance in the form of *taccavi* loans. The Co-operative Movement seeks to promote the economic well being of the agriculturists. It lays emphasis on the importance of self-reliance and mutual help.

The details regarding the membership and the working of the agricultural and non-agricultural societies functioning in the Rupnagar District, during 1973-74 to 1982-83, are given in Appendices II and III on pages 211-12.

(c) Insurance and Small Savings

Insurance.—Two branches of Life Insurance Corporation of India cover business in the district, one each at Chandigarh and Nangal. The Branch Office at Nangal was opened on 25 April 1960 and covers tahsil Anandpur Sahib besides Una* District of Himachal Pradesh. The area comprising Rupnagar and Kharar tahsils and Development Centres of Morinda, Kurali and Chamkaur Sahib are under the control of the Chandigarh Division. Rupnagar was opened as a Development Centre, with effect from 1 April 1976 and was upgraded to the status of Branch office on 1 April 1980.

Besides covering risk of death, the Life Insurance Corporation advances loans to the policy-holders as well as to the government and other institutions. It charges interest at the rate of 9 per cent and 11½ per cent against policies and houses, respectively.

The number of Development Officers and Agents in the district, as on 31 March 1983, was 10 and 205, respectively. The following statement shows the branch-wise business secured by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the district, during 1976-77 to 1982-83:—

*In 1983, a separate branch at Una was opened.

Name of Branch	Year					
	(Sum assured in lakhs of rupees)					
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 1982-83
	No. of policies	(Rs) No. of policies	(Rs) No. of policies	(Rs) No. of policies	(Rs) No. of policies	(Rs) No. of policies
Chandigarh	617	84-00 7.93	99-00 9.06	1.16 1,519	242 1,226	231 1,334
Nangal*	1,713	146.12 1,371	146.53 1,547	154 1,780	193 1,991	242 1,886
						963 151

*Figures for the years 1976-77 to 1981-82 of Nangal Branch figures for the Rupnagar District are not available also, as separate figures for the Una District (Himachal Pradesh)

Prior to the nationalization of the general insurance companies on 1 January 1973, the Life Insurance Corporation had since 1964 undertaken fire, marine and other general insurance business. After their nationalization, all the general insurance companies emerged as an apex body known as the General Insurance Corporation. Under this Corporation, the general insurance business is done by four general insurance companies, viz. The Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd., The New India Assurance Company Ltd., The National Insurance Company Ltd., and The United India Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd. General Insurance covers three types of risks; fire, marine (transportation of goods), and miscellaneous insurance. Miscellaneous insurance includes motor insurance besides other types of insurance like fidelity guarantee, aviation insurance, burglary, personal existence, etc. The business is carried on at various places in the district by the Inspectors and Agents of the insurance companies.

Small Savings.—Small Savings in a centrally-sponsored scheme of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India to mobilise savings and deposits. Out of the amount deposited in small savings within the State, two-thirds is available to the State Government as interest-bearing loan from the Government of India. This is used for development activities within the State. A number of steps are taken at all levels to expand the small saving deposits in the State. In the districts, Savings Committees have been formed and various political parties and social organizations are associated with the movement.

In order to have better co-ordination between the Central Organization and the State Government, Directorates of Small Savings have been set up in various States. The Director, Small Savings, Punjab, Chandigarh, at the State level is assisted by district level officers who co-ordinate between the Central Organization and the district authorities for the promotion and growth of deposits. From the year 1973-74, a prize incentive scheme for holders of Post Office Savings Banks Accounts has been introduced by the Government of India.

The number of agents who worked for small savings on commission basis in the district, as on 31 March 1983, was 130.

The gross and net investments under the small savings scheme in the Rupnagar District, during 1973-74 to 1982-83, are given below :

Year	Gross Investments (Rs 000)	Net Investments (Rs 000)
1973-74	456.39	115.89
1974-75	392.24	6.28
1975-76	481.93	131.62
1976-77	452.05	53.76
1977-78	509.50	123.00
1978-79	624.82	203.13
1979-80	672.30	249.00
1980-81	710.30	261.00
1981-82	663.25	281.00
1982-83	940.54	327.00

(Source : District Savings Officer, Rupnagar)

(d) Currency and Coinage

Decimal coinage is now considered the simplest system of money, although in the past different systems have been in use in India. In the medieval period, business was transacted in rupees, *mohars* and *dams*.

During the period of Sikh rule, the coins consisted of the silver rupee and the gold *bugti*. Besides, copper coins of smaller denominations were also in circulation.

Expert opinion in India had long advocated the introduction of decimal coinage. In 1867, the Government decided to adopt the decimal system gradually. For a variety of reasons, however, an Act on the subject which was passed in 1871 remained inoperative. It was only from 1957 that decimal coinage replaced the system of rupees, *annas* and *pies* which had been adopted during British rule.

(B) Trade and Commerce

The district can boast of little tradition in the way of industrial manufacture, although certain small articles of iron were

produced through the 19th century. The district, however, was an important market of exchange between the hills and plains. The *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1883-84 points out that Rupa carried on considerable trade in grain, sugar and indigo; salt was largely imported from the salt range mines, and exported to the hills, in return for iron, ginger, potatoes, turmeric, opium and *charas*. Country cloth was manufactured in the town and largely exported to the hills. The smiths of Rupnagar had a reputation for the manufacture of locks and other small articles of iron. A large cotton market was established at Kurali and for many years a thriving trade was carried on. In 1892-93, the principal factory of the district was the Government Canal Workshop at Rupnagar where large castings were turned out.

According to the *Hoshiarpur District Gazetteer*, 1904, a small quantity of dyed leather and quill work such as boxes, cigar cases, etc. was produced at Anandpur by a few families. Toys were also made at Anandpur. Apart from these minor traditional manufacturers, some new industries, as described in Chapter V, have been established.

(a) The Course of Trade

As in the rest of the State, agricultural produce is sold by the farmers in regulated markets. Five such markets operate in the towns of Rupnagar, Kharar, Kurali, Morinda and Anandpur Sahib, and 11 sub-yards, where trading also takes place, are attached to these markets.

(b) Trade Centres

(i) **Regulated Markets.**—In order to save the agriculturist from the evils of unhealthy market practices and to ensure a fair price for his produce, the State Government passed the Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939. The Act provides for the regulation of markets through market committees which represent growers, commission agents and traders, local bodies and the State Government. The market committees standardize various market practices and charges, and enforce the use of standard weights, thus, ensuring a fair deal to the farmers. The markets at Rupnagar, Kharar, Kurali, Morinda and Anandpur Sahib are notified as regulated under the Act.

The system of marketing is identical in all the regulated markets. The rules and regulations framed of the local market committees, relate to the hours of work, incidental charges to be collected from the sellers and the buyers of produce. In the regulated markets, offers of rates are determined through open auction in the presence of market officials. The commission agents, sometimes advance loans to the farmers who bring their produce to their shops for sale. The sellers, however, reserve the right not to sell their produce below a fixed price. The commission agents charge their commission which includes sundry charges such as commission, and weighing and threshing charges.

(ii) Fairs (Melas) and other Rural Marketing Centres :

Fairs (Melas).—Fairs and *melas* play an important role in business transactions. Fairs have long been part of the district's religious life and agricultural economy, and have also assumed commercial importance.

A number of fairs and festivals are held at particular places every year on specified days. The important fairs and festivals held in the district are discussed in chapter III.

Cattle Fairs.—These are arranged on different dates every month at various places in the district. Each such *mandi* lasts two or three days. Apart from cattle fairs held on some special days, monthly fairs are also held at Rupnagar, Kurali, Anandpur Sahib and Morinda. These are important centres for the sale and purchase of cattle in the district. The Government charges fees on the sale and purchase of cattle in these fairs.

(c) Co-operation in Trade

(i) Co-operative Marketing.—Almost all farmers in the district as in the rest of the State, are members of co-operatives agriculture service societies at village level, and co-operative supply and marketing societies at market level. The first supply credit in kind (inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, etc.) and the second arrange the marketing of produce on behalf of their constituent-farmers in regulated markets and designated sub-yards in the district. The marketing societies operating in

Rupnagar District are listed below :

Name of Society		Date of Registration
1	The Rupnagar Co-operative Marketing Society, Rupnagar	.. 25-10-1961
2	The Kharar Co-operative Marketing Society, Kharar	.. 27-6-1949
3	The Morinda Co-operative Marketing Society, Morinda	.. 30-9-1959
4	The Sutlej Co-operative Marketing Society, Nangal	.. 8-11-1960
5	The Nurpur Bedi Co-operative Marketing Society, Nurpur Bedi	.. 8-9-1972
6	The Kurali Co-operative Marketing Society, Kurali	.. 30-9-1957

The contribution of the co-operative marketing societies in the period 1973-74 to 1982-83 is explained in Appendix IV at page 213 at the end of this chapter.

(d) State Trading

The State Trading Scheme was introduced in the Rupnagar District in 1967. The main aim of the scheme was the procurement and distribution of essential commodities, viz. wheat, flour, rice, sugar, etc for the benefit of both producers and consumers, especially to those, belonging to the weaker sections of the population. Fair price shops were opened to ensure fair prices to the consumers and also to curb black marketing of essential commodities. On 31 March 1983, there were 68 fair price shops in the urban areas, and 389 fair price shops/depots in the rural areas of the district.

The total quantities of foodgrains (wheat) purchased by the Food and Supplies Department, Punjab, from the Food Corporation of India and other important markets under the State Trading Scheme, during 1973-74 to 1982-83, in the district are given below :

Year	Particulars	Quantity purchased (tonnes)
1973-74	Wheat	18,027
1974-75	Wheat	5,186
1975-76	Wheat	9,043

Year	Particulars	Quantity purchased (tonnes)
1976-77	Wheat	11,498
1977-78	Wheat	12,826
1978-79	Wheat	12,278
1979-80	Wheat	18,441
1980-81	Wheat	18,861
1981-82	Wheat	11,879
1982-83	Wheat	14,834

(Source : District Food and Supplies Controller, Rupnagar)

(e) Merchants' and Consumers' Associations and Organs for the Dissemination of Trade News

Merchants' Associations.—The following are two Merchants' Associations functioning in the district:—

- 1 Karyana Merchants' Association, Rupnagar
- 2 Halwai Association, Rupnagar

There are no Consumers' Associations in the district.

Market Intelligence.—The market intelligence regarding prices, etc. of various commodities continued during the year 1982-83. The market news is disseminated to the public through handbills, posters, news bulletins and broadcasts, calendars, circular letters, newspapers, magazines, window displays, etc. The co-operative marketing societies receive market information cards from their allied societies. A few market committees also send daily information cards to the Sarpanches of the villages covered by them.

(f) Weights and Measures

Before the introduction in 1958 of the decimal system, the weights and measures were determined by a complicated system which has been explained at length in the *Ambala District Gazetteer*, 1892-93. There were amazing differences in the local

weights and measures in the district. Sometimes, these measures varied in size from one place to another. The variation in weights and measures from village to village and from market to market were seen to prejudice the interests of sellers and to hamper trade and commerce. Indigenous weights and measures were in general use in the district till 1941 when there was no uniform standard of weights and measures. But this system was removed with the passage of the Punjab Weights and Measures Act, 1941. However, with a view to introducing a uniform system of weights and measures in the country, the Government of India enacted the Standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 and the State Government enacted the Punjab Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958. The provisions of the Act, in so far as unit of mass was concerned, were introduced in the State with effect from October 1958. In the Rupnagar District, the Act was enforced with effect from November 1966, when this district was carved out. In case of weights, the use of old weights was allowed for a period of two years and from October 1960, the use of metric weights was made compulsory. In case of measures, a period of one year was allowed for the use of measures previously in vogue, and from April 1962, metric measures were made compulsory. The use of metric units became obligatory from April 1962.

The old weights and measures have been replaced in the district by the metric weights, capacity measures and length measures, and now there is a new uniform system of weights and measures. The Inspector, Weights and Measures verifies weights, scales, etc. used in the district for trade purposes.

(g) Storage and Warehousing

Before the formation of the State Warehousing Corporation, the agriculturists were not provided with any facilities in regard to the scientific storage of their produce. Their indigenous stores were *bharolas* or *kothas* (bins) in their houses.

The Punjab State Warehousing Corporation was set up in 1958 under the Agricultural Produce Development and Warehousing Corporation Act, 1956. It was reconstituted with effect from 1 November 1967 after the reorganization of the erstwhile State of Punjab under the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962. As on 31 March 1983, there were 3 warehousing centres functioning at Kurali, Morinda, and Ranjitpura in the district.

On 31 March 1983, the Corporation had its own constructed godowns at Kurali and Morinda in the district with total capacity of 18,000 metric tons. The total hired capacity throughout the district was 5,076 metric tons. Stock deposited in the warehouses of the Corporation are stored on scientific lines.

The Corporation also undertakes fumigation of stocks under the Technical Advisory Schemes on payment of fumigation charges. The existing rates are 34 paise per bag of one quintal of foodgrains per month. The scheduled banks make advances to the depositors on the pledge of warehouse receipts, as per credit restrictions of the Reserve Bank of India. The stocks stored in the warehouses are guaranteed against damage caused by pests, fire, flood, theft, etc.

The main functions of the Corporation are to acquire and build godowns and warehouses; to run warehouses for the storage of agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilizers, agricultural implements and notified commodities; to arrange facilities for the transport of agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilizers, agricultural implements and notified commodities to and from warehouses, and to act as an agent of the Government of Punjab for the purposes of the purchase, sale, storage and distribution of agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilizers, agricultural implements and notified commodities.

For the storage of perishable commodities like vegetables and fruit, cold storages are being run in the district. These help in increasing the life of perishable goods, and help the producers in getting the remunerative prices and the consumers in getting those perishable goods for longer time. The cold stores are, with the exception of one which belongs to a co-operative, are privately owned.

APPENDIX I

(Vide pages 197-198)

Number of Banking Offices at Various Places in the Rupnagar District as on 31st December 1984

Name of the Bank

I United Commercial Bank IV Punjab & Sind Bank

1 Rupnagar	1 Ghanauli
2 Singh Bhagwantpur	2 Rupnagar
3 Purkhali	3 Chamkaur Sahib
4 Nuhen	4 Morinda
5 Bharatgarh	5 Lutheri
6 Bela	6 Boor Majra
7 Landran	7 Behrampur Bet
8 Mohali	8 Kharar
9 Naya Gaon	9 Chuni Kalan
10 Khizrabad	10 Manauli
11 Ajauli	11 Mundi Kharar
12 Bhallan	12 S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali)
13 Nangal	13 Chanalon
14 Dumewal	14 Anandpur Sahib
	15 Nangal
	16 Bhanupali
	17 Takhatgarh
	18 Nurpur Bedi

II New Bank of India

1 Kotla Nihang
2 Kharar
3 Zirakpur
4 Kurali
5 S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali)

V State Bank of India

1 S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali)
2 Rupnagar
3 Morinda
4 Mattaur
5 Nangal

III Punjab National Bank

1 Rupnagar
2 Gharuan
3 Kharar
4 Mullanpur
5 Sialba
6 Kurali
7 Anandpur Sahib
8 Nangal

VI Central Bank of India

1 Sohana
2 Nurpur Bedi

VII Indian Overseas Bank	Bank, Head-office, Hoshiarpur)
1 S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali)	1 Rupnagar
2 Nangal	2 Sirsa Nangal
	3 Malikpur
	4 Sandhuan
VIII Oriental Bank of Commerce	5 Makrona Kalan
1 Mianpur	6 Dumna
2 S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali)	7 Garangan
	8 Jhanjeri
	9 Bakarpur
IX State Bank of Patiala	10 Teor
1 Thali	11 Nurpur Khurd
2 RC Bhawan, Rupnagar	12 Khanpur Khuhli
3 Morinda	13 Khera Kalmot
4 Chamkaur Sahib	14 Nangal Abiria
5 Kharar	XI Allahabad Bank, Khant
6 Chuni Kalan	XII Indian Bank, Rupnagar
7 Kurali	
8 Anandpur Sahib	XIII Union Bank of India, Rupnagar
9 Nangal	XIV Lakshmi Commercial Bank (LCB), Kiratpur Sahib
10 Nurpur Bedi	XV Syndicate Bank, Nangal
11 Hospital Road, Rupnagar	XVI Central Coop. Bank, Rupnagar
12 R.T.P.C., Rupnagar	XVII Land Mortgage Bank, Rupnagar
X Shiwalik Kshetriya Gramin Banks (Sponsored by Punjab National Bank)	

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar)

(Vide page 193)

APPENDIX II

Work done by the Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies in the Rupnagar District, 1973-74 to 1982-83

Co-operative year ending June	No. of Co-operative societies at the end of the year	Membership		Share capital paid up (Rs in lakhs)	Loans advanced during the year	Deposits (Rs in lakhs)
		Societies	Individuals			
1973-74	713	..	77,383	61.03	190.37	127.05
1974-75	713	..	79,743	67.19	190.37	131.19
1975-76	713	..	82,186	73.03	158.61	133.37
1976-77	713	..	83,687	76.25	173.25	135.55
1977-78	713	..	84,511	82.06	177.26	139.12
1978-79	212	..	86,085	97.42	192.26	262.76
1979-80	212	..	86,700	107.73	572.98	105.55
1980-81	213	..	89,040	119.87	592.08	104.04
1981-82	213	..	90,563	132.38	862.68	119.83
1982-83	212	..	91,589	117.68	3035.28	121.12

(Source : Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rupnagar)

APPENDIX III

(Vide page 199)

Work done by the Co-operative Non-Agricultural Credit Societies in the Rupnagar District, 1973-74 to 1977-78

Co-operative year ending June	No. of Co-operative societies at the end of the year	Membership		Share capital paid up (Rs in lakhs)	Loans advanced during the year (Rs in lakhs)	Deposits
		Societies	Individuals			
1973-74	..	—	4,131	..	22.50	235.24
1974-75	..	—	4,309	1.97	5.11	285.30
1975-76	..	—	4,591	24.83	26.24	309.19
1976-77	..	—	4,882	6.88	32.37	319.16
1977-78	..	—	5,043	7.07	61.61	375.69

(Source: Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rupnagar)

APPENDIX IV

(Vide page 205)

Work done by the Co-operative Marketing Societies in the Rupnagar District, 1973-74 to 1977-78

Co-operative year ending June	No. of societies	Membership		Share capital paid up (Rs in lakhs)	Working capital (Rs in lakhs)	Value of goods marketed (Rs in lakhs)
		Societies	Individuals			
1973-74	6	—	3,628	3,628	2.12	34.64
1974-75	6	—	3,680	3,680	3.33	38.12
1975-76	6	—	3,831	3,831	4.19	76.28
1976-77	6	—	3,924	3,924	6.17	73.55
1977-78	6	—	3,324	3,924	8.97	86.54

(Source: Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rupnagar)

road system in the district as the table below shows :

Year	Metalled roads (km)	Unmetalled roads (km)	Total length of roads (km)
1966—67	294	44	338
1969—70	469	20	489
1973—74	1,173	119	1,292
1977—78	1,659	—	1,659*
1982—83	1,796	—	1,796

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1968, 1970, 1974, 1978 and 1983)

*These figures exclude Local Bodies Roads.

(i) Classification of Roads

The roads in the district may be broadly classified as national highways, provincial highways including state highways, district major roads, other district roads (including village approach roads) and roads maintained by local bodies. In 1982-83, out of a total length of 1,796 km in the district, the length of national highways was about 77 km. The length of provincial highways including district major roads and other district roads (including village approach roads) was 1,719 km. The national highways and the provincial highways are maintained by the Public Works Department (B&R). The Central Government pays for the national highways. The local bodies roads are maintained by their respective municipalities.

National Highways.—These roads link the capitals of large States, big cities and industrial centres, lead to the borders to strengthen border defences; and connect ports and roads of other countries situated on the border. The national highways are metalled roads and are maintained by the State Public Works Department out of the funds made available to the States by the Central Government. The total length of National Highways No. 21 (Ambala-Chandigarh-Rupnagar-Manali Road) passing through the district from Zirakpur to village Gara near Himachal Pradesh boundary is about 77 km. This does not include the portion of road passing through the Union Territory

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Old-time Trade Routes and Highways and Modes of Conveyance

The economic development of a region depends greatly on a good system of communications. Roads in particular serve to link towns and villages, opening up markets and serving as a channel of supply for increased production both in rural and urban areas.

Indian history abounds in references to road construction activity in the past and the policy adopted by the different rulers. Chandragupt Maurya and Ashoka in ancient times, and Muhammad Tughlaq and Sher Shah Suri in recent times are particularly known for their projects of construction and maintenance of roads. The enthusiasm for road development was notable under the Mughals. Most of the roads constructed during the Mughal period were macadamized and surfaced. With the advent of British rule, the pace of road construction activity was accelerated. During the Second World War (1939—45), road construction activity received a further boost in the interest of movement of military and material. The roads thus developed provided the foundation of the present road system.

(b) Road Transport

The major users of roads are bullock-carts, buses, trucks, auto-rickshaws, cycle-rickshaws and bicycles. Passenger and goods transport facilities are adequately available in all the towns of the Rupnagar District. All towns have a bus service, and the important villages are also served by buses.

When Rupnagar District was formed in November 1966, it had only 338 km of roads (metalled 294 km and unmetalled 44 km). There has since been considerable expansion in the

of Chandigarh. This road has been widened and strengthened and at present the metalled width of the road from Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar to Kharar is 33 feet and Kharar to Kiratpur Sahib is 22 feet and from Kiratpur to Himachal Pradesh boundary, it is 12 feet. The road has been improved by raising low lying portions and by improvement of the sharp curves in the portion, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar to Rupnagar. From Rupnagar to Kiratpur Sahib, the road has been strengthened and a very high quality riding surface by laying bituminous macadam with mechanical plant and paver has been provided.

State Highways.—These roads connect all the important centres of trade, industry and commerce within the State and also those of other States or the national highways. These are constructed and maintained by the State Government.

District Major Roads.—These roads connect important markets and centres of industries, and lead to the railway stations. These also join State or national highways.

Other District Roads.—These serve as important arteries of communications among the different parts of the district. These roads include also those roads which formerly fell under heads 'district minor roads' and 'village approach roads', as the use of these terms has since been discontinued,

(ii) Vehicles and Conveyances

The traditional means of conveyance used in the district include bullock-carts, tongas, wooden rehris, etc. Domestic animals are used for transportation according to the local needs of the inhabitants. Bullocks, camels, donkeys, etc., are also used as beasts of burden for carrying foodgrains for nearby villages to the markets in the towns.

Although motor vehicles are becoming increasingly common, bullock-carts continue to play a vital role in the countryside both for conveyance and carriage of goods. They are eminently suited for the rugged countryside. A recent improvement in the design of the bullock cart is the use of pneumatic tyres in place of the traditional wooden wheels.

A remarkable feature of the post-Independence period has been a rapid decline in tongas and ekkas driven by horses.

This is primarily due to the emergence of cycle-rickshaws which are cheaper and easier to maintain. The horse carts, however, still continue to be used in many parts of the countryside. The auto-rickshaw is a recent innovation. The quick means of conveyances now used are buses, cars, jeeps, trucks, taxis, motor-cycles, scooters and tampos. Tractors usually fitted with trolleys have now come to be used as a common means of transport for village folk.

Automobiles.—The increase in the use of motor vehicles is a marked feature of the post-Independence period. In the cities, cars, taxis, auto-rickshaws, motor-cycles, scooters, are becoming popular.

Taxis are hired by those who can afford them for journeys between towns and over comparatively long distances. Auto-rickshaws are a means of quick transport within towns and over shorter distances. However, bus services are a cheaper means of transport. Other means of transport, such as jeeps, trucks, tractors, etc. are also employed for carrying passengers as well as commodities from one place to another. The number of different types of motor vehicles registered in the Rupnagar District, during 1974—83, is given in Appendix I at the end of the Chapter on page 223.

Bicycles.—The bicycle appeared first in Indian cities in the beginning of the 20th century. For short distances within a city, it is a convenient conveyance. It has besides the advantages of being cheap, flexible and handy. Bicycles are commonly used by dairymen and cultivators to bring their milk and dairy products to the cities and adjoining towns. A large number of students, teachers and workers depend on the bicycle for conveyance. Hawkers sell their commodities on their bicycles.

Cycle Rickshaws.—Cycle-rickshaws are seen plying in every town. For short distances, it is a cheap means of transport carrying two passengers. It can also pass through narrow lanes. Rickshaws have replaced tongas and ekkas in towns. The development of roads in the rural and urban areas has increased the mobility of cycle-rickshaws from towns to the adjoining villages. Some well-to-do pullers purchase their own rickshaws while others ply them on hire. The commercial banks advance loans to the rickshaw pullers at a nominal rate.

of interest to enable them to purchase their own rickshaws. Under the Punjab Cycle Rickshaw (Regulation of License) Act, 1976, licences are issued to the owners only.

The Punjab Government has formed bye-laws for the rickshaw pullers. Only physically fit persons between the ages of 18 and 45 are allowed to ply the vehicles. Rickshaw unions exist in some towns of the district. They have regulated fixed rates for specified distances.

Horse Carriages.—A limited number of tongas and *ekkas* are still found in most of the towns of the district, but this means of transportation is slowly fading out in the district, as elsewhere in the State.

(iii) Public and Private Transport

The Transport Department was under the control of the Provincial Transport Controller prior to June 1969, when it was bifurcated into two wings, viz. Commercial Wing and Non-Commercial Wing. The former, known as Punjab Roadways, was placed under the charge of the Director, State Transport, Punjab, and the latter under the State Transport Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh. The Director, State Transport, being the overall incharge of the Commercial Wing, is concerned with the operation of State Transport buses on commercial basis, whereas the State Transport Commissioner is concerned with the issuing of route permits and the enforcement of Motor Vehicles Act and the rules framed thereunder.

There has been a noticeable expansion of motor transport in the district. The increasing popularity of passenger travel by road is the result of the efficient network of bus services which has been built up in the State in recent years. All district and subdivisional headquarters have been linked with Chandigarh the State headquarters by bus, and important innovations on these roads are night and deluxe services. Children are provided free travel to schools. However, college students are issued monthly concessional passes for travel to their institutions.

State owned Services.—There are two sub-depots of Punjab Roadways, one each at Rupnagar and Nangal.

Private Bus Services.—Previously, most of the routes in the district were operated by the Ambala Bus Syndicate (P) Ltd., Rupnagar. Besides, there were four private transport companies operating in the district. Now the routes of Ambala Bus Syndicate (P) Ltd., are operated by different transport companies which have their offices outside the Rupnagar District. As on 31 March 1985, there was only one private transport company, viz., Ex-Servicemen Motor Transport Society (P) Ltd., Rupnagar which was effectively operating their bus routes, viz. Rupnagar-Rajpura (via Kharar) Rupnagar-Ludhiana (via Machhiwara-Kohara) and Rupnagar-Nangal (via Laodi Majra) in the district.

Goods Transport by Roads.—Trucks have come to occupy a prominent place in the modern transport system. There has been appreciable increase in the number of trucks which carry luggage and goods from one place to another. Over short and long distances, they successfully compete with the railways. Goods traffic by road is entirely in the hands of private operators. With a view to giving long distance goods operation for the benefit of public and the operators, schemes have been introduced whereby operators are issued a permit to work within specified zones including a number of States. Private owners/workers have formed unions to look after their interests. M/s. Janta Road Carriers, Rupnagar is the only goods transport company registered in the district. Three transport companies, viz., the Bharat Transport Company Ltd., Ludhiana, the Northern Carriers (P) Ltd., the Jalandhar and Amritsar Transport Company, Amritsar, have opened their offices at various places in the Rupnagar District.

(c) Railways

The Rupnagar District lies in the Delhi Division of the Northern Railway and is connected with the Nangal Dam-Ambala Cantonment branch line of the railway. The railway stations falling on it in the district are Nangal Dam, Bhanupli, Anandpur Sahib, Kiratpur Sahib, Bharatgarh, Ghanauli, Rupnagar, Mianpur, Chatauli, Kurali and Morinda.

Rail-Road Competition.—Railways occupy a unique place in Indian economy. Road transport has been able to compete with the railways due to its flexibility which enables door-to-door service over short distances. Another advantage enjoyed

by motor transport is its suitability for transportation of certain perishable commodities, e.g. eggs, fish, vegetables and dairy products. Most truck operators calculate the cost of performing their service and allowing for a little margin of profit, quote their rates. They do not bear permanent overhead charges on maintenance of roads, etc. On the other hand, the railways have to provide for their own permanent lines, station buildings, platforms, cabins, bridges, etc. They invest a heavy amount in the purchase of the rolling stock also.

The advantage of road transport lies in its lower handling costs, faster service, door-to-door carriages, less risk of loss and damage, low cost of packing, more flexible timings and avoidance of transshipment. However, for the transport of heavy machinery, bulky articles and also for long-distance haulages, railway transport is preferred. The two systems of transport have, thus become complementary rather than competitive.

(d) Waterways, Ferries and Bridges

The Satluj River, which passes through the district, is only 2 to 5 km from Nangal Township, Naya Nangal, Rupnagar and Anandpur Sahib Towns. Navigation is, however, not possible in this river because of erratic flow of water.

Ferries.—Ferries are a convenient means of transporting men and materials across rivers at points where no bridges exist.

Bridges.—A number of bridges are constructed and maintained over the river, streams, etc. for smooth running of road traffic in the district.

(e) Air Transport

There is no aerodrome in Rupnagar District.

(f) Travel and Tourist Facilities

Rupnagar District offers many attractions to tourists. Apart from the famous Bhakra-Nangal complex, which is next door, Nangal Town has an important fertiliser factory run by National Fertilisers Limited. Many parts of the district, especially Anandpur Sahib, have great significance in Sikh history. The Punjab Tourism Development Corporation runs a Tourist Bungalow at Nangal, which has 3 spacious halls and 12 suites. A Restaurant and a Beer Bar are also attached to

it. Besides, 5 tourist huts are run by the Corporation at Anandpur Sahib. On the lake at Rupnagar Headworks, is a Tourist Bungalow and Boating Club. This complex is also run by the Corporation and provides board and lodging with all modern amenities. It has 8 suites, a modern Restaurant and a Beer Bar.

Dharamshalas, serais and hotels which are privately owned are available in all the district towns. Besides, there are rest houses for the use of Government officials. A list of rest houses in the district is given in Appendix II on pages 224 to 225.

(g) Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones

Post Offices.—The district has a net-work of post offices which are under the control of the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Chandigarh. According to the 1971 Census, on an average, there were 7.16 post offices per 100 sq. kms. in the rural areas of the Rupnagar District as compared to 5.96 in the State as a whole. Kharar Tahsil had 7.38 post offices per 100 sq. kms. while Anandpur Sahib Tahsil had only 6.73 post offices per 100 sq. kms. Of the 870 inhabited villages in the district, 147 villages had post offices and 15 villages had telegraph offices. Telephone connections were available in 5 villages only.

On 31 March 1984, there was one head post office, 39 sub-post offices, 133 branch post offices and 2 extra departmental sub-offices in the district. A list of these is given in Appendix III, at the end of this Chapter, on pages 226 to 233.

All the villages of the Rupnagar District are covered under the daily delivery system of mail.

Telegraphs.—The district is served by a good number of combined post and telegraph offices. As on 31 March 1985, there were 10 key-fitted sub-offices, 6 phone-cum-sub-offices and 1 phone-cum-extra departmental sub-office in the district. There is prompt delivery of telegrams in the district. Telegrams are accepted round the clock from the public. On 31 March 1984, telegraph facility was available in 27 post offices in the Rupnagar District, as given in Appendix IV at the end of this Chapter, on page 232.

Telephones.—As on 31 March 1985, there were 18 telephone exchanges in the district located at Rupnagar, Anandpur Sahib, Chamkaur Sahib, Kiratpur Sahib, Kurall,

Morinda, Nangal, Naya Nangal, Nurpur Bedi, Behrampur Bet, Bhartgarh, Bhanupli Gharaun, Ganguwal, Ghanauli, Kainaur, Rupnagar-Thermal Plant and Sialba Majri. These are functioning under the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Patiala. The total number of working connections and extensions provided by these exchanges, as on 31 March 1985, was 2,078 and 165, respectively. Besides, there were 33 public call offices in the district.

Radio and Television Sets.—Since the commissioning of Doordarshan Station at Jalandhar in 1973, television is becoming popular. By 31 December 1982, 18,609 radio and 4,273 television licences had been issued in Rupnagar District. During 1982-83, 7 television sets were installed in the district under the Community Viewing Scheme.

(h) Organizations of Owners and Employees in the Field of Transport and Communications

No organization of owners in the field of transport and communications exists in the district. Transport workers/employees have, however, formed unions to look after their service interests. The employees'/workers' unions in the field of transport and communications functioning in the district, as on 31 March 1983, are given below :

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Date of Registration
1	The Ambala Bus Syndicate Employees' Union, Rupnagar	... 23 January 1959
2	Nangal Bhakra Drivers' Union, Nangal Township	... 10 November 1964
3	Gobindsagar Water Transport Workers' Union, Nangal Township	... 24 May 1971
4	Rickshaw Drivers' Union, Rupnagar	... 15 April 1972
5	Rickshaw Drivers' Union, Nangal Township	... 30 July 1980
6	Rickshaw Rehri Workers' Union, Kurali	... 12 June 1981
7	Rickshaw Rehri Workers' Union, Kharar	... 17 August 1983

APPENDIX I

(vide page—217)

Number of Different Types of Motor Vehicles Registered in the Rupnagar District, 1974 to 1983

Year	Cars	Jeeps	Trucks	Taxis	Tractors	Buses	Motor-Cycles including Scooters	Auto-Rickshaws
1974	91	45	224	—	85	46	132	6
1975	61	10	81	—	73	61	105	—
1976	78	14	147	—	142	49	266	—
1977	70	32	104	—	99	27	272	3
1978	51	17	133	—	149	38	342	—
1981	109	7	180	3	487	73	649	4
1982	150	25	192	—	392	30	936	16
1983	110	101	204	3	433	106	1,286	12

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1975 to 1979, and District Transport Officer, Rupnagar)

APPENDIX II

(vide page 221)

224

Rest Houses in the Rupnagar District, as on 31 March 1983

Sr. No.	Place	No. of Suites	Name of Reserving Authority
Tahsil Rupnagar			
1	Canal Rest House, Ballan	2	Executive Engineer, Bhakra Main Line Division, Patiala
2	Civil Rest House, Bharatgarh	2	Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar
3	Canal Rest House, Chamkaur Sahib	2	Executive Engineer, Rupnagar Division, Sirhind Canal, Rupnagar
4	Civil Rest House, Morinda	2	Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar
5	Canal Rest House, Rupnagar	4	Executive Engineer, Rupnagar Division, Sirhind Canal, Rupnagar
6	Sainik Rest House, Rupnagar	20	Secretary, Zila Sainik Board, Rupnagar
7	Tourist Bungalow-cum-Boating Club, Rupnagar	8	Project Officer, Tourist Bungalow, Rupnagar
Tahsil Kharar			
8	Civil Rest House, Kharar	2	Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar
9	Civil Rest House, Kurali	2	Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar
10	Van Mandal Rest House, Mirzapur	2	Divisional Forest Officer, Rupnagar Forest Division, Rupnagar

RUPNAGAR

COMMUNICATIONS

225

Sr. No.	Place	No. of Suites	Name of Reserving Authority
11	Van Mandal Rest House, Soonk	2	Divisional Forest Officer, Rupnagar Forest Division, Rupnagar
Tahsil Anandpur Sahib			
12	Civil Rest House, Anandpur Sahib	2	Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar
13	Karamchhari Rest House, Ganguwal	3	Executive Engineer, Nangal Dam, Nangal
14	Van Mandal Rest House, Kanpur Khushi	3	Divisional Forest Officer, Rupnagar Forest Division, Rupnagar
15,	Irrigation Rest House, Kotla	2	Executive Engineer, Nangal Dam, Nangal.
16	Block Samiti Rest House, Nurpur Bedi	2	Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Nurpur Bedi
17	Guest House, Naya Nangal	44	General Manager, National Fertilizers Limited, Naya Nangal
18	Guest House (West), Nangal	10	Resident Engineer, Bhakra Power Houses, Power Wing, Nangal
19	Guest House (East), Nangal	10	Executive Engineer, Township Division, Nangal
20	Bhakra Sadan (Rest House No. 1), Nangal	5	Executive Engineer, Township Division, Nangal
21	Tourist Bungalow, Nangal	12	Senior Project Officer, Tourist Bungalow, Nangal
22	Satluj Sadan Rest House, Nangal	6	Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Bhakra-Beas Management Board, Nangal

APPENDIX III

(Vide page 221)

Post Offices in the Rupnagar District as on 31 March 1984

Head Post Office	Branch Post Offices
Rupnagar (HSG-II), C.O., P.C.O.	1 Jhallian Khurd MPO 2 Kotla Nihang 3 Malikpur MPO 4 Phulpur Grewal
Sub-Post Offices	
1 College Road, Rupnagar, No Dely., T.S.O.	
2 Motor terminus, Rupnagar, No Dely., T.S.O.	
3 Thermal Plant Colony, Rupnagar, No Dely., T.S.O.	
4 Mini Secretariat, Rupnagar, No Dely., T.S.O.	
5 Anandpur Sahib, P.C.O., C.O. (LSG)	
6 Sri Dashmesh Academy, Anandpur Sahib, No Dely., T.S.O.	
7 Bela, P.C.O., C.O.	1 Bazidpur 2 Bari Jhallian 3 Bhoje Majra 4 Behrampur Bet 5 Bhalian MPO 6 Bhairon Majra 7 Hafizabad 8 Jatana MPO 9 Kheri Salabatpur
8 Bharatgarh	1 Bharatgarh Canal Colony MPO 2 Gardley MPO

Sub-Post Offices	Branch Post Offices
9 Chamkaur Sahib, P.C.O., C.O.	1 Bhaku Majra 2 Katlaur MPO 3 Manali 4 Rattangarh MPO 5 Sandhwan
10 Ganguwal, P.C.O., C.O.	1 Bhanupli MPO 2 Darauli MPO 3 Dhirpur MPO 4 Jand Bari MPO 5 Thaluh 6 Mangewal MPO 7 Kamhera MPO 8 Majari
11 Ghanauli, S.O., C.O.	1 Lodhimajra 2 Nangal Sirsa
12 Gharuan, P.C.O., C.O.	1 Bassian Brahmanan 2 Marauli Kalan MPO 3 Garangan 4 Shakrullapur MPO
13 Kharar (LSG) P.C.O. C.O.	1 Cholta Khurd 2 Daon MPO 3 Naya Shahar MPO 4 Palheri 5 Rurki Pukhta 6 Jandpur MPO 7 Textile Colony, Kharar MPO 8 Radiala 9 Daon Majra MPO
14 Kurali (LSG), P.C.O., C.O.	1 Allapur 2 Bur Majra 3 Chintgarh 4 Dhanauri 5 Jhingran 6 Kalewal MPO 7 Kishanpura MPO 8 Mundian Kalan

Sub-Post Offices	Branch Post Offices	
	9 Sihon Majra	
	10 Singhpura	MPO
	11 Sotal	MPO
15 Kotla Power House	1 Jhinjri	MPO
	2 Paharpur-Samlah	MPO
16 Kiratpur Sahib	1 Massewal	MPO
17 Khizrabad (West)	1 Kubaheri	MPO
18 Landran	1 Bhagoo Majra	
	2 Chuni Kalan	MPO
	3 Chudiala Sudan	MPO
	4 Majatri	MPO
	5 Geega Majra	MPO
	6 Rassanheri	MPO
19 Lutheri, P.C.O. C.O.	1 Barsalpur	
	2 Chaklan	MPO
	3 Dumna	
	4 Hawara Kalan	
	5 Kainaur	MPO
	6 Makrauna Kalan	MPO
	7 Sidhupur Kalan	
	8 Samana Kalan	MPO
	9 Hallomajra	
20 Manauli, P.C.O. C.O.	1 Dhurali	MPO
	2 Dharamgarh	MPO
	3 Motemajra	MPO
	4 Raipur Kalan	MPO
21 Mianpur, P.C.O. C.O.	1 Balamgarh	MPO
	2 Bahrapur	
	Zamindari	
	3 Patheri Jattan	MPO
	4 Purkhali	
	5 Rangilpur	
	6 Sainfalpur	
	7 Singh Bhagwantpur	MPO

Sub-Post Offices	Branch Post Offices	
22 Mullanpur, P.C.O., C.O.	1 Parol	MPO
23 Morinda (LSG), P.C.O., C.O.	1 Bhamnara	
	2 Dhangrali	
	3 Khant	
	4 Panjkoha	
	5 Rattangarh-II	MPO
	6 Tajpura	
24 Nurpuri Bedi (LSG), P.C.O., C.O.	1 Basoli	MPO
	2 Barwa	MPO
	3 Chanauli	MPO
	4 Jhuj	
	5 Kotla Sabour	MPO
	6 Kalwan	
	7 Khanpur Khui	MPO
	8 Makari	
	9 Thana	MPO
25 Nangal Township (LSG), P.C.O.	1 Dobeta	
	2 Giani Market, Nangal Township	
	3 Nangal Nikku	MPO
	4 Nangal-Talwara	MPO
26 Nangal Dam, No Dely., T.S.O.		
27 Sector-2, Naya Nangal, No Dely., T.S.O.		
28 Labour Colony, Nangal Township, No Dely., T.S.O.		
29 Factory Area Nangal, T.S.O., No Dely.		
30 Fertilizer Factory, Nangal (LSG), T.S.O., C.O., P.C.O.	1 Bassi-Bhambour	
	2 Bhallan	MPO
	3 Bhanam	MPO

Sub-Post Offices	Branch Post Offices	
	4 Bhalari	
	5 Swamipur	
	6 Sukhsal	
31 Partapnagar Nangal T/Ship, T.S.O., P.C.O., C.O.	1 Ajouli	
	2 Behrampur	
	3 Bandelheri	MPO
	4 Klitran	
	5 Manakpur	MPO
32 Sialbamajri, P.C.O., C.O.	1 Barodi	MPO
	2 Hoshiarpur-Takipur	
		MPO
	3 Manakpur Sharif	MPO
	4 Phantwan	MPO
	5 Rani Majra	MPO
	6 Siswan	
	7 Tiwar	MPO
33 Sohana, P.C.O., C.O.	1 Kumbhra	
	2 Lambe	
	3 Mattaur	
	4 Mauli Baidwan	
34 Takhatgarh	1 Abiana	MPO
	2 Bajrur	MPO
	3 Bhaowal	MPO
	4 Dhamana	
	5 Jhandian	
	6 Tiba Tapprian	
35 Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (HSG-II), C.O.	1 Badheri	
36 Sector-56, Industrial Estate, SAS Nagar, T.S.O.		
37 Sector-59, Phase-V, SAS Nagar, T.S.O. (LSG)		

Sub-Post Offices	
38 Sector-52, Phase-III, SAS Nagar, No Dely., T.S.O.	
39 Sector-61, Phase-VII, SAS Nagar, T.S.O.	
1 Mills Road, Kharar, EDSO, P.C.O.	
2 Sahauran, EDSO, P.C.O.	
Total Head Post Offices	... 1
Total Sub-Post Offices	... 39
Total Extra Departmental Sub-Offices	... 2
Total Branch Post Offices	...133

H.S.G.	= Higher Selection Grade
L.S.G.	= Lower Selection Grade
P.C.O.	= Public Call Office
C.O.	= Combined Office
T.S.O.	= Town Sub-Office
M.P.O.	= Mobile Post Office

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Post Offices,
Chandigarh)

APPENDIX IV

(Vide page 221).

Combined Post and Telegraph Offices in the Rupnagar District,
as on 31 March 1984

-
- 1 Rupnagar
 - 2 Anandpur Sahib
 - 3 Bela
 - 4 Chamkaur Sahib
 - 5 Fertilizer Factory, Nangal
 - 6 Ganguwal
 - 7 Ghanauli
 - 8 Gharuan
 - 9 Kharar
 - 10 Kurali
 - 11 Ludheri
 - 12 Manauli
 - 13 Morinda
 - 14 Mianpur
 - 15 Mullanpur
 - 16 Nurpur Bedi
 - 17 Sohana
 - 18 Sialba Majri
 - 19 Khizrabad West
 - 20 Kiratpur Sahib
 - 21 College Road, Rupnagar
 - 22 Mini Secretariat, Rupnagar
 - 23 Partap Nagar, Nangal
 - 24 Nangal Dam
 - 25 Factory Area, Nangal
 - 26 S.A.S. Nagar
 - 27 Sahauran
-

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Chandigarh)

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Rupnagar is primarily a rural district and the principal occupations of the majority of the people are agriculture and manual labour. Agriculture plays a vital role in the economy of the district. However, the urban population of the district is mostly non-agriculturist and depends upon industry, commerce, transport and miscellaneous services. Other professions include Government or semi-Government and persons employed in education, law, engineering, medical, personal and domestic services, etc.

According to the 1981 Census, the total population of the district was 7,16,662 (3,85,087 males and 3,31,575 females). The percentage of workers to the total population of the district was 28.82 per cent. Out of total working force of the district, 35.1 per cent are engaged as cultivators, 16.4 per cent as agricultural labourers, 3.4 per cent in household industry (including manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs) and 45.1 per cent in other work. Thus the economy of the district continues to be predominantly agricultural.

(a) Public Administration

With the expansion of the development activity sponsored by the Government, there has been an appreciable increase in the number of Government employees in recent years. There has been a similar expansion among the employees of Co-operatives, Local Bodies and Corporate Institutions. As on 31 March 1983, there were 13,819 Punjab Government employees in the district, as compared to 8,910 on 31 March 1975.

Security of service, pension and other amenities enjoyed by the Government employees attract people to the Government service. The Central, State and Local Governments provide various amenities to their employees in the form of dearness allowance, house rent allowance, provident fund benefits and free medical aid. Loans are advanced by the Government to

Government servants for constructing houses, purchasing vehicles, etc. Residential accommodation to the extent available is also provided to the employees at nominal rent. Female employees are entitled to maternity leave. The State Government has allowed additional financial relief to its employees so as to bring them on par with the Central Government employees in regard to the grant of dearness allowance and other benefits. The Government gives rent-free accommodation to the police officials. The railway authorities provide quarters for their employees on nominal rent and issue free and privilege passes for travel to the employees and their families. They are also provided with uniforms. Class IV employees under the State and Central Governments are also given free liveries.

Public Employees' Organizations.—The following public employees' organizations function in the district. These have been formed by the employees of the different departments to look after their service interests. The workers employed in the municipalities and other similar institutions have also formed their own associations and unions.

- 1 Bhakra Management Board Karamchari Sangh, Nangal
- 2 Nangal Bhakra Mazdoor Sangh, Nangal Township
- 3 Punjab Livestock Assistants' Union, Morinda
- 4 Fertilizer Karamchari Sangh, Naya Nangal
- 5 Nangal Fertilizer Worker's Union, Naya Nangal
- 6 Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, F.C.I., Employees' Federation, Naya Nangal
- 7 Scheduled Castes Employees' Federation, Naya Nangal
- 8 Bizli Karamchari Sangh, Nangal Township
- 9 Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project Workers' Union, Nangal Township
- 10 Ropar Central Co-operative Bank Employees' Union, Rupnagar
- 11 Land Evaluation Officers of Punjab, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali)
- 12 Municipal Employees' Union, Kharar
- 13 Municipal Employees' Union, Rupnagar

- 14 Municipal Employees' Union, Nangal Township
- 15 Front Municipal Employees' Union, Kharar
- 16 Municipal Employees' Union, Kurali
- 17 Municipal Employees' Union, Morinda
- 18 Nangal Bhakra National Sweepers' Union, Nangal Township
- 19 Nagarpalika Safai Mazdoor Sangh, Rupnagar
- 20 Nangal Fertilizer Para-Medical Employees' Union, Nangal
- 21 Morinda Co-operative Sugar Mill Workers' Union, Morinda
- 22 Punjab Tractor Workers' Union, S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali)
- 23 Punjstar Standard Employees' Union, S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali)

(b) Professions

The white collar professionals include teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, artists, writers, etc. A brief description is given below :

Educational Services.—The district has made good progress in the field of education. Additional primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools are being opened every year. In order to cope with the increased work, the administrative and supervisory machinery has also been strengthened from time to time. Started in the year 1891, the London Baptist Mission School, Kharar, is one of the oldest institutions of its type in the area. The oldest college in the district is the Government College at Rupnagar, which was started in 1945. As on 30 September 1982, there were 8 colleges, 131 high/higher secondary schools, 69 middle schools and 867 primary/basic primary schools in the district. The number of teachers, as on 30 September 1982, in the schools was 2,686.

The pay-scales of the school teachers/college teachers are now fairly attractive. The non-availability of residential accommodation for teachers in the rural areas handicaps their appointment in the remote areas. Most of the teachers have to reside in the urban areas and their need to commute between

home and school hampers the curricular as well extra-curricular activities of the children.

Medical and Health Services.—These services employ persons in Public Health and Medical Departments, Government and also in semi-Government institutions, organizations and individuals such as hospitals, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinics. Unani, Ayurvedic, Allopathic and Homoeopathic practitioners are also employed in maternity services. With the spread of education and increased medical facilities in the urban as well as in rural areas of the district, the people are able to conveniently visit hospitals and dispensaries. As on 1 April 1983, there were 107 hospitals/primary health centres/dispensaries, 7 family welfare centres, 7 maternity and child health centres and 34 Ayurvedic/Unani institutions in the district. Besides, there are also a large number of private medical practitioners, who generally have their own clinics and dispense their own prescriptions.

For animal health and breeding, there is a network of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the district. As on 1 April 1983, there were 42 veterinary hospitals, 21 veterinary dispensaries, 1 veterinary touring dispensary and 3 artificial insemination centres in the district.

Legal Services.—These services include barristers, advocates pleaders and *munshis*. Consequently upon an increase in litigation, this profession has attracted a good number of persons during recent years. Besides, a number of law graduates are employed in various departments of the Government. There are three bar associations in the district, one each at Rupnagar, Kharar and Anandpur Sahib.

Engineering Services.—Government engineers are engaged by the Public Works Departments of Buildings and Roads, Public Health and Irrigation, and electrical engineers by the Punjab State Electricity Board. The details of the persons employed in engineering services in various Government Departments have been given in Chapter XIII, 'Other Departments'. Besides, there are a number of engineers, including mechanical engineers who are engaged in allied professions as contractors, architects or consulting engineers.

(e) Personal and Domestic Services

Personal Services.—Barbers, washermen, launderers, dry-cleaners, tailors, carpenters, cobblers, blacksmiths, weavers, water-carriers and the like constitute this group. These services employ a considerable number of persons as described below :

Barbers.—The old practice of family barber (*nai*) visiting the houses of his customers is still in vogue in the rural areas. In the urban areas, hairdressing saloons and beauty shops are becoming popular. In urban areas, the practice of visiting the houses of their customers by the barbers has disappeared, as the customers, too, find it convenient and cheaper to visit saloons/shops for a shave or haircut. Generally, the barbers charge Rs 3 to Rs 4 for a haircut and Re 1.00 to Re 1.50 for a shave. The charges for hairdressing/dying, vary according to the hair style.

In the rural areas, the barbers act as messengers for conveying messages on religious ceremonies, besides attending to their clients and customers at their houses. They have an important role at the time of marriage. The wife of the barber, called *nain* does some sort of periodical haircleaning and hairdressing of the womenfolk of the families to which the barber is attached. The barber gets his remuneration in cash as well as in kind at the time of harvesting.

Washermen.—With the growth of urbanisation, washing of clothes has turned out to be a commercial proposition and led to the establishment of laundries in the towns as well as in big villages. The work of washermen has been adversely affected by the laundries. Although the charges of the laundries are higher, their services are more prompt and efficient than those of the washermen. Generally, the laundries employ washermen for washing, and ironing of clothes is done at the shops. The washing charges vary from 40—60 paise per piece and pressing from 20—30 paise per piece.

There are a number of dry-cleaning shops in the towns. Most of these have set up modern dry-cleaning plants. Their charges vary from Rs 10 to 12 for the dry-cleaning of a woollen/terylene suit.

Tailors.—This is a paying profession and is attracting more and more persons. In urban areas, most tailors have their own establishments each employing two to five persons as full-time workers. Some of the tailors generally work near the cloth shops while others set up their machines in the front verandah or somewhere on the premises of the cloth shop itself. Some tailors also work on a commission basis with reputed concerns. The rates charged by the tailors in the urban and rural areas vary.

The old practice of the tailors working at the houses of their customers is still in vogue in the villages on the occasions of marriages. Previously, in the rural areas, the tailors were paid stitching charges in kind, but now-a-days, like their urban counterparts, they are also paid in cash.

Carpenters.—The carpenters form an important occupational class. They manufacture and repair wooden structures, doors, windows, chairs and other building fixtures. In rural areas, they also make ploughs, carts, various agricultural implements and domestic articles. Many carpenters manufacture the items of furniture in their residential houses. They get their remuneration in cash as well as in kind at the time of harvesting.

Self-employed Persons.—These menials include weavers, *mochis*, potters, sweepers, handcart pullers, porters at railway stations and bus stands, vendors and hosiery weavers. In the rural areas, most of them also help their families to perform agricultural operations, social ceremonies, etc. Generally, they reside in the slums and live from hand to mouth.

Domestic Servants.—These include cooks, housekeepers, maids and other indoor servants. They are to be found all over the district. Most of these servants are illiterate. Generally, they are employed by businessmen and other well-to-do families. The wages of domestic servants vary from Rs 80—100 per month, in addition to food, clothing and shelter. They frequently change their jobs and generally leave for their homes during the harvesting and sowing seasons to assist their families in the villages. However, many small and medium-scale industries and hotels have sprung up, and they provide better avenues of employment to domestic servants. Thus, there has been a fall in the number of domestic servants.

In the urban areas, female domestic servants (*mais*) are also engaged for whole-time and part-time employment. Usually, widows and other poor women and their children adopt this profession to supplement their income. They are engaged to wash clothes, sweep houses, clean utensils, cook food, etc. Such part-time female servants are paid 40 to 50 rupees per month, in addition to sundry facilities provided by their employers.

(d) Miscellaneous Services

Transport Services.—The introduction of passenger road transport is an important landmark in the history of transport services. The growth of road transport after Independence has been remarkable due to the increase in the mobility of the people and the development of roads. There are two sub-depots of the Punjab Roadways, one each at Rupnagar and Nangal. Besides, there are 4 private transport companies operating in the district.

Besides the drivers, conductors, cleaners and other related workers in the motor-vehicle companies, a good number of persons are engaged as rickshaw pullers, tonga drivers, auto-rickshaw drivers, *tampo* drivers, etc. Some persons are also engaged in plying animal driven carts and hand-driven carts in the district.

Following modernisation of transport in recent years, the tongas received a set-back owing to a keen competition with rickshaws and automobiles. Rickshaws ply in the urban and semi-urban areas and provide a cheaper means of conveyance. Besides, auto-rickshaws, which are much faster, are also catering for the transport requirements of the people in the district. Moreover, the State Government and various banks advance loans to the rickshaw pullers, taxi drivers, auto-rickshaw drivers to purchase their own vehicles. By and large, tongas have disappeared in the district.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

The process of economic development is influenced by various factors, economic, political, social and cultural. The main determinants of economic progress of a region include the availability of capital resources, application of modern techniques, an efficient credit system and an adequate system of transport and communication. One of the indicators of development in a country (or a district) is the growth of real income per head of population.

(a) Pattern of Livelihood, General level of Prices and Wages and Standard of Living

Pattern of Livelihood.—In the years after Independence, the pattern of livelihood of the people in the district has undergone a radical change, although most of the people still depend on agriculture. According to the 1981 Census, the percentage of workers to total population of the district was 28.82 per cent. About three persons depend upon one worker for their livelihood. Out of the total working force of the district, 35.1 per cent are engaged as cultivators, 16.4 per cent as agricultural labourers, 3.4 per cent in household industry (including manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs) and 45.1 per cent as other workers. The economy of the district continues to be predominantly agricultural.

The classification of workers in the Rupnagar District, according to the 1981 Census is shown in the following table:—

Classification of Workers in the Rupnagar District according to the 1981 Census

	Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		House-hold Industry (manufacturing, Processing Servicing and Repairs V(a)				Other Workers (III, IV, V, (b) VI to IX)		Total Main Workers (I to IX)				
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
Total ..	72,619	71,689	930	33,830	32,736	1,094	6,942	6,621	321	93,171	86,624	6,547	2,06,562	1,97,670	8,892
Rural ..	71,032	70,120	912	31,960	30,942	1,018	5,368	5,164	204	51,638	48,858	2,780	1,59,938	1,55,084	4,914
Urban ..	1,587	1,569	18	1,870	1,794	76	1,574	1,457	117	41,533	37,766	3,767	46,564	42,586	3,978

(Census of India, 1981, Series-17, Punjab, Part II-A and Part II-B, General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstracts, pp. 218-221)

According to the table, out of the total population of 7,16,662 persons in the district, 2,00,302 were engaged in some kind of economic activity. The number of non-workers was 4,96,111. The ratio of workers to non-workers was 28.82 and 71.18, as against the corresponding ratio of 29.35 and 70.65 for the State.

Apart from other factors, the standard of living of a community is also judged from the way its members are housed. The dwellings in the urban areas are almost pucca and facilities like bathrooms, latrines, tapwater, etc., are available. The houses in modern colonies at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali), Nangal and Naya Nangal have all the modern amenities. In the rural areas, however, the dwellings are *kachha* as well as pucca and all modern amenities are not available. In the hilly part of the district, thatched huts are also built. The pucca houses, generally have a big room (*dalan*) which has no partition. In certain cases, the houses are provided with a *baithak* (drawing room) for guests, etc. Cattle fodder is generally kept by the villagers in a separate portion or *haveli* built for the purpose of keeping cattle. Straw fodder is usually kept in *kups* (a type of silo) in the fields.

According to the 1981 Census, the total number of occupied residential houses in the district was 1,18,958 (rural 88,491 and urban 30,467). The average number of persons per household was 6.

Prices and Wages.—In order to assess the economic condition of the people belonging to a particular region, the comparative study of prices and wages is important. Besides, factors like variation in the prices of silver and gold, increase in population, conditions of production, extent of inflation, exports and imports determine the economy. The changes in season, rainfall and other physical factors are also responsible for temporary fluctuation in the prices. From the beginning of the 20th century, there has been a marked change in the purchasing power of the rupee. The price of land rose more than the wages of labour in the first two decades. The wages of labour also rose far in excess of the overall cost of production.

The table below indicates the consumer price index number for the working class in Nangal for the period 1969-70 to

1979-80 (Base 1966=100) and 1980-81 to 1982-83 (Base 1976=100) :

Year	1969-70	1975-76	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Food Index ..	127	212	225	138	148	154
General Index	125	215	249	134	145	156

(Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1983, pp. 323-24)

The table below indicates the fluctuating trend in the prices of the main agricultural commodities in the district, during 1978 to 1983 :—

(In rupees per kg)

Serial No.	Name of agricultural commodities	1978*	1979	1980**	1981	1982**	1983**
1	Wheat ..	1.35	1.38	1.45	1.58	1.73	1.80
2	Rice ..	1.87	2.03	2.07	2.35	2.91	3.37
3	Moong ..	4.06	4.84	4.71	5.74	5.08	5.41
4	Mash ..	3.82	4.31	3.99	4.53	4.74	5.87
5	Gram ..	..	2.35	3.17	4.78	3.80	3.53
6	Massar ..	3.92	3.94	4.09	5.41	4.83	4.98
7	Potatoes ..	0.97	0.71	1.43	1.09	1.05	1.71
8	Onion ..	0.94	1.87	1.25	1.42	1.68	2.17

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1978 to 1983)

*Average up to August

**Average up to October

The wages for various workers in the rural areas of the district are paid either in cash or in kind or both. A casual labourer is usually paid in cash whereas the blacksmith, the carpenter, the water-carrier (*Jhiwar*) or the potter is usually paid partly in cash and partly in kind. However, the practice of paying wages in kind is on the wane and people prefer to pay and receive wages in cash.

Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, minimum wages have been fixed in almost all areas of employment and these are suitably revised from time to time. It has also been decided that for male and female workers in the agricultural sector, the rates of wages fixed on yearly, monthly or daily basis shall be equal for equal work. The minimum wages of different categories of workers in the agricultural and industrial sectors have been increased and linked with the price index. This action is in keeping with the Government's policy of safeguarding the interests of workers.

The rates of pay fixed for Class IV Government servants, working on casual basis in the Rupnagar District on 1 April 1983, are given in Appendix I, on page 253.

Standard of Living.—An accepted method of gauging the standard of living in any locality is to survey the income and expenditure of various people engaged in different occupations. The size and composition of the family, its tastes and preferences also determine the standard of living.

The Economic and Statistical Organization, Punjab, conducted a survey regarding the family budgets of forty-four cultivators selected at random in the State during the year 1981-82¹. The aim of the survey was to assess the returns to the farmers for their work on the holdings. Three families of villages, viz. Haveli Kalan, Bajrur and Raipur Kalan in the Rupnagar District were included in the survey. The findings of the survey pertaining to the income and expenditure are shown in the following table :—

Name of the family/ village	Net income from all sources	Net expenditure	Surplus/Deficit
	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)
Haveli Kalan ..	22,068.87	15,722.95	+6,345.92
Bajrur ..	31,530.56	17,416.50	+14,114.06
Raipur Kalan ..	17,885.87	32,793.23	—14,907.36

¹*Family Budgets of Forty-Four Cultivators in the Punjab for the year 1981-82* (Publication No. 412, issued by the Economic Adviser to Government, Punjab, Chandigarh, in 1982)

The above figures indicate that the families of Haveli Kalan and Bajrur villages in the Rupnagar District had a surplus budget, while Raipur Kalan had a deficit. The survey also revealed that on an average, a peasant proprietor's family in the Punjab, spent 60 per cent of its income on food, 6 per cent on fuel, 12 per cent on clothing, 13 per cent on housing, 2 per cent each on medicine and travelling and 1 per cent each on lighting, religion, amusements and luxuries, education and social.

The goods consumed by the families in the three villages were as under:

Name of the family/village	Total expenditure (Rs)	Supplied by the farm (Rs)	Percent- age	Purchased from out- side (Rs)	Percent- age
Haveli Kalan ..	15,722.95	8,004.20	51	7,718.75	49
Bajrur ..	17,416.50	10,501.75	60	6,914.75	40
Raipur Kalan ..	32,793.23	20,424.20	62	12,369.03	38

In 1981-82, the per capita income of the Rupnagar District at the then current prices was Rs 2,984 as compared to Rs 3,164 for the Punjab State as a whole.

(b) Employment

It has been the continuous endeavour of the Government to provide job opportunities for all, especially the weaker and vulnerable sections. The absorption of youth into gainful work through the creation of varied and greater employment opportunities has been an important objective of all planning and programmes. During the last few years, the employment component has been stressed in all schemes. Furthermore, a number of new programmes have been especially designed and implemented to mitigate unemployment among the youth. These include the Crash Programme for Employment, the Half-a-Million Jobs Programmes and the Apprenticeship Scheme. A number of employment and self-employment schemes launched by the Industries Department have opened further avenues for self-employment. Labour is also absorbed in the

manufacturing units in the public sector as well as the joint and private sectors as discussed in Chapter V on 'Industries'

Even with the above efforts, the number of unemployed persons registered with the District Employment Exchanges at Rupnagar and Nangal Township, has been on the increase. Candidates with training in teaching and technical skills have been generally absorbed in the new jobs. There is a surplus of social study teachers, junior basic training teachers, sweepers, watchmen, labourers, drivers, steno-typist (English), Punjabi and English typists and other freshers. On the other hand, there is an acute shortage of trained graduates teachers and steno-typists (Punjabi). It is no longer possible for a person with purely a general education such as graduation to find a job, and it is unfortunate that it is this category of graduates in the arts or humanities which has been showing expansion on the registers of the employment exchanges. In order to attract this alarming trend, the Government is laying more emphasis on vocational training.

Employment Exchanges.—There are two employment exchanges in the district, one at Rupnagar and the other at Nangal Township. The District Employment Exchange, Rupnagar, opened in 1957, serves Rupnagar Tahsil and the Kharar Tahsil, except the area falling in Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar. The main employers of the area are District Education Officer, Kharar Textile Mills and Panipat Woollen Mills at Kharar. The District Employment Exchange, Nangal Township opened in 1959, serves the Anandpur Sahib Tahsil. The main employers of the area are Bhakra-Beas Management Board, National Fertilizers Limited, Naya Nangal, and Anandpur Sahib, Hydel Project Offices.

The main functions of the Employment Exchanges are : to register applicants and to offer employment assistance ; to impart vocational guidance to the youths and adults to select a better career; to collect employment market information to assess the employment trends and impact of Government schemes on employment situation. The statements showing the work done by the District Employment Exchange, Rupnagar, and the District Employment Exchange, Nangal Township, are given in Appendices II and III on pages 258-259.

Employment Market Information Scheme.—Under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, and the Rules, thereunder, every employer in

the public and private sector employing 25 or more workers (except in the agricultural sector) is required to render establishment strength returns to the appropriate employment exchange within thirty days of the close of every quarter. Under the Act, the occupational break-up of the employees is collected in every alternate year from the public and private sectors. From quarterly returns, sectorwise changes in the employment are studied, i.e. trends in employment and the shortage occupation against which exchanges are not able to make submission for want of suitable candidates. The information at exchange level is submitted to the Directorate for State level compilation. The State level data is supplied to the Punjab State Planning Board and the Directorate General of Employment and Training, New Delhi, which is used for manpower planning and various other projections.

Occupational information from the public and private sectors is used to study the occupation pattern of the employees in industry. Besides occupational information, educational break-up is collected in certain selected occupations.

A comparative analysis relating to the volume of employment, both in the public and private sectors, in the district, as on 31 December 1982 and 31 December 1983, is given below:

Industrial Division	Public Sector			
	No. of establishments		No. of employees	
	31 December 1982	31 December 1983	31 December 1982	31 December 1983
Manufacturing	18	22	9,523	10,748
Trade and Commerce	3	3	55	51
Transport, Storage and Communication	2	2	28	25
Services	256	261	16,878	17,607

(Source : District Employment Officer, Rupnagar)

Industrial Division	Private Sector			
	No. of establishments		No. of employees	
	31 December 1982	31 December 1983	31 December 1982	31 December 1983
Manufacturing ..	63	72	3,439	3,844
Trade and Commerce ..	5	5	34	42
Transport, Storage and Communication ..	3	2	254	142
Services ..	43	47	1,305	1,146

(Source : District Employment Officer, Rupnagar)

The above tables reveal that the employment increased in manufacturing and services as compared to other industrial divisions, i.e., trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication.

Vocational Guidance Scheme.—With a view to assisting the young school and college leavers and other entrants to the employment market in making their abilities, achievements, interests, aptitudes and the available job opportunities, a vocational guidance unit was set up in 1969 in the District Employment Exchange at Rupnagar. The main aim of this scheme is to provide information regarding various educational and vocational courses and to emphasise proper adjustment of education and training to work opportunities.

The unit provides guidance about the choice of careers and courses through group guidance programmes and individual counselling. The Vocational Guidance Officer also visits schools and colleges to give talks to the students on different careers.

The following table shows the work done by the Vocational Guidance Unit, Rupnagar, during 1973-74 to 1982-83:—

Year	Number of individuals provided for		
	Group guidance talk	Individual guidance cases	Individual information
1973-74 ..	235	96	128
1974-75 ..	390	169	327
1975-76 ..	192	123	351

Year	Number of individuals provided for		
	Group guidance talk	Individual guidance cases	Individual Information
1976-77 ..	200	152	372
1977-78 ..	647	674	219
1978-79 ..	1,298	—	—
1979-80 ..	1,405	173	175
1980-81 ..	589	72	122
1981-82 ..	258	59	18
1982-83 ..	809	168	199

(Source : District Employment Officer, Rupnagar)

Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM).—For the promotion of self employment opportunities in the rural area, Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) Scheme was initiated by the Central Government in July 1979. The main thrust of the scheme is equipping the rural youth with necessary skills and technology to enable them to seek self-employment. The training courses have a practical bias and the concept of learning by doing is followed. The area of training has been restricted to agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, rural industries, small business, service establishments, etc. Only youth belonging to the families of the target groups of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and other below the poverty line are eligible. Normally, persons between 18 to 35 years of age are covered and the training is imparted by existing Central and State training institutions/organizations.

A sum of Rs 50 is given as stipend to a trainee and Rs 600 per month to the trainer in case of girls and Rs 50 per trainee per month to the master craftsman in case of boys. An amount of Rs 50 per trainee is given to the trainer after successful completion of the training.

TRYSEM Scheme was introduced in Rupnagar District in November 1980. Twenty five persons got employment after

getting training during 1980-81 to 1982-83. The number of persons trained under this scheme in the district is given in the following table :—

Year	No. of persons trained	No. of persons assisted to start their own business out of col. 2	No. of Scheduled Castes assisted to start their own business out of col. 3
1	2	3	4
1981-82	.. 546	33	10
1982-83	372	96	28
1983-84	.. 275	93	34

(Source : Additional Deputy Commissioner (Development), Rupnagar)

Short Term Relief Measures for Unemployed.—Mitigating the hardships to the educated unemployed has been the primary concern of the Government. The scheme of paying Rs 40 per mensem to matriculates and under-graduates and Rs 50 per mensem to graduates and above as unemployment allowance was initiated in 1978-79. This allowance was admissible to persons whose names had been on the Live Register continuously for five years. However, the period of continuous unemployment for eligibility to such allowance was reduced to three years and rates of allowance were doubled and fixed at Rs 80 per mensem for matriculates and under-graduates and Rs 100 per mensem for graduates and post-graduates with family income upto Rs 3,500 per annum with effect from 1 April 1981. As many as 272 unemployed persons were disbursed Rs 2,34,500 as allowance during 1982-83 as against Rs 1,49,906 disbursed to 380 such persons in 1981-82 in the Rupnagar District.

(c) Planning and Community Development

The importance of agricultural production as a means to tackle the problem of food shortage and to provide a firm base for rural as well as industrial development is well recognised.

Increased agricultural production helps to raise the standard of living, provides raw material for industry, and increases the purchasing power of the people in the countryside, thereby creating a demand for consumer goods and indirectly promoting the consumer goods industry. The various schemes for increasing agricultural production are described in the Chapter IV 'Agriculture and Irrigation.'

At the national level, in the First Five-Year Plan (1951—56), top priority was given to agriculture and a base was built for further improvement in the succeeding plans.

Rural Development.—The main objects of the rural development programme are: encouragement of community thinking and collective action; generation of progressive outlook among the rural population development of self reliance in the individual and initiative in the village community; ensuring co-ordinated effort on the part of extension services and representatives of the village community; increasing agricultural production; and expanding employment opportunities for the rural population. The effort has been to tie up the objectives of community development with other development programme in the rural sector. All programmes pertaining to development in agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, soil and water conservation, minor irrigation, communications, education, rural health and sanitation, uplift of the weaker segments of society, including women and children, contribute to the same underlying objective of the integrated rural development.

The Rupnagar District has 6 blocks, viz. Rupnagar, Chamkaur Sahib, Kharar, Majri, Nurpur Bedi and Anandpur Sahib. As on 31 March 1982, 883 villages in the district were covered under the programme. Out of the total population of 7,16,662, the programme served a population of 5,72,702.

Integrated Rural Development Programme.—Inaugurated in the Punjab State on 22 November 1977, the Integrated Rural Development Programme is aimed at rectifying economic imbalances, especially strengthening rural economy to transform the socio-economic life of the countryside. The main objectives of the programme are; to provide full and gainful employment; to achieve minimum 50 per cent increase in agriculture production; to relieve intensity of cottage, small-scale,

agro-based and ancilliary industries; to develop and utilise local resources, and to ensure that weaker sections of the rural society are enabled to participate in the development process.

Like other districts of the State, the district of Rupnagar has also been covered under the programme. Starting with, 6 clusters of villages, one in each block was selected. Out of each cluster, one village has been developed as focal point in the district. The names of the focal villages are Mianpur, Raulu Majra, Dao Majra, Khizrabad, Ajouli and Takhatgarh.

(vide page 244)

APPENDIX I

Rates of pay fixed for the Class IV Government Servants working in the Rupnagar District as on 1 April 1983

Serial No.	Class of menials	Rates of Pay	
		per day (Rs)	per month (Rs)
1	Server, Dak Runner, Dak Munshi, Mochi, Dhobi, Barber, Sayee, Assistant Cook, Boatman or Ferryman, Packer, Pankha Coolie (Adult), Chowkidar, Beldar (Adult), Khansama, Mali, Mate and Sweeper	12.00	340.00
2	Mali-cum-Chowkidar ..	12.00	340.00
3	Cook knowing continental dishes	15.00	340.00
4	Cook knowing overseas dishes	15.00	400.00
5	Cartman with pair of bullocks and Cart ..	30.00	—
6	Camelman with one Camel	20.00	—
7	Donkeyman with one donkey	14.00	—
8	Donekyman with six donkeys	40.00	—
9	Man with pair of bullocks ..	20.00	—
10	Ploughman with pair of bullocks and plough ..	21.00	—
11	Khalasi or Survey Khalasi/Gang Khalasi ..	12.00	340.00
12	Frash ..	10.00	200.00
13	Hospital Cook or menial in Hospital ..	—	300.00
14	Telephone Peon ..	—	300.10
15	Beldar (boy or minor) ..	9.00	250.00

Serial No.	Class of menials	Rates of Pay	
		per day (Rs)	per month (Rs)
16	Tailor with sewing machine ..	20.00	425.00
17	Blacksmith 1st Class ..	23.00	600.00
18	Blacksmith 2nd Class ..	20.00	530.00
19	Painter 1st Class or Polishman	23.00	600.00
20	Painter 2nd Class or Polishman	20.00	500.00
21	Carpenter/Mason 1st Class ..	23.00	600.00
22	Carpenter/Mason 2nd Class ..	20.00	530.00
23	Carpenter/Mason 3rd Class	15.00	450.00
24	Skilled labour ..	16.00	450.00
25	Unskilled labour ..	12.00	340.00
26	A man with the buffaloes ..	20.00	500.00
27	For drinking water and dusting office Class IV employees (Part time) ..	15.00	340.00
28	Pankha Coolie (Boy) ..	10.00	250.00
29	Gangman ..	12.00	300.00
30	Flagman ..	12.00	325.00
31	Chainman ..	11.00	300.00
32	White Washerman ..	18.00	500.00
33	Woman labour ..	8.00	—
34	Driver heavy vehicles ..	19.00	600.00
35	Driver light vehicles ..	18.00	550.00
36	Conductor ..	13.00	—
37	Cane Weaver ..	13.00	—

Serial No.	Class of menials	Rates of Pay	
		per day (Rs)	per month (Rs)
38	Man with mule/horse ..	18.00	—
39	Cook-incharge ..	13.00	—
40	Driver Pump-generator ..	13.00	—
41	Hammerman ..	13.00	—
42	Sweeper-cum-Chowkidar ..	—	340.00
43	Agricultural labour ..	13.00	—
44	Fitter/Turner ..	13.00	—
45	Donkeyman with four donkeys	30.00	—
46	Diver for cleaning the well	13.00	—
47	Store Coolie ..	11.00	300.00
48	Bridge Jamadar ..	11.00	340.00
49	Chowkidar in E.N.T. Office	—	110.00
50	Fisherman without net ..	11.00	—
51	Fisherman with net ..	12.00	—
52	Cycle repairer ..	13.00	—
53	Halwai ..	18.00	—
54	Masalchi ..	10.00	—
55	Trolleyman ..	11.00	—
56	Head Cook for military/N.C.C. Camp ..	15.00	—
57	Kahar/Bhishti of water carrier	11.00	340.00
58	Jamadar ..	12.00	300.00
59	Bull-dozer Mechanic ..	18.00	570.00
60	Clerk/Typist ..	14.00	415.00

Serial No.	Class of menials	Rates of Pay	
		per day (Rs)	per month (Rs)
61	Steno-typist ..	15.50	440.00
62	Stenographer ..	18.00	515.00
63	Patwari ..	14.50	415.00
64	Foreman ..	25.00	800.00
65	Senior Mechanic ..	23.00	750.00
66	Junior Mechanic ..	18.00	700.00
67	Stock Assistant in D.D.C. Punjab ..	23.00	—
68	Cattle Yard Assistant-cum-milk recorder ..	19.00	—
69	Veterinary Officer ..	40.00	—
70	Auto Fitter/Plumber ..	11.00	340.00
71	Bar Tender ..	11.00	—
72	Livestock Assistant ..	20.00	—
73	Tractor Driver ..	17.00	540.00
74	Tractor Helper/Cleaners ..	13.50	430.00
75	Educated Labour for office store work male/female ..	10.50	—
76	Washerman ..	60.00 (per hundred for all sort of clothes big or small)	—
77	Diesel Engine Attendant ..	11.00	—
78	Agricultural Labour mate ..	14.00	—
79	Bulldozer Helper/Work shop and Motor Grader Helper ..	13.50	470.00
80	Bulldozer Operator ..	16.00	560.00

Serial No.	Class of menials	Rates of Pay	
		per day (Rs)	per month (Rs)
81	Accounts Clerk-cum-Steno typist in the office of Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Rupnagar	20.00	600.00
82	All part-time employees working for	—	35.00
	(i) One hour ..	—	55.00
	(ii) 1½ hours ..	—	70.00
	(iii) 2 hours ..	—	85.00
	(iv) 2½ hours ..	—	100.00
	(v) 3 hours ..	—	135.00
	(vi) 4 hours ..	—	170.00
	(vi) 5 hours ..	—	200.00
	(viii) 6 hours ..	—	375.00
83	Carpenter ..	—	275.00
84	Cook ..	—	250.00
85	Assistant Cook ..	—	250.00
86	Dhobi ..	—	125.00
87	Sweeper ..	—	125.00
88	Water Carrier ..	—	125.00

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar)

APPENDIX II
Work done by the District Employment Exchange, Rupnagar, 1973-74 to 1982-83

(Vide page 246)

Year	Number of registration during the year	Number of vacancies notified	Number of applicants placed in employment during the year	Number of applicants on live register at the end of the year	Monthly number of employees using the exchange	Vacancies carried over at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973-74	..	9,143	2,193	1,711	7,104	34
1974-75	..	5,780	1,346	1,150	7,607	27
1975-76	..	7,141	1,757	1,120	8,558	20
1976-77	..	7,879	1,535	1,225	10,053	16
1977-78	..	9,389	1,421	1,070	12,397	12
1978-79	..	8,356	927	556	12,182	134
1979-80	..	7,276	761	532	10,979	134
1980-81	..	6,326	609	345	10,175	128
1981-82	..	5,020	773	316	11,808	120
1982-83	..	5,028	634	384	12,524	119
						424
						389
						182
						178
						168
						393
						194
						146
						337
						176

RUPNAGAR

(Source : District Employment Officer, Rupnagar)

APPENDIX III

(Vide page 246)

Work done by the District Employment Exchange, Nangal Township, during 1973-74 to 1982-83

Year	Number of registration during the year	Number of vacancies notified	Number of applicants placed in employment during the year	Number of applicants on live register at the end of the year	Monthly number of employees using the exchange	Vacancies carried over at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973-74	..	6,229	1,239	700	5,342	21
1974-75	..	3,969	755	546	5,780	15
1975-76	..	5,117	646	603	6,146	16
1976-77	..	4,733	852	550	6,579	17
1977-78	..	6,261	787	473	7,900	15
1978-79	..	5,001	412	251	7,911	9
1979-80	..	4,910	595	257	8,194	7
1980-81	..	5,918	1,258	968	9,329	8
1981-82	..	4,557	973	659	9,521	8
1982-83	..	5,481	1,023	650	10,873	6
						787
						607
						228
						120
						165
						95
						86
						104
						80
						196

(Source : District Employment Officer, Nangal Township)

ECONOMIC TRENDS

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

(a) Historical Background and Divisions of the District

A district is the basic administrative unit in civil administration. The origin of the existing system of district administration in India lies with Lord Cornwallis (1786—93). Adopting certain features of Akbar's system of administration, he appointed district officers to perform three main functions: to maintain peace, to collect revenue and to administer justice. These objectives continued during the British rule in India. Following Independence and the adoption in 1950 of a Constitution, the emphasis in government has shifted from maintenance of law and order to greater public service in a welfare state. The accessibility of administrators to the public has increased manifold both on account of improved communications and because of the changing objectives of administration. The basic structure of district administration has not undergone fundamental change after 1947, but the role of district officers has changed considerably. Land revenue is no longer the mainstay of the Government's financial resources, and the importance of the Revenue Department is reduced, while at the same time numerous departments connected with development activity have come up and these aim at performance in their individual fields. The inter-relationship of the various district offices is discussed later.

Administrative Divisions.—For purposes of general and revenue administration, the district is divided into three tahsils, viz. Rupnagar (including sub-tahsil Chamkaur Sahib), Kharar and Anandpur Sahib (including sub-tahsil Nurpur Bedi). Each revenue tahsil is now a subdivision of the district for purposes of administration.

The strength of Sub Divisional Officers (Civil), Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars in the district, as on 31 March 1983, is given below :

Sub division	Sub Divisional Officer (Civil)	Tahsildar	Naib-Tahsildar
Rupnagar	1	1	2
Kharar	1	1	1
Anandpur Sahib	1	1	2
District Rupnagar	3	3	5

(b) District Authorities

Deputy Commissioner.—The over-all general administration of the district is controlled by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar himself reports to the Commissioner, Patiala Division, Patiala. The Deputy Commissioner has a triple role in administration. For purposes of inter departmental co-ordination and control at district level, he is Deputy Commissioner; for administration of land laws and collection of land revenue, he is Collector and for control over the police machinery and maintenance of law and order in the district, he is District Magistrate.

As Deputy Commissioner, he is the executive head of the district in the sphere of planning, development and the co-ordination of all governmental activities. Specific powers are vested in the Deputy Commissioner in respect of local laws, such as for the administration of urban and rural local bodies. He is also charged with co-ordinating the development and welfare activities of all the departments of Government such as public works, agriculture, forests, food supplies, etc. Thus, while the departmental officers at district level are controlled directly by their departmental superiors, e.g. the District Food and Supplies Controller by the Secretary to Government, Food and Supplies Department through the Director, Food and Supplies. The co-ordination of the activities of these departments at district level is the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner will, for example, be supervising the distribution of food supplies within the district, and could arrange assistance from all levels of Government as need be. This is pivotal role of co-ordination, and considering the traditional status of the Deputy Commissioner in the public view, has assisted in a degree of decentralisation of decision making and implementation of the work of all the departments of Government. The arrangements are convenient from the point of view of welfare of the public who might demand local problems to be attended to promptly. Action on many such complaints and demands can be initiated at the Deputy Commissioner's instance straightway, rather than through references at State Government, etc. For residents who are less resourceful and educated, access to a single authority such as the Deputy Commissioner makes for more and quicker satisfaction.

For office work, the traditional pattern of hierarchical control over various levels of staff unfortunately persists. It is being realised that the increase in the volumes of work, as well as a change in the very concept of government as a servant, rather than master, necessitates reform in district administration. The change is, however, negligible so far, and the Deputy Commissioner manages his office work through officers who head branches consisting of superintendents, assistants and clerks. The office procedures are time worn, and are frequently found by the public to be quite oppressive and time consuming. A review of the system and procedure is imperative. Some steps have been initiated by the Government at state level, but these are yet to be adopted at district level.

The important branches which exist in almost all the district are : Registration Branch, Judicial Record Branch, Establishment Branch, Nazarat Branch, Development Branch, Miscellaneous Branch, Peshi Branch, Complaints and Enquiries Branch, Local Funds Branch, Copying Agency, District Revenue Accounts Branch, Flood Relief Branch, Revenue Record Branch, Sadr Kanungo's Branch, Census Branch, etc. The system would easily be going back a hundred years.

(ii) As Collector, the Deputy Commissioner is the head of the revenue administration in the district and although it no longer claims the major share of his attention, it still remains his, 'home ground' for which he, and he alone, is responsible to the Government through the Financial Commissioner, Revenue. Being the highest authority in respect of land records and collection of state revenues in the district, he is to keep accurate and upto-date maintenance of records of rights of land. He is responsible for the collection of land revenue as well as other kinds of Government taxes, fees and dues. He is the appointing authority for most of the important subordinate revenue staff in the district and supervises and controls their work.

His duties as Collector include looking after the general interests and welfare of the cultivators and so far as they relate to cultivation and allied matters on which he depends for his living. In his statutory and appellate authority, the Collector decides the rights of tenants, such as, mutation, encroachment, acquisition, etc. He is responsible for controlling all the land properties in the district, and in normal agricultural or in emergencies like flood, drought, scarcity,

outbreak of epidemics, etc., difficulties and hardships of the people are quickly and effectively remedied. He is responsible for the grant and eventual recovery of certain types of loans for agricultural improvement. He is the highest revenue judicial authority in district, and hears appeals against the decisions of subordinate revenue officers in a variety of matters.

All the branches dealing with revenue matters are under the supervision of a Superintendent who supervises the Sadr Kanungo's Branch, the District Revenue Accounts Branch, Vernacular Records Room Branch, Copying Agency, Registration Branch and Rehabilitation Branch. Most of the work relating to land revenue administration is carried on in Sadr Kanungo's Branch. The District Revenue Accounts Branch is under the charge of an Office Assistant known as the District Revenue Assistant.

(iii) The role of the District Magistrate, too follows an inheritance from British India. According to the Punjab Police Rules, 1861, the District Magistrate is responsible for the maintenance of law and order within the district, for which he is assisted by the district police force headed by the District Superintendent of Police. Various powers to deal with situations, and also to exercise control over the police force, are specified in the Rules *ibid* and other statutory provisions and administrative instructions. In actual practice, however, the District Superintendent of Police (or the Senior Superintendent of Police) has come to enjoy a large measure of independence, especially in the control of crime. Over the years a working relationship has developed between District Magistrate and the Senior Superintendent of Police which is often informal. After the separation of the judiciary from the executive, the District Magistrate and his executive magistrate, have had little to do with judicial functions. Security proceedings which are defined as proceedings for maintaining security and law and order, are still within the powers of the District Magistrate and his Executive Magistrates.

Sub Divisional Officers (Civil).—Each subdivision is headed by a Sub Divisional Officer (Civil) who reported directly to the Deputy Commissioner. A member of the junior scale of the I.A.S., or a middle level officer of the State Civil Services, the Sub Divisional Officer (Civil) who reports directly in the three important areas of administration handled

by the Deputy Commissioner. The powers and responsibilities of the Sub Divisional Officer relating to revenue, magisterial, executive and development matters are similar to those of the Deputy Commissioner but at a lower level. While administration of land revenue and control of land records is his direct responsibility, he assists the Deputy Commissioner in co-ordination of work in the development oriented departments within the subdivision.

As Sub Divisional Magistrate, his duties include liaison and co-ordination with the police in the subdivision, and the maintenance of public order. Specific powers are assigned to the Sub Divisional Magistrate by statutory including under the Criminal Procedure Code, the Police Rules and other laws to exercise effective supervision over the law and order situation in his area. As with his superior, the District Magistrate, the involvement of the Sub Divisional Magistrate in law and order functions draws upon convention and he too develops a working relationship with his counterpart the Deputy Superintendent of Police. This system of co-ordination needs review and has been engaging the attention of the State Government for some years.

As the eyes and ears of the Deputy Commissioner within a subdivision, the Sub Divisional Officer (Civil) has much public contact. He is traditionally considered the senior-most executive representative of the State Government within his subdivision.

Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.—There is no substantial difference between the duties of Tahsildars and the Naib-Tahsildars excepting that the Tahsildars have been invested with the powers of Assistant Collector 1st Grade under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, with regard to the partition cases only whereas the Naib-Tahsildars are the Assistant Collectors 2nd Grade for all purposes.

The Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars are responsible for the collection of land revenue and other dues payable to the Government. They have to tour extensively to keep in touch with the subordinate revenue officials, to observe the seasonal conditions and condition of crops to take note of the difficulties of the cultivators. They were also required to distribute *taccavi* as form of agricultural credit given by Government

directly to cultivators, but with specialised credit institutions, *taccavi* loans have been phased out. The Tahsildars decide matters such as correction of entries in the accounts books, sometimes providing on the spot relief to the people faced with normal calamities. The normal practice, however, is for the Tahsildars to draw up reports and recommend remission or suspension of revenue, bring the records up to date, sit in court to settle dispute regarding tenancy, arrears of rent, ejectment of tenants, entries in accounts books, etc.

The Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars in the district are assisted by a Sadr Kanungo, as incharge of the records at the district headquarters, 1 Thur Sem Kanungo, 3 Office Kanungos (one each at tahsil headquarters), Assistant Office Kanungos (two at Rupnagar and Kharar tahsils and one at Anandpur Sahib), 17 Field Kanungos (7 at Rupnagar, 6 at Kharar and 4 at Anandpur Sahib), 1 Naib-Sadr Kanungo, 248 Patwaris, as on 31 March 1983, besides other ministerial Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

Kanungos and Patwaris.—The duties of Kanungo are of a supervisory nature. He is the link between the tahsil officer and the Patwari. Each Tahsildar is assisted by an Office Kanungo, whose main duty is to consolidate the information on different matters. Similarly, in the Deputy Commissioner's office, there is a Sadr Kanungo, who *inter alia* is in charge of Patwaris' and Kanungos' establishments and carries out inspections of patwar circles and Kanungos in addition to those by Tahsildars. The purpose of Special Kanungo or Patwari moharrir is to make the information contained in revenue records accessible to the public and the courts, by preparing extracts from the revenue records. The Special Kanungo assists the courts of law in the examination of revenue records before the court and by drawing attention to those parts of the records which the court ought to examine.

The Patwari is the local representative of Government in the village. He has usually one or four villages in his charge. His local knowledge is extensive.

The Patwari's duties include conducting of surveys, field inspections, recording of crops, revision of maps or reports relating to mutation, partition, revenue or rent, *taccavi*, etc. Under the orders of the Collector, he prepares the records of

266

RUPNAGAR

rights. He is also required to report to the Tahsildar any calamity affecting land, crops, cattle or the agricultural classes. He also assists in the decennial census operations. He assists the police in preparing maps to illustrate police enquiries. The preparation of *dhal bachh* (papers regarding distribution of revenue over holdings) is his special duty.

Lambardars.—The lambardar or village headman was traditionally a representative of Government and thus considered an important functionary in the village. With improved communications in villages, the lambardar's role as the surveyor of local information has diminished. His main duty now is to collect the land revenue and to remit it by post or deposit the same in the tahsil treasury personally. He is given 5 per cent of land revenue collections which is called *pachotra*. In addition to his duties of land revenue collection, he is required to report any criminal activity to the nearest police station. He is a multipurpose official to help the Government in getting all sorts of data and information. He is the custodian of all government properties in the village. He maintains a register of births and deaths. He also reports to the Tahsildar about the deaths of assignees and pensioners and their absence for over a year. He is assisted by a village Chowkidar.

(c) Development Organisation

The Community Development (now known as Rural Development) Programme was launched on 2 October 1952 to raise the living standard and to ameliorate the lot of the rural people. The entire district has been brought under the programme. The district is divided into 6 development blocks, viz. Rupnagar, Chamkaur Sahib, Kharar, Majri, Nurpur Bedi and Anandpur Sahib. Each block is under the control of a Block Development and Panchayat Officer. The administrative control of the block is with the Chairman of the respective Block Samiti, an elected representative. For co-ordination, the Deputy Commissioner uses the local Sub Divisional Officer (Civil) at subdivisional level, and the District Development and Panchayat Officer at the district level. The overall control of block development is with the Deputy Commissioner.

With the merger of the Panchayat Department with the Development Department in 1959, the Block Development Officer has been redesignated as the Block Development and Panchayat Officer and has been vested with the powers of Panchayat Officer under the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952.

The Block Development and Panchayat Officer is primarily responsible for the successful implementation of the Community Development Programme. He also guides and supervises the work of the staff of the other departments in his block. He is assisted by one Social Education and Panchayat Officer, one Mukhya Sevika, one Overseer (popularly known as Extension Officer) and a number of Gram Sevikas and Gram Sevaks, besides ministerial Class III and Class IV staff. He has also a number of Extension Officers belonging to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation and Industries Department. This arrangement was made after the introduction of the Panchayati Raj in the State in order to co-ordinate the activities of various departments.

(d) General Arrangement for Disposal of Business

At district level, the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by an Additional Deputy Commissioner, a General Assistant, a District Revenue Officer, a District Officer, Removal of Grievances, a District Transport Officer, a District Development and Panchayat Officer and Executive Magistrates, all of whom report directly to the Deputy Commissioner. These officials are delegated certain powers under the relevant acts, and in their various fields, assist the Deputy Commissioner in coordinating the work of various departments.

District Officer, Removal of Grievances.—At the district headquarters, there is a District Officer, Removal of Grievances, who is a Senior Magistrate or an officer of equivalent status. He redresses the grievances of the public in the district and expedites action on the complaints received by him relating to all the departments. He also acts as a co-ordinating officer in the disposal of the complaints of the public.

District Transport Officer.—The District Transport Officer is generally a Magistrate or an officer of equivalent status. He is the registering authority (motors) and the licensing officer in the district. His duties and functions comprise traffic checking, survey of routes, etc.

District Development and Panchayat Officer.—He is incharge of the work relating to development including local development, Five-Year Plans, Panchayats, National Extension Service, etc. He co-ordinates the activities of all the development departments in the district. The Development Branch of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, which deals with the planning of development

programmes and agricultural production, functions under his supervision. All the Block Development and Panchayat Officers in the district are under his control in respect of the implementation of the Community Development Programme.

Executive Magistrates.—There are 5 Executive Magistrates in the district, 2 in Rupnagar, 2 in Kharar and 1 in Anandpur Sahib. Since the separation of judiciary from executive, the Executive Magistrates help the District Magistrate in the maintenance of law and order. They also deal with security/revenue cases. Besides, they are responsible for criminal work of the various police stations falling in their respective jurisdiction.

Registration.—The Deputy Commissioner is the Registrar and in that capacity he is responsible for the work of land registration in the district. In the Rupnagar District, the Registrar is assisted by 3 Tahsildars as Sub-Registrars, one each in Rupnagar, Kharar and Anandpur Sahib tahsils. The Naib-Tahsildar in a tahsil is the *ex-officio* Joint Sub-Registrar. The Sub-Registrar and the Joint Sub-Registrar do registration work in addition to their other duties. In Chamkaur Sahib and Nurpur Bedi sub-tahsils, the work of registration is done by the Naib-Tahsildars.

The Sub-Registrar registers the documents pertaining to the properties situated in his jurisdiction. The Registrar is, however, empowered to register any document from any tahsil of his district. He hears appeals and applications referred to him under sections 72 and 73 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, against refusal to register documents by the Sub-Registrars under him.

A Head Registration Clerk assists the Registrar at the district headquarters, and Clerks/Readers assist the Sub-Registrars/Joint Sub-Registrars in the tahsils/sub-tahsils in performing the registration work.

Official Receiver.—At the district headquarters, there is an Official Receiver who is appointed by the Government on the recommendations of the District and Sessions Judge. He is in charge of the work concerning insolvency escapes. When any person applies for insolvency, his property is put under his charge and he disposes it of according to the orders of the Insolvency Court. He keeps 7½ per cent of the proceeds as his remuneration. He also acts as a Court Auctioneer and is paid a commission of 4 per cent on the auction proceeds.

Oath Commissioner.—There are 20 Oath Commissioners in the district: 10 at Rupnagar, 5 at Kharar and 5 at Anandpur Sahib. They charge Re 1 as attestation fee for an affidavit. They are practising lawyers who have been empowered and registered as such by the Government. Their work is to assist the public in preparing and authenticating important legal documents.

District Attorney.—The District Attorney is under the administrative control of the Director, Prosecution and Litigation and Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab. At the district headquarters, he presents the Government cases in the court of District and Sessions Judge. He is assisted by 3 Assistant District Attorneys, Grade I; 7 Assistant District Attorneys, Grade II; 1 Assistant; 1 Senior Clerk; 2 Clerks; besides other ministerial Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff. The District Attorney and Assistant District Attorneys are permanent employees of the Government. They are not allowed to engage in private practice.

(c) District Committees

District Committees have been constituted to accelerate the disposal of business. Meetings of these committees are held at the district headquarters to discuss the progress made in the various plan schemes and the difficulties experienced by the different Government departments in relation to each other. The Deputy Commissioner presides over these meetings and acts as a co-ordinator. The following Committees have been constituted in the Rupnagar District :—

- 1 The District Grievances Committee
- 2 The District Agricultural Production Committee
- 3 The District Committee for Reclamation of *kallar* Land
- 4 The District Land Improvement Committee
- 5 The District Industrial Advisory Committee
- 6 The District Employment Advisory Committee
- 7 The District Food Advisory Committee
- 8 The District Welfare Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes
- 9 The District Committee for the disbursement of L.I.G./M.I.G. housing loans
- 10 The District Development Committee
- 11 The District Flood Advisory Committee

(f) State and Central Government Officers

The following State and Central Government Officers are posted in the district :—

- 1 Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar
- 2 Additional Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar
- 3 General Assistant to Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar
- 4 District Officer, Removal of Grievances, Rupnagar
- 5 Executive Magistrate, Rupnagar
- 6 District Transport Officer, Rupnagar
- 7 District Development and Panchayat Officer, Rupnagar
- 8 District Revenue Officer, Rupnagar
- 9 Sub Divisional Officer, (Civil), Rupnagar
- 10 Sub Divisional Officer (Civil), Kharar
- 11 Sub Divisional Officer (Civil), Anandpur Sahib
- 12 Tahsildar, Rupnagar
- 13 Tahsildar, Kharar
- 14 Tahsildar, Anandpur Sahib
- 15 Naib-Tahsildar, Rupnagar
- 16 Naib-Tahsildar, Chamkaur Sahib
- 17 Naib-Tahsildar, Nurpur Bedi
- 18 Naib-Tahsildar, Kharar
- 19 Naib-Tahsildar, Anandpur Sahib
- 20 Superintendent of Police, Rupnagar
- 21 District Employment Officer, Rupnagar
- 22 District Attorney, Rupnagar
- 23 Executive Engineer, Water Management and Investigation Board, Rupnagar
- 24 Assistant Commissioner, Excise and Taxation, Rupnagar
- 25 District Education Officer, Rupnagar
- 26 District Public Relations Officer, Rupnagar
- 27 District Food and Supplies Controller, Rupnagar
- 28 District Food and Supplies Officer, Rupnagar
- 29 District Food and Supplies Officer, Anandpur Sahib
- 30 District Food and Supplies Officer, Kharar
- 31 District Language Officer, Rupnagar
- 32 District Savings Officer, Rupnagar
- 33 District Industries Officer, Rupnagar
- 34 Naib-Tahsildar, Election, Rupnagar
- 35 Chief Agricultural Officer, Rupnagar
- 36 District Statistical Officer, Rupnagar
- 37 District Welfare Officer, Rupnagar

- 38 District Fisheries Officer, Rupnagar
- 39 District Animal Husbandry, Officer, Rupnagar
- 40 District Sports Officer, Rupnagar
- 41 Divisional Forest Officer, Rupnagar Forest Division, Rupnagar
- 42 Treasury Officer, Rupnagar
- 43 Commandant, Home Guards, Rupnagar
- 44 Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Rupnagar
- 45 Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Kharar
- 46 Executive Officer, Municipal Committee, Rupnagar
- 47 Executive Officer, Municipal Committee, Anandpur Sahib
- 48 Executive Officer, Municipal Committee, Nangal
- 49 Executive Officer, Municipal Committee, Naya Nangal
- 50 Executive Officer, Municipal Committee, Morinda
- 51 Executive Officer, Municipal Committee, Kurali
- 52 Executive Officer, Municipal Committee, Kharar
- 53 Executive Officer, Municipal Committee, Chamkaur Sahib
- 54 District and Sessions Judge, Rupnagar
- 55 Additional District and Sessions Judge, Rupnagar
- 56 Chief Judicial Magistrate, Rupnagar
- 57 Senior Sub-Judge, Rupnagar
- 58 Judicial Magistrate, Rupnagar
- 59 Sub-Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Kharar
- 60 Sub-Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate, Anandpur Sahib
- 61 Civil Surgeon, Rupnagar
- 62 District Family Planning Officer, Rupnagar
- 63 Secretary, Zila Sainik Board, Rupnagar
- 64 Deputy Superintendent, Sub Jail, Rupnagar
- 65 District Probation Officer, Rupnagar
- 66 Chairman, Improvement Trust, Rupnagar
- 67 Secretary, Zila Parishad, Rupnagar
- 68 Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rupnagar
- 69 Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rupnagar
- 70 Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Anandpur Sahib
- 71 Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Rupnagar
- 72 Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Chamkaur Sahib
- 73 Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Anandpur Sahib
- 74 Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Nurpur Bedi
- 75 Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Kharar,

- 76 Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Majri
- 77 Superintending Engineer, Project Circle, Irrigation Branch, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar
- 78 Superintending Engineer, Investigation Circle, Irrigation Branch, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar
- 79 Executive Engineer, Construction Division, P.W.D. B. & R., Rupnagar
- 80 Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Public Health Division, Rupnagar
- 81 Executive Engineer, Project Division No. 1, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar
- 82 Executive Engineer, Project Division No. II, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar
- 83 Executive Engineer, Hydrel Construction Division No. 1, Nangal
- 84 Executive Engineer, Hydrel Construction Division No. II, Ganguwal
- 85 Executive Engineer, Hydrel Construction Division No. IV, Nangal
- 86 Executive Engineer, Hydrel Field Division, Nangal
- 87 Executive Engineer, Hydrel Mechanical Division No. 1, Kotla
- 88 Executive Engineer, Hydrel Quality Control Division, Nangal
- 89 Executive Engineer, Hydrel Construction Division No. III, Kotla
- 90 Executive Engineer, Hydrel Mechanical Division No. III, Nangal
- 91 Executive Engineer, Intensive Investigation Division, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar
- 92 Executive Engineer, Hydrel Investigation Division, Rupnagar
- 93 Executive Engineer, Satluj Yamuna Link Investigation Division No. 1, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar
- 94 Executive Engineer, Satluj Yamuna Link Investigation Division No. II, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

- 1 Income Tax Officer, Rupnagar
- 2 Superintendent, Central Excise and Custom, Kharar.
- 3 Superintendent, Central Excise and Custom, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

(a) Land Revenue Administration

(i) History of Land Revenue Assessment and Management

The constitution of Rupnagar as a district for revenue administration and other purposes has been mentioned in Chapter I 'General'. The present chapter discusses how the system of management of land revenue administration has developed in modern times in this district. Of course the existing pattern is uniform for all the districts of Punjab and is not peculiar to Rupnagar.

Revenue System under Muhammadan Emperors.—In the period of Muhammadan Emperors (11th Century to 18th Century), Rupnagar and Kharar tahsils of the present Rupnagar District formed part of *Suba* of Sirhind. The revenue was then regularly assessed, but the statistics of that assessment are not extant, being partly destroyed in the interim anarchy that preceded the consolidation of Sikh power.

Revenue System under the Sikh Rule.—The common system followed by the Sikh rulers was to collect their revenue in kind. Two-fifths of the gross produce was the ordinary proportion taken by them from the cultivators. Where the soil was poor, or in special cases where members of certain specified castes were the occupants, the levy was lowered to one-third, or even a fourth of the total produce. But nowhere did the proportion exceed two-fifths of the crop production. It was a usual practice among the Sikh *Jagirdars* to keep a complete account of their revenue collections to the minutest detail. The name of the cultivator, the gross production in a season and the share due for recovery by the Chief, were all exhibited. Where such authentic records exist, they are manifestly valuable guides to an officer making his assessment.

274

RUPNAGAR

Collection of Revenue during the British Rule and thereafter

It was the British who first applied the concept of the realisation of land revenue as the terms of a contract between the cultivator and the State, and began to recover the same in cash. A settlement of the revenue recoverable from every estate was made periodically (usually every thirty or forty years) under the provisions of the Land Revenue Act. Land revenue was recovered strictly in terms of the norms laid down in the settlement and these were enforced until the next settlement. Each settlement was a crucial basis of assessment of revenue, which indeed formed the primary resource of the State for financing governmental activity. Information regarding the settlements only of Ropar and Kharar tahsils is, however, available. In regard to Anandpur Sahib Tahsil, it was part of Una Tahsil of Hoshiarpur District.

Summary Settlement.—Estates as they were lapsed to the British Government were summarily assessed in cash by Officers of the Ambala Political Agency. These assessments were usually excessively high, as attempts were made to take in money the full equivalent of the Sikh collections in kind.¹

Kharar Tahsil

In nearly half of the tahsil, the *Jagirdars* continued to collect revenue in kind upto 1853, generally at two-fifths of the gross produce. In the remaining portion of the Tahsil, half summary settlements were made by various officers at different times between 1847 and 1852. Little is known about them, but Mr. Philip Melvill, Settlement Officer says that they were very unsatisfactory.²

Ropar Tahsil

British acquisition of the Ropar Tahsil began in 1836 with the succession to the rich Morinda tract, by escheat on the death of Raja Sangat Singh of Jind. Summary settlements

¹R. B. Whitehead, *Final Report of the Second Revised Settlement 1915—20 of the Ambala District*, p. 12

²A. Kensington, *Settlement Report of Ambala District, 1893* (Lahore)

were made for two-thirds of the Tahsil between 1846 and 1848, the remaining third continuing to pay revenue in kind to the *Jagirdars* upto 1853. The summary settlements are said to have been very unsuccessful.³

Regular Settlement 1847—1852.—Immediately after the summary settlement, arrangements were made for carrying out a regular settlement. This was conducted by Melvills for the whole of the area forming the present Rupnagar District.

Melvill's assessments as first announced in Ropar were rather high and in many cases reductions were given almost immediately, especially in the Bet Circle. The Commissioner writing in 1855 considered the assessment to be perhaps somewhat high compared with Kharar but thought that the revenue would be willingly paid in ordinary seasons. Melvill gave certain reductions on the summary demand estimates from 16 to 19 per cent in Kharar and 9 per cent in Ropar. The Commissioner in 1855 held that the Kharar assessment was very moderate.⁴

In the area of the present Anandpur Sahib Tahsil, which, at that time formed part of Una Tahsil of the Hoshiarpur District, 12 per cent reduction was given on the summary demand estimates by Melvill.

The results of the settlement may be briefly summarized as follows :—

Tahsil	Approximate revenue summary settlement excluding <i>Muafis</i> (Rs)	Revenue of regular settlement of 1852 (Rs)
Ropar	2,25,586	2,15,008
Kharar	2,35,049	2,22,479
Una	2,97,178	2,67,003

First Revised Settlement, 1882—1887.—The revised settlement was taken by A. Kensington for Ropar and Kharar tahsils, operations lasting from 1882—1887. The settlement

³*Ibid*

⁴R. B. Whitehead, *Final Report of the Second Revised Settlement 1915—20 of the Ambala District*, p. 12

work for the Una Tahsil was done by Captain Montgomery, which covered the area of present Anandpur Sahib Tahsil.

Kensington in the Rupar Subdivision (Rupnagar and Kharar tahsils) found that there had been a great increase in prices estimated at 65 per cent since the Regular Settlement but only a small increase in the area under cultivation.

The population was dense and the size of holdings small. The level of farmers' indebtedness was moderate, alienation of land ownership considerable and there were no special economic drawbacks for the farmers of this region. The pitch of the orrectical Government demand had been reduced from two-thirds to one-half of the net assests but simultaneously, the level of various other cesses had increased. Since cash rents were paid on only 6 per cent of the cultivation in Rupar and 4 per cent in Kharar, the estimate of produce was the chief guide to assessment. The tract was largely dependent on rainfall, but this was sufficiently constant in both level and distribution and cultivation was secure. Holdings were in the hands of good cultivating classes and the owners themselves formed 85 per cent of the total cultivators in Rupar and 78 per cent of those in Kharar. The old assessment was full enough everywhere except in small Charsa Circle. There was little scope for increased revenue except through the small amounts levied on the new cultivation and increase resulting from the rise in prices. In framing his estimates of produce, Mr. Kensington assumed very moderate yields and his commutation prices were based on the average rates prevailing during the twenty-five years period 1980—84 which they closely followed.⁵

The following enhancements were taken at the First Revised Settlement :—

Tahsil	Assessments (Rs)	Increase or decrease compared with regular settlement	Increase or decrease per cen tage on regular settlement
Rupar	2,25,105	+31,589	+16
Kharar	2,54,388	+32,433	+14½
Una	2,87,488	+29,456	+10

⁵ Ibid

Second Revised Settlement, 1915-20.—The settlement operations for Rupar and Kharar tahsils were commenced in October 1915 and the reports were submitted in the summer of 1917. These were carried out by R. B. Whitehead, Settlement Officer, Ambala.

The financial results of the settlement may be summed up as follows⁶ :—

Tahsil	Old demand	Sanctioned new demand	New demand actually imposed	Actual increase Amount	Percentage
Rupar	2,31,796	2,94,900	2,94,732	62,936	27
Kharar	2,55,836	3,38,200	3,39,544	83,708	33
Una	2,76,147	3,22,300	3,20,600	44,553	16·1

The settlement operations for the Una Tahsil commenced in October 1910 and were completed in October 1914. These were carried out by H. L. Shuttleworth, Settlement Officer, Una. The former Una Tahsil of the Hoshiarpur District included the area of the present Anandpur Sahib Tahsil of Rupnagar District.

Working of the Second Revised Settlement

The assessment made in the settlement operations in the areas forming parts of present district of Rupnagar during the Second Revised Settlement of 1915—20, Ambala District and the Second Revised Settlement of 1910—14 of Hoshiarpur District was due for re-assessment after a period of 30 years. But, it could not be undertaken on account of the World War II (1939—45) followed by the partition of the country and its Independence in 1947.

The charges of land revenue, fixed in the second decade of the present century, had lost their contact with the income arising out of land. With the introduction of various development plans, the Government expenditure had also vastly increased particularly since the Independence in 1947. The State Government, therefore tapped different sources of revenue to meet this evergrowing demand. As regards land revenue, in

⁶Ibid

addition to the demand assessed during the settlement operations of 1915—20, Surcharge, Special Assessment, Special Charge, Additional Charge and Additional Land Revenue have been levied in accordance with the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1956, the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessment) Act, 1956, the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charges) Act, 1958, the Punjab Land Revenue (Additional Charge) Act, 1960 and the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1974. Land Revenue has ceased to form a significant portion of the State's financial resources. Other sources of revenue have begun to assume great importance.

Special Assessment of Land put to Non-agricultural uses.—

After the Second World War, a good paucity of residential and commercial accommodation was felt in the State. The resettlement of the displaced persons from Pakistan created a further shortage of cultivable area. This led to the extension of the boundaries of the towns to the revenue yielding agricultural lands resulting in considerable loss of revenue to the Government. In order to levy special assessment on such lands the Government amended the Land Revenue Act by passing the Punjab Act XII of 1952. This amended Act provided for special assessment of land put to non-agricultural uses outside the *abadi deh* (inhabited area) as specified during the last settlement.

It was provided in the Act that any use of land for purposes of gardens and orchards or pastures or houses on such lands occupied for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture or small-scale and cottage industries or for any public charitable or religious purposes, would not be considered for use different from that for which an assessment was in force. For such lands, land revenue would continue to be realised and be raised in the next ordinary settlement to the same level as the assessment of arable lands in the vicinity.

The land revenue rates in respect of Rupnagar Tahsil have been revised, since the tahsil has been resettled and new *jama* has come into force in Rupnagar Tahsil with effect from *kharif*, 1963. The land revenue rates differ from assessment circle to assessment circle of which there are generally 4-5 in a tahsil. In each circle, different rates are levied for different types of soil. There are no separate rates of land revenue for garden lands with regard to the rates of net

assessment. The rates are worked out on the basis of rates of *nehri* (canal irrigated) and *chahi* (well irrigated) areas after making a deduction of the rate for dry areas.

The existing rates of land revenue assessment for Rupnagar District and the minimum and maximum rates per hectare for day, wet or gardner lands are given below⁷ :

Dry Land		Wet Land	
<i>Barani</i> (rain-fed) <i>Abi</i> , <i>Sailab</i> , etc.		Government/Private canal irrigated and well irrigated	
(Rs)		(Rs)	
Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
0·19	6·15	1·50	11·69

(ii) Collection of Land Revenue

The collection of land revenue is the responsibility of the *Lambardar* (village headman), for which he is paid *pachotra*, a cess charged at the rate of 5 per cent of the land revenue. Besides land revenue, the *Lambardar* collects *abiana* and water advantage rate, for which he is paid 3 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively, as collection charges.

(iii) Income from Land Revenue and Special Cases

Land Revenue.—The land revenue fixed as in the last settlement is realized to this day as there had been no revised settlement thereafter except in Rupnagar Tahsil where it was revised in 1963 with effect from *kharif* 1963.

In 1961, the Punjab Land Revenue (*Thur*, *Sem*, *Chos* and *Sand*), Remission and Supervision Rules, 1961, were enforced under which the land revenue of all lands, rendered unculturable on account of *thur* and *sem* is remitted.

⁷Statistical Abstract of Public Finance, Punjab, 1979-80 (issued by the Economic Advisor to Government, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Land revenue on individual holding (on owner's total holding in the State) up to 5 standard acres was abolished from *rabi* of the agricultural year, 1966-67 under the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1968. A landowner is eligible for this concession as and when he falls into category of owners holding 5 standard acres of land or less.

The land revenue is payable in two instalments, for *kharif* crop by 15 January and for *rabi* crop by 15 June. The following statement gives the details of income from land revenue and remissions in the Rupnagar District, during 1973-74 to 1982-83:—

Year ending Rabi	Income (Rs)	Recoveries (Rs)	Remission (Rs)
1973-74 ..	6,55,454	3,48,410	3,04,604
1974-75 ..	6,51,723	3,45,492	3,05,069
1975-76 ..	6,50,010	3,47,942	3,05,069
1976-77 ..	6,48,297	3,49,526	3,09,693
1977-78 ..	6,42,900	3,37,661	3,14,843
1978-79 ..	6,32,471	3,35,657	2,97,114
1979-80 ..	6,34,488	3,37,571	2,95,368
1980-81 ..	6,49,567	3,59,145	2,90,143
1981-82 ..	6,37,927	3,49,988	2,87,939
1982-83 ..	6,39,097	3,52,321	2,86,776

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar)

Additional Land Revenue—The additional land revenue has been imposed under the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1974, with effect from *kharif* crop of the agricultural year 1974-75 and is payable by all land owners paying land revenue exceeding Rs 20 per year. The liability of additional land revenue increases progressively with the land revenue payable.

The rates of Additional Land Revenue are as under:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Where the total revenue exceeds twenty rupees but does not exceed fifty rupees annually | Two hundred per cent of the amount by which the total land revenue exceeds twenty rupees. |
| 2 Where the total land revenue exceeds fifty rupees but does not exceed one hundred rupees annually | Sixty rupees plus two hundred and fifty per cent of the amount by which the total land revenue exceeds fifty rupees. |
| 3 Where the total land revenue exceeds one hundred rupees but does not exceed two hundred rupees annually | One hundred and eighty-five rupees plus three hundred per cent of the amount by which the total land revenue exceeds one hundred rupees. |
| 4 Where the total land revenue exceeds two hundred rupees annually | Four hundred and eighty-five rupees plus three hundred and fifty per cent of the amount by which the total land revenue exceeds two hundred rupees. |

The following statement gives the details of income from additional land revenue in the Rupnagar District, during 1974-75 to 1982-83:—

Year	Income (Rs)
1974-75 ..	1,70,271
1975-76 ..	1,65,995
1976-77 ..	1,65,097
1977-78 ..	1,60,721
1978-79 ..	1,48,982
1979-80 ..	1,47,299
1980-81 ..	1,42,655
1981-82 ..	1,49,373
1982-83 ..	1,33,268

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar)

282

RUPNAGAR

Special Cesses.—Besides the land revenue, the following cesses are levied on the landowners in the district :—

Village Officers' Cess

Formerly, the village officers' cess used to include *patwar* cess also. In the earlier period of settlements, a normal rate of *patwar* cess was considered to be 6 pies (3 paise) per rupee of the land revenue which is equivalent to a surcharge of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, an additional quarter of half per cent being taken on account of Patwari's stationery. But later on, the cess was found to be too light to meet the expenditure which the new standards of revenue work demanded and the rate was increased to about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The *patwar* cess was entirely remitted in 1906, when the State took over charge of Patwaris and only *pachotra*, as the name implies, amounting to 5 per cent land revenue, was charged as the commission for the *lambardar* whereas, the cost of the *Zaildari* and *Sufedposhi* agencies was met by setting aside 1 per cent of the land revenue.

With the abolition of *Zaildari* and *Sufedposhi* agencies in 1948, only *pachotra* at the rate of 5 per cent of land revenue is being charged as the village officers' cess.

Local Rate

It has grown from small beginnings. It was usual in early settlements to levy a road cess at 1 per cent of the land revenue and subsequently an education cess amounting to 1 per cent and a postal cess amounting to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent were added. But, by the Punjab Local Rate Act (XX) of 1871, a local rate amounting to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the land revenue was imposed. The local rate was raised by the Punjab Rates Act (V) of 1878 from $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for giving relief to the famine-stricken people.

With the passage of the Punjab District Board Act (XX) of 1883, the road, education and postal cesses were merged into local rate, and the legal limit of the rate was raised to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the land revenue and the owners' rate and under this Act, the whole of the local rate was credited to the District Board. Later, it was reduced to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent but again raised to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in 1945. It was further raised to 25 per cent from *kharif* 1947 and to 50 per cent from *kharif* 1948.

At present, the local rate is levied under section 61 of the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad Act, 1961, at the rate of 50 per cent of the land revenue. The proceeds of local rates levied in the area of a *panchayat samiti* are allotted to that *panchayat samiti* and as such proceeds do not part of the consolidated funds of the State. The idea is that such resources should be freely utilisable for local development works.

The table below shows amount of local rate collection in Rupnagar District, during the period 1973-74 to 1982-83:

Year ending Rabi	Local Rate collections (Rs)	Year ending Rabi	Local Rate Collections (Rs)
1973-74	3,77,950	1978-79	3,79,412
1974-75	3,76,157	1979-80	3,80,636
1975-76	3,76,300	1980-81	3,75,346
1976-77	3,76,343	1981-82	3,81,492
1977-78	3,80,090	1982-83	3,75,560

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar)

Surcharge on Land Revenue

The assessment of land revenue in the settlement of 1915—20 was made chiefly on the basis of prices then prevailing. The years' term of the settlement has long since expired. Since then the prices of various crops have increased. The net assets of land and an increase in the assessment of land revenue has fallen due. It was not possible for the Government to conduct regular settlement owing to administrative difficulties as it needed more revenue immediately to meet the ever increasing expenditure on development. It was, therefore, decided that a surcharge should be imposed on the existing land revenue.

Accordingly, the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954, was enacted for the levy of surcharge with effect from the *rabi* harvest of the agricultural year 1953-54. Under the Act, every landowner who pays land revenue in excess of ten rupees is liable to pay a surcharge thereon to the extent of one-quarter of land revenue if the amount payable by him as land revenue does not exceed thirty rupees, and two-fifths of the land revenue where amount payable by him exceeds thirty

rupees. The surcharge on the land revenue under the Act has been abolished. This Act has been repealed with effect from *kharif* crop of agricultural year 1974-75.

The income from surcharge in the Rupnagar District, during 1973-74 and 1974-75 was Rs 47,844 and Rs 8,425 respectively.

Special Charge on Land Revenue

As the surcharge levied from 1954 proved to be inadequate to meet the heavy financial obligations created by the various development schemes, it became necessary to augment the State revenue in every possible manner. Hence, a special charge was levied under the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charge) Act, 1958, with effect from *rabi* harvest of agricultural year 1957-58. The rate of special charge was based on the income tax pattern, with different slabs for different categories of landowners. The special charges on the land revenue have also been abolished with effect from *kharif* crop of the agricultural year 1974-75.

The income from special charge on land revenue in the Rupnagar District, during 1973-74 and 1974-75 was Rs 25,028 and 4,873, respectively.

Abiana

Abiana is a water rate charged on the area irrigated by canals. The income from this source in the Rupnagar District during 1973-74 to 1982-83, is given below :

Year	Income from <i>Abiana</i> (Rs)
1973-74	3,61,779
1974-75	6,14,111
1975-76	8,82,371
1976-77	11,03,788
1977-78	6,82,250
1978-79	7,47,472
1979-80	13,94,443
1980-81	1,74,803
1981-82	9,56,886
1982-83	9,23,102

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar)

(b) Land Reforms

A sound policy of land reforms is one of the important components of the strategy of Green Revolution. The policy has two aims : to increase agricultural production and social justice. It has been seen that the best production is obtained in farms which are cultivated by the proprietors themselves and the most inefficient farms are those which are cultivated by tenants. The deprival of ownership is a disincentive for the cultivator to invest in land for improvement and development.

Land is an indispensable input in the agricultural production process. Several factors, such as employment, the level and distribution of incomes and the State policy, influence the structure of land holdings. The agricultural production process depends on the system of rights and obligations of the holders of land to its use and there is a close relationship between the land system and the efficiency in agricultural production.

Often the land ownership and use systems lag behind the socio-economic and political objectives of a welfare State, especially when a society changes from a colonial rule to a sovereign and democratic State. This is what happened in India after Independence in 1947. Under such a change, land reforms normally involve re-arrangement of ownership and operational rights and other such institutions associated with land. Primarily, any set of land reforms should aim at removing impediments in agrarian structure and secondly create conditions for evolving an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity.⁸

After Independence, the Government immediately felt the necessity of introducing suitable land reforms. It initiated a policy of extend the security of tenures to tenants and coincide ownership with the actual cultivation. To eliminate intermediaries and provide adequate security against eviction and enhancement of rents, the Government enacted the following laws :—

- (1) The East Punjab Utilization of Land Act, 1949
- (2) The Punjab Abolition of *Ala Malkiyat* and *Talukdari Rights Act*, 1952

⁸M. S. Randhawa, *Green Revolution* (Delhi, 1974), pp. 45-46.

- (3) The Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights), Act, 1952
- (4) The Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953
- (5) The Punjab Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955
- (6) The Punjab Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1957
- (7) The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961
- (8) The Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972
- (9) The Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972 as amended by the Punjab Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973

The Punjab Abolition of Ala Malkiyat and Talukdari Rights Act, 1952, extinguishable all rights, title and interest of an *ala malik* in the land held under him by an *adna malik*, and required the latter to pay compensation to the former. The Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1952, declared all the occupancy tenants as owners of land. With a view to reducing inequalities of income and wealth sufficiently, the Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972, was passed and it was amended in 1973 by the Punjab Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973. In order to carry out the objectives of the Act, the Punjab Reforms Rules, 1973, were framed. The Punjab Utilization of Surplus Areas Scheme, 1973, was also framed under the provisions of the Act for utilizing the surplus areas. Surplus land available under the old Punjab and PEPSU laws for allotment is being distributed to landless agricultural workers, members of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes and tenants who own no land or an area less than two hectares of the first quality land.

The distribution of land among various classes of cultivators/landlords in the Rupnagar District, during 1978-79 to 1982-83, is given below :

Class of Cultivators/Landlords	Year				
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Tenants at will	64	52	21	65	1
Owners	200	140	80	80	—
Tenants with rights of Occupancy	320	128	—	—	—
Total	584	320	101	145	1

(Source: Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar)

Security of Land Tenures.—The Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953, provides for the security of land tenures and other incidental matters. It seeks to consolidate and amend the law relating to land tenures in the Punjab. It is a consolidating measure replacing the Punjab Tenants (Security Tenure) Act, 1950, and the President's Act of 1951, in the light of administrative difficulties and experience gained as a result of working of the two Acts. Such of the provisions as were considered inexpedient have been removed and others for which provision was considered necessary included. The measure applies also to the land allotted under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950.

By 31 March 1978, 505 cases of surplus area were decided and 1,217 hectares of land were declared surplus in the Rupnagar District. By the same date, 587 eligible tenants were settled on 260 hectares of surplus area.

Utilization of Lands.—In pursuance of Government policy to utilize the maximum available culturable area of land, the East Punjab Utilization of Lands Act, 1949, was enacted. Under this Act, a notice is served on every landowner who allows his land to remain uncultivated for six or more consecutive harvests and the land thus taken over is leased out to others for a term ranging from 7 to 30 years, priority being given to the Harijans. That no land has been taken over and leased out to the tenants in the Rupnagar District, upto 31 March 1978 indicates that the cultivators have themselves brought all the cultivable area under plough.

Consolidation of Holdings.—Fragmentation of holdings is one of the major causes of low agricultural productivity in our country. Consolidation of holdings was, therefore, started to stop or restrict subdivision of fields and to prevent fragmentation. Punjab took the lead in starting voluntary consolidation through co-operative societies which were set up under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 and the work was started in 1920. The consolidation was initiated on voluntary basis through pursuasion and publicity. As there was no legal compulsion in the matter, progress was initially slow. The Punjab Government, therefore, passed the Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1936, which made consolidation compulsory, if two-third of landowners agreed to it. After the Independence (1947), the

East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation), Act, 1948, was passed which made consolidation of holdings compulsory. A separate Consolidation Department was created in 1949.

The work of consolidation of holdings was started in 1950 and is still continuing. Tahsilwise area consolidated in the Rupnagar District up to March 1978, is given below:

Tahsil	Area consolidated (in Acres)
Rupnagar	1,54,807
Kharar	1,56,272
Anandpur Sahib	1,48,343
Total	4,59,422

Apart from consolidating the holdings of the farmers, the scheme provided an opportunity for replanning the countryside, which included planning the location for schools, hospitals and roads. Land was also reserved for community buildings, such as community centres, places of worship and playgrounds.

Rural Wages and Condition of Agricultural Labour.—As in the rest of the State the condition of agricultural labour in Rupnagar District is poor. This category of labour is not organized. Although wages for agricultural labour have increased during the past few years, yet favourable conditions of work or benefits of service do not exist.

The wages paid to agricultural and skilled labourers (men) in one selected village, viz. Mianpur in tahsil Rupnagar are given in the following statement:—

*Daily Wages paid to Agricultural and skilled labourers (Males) in a selected village, Mianpur in Tahsil and District Rupnagar, 1974 to 1983

Year	Agricultural Labour				Skilled Labour			
	For ploughing (Rs)	For sowing (Rs)	For weeding (Rs)	For harvesting (Rs)	**For picking of cotton (Rs)	For other agricultural operations (Rs)	Blacksmith (Rs)	Carpenter (Rs)
1974	7.60	7.59	7.61	7.95	6.50	7.62	14.00	14.00
1975	8.00	8.70	8.21	7.96	5.38	8.17	14.67	14.67
1976	9.13	9.10	9.14	9.33	4.25	9.05	15.32	15.32
1977	9.45	9.50	9.43	9.66	4.33	9.50	19.46	19.46
1978	10.05	9.94	10.00	12.00	4.50	9.96	21.96	21.96
1979	11.14	11.11	11.16	13.50	—	11.17	23.50	23.50
1980	11.54	11.12	11.56	11.50	—	11.54	23.62	23.62
1981	12.28	11.30	11.50	14.00	11.50	11.05	25.14	25.14
1982	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	—	14.00	24.75	24.75
1983	14.65	14.53	14.81	13.05	—	14.70	30.67	30.67

*For normal working day of eight hours
**For female workers

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1974 to 1983)

(c) Other Sources of Revenue, State and Central

In order to meet the growing expenditure on development activities, the State and Central Governments augment their financial resources by tapping additional sources of revenue. The other sources of revenue, State and Central, are as under :

(i) Other Sources of State Revenue

In addition to land revenue, there are other sources from which the State derives its revenue. These are : Stamp Duty, Registration Fee, Excise Tax, Sales Tax, Passenger and Goods Tax, Entertainment Tax, Entertainment Duty, Central Sales Tax, Electricity Duty and Copying Fee.

Stamp Duty.—This is levied under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, which was amended by the Indian Stamp (Punjab First Amendment) Act, 1929. The latest amendment in the Act was made *vide* Punjab Government Act No. 1 of 1974. Stamp revenue is derived from the sale of non-judicial stamps. The Act requires the Collector (Deputy Commissioner) to ensure that all documents such as for transfer of land are properly stamped according to a schedule.

The total income realised in the district from the sale of non-judicial and miscellaneous stamps during 1973-74 to 1982-83, is shown in the following table :—

Year		Non-Judicial Stamps (Rs)	Miscellaneous Stamps (Rs)	Total (Rs)
1973-74	..	28,14,564	95,993	29,10,557
1974-75	..	41,34,560	1,10,528	42,45,088
1975-76	..	44,69,847	1,14,208	45,84,055
1976-77	..	48,10,080	2,20,056	50,30,136
1977-78	..	64,05,040	2,41,952	66,46,992
1978-79	..	74,62,568	57,37,312	1,31,99,880
1979-80	..	84,99,648	45,75,755	1,30,75,403
1980-81	..	1,11,89,221	48,96,802	1,60,86,023
1981-82	..	1,38,57,345	49,81,560	1,88,38,905
1982-83	..	1,82,87,881	54,78,932	2,07,66,813

(Source: Treasury Officer, Rupnagar)

Registration Fee.—The Indian Registration Act, 1908, requires compulsory registration of all documents pertaining to immovable property and provides optional registration in case of other documents. As a rule, fees are levied for the registration of all documents but the State Government have exempted or partially exempted levy of registration fee in respect of (i) documents pertaining to societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act and Land Mortgage Banks, (ii) mortgage deeds executed by Government servants in respect of advances for house building, (iii) encumbrance certificates issued in connection with loans under the Agriculturists Loan Act.

The following statement shows the number of registered documents, value of property transferred and receipts in the district from 1973-74 to 1982-83:—

RUPNAGAR

Year	No. of registration of property				Aggregate value of property transferred (000/Rs)			
	No. of Regis- tration Offices	Immovable Property		Total	Immov- able property	Movable property	Total	Total Receipts (000' Rs)
		Compul- sory	Optional					
1973-74	5	10,023	3	10,026	58,488	140	58,628	716
1974-75	5	10,020	2	10,022	89,260	—	89,260	797
1975-76	5	10,311	—	10,311	74,869	212	75,081	847
1976-77	5	10,374	1	10,374	97,728	425	98,153	1,052
1977-78	5	12,226	—	12,226	1,22,658	—	1,22,658	1,049
1978-79	6	11,892	4	11,896	1,13,954	1	1,13,955	1,100
1979-80	6	12,899	3	12,902	1,37,188	161	1,37,349	1,130
1980-81	6	13,798	7	13,805	2,19,795	2	2,19,795	1,155
1981-82	6	13,669	9	13,678	1,59,355	5	1,59,360	1,163
1982-83	6	13,813	6	13,819	1,81,360	25	1,81,385	5,147

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1974 to 1983)

@Below 500

Excise Tax.—For the administration of Excise and Taxation Acts, the district in March 1978 was under the charge of Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, who was assisted by 6 Excise and Taxation Officers. He was further assisted by 7 Inspectors on the excise side and 13 Inspectors on the taxation side.

Excise is realised on items covered by the following State and Central Acts : The Indian Opium Act, 1878; The Punjab Excise Act, 1914; The Punjab Local Option Act, 1923; The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930; The Punjab Mollasses Control Act, 1948; The Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948; The Medicine and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955; and the Spirituous Preparation (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

Sales Tax.—As a source of revenue, Sales Tax occupies a distinct position in tax structure. It is not only productive front the point of revenue but has the additional merit of flexibility. By changing the coverage and the rate of tax, the yield can be adjusted to the revenue needs of the State. It is levied under the Punjab General Tax Act, 1948, which repealed the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1941, on May 1948.

Passengers and Goods Tax.—The Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation Act, 1952, was enforced on 1 August 1952. The Act provides that a tax shall be levied on all fares and freights in respect of passengers carried and goods transported in motor vehicles in the State. The rate of tax has been enhanced from time to time. With effect from 18 July 1969, passengers tax is levied at the rate of 35 per cent of the fare and in the case of contract carriage the tax is charged at the lump sum rate per annum fixed for each type of vehicle.

Section 3(1) of the Act provides for levy tax on freight in respect of goods transported by public vehicles at the rate of 35 per cent of the freight. However, keeping in view the difficulties of the illiterate truck operators with regard to maintenance of accounts, required under section 4 of the Act, the State Government has allowed the operators to pay a lump sum composition fee in view of tax chargeable on the freight accordingly. With effect from 1 July 1982, the lump sum rate of tax has been raised to Rs 1,100 per public carrier per annum.

Entertainment Tax.—The Punjab Entertainment Tax (Cinematographs Show) Act 1964 came into force on 4 May

1954. The tax is levied on every show on the number of occupied seats of a cinema hall. The rate of Entertainment Tax is Rs 12 and Rs 6 per show per hundred occupied seats for category A (cinema in municipalities of the first class and cantonment areas), category B (cinema in municipalities of second class) and category C (municipalities of third class, notified areas and any other areas not falling in category A and B) respectively. Such tax is charged proportionately for a fraction of 100 seats. The tax in no case shall exceed the maximum limit which has been fixed Rs 150 per show, vide Punjab Ordinance No. 4 of 1978.

Entertainment Duty.—The Punjab Entertainment Duty Act 1936 was repealed by the Punjab Entertainment Duty Act 1955 on 4 November 1955. The duty is levied on the admission to any entertainment to which persons are ordinarily admitted on payment. The duty is also payable on complimentary tickets. The rates of duty change from time to time. The rate of entertainment duty including that of complimentary tickets, is 125 per cent of the admission charges except 40 per cent of the total number of seats in the cinema hall nearer the screen which are subject to duty at the rate of 100 per cent.

Central Sales Tax.—The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, provides for levy on sales effected in course of inter-State trade and commerce. It was passed to achieve uniformity in sales tax in different States. The States have been authorised to administer this tax on behalf of the Government of India and the entire collections are appropriated by them.

Electricity Duty.—This is levied under the Punjab Electricity (Duty) Act, 1950, to meet the additional financial burdens undertaken by the State on account of introduction of free education and provincialisation of local body schools. The duty is levied on the energy supplied by the Punjab State Electricity Board to a consumer or a licensee and it is collected by the Board alongwith the consumption bills. The Electricity Duty is delivered by the Board to the State Government.

Copying Fee.—This fee is levied under the Punjab Copying Fees Act, 1936, for copies or orders, etc. supplied to the public. The charges vary for supplying copies on ordinary and urgent basis.

The collections from the above mentioned taxes in the Rupnagar District, during 1977-78 to 1982-83, are shown in the following statement :—

Collection from other sources of State Revenue in Rupnagar District, 1977-78 to 1982-83

Serial No.	Tax	1977-78 (Rs)	1978-79 (Rs)	1979-80 (Rs)	1980-81 (Rs)	1981-82 (Rs)	1982-83 (Rs)
1	Stamp Duty	2,64,92,808	77,63,325	90,43,074	1,18,53,933	1,45,90,329	1,67,27,374
2	Registration Fee	11,49,890	10,63,180	11,76,072	12,23,386	12,21,493	13,73,286
3	Excise Tax	2,64,92,808	3,00,35,000	3,92,27,000	4,09,25,000	4,87,31,000	6,14,29,000
4	Sales Tax	2,07,07,272	3,16,89,000	2,98,86,000	4,06,42,000	6,11,63,000	7,36,58,000
5	Passenger and Goods Tax	1,92,67,575	1,97,71,000	2,25,80,000	2,82,36,000	3,62,05,000	3,88,06,000
6	Entertainment Tax	54,480	10,86,000	13,77,000	15,05,000	15,65,000	21,69,000
7	Entertainment Duty	8,75,179	..	..	..	..	..
8	Central Sales Tax	1,13,65,839	41,37,000	87,88,000	1,51,59,000	2,07,76,000	2,43,03,000
9	Electricity Duty	47,18,558	2,62,11,114	5,86,59,254	1,84,45,141	2,77,15,530	4,15,40,611
10	Copying Fee	18,369	16,709	20,253	24,735	27,767	25,253

(Source : Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Rupnagar; Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar; Executive Engineers, Punjab State Electricity Board in the Rupnagar District and Chief Electrical Inspector to Government, Punjab, Patiala)

(ii) Central Sources of Revenue

Important items of central revenue are : Central Excise Duties, Income Tax, Gift Tax and Estate Duty. Some particulars about these revenues, in so far as they concern Rupnagar District are given as under :

Central Excise Duties.—The main sources of the Central Excise Duties in the district are : sugar, vanaspati products, cotton yarn, woollen yarn, woollen fabric, tractors, T.V. sets, dry cell batteries, starch, etc.

The duties are realized under the Gold Control Act, 1962, and the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944.

Income Tax.—This is one of the most important direct taxes levied and collected by the Central Government. It is levied under the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, which was replaced by the Income Tax Act of 1961 on 1 April 1962. The rates of income tax vary from year to year in accordance with the Finance Act passed by the Parliament every year.

Wealth Tax.—The Wealth Tax Act, 1957, comes into force from the assessment year 1957-58. It is chargeable on the net wealth of an individual and a Hindu undivided family.

Gift Tax.—The Gift Tax Act, 1958 was enforced on 1 April 1958. The tax is chargeable on the value of gifts made by a donor to a donee during a previous year.

Estate Duty.—The Estate Duty Act, 1953, was enforced on 15 October 1953. The duty is leviable on the estates of those dying after this date. Proceedings for this levy are to be initiated within 5 years of the death, but no time limit has been fixed for the completion of assessment. For levy of estate duty, Rupnagar District falls under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Controller of Estate Duty, Patiala.

The collections from the central sources of revenue in the Rupnagar District during 1973-74 to 1982-83 are given below :

Year	Central Excise Duty	Income Tax	Wealth Tax	Gift Tax	Estate Duty (000 Rs)
1973-74	19,549	..	..	..	26,300
1974-75	21,542	..	..	..	15,800
1975-76	36,285	..	..	..	17,900
1976-77	42,755	4,530	51	6	16,300
1977-78	48,428	4,688	28	11	13,100
1978-79	25,263	6,309	116	14	28
1979-80	37,740	6,005	101	14	141
1980-81	45,507	6,870	109	16	26
1981-82	56,390	7,148	152	18	121
1982-83	71,476	10,350	155	12	217

(Source : Superintendents, Central Excise and Customs, Kharar and S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali), Income Tax Officer, Rupnagar and Assistant Controllers of Estate Duty, Patiala and Chandigarh)

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

(a) Incidence of Crime in the District

The Rupnagar District came into existence on 1 November 1966 as a result of the reorganization of the Punjab State. According to the *Ambala District Gazetteer, 1923-24*, some of the Jat villages of Rupnagar and Kharar tahsils had a bad name for crimes of violence generally originating in disputes concerning land and women. The crime statistics for the years 1974-83, however, indicate more crimes like murder, burglary, theft and cheating, and there have been few cases of robbery, rioting and cattle lifting. No case of decoity and traffic in women was reported in the district during these years. The district is, thus, more or less immune from heinous crimes.

In 1983, crimes under the heads : murder, robbery, burglary, rioting, cattle lifting and theft generally showed a downward trend as compared to the previous years' crime statistics. A comparative study of crime incidence reveals that the law and order situation in the district remained satisfactory.

An idea regarding the trend of various crimes, etc. in the district during 1974-83 may be had from the following table:—

Number of reported cases relating to various crimes, etc. in the Rupnagar District, 1974 to 1983

Year	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Rioting	Theft	Cattle Lifting	Traffic in women	Cheating	Offences under Local and Special Laws	Others	Total
1974	17	—	2	32	6	61	3	—	4	830	170	1,125
1975	20	—	—	38	3	57	—	—	6	821	196	1,143
1976	25	—	3	48	2	75	6	—	8	939	208	1,314
1977	15	—	4	73	1	95	3	—	15	753	338	1,297
1978	12	—	—	58	1	95	1	—	11	740	325	1,243
1979	18	—	1	58	1	89	3	—	17	647	292	1,126
1980	19	—	—	41	8	88	1	—	22	546	317	1,042
1981	14	—	2	40	2	77	—	—	15	619	332	1,101
1982	10	—	1	54	6	75	1	—	15	660	309	1,131
1983	19	—	1	59	1	57	—	1	48	678	411	1,275

(Source : Superintendent of Police, Rupnagar)

The important categories of crime are described as under :

Murder.—The important motives behind murder are usually traditional, that is, illicit sexual relations, domestic quarrels, blood fueds, land disputes, lure of property, canal-water disputes, personal enmity and party factions. Fortuitous crime is sometimes committed over minor and trifling issues in a sudden outburst of anger. There was fluctuation in the incidence of this crime in the district during 1974 to 1983, the minimum number of such cases being 10 in 1982 and the maximum 25 in 1976.

Dacoity.—No case of dacoity was reported in the district during 1974 to 1983.

Robbery.—No case of robbery was reported during the period for 1978 and 1980. In robbery, there is the presence of imminent fear of violence. The number of cases reported in the district in 1974, 1976 and 1977 was 2, 3 and 4, respectively. Thereafter it had downward trend.

Burglary.—Burglary is legally defined as an act of breaking into a house to commit theft. This crime is common both in the urban and rural areas of the district. There was much fluctuation in the incidence of this crime during 1974—83, the minimum number of cases being 32 in 1974 and the maximum 73 in 1977.

Rioting.—Rioting takes place when an unlawful assembly of persons resorts to violent means which leads to arson and looting. During the years during the period 1974 to 1983, the minimum number of cases was one in the year 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1983 and the maximum 8 in 1980.

Theft.—The incidence of ordinary theft has drawn an upward trend in the district and mostly the increase has been reported from the urban areas of the district. Thefts in the rural areas take place in small numbers because the village *abadis* are small and the inhabitants know one another. There was a little fluctuation in the incidence of this crime in the district during 1974—83, the minimum number of cases being 57 in 1975 and 1983 and maximum 95 in 1977 and 1978.

Cattle Lifting.—This crime is mostly prevalent in the rural areas and its incidence has shown an downward trend. During

1974—83, there have been 1—6 cases of cattle lifting a year in the district.

Traffic in Women.—No case of traffic in women was reported in the district during 1974—82. There was only one case during 1983.

Cheating.—Cheating means a wilful misrepresentation of a definite fact with intention to defraud. The incidence of this crime varied from 4 to 48 from 1974 to 1983, the highest being 48 in 1983.

Offences under Local and Special Laws.—Under this head, the crimes include cases of public nuisance and those of under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, the Opium Act, 1878, the Public Gambling Act, 1867, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947. There has been fluctuation in the number of crimes under this head during 1974—83, the minimum number being 546 in 1980 and maximum 939 in 1976.

Incidence of Motor Vehicle Accidents.—With the expansion of vehicular traffic, incidence of road accidents in the district has been on the increase. The number of prosecutions launched for traffic offences under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, during 1974—83 are given below :—

Year	No. of prosecutions launched
1974	2,933
1975	1,785
1976	1,932
1977	2,735
1978	2,628
1979	2,752
1980	1,892
1981	1,913



V24325
N87,1

Year	No. of prosecutions launched
1982	3,569
1983	4,530

Road Traffic.—Besides the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Indian Penal Code, the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, and the Municipal Bye-laws, the Stage Carriage Act, 1861, the Police Act, 1888, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, the Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1925 and the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, regulate the road traffic.

The prosecution launched in the district under the various Acts, during 1974 to 1983, are given in the following statement :—

Prosecutions launched under various Acts in the Rupnagar District, 1974 to 1983

Name of the Act	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Indian Penal Code	201	206	217	263	464	386	311	346	331	419
Municipal Act and Municipal Bye-Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stage Carriage Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police Act	21	34	42	44	36	46	22	32	33	48
Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hackney Carriage Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Source : Superintendent of Police, Rupnagar)

(b) History and Organization of Police

History of Police :

In India, the law enforcement organization has been traditionally associated with the administration of justice.

In Punjab State, the modern system of police was introduced by the British after the annexation of the Punjab in 1849 and the police administration was streamlined with the appointment of a separate officer at the district level, viz. the Superintendent of Police. The structure and working of the police has undergone modifications in line with the recommendations of various authorities appointed by the government from time to time. These include the Police Commission of 1925, the Punjab Police Commission of 1961. The Punjab Police Rules, 1934 lay down the guidelines for the administration and working of the police department at various levels.

Organization of the District Police :

As per the Police Rules, the Superintendent of Police of a district works under the general guidance and supervision of the Deputy Commissioner in so far as maintenance of law and order in the district is concerned. The Superintendent of Police is accountable in the performance of his duties, so far as management and discipline of the police force and prevention and control of crime in the district is concerned, to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police. For the Superintendent of Police, Rupnagar, the next superior authority is the D.I.G. of Police, Patiala Range in whose jurisdiction the district of Rupnagar falls. He is assisted by 4 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 7 Inspectors, 26 Sub-Inspectors, 44 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 183 Head Constables and 913 constables.

The strength of Police in the district as on 31 March 1983 was as follows :—

Police strength in Rupnagar District, as on 31 March 1983

	Superintendent of Police	Deputy Superintendents of Police	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Assistant Sub-Inspectors	Head Constables	Constables
Civil Police	1	4	6	25	42	105	731
Permanent	—	—	—	—	1	72	114
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Armed Police	—	—	1	1	1	6	48
1st, 2nd and 3rd (Armed Reserve)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Permanent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motated Police	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Permanent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prosecution Staff	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Permanent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total :	1	4	7	26	44	183	913

(Source : Superintendent of Police, Rupnagar)

306

RUPNAGAR

As on 31 March 1983, the number of police stations and police posts along with the villages attached, in each tahsil/ subdivision was as under :

Tahsil/ Subdivision	Police Stations	No. of villages attached	Police Posts	No. of villages attached
Rupnagar	1 Rupnagar	186	—	—
	2 Morinda	77	—	—
	3 Chamkaur Sahib	109	—	—
Kharar	1 Kharar	128	—	—
	2 Kurali	103	—	—
	3 Mubarikpur	56	Gharuan	25
	4 S.A.S. Nagar	14	—	—
Anandpur Sahib	1 Anandpur Sahib	76	Naya Nangal	40
	2 Nurpur Bedi	106	—	—
	3 Nangal	60	—	—

Civil Police.—The Civil Police is posted at the public stations/police posts. There are 10 police stations and 2 police posts in the district. The Station House Officer is in charge of each police station. He is normally assisted by one or more Assistant Sub-Inspectors, a Head Constable, a Moharrir and a number of Constables. The Station House Officer maintains peace and order and investigates offences committed in his area.

Railway Police.—Since the Railway Police is a part of the State Organization, working under the Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, Punjab, with headquarters at Patiala, it is not allotted to any district in particular. The jurisdiction of Railway Police is confined to 'Railway Limits', i.e., all ground and buildings within the railway boundary fencing or boundary marks, provided that all offences committed in or in close proximity to dwelling houses or barracks shall be taken cognizance of and investigated by the District Police.

There is only one outpost of the Railway Police in the district, viz. at Rupnagar, where one Head Constable and three Constables are posted.

Para Military Forces.—In times of crisis, as when terrorist activity is in evidence, additional manpower can temporarily be drawn from the Central Government. The sources which have been available for Rupnagar District are the Central Reserve Police Force, and the Border Security Force. These security forces are however, borrowed only for limited periods of time, and for certain specified objectives. When such forces are inducted, they function under the operational control of the district police, but for administrative purposes are controlled by their own unit commanders. Close co-ordination between the various security organisations is required at all times.

Excise Police Staff.—The staff strength of Excise Police in the district consists of 2 Head Constables and 12 Constables. The whole of the staff is on deputation from the main strength of the Police Department. The function of this staff is to check crime relating to infringement of Excise laws.

Village Police.—The Chowkidar is at the lowest rung of the police organization. He helps the village headman in the maintenance of peace and security in the village. Traditionally, the Chowkidars' duty was to help in the detection of crimes and to report the occurrence of any crime in the village to the concerned authorities. In recent years, the role and status of the chowkidar has been considerably relegated.

Punjab Home Guards.—A Home Guard Unit was started in the Rupnagar District in January 1973. Its main functions are to serve as an auxiliary to the police and help in maintaining internal security; to help the community in any kind of emergency like air-raid, fire, flood, epidemic, etc. and to provide essential services such as motor transport pioneer and carrying groups, fire brigade, nursing, first-aid, operation of water and power supply installations.

There is a District Commander, Punjab Home Guards at Rupnagar, who is assisted by 3 Company Commanders, 8 Platoon Commanders, 1 Wireless Operator and 8 Instructors, besides other miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.

There are eight rural companies in the district comprising one company in each block. These companies are organised and imparted training by the Training Centre, Punjab Home Guards, Rupnagar, which is commanded by a Company Commander. The officer incharge of two urban companies at Nangal is a Platoon Commander, Civil defence work at Nangal is done by the Store Superintendent (Company Commander), Nangal and he is assisted by a Civil Defence Instructor (Platoon Commander).

Besides, the Home Guards Volunteers are imparted training through various camps held from time to time throughout the year. The members of urban companies of Home Guards at Nangal are given intensive training in civil defence in addition to Home Guard training. The women section of Urban Home Guard at Nangal is imparted specialised training in nursing and first-aid.

(c) Jails and Lock-ups

Essentially of British origin, the institution of jails form a part of the judicial system introduced by them. The administration of jails during the British regime was quite different from that which exists today. During British days, the jails functioned mainly as punishing cells. The concept of conviction for correction did not exist in most parts of the world.

After Independence of the country in 1947, many changes have been effected in the administration of the jails which are intended to function as reformatories. Different jail committees were appointed in 1836, 1864, 1875, 1889, 1892 and 1919. They made a number of recommendations on jail reform. Besides, the Prisons Act of 1870, the Prison Act of 1894, and Reformatory Schools Act of 1897 attempted changes in the administration of jails. In recent years, the State Government has taken steps to improve the conditions of prisoners in the jails. Care is taken in respect of diet, health, education and emotional set-up of the prisoners. It is government policy that steps are taken to enable the prisoners to earn their livelihood on release and become useful and respectable members of society. The system is undergoing a steady change and improvements are visible.

There is a Sub-Jail at the district headquarters at Rupnagar. Besides, there is a lock-up attached to each police station which is controlled by the Police Department.

Sub-Jail Rupnagar.—Formerly, it was a judicial lock-up under the charge of Police Department. In 1958, it was converted into a Sub-Jail and was taken over by the Jail Department. It is under the charge of the Deputy Superintendent of Jail¹, who is assisted by 1 Head Warder and 9 Warders, 1 Clerk and 1 part time Superintendent.

A radio-set is installed in the Sub-Jail for the recreation of the prisoners. For medical treatment, prisoners are sent to the Civil Hospital, Rupnagar.

The total admissions during the year, average daily population and maximum population on any one day during the year, in the Sub-Jail, Rupnagar, during 1974 to 1983 are given in the following table:—

Year	Total admissions during the year	Average daily population	Maximum population on any day during the year
— a —			
1974	1,049	38	62
1975	1,345	40	81
1976	1,691	49	84
1977	1,102	37	65
1978	995	39	72
1979	1,007	44.2	82
1980	776	44.87	66
1981	822	38.46	61
1982	882	37.39	64
1983	902	42.62	82

(Source : Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Rupnagar)

¹The General Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Rupnagar is part-time Superintendent of the Sub-Jail.

The number of convicted prisoners released on different grounds, during 1974 to 1983, are given below:

Year	No. of Prisoners released
1974	50
1975	63
1976	55
1977	48
1978	45
1979	1,013
1980	766
1981	796
1982	901
1983	882

(Source : Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Rupnagar)

Official and Non-Official Visitors

The Jails Manual lays down that the main purpose of visits of official and non-official visitors is to ensure that rules and regulations governing jail administration are properly carried out. The appointed visitors meet the prisoners, listen to their complaints and note their comments in the Visitors' Book. They also test the food given to the prisoners and check the sanitation in the jail.

District Probation Officer, Rupnagar.—The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, was enforced in the Rupnagar District in June 1967 when a District Probation Officer assumed charge on 23 June 1967. The District Probation Officer is under the control of the Chief Probation Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh, who supervises and controls the probation work of the entire State of Punjab under the overall administrative control of the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, Chandigarh.

The Probationer Officer is to enquire into the circumstances, home surroundings, character and general antecedents of the accused person, in accordance with the direction of the Judicial

Courts, with a view to assisting the courts in determining the most suitable method of dealing with the accused and is also required to submit social investigation reports of the offenders when asked for by the courts.

In case of an offender below 21 years of age, the courts have been restricted from passing any sentence of imprisonment unless such an offender is considered undesirable for release on probation.

The following table shows the number of prisoners released on probation on various grounds, during the years 1973 to 1983 :

Year	Prisoners released on probation			
	Under supervision	Without supervision	Under Section 3 of Probation Act after admission	Social investigation reports
1973	43	11	2	1
1974	42	14	5	1
1975	38	46	—	—
1976	58	51	—	—
1977	33	21	—	1
1978	41	83	—	2
1979	32	207	—	13
1980	40	263	—	2
1981	79	135	—	1
1982	103	127	—	1
1983	103	172	—	—

(Source: District Probation Officer, Rupnagar)

(d) Organisation of Civil and Criminal Courts

The judicial organization in the Rupnagar District comprises a District and Sessions Judge and an Additional District and Sessions Judge at the district headquarters. For criminal cases, a Chief Judicial Magistrate, and for civil cases, a Senior

Subordinate Judge and one additional Senior Sub-Judge, function under the control and supervision of the District and Sessions Judge. At the district headquarters, the civil and criminal cases are dealt with by three Judicial Officers to whom the work is allotted by the Chief Judicial Magistrate and the Senior Subordinate Judge. Similarly at subdivision level, these are two judicial officers at Kharar and one at Anandpur Sahib who dispose of civil and criminal cases under the control of the District and Sessions Judge. The civil cases are instituted direct in the courts at the subdivision headquarters, whereas regarding criminal cases, separate police stations are allotted to different judicial officers who deal with the cases of those police stations which fall under their jurisdiction.

Civil Justice

On the civil side, the District and Sessions Judge, Rupnagar is assisted by an Additional District Judge, a and decrees of Sub-Judges of all classes up to Rs 20,000 and four Sub-Judges (two posted at Kharar and one each at Anandpur Sahib and Rupnagar). All the four sub-judges are enjoying 1st Class powers.

The civil courts try all types of cases of civil nature upto the powers with which each Sub-Judge or Senior Subordinate Judge has been invested.

Additional District Judge, Rupnagar.—On the civil side, the Additional District and Sessions Judge is known as the Additional District Judge. He hears appeals against the judgements and decrees of Sub-Judges of all classes up to Rs 20,000 and hears cases under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and also as Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal.

Senior Subordinate Judge, Rupnagar.—The Senior Subordinate Judge exercises ordinary civil appellate powers. He hears cases as rent controller for grant of succession certificates, insolvency cases, cases under the Hindu Marriage Act, Guardian and Wards Act, the Workmans' Compensation Act, suits under the Torts and Indian Contract Act, 1872, etc.

Additional Senior Sub-Judge, Rupnagar.—The additional Senior Sub Judge, exercises jurisdiction to try suits of any value. He tries all types of cases tried by the Senior Sub-Judge except cases under the Guardian and Wards Act and Workman's Compensation Act. He discharges the duties of Senior Sub-Judge in the absence of latter.

Sub-Judge 1st Class.—All the Sub-Judges exercise jurisdiction to try suits of any value. They also try all types of cases tried by the Senior Sub-Judge, except cases under the Guardian and Wards Act and Workman's Compensation Act.

The following statement shows the number of civil regular cases decided in the Subordinate Courts of Rupnagar District from 1974 to 1983 :—

Year	Number of cases decided
1974	1,381
1975	1,335
1976	1,654
1977	1,790
1978	1,877
1979	2,232
1980	2,231
1981	2,357
1982	2,812
1983	2,982

(Source: District and Sessions Judge, Rupnagar)

Criminal Justice

The Sessions Judge, Rupnagar, is incharge of criminal criminal administration in the district. He is assisted by an Additional Sessions Judge and the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Rupnagar and one Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate 1st Class and One Judicial Magistrate 1st Class at Rupnagar, One Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, at Anandpur Sahib, and two Judicial Magistrates 1st Class at Kharar. The Chief Judicial Magistrate, Rupnagar, functions under the control and supervision of the District and Sessions Judge, Rupnagar and other Judicial Magistrates in this Sessions Division work under the control of the Chief Judicial Magistrate.

The Chief Judicial Magistrate, and Sub-Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate, deal with all types of Criminal cases, except cases exclusively triable by Court of Session, Special Courts and Executive Magistrates. The Chief Judicial Magistrate is vested

with the powers of a Judicial Magistrate Ist Class, but has the power to try juvenile offenders, also. He exercises control regarding distribution of work amongst the other Judicial Magistrates and also appoints duty Magistrates. Summary powers are also exercised by him and other Senior Judicial Magistrates. He also executes process issued by the Supreme Court and High Court of Punjab and Haryana **Malkhana** is also under his control.

In the district, all Sub Judges-cum-Judicial Magistrates, try cases under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, Punjab Excise Act, 1914, and other Special Acts relating to police stations under their jurisdiction. They have the powers to issue warrants to land holders; to issue search warrants for a person wrongly confined; to record statements and confessions during police investigation; to recover penalty on forfeited bond; and to order released convicts to notify residence, etc. All criminals apprehended by the police are produced before the Judicial Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the criminal may have been apprehended or the crime may have been committed. After investigation, the police puts up the challans in the Court of Judicial Magistrate who also acts as *Ilaka* Magistrate and keeps a watch on the investigation of criminal cases.

The cases relating to breach of public peace and other preventive provisions under the Criminal Procedure Code are tried by the Sub Divisional Magistrates of Rupnagar, Kharar and Anandpur Sahib. They also perform executive duties in addition to the trial of such cases.

The following statement shows the number of criminal cases tried by the Criminal Courts in the district during 1974 to 1983:—

Year	Regular cases	Security cases	Summary cases
1974	3,247	..	4,359
1975	2,275	..	4,495
1976	5,272	..	5,441
1977	4,611	..	1,928
1978	2,637	..	2,890
1979	2,261	..	3,274
1980	2,194	..	5,290
1981	1,841	..	6,335
1982	1,942	..	7,149
1983	1,926	..	6,081

(Source: District and Sessions Judge, Rupnagar)

Prosecution Agency.—The Prosecuting Agency was separated from the Police Department with effect from 1 April 1974. The posts of Prosecuting Deputy Superintendents of Police, Prosecuting Inspectors and Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors in the Police Department were abolished and Directorate of Prosecution and Litigation was set up in the State under the administrative control of the State Home Department.

In the district, the Prosecuting Agency is divided in two wings, namely, District Prosecuting Agency, and Legal Advisory Agency. The head of Prosecuting Agency in the district is the District Attorney who is assisted by Assistant District Attorneys Grade-I, and Assistant District Attorneys Grade-II, who have been appointed as Additional Public Prosecutors, and Assistant Public Prosecutors, respectively under the Code of Criminal Procedure and are also appointed as Government Pleaders under its Code of Civil Procedure. Thus, the District Attorney, with the assistance of Assistant District Attorneys Grade-I and Assistant District Attorneys Grade-II, conducts criminal and civil cases of the State and its officers in the various courts in the district. The District Attorney works in the court of Sessions Judge, the Assistant District Attorney Grade-I works in the court of Additional Sessions Judge, whereas the Assistant District Attorneys Grade-II work as Assistant Public Prosecutors in the courts of the Magistrates. They also advise the District Magistrate and other Heads of Offices in the district on matters involving legal points. The District Magistrate in the district supervises and controls the functioning of the Prosecuting Agency.

With the abolition of the posts of Prosecuting Deputy Superintendents of Police, Prosecuting Inspectors and Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors in 1974, the Police Department was left with no Law Officers who could guide them in legal matters. One Assistant District Attorney (Legal) is posted in the Police Department to render legal advice to the Senior Superintendent of Police and other Police Officers in the district. The Assistant District Attorney (Legal), incharge of Legal Advisory Agency, is on the cadre strength of the Directorate of Prosecution, and Litigation but is posted in the Police Department under the direct control of the Senior Superintendent of Police. The Assistant District Attorney in the Legal Advisory Agency is liable to be shifted to the Prosecuting Agency after two or three years and *vice versa*.

The District Attorney, Rupnagar, as incharge of the Prosecuting Agency, is assisted by 3 Assistant District Attorneys Grade-I and 7 Assistant District Attorneys Grade II, besides allied Class III and Class IV staff.

The Prosecution and Litigation Department, Punjab also provides free legal aid to the poor persons as defined in the Punjab State Grant of Free Legal Service and Advice to the Poor Rules, 1977. For this purpose, Legal Aid Bureaus have been set up throughout the State. Two such bureaus are functioning in the Rupnagar District, one each at Rupnagar and Kharar. Each of the Legal Aid Bureaus is headed by an Assistant District Attorney Grade II. These bureaus make adequate arrangements for providing free legal service and advice to the poor and weaker sections of the people with a view to bringing the system of justice within their reach and thereby making the legal process surer means to social and economic justice. They maintain a list of lawyers who offer aid for the working of the Scheme. No Legal practitioner on the list of any Bureau or any Law Officer shall charge any remuneration from an aided person in any form whatsoever.

Gram Panchayat Courts

With a view to decentralizing authority and to strengthening the roots of democracy, the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, was passed. Under the Act, certain civil, criminal and revenue powers are vested in the panchayats. Petty cases of various categories are disposed of by the panchayats. This has lessened the burden of heavily occupied courts. Besides, it has enhanced the prestige and raised the status of the panchayats. The panchayats are competent to grant bail to an individual against a surety not exceeding Rs 500.

On the criminal side, a gram panchayat tries offences specified in Schedule I-A and I-B of the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952. The panchayats are also competent to take cognizance *suo moto* of cases falling under sections 160, 228, 264, 277, 289, 290, 294 and 510 of the Indian Penal Code and under section 3 and 4 of the Juvenile Smoking Act, 1918 (or any other Act for the time being in force).

On the civil and revenue side, the panchayats are competent to try suits for recovery of movable property or the value of

such property; suits for money or goods due on contracts or price thereof; suits for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring movable property; and suits mentioned in clauses (j), (k), (i) and (n) of sub-section (3) of section 77 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 (or any other Act for the time being in force). While trying such suits, the panchayat is deemed to be a civil or criminal or revenue courts as the case may be.

The following statement shows the judicial work done by the panchayats in the district, during 1973-74 to 1982-83:—

Judicial work done by the Panchayats in the Rupnagar District

Revenue Cases		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1	Cases pending at the beginning of the year ..	90	82	87
2	Cases instituted ..	73	86	39
3	Cases received by transfer ..	2	4	5
4	Cases transferred from panchayats and cases returned for presentation to courts and panchayats ..	3	9	7
5	Cases decided ..	80	76	64
	(a) Cases dismissed ..	8	8	12
	(b) Cases compounded ..	64	67	52
	(c) Cases decreed ..	8	1	—
6	Cases pending at the end of the year ..	82	87	60
Criminal Cases				
1	Cases pending at the beginning of the year ..	743	760	468
2	Cases instituted ..	99	45	61
3	Cases received by transfer ..	7	3	24
4	Cases transferred from panchayats for presentation to courts and Panchayats ..	7	7	6
5	Cases decided ..	82	333	396
	(a) Cases dismissed ..	23	255	59
	(b) Cases compounded ..	59	76	331
	(c) Cases convicted ..	—	2	6
6	Cases pending at the end of the year ..	760	468	151

(Source: Director, Rural Development and Panchayats,

during, 1973-74 to 1982-83

1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
60	58	60	16	25	31	29
41	24	21	33	28	32	24
4	3	1	—	5	—	1
2	—	1	—	—	—	1
45	25	65	24	27	34	23
14	18	51	17	7	9	7
31	7	2	7	18	22	16
—	—	12	—	2	3	—
58	60	16	25	31	29	30
151	88	79	88	32	36	21
61	21	29	37	35	31	50
6	1	10	7	10	3	1
14	4	5	2	5	4	1
116	27	25	98	36	45	43
47	7	7	45	17	3	14
69	17	13	50	15	41	29
—	3	5	3	4	1	—
88	79	88	32	36	21	28

Punjab, Chandigarh)

(e) Bar Associations

In order to promote the study and practice of scientific law, Bar Associations have been formed in various districts of the State. These Associations maintain a higher standard of professional conduct, and promote the interests of the lawyers. Besides, these help the courts to administer justice and to promote a sense of respect for law and order in public mind. The Judges are also recruited from the Bar.

There are three Bar Associations in the district, one each at Rupnagar, Kharar and Anandpur Sahib. The Bar Association, Rupnagar was formed in about 1920 and it had 61 members, as on 31 March 1983. The Bar Association Kharar had 36 members. The Bar Association, Anandpur Sahib was formed in 1966 and it had 21 members in 1983.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

In all the states in the country, the district is the most important unit of administration. In the state of Punjab, all the departments of Government are represented at the district level by middle or senior level officials. Even though Rupnagar is comparatively a small district, officials in all the disciplines are posted at the district headquarters. Departments concerned with development are especially well served. As explained in Chapter X on 'General Administration', the Deputy Commissioner performs the crucial function of co-ordinating the activities of all these departments in the field, even though the various specialists are responsible to their departmental superiors for their functioning. The system makes for a certain measure of decentralisation, which is convenient for the common public.

(a) Public Works Departments

Three different departments perform the function of execution and maintenance of public works. These are the Departments of PWD (Buildings and Roads) the Department of PWD (Public Health) and the Irrigation Branch. In 1977, the work of Public Health (sanitary engineering) was divided between the PWD (Public Health) for rural areas, and the Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Board for urban areas. The Board, however, carries out only new works in towns, besides supplying technical services to the local municipalities. The work of operation and maintenance of the sanitation systems in towns is carried out by the Municipality concerned.

The normal pattern of staffing of all the Public Works Departments is for a Chief Engineer as head of the department, controlling a certain number of circles, each headed by a Superintending Engineer. Four or five divisions, each headed by an Executive Engineer, constitute a circle, and each division is further composed of 5 subdivisions, each in the charge of Sub Divisional Officer (also designated as Assistant Engineer). Thus hierarchy is common to all the Public Works Departments. The area of jurisdiction of a circle, or a division is usually not coterminous with that of a district, so that in a district like Rupnagar, some departments might be served with a Superintending Engineer at the district headquarters and others with only an Executive Engineer.

(i) **Executive Engineer, Construction Division, P.W.D. B.&R. Rupnagar.**—Started in 1968, this division has five subdivisions, viz. Provincial Sub Division, P.W.D. B & R, Rupnagar (opened in 1947); Construction Sub Division, P.W.D., B & R, Anandpur Sahib (opened in 1970); Construction Sub Divisions, P.W.D., B & R, Nurpur Bedi (opened in 1970); Construction Sub Division, P.W.D., B & R, Nangal (opened in 1977) and Construction Sub Division, P.W.D., B & R, Rupnagar now at Anandpur Sahib (opened in 1974), each under a Sub Divisional Engineer.

The Executive Engineer, Construction Division, P.W.D., B & R, Rupnagar, is under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, National Highway Circle, Chandigarh. He is assisted by technical and clerical staff at lower levels.

The main functions of the division/subdivisions are : construction and maintenance of institutions, residential and non-residential buildings required for various departments, and also the construction and maintenance of highways and bridges including major and minor district roads and link and village roads.

(ii) **Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Public Health Division, Rupnagar.**—The nomenclature "Public Health" for this Public Works Department is misleading. The work of the department is confined to sanitary engineering, including water supply and sewerage, and in areas outside the towns. In urban areas, the local municipality performs the same functions, with technical assistance from the Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Board. Started in 1969, this division has 4 subdivisions, viz. P.W.D. Public Health Sub Division No. I, Rupnagar (opened in 1969); P.W.D., Public Health Sub Division No. II, Nangal (opened in 1975); P.W.D., Public Health Sub Division, Nurpur Bedi (opened in 1972) and P.W.D., Public Health Sub Division, Anandpur Sahib (opened in 1978), each under a Sub Divisional Engineer. The engineers are assisted by technical and other staff at lower levels.

The Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Public Health Division, Rupnagar, is under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Public Health Circle, Patiala.

The main functions of the Public Health Department are the execution, operation and maintenance works of water-supply and sanitation schemes in rural areas, and also in Government buildings and institutions.

(iii) **Superintending Engineer, Project Circle, Irrigation Branch, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.**—Opened in February 1977, this circle has two divisions under it, viz. Project Division No. I, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar and Project Division No. II, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, each under an Executive Engineer.

The Superintending Engineer is under the supervision and administrative control of the Chief Engineer, Projects, Chandigarh.

The main functions of this circle in the Rupnagar District are : to prepare schemes and project estimates for lift and flow irrigation from drains, *nallas* and *chos* and canals; to collect statistical data from the field, Revenue and Irrigation Departments and data regarding underground water balance from Director, Water Resources and Tubewells; blockwise feasibility reports for installation of tubewells by the Punjab State Tubewells Corporation after analysing the available data; to investigate and prepare feasibility reports for storage of flood water across small *nallas* and *chos* in the district for utilization of water during lean period; to compile rainfall data in the State after getting necessary information from all the Superintending Engineers of Irrigation Branch and other sources and prepare yearly rainfall maps therefrom. Besides, its functions include preparation of maps on the basis of sub-soil data collected from the Superintending Engineers, incharge of running and construction circles; and to investigate/prepare any other scheme ordered by the Government for the district.

Executive Engineers, Project Division No. I, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.—The division has been functioning since 1968-69, but was shifted to the Rupnagar District in February 1976. This division has 2 subdivisions, viz. Statistical Sub Division, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar and Irrigation Investigation Sub Division No. II, Rupnagar. Each subdivision is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Officer who is assisted by other staff.

Executive Engineer, Project Division No. II, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.—This division has been functioning since 1968-69, but was shifted to the Rupnagar District in March 1976. This division has one subdivision under it, viz. Irrigation Project Sub Division No. I, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar. It is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Officer.

iv) **Superintending Engineer, Aanadpur Sahib Hydel Construction Circle, Chandigarh.**—Opened in July 1973, this circle has four divisions under it, viz. Hydel Construction Division No. 1, Nangal; Hydel Construction Division No. II, Ganguwal; Hydel Construction Division No. IV, Nangal; and Hydel Field Division, Nangal, each under an Executive Engineer.

The Superintending Engineer is under the supervision and administrative control of the Chief Engineer, Projects, Chandigarh. The main functions of this circle in the Rupnagar District are : to construct new Anandpur Sahib Hydel Channel from Nangal to Kiratpur Sahib and to construct power houses at Ganguwal and Nakkian for generating electricity.

Executive Engineer, Hydel Construction Division No. 1, Nangal.—This division was opened in July 1973. This division has 5 sub-divisions, viz. Hydel Construction Sub Division No. 1. Each subdivision is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Officer. Sub Division No. III; Civil Sub Division No. 1; and Hydel Construction Mechanical Sub Division No. 1, all located at Nangal. Each subdivision is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Officer.

Executive Engineer, Hydel Construction Division No. II, Ganguwal.—This division was opened in July 1978. This division has 5 subdivisions, viz. Hydel Construction Sub Division No. IV; Hydel Construction Sub Division No. V; Hydel Construction Sub Division No. VI; Civil Sub Division No. II; and Hydel Mechanical Sub Division No. II, all located at Ganguwal. Each sub-division is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Officer.

Executive Engineer, Hydel Construction Division No. IV, Nangal.—This division was opened in October 1977. This division has 8 subdivisions, viz. Mechanical Sub Division

No. VII; Mechanical Sub Division No. VIII; and Mechanical Sub Division No. IX, all located at Nangal. Each subdivision is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Officer.

Executive Engineer, Hydel Field Division, Nangal.—This division was opened in October 1977. This division has 5 subdivisions, viz. Field Sub Division No. I; Field Sub Division No. II; Field Sub Division No. III; Field Sub Division No. IV; and Mechanical Sub Division, each located at Nangal.

(v) **Superintending Engineer, Anandpur Sahib Hydel Mechanical Circle, Chandigarh :**

Opened in October 1978, this circle has four divisions, the Hydel Mechanical Division No. I, Kotla; Hydel Quality Control Division, Nangal; Hydel Construction Division No. III, Kotla; and Hydel Mechanical Division No. III, Nangal, each under an Executive Engineer.

The Superintending Engineer is under the supervision and administrative control of the Chief Engineer, Projects, Chandigarh.

The main functions and activities of this circle in the Rupnagar District are : construction of Power House No. II at Nakkian alongwith construction of Hydel channel beyond old reach RD (Reduced Distance) 20,800 to tail: procurement of stores of Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project; inspection and quality control of project design of concrete mixer, taking of field samples, laboratory tests, investigation, etc., and personnel cell work.

Executive Engineer, Hydel Mechanical Division No. I, Kotla.—This division was opened in 1975. This division has 4 subdivisions, viz. Hydel Mechanical Sub Division No. 1, Kotla; Hydel Mechanical Sub Division No. II, Kotla; Hydel Mechanical Sub Division, Ganguwal, and Hydel Mechanical Sub Division, Nangal.

Executive Engineer, Hydel Quality Control Division, Nangal.—This division was opened in December 1976. This division has four subdivisions under it, viz. Hydel Quality Control Sub Division No. 1, Nangal; Hydel Quality Control Sub Division No. II, Nangal; Hydel Quality Control Sub Division, Kotla;

and Hydel Quality Control Sub Division, Ganguwal. Each subdivision is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Officer.

Executive Engineer, Hydel Construction Division No. III, Kotla.—This division was opened in 1977. This division has five subdivisions; viz. Hydel Construction Sub Division No. I; Hydel Construction Sub Division No. II; Hydel Construction Sub Division No. III; Hydel Construction Sub Division No. IV; and Hydel Construction Sub Division No. V, all located at Kotla.

Executive Engineer, Hydel Mechanical Division No. III, Nangal.—This division was opened in October 1977. This division has three subdivisions under it, viz. Hydel Mechanical Sub Division No. I; Hydel Mechanical Sub Division No. II; and Hydel Mechanical Sub Division No. III, all located at Nangal.

(vi) **Superintending Engineer, Investigation Circle, Irrigation Branch, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar**

Opened in 1971, this circle has one division under it, viz. Intensive Investigation Division, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, functioning under an Executive Engineer.

The Superintending Engineer is under the supervision and administrative control of the Chief Engineer, Projects, Chandigarh.

The main functions of this circle are : to investigate schemes for providing irrigation in kandi area of Rupnagar and Hoshiarpur districts and to investigate schemes regarding check dams on various *khads* in lower Shiwalik Hills in Rupnagar and Hoshiarpur districts.

Executive Engineer, Intensive Investigation Division, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.—This division was opened in July 1973. The division has four subdivisions under it, viz. Intensive Investigation Sub Division No. I, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar; Intensive Investigation Sub Division No. II, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar; Intensive Investigation Sub Division No. III, Patiala, and Intensive Investigation Sub Division No. IV, Rupnagar.

(vii) **Superintending Engineer, Hydel Project, Circle, Chandigarh :**

Opened in March 1976, this Circle has one division under it, viz. Hydel Investigation Division, Rupnagar, functioning under an Executive Engineer.

The Superintending Engineer is under the supervision and administrative control of the Chief Engineer, Projects, Chandigarh.

The main functions of this circle in the Rupnagar District are to investigate new schemes.

Executive Engineer, Hydel Investigation Division, Rupnagar.—This division was opened in May 1977. This division has one subdivision under it, viz. Hydel Survey Sub division Rupnagar.

(viii) **Superintending Engineer, Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Project Circle, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, Chandigarh**

Opened in January 1977, this circle has two divisions, viz. Satluj Yamuna Link Investigation Division No. 1, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar and Satluj Yamuna Link Investigation Division No. II, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, each under an Executive Engineer.

The Superintending Engineer is under the supervision and administrative control of the Chief Engineer, Projects, Chandigarh.

This Circle has been entrusted with the construction of that part of the Satluj Yamuna Link Canal Project which falls in Punjab, and to supply the share of Ravi Beas waters to Haryana State. The total length of the canal to be constructed will be about 109.5 km, out of which 66 km falls in the Rupnagar District.

Executive Engineer, Satluj Yamuna Link Investigation Division No. 1, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.—This division was opened in January 1977, has four subdivisions, viz. Satluj Yamuna Link Investigation Sub Division No. 1, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar; Satluj Yamuna Link Investigation

Sub Division No. II, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, Satluj Yamuna Link Investigation Sub Division No. III, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar; and Satluj Yamuna Link Investigation Sub Division No. IV, Anandpur Sahib.

Executive Engineer, Satluj Yamuna Link Investigation Division No. II, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.—This division was opened in February 1977. This division has three subdivisions, viz. Satluj Yamuna Link Sub-Division No. V, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar; Satluj Yamuna Link Sub Division No. VI, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar; and Satluj Yamuna Link Sub Division No. VII, Morinda.

(b) Public Relations Department

The department is represented at the district level by the District Public Relations Officer, Rupnagar. He is assisted by 2 Assistant Public Relations Officers (one each at Rupnagar and Anandpur Sahib), 3 Tahsil Publicity Organizers (one each at three subdivisional headquarters), 1 Field Publicity Assistant and supporting office staff, 2 Information Centre Assistants (one each at Rupnagar and Anandpur Sahib), 1 Drama Inspector, one Radio Mechanic, 2 Cinema Operators (one each at Rupnagar and Anandpur Sahib), one Stage Master, 1 Tabla Master, 1 Harmonium Master, 5 Actors, besides other ministerial Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The main function of this office is to enlighten the public about the government's policies and programmes through various activities. It organizes *melas*, conferences, public meetings, dramas and variety shows, cinema shows, *kavi darbars* (poetic symposia), *dhadi darbars*, etc. It also maintains contact with the rural and urban masses through various publicity media, e.g. distribution of literature, news items issued to the press, radio broadcasting and television programmes, arrangement of exhibitions, etc. A special documentary film entitled 'Roop Nagar' depicting the progress and development of the Rupnagar District has been produced and released by the department.

The office also runs two information centres, one each at Rupnagar and Anandpur Sahib, which provide service to tourists. Under the Community Viewing Scheme, seven T.V. sets were installed during 1982-83 in the district.

(c) Co-operative Department

The department is represented at the district level by two Assistant Registrars, viz. the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rupnagar and the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Anandpur Sahib. They are under the administrative control of the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rupnagar (office established in 1970), and under the overall control of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, Chandigarh.

The office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rupnagar, was established in 1962 and of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Anandpur Sahib in September 1976.

The main functions of the office are : to ensure healthy growth and development of the co-operative movement; to register co-operative societies; to provide requisite credit to the members of the societies for the purchase of fertilizers, installation of tubewells, farm machinery, implements, pesticides, seeds, etc. to recover loans and to distribute essential commodities, e.g. sugar, flour, ghee, etc. in the rural areas.

(d) Food and Supplies Department

The department is represented at the district level by the District Food and Supplies Controller, Rupnagar, whose office was established in 1966. He is under the supervision and administrative control of the Director, Food and Supplies, Punjab, Chandigarh. He is assisted by 3 District Food and Supplies Officers (one each at Rupnagar, Anandpur Sahib and Kharar), 6 Assistant Food and Supplies Officers, 25 Inspectors, 43 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Head Analyst, 2 Junior Analyst, and miscellaneous lower staff.

The main functions of this office are : procurement of foodgrains; distribution of sugar, rice, wheat/*atta*, etc. through fair price shops in the urban as well as rural areas; issue permits of other essential commodities, e.g. cement, bricks, coal, kerosene, light diesel oil, etc., issue/renewal of licences for brick-kilns, coal depots, fire-wood, foodgrains, rice milling, pulses, edible oils, cotton and yarn, etc. Under the 'Food for Works Scheme', the department supplies wheat at subsidized

rates to the labourers against their emoluments. Besides, the department maintains its own godowns for storage of food-grains.

(e) Finance Department

The department is represented at the district level by the Treasury Officer, Rupnagar. This office was upgraded from a sub-treasury with effect from 1 November 1986 on the re-organization of the State. The Treasury Officer is assisted by 4 Assistant Treasury Officers (one each in charge of the sub-treasuries at Nangal, Kharar, Anandpur Sahib and Chamkaur Sahib), 2 Assistant Superintendents Treasury, 1 District Treasurer, 5 Assistant Treasurers, and other lower staff.

The main functions of this office are to audit all kinds of bills/cheques, etc. submitted by the Drawing and Disbursing Officers of various departments; to prepare the daily accounts of payments/receipts of State and Central Governments, and to submit the consolidated accounts of the whole district to the Accountant General, Punjab, twice in every month. The Treasury Officer also acts as a Drawing and Disbursing Officer of the pensioners of State/Central Governments. The District Treasury is also a depot of non-judicial, court fee and other kinds of stamps.

(f) Planning Department

The office of District Statistical Officer, Rupnagar was established in 1966. The District Statistical Officer is assisted by two Technical Assistants. His main functions are to collect, analyse, compile and publish statistical data of the various offices at the district level; to conduct ad-hoc socio-economic surveys; to provide technical guidance to other departments for survey work; to collect price data for supplying to the different Central and State agencies; to collect weekly retail prices, to prepare village directory, and to formulate district plans, etc.

(g) Language Department

The department is represented at the district level by the District Language Officer, Rupnagar, whose office was established in 1962. The District Language Officer is assisted by an Instructor, a Clerk, a part-time Urdu Teacher and a Peon.

The main activities of this office are to assure encouragement to Punjabi in administration and education along with development of Punjabi language and literature; to impart training in Punjabi shorthand and typerwriting; to organize literary meetings, *kavi drabars* (poetic symposia) seminars, dramas and debates; to undertake linguistic survey and to bring out district glossaries of words, idioms, proverbs, folk-tales, folk-songs, customs, rituals, sports, etc.; to recommend financial assistance to literary men and institutions/organizations; to collect manuscripts and recognize services of writers and artists; to hold and supervise the class in Urdu language; to sell various departmental publications; and to assist the Government officers in translating pamphlets/books in Punjabi. The District Language Officer also visits various government offices/institutions in the district to guide the staff. Since its inception, this department has been endeavouring for the promotion of Punjabi language.

(h) Soil Conservation and Engineering Department

The Soil Conservation and Engineering Department is represented in the district by the Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Rupnagar. His office was established in September 1973 at Saroya and then shifted to Rupnagar on 1 April 1974. He is assisted by 4 agricultural inspectors 3 agricultural sub-inspectors/surveyors, 1 draftsman, 2 tracers, 2 patwaris, 2 clerks, besides some other ministerial and class IV staff.

The main functions of the Department are the execution of land improvement schemes which include soil conservation, the improvement of the irrigation system by constructing pucca water channels, the laying of underground irrigation system and installing the sprinkler irrigation system in the fields of the cultivator. It also undertakes the levelling of land, so that proper irrigation can be provided.

(a) Evolution of Local Self Government in the District

Local self-government is a system of management and administration of an area through representatives drawn from the area itself. These representatives are usually elected democratically to the institutions responsible for governing at local level. The local bodies function for towns, e.g., municipal committees, as well as for rural areas, e.g. village panchayats. In Punjab, there is a strong tradition of development of decentralised power at the local level, and the set up of the local self-government bodies has the sanction of specific statutes. The local bodies draw their powers from legislature enactments. The arrangements encourage widest participations of the local population in villages and towns, in the process of government. It also assures proper appreciation of local problems, and accelerates decision making on local issues.

Historical Retrospect.—India has had self government institutions from the earliest period of recorded history. The village communities, such as, the Sabha and Samiti of the ancient times and the village panchayats of the medieval ages, all flourished as autonomous units and discharged many functions now performed by the present day local bodies. The foundation of the modern system of municipal government in India as it exists today was laid by the British.

The earliest Act in the Punjab dealing with municipal administration was the Municipal Act, 1867, which was an important step in the development of municipal bodies. This Act was repealed by the Municipal Act, 1873, which aimed at providing for conservancy, local improvements and education in the towns of the Punjab and for levying taxes in them. In 1882, Lord Ripon (1880–84) issued a comprehensive resolution recommending the removal of all the existing defects in the local bodies and also making them instruments of political education. Lord Ripon attempted to develop local self-government as a political instrument of public administration. He suggested that the principle of election should be introduced and the proportion of official members in the institution reduced. In this manner, he wanted to transfer increasing powers to the popular representatives of the people. The reforms proposed

by Lord Ripon led to be overhauling of Act IV of 1873 and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884. The later Act was repealed by the Municipal Act of 1891, which only introduced such changes as experience had proved to be desirable. The Act of 1884, however, continued to be the foundation of the municipal administration in the Punjab.

The Royal Commission of Decentralization, 1909, laid stress on the importance of village panchayats and recommended that the Government control over the local government should be relaxed. The Punjab was the first province to incorporate the Royal Commission's recommendations in a statute. The Punjab Municipal Act was passed in 1911, which with certain modifications is still the basis of municipal Government in Punjab.

In the period 1919–1937, the British developed a system to be known as dyarchy, which implied government shared by two point authorities or rules. Under these arrangements, official control was gradually relaxed and local bodies were made completely elective. It was desired to establish local self-government, whereby the people would be free to manage their own affairs. The Government of India Act, 1919, prescribed a new scheme of taxes, which could be levied by, or for the local bodies. This measure not only enlarged the sphere of taxation but also enabled the local bodies to feel relatively independent. The Punjab Small Towns Act, 1922 simplified the machinery for the municipal administration of small towns each with a population of less than 10,000. The Punjab Municipal (Executive Officer) Act, 1931, invested the Provincial Government with powers to appoint Executive Officers in the municipalities.

After Independence of the country, the concept of local self-government was further enlarged. The municipalities were called upon to shoulder greater responsibilities for municipal administration and to improve the physical set-up in the towns. New election rules have been framed to provide free elections on the basis of universal adult franchise. Provision has also been made for the reservation of seats in municipalities for the members of the Scheduled Castes.

The term of office of municipal commissioners in the State is five years.

(b) Organisation and Structure

Functions and Duties of Muunicipal Committees :

Statutorily, the Punjab municipal bodies have two types of functions, viz., obligatory and optional. Obligatory functions are those which every municipal committee has to perform and if for their performance the committee does not make sufficient provision in its budget, then the State Government compels it to do so, and if the committee fails to perform these functions satisfactorily, then the State Government may suspend or even supersede the committee and assume direct control of its administration. Obligatory functions require action in four main areas, viz., public safety and convenience, medical relief, public works and public health. These include the regulation of offensive or dangerous trades, removing of obstructions and projections in public streets, lighting and cleansing of public streets, extinguishing of fires, provision and regulation of slaughter-houses, burial-grounds, latrines, picnic spots, drains and sewers, registration of births and deaths, public vaccination, inoculation, primary education, etc.

The list of optional functions includes construction and maintenance of public streets, establishing and maintaining public parks, gardens, libraries, museums, dharmshalas, rest houses, lunatic asylums, furthering educational programmes other than primary education, planting and maintaining of roadside trees, arranging for the destruction of stray dogs, maintaining dairy farms and breeding studs, holding of exhibitions, etc.

As on 31 March 1985, there were 5 municipalities in the district at Rupnagar, Morinda, Kharar, Kurali and Anandpur Sahib. On the basis of classification made by the government, 3 of these fall in Class II and 2 in Class III. Besides, there are 3 notified area committees at Nangal, Naya Nangal and S.A.S. Nagar. The details regarding the income and expenditure of the municipalities during 1978-79 to 1982-83 are given in Appendix at the end of the chapter. The sources of income of the municipalities include octroi, house tax, toll tax, some taxes on entertainment, and on certain trades and activities, along with some minor taxes.

Rupnagar Municipality was first constituted in 1867. It is a Class II municipal committee. The committee had 15 members in all when general elections were held last on 10 June 1979. Two of them were co-opted members.

According to the 1981 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 25 sq. km. and its population was 25,165.

The various civic amenities provided by the committee include water-supply, street lighting, pakka drains and arrangements for cleanliness of the town and disposal of refuse. The water supply scheme was introduced in July 1961. The committee also maintains about 8.85 km of roads within the municipal limits.

Municipal Committee Morinda was constituted in 1950. It is a Class II municipal committee. In 1982-83, it had 15 members.

According to the 1981 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 3.00 sq. km. and its population was 13,502.

The various civic amenities provided by the committee include street lighting, arrangements for cleanliness of the town and disposal of refuse. The committee maintains about 6.5 km of roads within the municipal limits. It also maintains a library along with a reading-room.

Municipal Committee Kharar was first constituted in 1967. It is a Class II committee. The committee had 16 members.

According to the 1981 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 4.20 sq. km. and its population was 21,807.

The various civic amenities provided by the committee include water-supply, street lighting, drainage and arrangements for the cleanliness of the town and disposal of refuse. The committee maintains about 8 km of roads within the municipal limits. It also maintains a library along with reading-room.

Municipal Committee Kurali was constituted in 1959. It is a Class II committee. The committee had 14 members.

According to the 1981 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 7.40 sq. km. and its population was 12,637.

The various civic amenities provided by the committee include water-supply, street lighting, pakka drains and arrangements for cleanliness of the town and disposal of refuse. The water-supply scheme was introduced during the year 1978-79 and a sum of Rs 7 lakhs have been spent on it. Open surface drains were introduced during the year 1962-63. The committee also maintains about 5 km of roads within the municipal limits.

Anandpur Sahib Municipality was first constituted in 1887. It is a Class III committee. It had 15 members, four of whom were co-opted.

According to the 1981 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 3.00 sq. km. and its population was 8,571.

The various civic amenities provided by the committee include street lighting, pakka drains and arrangements for cleanliness of the town and disposal of refuse. The drainage system was introduced in 1969-70. The committee maintains about 1 km of roads within the municipal limits.

As explained in another section, the twin towns of Nangal and Naya Nangal were established along with the Bhakra Nangal Project. The character of these towns is different from that of others in the state, in that the population is dependent almost entirely on the functioning of two major projects, the Bhakra Nangal Project and the Fertilizer Factory in Naya Nangal. Of late, the State Government has also set up some public sector companies, such as the Punjab Alkalies and Chemicals Ltd. and the Punjab National Fertilizers Ltd. in Naya Nangal. The two towns are served by two separate notified area committees.

Formed in 1953, Nangal N.A.C. now had 11 members. According to the 1981 Census, the area of the town within the limits of the notified area committee was 3.39 sq. km. and its population was 25,523.

The various civic amenities provided by the committee include street lighting, drains and arrangements for cleanliness

of the town and disposal of refuse. The drainage system was introduced in 1977. The committee maintains about 36.5 km of roads within its areas. It also maintain a reading-room.

Formed in 1961, the N.A.C. Naya Nangal had 7 nominated members. Since 1978-79, it has been running a college and a Model School for primary classes. According to the 1981 Census, the area of the town within the limits of the notified area committee was 14.92 sq. km. and its population was 10,390.

The various civic amenities provided by the committee include arrangements for the cleanliness of the town and disposal of refuse. It also maintains a library.

A Notified Area Committee S.A.S. Nagar was also formed in December 1983. It had 9 nominated members. According to the 1981 Census, the area of the town within the limits of the N.A.C. was 12.40 sq. km. and its population was 32,351.

(c) Town and Country Planning and Housing

The office of the Divisional Town Planner, Patiala Division, Patiala, was first set up at Chandigarh on 1 April 1967 which was later on shifted to Patiala and it started functioning on 24 April 1967. Besides the Patiala District, the jurisdiction of this office also extends to the Rupnagar District. The Divisional Town Planner is responsible for initiating programmes of city development and controlling and organising urban development. The office prepares master plans for towns as well as for other areas, which serve as a blueprint for future development.

This office has undertaken the preparation of Master Plans of various Class I and Class II towns in the Rupnagar District. Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali) has been planned as a full-fledged city with its industrial area and other daily amenities and city requirements. The preparation of a comprehensive plan of Chandigarh-Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali) Region as an inter-State Region has been taken up in collaboration with the Government of Haryana and Chandigarh Union Territory, Administration. The Chandigarh-Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali) Regional Plan suggests the location

of new industries in the large and medium sectors to achieve industrial dispersal and linkages between graded urban settlements and an integrated programme of rural development. The office has also undertaken pilot studies for the preparation of an Integrated Area Development Plans of various development blocks including Nurpur Bedi, Majri, Chamkaur Sahib and Kharar blocks of the Rupnagar District.

To make available planned house sites with all public amenities and services in the urban areas, development schemes and new urban estates are planned. Similarly, town planning schemes are also prepared for potential vacant lands within the municipal areas. Besides, through re-development schemes, densities have been reduced in some areas and non-conforming uses discontinued. Residential services have been provided, streets have been widened and the overall environment of the areas has been improved. Buildings and areas which have a special character or are of historical significance have been preserved as such. Some of the notable re-development schemes include the improvement of approach areas and environs of the important centres of tourist attraction and pilgrimage such as Anandpur Sahib and Chamkaur Sahib in the Rupnagar District.

The new *mandis* are developed so as to provide for grain shops, adequate areas for auction platforms, circulation and parking, service facilities for farmer vehicles, farmer rest houses, godowns, etc. Besides, to check unplanned development and mushroom growth around the cities, large areas around important cities and towns have been notified as "Controlled Areas" under a relevant Act.

Basically, this office renders technical advice to the various departments including municipalities and Improvement Trusts and it co-ordinates with them in the preparation and implementation of developmental works. Town Planning Schemes are prepared under section 192 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

Rupnagar Improvement Trust, Rupnagar.—Formed in November 1972 under the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922, the trust has 8 members including the Chairman. The term of their office is three years.

The trust is required to enforce the planned expansion of the town and provide civic amenities. It has undertaken various improvement plans/schemes for the development of the

city, i.e., street schemes and deferred street schemes, development and expansion schemes, housing accommodation schemes, re-housing schemes and slum improvement schemes.

The main sources of the income of the Improvement Trust are : sale of trust land after providing the amenities in the schemes and loan from the Government. The income and expenditure of the Rupnagar Improvement Trust, Rupnagar, during the year 1982-83 were Rs 30,01,000 and Rs 25,63,000, respectively.

(d) Panchayati Raj

The panchayats function as the miniature republics at village level. Important amendments have been carried out in the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, and the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961, to strengthen the working of the Panchayati Raj institutions at all levels. It is envisaged to provide enhanced representation to the weaker sections.

All programmes pertaining to development in agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, soil and water conservation, minor irrigation, communications, education, rural health and sanitation, uplift of the weaker segments of society, including women and children, contribute to the same underlying objective of integrated rural development. Their successful implementation depends on the Community Development Organization, the principal extension agency which has motivated the rural people and stimulated in them the urge for a better and fuller life. The panchayats formulate some village development plans and tap local resources for their execution.

Although the structure of Panchayati Raj is established at all levels in all the districts in the state, including Rupnagar, the role of these institutions in Rural Development has in recent years tended to diminish in importance. The main reason has been that the expanded activities of development have confined different departments to their specialised role. Also improved communication between villages and towns has made rural areas more accessible to departmental specialists in various disciplines, which often makes panchayat involvement in specialised activities redundant. The village local bodies, do, however provide representative leadership, and aid the co-ordination of many development activities at village level.

The Community Development Programme was established in the State on 2 October 1961. Thereafter, the role of the local institutions has been defined from time to time.

Gram Panchayats.—The gram panchayats form the base of the pyramid of local government. Most state leaders begin their career as members of panchayats—panch or sarpanch.

The panchayat movement in Punjab goes back to 1912, when the Panchayat Act, 1912 was passed. The Act established benches to try specified suits, etc. under local and special laws. The Act was repealed by the Punjab Village Panchayat Act, 1921 (Punjab Act III of 1922), which provided for the constitution of panchayats consisting of elected panches holding office for 3 years. The panches were to elect a sarpanch for one year and also a deputy sarpanch. The panchayats were given administrative functions and powers, and judicial powers, both criminal and civil. The Act of 1922 was repealed by the Punjab Village Panchayat Act, 1939 (Punjab Act XI of 1939).

While the object of the 1922 Act was to foster and develop local self-government in the rural areas of the Punjab, the object of the 1939 Act was to consolidate and extend the law relating to the panchayats. The scope of administrative and judicial functions of the panchayats was enlarged. The panchayats were allowed, with the previous sanction of the Government to levy any tax which the Provincial Legislature had power to impose under the Government of India Act, 1935.

The Act of 1939 was repealed by the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952 (Punjab Act IV of 1953) with the object of providing for better administration in the rural areas of Punjab by panchayats. This Act was sponsored in pursuance of the famous Directive Principles of the State Policy embodied in Article 40 of the Constitution enjoining upon the State to organise panchayats and endow them with the necessary authority. Under this Act, the scope of powers—both administrative and judicial—of panchayats was further enlarged; 10 per cent of the land revenue was assigned to panchayats; levy of house tax was made obligatory on every panchayat and provision was made for the establishment of panchayat unions to advise

the panchayats within their jurisdiction in the performance of administrative duties. For the first time, provision was made for the election of panches on the basis of universal adult franchise.

The Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, was amended in 1960, as a step towards the establishment of Panchayati Raj in the State. Under the Act, a gram sabha may be constituted for any village or group of contiguous villages with a population of not less than 500, and a gram panchayat is elected for the gram sabha area and not for each village. The panches are elected by the adults entered as voters on the electoral rolls for the State Legislative Assembly in force for the time being and pertaining to the gram panchayat area. There is provision for co-opting women and members of the Scheduled Castes in panchayats, where these categories do not gain membership by education. Formerly, each panchayat consisted of 5 to 9 members including sarpanch and a lady panch. Under the new ordinance of the Punjab Government promulgated in June 1978, a village would elect five to eleven panches depending upon its population. This number could go up to thirteen where co-option of members became necessary.

Previously under the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, the panches elected the sarpanch from among themselves. Later on from June 1972, this mode of indirect election was changed into a direct one. Accordingly, the panches as well as the sarpanches were directly elected by the voters. This system of direct election continued till the middle of June 1978 when under the ordinance of Punjab Government, the mode of election was again made indirect. The panchayat may remove a sarpanch by a motion of non-confidence passed by at least two-third of the panches. No such motion can be sponsored without the previous permission of the Director, Rural Development and Panchayats, Punjab, Chandigarh. Members of the panchayat may be removed by the Government on specified grounds. Removal entails disqualification for re-election for a period up to five years.

Under the Act, a gram panchayat is to meet at least once a month at a place within the gram panchayat area. All the decisions of the panchayat are taken by majority and, when the

¹The Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, has been amended to allow the Constitution of a panchayat for a village having population of 100.

voting is equal, the sarpanch has an additional or casting vote.

At the district headquarters, District Development and Panchayat Officer co-ordinates and supervises the working of the panchayats in the district. In order to impart training to the panches and sarpanches of the panchayats in the State, a training scheme has been in operation for some years.

In 1982-83, there were 716 panchayats in the Rupnagar District with a total membership of 4,918.

Functions

The panchayats play a vital role in the democratic set-up of the State not only as primary units of local Government but also as basic units of administration. Under the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, the panchayats have also been vested with judicial and executive powers. In criminal cases, they have been given powers to try certain minor offences like petty thefts, hurt, affray, and commission of public nuisance. For this purpose, they are under the control of the District Magistrate, who can hear appeals against their orders, and transfer cases from one panchayat to another. On the civil and revenue side, the panchayats have been given powers to try certain civil and revenue judicial cases and in respect of these cases, they are under the control of the District Judge and the Collector, respectively.

Besides judicial work, the panchayats look to the requirements of their respective areas in regard to agriculture, education, animal husbandry, public health and sanitation including water-supply, works of public utility, games and sports, industries, medical health and relief to the poor. They are expected to arrange 50 per cent of the cost of local development works sponsored by the Development Department, either in cash, kind or labour, and with the help of the concerned departments, and they have established a number of single-teacher primary schools, constructed new school buildings, besides providing drinking water arrangements in the schools. They have also provided community listening sets, constructed and repaired panchayat ghars, and undertaken many other development activities at village level, including the planting of trees, arranging playgrounds and children parks,

construction of village approach roads, repairing and levelling of public paths, construction of drains, construction of culverts and pavement of streets, construction, repair and remodelling of wells for drinking water and remodelling and repairing of ponds.

Various steps have also been taken to strengthen the panchayat organisation. At the village level, trained Gram Sevikas, Bal Sevikas and craft teachers impart training to village women in handicrafts, home management, health and environmental sanitation, nutrition, child care, and family planning, etc. They manage *balwadis* for children and organise women and girls into Mahila and Yuvati Mandals, respectively.

Panchayat Samitis—The law relating to the Gram Panchayats/Panchayat Samitis is the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, Punjab Act IV of 1953, as subsequently amended and the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961. The structure consists of three tiers, viz. a Panchayat at the village level, a Panchayat Samiti at the block level, and a Zila Parishad at the district level.

The district is divided into 6 community development blocks. There is one panchayat samiti for each block. According to the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, each panchayat samiti consists of 17 members elected by the Panches and Sarpanches from amongst themselves; two members elected by the co-operative societies; and one member elected by the market committees. Besides, every M.L.A. in whose constituency a samiti falls is automatically an associate member². Two women and four persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, if not elected otherwise are co-opted as members. One person from amongst any of the Backward Classes is also co-opted as a member. The Sub Divisional Officer (Civil) and the Block Development and Panchayat Officer of the block, work as *ex-officio* members, without the right to vote. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are elected from amongst the elected members and their term of office is five years.

The panchayat samitis play an important role in the development of the villages. They act as the main extension agency

²Prior to the abolition of the Punjab Vidhan Parishad in early 1970, the membership of a Panchayat Samiti also included such members of the Punjab Vidhan Parishad as the Government might by order specify.

for mobilisation and motivation of rural community for raising agricultural production and economic improvement. The main functions of the panchayat samitis relate to agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, health and rural sanitation, communications, social education, co-operation, village industries, public places and buildings of public utility and other miscellaneous and additional matters. Their activities also include agricultural extension and minor irrigation, health and rural sanitation and nutrition programmes.

The main sources of income of the panchayat samitis are : local rate, fees derived from schools and markets, fee from fairs and shows, rents and profits accruing from properties vested in it, and such money and grants which Government may place at its disposal. Besides, each panchayat samiti can, with the permission of the zila parishad, impose any tax which the State Legislature has power to impose under the Constitution.

Sources of Revenue

The main sources of income of the panchayats are : grant-in-aid from Government, grants-in-aid from local bodies, a percentage of land revenue collection, donations, taxes, duties, cesses and fees, income from village common lands, sale of proceeds of dust, dirt and dung, etc. The fines and penalties which the panchayats impose are also transferred to their funds.

The income of the panchayats in the Rupnagar District, during 1978-79 to 1982-83, is given below :

Source of income	1978-79 (Rs)	1979-80 (Rs)	1980-81 (Rs)	1981-82 (Rs)	1982-83 (Rs)
1 Grant from Government —					
(i) Grants-in-aid from Government	5,31,766	32,76,272	29,77,476	62,40,378	30,92,827
(ii) Grants-in-aid from local bodies	1,64,301	1,42,058	1,15,000	2,40,123	2,07,650
2 Voluntary contributions	35,875	69,946	43,261	1,17,586	5,79,883
3 House Tax	1,94,573	2,30,092	2,22,740	2,48,957	2,70,551
Total	9,26,515	37,18,368	33,58,477	68,47,044	41,50,911

(Source : Director, Rural Development and Panchayats, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Zila Parishads.—Prior to the formation of zila parishads in the State, the principal units of rural local Government were district boards. They were constituted and administered under the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883. Like the municipal committees, district boards were charged generally with the adoption of measures likely to promote the safety, health, welfare, comfort and convenience and interest of the people living within their jurisdiction. The Zila Parishad, Rupnagar, was constituted on 1 May 1962, under the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961.

The zila parishad has as its members Chairmen of all the panchayat samitis in the district, two members elected by each panchayat samiti, the M.P. and M.L.A., representing the district or any part thereof, and the Deputy Commissioner. Four women and five members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and two members of the Backward Classes, if not elected otherwise, are co-opted as members. The M.Ps, M.L.As. and the Deputy Commissioner do not have the right to vote. The Zila Parishad has a Chairman and Vice-Chairman, elected by the primary members, Chairman of the panchayat samitis and co-opted members, from amongst themselves, for five years. The Secretary of the Zila Parishad is appointed by the Government.

The Zila Parishad, Rupnagar was superseded in October 1978 and has not been re-constituted so far. Since the supersession of the Zila Parishad, the Deputy Commissioner is functioning as its administrator.

The Zila Parishad, Rupnagar, has been entrusted with various development activities required to co-ordinate at district level. Its main functions and activities are to watch and guide financial and budgetary position of panchayat samitis and to execute construction work through Panchayati Raj Public Works in rural areas. Besides, it runs 2 civil rural dispensaries and 12 civil veterinary hospitals in the district.

The Zila Parishad, Rupnagar, does not impose any tax. The main sources of income are State Government funds allotted to it and local rate. The income and expenditure of the Zila

Parishad, Rupnagar, during 1978-79 to 1982-83, are given below :

Year		Income (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)
1978-79	..	21,25,424	21,28,845
1979-80	..	33,75,897	20,29,792
1980-81	..	15,38,213	22,65,566
1981-82	..	16,75,053	21,01,695
1982-83	..	25,95,545	27,43,696

(Source : Secretary, Zila Parishad, Rupnagar)

(Vide page 334)

APPENDIX

Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in the Rupnagar District, 1978-79 to 1982-83

Name of Municipality	Particulars	Years				
		1978-79 (Rs 000)	1979-80 (Rs 000)	1980-81 (Rs 000)	1981-82 (Rs 000)	1982-83 (Rs 000)
Tahsil Rupnagar						
1. Rupnagar	Income	1,618	1,732	1,858	2,095	2,227
	Expenditure	1,649	1,867	1,764	2,012	2,400
2. Morinda	Income	826	919	1,089	1,051	1,136
	Expenditure	813	904	973	1,178	1,135
Tahsil Kharar						
3. Kharar	Income	957	1,117	924	1,075	1,148
	Expenditure	972	1,045	1,026	1,053	1,105
4. Kurali	Income	871	914	1,307	1,264	1,357
	Expenditure	745	1,020	1,325	1,066	1,624
Tahsil Anandpur Sahib						
5. Anandpur Sahib	Income	271	307	664	714	1,524
	Expenditure	234	316	630	469	726
6. Nangal	Income	862	891	1,045	1,275	1,767
	Expenditure	913	855	907	1,355	1,516
7. Naya Nangal	Income	4,494	3,532	4,619	10,635	12,202
	Expenditure	2,681	3,075	9,977	12,171	12,262

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1978 to 1983)

(a) Historical Background

Rupnagar is considered educationally a backward district. In the past as distant as the late nineteenth century, the form of education in the district was similar to that in the rest of the State. The Settlement Report of Mr Wynyard mentions the following six types of indigenous schools in the present territory of the district in 1853:—

- 1 *Maktabas*, where Persian was taught.
- 2 *Chatsals*, where Hindi was taught.
- 3 *Pathshalas*, where Nagri or Shastri was taught.
- 4 *Maktabas*, where Arabic was taught.
- 5 Gurmukhi Schools, where Gurmukhi was taught.
- 6 English Schools, where English was taught.

Education in most of these schools concentrated on the study of religious teachings. In the *Maktabas*, the study of Koran was given prime importance, besides the learning of Persian and Arabic. These *Maktabas*, also called Persian Schools, were maintained by the Maulvis, and were not exclusively meant for Muslims but open to all communities. However, these schools were not very popular in the district. *Chatsals* or Hindi schools were meant for mercantile and trading communities for learning various tachygraphic forms of *lande* (an accounting script for shopkeepers), *Mahajani* (for merchants), and *sarafi* (for bankers). For Sanskrit learning, there were *pathshalas*. Gurmukhi schools were attached to village *gurudwaras* or *dharmshalas*.

With the advancement in human learning, the old system became obsolete and was replaced by well-organized schools maintained by government local bodies and private enterprise. In 1891, the London Baptist Mission School was started at Kharar. It was raised to the status of a high school in 1910. Its special features were 'agricultural and tailoring classes', and a 'co-operative society' for the purchase of books, stationary, etc. for the students. The Municipal Board, Ropar, also maintained a high school with a grant-in-aid from the Government. There were also two vernacular middle schools, one each at Kharar

and Morinda. Besides, there was another anglo-vernacular middle school, viz. Khalsa School at Chamkaur Sahib, managed by a religious body.

In addition to a number of primary schools, there were two schools for girls, one at Kharar, managed by the Baptist Mission, and the other at Anandpur Sahib, managed by the District Board. There was also an Industrial School at Rupnagar, maintained by the Municipal Board. Academic training was upto the 5th class only, but the school also imparted training in carpentry and drawing. The oldest college in the district is Government College, Rupnagar, started in 1945.

After the Independence of the country in 1947, the Government gave priority to the expansion of education with an avowed policy of arranging free and compulsory education. As a result, the educational institutions multiplied. On 1 October, 1957, the Punjab Government took the bold step of provincializing the schools run by local bodies. Education in Government schools is free upto the middle standard. In line with the recommendations of the Higher Secondary Education Commission, most of the high schools were converted into higher secondary schools by the addition of class XI. Four new degree colleges are now functioning in Anandpur Sahib, Chamkaur Sahib, Morinda and Bhago Majra (Kharar). A college of Physical Education in the Punjab State was started at Bhago Majra in 1976. This is the only degree institution in the district run by a private organisation.

There has been rapid increase in the number of educational institutions in the district since 1966. In 1967-68, there were 1 college, 46 high/higher secondary schools, 40 middle schools and 427 primary/basic primary schools in the district. In 1982-83, this number rose to 8 colleges (including a College of Physical Education), 131 high/higher secondary schools, 69 middle schools, and 867 primary/basic primary schools.

(b) Literacy and Educational Standards

According to 1981 Census, the literacy rate for the district was 48.08 per cent (55.94 per cent for males and 38.94 per cent for females) as against 40.86 per cent (47.16 per cent for males and 33.69 per cent for females) for the Punjab State as a whole. In respect of literacy, the district is ranked fourth in the State.

The number of educational institutions both in the public and private sectors has increased. The following table shows the progress of school education in the district during 1967-68 to 1982-83:—

Progress of school education in Rupnagar District, 1967-68 to 1982-83

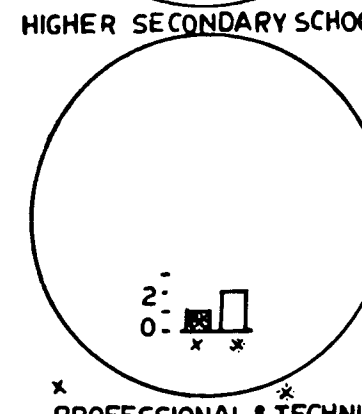
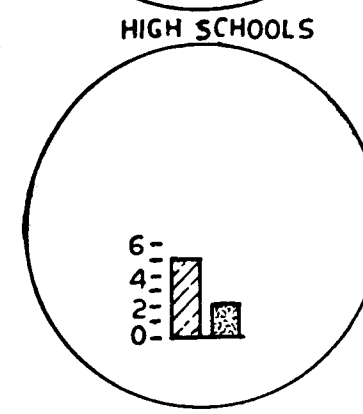
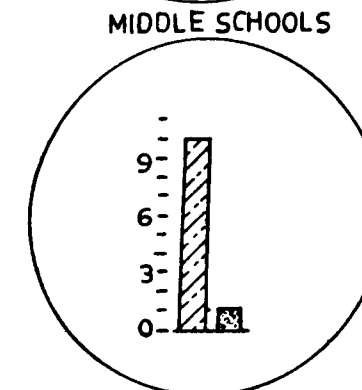
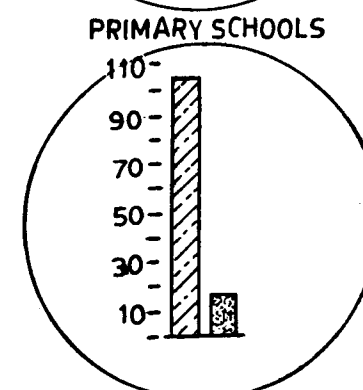
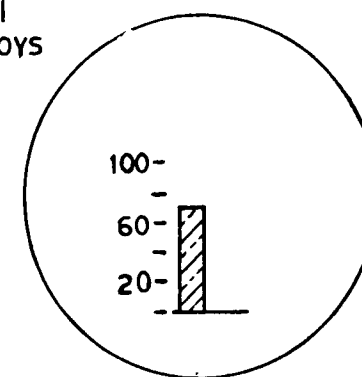
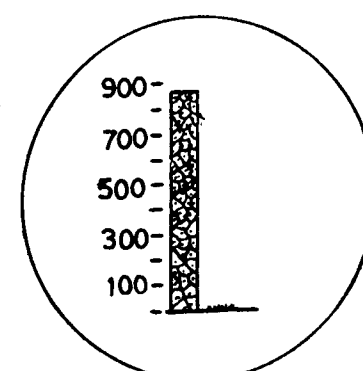
Type of Institution	Number of Institutions								
	1967-68		1972-73		1977-78		1982-83		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary Schools	427*	—	498*	—	864*	—	862*	5*	867*
Middle Schools	32	8	56	9	87	4	69	—	69
High/Higer Secondary Schools	38	8	56	12	80	15	114	17	131
Total	497	16	610	21	1,031	19	1,045	22	1,067

(Source : Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1971 and 1978 and District Education Officer, Rupnagar)

*Almost all the boys primary schools are co-educational.

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RUPNAGAR DISTRICT AS ON 30.9.1982

CO-EDUCATIONAL — GIRLS
BOYS



SOURCE: DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICER, RUPNAGAR

A number of educational societies, missions, and philanthropic endowments, render valuable service in the field of education in the district. These are mentioned as under :

(i) **Christian Mission.**—The Christian Mission has done pioneering work in the promotion of education in the district. Reverend G.A. Smith of London Baptist Mission was the first missionary to start a school for boys. This was at Kharar in 1891. The school was raised to the level of high school in 1910. Later in 1925, a school for girls, viz. Handerson Memorial Girls' Primary School was opened here by a Newzealander Miss Mathews in the memory of her aunt Miss Handerson. It was upgraded to a high school in 1955. In 1975, an English-medium primary wing was also added. These schools are managed by the United Church of North India, the headquarters of which are in Ludhiana.

(ii) **Sanatan Dharam Sabha.**—The Sanatan Dharam Sabha is running two high schools for boys, one each at Anandpur Sahib and Chamkaur Sahib, and one for girls at Rupnagar.

(iii) **The Arya Samaj.**—Arya Samaj plays an important role in the promotion of education. It is running a number of educational institutions of middle and high/higher secondary level in the district.

(iv) **Singh Sabha and other Sikh Societies.**—A number of schools and colleges are maintained by these societies at various places in the district. These include 3 colleges, one each at Anandpur Sahib, Morinda, and Bela (Chamkaur Sahib), besides a large number of high/higher secondary schools.

Besides the above, mention may be made of Shaheed Kanshi Ram Educational Trust (Regd.) Kharar, which was formed to perpetuate the memory of Pandit Kanshi Ram, a martyr of Ghadar Party. This society is running a degree and a College of Physical Education at Bhago Majra (Kharar).

Women's Education.—The age-old prejudice against female education in Indian society has considerably declined. The Compulsory Elementary Education Act, 1960, makes obligatory on parents to send their girls in the age-group of 6 years and above to schools.

According to the 1981 Census, the rate of literacy of females as a percentage of the total population in the district was 38.94, as against the State's 33.69. As on 30 September 1982, there were as many as 35,952 girls studying in primary schools. Besides the co-educational schools, there were 16 high and 1 higher secondary schools for girls in the district, and the number of girl students in these schools was 17,331 and 2,961 respectively.

There are 2 degree colleges for girls, one each at Morinda and Padiala. The remaining colleges in the district are co-educational.

Education of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes

The Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes, especially those inhabiting the rural areas, have not traditionally been enthusiastic in conducting their children. The introduction of free and compulsory primary education has greatly influenced their approach. The Government has assumed various facilities to encourage education among the members of these classes. Education upto M.A. level is free for them in government educational institutions. In private educational institutions also students belonging to these classes are given certain amenities. These include the reimbursement of examination fee in respect of different examinations to students belonging to the Scheduled Castes. Free books, stipends and scholarships are awarded to these students in all educational institutions under the various schemes sponsored by the State and Central Governments. Seats are reserved for them in various professional and technical institutions. Students desirous of getting higher education in law, medicine and engineering are given grants for the purchase of costly books. With a view to preparing the candidates belonging to these communities for competitive examinations, viz. the I.A.S., the I.P.S. and other allied central services, a Zonal Coaching Centre was established in the Panjab University, Chandigarh in 1967, which was shifted to the Punjabi University, Patiala in 1970.

The financial assistance given to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes in the district, during 1973-74 to 1982-83, is given below :

Year	Stipend	Number of students benefited
	(Rs)	
1973-74	2,10,139	2,707
1974-75	2,19,178	3,081
1975-76	94,930	1,268
1976-77	12,85,418	12,401
1977-78	13,48,285	46,774
1978-79	15,13,520	20,302
1979-80	19,09,501	20,788
1980-81	17,73,900	17,404
1981-82	17,45,015	18,223
1982-83	16,52,681	19,716

(Source : District Education Officer, Rupnagar)

The number of Scheduled Castes students studying in different schools in the district, as on 30 September 1982, was as under :

Type of Institution	Number of Scheduled Castes Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary Schools (Classes I to V)	13,000	10,000	23,000
Middle Schools (Classes VI to VIII)	5,000	2,000	7,000
High/Higer Secondary Schools (Classes IX to XI)	2,000	1,000	3,000

(Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1983)

Role of Local Bodies in the Field of Education

Prior to the provincialization of schools in October 1957, the Zila Parishad (Formerly District Board) and the local bodies managed a large number of schools. The local bodies have had played vital role in the promotion of education. On the provincialization of these schools, these bodies were required to pay annually a specified contribution to the Government for their maintenance.

Medium of Instruction

According to the Sachar Formula introduced in the State in 1949, the teaching of Punjabi as the first language and as a medium of instruction began from the first class and Hindi as the second language was introduced from the fourth class. This was replaced, on 2 July 1969, by a Three-language formula under which Punjabi was made the first compulsory language as medium of instruction in Government schools at all levels. Besides, Hindi was made compulsory from the fourth class onwards. The teaching of English was made a compulsory from the sixth class. The privately managed schools have been given the option to retain Punjabi or Hindi as medium of instruction, but such schools as opt for Hindi are required to teach Punjabi as a compulsory language. This solution, while ensuring compulsory instruction in Punjabi in all the schools in the State, has enabled the Hindi medium schools to continue teaching through

354

RUPNAGAR

that medium and has also ensured that all the school-goers in the State are conversant with both the languages, as also with English.

Educational Set-up

At the district level, the District Education Officer (Secondary), Rupnagar is controlling and supervising all middle, high and higher secondary schools in the district. He functions under the control of the Director of Public Instruction (Secondary Schools), Punjab, through the Circle Education Officer, Nabha. He is assisted by 2 Deputy Education Officers, 1 Administrative Officer, besides other ministerial staff. With the separation of the primary wing on 1 April 1978, the control of the primary schools has been entrusted to the District Education Officer (Primary), who functions under the administrative control of the Director of Public Instruction (Primary Schools). He is assisted by 14 Primary Block Education Officers, besides other ministerial staff. Both the District Education Officers are also assisted by 1 District Science Supervisor, 1 Assistant Education Officer (Sports), 1 Vocational Guide Councillor and 1 Coordinator.

(c) General Education**Pre-Primary Schools**

It has been the endeavour of the Government to bring every child within the fold of education. As one step, all the revenue villages in the district have been provided with primary schools. The Government is now paying attention towards pre-primary education for the children in the age group of 3—6. The aim at this stage is to inculcate social sense rather than attain formal instruction. A number of nursery and junior model schools (government and private) function in the district. Block Development authorities also run a number of *balwadis*. The Government has also sponsored various schemes for the development of the personality of the children through their participation in dramatics and allied activities.

Primary and Basic Schools :

The Government introduced free primary education during the Third Five-year Plan (1961—66) for the age-group 6-7 in

1961-62, extending it to the age-groups 7-8 in 1962-63, 8-9 in 1963-64, 9-10 in 1964-65 and 10-11 in 1965-66. The Central Government proposed to provide facilities for all children in the age group of 6—11 by the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1969-70) to 1974-75) under the scheme "Expansion of Educational Facilities-age-group 6—11". A number of Government primary schools have been opened, and a large number of posts of J.B.T. teachers have been created to cope up with the additional enrolment in primary classes. Keeping in view the administrative requirements in the expansion of education, the Directorate of School Education was bifurcated in the year 1977-78 into two independent Directorates of Secondary Education and Primary Education.

The total number of primary/basic primary schools both government and private in the district, as on 30 September 1982, was 867 with 77,753 (41,801 boys and 35,952 girls) scholars. The number of teachers, as on 30 September 1982, in the schools was 2,686 (1,291 males and 1,395 females).

The details of the educational institutions and scholars at primary stage in the district are given in Appendix on page 367.

Secondary Schools :

Secondary education is promoted by educational institutions run by the Government as well by the privately managed organizations. The department of education gives liberal grants to all the privately managed recognized educational institutions. The Central Government have laid down that the enrolment of children of age group 11—14 should be cent per cent by the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85). To meet the urgent demand for high classes, a number of middle schools have been upgraded to high standard and a few Government girls high schools have been opened under the scheme "Expansion of Educational Facilities-Age Group 14—17" Physical Education has been made a compulsory subject in the schools.

As on 30 September 1982 there were 11 higher secondary schools, 120 high schools and 69 middle schools in the district. The number of scholars studying in these schools were 8,674 (5,713 boys and 2,961 girls), 44,187 (26,856 boys and 17,331 girls) and 7,676 (4,730 boys and 2,946 girls), respectively. The number of teachers in the high/higher secondary schools and middle schools were 1,076 (619 males and 457 females) and 1,638 (913 males and 775 females) respectively.

The details of educational institutions and scholars at the secondary stage in the district, as on 30 September 1982, are given in Appendix on page 365.

Higher Education

During the year 1982-83, there were 7 arts and science colleges in the district, one each at Rupnagar, Anandpur Sahib, Morinda, Bhago Majra, Bela, Naya Nangal and Padijala. All these colleges are affiliated to the Punjabi University, Patiala. Of these, the colleges at Morinda and Padijala are exclusively for women. All others are co-educational.

There is a fairly standardised system of education in the district's five colleges. All of them offer degree courses in the arts and humanities, with the colleges in Rupnagar and Anandpur Sahib also offering science courses at the level of pre-engineering, pre-medical and graduation. The college in Rupnagar introduced post-graduate (Masters) classes in English and Political Science in the year 1975-76. The colleges also provide training under the N.C.C. and the N.S.S., which are Central scheme for co-curricular education. The number of students in Government College, Rupnagar, Guru Teg Bahadur Khalsa College, Anandpur Sahib, Baba Zorawar Singh Fateh Singh Girls Khalsa College, Morinda, Amar Shaheed Baba Ajit Singh Jujhar Singh Memorial College, Bela (Chamkaur Sahib), Shaheed Kanshi Ram Memorial College, Bhago Majra, Shivalik College, Naya Nangal and Shaheed Bhagat Singh Khalsa College for Women, Padijala-Kurali during 1982-83 was 1,497, 378, 189, 159, 150, 835, 127, respectively. The college in Rupnagar has hostels for both boys and girls.

The Shivalik College, Naya Nangal has some additional special features and is more oriented towards vocational education. It has introduced Astronomy and Space Science as subject in B.Sc from the session 1981-82.

Sri Dasmesh Academy, Anandpur Sahib. —Located in the foothills, at a distance of 4 km east of Gurudwara Keshgarh Sahib, Sri Dasmesh Academy was founded on 24 September 1978. The site of the Academy extending over 83 hectares (205 acres) is picturesque and serene. The temple of Naina Devi overlooks the campus.

The Academy started its maiden session in July 1980 with 152 boys in the classes III, IV and V. It aims at providing special

facilities to the children of members of the armed forces, especially the lower ranks and prepares them for an eventually career in the armed services. Sixty per cent seats are reserved for the children and grand children of ex-service men, serving personnel of three Armed Forces and para military forces (Punjab domicile). Out of this, 40 per cent are reserved for the sons of JCOs' and below and their equivalent ranks from other services, 8 per cent for the sons of Inspectors and below from para military forces, 10 per cent for the Commissioned Officers of Armed Forces and 2 per cent for officers of the para military forces of the ranks of DSP and above. The second emphasis in the Academy is on children from the rural areas of Punjab, about 80 per cent of the children hailing from the villages. The children of JCO's and below and their equivalent are given free education including board and lodging. The children of Commissioned Officers of armed forces and DSP and above from para-military forces are given a 50 per cent concession in school fees.

The Academy provides general education up to the higher secondary level, i.e. 12 years course, with a bias on scientific knowledge. Its special aims are : to create among the students a strong sense of duty and discipline; to develop qualities of leadership among the students, to help the students develop an integrated personality with a capacity to adjust to varying situations; to develop in the students spiritual and moral values and to create awareness of cultural heritage; and to provide adequate facilities in the way of sports and outdoor activities.

The Academy is residential and is affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi, for All India Senior School Examination. The medium of instruction is English, but students are encouraged to maintain a good standard in Hindi and Punjabi which they have to study till class X. The Academy has a modern and spacious library building overlooking the water feature with a well stocked books and reading material suited for all ages and standards. The Academy hospital is under the control of a Medical Officer, who is assisted by qualified nursing staff.

The number of students on rolls of the Academy, during 1981-82 and 1982-83 was 282, and 340, respectively.

The financial investment in the school came from the state Government and the Punjab Defence and Security Relief Fund.

(d) Professional and Technical Education

There is only one Junior Basic Training Institution functioning at Nangal Township in the district.

College of Physical Education

Shaheed Kanshi Ram College of Physical Education at Bhago Majra (Kharar) is the only non-government affiliated college of Physical Education in the State. Established on 16 September 1976, it is a co-educational institute. In the beginning, admission to certificate course in Physical Education was started, and admission to degree course was introduced in 1978-79. The duration of Diploma in Physical Education is of one year.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1982-83, in C.P.Ed. and D.P.Ed. was 121 and 30, respectively.

Technical Education

Technical education plays an important role in the industrial development of the country. In Rupnagar District, industrial training institutes are located in two towns, Rupnagar and Nangal. In the industrial institutes, training is imparted to the students in various trades and crafts such as agro-mechanic, motor mechanic, carpentry, stenography, needle work, tailoring, etc.

(e) Physical Education

Physical education and games have been made compulsory subjects in the middle and high/higher secondary schools of the State since 1974. These are elective subjects and are thus part and parcel of the school curriculum. Inter-school tournaments are also held separately for higher secondary/high/middle and primary schools. The Government allocates funds for the purchase of sports-equipment for schools. Where necessary, schools are given grants to buy land for playgrounds.

In the colleges, physical education is directed and guided by the Directors of Physical Education. In schools, it is organized under the guidance of Directors of Physical Education as well as Physical Training Instructors.

At the district level, the District Education Officer is assisted by an Assistant District Education Officer for the promotion of physical education. He supervises and guides physical education in the schools. Annual physico-medical tests are compulsory for all students.

Some other schemes of separate departments also promote the physical fitness and education :

- 1 Schemes of the State Sports Department
- 2 National Fitness Corps sponsored by the Government of India
- 3 National Cadet Corps
- 4 Bharat Scouts and Guides

(1) Schemes of the State Sports Department.—The Punjab Government had created an independent Sports Department in 1961 under the administrative control of a Director of Sports. After the reorganization of Punjab in November 1966, the Department was merged with the Education Department. The Department was again made an independent Directorate from 2 September 1975.

The Department has been endeavouring to have a complete team of coaches in major games at all district headquarters. The District Sports Officer, Rupnagar, also supervises the activities of the games in addition to doing coaching work. He is assisted by 8 Coaches, 6 posted at Rupnagar and one each at Nangal and Morinda. A Boat Club is also functioning under the District Sports Officer, Rupnagar. Those who reach the required standard are also provided with all facilities during training. Besides improving the standard of sports at the school and college levels in the State, special sports wings have been attached to some of the schools and colleges for training in sports techniques. The trainees receive free board and lodging there.

A sports competition at Anandpur Sahib is held every year on Holi Mohalla festival, where wrestlers are selected for traditional honours.

Special certificates of grading entitle the outstanding sports men/women to special consideration in admission in the medical and technical institutions.

The following sports associations are functioning in the district:—

- (a) District Hockey Association
- (b) District Football Association
- (c) District Volleyball Association
- (d) District Athletics Association
- (e) District Basketball Association
- (f) District Badminton Association
- (g) District Swimming Association
- (h) District Handball Association
- (i) District Table Tennis Association
- (j) District Wrestling Association
- (k) District Weight-lifting Association
- (l) District Gymnastic Association
- (m) District Kabbadi Association
- (n) District Rifle-shooting Association

District Olympic Association, Rupnagar

This association has been functioning in the district since November 1966. It controls all the sports associations in the district. Its objectives are to promote, organize, control and co-ordinate sports and games activities. The Deputy Commissioner is the *ex-officio* President of the association. The other members of this association are elected.

An important function of this association is to give financial help to the other associations. It also organises tournaments and helps the talented sportsmen/players. It also helps to send the students from both the government and private institutions to Manali (Himachal Pradesh) for mountaineering training.

(2) **National Fitness Corps.**—As a result of the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee, the Department of National Fitness Corps was started in 1963 by merging National Discipline Scheme, Auxiliary Cadet Corps and Physical Education. Prior to this, it was known as National Discipline Scheme which was started in 1954. Its main aim is to develop the all-round personality of the students. The scheme aims at imparting discipline among boys and girls. It also provides health education and cultural activities. It inculcates in the students an

interest in games. It aims at imparting training among the students, both boys and girls, in drill, *lezim*, *tippri*, gymnastic, physical training and action songs. These activities inculcate discipline, self-confidence, patriotism, steadiness and national integration among the students.

As on 31 March 1983, the total number of students under the scheme in the Rupnagar District was 84,877 (45,276 boys and 39,601 girls).

(3) **National Cadet Corps.**—It was introduced by the Government of India in 1948 in order to stimulate the interest of youth in the defence of the country and inculcate the sense of responsibility and discipline among them. With its motto 'Unity and Discipline', the National Cadet Corps has been serving a useful purpose, especially in the border areas. The main aim of National Cadet Corps is to develop quality of leadership, comradeship, spirit of sportsmanship and the ideal of service. It is also engaged in creating force of disciplined and trained man power which may assist the country at the time of National Emergency. It also provides training for students with a view to developing in them officer-like qualities. It imparts military training on various subjects like drill both with and the without arms, weapon training, map-reading, signal training, field craft, civil defence, first-aid, hygiene, sanitation, organization and social service. Besides, it organizes camps to provide an opportunity to introduce cadets to outdoor and community life.

The number of cadets in the National Cadet Corps in the Rupnagar District, as on 31 March 1983, was as under :

	Boys	Girls	Total
Senior Division	200	41	241
Junior Division	1,500	..	1,500

(4) **Bharat Scouts and Guides.**—The two associations "The Hindustan Scouts Association" and "Boy Scouts Association" were merged on 7 November 1950 as Bharat Scouts and Guides". A third association "The All-India Girl Guides" also joined this newly created association on 15 August 1951. This organization trains boys and girls in the principles and practice

362

RUPNAGAR

of the scout movement. The activities of this movement include training camps, refresher courses, week-end camps, sight-seeing, hiking trips, etc. The children are also taught first-aid. This association teaches its trainees, belief in God, discipline, co-operation, self-help and self-confidence, thereby promoting their physical, mental, moral and spiritual development.

The Bharat Scouts and Guides, Punjab, has its State Headquarters at Chandigarh, and a training centre at Tara Devi (Himachal Pradesh). There is a District Association in every district. The total strength of scouts and guides in the Rupnagar District, as on 31 March 1983 was 3,200.

(f) Cultivation of Fine Arts

There is no separate institution in the district for imparting training in fine arts like music, dancing and painting. However, music as a subject is taught in some of the girls schools and colleges in the district.

(h) Education for the Handicapped

Home for the Mentally Retarded Children, Nangal.—The Home for Mentally Retarded Children was started by the Bharat Sewak Samaj at Nangal in 1968. It was taken over by the Social Welfare Department in 1975. It is a residential institution where both boys and girls are admitted. All expenses are met by the Social Welfare Department.

The aim of the institution is to educate and train the mentally retarded children in the age group between 5 to 16 years in a specialized manner. Children whose parents' income is less than Rs 6,000 per annum, are admitted in the institution on the recommendation.

The number of sanctioned seats for the home is 50.

(h) Adult Literacy, Social Education and Measures for the Diffusion of Culture among the Masses

Before Independence, adult literacy received a high priority in all national programmes, but in the years following partition, its importance waned until 1978-79 when the central Government launched a Rs 200 crores National Scheme for adult literacy. In Punjab, the Union Education Ministry selected the

Shaheed Kanshi Ram Educational Trust, Kharar, for implementing this scheme. A grant of Rs 98,000 was sanctioned for 60 Adult Education Centres in March 1979. Since May 1979, these centres have been functioning in 36 villages of Kharar Block. Thirty five centres are exclusively for women who have shown greater enthusiasm than men. A large number of men and women receive instruction at these centres and within a year of training they are expected to acquire literary proficiency equal to third primary class. Kharar Block in the Rupnagar District leads the State in the progress of the Adult literacy Programme.

As many as 48 Adult Education Centres (8 under Nehru Yuvak Kendra and 40 under National Adult Education Programme through Nehru Yuvak Kendra) for male and female youths were organized for a spell of six months to one year each in different villages of the district. These centres were supervised by the trained National Service Volunteers.

(i) Cultural and Literary Societies and Periodicals

The schools and colleges have a number of social, cultural and literary societies. The cultural and literary societies, functioning in the district, are mentioned below:

Cultural Societies.—The Ram Lila Committee and Mahavir Dramatic Club function at Rupnagar. The Ram Lila Committee stages Ram Lila every year on Dussehra with enthusiasm. Its membership is about 300. Mahavir Dramatic Club, Rupnagar, was established in 1970. It also stages Ram Lila. Besides, it stages dramas on different occasions during the year.

Literary Societies

Literary societies promote the cause of literature by encouraging young writers through the constructive criticism of their writings and by publishing their works. These also arrange *Kavi darbars* (poetical symposia), literary meetings and seminars. Among the literary societies function in the district, the following deserve mention:—

1. **Zila Likhari Sabha, Rupnagar.**—It was established in 1968 to encourage literary output. The Sabha holds meetings frequently, where healthy discussions are held on the writing of the members and invitees. It organizes poetical symposia,

literary meetings, seminars, paper reading on particular topics and helps to have works of new writers published. In 1974, it organized a State level *kavi darbar* at Rupnagar in which a large number of renowned poets participated.

2 **Dalit Likhari Sabha, Punjab (Regd).** Village Sihon Majra.—It aims at helping writers belonging to the weaker sections of society.

(k) Libraries and Museums

Libraries :

The facility of public libraries and reading-rooms is available in almost all the towns in the district. Most schools and colleges have their own libraries. All the municipalities and notified area committees in the district maintain libraries and reading-rooms for public use. After the introduction of Panchayati Raj in the State, most of the panchayats have opened libraries. In Rupnagar District, 50 panchayats run libraries and reading rooms for the promotion of education and general knowledge among the people in the rural areas. These libraries subscribe to a number of books, and periodicals. Apart from the above, the following public libraries also function in the district.

District Library, Rupnagar.—Established in 1970-71, the District Library, Rupnagar, is under the control of the Education Department. As on 31 March 1983, it had 11,757 books.

Nehru Yuvak Kendra Library, Rupnagar.—Established in 1973, it is a small library with about 1,500 books and a reading-room with a few monthlies, and daily newspapers. Each youth club affiliated to Nehru Yuvak Kendra is *ex-officio* a member of the library. In addition to this, a mobile library with 10 boxes containing 50 to 60 books each is organized for clubs/centres being run by the Kendra.

Museums :

Guru Tegh Bahadur Museum, Anandpur Sahib.—Situated near Gurudwara Kesgarh Sahib, the museum is exclusively devoted to the life and teachings of the Sikh Gurus. Built at a cost of Rs 12 lakhs, the building has been fitted with transparent fibre domes so as to let in natural light. The walls are lined with light grey marble. There are 24 oil paintings depicting important events connected with the lives of Sikh Gurus, martyrs and followers.

APPENDIX
Educational Institutions and Scholars at secondary/primary stages in the Rupnagar District, as on 30 September 1982
(Vide page 355/356)

Schools	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS				NUMBER OF SCHOLARS			
	GOVERNMENT		PRIVATE		Total		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Higher Secondary Schools	3	1	7	10	10	1	5,713	2,961
High Schools	86	9	18	104	120	16	26,856	17,331
Middle Schools	65		4	69	69		4,730	2,946
Primary Schools	*861	4	1	862	867	5	41,801	35,952
Total	1,015	14	30	1,045	1,067	22	79,100	59,190
								1,38,290

*Most of the primary schools are co-educational.

(Source : District Education Officer, Rupnagar)

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

(a) Public Health and Medical Facilities in Early Times

The indigenous system of medicine known as Ayurveda has been prevalent in the district from early times. This branch of medicine was very popular in those days due to the availability, cheapness and efficacy of indigenous drugs. Another branch of indigenous medicine of later origin started with the advent of the Muslim rule in this part of the country, is the Unani. In the course of time, both the Ayurveda and Unani systems intermingled. Eventually the Unani system of medicine became more popular in the urban areas, while the Ayurvedic system was prevalent in the rural areas. The field of medicine in early times was shared by the Vaid of Ayurveda, the Hakims of the Unani and a good number of quacks and faith-healers.

The allopathic system of medicine was introduced in this region with the advent of the British rule in the middle of the nineteenth century. In the course of time, it became popular on account of Government patronage. Homoeopathy however, did not enjoy State patronage under them.

According to the *Ambala District Gazetteer* of 1892-93, the only two dispensaries in the part now forming Rupnagar District were those at Ropar and Kharar¹. Both were under the control of the Civil Surgeon. The *Ambala District Gazetteer* of 1923-24 mentions that the municipal town of Ropar maintained a charitable hospital. At Kharar, some medical work was also done by the Baptist Mission.

With the spread of education and scientific treatment, the methods of faith cure and quackery are resorted to by fewer

¹Prior to the reorganization of the Punjab in 1966, Ropar and Kharar tahsils formed part of the Ambala District

people now. Homoeopathy is being practised by a few practitioners in towns. The Government is also giving recognition to the indigenous systems. The number of Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries in the district increased from 9 (8 Ayurvedic and 1 Unani) in 1967 to 34 (32 Ayurvedic and 2 Unani) on 1 April 1983, each under the charge of a qualified Vaid or Hakim. They are under the administrative control of the Director of Ayurveda, Punjab, Chandigarh.

After Independence, many new dispensaries were opened in the district. The conversion of the rural dispensaries into primary health centres and opening of family planning centres were features of the Five-Year Plans. Maternity and Child Health Centres have been opened at Rupnagar, Nangal Township, Kurali, Bhago Majra, Mehtotan, Chandpur Bela and Morinda. The number of hospitals/primary health centres/dispensaries in the district increased from 24 in 1967 to 107 on 1 April 1983.

According to the 1971 Census, Naya Nangal town was provided with the maximum medical facilities in the district. There were in all 222 beds in the medical institutions in all the towns of the district, the average being 2.69 beds per thousand population. Naya Nangal township had the highest number of beds in its medical institutions. It had a hospital with 80 beds, 3 dispensaries, maintained by the National Fertilizers Limited, Naya Nangal, and a family planning centre without any bed facility. On the other hand, Kurali had the lowest number of beds per thousand population, i.e. 0.41.

On an average, there were 2.97 medical institutions per 100 sq. km. in the rural areas of the district when the corresponding figure for the State was only 2.69. Kharar Tahsil leads in this respect with 3.04 medical institutions per 100 sq. km. In urban areas, the position is better than in the rural areas.

As on 1 April 1983, Rupnagar town had 1 hospital with 100 beds, 1 urban slum area dispensary with 4 beds, 1 police dispensary with 6 beds, 1 T.B. centre, 1 maternity and child health centre and 1 Ayurvedic dispensary.

(b) Vital Statistics

The birth rate, death rate and infantile mortality rate per 1,000 per annum, in the district, during the last 10 years, from

1974 to 1983 are given hereunder :

Year (Calendar Year)	Birth rate per thousand population	Death rate per thousand population	Infantile mortality rate under one year of age per thousand live birth
1974	.. 30.54	9.24	68.90
1975	.. 30.97	9.23	66.21
1976	.. 29.14	9.20	67.74
1977	.. 27.93	9.32	71.37
1978	.. 26.46	9.79	68.49
1979	.. 26.26	8.13	54.94
1980	.. 27.5	8.17	56.11
1981	.. 25.5	7.3	49.8
1982	.. 23.76	6.89	46.74
1983	.. 23.51	6.95	41.19

(Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1975 and 1976, Civil Surgeon, Rupnagar and Director, Health and Family Welfare, Punjab Chandigarh)

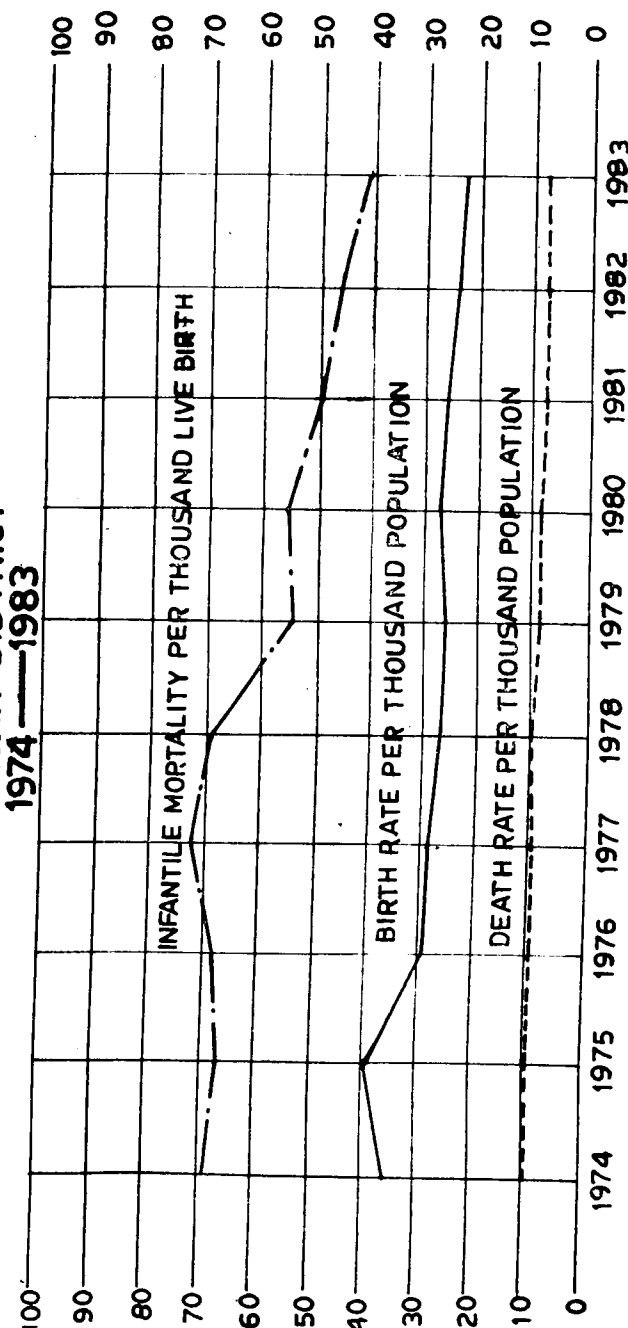
The birth rate per thousand persons in the district was the highest in 1975 and lowest in 1983; the death rate was the highest in 1978 and lowest in 1982; and infantile mortality rate was the highest in 1977 and the lowest in 1983.

Important Causes of Mortality.—The important causes of mortality in the district are fevers, respiratory diseases, dysentery and diarrhoea, injuries, etc. The statistics regarding some of the important causes of deaths are given in Appendix I on page 381.

(c) Diseases Common to the District

(i) **Fevers.**—The largest number of deaths are caused by fevers, which include ordinary fevers, typhoid, influenza and

**BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE & INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE
RUPNAGAR DISTRICT
1974—1983**



fevers are caused by infections, unhealthy living and imbalanced diet, culminating in low resistance. The insanitary conditions in rural and urban areas contribute substantially to the increase in infections and contagious diseases. At present, sulpha drugs and antibiotics are used to check fevers. However, malaria has been checked by applying D.D.T. sprays.

(ii) **Respiratory Diseases.**—Next only to fevers, the respiratory diseases are responsible for deaths in the district. The main causes of these diseases are unhygienic conditions, dingy residential accommodation, polluted air and contaminated water due to mixing of industrial wastes. Respiratory diseases are also caused by different types of smokes, fumes, vapours of chemical gases released by the burning of charcoal, coke, etc., the necessary material used in industry. These gases pollute the atmosphere all the time and effect the health of the people. Smoke is a constant source of irritation to the eyes, throat and lungs. However, those with poor health and low resistance fall an easy prey to these diseases.

Allergic diseases like bronchitis and asthma are also caused by unhealthy air polluted by smoke, fumes, etc. Poisonous industrial wastes also pollute the atmosphere and water and cause respiratory diseases.

In order to check the spread of such diseases, the Indian Factories Act, 1948, lays down that there should be proper disposal of gases in the atmosphere and any harmful wastage should be removed to such far different places, where it does not effect the public health.

(iii) **Malaria.**—Malaria is caused by a blood parasite which is present in the blood of patient. When a female mosquito of anopheles type sucks blood of the patient, it gets infected and then injects the malaria parasites in a healthy person at the time of biting. The patient gets fever after 20—30 days of the bite. The fever may come on alternate days or daily depending upon the type of the malaria parasite.

The main function of the National Malaria Eradication Programme was to detect the malaria positive cases by collecting the blood smears of all the fever cases through the basic health workers from house to house visits. The blood slides collected by the workers/passive agencies, etc. were examined in the

laboratories of the respective public health centres and the cases declared malaria positive by the microscopic examination were given radical treatment by the concerned Health Inspectors (Health Assistants with effect from 1 September 1976). During the malaria season, the villages where malaria cases were reported was given focal D.D.T. spray by the regular Swasth Sahaikas/Sanitary Supervisors. During this course, the malaria incidence went on increasing and this regular spray has been implemented since 1973 in the district.

The district switched over to the Multipurpose Health Workers' Scheme in September 1976. The district was divided into 100 active surveillance sections (Anandpur Sahib Tahsil 29, Rupnagar Tahsil 34 and Kharar Tahsil 37) and 6 primary health centres (Kiratpur Sahib, Nurpur Bedi, Bharatgarh, Chamkaur Sahib, Kharar and Boothgarh).

Prior to the Multipurpose Health Workers' Scheme, every Basic Health Worker used to cover about 10,000 persons and his main job was to remain vigilant about the malaria programme. Due to implementation of this scheme, each worker now called as 'Multipurpose Worker' has to cover 5,000 persons. He has to perform multipurpose duties regarding health activities, e.g. malaria, smallpox, family planning, general sanitation, health education, nutrition, vital statistics, etc. Every four multipurpose workers are supervised by an Health Assistant. The administrative control of the malaria unit has been taken over by the Civil Surgeon, Rupnagar.

In 1983, D.D.T. (double round) was sprayed in 7 towns, 1 urban estate, S.A.S. Nagar and 881 villages covering 7,56,937 persons in the district.

The malaria unit is manned by 1 District Epidemiologist (P.C.M.S.) 1 Assistant Malaria Officer, 1 Assistant Unit Officer, 5 Senior Malaria Inspectors, 23 Sanitary Inspectors, 67 Basic Health Workers, besides other ministerial Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

(iv) **Communicable Diseases.**—The constant improvement in environmental sanitation and control of epidemics and communicable diseases have played an important role in achieving higher standard of health for the people of the State. However, the communicable diseases are plague, cholera, smallpox, etc.

A brief description of each of these with particular reference to the district, is given below :

Plague

No case of plague has been reported in the district during the last thirty years. However, anti-plague measures are adopted every year. Sanitary Inspectors and Swasth Sahaikas are deputed to destroy rats by cynogassing the rat holes, baiting with zinc phosphide and by laying rat traps. In one or two extensive D.D.T. sprays, rats and flies are also killed along with mosquitoes. As a result of these measures, the district is free from this infectious disease.

Cholera

It is an epidemic caused by infected food, water and drinks. Symptoms of cholera are profuse and painless diarrhoea and vomiting. No case of cholera has been reported in the district during the last ten years, i.e. 1974 to 1983. The wells are chlorinated many times a year and more often where necessity arises. Timely and successive chlorination of wells, inoculation against cholera, distribution of sulfaguanidine tablets and preventive measures and vigilance by the Public Health Staff, the crisis averts and outbreak of diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, etc. is prevented.

Smallpox

Smallpox used to be one of the leading causes of death and disfigurement in the State. It has now been eradicated.

(v) **Tuberculosis.**—India has accepted "District Tuberculosis Control Programme" as a comprehensive control programme for the whole country, especially in the rural areas. This programme envisages integration of the specialized T.B. services at the district headquarters with the general medical services at the periphery in the rural areas.

There is a T.B. centre at Rupnagar which was opened in 1967. The facilities provided in the centre include preventive treatment—B.C.G. vaccination, curative treatment, laboratory investigations and free supply of anti-T.B. drugs. X-ray facilities are also available in the centre. The total number of patients treated during 1982-83, was 1,747.

A Medical Officer is incharge of the T.B. centre, Rupnagar. For the treatment of B.C.G., he is assisted by 1 B.C.G. Team Leader, 6 B.C.G. Technicians, 1 B.C.G. Clerk and a Driver.

(d) Medical and Public Health Services

The Civil Surgeon, Rupnagar, is the head of the medical department at the district level. He exercises supervisory and administrative control on all Government medical institutions within the district. Previously, medical services were divided into two wings, viz. medical and health. The District Medical Officer was responsible for the functioning of hospitals and dispensaries, and medical and surgical work in the district, besides being the Government medico-legal expert. The District Medical and Health Officer was in charge of the health wing and was responsible for sanitation, diseases prevention and health promotion services in the district. He was also to advise the municipalities on public health matters. Both the wings worked under the administrative control of the Director of Health Services, Punjab, Chandigarh.

In April 1964, the two wings of the health and medical services were merged and the Chief Medical Officer was made incharge of both these wings. The post of Chief Medical Officer was redesignated as Civil Surgeon in June 1974.

The Civil Surgeon, Rupnagar, is assisted by 10 Medical Officers Class I, 125 Medical Officers Class II, 154 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, 32 Lady Health Visitors, 34 Trained Dais, 3 Laboratory Technicians, 10 Accountants 2 Statistical Assistants, besides 590 other ministerial Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff. In addition to this, he is assisted by Family Welfare staff comprising 1 Administrative-cum Assistant Accounts Officer, 1 District Mass Education and Information Officer, 2 Deputy Mass Education and Information Officers, 5 Block Extension Educators, 5 Lady Health Visitors, 17 Family Planning Female Workers, 12 Trained Dais, 1 Staff Nurse, besides 34 other ministerial Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

On the health side, the Civil Surgeon is assisted by the staff of the malaria unit. Besides the zila parishad and municipalities assist him in the public health field. In order to check adulteration of foodstuffs, the Civil Surgeon has delegated powers to the Medical Officers of hospitals/dispensaries, who can take samples of foodstuffs.

Hospitals, Primary, Health Centres, Dispensaries, etc.

The expenditure incurred by the State and Central Government on hospitals, primary health centres, dispensaries and other health services in the district during 1984-85 was Rs 1,46,57,611 and 29,29,249, respectively. These medical institutions include the allopathic as well as Ayurvedic and Unani systems. All these are under the control of the Civil Surgeon, Rupnagar.

Allopathic Medical Institutions.—On 1 April 1983, these were 107 medical institutions (allopathic) in the district. Their tahsil-wise and area-wise break-up is given below :

Tahsil	Rural	Urban	Total
Rupnagar	24	5	29
Kharar	38	10	48
Anandpur Sahib	26	4	30
District Rupnagar	88	19	107

The management-wise break-up of the above medical institutions (allopathic) is : 93 State Public, 8 State Special and 1 Zila Parishad. The list of hospitals, primary health centres and subsidiary health centres/dispensaries in the district is given in Appendix II at page 382.

The particulars regarding the family welfare centres and maternity and child health centres in the district are given in Appendix III and IV at page 389 and 390, respectively,

Ayurvedic and Unani Medical Institutions.—On 1 April 1983, there were 32 Ayurvedic and 2 Unani medical institutions in the district. There were 32 Vaidas, 2 Hakims, 33 Up-Vaidas, besides allied staff working in these dispensaries. They are under the control of the Director Ayurvedic, Punjab, Chandigarh. Out of these 34 institutions, 28 are functioning in the rural areas and 6 in the urban areas. Their tahsil-wise and area-wise break-up is given below :

Tahsil	Rural	Urban	Total
Rupnagar	7	2	9
Kharar	11	2	13
Anandpur Sahib	10	2	12
District Rupnagar	28	6	34

All these institutions are managed by the Government. Their detailed list is given in Appendix V at pages 391-92.

Homoeopathic Medical Institutions.—The directorate of Homoeopathic has been separated from Ayurvedic department, with effect from 1 May 1980. As on 1 April 1983, there were 7 Homoeopathic dispensaries in the Rupnagar District, one at Rupnagar proper and one each at S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali), Chamkaur Sahib, Moti Majra, Nawan Graon, Kansal and Kheri Salabitpur. These dispensaries are functioning under the administrative control of the Joint Secretary Health, who is the head of the Homoeopathic Department, Punjab. In each of these dispensaries, there is one Physician Incharge, one Dispenser and one *Dai*, besides class IV staff. During the past three years, i.e. from 1981 to 1983, the number of patients given treatment in these dispensaries was 90,451.

Government Hospitals and Nursing Homes

Bhai Jit Ji Civil Hospital, Anandpur Sahib.—Established in 1973, the hospital has 25 beds. It provides specialized treatment in medicine, eye, gynaecology, T.B., dental, etc. It is also equipped with an X-ray plant and laboratory.

The hospital is manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer P.C.M.S. Class I, 3 Medical Officers P.C.M.S. Class II, 4 Staff Nurses, 3 Pharmacists, 1 Dentist, 1 Radiographer, besides other ministerial Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the hospitals during 1982-83 was 15,755 and 1,429, respectively.

Civil Hospital, Rupnagar.—Established in 1972, the hospital has 100 beds. It provides specialized treatment in medicine, eye, dental, gynaecology, surgery, etc. It is equipped with an X-ray plant, testing laboratory, a blood bank, an operation theatre and a labour room. Emergency services are also available in the hospital.

The hospital is manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer P.C.M.S. Class I, 1 Medical Specialist, 1 Surgical Specialist, 1 Eye Specialist, 1 Assistant Dental Surgeon, 1 Radiologist, 1 Pathologist, 1 Anaesthetist, 3 Emergency Medical Officers, 1 Children Specialist, 1 Blood Transfusion Officer, 5 Pharmacists, 4 Laboratory

Technicians, 20 Staff Nurses, 2 Nursing Sisters, 1 Matron, 1 Radiographer, 1 Superintendent, 1 Accountant, besides 74 other ministerial Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the hospital during 1982-83 was 44,619 and 5,440, respectively.

Civil Hospital, Kharar.—The Hospital was opened in 1978. It is a 25 bedded hospital and provides treatment in medicine, dental, gynaecology and surgery. It is manned by 2 Medical Officers, 1 Dental Surgeon, 3 Pharmacists, 4 Staff Nurses, 1 Nursing Sister, 1 Laboratory Technician, besides ministerial Class III and Class IV staff.

The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the hospital during 1982-83 was 2,610 and 18,987, respectively.

Civil Hospital, Nurpur Bedi.—Established in 1977, the hospital has 30 beds. It provides treatment in medicine and sterilisation. Indoor facilities are also available in the hospital.

The hospital is manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer, 3 Medical Officers, 1 Block Health Officer, 3 Pharmacist, 4 Staff Nurses, besides other ministerial Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the hospital during 1982-83 was 41,205 and 1025, respectively.

Canal Hospital, Nangal Township.—Established in 1949, the hospital has 100 beds. It provides specialized treatment in medicine, surgery, gynaecology, T.B., dental, anti-rabic, blood transfusion aids, etc. The diagnostic facilities regarding X-ray, screening diathermy, pathological investigations like urine, stool, blood and sputum examinations are also available in the hospital.

The hospital is manned by 1 Principal Medical Officer P.C.M.S. Class I, 2 Senior Medical Officers P.C.M.S. Class I, 13 Medical Officers Class II, 1 House Surgeon, 11 Pharmacists, 22 Staff Nurses 6 Nursing Sisters, 1 Matron, 1 Radiographer, 1 Superintendent, besides 106 other ministerial Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the hospital during 1982-83 was 1,78,505 and 4,672 respectively.

Blood Bank :

There is a blood bank in the Civil Hospital, Rupnagar, which is under the charge of a Blood Transfusion Officer. Blood is collected from the voluntary donors and the relatives of the patients and in emergent cases is given to the latter. As on 31 December 1982, the total blood grouping for A.B.O. Rh was 1597, and blood was transfused to 152 patients. Blood transfusion facilities are also available in the Canal Hospital, Nangal Township, but there are no arrangements for storage of blood for a longer period.

Prevention of Adulteration of Foodstuffs.—In order to check adulteration of foodstuffs, the Punjab Government passed the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in 1954. This Act replaced the Punjab Pure Food Act, 1929. Almost all the premises dealing in the sale, stock and manufacture of edible articles are inspected by the Food Inspectors, Medical Officers and Civil Surgeon. In order to have more effective check on the sale of food and drink articles, special powers have been given to the inspecting staff to seize the samples. These samples are sent to the Food and Health Laboratory at Chandigarh/Jalandhar for chemical examination and analysis. Those found guilty of adulteration are prosecuted.

During 1982-83, 400 samples were seized in the district. The number of prosecutions launched was 40.

Applied Nutrition Programme.—The Applied Nutrition Programme aims at changing the food habits of the people through a coordinated and comprehensive programme of nutrition, education and training in the production, preservation and consumption of nutritionally valuable foods. It is a Centrally sponsored scheme. It is being implemented with the assistance of the Government of India, the United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the World Health Organization. The programme was started in the Punjab in November 1963.

The programme was started in Kharar Block of the Rupnagar District in 1964-65, which was covered by the end of 1968-69. In the Rupnagar Block, this programme was started in 1967-68 and ceased functioning by the end of 1971-72. In the Chamkaur Sahib and Anandpur Sahib blocks, this programme was started in 1969-70 and ceased functioning by the end of

1973-74. Besides, this programme was started in the Nurpur Bedi Block in 1972-73 and ceased functioning by the end of 1976-77.

The main objects of the programme are : to develop a programme of education and training in the applied nutrition programme and related subjects for establishing an effective field service to improve local diets through production, preservation and use of protective foods by pregnant and nursing mothers, pre-school and school children; to promote through demonstration and education among the communities sound and hygienic knowledge of production, preservation and consumption of protective foods; and to extend facilities for training in applied nutrition programme for the selective groups of personnel in community development blocks.

The activities of applied nutrition programme include functioning of *Mahila* samitis, youth clubs; setting up of farms-poultry, fisheries, horticulture; water area stocked, supply of fingerlings, starting of gardens—school gardens, kitchen gardens, community gardens; feeding of school/pre-school children; feeding of expectant/nursing mothers and to train persons in the programme.

(e) Sanitation

In order to improve the environmental sanitation, the Government of India launched a National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme in 1954. The Punjab State has been participating in the scheme since its inception. This programme caters to the needs of rural as well as urban areas. Under the programme, loans up to 100 per cent is given by the Government to the municipal committees for their water-supply schemes. Suitable grant is also given to deserving municipal committees. For financing sewerage schemes, loan upto 75 per cent and grant upto 25 per cent are given to the local bodies.

The main aims of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme are : to prevent spread of water-borne communicable diseases, such as cholera, diarrhoea and typhoid; to check contamination of food, water and milk due to insanitary disposal of human excreta; to improve environmental sanitation by providing tapped water-supply and replacement of dry latrines with flush latrines; and to free sweepers engaged in sub-human system of collecting, handling, transporting human excreta.

(i) **Public Health and Sanitation in Urban Areas.**—The fast rate of urbanization has not only led to the large-scale unplanned and haphazard growth of urban sanitation in the State, but has also placed tremendous pressure on the available meagre civic services. In most of the towns, basic services like water-supply and sewerage are either not available or are sub-standard. The municipal committees attend to the sanitation of towns through pavements of the streets, construction of drains and arrangements for cleanliness of the towns and removal of town refuse. Besides, the Government has also been contemplating to improve the living conditions of urban dwellers. It has accordingly been decided to bring future development of urban areas within the control of the Government, especially with a view of putting an end to all haphazard growth.

Under the Urban Development Schemes, the Government provides financial assistance in the form of loans and grants to the municipal committees for taking up various development schemes. Financial assistance is also given to the municipal committees under other schemes, viz. Integrated City Development Programme, the Revenue Earning Scheme, and the Civil Amenities Schemes. The Government also gives financial assistance in the form of loan and subsidy to various municipal committees for taking up water-supply and sewerage schemes.

However, to tackle the problem of water pollution, a 'Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution' has been set up in the State. Besides, the State Government has constituted a Water Supply and Sewerage Board in the urban sector.

In the matter of civic and other amenities, Naya Nangal has an edge over all other towns of the district. It is a well planned town having a network of metalled roads and more than 2,000 houses depicting modern architecture; and housing persons from different corners of the country. These houses have been constructed by the National Fertilizers Ltd. Nangal Unit for its employees. The sanitation is excellent because of underground sewerage and the supply of drinking water is through running water taps/tubewells.

Nangal Township is another important town of the district in respect of civic and other amenities. Underground sewerage exists in the new colonies while most of the old localities still have open surface drains. Night soil is generally carried on

head loads and wheel barrows in the old localities. Drinking water-supply is through tubewells and running water taps.

For development of Rupnagar town, some major works, like construction of underground sewerage, are being taken up to improve the sanitation of the town. Drinking water-supply is based on canal water and water taps.

Kharar, another town of the district has open surface drains and the night soil is generally disposed of on wheel-borrows. The supply of drinking water is through handpumps, water taps and wells.

The works of providing water-supply, sewerage and drainage in the urban estate, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali), are being executed.

(ii) **Rural Sanitation and Water Supply.**—In the rural areas, sanitation work is looked after by the block development staff and primary health centres/units. The main functions of the public health staff are to keep sanitation in the rural areas by removal of manure heaps, pavements of streets and lanes, construction of drains, improvement of wells, etc. The importance of providing safe, drinking water-supply is well-known. Insufficient and contaminated water for drinking purposes is undoubtedly one of the major causes of many diseases. It is, therefore, very important that safe potable drinking water is providing to the people in the rural areas. In order to ensure pure drinking water supply to villages, drinking water wells are constructed, old wells are renovated and hand pumps are installed. In addition, pukka drains are constructed and village lanes are paved. By people's participation, earth work is done on *kachcha* roads. However, piped water-supply has also been made available to some of the villages in the district.

For providing better living conditions in the villages and to accelerate the pace of developmental work in the rural areas, the Model Village Scheme was started by the Government during 1969-70. It aims at the pavement of streets, construction of drains, arrangements with regard to the disposal of sullage water and construction of panchayat *ghars*.

To commemorate the 25th Independence Anniversary of India, the Jayanti Village Scheme was also inaugurated in the

State in 1972. Under the scheme, one village in each block has been selected as Jayanti village. The selected villages are to be provided with minimum facilities such as drinking water-supply; improved houses for weaker sections; improvement of school buildings; electrification; roads, pavement of streets and construction of roads; civil and veterinary dispensaries; panchayat *ghars*, sports equipment and Harijan *dharmshalas*.

(Vide page 368)

APPENDIX I

Deaths registered by causes in the Rupnagar District, 1974 to 1983

Causes of death	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fevers	..	2,543	1,986	2,582	2,586	3,099	1,625	1,105	1,135	—
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	..	91	12	71	125	39	91	45	22	—
Respiratory Diseases	..	559	427	1,376	1,264	1,030	796	610	1,177	1,125
Injuries	..	95	54	40	42	39	76	75	91	—
Other Causes	..	2,079	2,984	1,488	1,723	1,947	2,756	3,455	2,710	4,224
Total	..	5,367	5,463	5,557	5,740	6,154	5,211	5,290	5,135	5,359

(Source : Director, Health and Family Welfare Punjab, Chandigarh)]

APPENDIX II

List of Hospitals, Primary Health Centres and Subsidiary Health Centres/Dispensaries in the Rupnagar District, as on 1 April 1983

Serial No.	Name of Institution and Location	No. of Beds		Rural/Urban	Type of Management	Tahsil
		Male	Female			
Hospitals						
1	Bhai Jaitaji Civil Hospital, Anandpur Sahib	15	10	Urban	State Public	Anandpur Sahib
2	Civil Hospital, Rupnagar	56	44	Do	Do	Rupnagar
3	Civil Hospital, Kharar	15	10	Do	Do	Kharar
4	Canal Hospital, Nangal Township	56	44	Do	State Special	Anandpur Sahib
5	Rural Hospital, Bharatgarh	15	15	Rural	State Public	Rupnaar
6	Ru-al Hospital, Morinda	15	10	Urban	Do	Do
7	Rural Hospital, Chamkaur Sahib	15	15	Rural	Do	Anandpur Sahib
8	Rural Hospital, Bhallan	15	10	Do	Do	Do
9	Rural Hospital, Nurpur Bedi	—	—	Do	Do	Do
10	Rural Hospital, Kurali	15	10	Urban	Do	Kharar
Primary Health Centres						
11	Primary Health Centre, Bharatgarh	—	—	Rural	State Public	Rupnagar

12	Primary Health Centre, Chamkaur Sahib	..	..	..	Do	Do	Do
13	Primary Health Centre, Kiratpur Sahib	..	4	4	Do	Do	Anandpur Sahib
14	Primary Health Centre, Nurpur Bedi	..	—	—	Do	Do	Do
15	Primary Health Centre, S. A. S. Nagar (Mohali) Phase 3 B-II	..	4	4	Urban	Do	Kharar
16	Primary Health Centre, Gharuan	..	4	4	Rural	State Public	Kharar
17	Primary Health Centre, Boothgarh	..	4	4	Do	Do	Do
Subsidiary Health Centres/Dispensaries							
18	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Rupnagar	..	2	2	Urban	Do	Rupnagar
19	T.B. Centre, Rupnagar	..	..	..	Do	Do	Do
20	Civil Dispensary, Phase II, Sector 54, S. A. S. Nagar (Mohali)	..	2	2	Do	Do	Kharar
21	Civil Dispensary Phase I, Sector 54, S. A. S. Nagar (Mohali)	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
22	Civil Dispensary, Phase 6, Sector 56 S. A. S. Nagar (Mohali)	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
23	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Raj Nagar Nangal Township	..	2	2	Do	Do	Anandpur Sahib
24	First Aid Post, Nangal Township	..	..	..	Do	State Special	Do
25	Police Line Dispensary, Rupnagar	..	3	3	Do	Do	Rupnagar
26	E.S.I. Dispensary, Kharar	..	..	..	Do	Do	Kharar
27	E.S.I. Dispensary, Phase III, S. A. S. Nagar (Mohali)	..	..	..	Do	Do	Do

Serial No.	Name of Institution and Location	No. of Beds		Rural/Urban	Type of Management	Tahsil
		Male	Female			
28	E.S.I. Dispensary, Phase II S. A. S. Nagar (Mohali)	..	—	Urban	State Special	Kharar
29	Z. P. Dispensary, Pukhali	..	2	Rural	Zila 'arishad	Rupnagar
30	B.M.B. Dispensary, Kotla Power House	..	—	Do	State Special	Anandpur Sahib
31	B.M.B. Dispensary, Ganguwal Power House	..	—	Do	Do	Do
32	Civil Dispensary, Kurali	..	2	Urban	State Public	Kharar
33	Subsidiary Health Centre, Behrampur Zimindari	..	2	Rural	Do	Rupnagar
34	Subsidiary Health Centre, Ghanauli	..	2	Do	Do	Do
35	Subsidiary Health Centre, Laudhir Majra	..	2	Do	Do	Do
36	Subsidiary Health Centre, Mianpur	..	2	Do	Do	Do
37	Subsidiary Health Centre, Singh	..	2	Do	Do	Do
38	Subsidiary Health Centre, Nangal Sarsa	..	2	Do	Do	Do
39	Subsidiary Health Centre, Bal Sondha	..	2	Do	Do	Do
40	Subsidiary Health Centre, Tajpur	..	2	Do	Do	Do
41	Subsidiary Health Centre, Amrali	..	2	Do	Do	Do
42	Subsidiary Health Centre, Dhanola	..	2	Do	Do	Do
43	Subsidiary Health Centre, Badwali	..	2	Do	Do	Do

44	Subsidiary Health Centre, Dumna	..	2	Do	Do	Do
45	Subsidiary Health Centre, Bazidpur	..	2	Do	Do	Do
46	Subsidiary Health Centre, Bur Majra	..	2	Do	Do	Do
47	Subsidiary Health Centre, Hafizabad	..	2	Do	Do	Do
48	Subsidiary Health Centre, Khant Manpur	..	2	Do	Do	Do
49	Subsidiary Health Centre, Rattangarh	..	2	Do	Do	Do
50	Subsidiary Health Centre, Sotal Baba	..	2	Do	Do	Do
51	Subsidiary Health Centre, Surtapur Farm	..	2	Do	Do	Do
52	Subsidiary Health Centre, Ajauli	..	2	Do	Do	Anandpur Sahib
53	Subsidiary Health Centre, Barahmpur	..	2	Do	Do	Do
54	Subsidiary Health Centre, Dher	..	2	Do	Do	Do
55	Subsidiary Health Centre, Daroli	..	2	Do	Do	Do
56	Subsidiary Health Centre, Gajpur	..	2	Do	Do	Do
57	Subsidiary Health Centre, Kulgraon	..	2	Do	Do	Do
58	Subsidiary Health Centre, Paharpur	..	2	Do	Do	Do
59	Subsidiary Health Centre, Sahjowal	..	2	Do	Do	Do
60	Subsidiary Health Centre, Kathura	..	2	Do	Do	Do
61	Subsidiary Health Centre, Chandpur Sehri	..	2	Do	Do	Do
62	Subsidiary Health Centre, Jhandian at Takhatgarh	..	2	Do	Do	Do
63	Subsidiary Health Centre, Khera Kalmot	..	2	Do	Do	Do

Serial No.	Name of Institution and Location	No. of Beds		Rural/Urban	Type of Management	Tahsil
		Male	Female			
64	Subsidiary Health Centre, Chanoli	..	2	2	State	Anandpur Sahib
65	Subsidiary Health Centre, Jhaj	..	2	2	Do	Do
66	Subsidiary Health Centre, Khanpur Khui	..	2	2	Do	Do
67	Subsidiary Health Centre, Lalpur	..	2	2	Do	Do
68	Subsidiary Health Centre, Nurpur Khurd	..	2	2	Do	Do
69	Subsidiary Health Centre, Sarthali	..	2	2	Do	Do
70	Subsidiary Health Centre, Thana	..	2	2	Do	Do
71	Subsidiary Health Centre, Tibba Tapperian	..	2	2	Do	Do
72	Subsidiary Health Centre, Bhago Majra	..	2	2	Do	Kharar
73	Subsidiary Health Centre, Bakkarpur	..	2	2	Do	Do
74	Subsidiary Health Centre, Brahman Bassian	..	2	2	Do	Do
75	Subsidiary Health Centre, Daulat Singhwala	..	2	2	Do	Do
76	Subsidiary Health Centre, Landran	..	2	2	Do	Do
77	Subsidiary Health Centre, Dao Majra	..	2	2	Do	Do
78	Subsidiary Health Centre, Majat	..	2	2	Do	Do

79	Subsidiary Health Centre, Manauli	..	2	2	Do	Do
80	Subsidiary Health Centre, Nawangraon	..	2	2	Do	Do
81	Subsidiary Health Centre, Sohana	..	2	2	Do	Do
82	Subsidiary Health Centre, Tangauri	..	2	2	Do	Do
83	Subsidiary Health Centre, Chandon	..	2	2	Do	Do
84	Subsidiary Health Centre, Daon	..	2	2	Do	Do
85	Subsidiary Health Centre, Batta	..	2	2	Do	Do
86	Subsidiary Health Centre, Mullanpur Garib Dass	..	2	2	Do	Do
87	Subsidiary Health Centre, Sukrullapur	..	2	2	Do	Do
88	Subsidiary Health Centre, Garangon	..	2	2	Do	Do
89	Subsidiary Health Centre, Badali	..	2	2	Do	Do
90	Subsidiary Health Centre, Jhanjheri	..	2	2	Do	Do
91	Subsidiary Health Centre, Chadiala	..	2	2	Do	Do
92	Subsidiary Health Centre, Mataur	..	2	2	Do	Do
93	Subsidiary Health Centre, Sarceta	..	2	2	Do	Do
94	Subsidiary Health Centre, Kanauran	..	2	2	Do	Do
95	Subsidiary Health Centre, Chatauli	..	2	2	Do	Do
96	Subsidiary Health Centre, Kuba Heri	..	2	2	Do	Do
97	Subsidiary Health Centre, Palheri	..	2	2	Do	Do
98	Subsidiary Health Centre, Mundon Sangtian	..	2	2	Do	Do

Serial No.	Name of the Institution and Location	No. of Beds		Rural/Urban	Type of Management	Tahsil
		Male	Female			
99	Subsidiary Health Centre, Behlolpur	..	2	2	State Public	Kharar
100	Subsidiary Health Centre, Parol	..	2	2	Do	Do
101	Subsidiary Health Centre, Padiala	..	2	2	Do	Do
102	Subsidiary Health Centre, Sialba	..	2	2	Do	Co
103	Subsidiary Health Centre, Baraudi	..	2	2	Do	Do
104	Subsidiary Health Centre, Singhpura	..	2	2	Do	Do
105	Subsidiary Health Centre, Togan	..	2	2	Do	Do
106	Subsidiary Health Centre, Tarapur Majri	..	2	2	Do	Do
107	Subsidiary Health Centre, Khizrabad	..	2	2	Do	Do

(Directory of Medical Institutions in Punjab State as on 1-4-83 issued by the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh, pp 44-47).

APPENDIX III

(Vide Page 373)

Family Welfare Centres in the Rupnagar District, as on 1-4-1983

Serial No.	Name of Institution and Location	Rural/Urban	Type of Management	Tahsil
1	Family Welfare Centre, Civil Hospital, Rupnagar	.. Urban	Government	Rupnagar
2	Family Welfare Centre, Chamkaur Sahib	.. Rural	Do	Do
3	Family Welfare Centre, Bharatgarh	Do	Do	Do
4	Family Welfare Centre, Kiratpur Sahib	Do	Do	Anandpur Sahib
5	Family Welfare Centre, Nurpur Bedi	Do	Do	Do
6	Family Welfare Centre, Civil Hospital, Kharar	Do	Do	Kharar
7	Family Welfare Centre, Boothgarh	Do	Do	Do

(Directory of Medical Institutions in Punjab State, as on 1-4-83 issued by the Director of Health and Family Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh, p. 74).

Maternity and Child Health Centres in the Rupnagar District, as on 1-4-1983

Serial No.	Name of Institution and Location	Rural/Urban	Type of Management	Tahsil
1	Rupnagar	..	Municipal	Rupnagar
2	Naagal Township	Do	State Special	Anandpur Sahib
3	Kurali	Do	Vol. Org.	Kharar
4	Bhago Majra	..	Rural	Rupnagar
5	Mahtotan	Do	Do	Do
6	Morinda	..	Urban	Do
7	Chandpur Bela	..	Rural	Anandpur Sahib

RUPNAGAR

(Directory of Medical Institutions in Punjab State, as on 1-4-83 issued by the Director of Health and Family Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh p. 80).

APPENDIX V
List of Ayurvedic/Unani Dispensaries in the Rupnagar District, as on 1-4-1983

Serial No.	Name of Dispensary/Hospital	Ayurvedic/Unani	Rural/Urban	Type of Management	Tahsil
1	Haripur	..	Ayurvedic	Rural	Rupnagar
2	Bindrakh	Do	Do	Do	Do
3	Bhatha Sahib	Do	Urban	Do	Do
4	Ban Majra	Do	Rural	Do	Kharar
5	Rupnagar	Do	Urban	Do	Rupnagar
6	Dera Santgarh	Do	Urban	Do	Anandpur Sahib
7	Bhanupli	Do	Rural	Do	Do
8	Massewal	Do	Do	Do	Do
9	Bunga Sahib	Do	Do	Do	Do
10	Kharar	Do	Urban	Do	Kharar
11	Rani Majra	Do	Rural	Do	Do
12	Majri Mayanti	Do	Do	Do	Do
13	Mullanpur (Garibdass)	Do	Do	Do	Do
14	Kumbra	Do	Do	Do	Do
15	Jhanjeri	Do	Do	Do	Do
16	Chuni Kalan	Do	Do	Do	Do
17	Mohali	Do	Urban	Do	Do

Serial No.	Name of Dispensary/Hospital	Ayurvedic/Unani	Rural/Urban	Type of Management	Tahsil
18	Nangal Township	..	Urban	Government	Anandpur Sahib
19	Bhawal	Do	Rural	Do	Do
20	Bhawan	Do	Do	Do	Do
21	Bajoor	Do	Do	Do	Do
22	Kalwan	Do	Do	Do	Do
23	Tibba Nangal	Unani	Do	Do	Do
24	Mirzapur	..	Do	Do	Kharar
25	Chattali	Do	Do	Do	Do
26	Khjiraban	Unani	Do	Do	Do
27	Majri (Sialba)	..	Do	Do	Do
28	Rolunajra	Do	Do	Do	Rupnagar
29	Chamkaur Sahib	Do	Do	Do	Do
30	Behrampur Bet	Do	Do	Do	Do
31	Fatehpur Bet	Do	Do	Do	Do
32	Bannara	Do	Do	Do	Do
33	Bhabaur Sahib	Do	Do	Do	Anandpur Sahib
34	Talwara	Do	Do	Do	Do

(Source : Director, Ayurvedic, Punjab, Chandigarh)

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Social services comprise education, health, housing, labour welfare, rehabilitation of the displaced, handicapped and mentally deranged or retarded persons. The uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, though essentially within the purview of the Social Welfare Department, has been envisaged in the Indian Constitution for its effective implementation. It is obligatory on the part of a Welfare State to promote the general well-being of the community. With the adoption of the single family system, a new problem to look after the aged, destitutes and orphans has emerged. In a Welfare State, all are to be assured of adequate help in case of need that might occur due to old age, illness, physically or mentally handicap or unemployment. State assistance is rendered as an obligation and not as charity.

The implementation of welfare services is the joint responsibility of State Government and the voluntary welfare agencies. The responsibility for implementation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes programmes is vested with the Central and State Governments. The voluntary social welfare organizations deal mainly with non-statutory services of general social welfare for women, children, handicapped and other vulnerable groups. Thus, these organizations share a major responsibility in the implementation of social welfare policies.

(a) Labour Welfare

Labour welfare includes all measures that contribute to the improvement of working conditions, health, safety, hygiene, social security, general well-being and productive efficiency of the workers. It includes such services, facilities and amenities, as may be provided in or in the vicinity of undertaking to enable the labour force to perform their duty in a healthy and congenial atmosphere instrumental in increasing the efficiency. The welfare also includes provision of canteens and cafeteria sanitary and recreational facilities, and provision of rest-rooms. Besides, it entails arrangement for transportation to and from work, provision of residential accommodation, creches, nurseries, primary and high schools, etc. for the children of the workers.

Punjab is the first State in the country to have set up a safety council, called the Punjab Industrial Safety Council in May 1969, on the pattern of the National Safety Council. It is a non-governmental and non-political organisation. Factory-owners and the association of workers, Government departments and all other persons, who are interested in the safety measures can become members of this council which is to advise, organize, encourage and promote methods and procedures for assuring safety and health of the industrial workers.

Labour Legislation.—With a view to ameliorating the conditions of the working class and safeguarding their interests, a number of legislative measures have been taken. Various Acts have been enacted which concern the employment and non-employment wages, working conditions, industrial relations, social security and labour welfare of persons employed in industry.

Labour legislation means legal enactments and measures based on judicial principles. It is an off-shoot of the concept of social justice. Therefore, the nature of labour legislation reflects the social, economic and political ideas current at a given time. Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals have a different approach to the settlement of disputes. They collect facts from the disputants and other sources with the purpose of forming an opinion, as to what compulsory solution or award would be just. The tribunal may modify existing contracts and create new provisions. The philosophy behind the labour laws is to administer justice, not only by interpreting existing law but also by creating new laws in the light of public policy and existing social environments. Labour legislation is that paramount effort to the community which has granted a real equality to workmen. It is an expression of the feelings of the people which gives practical shape to current human social values prevalent in the community.

The labour laws generally follow the principles prescribed by the conventions of the International Labour Organization which have been accepted by India. Under the Constitution of India, the enactment as well as the administration of labour laws is the responsibility of both the Central and State Governments.

The various Central and State Labour Acts in force in the district are the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; the Trade

Union Act, 1926; the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; the Employment of Children Act, 1938; the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946; the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; the Factories Act, 1948; the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Working Journalists' (Condition of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955; the working Journalists' (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1956; the Punjab Industrial Housing Act, 1956; the Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958; the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961; the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; the Punjab Industrial Establishment (National and Festival Holidays, Casual and Sick Leave) Act, 1965; the Contractors Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972; and the Fair Wage Clause and East Punjab Public Works Department Contractors Labour Regulations.

The above mentioned labour enactments contain various welfare measures for the labour and *inter alia*, provide for regulation of conditions and hours of work, rest intervals, leave with wages, national and festival holidays, casual and sick leave, overtime payment, safety from accidents, health and sanitation, prohibition of employment of children below certain age and of women at night, regular payment of wages, payment of minimum wages, payment of minimum bonus, payment of gratuity, formation of trade unions for the purpose of collective bargaining, certification of standing orders by employers for clearly defining the service conditions of workers, redressal of grievances, settlement of industrial disputes, etc.

Before Independence, there was no separate organization in the State to look after the interests of the industrial labour and other workers and to deal with their day-to-day problems. In 1949, a separate labour department was set up under the charge of a Labour Commissioner. The primary functions of the State Labour Department are to maintain peaceful industrial relations in the State and also to further the labour welfare measures, both statutory and non-statutory. Subject to certain limitations, it ensures that the working conditions for labour conform to a certain minimum level of safety and comfort; that the wages are adequately and regularly paid; and that injuries sustained during the performance of duties are properly treated and suitably compensated. The department also seeks to provide for medical care and model living for as many labourers and their dependents as possible. The prevention of industrial disputes and

their settlement, as and when these arise, form the main function of the department.

In order to secure proper benefits under the labour enactments, an adequate enforcement machinery functions under the Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh. The Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, represents the Labour Department in the Rupnagar District. He is assisted by 1 Labour Inspector Grade I and 1 Labour Inspector Grade II posted at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, and 1 Labour Inspector Grade II at Rupnagar. The Factories Act, 1948, is enforced in the district by the Factory Inspector, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar. The Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer, deals with the administration and disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. He intervenes in industrial disputes on receipt of demand notices by the workers and employers. Under the law, he can also intervene if there is an apprehension of occurrence of industrial dispute. He maintains liaison with the workers and resolves the difference which might take a serious turn. In case he fails to settle disputes, the matter is referred through Government to the Labour Court, Patiala, or the Industrial Tribunal, Punjab, Chandigarh. Appointed under section 7-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Industrial Tribunal, Punjab, plays an important role in redressing the grievances of the industrial workers in the State.

The salient features of the Central and State Labour Acts in force in the district are given below:

Central Legislation.—The Factories Act, 1948, provides for health measures, safety from accidents, canteens, shelters, rest rooms, working hours, intervals for rest, leave with wages, etc. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, is a comprehensive measure adopted by the Government with a view to improving the industrial relations between the employers and the workers. It provides for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes by mediation, conciliation, adjudication and arbitration. It prohibits strikes and lock-outs during the pendency of conciliation and adjudication proceedings. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, regulates the payment of wages to the workers employed in establishments covered under the Act. The inspectorate staff are required to deal with complaints regarding non or less or delayed payments of wages. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, provides for compensation to the workers who suffer temporary or permanent disablement or who die. Under the Act,

compensation is payable by the employer in case of injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of employment. The compensation is available not only for accidents but also for certain occupational diseases such as poisoning by lead fumes, phosphorus mercury, etc. The amount of compensation payable depends upon the nature of injury and the average monthly wages of the worker concerned. The Indian Trade Union Act, 1926, gives a legal and corporate status to the registered trade unions. It also gives immunity from civil and criminal liability to trade union executives and members for bona-fide trade union activities. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, requires the employers, employing 100 or more employees to define with sufficient precision the conditions of employment and to make the said conditions known to the workman employed by them. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, marks to regulate and ameliorate the conditions of workers in the transport undertakings employing five or more workers.

The payment of Bonus Act, 1965, contains provisions regarding the payment of bonus to the employees by the employer from his share of profits. The Employment of Children Act, 1938, prohibits the employment of young children below the age of 15 years in certain risky and unhealthy occupations. The Employee's State Insurance Act, 1948, provides compulsory and contributory health insurance facilities to workers. The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, seeks to make a provision for the future of the industrial worker after he retires or for his dependents in the case of his early death. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, provides for the payment of maternity benefit to women workers for a period of 12 weeks. The payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, provides for a scheme for the payment of gratuity to employees engaged in factories, mines, ports, oilfields, plantations, railways, companies, shops and other establishments, and in the matter connected therewith or incidental thereto. For the administration of this Act, the Labour-cum-Conciliation Officers are the controlling authority.

State Legislation.—The Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1958, regulates the working conditions, hours of work, rest interval and weekly rest as also holidays, leave and overtime of workers employed in the shops and commercial establishments. The Act also provides for opening and closing hours of establishments and entitling the employee to go to

courts to get their grievances redressed. The Punjab Labour Welfare Funds Act, 1956, provides for setting up of a Labour Welfare Board and appointment of a Welfare Commissioner. The unclaimed wages of the employees and accumulation of fines have to be credited to the Labour Welfare Fund, out of which the Board is to finance various labour welfare activities sponsored by the Board. A Labour Welfare Board is already functioning in the State. The Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh, is the Welfare Commissioner under the Act. The Punjab Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays, Casual and Sick Leave) Act, 1965, provides for the grant of 7 days casual leave on full wages and 14 days sick leave at half wages to all the employees covered under the Act.

In order to secure proper benefits under the labour enactments, an enforcement machinery works under the Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh. He is assisted at the district level by a Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer, Factory Inspectors, Labour Inspectors and other miscellaneous staff.

Industrial Relations.—Industrial relations between employees and employers are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The object of this Act is to maintain industrial harmony by proper adjustment of relations between the labour class and the capitalist class. The industrial relation machinery set up under the Act is of two types; one for the prevention of disputes by providing works committees within the industrial units, and the other for the industrial relations machinery outside the industry comprising conciliation officers, boards of conciliation, courts of inquiry, labour courts, industrial tribunals and national tribunals.

Normally relations of the employers and employees in the district have been peaceful, but these sometimes become strained thereby resulting in strikes/lock-outs. During the last seven years, there were only four strikes in the factories, viz. Punjab Tractors Limited and Raja Ram Corn Products, Punjab Electro Opticals Limited, all located at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali). There was only one lock-out during 1982-83 in Punjab Accumeasures Limited located at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.

The following table gives particulars regarding the industrial disputes in the Rupnagar District under the Industrial

Disputes Act, 1947, from 1976-77 to 1982-83 :—

Year		Number of disputes raised	Number of Strikes	Number of lock-outs
1976-77	..	83	—	—
1977-78	..	72	2	—
1978-79	..	74	—	—
1979-80	..	97	—	—
1980-81	..	89	—	—
1981-82	..	128	1	—
1982-83	..	129	1	1

(Source : Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar)

The Factories Act, 1948.—The Factories Act, 1948 introduced comprehensive measures aiming at labour welfare and improvement of industrial efficiency. It was enforced in the State in April 1948. The Act was amended in 1954 to remove certain practical difficulties in calculation of leave with wages and to bring provisions relating to employment of women and young persons in factories during night. The Act covers all industrial establishments employing 10 or more workers, where power is used or 20 or more workers, where power is not used. Under the Act, the factory owner is required to send a written notice containing full details regarding the factory to the Chief Inspector of Factories. The Act prescribes certain provisions regarding cleanliness, lighting, ventilation, sanitation, safety measures, prevention of over crowding, precautionary measures against fire, dangerous fumes, explosive or inflammable dust, etc. It also provides for elimination of dust and fumes, control of temperature, supply of cold drinking water, protection of eyes, etc. The welfare provisions included in the Act provides adequate canteen facilities, creches and shelter or rest rooms. The Act also lays down that every factory employing 1,000 or more workers shall engage a qualified Safety Officer and every factory employing 500 or more workers will appoint a qualified.

Labour Welfare Officer. The inspectorate staff are required to carry out a minimum number of inspections every month. In case of default, the management is warned and asked to provide the required facilities to the workers and if the violations continue, prosecutions are launched.

In 1982, the number of working factories registered under the Act in the district was 230 and workers employed in these factories during the year was 14,156. To look after the general welfare of the employees, Labour Welfare Officers been employed by M/s National Fertilizers Ltd., Nangal; Morinda Cooperative Sugar Mill, Morinda, M/s Kharar Textile Mills, M/s Panipat Woollen Mills, both at Kharar; and M/s Punjab Tractors Ltd., and M/s Punjab Anand Batteries Ltd., both located at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar.

Employees' Provident Fund Scheme.—This scheme came into force in its entirety from 1 November 1952. Compulsory Provident Fund has been introduced in certain specified industrial establishment under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Funds Act, 1952. Every employee of an establishment, to which the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme applies, is eligible for membership of fund after completion of 6 months continuous service or 120 days of actual work, whichever is earlier. Contribution at the rate of 6½ per cent (establishments employing between 20 to 49 workers) is deducted by the employer from the basic wages, dearness allowance (inclusive of cash value of food concessions, if any admissible) and retaining allowances of employees who get Rs. 1,600 per mensem or less as basic wages and who are otherwise eligible for membership of the scheme. An amount equal to the worker's contribution is contributed by the employer every month. The entire amount is deposited in the State Bank of India in the employee provident fund accounts. Under the scheme, provision has been made for the advances under certain conditions to the members for financing life insurance policies, construction of houses, marriage and to defray medical expenses from their share of contribution.

The number of factories and establishments covered under the Act in the Rupnagar District as on 31 March 1983 was 268. The total number of subscribers to the scheme in the Rupnagar District as on 31 March 1983 was 14,058.

For the execution of this scheme, the Regional Commissioner, Chandigarh, is in charge for the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

He is assisted by a number of Inspectors in the field who execute government policies. The employers are required to maintain contributory cards for each employee, in which monthly contributions are recorded. These cards can be seen or inspected at any time.

Death Relief Fund was started in 1964 for providing timely financial assistance to the nominees/heirs of the deceased members. At least Rs 500 are disbursed as relief. A non-refundable advance is also granted in case of the individual's retrenchment from service.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme.—The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, is designed to provide security to the industrial workers against sickness, maternity, disablement and death due to employment injury, and to provide medical care to insured persons and progressively to their families. The Act provides protection to the employees working in factories using power and employing 10 or more persons and establishments/shops not using power and employing 20 or more persons. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was introduced in the Punjab State in 1953.

A worker who is covered under the scheme is entitled to medical benefits from the day he enters into insurable employment. It consists of free medical treatment in case of sickness, injury and maternity. His family members are also entitled to get free medical care as explained under the Act. Insured women are entitled to get periodical payments in case of confinement, miscarriage or sickness arising out of confinement and premature birth of child. In recent years, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation has been providing additional benefits and protection to the workers suffering from tuberculosis, cancer, leprosy, mental diseases and also provides artificial limbs.

In addition to the above, sickness benefit is available to an insured worker in case of certified sickness. It consists of cash payment for a maximum number of 56 days in any continuous period of 365 days. Further if an employment injury results in permanent disablement, the insured person is entitled to permanent disablement benefit proportionate to the loss of his earning capacity as assessed by the Medical Board constituted for this purpose. Artificial dentures, spectacles and hearing-aids are provided to an insured person where loss to

teeth, impairment of eye sight and loss of hearing respectively are caused due to employment injury.

In case of a worker's death by accident or industrial injury, benefit is available in the form of pension to his dependents.

The scheme is administered by a corporate body called the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, which has its headquarters at New Delhi. It is under the administrative control of the Director-General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi. The scheme is executed in the State through the Regional Director, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Chandigarh, who inspects factories, collects contribution and arranges payments of cash benefits. The scheme is financed mainly by contributions from employees and employers, with the State Government sharing a part of the cost of medical care.

In the Rupnagar District, the scheme is functioning at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali) and Kharar. Up to 31 March 1983, there were 7,300 and 2,500 insured persons at Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali) and Kharar, respectively covered under the scheme.

Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Section of Community.—The Punjab Industrial Housing Act, 1956, provides for allotment and administration of houses constructed under the Government of India Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Section of Community. Houses are allotted to workers in accordance with the provisions of Punjab Industrial Housing Act, 1956 and Punjab Industrial Housing Rules, 1982. Two per cent of the houses are kept reserved for allotment to the blind or orthopaedically handicapped industrial workers who are otherwise eligible for allotment under the rules.

Under the scheme, 246 houses constructed at S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali) were allotted to the eligible industrial workers in the Rupnagar District up to 31 March 1983.

(b) Prohibition

Rupnagar is not a dry district. As on 31 March 1983, there were 68 country liquor vends and 21 foreign liquor vends in the district.

The consumption of exciseable articles in the district, during 1973-74 to 1982-83, is as under :

Year	Country Spirit (Proof Litres)	Foreign Spirit (Proof Litres)	Wine and Beer (Bulk Litres)	Opium (Kgs)	Bhang (Kgs)
1973-74 ..	3,90,450	1,03,450	69,682	2·000	—
1974-75 ..	4,05,450	63,361	58,654	2·250	—
1975-76 ..	4,13,580	61,306	70,231	2·000	—
1976-77 ..	4,58,114	76,825	2,98,881	2·500	—
1977-78 ..	5,28,215	87,001	5,52,056	3·205	—
1978-79 ..	4,87,150	80,583	4,11,395	5·000	—
1979-80 ..	4,43,471	1,44,596	3,52,255	3·000	—
1980-81 ..	7,39,553	1,91,959	2,47,024	1·800	—
1981-82 ..	6,00,642	1,63,841	2,75,064	1·500	—
1982-83 ..	7,55,000	3,58,944	1,64,124	3·500	—

(Source : Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1974 to 1978 and Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Rupnagar)

The district falls under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Patiala. The Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Rupnagar, administers the Excise and Opium Acts in the district. He is assisted by 6 Excise Inspectors and other miscellaneous staff.

The number of cases registered under Excise and Opium Acts in the district, during 1973-74 to 1982-83, is given below :

Year	No. of Cases Registered		
	Excise Act	Opium Act	Total
1973-74 ..	365	163	528
1974-75 ..	397	214	611
1975-76 ..	368	194	562
1976-77 ..	407	278	685

Year	No. of Cases Registered		
	Excise Act	Opium Act	Total
1977-78	346	222	568
1978-79	105	19	124
1979-80	173	13	186
1980-81	103	33	136
1981-82	105	25	130
1982-83	104	11	115

(Source : Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Rupnagar)

(c) Advancement of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

After the Independence of the country, the State Government has sponsored various schemes for the social, economic and educational advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes :

According to the 1981 Census, the Scheduled Castes population in the Rupnagar District constituted 24.38 per cent of the total population as against 26.87 per cent of the Punjab State as a whole. The number of Scheduled Castes persons in the district was 1,74,729 (94,878 males and 79,851 females). Of these, 1,47,927 persons (80,269 males and 67,658 females) lived in the rural areas and 26,802, (14,609 males and 12,193 females) lived in the urban areas.

The names of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes inhabiting the Rupnagar District, and their main professions, are given in Appendix at the end of this chapter at page 419.

Measures adopted for betterment of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes :

The Constitution of India provides for special safeguards for the Backward Classes which include Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, denotified tribes and other backward classes. The interests of the Scheduled Castes have been protected by

including them in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950. The Constitution provides that no discrimination can be made against them in any shape or form. Article 15(A) of the Constitution empowers the States to make special provisions for the advancement of the Scheduled Castes.

Under the division of powers, welfare of the Harijans was made the responsibility of the States. The States enacted legislative measures for the abolition of untouchability and removal of other hardships confronted by them. The Punjab State took lead in enacting legislation for abolition of untouchability. The Punjab Removal of the Religions and Social Disabilities Act, 1948, was passed to ensure free and unhindered use of public places by the Harijans. Further, the Government enacted the untouchability Offences) Act, 1955, which recognized the practice of untouchability, in any form, as a cognizable offence.

The Directive Principles of State Policy empower the States to take special care in promoting the interests of the weaker sections of the society, particularly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Directorate of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Punjab, Chandigarh, works for the upliftment of these classes in the State.

At the district level, the District Welfare Officer, Rupnagar is assisted by 3 Tahsil Welfare Officers, posted one each at the tahsil headquarters, viz. Rupnagar, Kharar and Anandpur Sahib, 1 Accountant, 2 Assistant, 1 Steno, 5 Clerks, besides other miscellaneous staff.

Under Articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution, provision has been made for the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and among others, in Parliament as also in the State Legislatures on population basis. Initially, reservation was for a period of 10 years, i.e. upto 1960. This period has been further extended upto 1990. In order to provide employment to educated persons of these castes, 25 per cent vacancies have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes, and 5 per cent for the Backward Classes in all Government departments and establishments. To ensure proper implementation of the instructions regarding the reservation in services, a special cell has been created in the Department of Social Welfare. No department can recruit a non-scheduled caste candidate against

a post reserved for Scheduled Castes unless a certificate is obtained from the cell to this effect that no suitable Scheduled Caste candidate is available. The Scheduled Caste candidates also enjoy age relaxation concessions in regard to recruitment to services.

The various schemes implemented for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes, Vimukt Jatis and Backward Classes are discussed below :

1 Social Welfare Schemes

The State Social Welfare Department has implemented the following schemes :

Subsidy for Construction of New Houses for Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis.—The persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis generally reside in slums in the urban and rural areas. They are unable to build better houses due to their poverty. The State Government has undertaken the programme to provide neat and clean houses to the members of these classes who have either no houses of their own or are living in such houses which are not fit for proper living. In order to help them, subsidies are granted for the construction of new houses. A subsidy of Rs 2,000 is granted to each deserving and needy person for the purpose. Unskilled labour sites are to be provided by the beneficiaries themselves. The house built under the scheme consists of a room, varandha, a kitchen and courtyard, with a total area of 125 or 150 square yards.

Under the scheme, the beneficiaries are bound not to alienate the properties so acquired by them. The property rights of the houses are fully vested in Government for a period of 20 years, after which the house becomes the property of the beneficiary. However, the latter enjoys free use of the house during this period.

The total amount of subsidies granted and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme, in the district during 1973-74

to 1982-83, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of bene- ficiaries
1973-74	5,400	6
1974-75	—	—
1975-76	98,000	49
1976-77	1,36,000	68
1977-78	3,12,000	156
1978-79	82,000	41
1979-80	96,000	48
1980-81	96,000	48
1981-82	1,04,000	52
1982-83	46,000	23

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Rupnagar)

Previously, this was centrally-sponsored scheme. No provision was made under the scheme by the Government of India during the year 1974-75. In 1975-76, the State Government included this scheme in State sector and raised the subsidy amount from Rs 900 to Rs 2,000.

Subsidy for the purchase of Agricultural Land.—The members of the Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis generally depend upon agriculture, but most of them have no land of their own. They earn their livelihood by taking land on lease or *batai* which does not yield enough produce for the maintenance of an average family. Keeping in view their plight, the Government in 1956-57 formulated a scheme to give subsidy to these classes for the purchase of agricultural land. Up to 1970-71, a subsidy of Rs 2,000 was given for the purchase of at least 5 acres of land costing no less than Rs 4,500. The rest of the amount was to be arranged by the beneficiary himself. Considering the steep rise in the prices of agricultural land, the rate of subsidy under this scheme was enhanced from Rs. 2,000 to Rs 5,000 in 1971-72, and area of land to

be purchased was reduced from 5 acres to 3 acres. Each beneficiary has to contribute at least Rs 2,500 from his own resources as heretofore. Apart from this, a subsidy of Rs. 1,000 is also given for construction of house/well in that land and Rs 180 for meeting charges of stamp duty payable for the registration of mortgage deed.

The amount of subsidies granted and the number of beneficiaries, i.e. persons settled on land under the scheme, in the district, during 1973-74 to 1982-83, are given as under :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of bene- ficiaries
1973-74	6,180	1
1974-75	30,900	5
1975-76	30,900	5
1976-77	43,260	7
1977-78	6,180	1
1978-79	10,000	2
1979-80	30,000	6
1980-81	30,000	6
1981-82	30,000	6
1982-83	50,000	10

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Rupnagar)

Drinking Water Facilities.—Started in 1955-56, the scheme aims at providing drinking water to the Scheduled Castes in the scarcity areas. It includes construction of diggies, sinking and repairs of wells and installation of hand-pumps, for which subsidy is given.

The amount of subsidy given and the number of wells repaired and hand-pumps installed in the district, during 1973-74 to 1982-83, are given as under :

Year	Amount dis- bursed as subsidies (Rs)	Number of wells sunk/ repaired and hand-pumps installed
1973-74	46,350	49
1974-75	29,600	52
1975-76	38,300	63
1976-77	38,300	63
1977-78	53,600	77
1978-79	26,800	41
1979-80	33,500	53
1980-81	31,000	32
1981-82	34,100	37
1982-83	31,000	30

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Rupnagar)

Interest Free-loans.—Generally, the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes who successfully complete their academic or professional courses in medicine, law, engineering, architecture, etc. find it difficult to establish themselves due to lack of financial resources. To help them to start their business, a scheme was introduced by the Government in 1958-59. Under this scheme, every such eligible person was granted an interest free loan of Rs 2,000. This amount was to be recovered in 20 half-yearly equal instalments. Thereafter, the Punjab Government set up the Punjab Scheduled Castes Land Development and Finance Corporation for taking up the task of economic uplift of these classes in the State. This Corporation started functioning from 18 January, 1971. It has taken a lead in promoting the socio-economic conditions of the members of the Scheduled Castes by providing them easy credit facilities for trade/occupations, such as agricultural development, marketing, processing, supply and storage, small-scale industries, construction, transport

and several other trades. In the Rupnagar District, an amount of Rs 12,73,714 was disbursed to 190 loanees by the Corporation during 1977-78.

In order to make more financial assistance available to the members of the Backward Classes for promoting small-scale industries, agricultural development and construction of houses, the State Government in 1977 established the Punjab Backward Classes Land Development and Finance Corporation.

Construction of Dharamsalas/Chaupals.—This scheme was started in 1969-70 for the construction of *dharmshalas/chaupals* in rural areas of the State. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs 7,000 for the construction of a new *dharmshala/chaupal* and Rs 3,000 for the repair of an old *kachcha dharmshala* is granted as a subsidy, where these are needed by the members of the Scheduled Castes. The amount of grant for each *dharmshala* has been raised from Rs 7,000 to Rs 10,000. The aim of this scheme is to provide accommodation to the members of the Scheduled Castes for the solemnization of marriages and conducting social functions.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of *dharmshalas* constructed in the district, during 1973-74 to 1982-83, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of <i>dharmshalas</i> constructed
1973-74	.. 5,16,000	97
1974-75	.. 7,39,000	112
1975-76	.. 6,65,000	95
1976-77	.. 7,00,000	104
1977-78	.. 3,06,000	55
1978-79	.. 41,95,000	56
1979-80	.. 3,74,000	76
1980-81	.. 3,02,000	68
1981-82	.. 1,59,000	25
1982-83	.. 61,000	25

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Rupnagar)

Environmental Improvement of Harijan Bastis.—The Harijan bastis are generally located in unhealthy areas and are thus breeding ground of flies, mosquitoes which results in epidemics. In order to improve the living conditions and environmental sanitation of the bastis, this scheme was started during 1972-73. It includes pavement of streets, and construction of drains for avoiding the formation of dirty ponds of stagnant water which pollute the environment of the bastis.

The amount disbursed and number of bastis benefited in the district, during 1973-74 to 1982-83, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of bastis bene- fited
1973-74	.. 9,62,021	16
1974-75	.. 10,38,197	22
1975-76	.. 16,42,457	30
1976-77	.. 7,57,045	16
1977-78	.. 7,30,234	14
1978-79	.. 6,71,883	15
1979-80	.. 1,21,520	19
1980-81	.. 63,422	1
1981-82	.. 65,000	1
1982-83	.. 4,97,789	5

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Rupnagar)

Legal Aid.—Due to poor economic condition, members of the Scheduled Castes are unable to engage lawyers for their legal protection. In order to protect their interests in criminal, civil and revenue cases and to safeguard their rights against the landlords and other exploiting classes, this scheme was started in the State in 1958-59. Legal aid is given to these classes in the form of lawyer's fee assessed on the rates fixed by the Deputy Commissioner/Sub Divisional Officer (Civil).

The amount disbursed to the Scheduled Castes under the scheme in the district, during 1973-74 to 1982-83, is as under :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of persons benefited
1973-74	8,133	4
1974-75	—	—
1975-76	220	1
1976-77	—	—
1977-78	—	—
1978-79	608	2
1979-80	—	—
1980-81	500	2
1981-82	—	—
1982-83	1,034	5

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Rupnagar)

Manure Pits Scheme.—The scheme was introduced in 1980-81. Under this scheme, one *marla* land free of cost is given to a Scheduled Caste person who has no place for dumping of domestic waste. The number of beneficiaries in the Rupnagar District during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 was 91, 103 and 189, respectively.

Community Centres.—With a view to eradicating untouchability and promoting social intercourse, the scheme of Community Centres was started in the State in 1956-57. Harijan children and women are brought together alongwith others for education and vocational training in community centres set up in villages which are mainly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes. The Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Punjab, is running 9 community centres at Shampura (Rupnagar), Zindwari (Anandpur Sahib, Dobet (Anandpur Sahib), Padiala (Kharar), Sialba Mazri (Kharar), Bazheri (Kharar), Kumbra (Kharar), Rasulpur (Rupnagar) and Gharuan (Kharar), in the Rupnagar District. Each community

centre is manned by a Lady Social Worker and a Lady Attendant who are usually trained in maternity techniques and as such handle maternity cases free of charge. The programmes are so arranged that the centre is used by the children, men and women at different times of the day. The children of age group '0-6' years are taught cleanliness, songs, games, good behaviour and good habits; and women are taught social education, cooking, first-aid, home nursing, tailoring and embroidery. Arrangements are also made for imparting adult-education to men and women. The Government provides a subsidy of Rs 2,000 to the village panchayat for the construction of a community centre.

Subsidy for the purchase of law, medical and engineering books.—The books pertaining to law, medical and engineering are generally costly and the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes cannot afford to purchase due to their lean financial position. In order to overcome this hardship, this scheme was started in the State in 1974-75. The grants are given to various institutions for purchase of law, medical and engineering books for being kept in libraries for the use of the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

Opening of Creches for the Children of working mothers, (Sweepers and Scavengers).—This scheme was started in 1976-77 to provide day-care centres for looking after the children in the age group of '0-6' years whose mothers are employed. These creches are run under the supervision of the trained Lady Supervisors assisted by helpers. Each centre accommodates 40 children where free supplementary diet at the rate of Rs 1.25 per child per day is provided. There are two such centres functioning in the Rupnagar District, one each at Kharar and Morinda.

Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme.—It is a centrally-sponsored scheme and is operated by the State Education Department. Under this scheme, scholarships are awarded to the Scheduled Castes students at the college level. They are also given the benefit under the scheme in the Government technical professional institutions. These students are also allowed refund of examination fee, if any, only once for each examination.

Award of Scholarship and Re-imbursement of Fees.—The students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes are awarded scholarships and are reimbursed tuition fees under the State Harijan Welfare Scheme. Scholarship and reimbursement of tuition fee is allowed to all the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes students for 9th, 10th and 11th

classes at the rate of Rs 10 per month for 1st and 2nd Divisioners and Rs 6 per month to others. The students belonging to these classes whose parents' income is Rs 15,000 per annum or below derive benefit under this scheme. The Vimukt Jatis students are paid stipend right from 1st primary class.

Coaching Centre for competitive Examination.—To ensure proper and adequate representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates in I.A.S., I.P.S. and Allied Services, etc. a Zonal Coaching Centre was established in the Punjab University, Chandigarh on 24 April 1967 to provide coaching to the candidates appearing in the examinations for the higher posts. The Centre was later on shifted to the Punjabi University, Patiala during 1970-71.

Employment Cell.—The Punjab Government have set up a special employment cell in the Directorate of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes to assist the unemployment persons belonging to these castes to get suitable jobs in various departments. No vacancy or post which is reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes/Backward Classes can be filled or unreserved without obtaining a non-availability certificate from the Employment cell, the scheme was introduced in the district on 1 January 1974. Up to 31 March 1983, 2,357 unemployed persons were registered and 130 were provided with employment.

II. Industrial Training Schemes

In order to train the members of Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis in various engineering and non-engineering trades, the Industrial Training Department, Punjab, is running industrial training centres for Scheduled Castes at various places in the State, apart from the general reservation for them in other technical institutions. The main objective of this scheme is to increase the earning capacity of the underprivileged classes of society so that their standard of living can be raised. Under this scheme, stipends at the rate of Rs 45 per mensem are awarded to all the trainees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis and Rs 35 per mensem to the students belonging to the Backward Classes. However, there is no such industrial training centre in the Rupnagar District.

(d) Other Social Welfare Activities

A number of social welfare schemes are being run by the Social Welfare Department, Punjab for providing institutional and non-institutional service to the economically and socially

weaker sections of the society. Of these, the following schemes may be mentioned:

Old-Age Pension Scheme.—Started in January 1964, this is a major scheme of the Social Welfare Department. Under the scheme, aged infirm and the destitute persons above 65 years in case of men and above 60 years in case of women, with no mean of livelihood and no earning sons, are provided monetary assistance. Persons suffering from permanent disability are allowed relaxation of 10 years in lower age-limit. Started with a meagre pension of Rs 15 per month per head, the rate of pension was increased to Rs 25 per month per head with effect from July 1968. The position was again reviewed by the Government and from 1 March 1973, the rate of pension was increased to Rs. 50 per month per head.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district, during 1973-74 to 1982-83, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1973-74	8,20,250	1,930
1974-75	15,39,878	3,649
1975-76	17,58,150	3,907
1976-77	18,37,200	4,593
1977-78	21,32,855	5,063
1978-79	..	..
1979-80	..	..
1980-81	15,00,000	2,500
1981-82	25,40,000	3,963
1982-83	16,99,000	2,833

(Source : Director Social Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh and District Social Welfare, Officer, Rupnagar)

Financial Assistance to Widow and Destitute Women.—

This scheme was started in the State in January 1968. Under this scheme, monetary help is provided to needy widows and destitute women below the age of 60 years who are left without any means of subsistence after the demise of their husbands or are physically or mentally incapable of earning a livelihood. Keeping in view the increased cost of living, the rate of assistance was raised from Rs 20 per month to Rs 50 per month per head from March 1973.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district, during 1973-74 to 1982-83, are given as under :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1973-74	.. 31,349	110
1974-75	.. 1,21,278	503
1975-76	.. 3,11,083	624
1976-77	.. 3,90,972	780
1977-78	.. 5,59,440	926
1978-79		..
1979-80		..
1980-81	.. 3,09,970	1,042
1981-82	.. 8,60,000	1,233
1982-83	.. 4,34,000	726

(Source : Director Social Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh and District Social Welfare, Officer, Rupnagar)

Financial Assistance to Dependent Children.—This scheme was started in the State in March 1968. It aims at providing relief to orphan and destitute children under the age of 16 years who have either lost their parents or whose parents are unable to maintain them due to some incurable disease or permanent physical disability.

In case of more than one deserving child in a family, preference in the grant of financial assistance, is given to the school-going children in order to encourage parents to educate them. The rate of financial assistance which was previously Rs 20 per month was increased to Rs 50 per month per child with effect from 1 March 1974.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district, during 1973-74 to 1982-83, are as under :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1973-74	.. 3,170	23
1974-75	.. 27,700	90
1975-76	.. 88,650	187
1976-77	.. 1,41,750	334
1977-78	.. 1,95,550	459
1978-79		..
1979-80		..
1980-81	.. 1,45,470	242
1981-82	.. 4,10,000	714
1982-83	.. 2,75,000	457

(Source : Director Social Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh and District Social Welfare, Officer, Rupnagar)

(e) Public Trust Charitable Endowment and Muslim Wakfs

Public and Charitable endowments play a significant part in the life of the society. They cover almost all aspects of life, especially social, religious and educational. Many educational institutions, hospitals, *dharamshalas* and other social welfare institutions are either started or are assisted in their administration and maintenance with funds donated by philanthropists. In some case, revenue free lands are also attached to these organisations.

The public trusts, functioning in the district, are described below :

Swami Chinmaya Nand Trust, Badali.—This trust was founded in 1979 by Swami Chinmayanand for the development of Sanyas Asharam and Sanatan Dharam. The affairs of the trust are managed by nine trustees.

Pohlo Singh, Shamsher Singh Memorial Trust, Anandpur Sahib.—This trust was founded in 1973 by Man Singh Khalsa. The building of the trust is used as a serai. The affairs of the trust are managed by the founder himself.

Bhai Jaita Ji (Bawa Jiwan Singh) Trust, Anandpur Sahib.—Founded in 1976, this trust preaches the teaching of Tegn Baha-dur, the ninth Guru of the Sikhs. In the building of the trust, a primary school is housed.

Muslim Wakfs.—Besides, there are 705 Muslim Wakfs at different places in the district, with properties attached to some of them. These properties were maintained by Custodian Department, Government of India, up to 1961, when their administration was entrusted to the Punjab Wakf Board, with headquarters at Ambala Cantt. The administration of the Wakfs is regulated by the Central Wakf, Act, 1954.

The income from the Wakf properties in the Rupnagar District was Rs 46,094 during the year 1982-83. This amount is spent for the upkeep of these institutions, for charitable purposes, and for the promotion of education of the Muslim community. A large amount is also spent for the celebration of Urs on the important *dargahs*.

The staff of the Wakf Board consists of one Aukaf Officer and one Rent Collector, both posted at Rupnagar, who are responsible for the maintenance and collection of revenue of all the Wakfs properties in the district.

The prominent *dargah* in the Rupnagar District is Dargah Hafiz Mohammad Musa Saheb located in the village of Manikpur Sharif which is about 10 km from Kurali. It has three-storeyed entrance gate with a number of rooms. The Urs of this *dargah* is celebrated annually under the management of the Punjab Wakf Board.

APPENDIX

Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes (inhabiting the Rupnagar District)

(Vide page 404)

Serial No.	Name of Caste	Main professions
1	Ad Dharmi	Agricultural Labour, shoe-making, weaving and service
2	Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi	Agricultural labour, scavenging and skinning of dead animals and service
3	Bazigar	Sheep and goat trade and labour
4	Chamar, Ramdasi and Ravidasi	Agricultural labour, shoe-making leather tanning, flaying of dead animals, weaving and service
5	Mazhabi	Agriculture, labour and service
6	Bengala	Jugglery—not residing permanently
7	Sansi	Agriculture and labour
8	Kuch Bandh	Making of winnowing baskets

Backward Classes

1	Chhimba	Tailoring
2	Kahar	Labour
3	Kumhar	Clay-pottery and donkey transport.
4	Lohar	Blacksmithy and agriculture
5	Nai or Barber	Haircutting and shaving
6	Jhiwar	Labour
7	Christian	Service

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Rupnagar)

CHAPTER XVIII PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

(a) Representation of the District in the State and the Union Legislatures :

Historical Background.—The British Government realized that lack of touch between the ruler and the ruled was the main cause of the 1857 Uprising. The Government, therefore passed the Indian Councils Act of 1861 which introduced the representative principle in the country. Consequently, Indians were associated with legislative work. Since this Act failed to satisfy the aspirations of the Indians, the Indian Councils Act of 1892 was passed which actually marked the effective beginning of representative Government. Under the Indian Councils Act of 1909, popularly known as Morley-Minto Reforms, the principle of election was largely recognized, which was further extended under the Act of 1919. The Act of 1935 was a landmark in this direction which provided with a new constitutional status designated as 'Provincial Autonomy'. It implied that the provinces were to have an independent and autonomous status and responsible Government of their own. According to the provisions of the 1935 Act, the First General Elections in the country were held in January 1937, and the second and the last in March 1946. No elections could be held in between due to Second World War (1939—45).

General Elections held under the Constitution of India.—Under the Government of India Act, 1935, the principle of universal adult franchise was introduced with limitations as it entitled only 14 per cent of the population to vote. Apart from this, the communal representation was another feature of the said Act. This principle was fully recognised under the new Constitution of India. Article 326 of the Constitution provides that the elections to the Lok Sabha (House of People), and to Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) of every State shall be on the basis of universal adult franchise. Every Indian citizen who attains the age of 21 years and eligible otherwise is entitled to vote. Till 1980, seven general elections have been held in the country. The success of these elections is testimony that the Indian masses have adjusted themselves to a democratic way of life.

India is a Union of States and Territories. The Constitution provides that the members of each State Legislative Assembly shall be chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State. The number of seats in a particular State

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE 421 ORGANIZATIONS

Assembly is fixed by the Parliament according to the Representation of Peoples Act, 1951.

At present, the Punjab State has a 117-member Unicameral Legislature—the Vidhan Sabha. An Indian citizen not less than 25 years of age and possessing such other qualifications as prescribed in the Representation of Peoples Act, 1951, is eligible to be chosen to be a member of the State Legislature.

Rupnagar was carved out as a new district on 1 November 1966 under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966. Prior to it, the areas comprising the district formed parts of the Ambala and Hoshiarpur districts. Since the constituencies in the district were re-demarcated, it is not possible to give information regarding the first three General Elections. The information regarding Fourth General Elections and onwards is given as under :

Fourth General Elections, 1967.—The Fourth General Elections, held in 1967 were the first in the new State of Punjab after its re-organization on 1 November 1966. The constituencies delimited in 1965 were subjected to further delimitation in November 1966. Out of the total population of 4,71,594 (1961 Census) of the district, the number of electors was 2,71,972. As in the last general elections, the polling in all the constituencies was held under the marking system of voting and completed in one day on 19 February 1967.

Lok Sabha Constituency

There was only one Parliamentary Constituency in the district, viz., Ropar, which was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. From this constituency, the Congress candidate was elected. The total number of electors in this constituency was 4,75,394. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties was as under :

Name of the Party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress	1,27,986	38.09
Akali Dal (Sant Group)	1,23,914	36.89
Jan Sangh	48,057	14.31
Akali Dal (Master Group)	35,973	10.71
Total	3,35,930	100.00

(Source : Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies

The district was divided into five constituencies, viz. Anandpur Sahib, Kharar, Morinda, Nangal and Ropar. Out of these, Morinda was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. From these constituencies, 4 Congress and 1 Akali candidates were elected. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given below :

Name of the Party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress	77,745	42.17
Akali Dal (Sant Group)	25,197	13.67
Independents	23,741	12.87
Jan Sangh	18,350	9.95
Communist Party of India	16,962	9.20
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	16,422	8.91
Akali Dal (Master Group)	5,951	3.23
Total	1,84,368	100.00

Mid-term Poll, 1969.—In the Fourth General Elections, 1967, no political party had obtained absolute majority in the Punjab Vidhan Sabha. Some of the political parties, viz. the Akali Dal (Sant Group), the Jan Sangh, the Republican Party and the Right Communists joined together to form the People's United Front, which formed its Ministry on 8 March 1967. After sometime, defections started and a Cabinet Minister of Akali Dal (Sant Group) defected along with a few other M.L.As of Akali Dal and formed his ministry on 25 November, 1967, with the support of some Independents and the Congress Legislative Party. The relationship between the Ministry and the Congress Legislative Party—its main supporters—did not however, continue to be smooth for long and ultimately, the Congress Party withdrew its support. In such a situation, no single party or alliance of parties was in a position to form a stable Government. In the circumstances, as recommended by

the Governor, Punjab, the President's Rule was proclaimed in the State from 23 August 1968. Thus, the Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituted in 1967 stood dissolved, necessitating a mid-term general elections so as to constitute a new Vidhan Sabha.

The Mid-term Poll throughout the State was held on a single day on 9 February 1969. Out of the total population of 4,71,594 (1961 Census) of the district, the number of electors was 2,75,458.

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies

There were five Vidhan Sabha Constituencies in the district, viz. Anandpur Sahib, Kharar, Nangal, Ropar and Morinda (reserved for Scheduled Castes). From these constituencies 1 Congress, 3 Akali Dal and 1 Jan Sangh candidates were elected. The total number of valid votes polled by each contesting party is given below :

Name of the Party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress	76,083	39.03
Akali Dal	65,473	33.59
Independents	25,242	12.95
Jan Sangh	10,288	5.28
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	8,358	4.29
Communist Party of India	5,081	2.61
Praja Socialist Party	2,948	1.51
Swatantra Party	1,443	0.74
Total	1,94,916	100.00

Bye-election to the Morinda (Reserved) Constituency for the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1970.—This bye-election was held on 25 May 1970 due to the vacancy caused by the death of the sitting

¹Report on the Mid-Term General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1969 (Chandigarh, 1971), p. 46.

Akali Dal M.L.A. The Akali Dal again won the seat. The total number of electors in the constituency was 55,916. The number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties was as under :

Name of the Party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Akali Dal	25,587	49.79
Congress	25,258	49.15
Independents	538	1.06
Total	51,383	100.00

(Source : Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Bye-election to the Anandpur Sahib Constituency for the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1970.—This bye-election was held on 20 December 1970 on account of the demise of a sitting Congress M.L.A. The Congress candidate was again declared elected from this constituency. The total number of electors in this constituency was 57,214. The number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties was as under :

Name of the Party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress	21,747	50.30
Akali Dal	20,552	47.53
Independents	782	1.81
Republican Party of India	157	0.36
Total	43,238	100.00

(Source : Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Fifth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1971.—In the Fifth General Elections held in 1971, there was also only one Lok Sabha Constituency in the district, viz. Ropar. From this

constituency, Congress candidate was declared elected. The total number of electors in this constituency were 5,24,476. The total number of valid votes secured by each contesting party in the district was as under :

Name of the Party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress	1,68,243	52.79
Akali Dal	1,26,993	39.85
Independents	13,812	4.33
Jan Sangh	9,669	3.03
Total	3,18,717	100.00

(Source : Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh).

Fifth General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1972.—The Fifth General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, were necessitated due to the premature dissolution of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituted in March 1969. It was for the second time that the President's rule was imposed in the State. In the wake of President's rule, emergency was declared in the country due to Indo-Pakistan conflict in 1971. The preparation for the conduct of new general elections had, therefore, to be made under the shadow of emergency. The poll throughout the State was held on a single day on 11 March 1972.

There were five Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies including one reserved for Scheduled Castes in the district, viz. Anandpur Sahib, Kharar, Morinda (reserved), Nangal and Ropar. The total number of electors in the district was 2,94,329. From these constituencies, 3 Congress, 1 Akali Dal and 1 Communist Party of India candidates were declared elected.

'Report on the General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1972 (Chandigarh, 1974), p. 53

The number of valid votes polled in favour of each contesting party is as under :

Name of the Party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress	78,250	38.44
Independents	49,374	24.25
Akali Dal	37,545	18.45
Communist Party of India	23,455	11.52
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	13,395	6.58
Congress (O)	1,552	0.76
Total	2,03,571	100.00

Sixth General Elections, 1977.—The Sixth General Elections were a landmark in Indian politics. For the first time since Independence, the reins of the Central Government passed into the hands of the bloc of four former opposition parties—Janata Party, comprising the Organization Congress, the Bhartiya Lok Dal, the Jan Sangh and the Socialist Party. The Congress for Democracy was also merged later on in this block. The newly formed Janata Party was voted into power with overwhelming majority by the bulk of electorates in the Northern States.

Elections to the State Assemblies were not held due to the reason that their term of office had not expired. But after the Lok Sabha elections, the Janata Party Government decided to hold early elections in a number of States on the plea that a climate of uncertainty had come to prevail in the wake of the virtual rejection in the Lok Sabha elections of the Congress candidates in several States. As a result of this, elections to some of the States including Punjab were held. In Punjab, the elections to the Vidhan Sabha were held on 12 June 1977 and completed on the same day. In these elections, the Akali Dal and the Janata Party secured majority of the votes defeating Congress. Consequently, on 20 June 1977, the Akali-Janata formed coalition Government in Punjab.

Lok Sabha Constituency

There was only one Lok Sabha Constituency in the district, viz. Ropar which was reserved for Scheduled Castes. The

Akali Dal candidate was elected from this constituency. The total number of electors in this constituency was 6,37,090. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given as under :

Name of the Party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Akali Dal	2,75,851	57.38
Congress	1,93,190	40.19
Independents	11,690	2.43
Total	4,80,731	100.00

(Source : Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies

There were five Vidhan Sabha Constituencies in the district, viz. Anandpur Sahib, Kharar, Nangal, Ropar and Morinda (reserved for Scheduled Castes). From these constituencies, 3 Akali Dal and 2 Janata Party candidates were elected. Out of the total population of 5,59,538 (1971 Census) of the district, the number of electors was 3,61,488.

The total number of valid votes polled by each contesting party is given below :

Name of the Party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Akali Dal	84,968	36.41
Congress	63,629	27.28
Janata Party	33,492	14.36
Independents	33,646	14.42
Communist Party of India	17,595	7.53
Total	2,33,330	100.00

(Source : Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Seventh Lok Sabha Elections, 1980.—The Janata Government formed in March, 1977 did not remain stable. As the party had been formed with the merger of four major political parties, its members reverted to their previous loyalties. This led to differences within the Janata Party resulting in defection by many M.Ps. who formed a new group which ultimately led to the fall of Janata Government at the centre. The group of M.Ps. who had defected from the Janata Party was able to form, with the support of Congress (I), a new Government. However, the relationship between the new Government and the Congress (I) did not remain smooth for long, with the result that the Congress (I) withdrew its support and the Government fell without facing the Parliament even once. In this way, the Sixth Lok Sabha was dissolved midway on 22 August, 1979. Consequently, the Seventh General Elections were held in the country on 3 January 1980.

There was only one Parliamentary Constituency in the district viz. Ropar which was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The Congress (I) candidate was elected from this constituency. The total number of electors in this constituency was 7,64,571, out of which 5,29,664 voted. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given as under :

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Congress (i)	2,71,689	52.27
Akali Dal	2,28,671	43.99
Janata Party	2,448	0.47
Independents	16,997	3.27
Total	5,19,805	100.00

Report on the General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1980 p. 63.

Seventh Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1980.—The term of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituted on 12 June 1977 was due to expire in 1982. However, after the Lok Sabha elections held in January 1980, which resulted in the change of Government at the Centre, it was felt that a climate of uncertainty had come to prevail in the States which were not ruled

by the Congress (I). The Congress (I) Government at the Centre decided to go for fresh elections in such States, including Punjab. Accordingly, the Punjab Vidhan Sabha was dissolved by the President under Article 85 of the Constitution on 17 February 1980. The elections to the Vidhan Sabha were held on 31 May 1980 and completed on the same day. The Congress (I) won majority of seats defeating the Akali Dal and other contesting parties and formed its Government in the State.

There were five Vidhan Sabha Constituencies in the district, viz. Anandpur Sahib, Kharar, Nangal, Morinda and Chamkaur Sahib (reserved for Scheduled Castes). The total number of electors in these constituencies falling in the district was 4,03,011, out of which 2,50,052 voted. From these constituencies, 3 Congress (I) and 2 Shiromani Akali Dal candidates were elected. The number of valid votes polled by each contesting party is given below :

Name of the Party	Valid Votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Congress (I)	1,02,818	41.66
Shiromani Akali Dal	87,907	35.63
Janata Party(SC)	16,689	6.76
Janata Party (J.P.)	2,050	0.83
Janata Party (SR)	1,633	0.66
Bhartiya Janata Party	9,920	4.03
Communist Party of India	12,498	5.07
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	4,169	1.68
Independents	8,020	3.25
Congress (U)	163	0.06
RPK	931	0.37
Total	2,46,798	100.00

Report on the General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1980, pp. 102—105.

(b) Political Parties and Organizations :

Political parties play an important role in the functioning of democracies inasmuch as they are the means of educating public opinion on general issues and also criticising Government policies. A strong opposition is needed for the smooth working of a democratic Government. The most important function of the political parties is to provide the possibility of an alternative Government to that which is in office.

In India, political parties were in existence for quite some-time past, but they were not well-organized. The first organised party, viz. Congress Party was established in 1885. In the beginning of the twentieth century, this party was divided into two wings, i.e. the right wing called 'Moderates' and the 'Extremists'. In 1906, another party, viz. the Muslim League was formed, the membership of which was open to the Muslims only. Thereafter, for a period of 30 years, the Congress, the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha constituted the main sections of the political opinion in India. After 1935, a number of parties such as Republican, Socialist, the Forward Bloc, the Peasants and Workers Party, etc. were formed.

After the achievement of Independence in 1947, many new political parties emerged. The main political parties are: the Congress (I), the Congress (U), the Janata Party, the Communist Party of India (Marxist), Swatantra Party, Republican Party of India and a number of parties at the State level.

A brief description of the political parties which have their branches in the Rupnagar District, is given below :

All-India Parties

Indian National Congress.—In order to mobilizing public opinion on the problems of the country, the Indian National Congress was founded in 1885. Gradually, the party became the most powerful instrument of the national struggle for Independence. As a result of continued struggle, India achieved Independence in 1947 and the Congress became the ruling party.

The Congress has a secular and national outlook. The professed objectives of the party have been to set up a socialistic pattern of society; to raise the standard of living of the down-trodden; to defend secularism; to provide basic requirements to people; and to narrow the gap between rich and poor.

In all the elections to the Lok Sabha held after the creation of this district, the Congress Party won the seat earmarked for the district except in the Sixth General Elections. In the Fourth General Elections, out of the 5 Assembly seats, the party won 4 seats. In the Mid-Term Elections of 1969, the party could bag only 1 seat. In the Fifth General Elections, the party won 3 seats out of the 5 seats, but did not secure any seat in the Sixth General Elections. In the Seventh Election to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha held on 31 May 1980 the party got 3 seats out of 5 seats in the district.

The District Congress Committee was formed at Rupnagar in 1966. There are also City Congress Committees almost in all the towns of the district.

Communist Party of India.—The Communist Party of India was founded in 1925, but was soon declared an illegal organization. The ban on the party was lifted in 1943, when it supported the Government in prosecution of the World War II. It enjoys influence among industrial labour and poor sections of the society. In 1961, after Vijaywada Congress, the Communist Party of India was split up and a new party was formed and named as the Communist Party of India (Marxist).

The professed object of the Communist Party of India is to establish a people's State led by the working class for the realisation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The party could not capture any seat for the Lok Sabha in the district. However, it won one Vidhan Sabha seat in the Fifth General Elections.

Communist Party of India (Marxist).—The split in the Communist Party of India in 1961 led to the creation of a new party known as the Communist Party of India (Marxist). This party stands for the socialism and communism through the establishment of the State dictatorship of the proletariat. In all its activities, the party is guided by the philosophy and principles of marxism Leninism. This party is represented in the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the Punjab Vidhan Sabha from other districts, but it has never won any seat in the Rupnagar District either for the Lok Sabha or for the Punjab Vidhan Sabha.

432

RUPNAGAR

Republican Party of India.—This party was formed by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and is a reorganized form of the Scheduled Castes Federation of India. It aims at safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes and the Backward Classes. The party could not win any seat in the district, though it put up its candidates during the Mid-Term Elections of 1969 to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha.

Bhartiya Jan Sangh.—It is an all-India party which was formed on the eve of the First General Elections in 1951-52. The party claims to derive inspiration from the values of the Indian culture and life. It has its urban as well rural units.

The party aims at the establishment of an economic democracy with equal opportunities for development to all and with no chances for any exploitation. It believes in the principle of one country, one nation, one culture and one national idea. It stands for Indian traditions, culture and heritage. The party has been putting up candidates in almost all the elections in this district, but it could win only one Vidhan Sabha seat in the Mid-Term Elections of 1969. On the eve of the creation of Janata Party in 1977, the Bhartiya Jan Sangh merged in it and lost its separate identity.

Janata Party.—This party was formed on 1 May 1977 by five opposition parties, viz. the Organization Congress the Jan Sangh, the Bhartiya Lok Dal, the Socialist and the Congress for Democracy who merged together unconditionally. The party stands for taking concrete steps to put an end to poverty within ten years; to establish fair wages; to narrow the gap between income levels; to ensure respect for people's lawful rights; and to wipe out illiteracy.

In the Sixth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, the party gained absolute majority. For the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, the party won 2 seats in the district.

State Parties

Of the State parties, the most important is the Shiromani Akali Dal.

Shiromani Akali Dal.—The party came into existence on 14 December 1920, during the Gurdwara Reform Movement,

with headquarters at the Golden Temple, Amritsar. The party played a significant role in bringing about major reforms in the management of Sikh Shrines and bringing them under the control of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee. It actively participated in the national freedom struggle in collaboration with the Indian National Congress and emerged as a vanguard of the Non-Cooperation Movement in the Punjab during 1931-32. It emerged as a full-fledged political party in the State during 1936-37 elections held under the Government of India Act, 1935. The party continues to function as a religious and social organization.

Since the creation of Rupnagar District in 1966, the party has been contesting Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha seats. In the Fourth General Elections, the party won 1 seat out of 5 Vidhan Sabha seats in the district. In the Mid-Term Elections in 1969, the party won 3 out of the 5 Vidhan Sabha seats in the district. It also won one seat out of the 2 Vidhan Sabha seats in the by-election held during 1970. In the Fifth General Elections in 1972, the party won only 1 seat out of the 5 Vidhan Sabha seats in the district. In the Sixth General Elections in 1977, the party won the Lok Sabha seat and 3 out of 5 Vidhan Sabha seats in the district. In the Seventh General Elections held in 1980, the party won 2 out of the 5 Vidhan Sabha seats in the district.

The position of the different parties in the Lok Sabha and the Punjab Vidhan Sabha in the district, on the basis of the General Elections, held from time to time, is given in the following statement:—

Party Position in Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha Elections in the Rupnagar District

Name of the Party	Lok Sabha				Punjab Vidhan Sabha					
	No. of seats won				No. of seats won					
	Fourth General Elections, 1967	Fifth General Elections, 1972	Sixth General Elections, 1977	Seventh General Elections, 1980	Fourth General Elections, 1967	Mid-Term General Elections, 1969	Two Bye Elections, 1970	Fifth General Elections, 1972	Sixth General Elections, 1977	Seventh General Elections, 1980
ALL-INDIA PARTIES										
Indian National Congress]	1	1	—	1	4	1	1	3	—	3
Communist Party of India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Republican Party of India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Janata Party	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
STATE PARTIES										
Akali Dal	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	1	3	2
Total No. of seats in the district]	1	1	1	1	5	5	2	5	5	5

(Source : Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh and his publications entitled *Reports on General Elections, Punjab, 1969, 1972 and 1980*)

(c) Newspapers and Periodicals

Public life in Rupnagar District has been enriched by newspapers and periodicals which voice popular grievances. In fact, the press could be regarded as an agency mainly responsible for creating political consciousness among the different strata of the society. It is the press which discusses freely and sympathetically the grievances of common man and also of the neglected sections of the society.

At present there are seven periodicals published in the district. Besides, a number of Punjabi, Hindi, Urdu and English dailies, and periodicals, published outside, are in fairly large circulation in the district. The particulars of the periodicals published in the district as in 1982 are given below :

Serial No.	Name of periodical	Place of publication	Year when started	Language	Circulation
WEEKLIES					
1	Anandpur Khalsa Sandesh	Anandpur	1975	Punjabi	..
2	Sachitar Punjabi Patrika	Rupnagar	..	Punjabi	10,357
QUARTERLIES					
3	Shiwalik	Rupnagar	1951	Punjabi Hindi, Sanskrit & English	..
MONTHLIES					
4	Pankhrian	Rupnagar	..	Punjabi	2,070
5	Primary Shiksha	Rupnagar	..	Punjabi	2,750
YEARLIES					
6	F.C.I. Higher Secondary School Magazine	Naya Nangal	1973	Punjabi	..
7	Govind Sagar	Rupnagar	..	Multilingual	..

Press in India, 1982, 26th Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India under the Press and Registration of Books Act, Part II (Delhi 1982), pp. 726—752

(d) VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

The voluntary social service organizations are of recent growth and have a place of importance in the public life in general and in the socio-economic scheme of society in particular. These organizations allow free play to human emotions and volitions and supply the individual with a moral force and supplement the efforts made by the State towards the development of human personality. As a matter of fact, these organizations represent the various aspects of the public life in a social organization and exercise a formative influence on the public opinion which is a conglomeration of distinct social, political and economic views held by the majority of persons in the community.

A number of voluntary social service organizations function in the district which meet the socio-economic needs of the people. These organizations are engaged in the welfare activities of the children, women, aged and infirms, handicapped and other deserving sections of the society.

A brief account of the important organizations functioning in the district is given below :

Bharat Sewak Samaj, Rupnagar.—A non-political social wing of the Indian National Congress, it has its headquarters at Rupnagar. It has two branches, one each at Nangal and Ghanauli in the district. The Samaj subscribes to the functions, activities and ideals of the parent body located at Chandigarh. It also helps in the implementation of Government programmes and policies.

The Samaj especially works for the benefits of the poor section of the society. It organizes social service camps in rural areas, and works for securing co-operation in various fields of rural development, family planning, setting up of *balwadis*, etc. It also renders assistance to the people during natural calamities like flood, famine, etc.

Other Organizations

Shri Mahabir Dal, Rupnagar.—With its headquarters at Chandigarh Shri Mahabir Dal, Rupnagar was formed in 1968.

The Dal is registered with Bhartiya Sanatan Dharam Mahabir Dal, Punjab. It renders voluntary service in social, cultural and religious fields. It sends its volunteers for making arrangements at various fairs and festivals held in and outside the State. It also helps the people in emergency such as storms, fire, accidents, etc.

Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Samiti, Rupnagar.—The Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Samiti, Rupnagar, was established in 1975. Its aim is the upliftment of women in social, economic, education and cultural spheres. For this purpose, it organises various social activities such as tailoring centres in order to provide opportunity for women belonging to all classes of the society to come on a common platform. The Samiti runs tailoring centres and *balwadies* in the district. The State Social Welfare Advisory Board meets 75 per cent of total expenditure incurred by the Samiti on these centres, whereas the remaining 25 per cent is collected through fees.

Organisations of National or International Repute

There are a number of other organizations of national or international repute which are established elsewhere but have their branches in the district, are mentioned as under :

The Indian Red Cross Society (District Branch), Rupnagar.—The Indian Red Cross Society was established in 1920 under Act XV of the Government of India. The Rupnagar District Red Cross Branch was started in 1967 with Deputy Commissioner as its President, and General Assistant to Deputy Commissioner as its honorary Secretary.

The important activities of the society are: relief of the sick, suffering and wounded persons; prevention of diseases; relief of soldiers, sailors, airmen and other military personnels; blood transfusion service; help to sister charitable institutions; opening of eye and polio camps; establishment of first-aid posts; training in first-aid and home nursing; maternity and child welfare including family planning, etc.

The Society maintains 5 maternity and child health centres at Morinda, Mahtot, Kurali, Bhago Majra and Anandpur Sahib with 9 sub-centres attached to these centres. Each centre is manned by a Lady Health Visitor and a trained Dai.

During 1983, the Society spent Rs 2,59,915 as grant-in-aid to the needy persons, and Rs 34,639 on the rehabilitation of the handicapped. The membership of society was 1,11,037 and it was running 189 first-aid posts in the district in 1983.

The main sources of income of the society are: collection from Lucky Bag Funds, District Relief Fund, subscription, donations and contributions, etc. For this purpose, Red Cross collection boxes are provided at all the Maternity and Child Health Centres in the district. The income and expenditure of the Society during 1983 were Rs 7,96,820 and Rs. 6,86,495, respectively.

Rotary Club, Kurali.—The Rotary Club is an international social service organization whose motto is "Service Above Self". It aims at the encouragement and fostering of international brotherhood for the welfare of the community at large. Besides, it plays important role in the advancement of international undertaking and goodwill.

Rotary Club Kurali was formed in 1978. Besides, the Club has two branches one at Rupnagar and the other at Nangal, both established in 1979. Besides, promoting the idea of international brotherhood, these clubs actively participate in functions like traffic safety by displaying traffic-safety boards, giving scholarships to the deserving students and financial assistance to the poor and needy students. They also provide free medical service for poor patients through their medico members and arrange polio and eye camps.

Lions Club, Morinda.—The Lions Club is a world-wide organization whose motto is 'We Serve'. In fact, it is an international brotherhood for the service of humanity at large.

The Lions Club was started in Morinda in 1978. It provides free books and scholarships to the needy students. Besides, it helps the flood-affected people, arranges polio-cum-immunization camps and eye camps. The club also makes available drinking-water facilities in the town especially during scarcity periods.

The expenditure of the Club is met through subscription of its members.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

As explained in Chapter II, 'History', a number of places falling in the Rupnagar District were the scene of important events, mainly in Sikh history. Such of these places as are now of religious and historical significance are detailed below. Most of the shrines were built many years after the events that they commemorate, and some of the *gurudwaras* have been built quite recently. Some forts and *gurudwaras*, however, have remained extant from their origin in the 17th Century. Most of these places of pilgrimage have arrangements for stay of pilgrims, and also for *langar* (community meals). The shrines are maintained from the offerings received from devotees.

Anandpur Sahib

On the left bank of the Satluj River, 40 kilometres from Rupnagar Town lies Anandpur Sahib, the "abode of bliss". In the background is the Naina Devi range. The town of Anandpur Sahib was founded by Guru Teg Bahadur, the ninth Sikh Guru. The Guru had left Baba Bakala in the Amritsar District and purchased the land from Raja of Bilaspur. It is said that there was previously a village here called Makhwal, (later named as Guru Ka Chak) where Guru Teg Bahadur settled. The town Anandpur sprang up round the residence of the Guru. The legend goes that on the site of Anandpur, there lived a cruel demon called Makho, who had occupied the place for 1,700 years before Guru Teg Bahadur came. The Guru determined to expel the demon but the latter promised to depart of his own accord, only asking first a favour that his name might be associated with the name of the place where he had lived so long. The Guru replied that his followers (the Sodhis) would call the place Anandpur but that the people of the hills and some others would continue to call it Makhwal¹.

Guru Gobind Singh came to this town in 1674 when he was only eight years old and he spent about 25 years, the greater part of his life in Anandpur. The town became the

¹Hoshiarpur District Gazetteer, 1904, pp. 212—215

rallying point of his struggle against Mughal oppression and the surrounding areas, were the scene of many a battle. It was here that the Guru introduced a new form of baptism and called the baptised Sikhs as 'Khalsa' or the pure ones, giving them the common surname of Singh (lion). The town contains a number of *gurudwaras* associated with the ninth and tenth Gurus of the Sikhs.

Gurudwara Keshgarh Sahib.—The most important of the complex of shrines at Anandpur Sahib is Gurudwara Kesgarh Sahib, which stands on the place where the 'Khalsa' was born. It is regarded as one of the five sacred 'Takhts' or seats of Sikh religion. It is on the main Rupnagar-Nangal road and one has to walk up a cobbled path to reach the shrine, built on a hillock. Climbing up some steps, *darshani deorhi* has to be crossed first. Then comes a large open marbled quadrangle at the end of which steps lead up to the central shrine. In the centre of the hall is a room displaying twelve weapons used by Guru Gobind Singh in battle. There is an imposing dome on the hall with a golden *kalas* on the top. A big serai of about 200 rooms is also attached.

It was here in 1699 on the Baisakhi Day (13 April), when Guru Gobind Singh created the 'Khalsa'. At the behest of the Guru, thousands of people had assembled on the hill where now Gurudwara Kesgarh Sahib stands. The Guru appeared before the congregation with a naked sword in his hand and told that his thirsty sword demanded the life of a volunteer. A deep hush fell over the crowd. Ultimately Daya Ram, a Khatri of Lahore came forward. The Guru took him to a tent and returned with his sword with blood. He asked for another head and Dharam Dass, a Jat of Delhi offered himself. Three more similar calls brought out Mohkam Chand, a washerman of Dwarka, Sahib Chand, a barber from Bidar, and Himat Rai, a water-carrier of Jagannath Puri'. From the tent in which these five followers had been taken, Guru Gobind Singh brought out the five Sikhs, dressed in new clothes, blue-turbaned, with loose, long, yellow shirts, a waist-band round their waists, with sorts of Knicker-bockers worn as underwears and with swords dangling by their sides. It was an inspiring sight. The Guru told

¹Dr. Gopal Singh, *A History of the Sikh People*, (1469—1978), (New Delhi, 1979), pp. 286-87

the congregation that these were his Five Beloved Sikhs (*Panj Payaras*), and he baptised them by offering them *Amrit* (the nectar of immortality) he had prepared by dissolving sugar-bubbles (*patasa*) in water sanctifying the sweetened water by stirring it with a double-edged sword (*khanda*) and reciting the holy verses. The Guru himself took the *Amrit* from the *Panj Payaras*, thus removing the distinction between himself and his followers. The composition by caste of the Five chosen symbolised the principle of equality of all men, irrespective of birth. On that day, Guru Gobind Rai became Guru Gobind Singh. The *Panj Payaras* were enjoined to embrace the five symbols of the new Sikh faith, *Kes* (unshorn hair), *Kangha* (comb), *Kara* (steel bracelet), *Kachha* (short drawer) and *Kirpan* (sword). The ceremony gave the followers of the Guru a new identity which was to prepare the Sikhs for their struggle against the Mughal State and influence the future of the country.

Gurudwara Manji Sahib.—It is situated quite close to Gurudwara Kesgarh Sahib. At this place, Guru Gobind Singh used to watch his soldiers' training in warfare. It is a place of great significance for the Nihang Community. The Nihangs wear a very long turban in the memory of Fateh Singh, the youngest son of Guru Gobind Singh. The story goes that once, as a small child, Fateh Singh was not allowed to join in some game as he was very small. The boy put on a huge turban to make himself appear as tall as his brother. Since then the Nihangs have a tradition of wearing a long turban.

Gurudwara Sis Ganj.—This is built on the spot where the head of Guru Teg Bahadur brought by Bhai Jaita from Delhi in November 1675 after the martyrdom of the Guru, was cremated by his son, Guru Gobind Singh. On the actual site of cremation is a raised platform, called *Akalbunga*. It is a dome shaped building with the Sikh banner hoisted atop.

Gurudwara Bhora Sahib.—This is actually a part of Guru Ka Mahal which was the residential house of Guru Teg Bahadur. There is an underground cell called Bhora Sahib where the Guru used to meditate. There is also a small platform, known as *Thara Sahib* in this gurudwara, which has great historical importance. At this platform, Guru Teg Bahadur used to hold court and preach. It was at this spot

that a few Pandits from Kashmir met the Guru, in June 1675 and told him about the atrocities suffered by them at the hands of the Governor of Kashmir.

In this very *gurudwara*, there is a place, known as Gurudwara Damdama Sahib, where Guru Gobind Singh was coronated after the martyrdom of his father on 11 November, 1675. It is said that Guru Gobind Singh used to sit here to administer sermons and receive offerings at the time of *Hola* fair.

Gurudwara Anandgarh Sahib.—This is supposed to have been a stronghold of Guru Gobind Singh to meet the requirements of the war against the Mughals and their allies. Located on a hillock, this was the first and the main fort built by Guru Gobind Singh in A.D. 1686. A number of battles were fought at this spot. It is also a dome shaped building having a *baoli* or deep well with 132 marble steps leading down to it.

Gurudwara Mai Jito.—This shrine is situated in the village of Agampur, adjoining Anandpur Sahib. It was built in the memory of Mai Jito, wife of Guru Gobind Singh.

Mention may also be made of the forts of Lohgarh and Holgarh which stand on opposite banks of Charan Ganga *Khad* at some distance from one and other. Lohgarh in the past was the stronghold of Guru Gobind Singh for his battles with the hill tribes. It is called Lohgarh because Guru Gobind Singh set up an iron factory in this fort, where cannon, rifles and other armaments were manufactured. The fort Holgarh is situated in the village of Agampur. It was so named because Guru Gobind Singh used to celebrate the *Holi* festival at this place in a unique way. Instead of the usual practice of throwing colours, he held military exercises and sports on this occasion. The Sikhs used to visit Anandpur in large number and the Guru imparted them training in warfare. For this purpose, the sandy bed of Charan Ganga and the area thereabout provided an ideal location. The tradition still continues every year on the eve of *Hola Mohalla*.

Hola Mohalla.—The *Hola* Fair, popularly known as *Hola Mohalla*, is a unique event every year at Anandpur Sahib celebrated on the day following the *Holi* festival. Thousands of

devotees from various parts of the country throng to Anandpur Sahib to participate in the fair which lasts for three days. The town wears a festive appearance and hums with activity. The *gurudwaras* are specially decorated on the occasion. Community conferences and religious functions are also organized. Besides, circus shows, magic shows, merry-go-rounds and various other items of amusement entertain the people on this festive occasion. A large number of temporary shops are also set up on both sides of the road leading from Gurudwara Kesgarh Sahib to Gurudwara Anandgarh Sahib. On this occasion, Nihangs from all over the country gather for the celebration of *Hola Mohalla*. The highlight of *Hola Mohalla* is a huge procession by Nihangs, clad in their traditional dress and weapons, on the last day of the fair. The procession starts from the headquarters of the Nihangs, opposite Gurudwara Anandgarh Sahib, and passing through the bazar goes to village Agampur and reaches the fort of Holgarh, the place where Guru Gobind Singh used to celebrate this festival. Thereafter, the procession proceeds to the sandy bed of Charan Ganga, where demonstration of martial games including riding, tent pegging, sword wielding, etc. are witnessed by a large number of people.

Chamkaur Sahib

Situated on the bank of the Sirhind Canal, Chamkaur Sahib is at a distance of 15 km from Morinda and 16 km from Rupnagar. Guru Gobind Singh along with his two elder sons and 40 followers had come to this place from Kotla Nihang with his pursuers close on his heels. They came in the garden said to be of Raja Bidhi Chand, where now Gurudwara Damdama Sahib stands. There are several *gurudwaras* at this place marking the visits and halts of Guru Gobind Singh, which are described below :

Gurudwara Katalgarh Sahib.—Also known as Gurudwara Shahidganj, it occupies a unique place among all the *gurudwaras* located at Chamkaur Sahib. It is built at the site where Baba Ajit Singh and Baba Jhujjar Singh, elder sons of the Guru along with his 37 followers fell fighting against the Mughal army. Originally, it was an important structure with dome and minarets in the Muslim style of architecture. The tradition is that it was an imitation of the Guru's own *samadhi* at Hazoor Sahib in Nanded (Maharashtra). It is said that one Gurdial

Singh of Bela, who had gone to Hazoor Sahib was told in a dream to render his devotions at Chamkaur Sahib instead of coming to Hazoor Sahib. The *gurudwara* was built in 1815 according to the design he brought from there. The old *gurudwara* however, has been destroyed and the present building of the *gurudwara* was constructed about 25 years back.

In the centre of the *gurudwara*, there is *angitha* of the martyrs also known as Manji Sahib where the bodies of the two elder sons of the Guru and his followers were cremated.

A big fair known as Shahidi Jor Mela lasting for three days is held here in the month of December to commemorate the martyrdom of the elder sons of Guru Gobind Singh. Besides, a fair is held here on the occasion of Dussehra.

Gurudwara Damdama Sahib.—It is built at the place where Guru Gobind Singh halted in the garden of Raja Bidhi Chand. The Raja used to visit the Guru at Anandpur Sahib and frequently entreated that his services be accepted by the Guru. Remembering the Raja's words, the Guru reaching Chamkaur Sahib sent for him. The Raja met the Guru's request for protection very coldly. He said he had only one house in his possession which was occupied by his *zenana* (womenfolk). Then the Guru with his 40 followers and two sons went and occupied the fortress (*garhi*) in the evening on 21 December 1704.

Gurudwara Garhi Sahib.—Located on a mound, it is built on the spot where Guru Gobind Singh along with his two sons and followers is known to have established himself in the mud fortress which was in possession of two Rajput brothers, viz. Jagat Rai and Rup Chand. The Guru fought battle with the Mughal army in this fortress. After the Guru's departure from this place in the early hours of 23 December 1704, the pursuing Mughal forces attacked the fortress. The Sikhs went out in batches and died fighting against heavy odds. The Guru's two elder sons and his 37 followers laid down their lives in the battle.

Gurudwara Shahid Burj Sahib.—This is situated very close to Gurudwara Garhi Sahib and is built in the memory of a Mazhabi Sikh, Jiwan Singh who was left in command after the Guru was forced to leave Chamkaur Sahib with only three

followers. Jiwan Singh died while fighting with the Mughal forces and the *gurudwara* is dedicated to him.

Gurudwara Tarri Sahib.—It lies at a distance of 500 yards towards the west of the town. It is built at the spot where the Guru with his three followers after leaving the fortress reached and clapped his hands three times saying 'The *Pir* of India is going'. That is why, this is known as Gurudwara Tarri Sahib.

Gurudwara Ranjitgarh Sahib.—It lies towards the east of the town. It was at this place that the Guru fought battle with the Mughal Army Chiefs. A *gurudwara* was built here and named Ranjitgarh in honour of the Guru having won the battle.

At a distance of 7 km from Chamkaur Sahib across the Sirhind Canal, there is another historical *gurudwara* named Gurdwara Jand Sahib in the village of Birguru built in the memory of Guru Gobind Singh. After the battle of Chamkaur Sahib (22 December 1704), Guru Gobind Singh walked into this area then known as *Bir* and rested there under a *jand* tree for one night. According to one tradition, a Khan of village Keeri Bassi had lost his buffaloes and his servants, while searching for the lost buffaloes happened to recognise the Guru at this very place. Expecting that they would get huge reward from the Mughal rulers, they tried to get hold of the Guru by making a noise. Realizing their intention, the Guru offered them a sword wrapped with gems. Even then they did not hold their tongues and the Guru beheaded one of them and the other was so soundly beaten that he became dumb. According to another tradition, the buffaloes belonged to one Chaudhari of Chamkaur Sahib. He, along with his servant, reached the place where the Guru was resting and the latter mistook them as his enemy. The Guru tried to kill the servant but on the request of the latter he pardoned him and gave his sword to him. The Chaudhari took the sword from the servant and tried to make a noise. At this, the Guru killed the Chaudhari and gave the sword back to the servant. The Guru then proceeded towards Machhiwara. The *jand* tree under which the Guru rested still exists in the *gurudwara*. A *diwan* (congregation) is held here in the month of December every year.

Gurudwara Parivar Vichhora Sahib

Gurudwara Parivar Vichhora Sahib is situated adjacent to the canal near village Nangal Sirsa, a distance of about 14 km from Rupnagar. It has a lofty flight of 84 steps leading up to the top. Guru Gobind Singh along with his family and followers came to this place after leaving the Fort of Anandpur Sahib. He had not yet reached the bank of Sirsa River, 15 km to the east when he was attacked by a strong contingent under Wazir Khan, the Governor of Sirhind. When the Guru was heavily engaged, another detachment of the Mughals delivered an assault on the first batch halting on the river bank. A **fierce battle took place here in which most of Guru's followers lost their lives.** It is the place where Guru was separated from his family and then proceeded towards Kotla Nihang along with his two elder sons and 40 followers. The Guru's mother and his two younger sons were taken by Gangu, an old domestic servant of the family to his native village, Saheri near Morinda. Mata Sunderi and Mata Sahib Devi, the wives of the Guru were taken to Delhi in the guise of rustic women. A *gurudwara* called Parivar Vichhora Sahib marks the site where the family of the Guru was separated. The construction of the *gurudwara* was started in 1963 and completed in 1975.

A big fair lasting for three days is held here annually in the month of December.

Jateswar Mahadev Temple, Jatwahr

Popularly known as Shiv Mandir, the ancient temple of Jateswar Mahadev, is located in the village of Jatwahr which is about 6 km from village Bains—on the Rupnagar-Nurpur Bedi Road. An approach road leads right up to the village. The antiquity of the temple according to local tradition goes back to the remote past. But the present building does not seem to be more than 100 years old, and was built by one Jai Dayal Sharma, a resident of the village of Takhatgarh. There is clear evidence of an earlier temple at the site, in the remains four carved pillars of sandstone can be attributed to about 10th-11th century. There is also a mound near the temple which seems to belong to the medieval period.

The temple is held in great reverence and is visited by devotees from various parts of Punjab and also from the

adjoining States of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. During the month of Sawan (July-August), people visit the temple in large number on every Monday. A big fair is held here on the 1st of Bhadon (16-17 August). Besides, a fair is held every year on Shivratri in the month of February.

Kiratpur Sahib

Situated on the bank of river Satluj, Kiratpur is at a distance of about 10 km from Anandpur Sahib towards the south, on the Nangal-Rupnagar-Chandigarh road. It is sacred to the Sikhs and they immerse the ashes of their dead at this place. It has a long association with most of the Sikh Gurus. Guru Nanak Dev is said to have visited this place when it was little more than a wilderness. Guru Hargobind, the sixth Guru spent the last few years of his life there. The seventh and the eighth Gurus were anointed at Kiratpur. The ninth and the tenth Gurus also had associations with this place. There are several *gurudwaras* at this place, which are briefly mentioned below :

Gurudwara Charan Kamal.—It is situated on a mound overlooking the canal taking from Nangal barrage, and commemorates Guru Nanak Dev's meeting with a Muslim Saint, Baba Buddhan Shah, during his fourth round of travels.

Gurudwara Baba Gurditta.—It is situated on the crest of a small hill on the left bank of the Satluj. It has a lofty flight of 130 steps leading to the top. Before one ascends the steps, there is a *baoli* on the left side. It is built in the memory of Baba Gurditta (eldest son of Guru Hargobind) who breathed his last at this place. Previously, this place was in the occupation of Baba Buddhan Shah, who at the request of Baba Gurditta shifted to the place where now the tomb of the Saint lies.

A fair is held here on Baisakhi, when a large number of devotees visit the *gurudwara*. In its proximity, there is another *gurudwara*, known as Gurudwara Tir Sahib. It was from this place that Guru Hargobind shot an arrow and located Patal Puri.

Tomb of Baba Buddhan Shah.—This lies at a distance of about 400 metres east of Gurudwara Baba Gurditta.

Baba Buddan Shah was held in great reverence by Baba Gurditta. The legend is that Baba Buddan Shah lived for as many as 800 years. His tomb was built by Baba Gurditta, who is said to have remarked that whosoever visited his place would certainly pay homage at the tomb of Baba Buddan Shah. It is also said when Baba Buddan Shah was 550 years of age, Guru Nanak Dev met him at the place, where now Gurudwara Charan Kamal stands. Baba Buddan Shah offered milk to the Guru who asked him to offer it in his sixth garb. Guru Hargobind, the sixth Guru demanded from Baba Buddan Shah the same milk, which the latter gave to the Guru.

The tomb is believed to enjoy magic powers of healing skin diseases. People offer salt, mustard oil, *jharu* (broom) at the tomb of the Saint. A fair is held here in the month of October every year.

Gurudwara Bavangarh.—This gurudwara is built at the place where the head of Guru Tegh Bahadur brought from Delhi by Bhai Jaita was first received by his son, Guru Gobind Singh, who carried it in a procession to Anandpur Sahib for cremation.

Gurudwara Patal Puri.—The spot over which the gurudwara stands was discovered by Guru Hargobind who shot an arrow from Gurudwara Tir Sahib and named it Patal Puri. A beautiful *gurudwara* has been constructed here. The place is considered to be sacred by the Sikhs and they immerse the ashes of their dead in the Satluj River flowing nearby on the back of the *gurudwara*. The ashes of the sixth, seventh and eighth Gurus were immersed here. There are *angithas* of these Gurus inside the *gurudwara*.

Gurudwara Shish Mahal.—It is built at the place where Guru Har Krishan and Har Rai were born. Inside the *gurudwara*, there is unique collection of glass work.

Close to Gurudwara Shish Mahal, there is also Gurudwara Harminder Sahib, where Guru Hargobind lived. Besides, there is Gurudwara Kot Sahib where Teg Bahadur was installed as Guru. This Gurudwara is known as Kot Sahib, because Guru Teg Bahadur used to hold court here.

Kotla Nihang

Kotla Nihang is a village just outside Rupnagar Town on the Chandigarh road. It is known for Gurudwara Bhatta Sahib which was built in the memory of Guru Gobind Singh. After leaving Anandpur Sahib, the Guru pursued by the enemy reached Kotla Nihang and asked the Pathans there to give him shelter. The latter, jestingly pointed out to a lime-kiln as the only fit place for him to stay in. The story goes that the Guru led his horse straight to the kiln and on his approach, the fire miraculously went out. The Pathans hearing of this miracle invited the Guru to their house. The Guru gave them certain gifts (weapons) and left for Chamkaur Sahib the next day unknown to his pursuers. A *gurudwara* was built at the site of the kiln by Baba Jiwan Singh in 1914.

A silver sword, a *kitar* and a *dhat* gifted by the Guru to the Pathans are preserved in the *gurudwara*. A fair is held here on 11 Bhadon (August) on the death anniversary of Baba Jiwan Singh. Besides, a fair is held here on 2–4 Poh (December) when a large number of people visit the place.

Kurali

Situated at a distance of 16 km from Rupnagar on Rupnagar-Chandigarh Road, Kurali is an old town. Previously, it was said to be known as Kanwarwali after the name of Kanwar Pal, grandson of Rana Asra, who migrated from Bijapur near Chittorgarh (Rajasthan). With the passage of time, the town came to be called as Kurali. It is mostly inhabited by Rathor (Dhaia) Rajputs who have three *pattis* (localities), namely Shahpur Patti, Akbarpur Patti and Fatepur Patti.

There is a famous *dera* known as Gosainanwala Dera believed to be 300 years old. About 144 *bighas* of land is attached to it. A big fair is held here on 24th August every year, on which occasion a large number of Sadhus from different parts of the country also visit the place. There is a *smadh* of the Gosain who founded this Dera. Besides, there is a tank where people take a holy dip.

Kurali is known for a school of astrology. There is Martand Jyotish Karyalaya which has been functioning under

the overall supervision of Pandit Mukund Vallabh for the last sixty years. It offers services in the field of Indian astronomy and astrology. It publishes 'Martand Panchang', 'Martand Alam Jantri' (in Urdu), 'Shiromani Tith Patrika' (in Punjabi) and a mini Panchang in Devnagri, under the title of 'Batuka Panchang', which have a wide circulation of more than one lakh.

At a distance of about 2 km from Kurali across the Siswan Nadi, is the Shiv Kalyan Ashram which was founded by a Saint, Swami Shiv Swroop. The Swami came here in 1946 and, impressed by the serenity of the place, he made it his permanent abode for meditation. The Swami is a staunch devotee of Lord Shiva and leads a simple life. He is said to be of about 130 years of age and is held in great reverence by the people. The Swami appears before the devotees for a short time in the morning and evening daily, spending the rest of the time occupied in meditation in an underground cell known as *bhora*. Fairs are held here on Maghi, Guru Purinama, Shivratri and Janam Ashtami.

Manakpur Sharif

Situated at a distance of 10 km from Kurali, Manakpur Sharif is known for the *dargah* (tomb) of Hafiz Mussa Sahib — a Muhammadan Saint. It is said to have been built by Muhammad Shah, the disciple of the *Pir* about two hundred years back. The height of this *dargah* is 80 feet and it is spread over an area of 25 *bighas*.

A fair lasting three days is held here annually, 14 days after *Mithi Id* in the memory of the *Pir*. A large number of people visit this place during the fair. *Quawalis* are arranged on the occasion, when board and lodging are provided for visitors. Devotees visit the shrine every Thursday.

Mata Jainti Devi Temple, Majrian

The temple of Mata Jayanti Devi is located on the top of a hillock in village Majrian at a distance of 15 km from Chandigarh. It is connected with an approach road of 5 km from

¹It is prepared with the help of modern asteral calculations and the events about the functioning of planets' position.

²It is prepared in Indian Standard Time for depicting the events.

³It is published for common people to know about the *tithi nakshatras*, etc.

the Punjab barrier on the Chandigarh-Mullanpur road. Surrounded by hills, it presents a picturesque view. A number of steps lead to the temple.

It is said that the surrounding area was included in the Hathnor State which was ruled by a Rajput King during the latter half of the 18th Century. The daughter of the Raja of Kangra was married to the son of the Raja of the place. She was a staunch devotee of goddess Durga. But her in-laws had no faith in the goddess and prohibited her from worship. It is believed that this ill treatment of her disciple infuriated the goddess. The goddess appeared in a dream to Garib Dass, who was a notorious dacoit of this area, and a staunch devotee of the goddess. The dacoit was inspired by Her to kill all the Rajputs of the Hathnor State. Garib Dass began construction of the temple of Mata Jayanti Devi which was later on completed by his grandson, Bhagwan Dass.

A fair lasting two days is held here in January or February every year.

Morinda

Situated at a distance of 30 km from Chandigarh on the Chandigarh-Ludhiana road, Morinda is an old town which is believed to trace its name from Mor Jats. With the lapse of time, it came to be known as Moran and then Morinda. It is also known as *Baganwala* (the place of gardens), because of numerous gardens of mango trees in this area. Even though the mango growers have largely disappeared, many people of this area continue to call the town *Baganwala*.

In the middle of the town centre is an ancient *gumbad* believed to be of the time of Aurangzeb. This is built of small bricks and has gates on all sides.

Gurdwara Shahid Ganj in Morinda was built in the memory of Baba Fateh Singh and Baba Zorawar Singh, the younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh. The story is that accompanied by his family and followers, Guru Gobind Singh after leaving Anandpur Sahib had not yet reached the bank of river Sirsa 15 km to the east when he was attacked by a strong contingent under Wazir Khan, the Governor of Sirhind. In the midst of rain, cold, darkness and fierce fighting, complete confusion prevailed among the Sikhs. A *gurudwara* called *Parivar*

Vichhora Sahib where the Guru was separated from his family marks the site, the mention of which has been made earlier. The Guru's mother and his younger sons who could not walk or ride for long were taken by Gangu, an old domestic servant of the family to his native village Saheri 2 km from Morinda. There Gangu betrayed them and informed the authorities at Morinda about their whereabouts. Consequently, the sons of the Guru and his mother were arrested and brought to the Police Post, Morinda where now Gurudwara Shahid Ganj stands. Thereafter, they were taken to Sirhind, where the sons of the Guru were walled alive. The sacrifice is celebrated in a fair held in Morinda in the month of December.

In the memory of younger sons of the Guru, there is also a *gurudwara* built at the place of the residence of Gangu in village Saheri. Besides, another *gurudwara* is also being constructed in the village on the Morinda-Rupnagar road.

Nangal

Situated at the feet of the Shiwalik Hills, Nangal is at a distance of 60 km from Rupnagar, the district headquarters. It is divided into two parts, Nangal Township and Naya Nangal. The town was named Nangal by acquiring the land of three villages, viz. Nangal Nikku, (on 24 January 1952), Hambewal and Dobheta (on 8 October 1959). It gained importance with the starting of the construction of Bhakra Dam on Satluj River in November 1955. It is a flourishing township of tourist attraction due to the mighty multi-purpose Bhakra Project which includes apart from Bhakra Dam, the Nangal Dam, Nangal Hydel Channel, Ganguwal and the Kotla power houses.

Bhakra Dam, which is situated at about 10 km from Nangal, is one of the highest straight gravity concrete dams in the world. In its rear is formed a beautiful lake 'Gobind Sagar' named after Guru Gobind Singh. It is 96 km in length with a gross storage capacity of 7.8 million acre feet of water. On the down-stream, the dam is flanked by two power houses, one on either side of the river Satluj, each fitted with 5 generators, capable of producing a total of 1,050 MW of electricity.

Cafeteria have been provided at the top of the dam and also about 1 km upstream of the dam. Water sports in Gobind

Sagar have been added to make it a good tourist resort. A motorable road to link Bhakra with Shimla and Kulu valley via Naina Devi temple and Bilaspur has been constructed and this has opened the interior of Himachal Pradesh to tourism.

There is a subsidiary dam known as Nangal Dam which is 1,000 feet long and 95 feet high and is meant for diverting water into the Nangal Hydel Channel. In this way, the Nangal Dam holds up the water of the Satluj River coming from Bhakra Dam and forms an artificial lake of 6 km length. The Nangal Hydel Channel including Nangal Dam were constructed prior to 1954.

Towards the north, stands the beautiful township called Naya Nangal which serves mainly the Fertilizer Complex of National Fertilizer Limited (NFL), a public sector undertaking of the Government of India. This colony covers 1,500 acres of land with well laid comfortable houses and providing all the modern amenities for the employees of NFL. The Nangal Fertilizer and Heavy Water Factory located here, started production in 1961 and is the single biggest consumer of electricity from the Bhakra Power House. Apart from production of fertilizers, it provides a nucleus for the development of heavy chemical industry.

Over-looking the Nangal lake, Gurudwara Vibhour Sahib presents a majestic view. This *gurudwara* is situated at a distance of 5 km from Nangal. Guru Gobind Singh is said to have mediated at this place. A fair is held here on Bhadon Shudi Ashtmi (August) every year which attracts large number of people from far and near. *Langar* is served to the visitors and arrangement for their stay is made. At a short distance, there is a temple known as *Geeta (Panj Gatran)* believed to be of the times of Pandvas. A fair beginning from Baisakhi day (13th April) is annually held here for a duration of three days.

There is a *dharamshala* known as Shri Balbhadar Mal Kuthiala Dharamshala situated on the bank of Satluj River. It provides free accommodation for visitors. Inside it, there is a temple of Lakshmi Narain which is run by the Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Nangal Township. Nearby is Gurudwara Ghat Sahib built in the memory of Guru Gobind Singh who crossed

Satluj River from this place in a boat to reach Vibhour Sahib.

Suitable facilities have been provided in various rest houses for the board and lodging of visitors. Besides, the Punjab Tourism Development Corporation runs a Tourist Bungalow (known as Kadamba), which provides accommodation to the visitors with modern amenities. It has a restaurant and a beer bar.

At a distance of about 4 km from Nangal Township is a temple of Shiva, known as 'Shiv Ashram' situated on the outskirts of village Mojowal on the Nangal - Bhallan road. This Ashram was founded by Swami Giangiri who first lived in a small hut near the bank of river Satluj. In 1959, he shifted to the place where smadh of Swami Dev Dutt Giri existed. Shiv Ashram was built in the year 1970. The building complex at the Shiv Ashram is spread over on about 10 acres of land donated by the people of the area.

Shiv Ashram is run by the Shiv Rudra Jankalyan Sanstha which was founded by Swami Giangiri. It functions under the overall directions of Swami Ji. There are a free Ayurvedic dispensary and a dental clinic in the Ashram. Besides, there is a *gaushala*, where old and deserted cows are kept and fed. Three days after every Diwali, an eye camp is organized here. A team of renowned doctors perform the operations. About 400—500 patients are treated in these eye camps. They are provided with free board and lodging, medicines and spectacles, free of cost. There is a two-storeyed building near the Shiv temple to accommodate eye patients during the camps.

Fairs are held here on Shivratri, Nirjale Ekadshi and Vyas Puja every year.

Nurpur Bedi

This is a small town situated at a distance of about 20 km from Rupnagar, the district headquarters. The town is said to have derived its name from Nuran — a mistress of the Bedis who called it after her name.

There is a grave of Baba Shahid, popularly known as *Zinda Pir*, situated in the Police Station, Nurpur, Bedi. *Zinda Pir* is held in great reverence by local people as well as of the neighbouring villages. A fair is held here in the month of August every year, which is largely attended. People also visit this place on every Thursday to pay their homage to the *Pir*. The town also has a Gurudwara Bangarh Sahib built in the memory of Guru Gobind Singh.

Rupnagar

The town of Rupnagar is of considerable antiquity. It occupies a prominent place in the ancient and medieval history, and has an importance in modern history also. Recent excavations suggest that Rupnagar was one of the oldest towns in the Punjab. The relics excavated from a mound, known as Nalagarh Tibbi near the Government College reveal that the town had flourished in the past with a very advanced civilization similar to the Harappa and Mohenjodaro Civilization. More recently it was here under a *peepal* tree on the bank of the Satluj near the Ropar Headworks that a historic treaty between Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Lord William Bentick, the British Governor General, was signed on 26 October 1831.

The town is said to have been founded by Raja Rokeshar, who ruled here and called it after his son Rup Sen. In the times of the Sikhs, it formed a part of the dominions of the Sikh Chief, Hari Singh, and in 1792 came to his son Charat Singh whose estates were confiscated in 1846 in consequence of the part taken by his family in the First Anglo-Sikh War of 1845.

Near the Ropar Headworks, there is Tourist Bungalow and Boating Complex, known as 'Pinkcassia', run by the Punjab Tourism Development Corporation, a popular tourist resort. The complex provides board and lodging facilities to the visitors and has a restaurant and a beer bar.

Almost all the district offices which were scattered in different parts of the town have been concentrated in a single building, known as 'Mini Secretariat'.

The places of interest in the town are described below :

Gurudwara Sada Barat.—The place where now Gurudwara Sada Barat stands was an important halting place for the merchants and other travellers coming from and going to hilly areas. It is said that even Guru Nanak stayed at this place while returning from Kiratpur Sahib after meeting Baba Budhan Shah there. Later on, Guru Hargobind halted at this place while proceeding from Kartarpur to Kiratpur Sahib. Thereafter, Guru Har Rai and Guru Har Kishan, Guru Tegh Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh also frequently visited the place.

Keeping in view the importance of the place, Raja Bhup Singh, the ruler of Ropar started *langar* which was served day and night to the visitors, and as such this place came to be known as Gurudwara Sada Barat. The raised platform from where Raja Bhup Singh himself used to distribute food to the people still exists.

A big festival is held here annually on the occasion of *Lohri-Maghi* (January).

Shiv Mandir, Lehri Shah.—The temple is situated on the outskirts of the town and is said to have been founded by a Sanyasi named Hirapuri over a century ago. It is said that Hirapuri used to cross river Satluj sitting on *Khadama* (wooden sandals) to meet his friend Bandli Sher Shah who resided on the other side of the river (village Asron), and hence was known as Lehri Shah. The Shiv temple originally built by Lehri Shah still exists. In the newly constructed building of the temple, there are idols of Lord Hanuman, Durga Mata, Radha and Krishna and Santoshi Mata. A fair is held here in the month of February on Shivratri, which attracts a large number of people.

Dargah of Shah Khalid-Bin-Walid.—This is situated on the top of a mound in village Alisher about 3 km east of the town. Shah Khalid is said to be the ruler of Multan and was nephew of a *faqir* called Roshanawali. He was killed in a fierce battle fought with Raja Rokeshar, the ruler of Ropar. The body of Shah Khalid was buried at this place. The place is held in great reverence by the people of the area and is visited on every Thursday. A fair in the memory of Shah Khalid is held

in the month of May-June. Nearby, there is a *khangah* of Masto, a Gujri of some neighbouring village, who is said to have supplied milk to Raja Rokeshar. Masto is said to have been turned into stone in consequence of her sarcastic remarks about the headless body of Shah Khalid.

At the foot of the mound, there is a deep well with a stone inscription pertaining to the time of Emperor Shah Jahan (A.D. 1627—1658).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- A. Kensington .. *Settlement Report of Ambala District*,
(1893, Lahore)
- Bajwa, Fauja Singh .. *Kuka Movement*, (Delhi, 1965)
- Bali, Krishan Kumar .. *Anandpur Retold* (Jalandhar, 1973)
- Chib, Sukhdev Singh .. *This Beautiful India, Punjab* (Chandigarh,
1977)
- Chhabra, G.S. .. *The Advanced History of the Punjab, Vol. I*
(Jalandhar, 1960)
- Cunningham, Joseph Davey .. *A History of the Sikhs* (Delhi, 1966)
- Dr. Gopal Singh .. *A History of the Sikh People* (1469—1978)
(New Delhi, 1979)
- Deol, Gurdev Singh .. *Banda Bahadur* (Jalandhar, 1972)
- Fauja Singh .. *History of the Punjab Vol. III* (1000—1526)
(Patiala, 1972)
- Gupta, Hari Ram .. *History of Sikh Gurus* (New Delhi, 1973)
- Ditto .. *History of the Sikhs, Vol. III*
- Government of India .. *Census of India, 1971 Series 17—Punjab*,
Part II-A General Population Tables
- Ditto .. *Census of India, 1981, Series 17,—Punjab*
Paper I of 1981 Supplement—Provisional
Population Tables
- Ditto .. *Census of India, 1971 Series 17—Punjab*,
Part IV, Housing Report and Tables
- Ditto .. *Census of India, 1971, Series 17, Punjab*,
District Census Handbook Ropar District
- Ditto .. *Press in India, 1976, 20th Annual Report*
of the Registrar of Newspapers for India
under the Press and Registration of Books
Act, Part II (Delhi, 1976)
- Government of Punjab .. *Ambala District Gazetteer, 1983-84*
- Ditto .. *Ambala District Gazetteer, 1892-93*
- Ditto .. *Ambala District Gazetteer, 1923-24*
- Ditto .. *Hoshiarpur District Gazetteer, 1904*
- Ditto .. *Report on the Mid-Term General Elections*
to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1969
(Chandigarh, 1971)

- Government of Punjab .. *Report on the General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1972* (Chandigarh, 1974)
- Ditto .. *Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1974—1983*
- Ditto .. *Family Budgets of Forty-Four Cultivators in the Punjab for the year 1981-82* (Publication No. 412, issued by the Economic Adviser to Government, Punjab, Chandigarh in 1982)
- Ditto .. *Statistical Abstract of Public Finance of Punjab, 1979-80* (issued by the Economic Adviser to Government, Punjab, Chandigarh)
- Ditto .. *Directory of Medical Institutions in Punjab State as on 1-4-1983* (issued by the Director, Health and Family Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)
- Joshi, L.M. and Fauja Singh .. *History of the Punjab, Vol. 1* (Patiala, 1977)
- K. Jagjit Singh .. *Guru Gobind Singh (A Study)* (Bombay, 1967)
- Khushwant Singh .. *A History of the Sikhs Vol. 2* (London and Bombay, 1966)
- Khushwant Singh and Satindra Singh .. *Ghadar, 1915* (New Delhi, 1966)
- Khera, S.S. .. *District Administration in India* (Bombay, 1965)
- Latif, S.M. .. *History of the Punjab (Reprinted, Delhi, 1964)*
- Mortimer Wheeler, Sir .. *The Cambridge History of India Supplementary Volume, The Indian Civilization* (Cambridge, 1962)
- Ditto .. *Civilization of Indus Valley* (Delhi, 1962)
- Majumdar, R.C. and others .. *An Advanced History of India* (Madras, 1967)
- Narang, K.S. and Gupta, H.R. .. *History of Punjab (1500—1858)* Delhi, 1962
- Panchi, Pritam Singh .. *Ghadar Party Ka Itihas* (Hindi)
- R.B. Whitehead .. *Final Report of the Second Revised Settlement 1915—20 of the Ambala District*
- Randhawa, M.S. .. *Green Revolution* (Delhi, 1974)

- Sharma, Y.D. .. *Transformation of the Harappa Culture in the Punjab*
- Sharma, S.K. .. *Deputy Commissioner in Punjab* (New Delhi, 1971)
- Smith, A. Vincent .. *The Oxford History of India* (Oxford, 1957)
- Sohan Singh .. *Banda the Brave* (Lahore, 1915)
- Seetal, Sohan Singh .. *The Sikh Misls and the Punjab States* (Ludhiana, 1982)

INDEX

A	
Abdus Samad Khan	.. 72
Abdul Qadar	.. 80
Abohar	.. 78
Adampur	.. 78
Adina Beg	.. 72
Afghanistan	.. 36, 39
Agampur	.. 442, 443
Agarsen Raja	.. 102
Agra	.. 47
Agroha	.. 102
Ahmed Shah Abdali	.. 72
Ajit Singh, Baba	.. 67, 443
Ajouli	.. 252
Akbar	.. 46, 47, 260
Ala Singh	.. 73
Ala-ud-din Khilzi	.. 41, 42
Alexander	.. 35
Ali Beg	.. 42
Alif Khan	.. 59, 64
Allah Dad	.. 43
Altuniya	.. 40
Amar Dass, Guru	.. 62
Amar Singh, Sardar	.. 79
Ambala	.. 2, 34, 42
Amir Daud Khan	.. 41

Amir Khusrow	.. 42
Amritsar	.. 46,53, 54, 163, 219, 433
Anandpur Sahib	.. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 26, 33, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 66, 75, 77, 85, 115, 129, 150, 168, 176, 181, 199, 219, 220, 236, 251, 260, 268, 269, 314, 320, 334, 349, 351, 356, 359, 405, 427, 437, 440, 439, 442, 443, 444, 446, 448, 449
Angad Dev, Guru	.. 45
Ani Rai	.. 50
Arjan Dev, Guru	.. 45, 46, 47, 48, 114
Ashoka	.. 34, 36, 214
Atal, Baba	.. 50
Attal	.. 78
Attalgarh	.. 77, 79
Aurangzeb	.. 27, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 63, 65, 451
Aus Kaur, Rani	.. 74
Ayodhiya	.. 114
Baba Bakala	.. 53, 439
Babar	.. 44
Bairam Khan	.. 45, 46
Bajar Singh	.. 58
Bajrur	.. 244, 245
Baj Singh	.. 71
Balban	.. 40, 41
Banda Bahadur	.. 27, 70, 71, 72
Bandli Sher Shah	.. 456
Banga	.. 78
Banur	71, 78

Bara	.. 26, 29, 30, 31
Bardar	.. 27
Bassi Pathana	.. 74
Bathinda	.. 38, 39
Bazheri	.. 412
Beas	.. 33, 47, 59
Behrampur	.. 78, 222
Bela	.. 77, 78, 79, 351, 356, 367
Bhadaur	.. 83
Bhagat Bhagwan	.. 52
Bhagat Gir	.. 52
Bhag Singh, Bhai	.. 75
Bhagwan Dass	.. 451
Bhakra Canal	.. 8, 127
Bhakra Dam	.. 26, 452
Bhanupli	.. 219, 222
Bharsali	.. 78, 222
Bharatgarh	.. 77, 78, 79, 219, 222
Bharoli	.. 77, 78
Bhopal	.. 79
Bhim, Raja	.. 43, 59, 63, 64
Bhup Chand, Raja	.. 64
Bhup Singh, Raja	.. 28, 76, 82
Bidar	.. 61, 440
Bidhi Chand, Raja	.. 443
Bijapur	.. 449
Bikram Singh Bedi	83

Bilaspur	.. 59, 63, 64, 163, 439, 453
Birguru	.. 445
Bindusar	.. 36
Bishan Singh, Bhai	.. 75, 76
Broadfoot, Major	.. 81, 82
Buddha, Bhai	.. 46
Budh Singh, Sardar	.. 73, 78, 79
Buddhan Shah, Baba	.. 447, 448
Budhki Nadi	.. 8
Bulandgarh	.. 78
Bunga	.. 77, 79
C	
Calcutta	.. 83, 163
Canada	.. 86
Chaitanya	.. 44
Chamba	.. 12, 38, 49, 71
Chamkaur Sahib	.. 1, 3, 63, 102, 115, 129, 150, 199, 221, 251, 260, 266, 268, 338, 349, 351, 374, 443, 444, 445, 449,
Chanakya	.. 35
Chander Gupta Maurya	.. 35, 36, 214
Chandigarh	.. 1, 28, 29, 31, 152, 166, 173, 177, 199, 201, 216, 310, 337, 352, 362, 376, 436, 450
Chandpur	.. 367
Chappar Chiri	.. 26, 71
Charan Ganga	.. 7, 442, 443
Charles Metcalfe	.. 74
Charat Singh	.. 75, 455

Chatauli	.. 219
Chattagong	.. 55
Chatt	.. 78
Chingez Khan	.. 40, 44
Chooni	.. 77
Choota Sartarpur	8
Cornwallis, Lord	.. 260
D	
Dacca	.. 54, 55
Dalip Singh	.. 76
Dalip Singh, Maharaja	.. 81, 83
Dandi	.. 90
Dao Majra	.. 252
Dara Shikoh	.. 48, 50, 51
Daun	.. 115
Daya Singh	.. 67
Daya Ram	.. 60, 440
Dayal Dass	.. 5
Delhi	.. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 51, 53, 56, 60, 63, 64, 72, 83, 84, 163, 440, 441, 446
Dev Dutt Giri, Swami	.. 454
Deva Singh	.. 75
Dev Saran, Raja	.. 64
Dhanna Singh Nishanwala	.. 79
Dharam Dass	.. 60, 440
Dharam Singh	.. 67
Dher Majra	.. 26, 29, 30
Dhirmal	.. 50, 54

Dilawar Khan	.. 60
Din Beg	.. 63
Dina Nath, Raja	.. 83
Dobheta	.. 452
Dwarka	.. 61, 440
Dyal Singh	.. 79
F	
Fahien	.. 38
Faridkot	.. 51
Fatehgarh Sahib	.. 2
Fateh Singh, Baba	.. 441, 451
Ferishita	.. 42
Firozshah Tughlaq	.. 27, 42
Fort of Holgarh	.. 442
Fort of Lohgarh	.. 442
G	
G.A. Smith, Reverend	.. 1
G.S. Chhabra	.. 78
Gaggar Nadi,	.. 96
Ganda Singh	.. 7
Ganga Ram	.. 80
Ganga Ram, Pandit	.. 86
Ganges	.. 110
Gangu	.. 66, 446, 452
Ganguwal	.. 172, 222
Garib Dass	.. 80, 451
Ghaggar River	.. 8
Ghanauli	.. 77, 78, 79, 173, 219, 222, 436

Ghani Khan	.. 68
Gharaun,	.. 222,
Giangiri, Swami	.. 454
Gobind Rai, Guru	.. 441
Gobind Sagar	.. 452
Gobind Singh, Guru	.. 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 68, 69, 71, 76, 81, 114, 115, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 448, 449, 451, 452, 453, 455, 456
Gobind Vallabh Pant, Pt.	.. 91
Goindwal	.. 46, 47
Gokal Chand Narang, Sir	.. 44, 57
Gonda	.. 49
Gonda, Bhai	.. 52
Gopal Singh	.. 79
Gopalpur	.. 150
Gujari	.. 54
Gulaba	.. 68
Gurdas Ram, Lala	.. 91
Gurdas, Bhai	.. 46
Gurdial Singh	.. 79, 443
Gurbaksh Singh, Bhai	.. 58
Guruditta, Baba	.. 50, 447, 448
Gwalior	.. 48
H	
Habiz Mussa Sahib	.. 450
Haibatpur-Patti	.. 48
Hambewal	.. 452
Handerson, Miss	.. 351

Har Krishan, Guru	.. 53, 448, 456
Harappan	.. 26, 29 30 31, 32, 455
Hardyal, Lala	.. 86
Hardyal Singh	.. 79
Hargobind, Guru	.. 48, 49, 50, 114, 447, 448, 456
Hari Singh	.. 28, 455
Hari Singh, Mahant	.. 75, 85
Haridwar	.. 110
Harike	.. 6
Haripur	.. 49
Har Rai, Guru	.. 49, 50, 51, 52, 448, 456
Hasna	.. 49
Hussain Khan	.. 60
Harshayardhana	.. 38
Hastnapur	.. 60
Haveli Kalan	.. 244, 245
Hazoor Sahib	.. 443, 444
Himachal Pradesh	.. 6, 199, 215, 216, 447
Himalayas	.. 3
Himmat Rai	.. 61, 440
Hindur	.. 63
Hirapuri	.. 456
Hiuon Tsang	.. 37
Hoshiarpur	.. 2, 4, 33, 38, 42
Humayun	.. 45

I

Ibrahim Lodhi	.. 44
---------------	-------

Illutmish	.. 40
J	
Jagannathpuri	.. 61, 440
Jagat Rai	.. 444
Jahangir	.. 47, 48
Jai Dayal Sharma	.. 446
Jai Krishan Dass, Lala	.. 91
Jai Singh, Raja	.. 52, 53
Jaintia Devi ki Rao	.. 8
Jaipal, Raja	.. 38, 39
Jalandhar	.. 33, 36, 38, 43, 219, 376
Jaita Bhai	.. 56, 57, 441, 448
Jallianwala Bagh	.. 88
Jammu	.. 42, 43
Jasrat	.. 43
Jassa Singh, Ahluwalia	.. 28, 73
Jatwahr	.. 446
Jawahar Lal Nehru, Pt.	.. 91
Jhingran	.. 11
Jhinjari	.. 151
Jind	.. 51, 74, 82, 83
Jiwan Singh	.. 444, 445,
Jiwan Singh, Baba	.. 449
John Lawrence	.. 83
Jujhar Singh, Baba	.. 67, 443
Jumuna	.. 41, 73

K

Kabir	.. 44
Kabul	.. 36, 37, 52
Kahlur	.. 48, 59
Kalidas	.. 38
Kalibangan	.. 27
Kalka	.. 7, 80
Kalsia	.. 83
Kamrup	.. 54
Kandhaura	.. 78, 79
Kandhola	.. 77
Kangra	.. 12, 33, 42, 59, 60, 63, 101
Kanishka	.. 37, 38
Kanpur	.. 163
Kanshi Ram, Pandit	.. 86, 87, 351
Kanwar Pal	.. 449
Kapur Singh, Nawab	.. 72, 77, 78
Kapurthala	.. 83
Karam Parkash, Raja	.. 51
Karanke Khirke	.. 79
Karatarpur	.. 48, 50, 54, 83, 456
Kauravas	.. 33
Keeri Bassi	.. 445
Kehar Singh	.. 79
Kekubad	.. 41
Kesari Chand	.. 63
Khanpur	.. 163

Kharar	.. 1, 2, 3, 22, 70, 71, 79, 81, 87, 91, 102, 104, 129, 132, 136, 152, 163, 168, 181, 189, 203, 216, 235, 236, 246, 251, 260, 265, 266, 268, 269, 312, 313, 314, 316, 320, 324, 348, 349, 351, 379, 402, 405, 413, 422, 423, 424, 425, 427, 429
Khawas Khan	.. 45
Khera Kalmot	.. 10
Kheri	.. 83, 374
Khizarpur	.. 8
Khizrabad	75, 102, 115, 150, 252
Khizr Khan	.. 43, 70
Khushal Singh	.. 78, 79
Khusran, Prince	.. 48
Kiratpur Sahib	.. 48, 52, 49, 75, 102, 110, 115, 216, 219, 221, 324, 447, 456
Kirpal Chand	.. 54
Kotla	.. 8, 172
Kotla Nihang	.. 26, 29, 30, 31, 80, 443, 446, 449
Kulu	.. 49, 71
Kumbra	.. 412
Kurali	.. 1, 2, 75, 102, 115, 150, 163, 181, 203, 204, 207, 208, 219, 221, 334, 367, 418, 437, 438, 449, 450
Kutlugh Khan	.. 41
L	
Lahera	.. 48
Lahore	.. 40, 43, 60, 64, 72, 163, 440
Lajpat Rai, Lala	.. 90, 91
La khi Singh	.. 57
Lal Singh	.. 79

Landran	.. 26, 71
Lehri Shah	.. 456
Ludhiana	.. 5, 78, 219, 351
M	
Macauliffe	.. 63
Machli	.. 77, 78
Machhiwara	.. 68, 445
Madan Mohan Malvia Pt.	.. 91
Maharaj Singh Bhai	.. 83
Mahavira, Lord	.. 114
M ahmud Chazni, Sultan	.. 38, 39
Mahtot	.. 437
Mai Jito	.. 442
Maiman Khan	.. 64
Majri	.. 251, 252, 266, 338
Majrian	.. 450
Makhowal	.. 54, 76, 439
Malaudh	.. 83
Mullanpur	.. 80
Malwai	.. 96
Manakpur	.. 10
Manakpur Shariff	.. 115, 418, 450
Manauli	.. 77, 79
Mandi	.. 38, 63, 71
Mani Majra	.. 56, 74, 80
Mansali	.. 173
Man Singh	.. 67

Marauli Kalan	.. 86, 87
Masto	.. 457
Mathews, Miss	.. 351
Mathura Das, Gandhi	.. 88, 90, 91
Mati Das, Bhai	.. 56
Megasthenes	.. 35
Mohindpur	.. 10, 11
Mehtotan	.. 367
Mianpur	.. 219, 252, 288
Michael O, Dwyer, Sir	.. 87
Mir Mannu	.. 72
Mohammad Tughlaq	.. 42, 214
Mohar Singh	.. 84
Mohenjodaro	.. 26, 31, 32, 455
Mohkam Chand	.. 61
Mohsin Fani	.. 49
Morinda	.. 1, 66, 74, 115, 150, 163, 164, 168, 176, 181, 203, 204, 207, 208, 219, 222, 334, 349, 351, 352, 356, 359, 367, 413, 422, 423, 425, 427, 429, 437, 438, 443, 446, 451, 452
Moti Majra	.. 374
Mirza Beg	.. 60
M.S. Vats	.. 30
Muhammad	.. 104
Muazzam, Prince	.. 60
Mulbrak Shah	.. 43
Mukund Vallabh, Pandit	.. 450

N	
Nabha	.. 51, 74, 82, 83
Nabi Khan	.. 68
Nadaun	.. 59
Nadir Shah	.. 72
Nahan	.. 66
Nahar Singh	.. 76
Nakkian	.. 324
Nalagarh Tibbi	.. 455
Namdev	.. 44
Nanak Dev , Guru	.. 26, 44, 45 51, 52, 55, 61, 114, 447, 448, 456
Nanaki	.. 53, 54
Nander	.. 69, 443
Nangal	.. 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 115, 152, 167, 168, 172, 199, 218, 222, 239, 242, 308, 324, 334, 336, 358, 359, 362, 422, 423, 425, 427, 429, 436, 438, 446, 454
Nangal Dam	.. 8, 127, 172, 219, 452, 453
Nangal Hydrel Channel	.. 8, 127, 172, 452, 453
Nankana Sahib	.. 89
Nuran	.. 454
Nashtar Khan	.. 70
Nasir-ud-din Mohmud	.. 40
Naurangpur	.. 157
Nawan Graon	.. 374
Naya Nangal	.. 1, 175, 220, 222, 242, 334, 336, 356, 357, 378, 452, 453
New Delhi	.. 247, 402
Nirmohgarh	.. 63

Nizam-ud-din	.. 53
Nurpur	.. 78
Nurpur Bedi	.. 3, 102, 222, 251, 266, 268, 338, 454, 455
O	
Olaf Pruefer	.. 30
Omer Sheikh Murza	.. 44
P	
Padiala	.. 102, 356
Paindah Khan	.. 63
Palahi	.. 48
Panini	.. 33, 34
Panipat	.. 44, 163
Paonta Sahib	.. 58, 59
Parthian	.. 37
Patali Putra	.. 36
Pathankot	.. 42
Patiala	.. 2, 51, 73, 80, 82, 83, 296, 352
Patna	.. 36, 54, 55, 58
Patti	.. 78
Pehowa	.. 34
Peshawar	.. 37
Pheru	.. 52
Pinjor	.. 80
Pir Mohammad	.. 58
Poros	.. 35
Pottinger Col.	.. 80
Prithvi Raj Chauhan	.. 39

Punjab	.. 3, 299, 304, 310, 327, 332, 333, 334, 349, 404, 455
Puran Singh, Professor	.. 56
Q	
Qutb-ud-din Aibak	.. 40
R	
Raipur Kalan	.. 244, 245
Rajasthan	.. 27, 102, 163
Rajpura	2
Ram Nath, Pandit, Dr.	.. 91
Ram Rai	.. 51, 52, 53
Ram Singh Bhai	.. 85
Ramananda	.. 44
Ramanuj	.. 44
Ram Dass, Guru	.. 46
Ram Singh, Guru	.. 86
Randhir Singh	.. 79
Ranjitpura	.. 207
Ranjit Singh	.. 74, 81
Ranjit Singh, Maharaja	.. 26, 76, 79, 80, 81, 455
Rasulpur	.. 412
Rattan Singh	.. 27, 42
Raulu	.. 252
Ravi Dass, Guru	.. 114
Ravi, River	.. 12
Raziyya, Sultana	.. 40
Ripon, Lord	.. 332, 333
Rokeahar	.. 1, 455, 456, 457

Rup Chand	.. 444
Rupnagar (Ropar)	.. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 42, 43, 63, 70, 75, 80, 82, 89, 90, 96, 102, 104, 115, 127, 132, 136, 152, 163, 166, 167, 168, 173, 175, 181, 182, 183, 187, 188, 199, 203, 204, 216, 218, 219, 235, 236, 239, 246, 248, 260, 261, 265, 266, 273, 274, 304, 307, 308, 313, 314, 316, 320, 321, 334, 348, 351, 358, 359, 363, 367, 374, 405, 418, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 431, 436, 437, 439, 443, 449, 452, 454, 455
Rupsen	.. 1, 455
S	
Sadar Din, Munshi	.. 30
Sadhaura	.. 69, 71
Saharanpur	.. 76
Saheri	.. 446, 452
Sahib Chand	.. 61, 440
Sahib Devan, Mata	.. 66, 446
Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	.. 1, 151, 162, 165, 166, 168, 171, 177, 181, 182, 183, 184, 189, 216, 242, 246, 334, 337, 374, 379, 398, 402
Sahib Kaur	.. 62
Sahib Singh	.. 64, 74
Saijuddin	.. 55
Sakala	.. 34
Salaura	.. 29
Samana	55, 69
Samarkand	.. 42
Samundra Gupta, King	.. 37
Sangatia, Bhai	.. 52

Sangat Singh	67
Sant Singh	.. 67
Santokhgarh	.. 7
Sapt Sindhu	.. 33
Sarang Khan	.. 43
Sarasvati	.. 29
Sati Das	.. 56
Satluj	.. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 39, 41, 54, 73, 74, 79, 80, 82, 96, 110, 127, 129, 153, 173, 439, 447, 448, 452, 453, 454, 456
Sayyid Beg	.. 64
Sayyid Hasan Abdullah	.. 56
Shah Jahan, Emperor	.. 48, 457
Shampura	.. 412
Shankar Acharya	.. 44
Sheikh Nizam-ud-din	.. 78
Sher Afghan	.. 55
Sher Khan	.. 40, 41
Sher Mohammad Khan	.. 70
Sher Shah Suri	.. 214
Sher Singh Attariwala	.. 83
Shihabuddin Mohammad Ghor	.. 39
Ship-Kila	.. 6
Shiv Swroop, Swami	.. 450
Sialba	.. 75, 102
Sialba Majri	.. 89, 91, 222, 412
Sialkot	.. 34, 36

Sikandar Lodhi	.. 44
Sind (Sindh)	.. 36, 80, 81, 101
Sirhind	.. 27, 28, 38, 39, 40, 43, 66, 71, 72, 73, 74, 77, 80, 273, 446, 451, 452
Sirhind Canal	.. 8, 127, 443, 445
Sirsa Nadi	.. 4, 6, 7
Sirsa River	30, 63, 173, 446, 451
Siswan Nadi	.. 8, 450
Skanda Gupta	.. 37
Soan River	.. 4, 6, 7
Sohan Singh Bhakna, Baba	.. 86
Srinagar	.. 163
Subash Chander Bose	.. 91
Sudarshan Singh	.. 79
Suket	.. 49
Sukkar	.. 101
Sultan Shah Lodhi	.. 43
Sunderi, Mata	.. 66, 446
Suraj Mal	.. 50
Surat Singh	.. 79
Surjan Singh, Sodhi	.. 76
T	
Tajpura	.. 102
Takhatgarh	.. 252, 446
Talwara	.. 43
Tara Devi	.. 362
Teg Bahadur, Guru	.. 50, 53, 54, 55, 57, 62, 114, 439, 441, 448, 456

Tek Chand Chaudhri	.. 75
Thanesar	.. 38, 64
Timur	.. 27, 42, 43, 44
Tarain	.. 39
Trilochan Pal	.. 39
Tughlak Khan	.. 42
U	
Udey Singh	.. 66, 90
V	
Ved Parkash, Dr.	.. 91
W	
Wali Muhammad Khan	.. 70
Wazir Khan	.. 27, 49, 54, 65, 66, 69, 70, 71, 451
Wazir Singh, Raja	.. 63
William Bentinck, Lord	.. 26, 80, 455
Wynyard, Mr.	.. 348
Y	
Yahiya Khan	.. 72
Yamuna	.. 30, 33, 36, 58
Yar Khan	.. 49
Y. D. Sharma, Dr.	.. 30
Z	
Zain Khan	.. 28, 72, 73
Zakariya Khan Bahadur	.. 72
Zindwari	.. 412
Zirakpur	.. 215
Zorawar Singh, Baba	.. 451

ERRATA

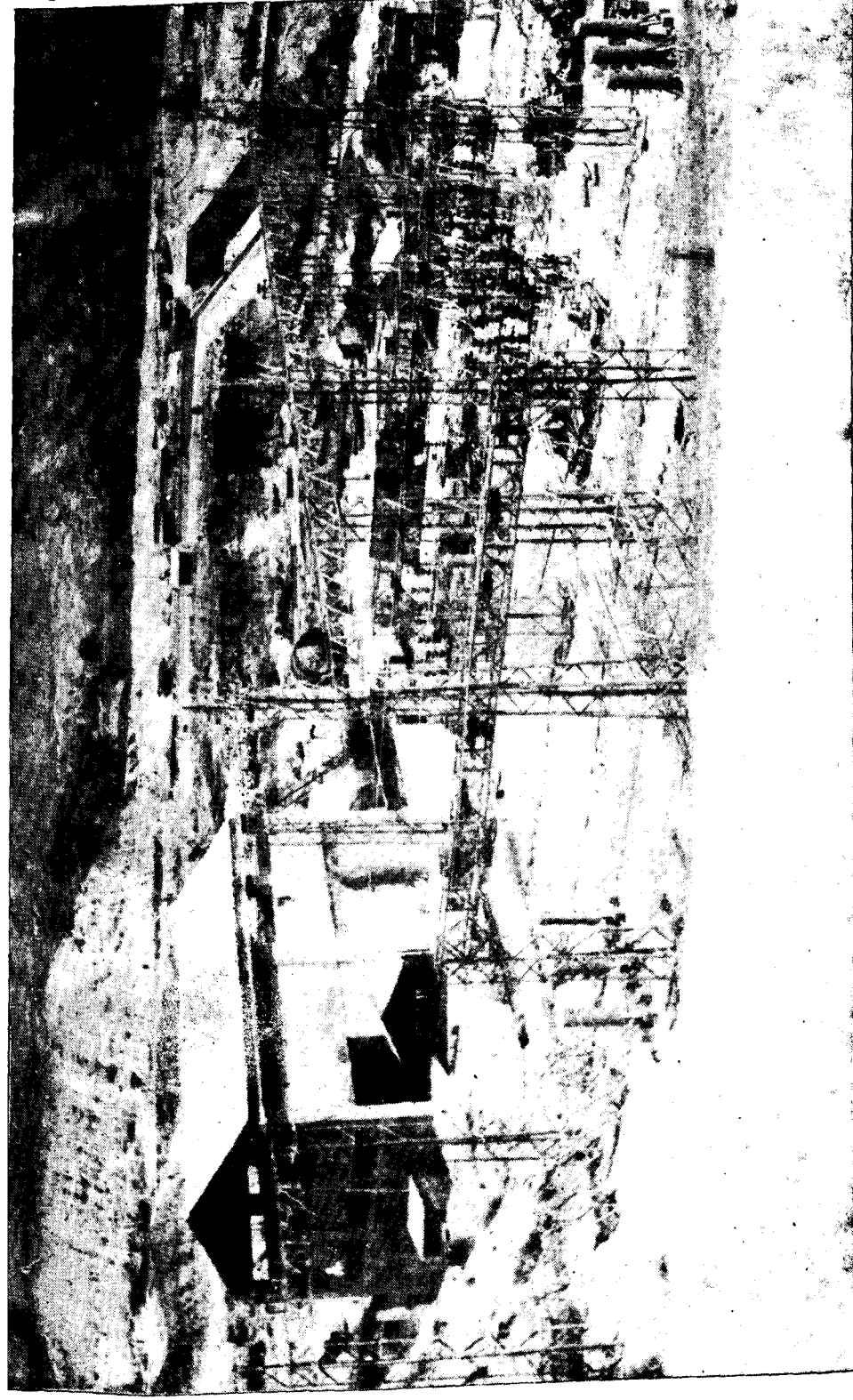
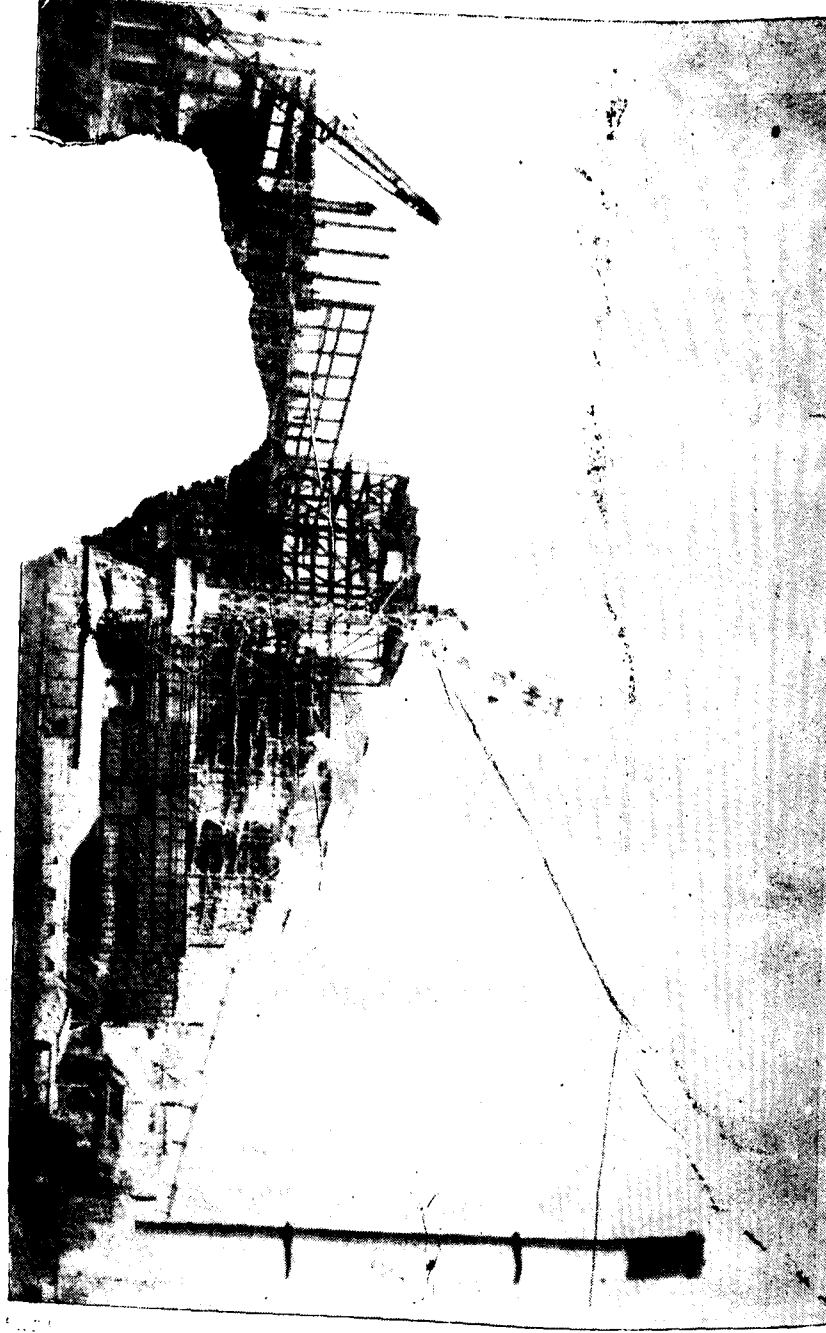
Page	Para	Line	For	Read
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	2	1	Statistics	Boundaries
3	3	2	distrist	district
26	1	16	Bentick	Bentinck
40	1	9	Illutmish	Illuttmish
40	1	11	Illtutmish	Illuttmish
49	1	9	partrs	parts
80	4	Heading	1881	1831
175	3	Heading	Manufacturers	Manufactures
237	1	Heading	(e)	(c)
269	3	Heading	(c)	(e)
374	3	1	Jit	Jaita
455	2	11	Bentick	Bentinck



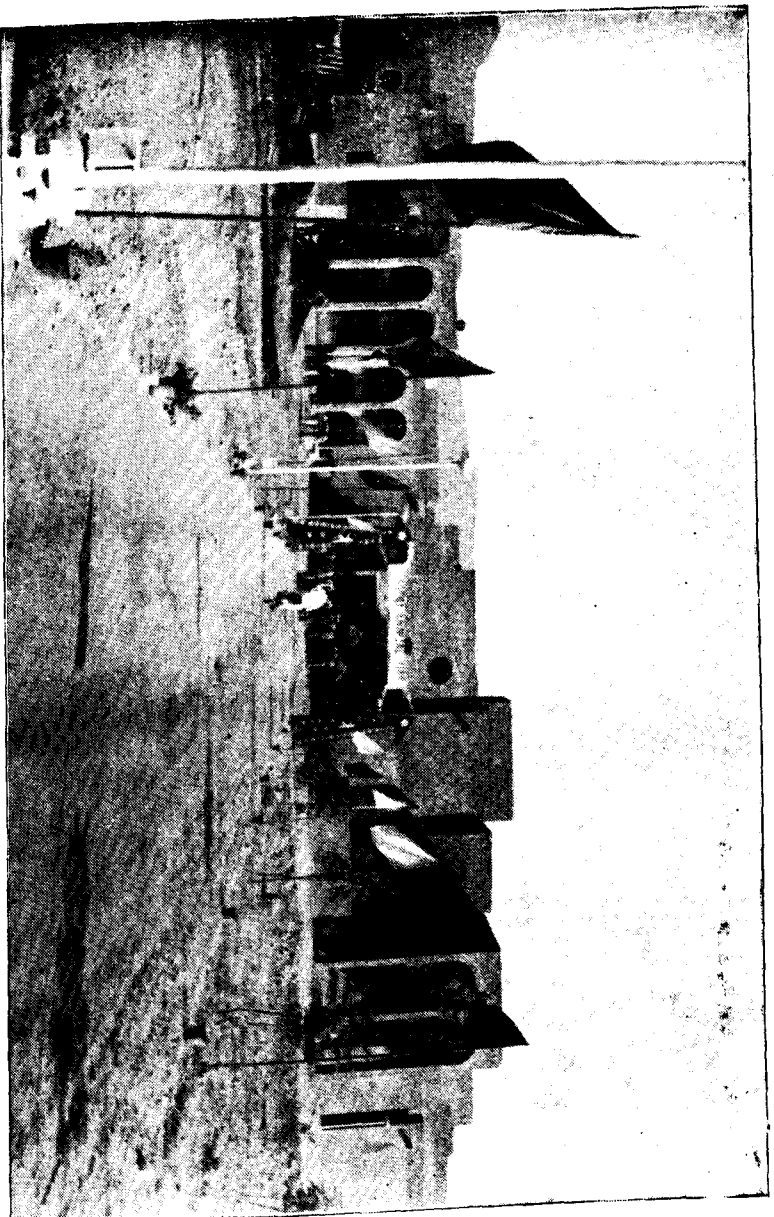
Fort, Bharatgarh

Ropar 1

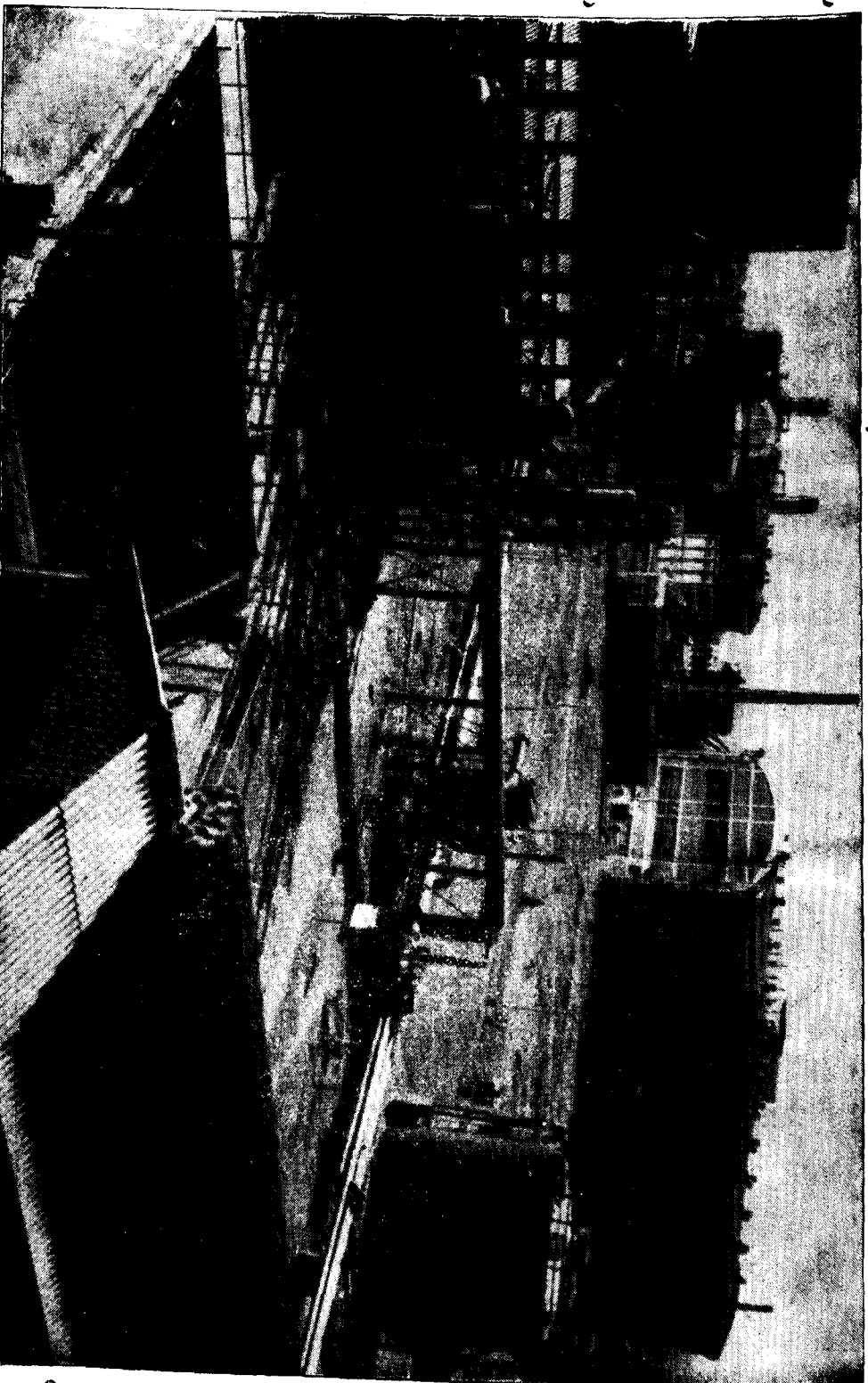
Thermal Plant.



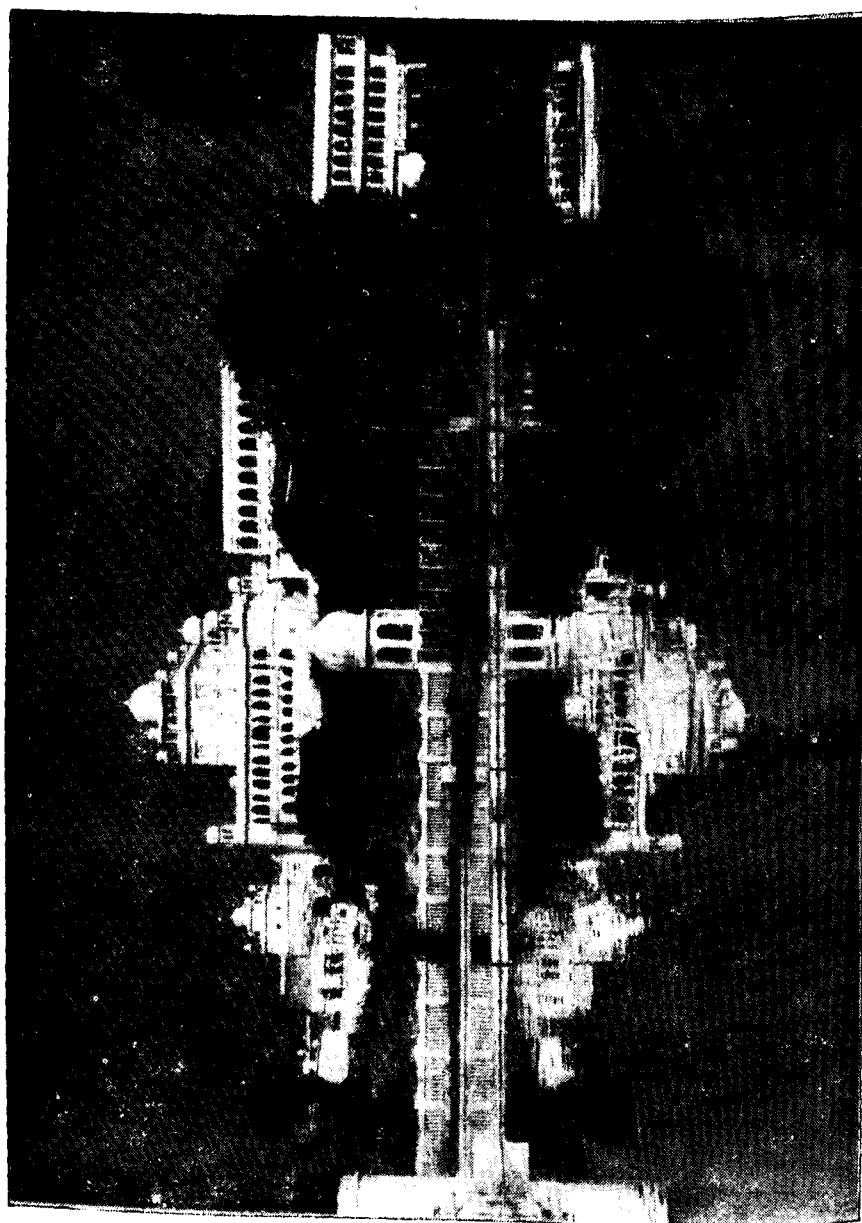
Ganguwal Power House (Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project)



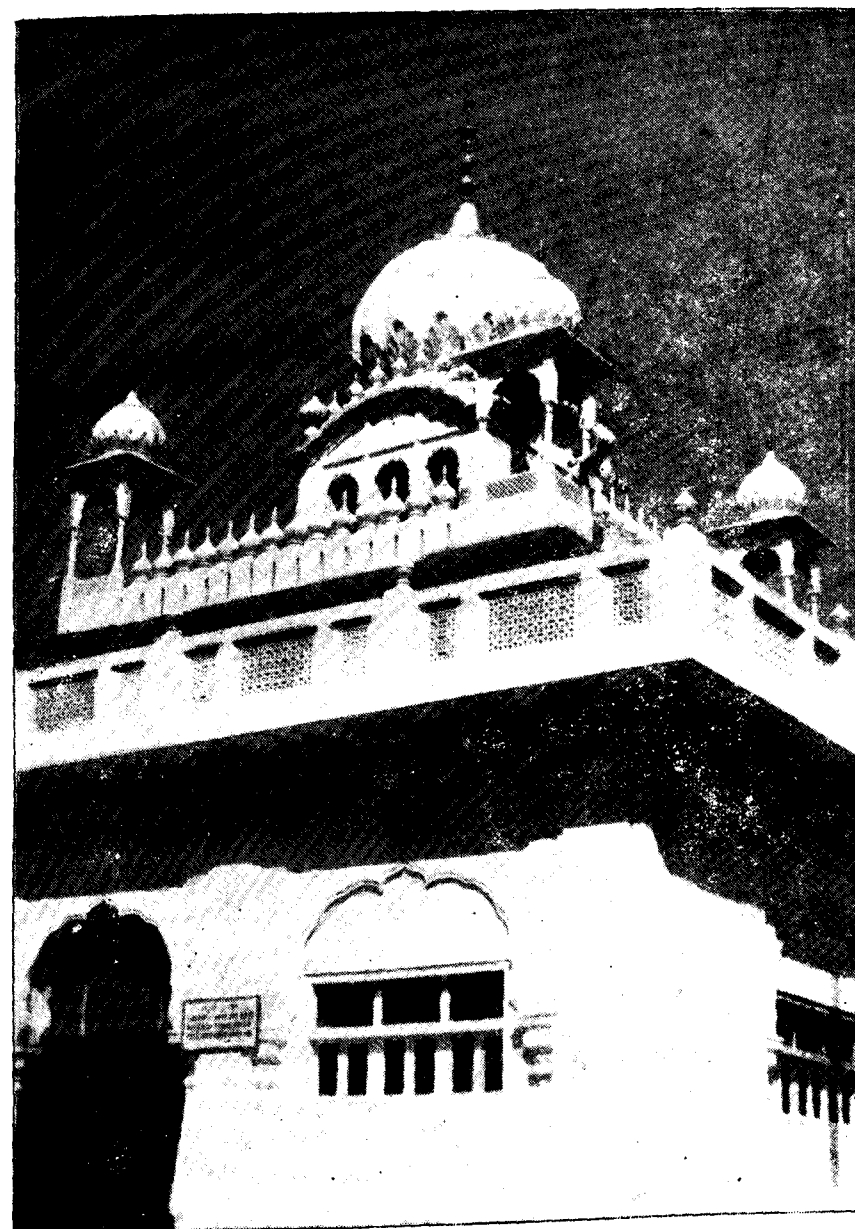
Sri Dasmesh Academy, Anandpur Sahib.



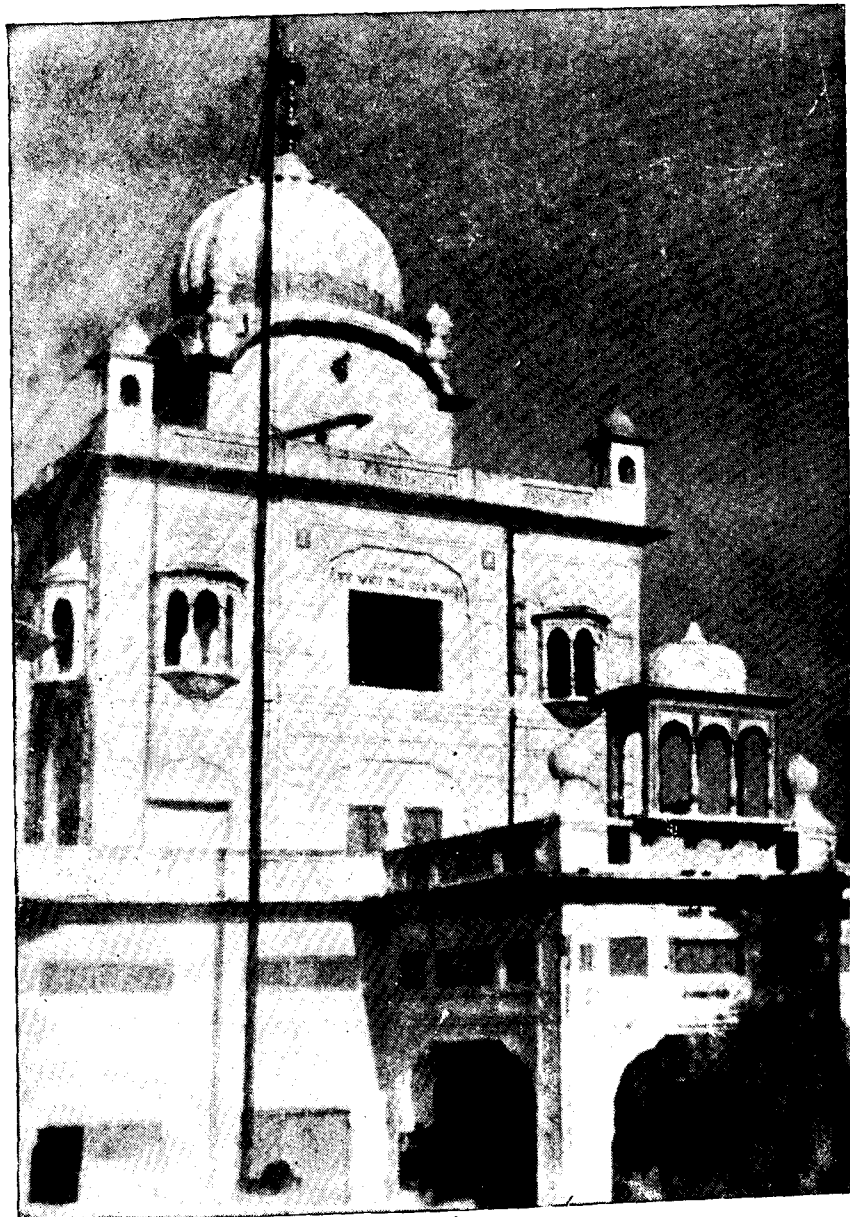
A General view of National Fertilizers Limited, Nangal.



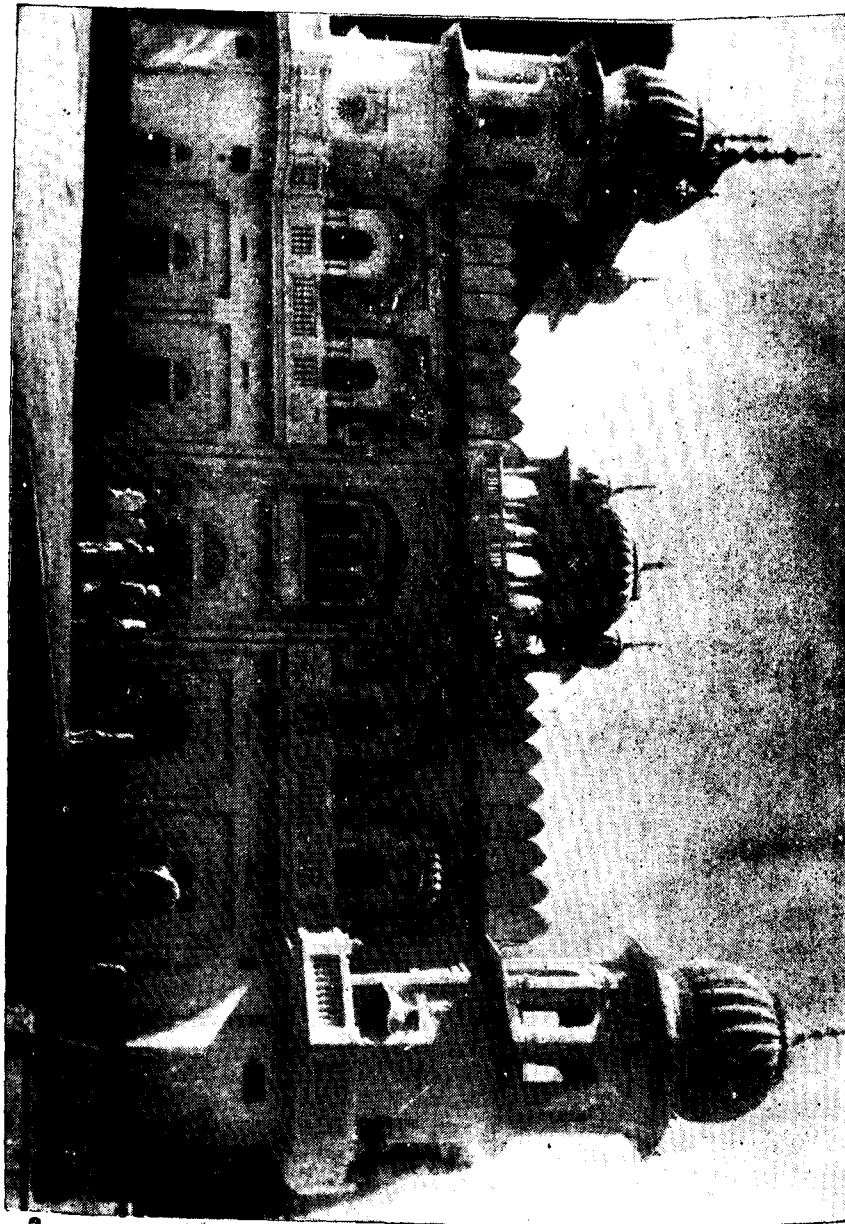
Gurudwara Kesgarh Sahib, Anandpur Sahib



Gurudwara Sisganj, Anandpur Sahib

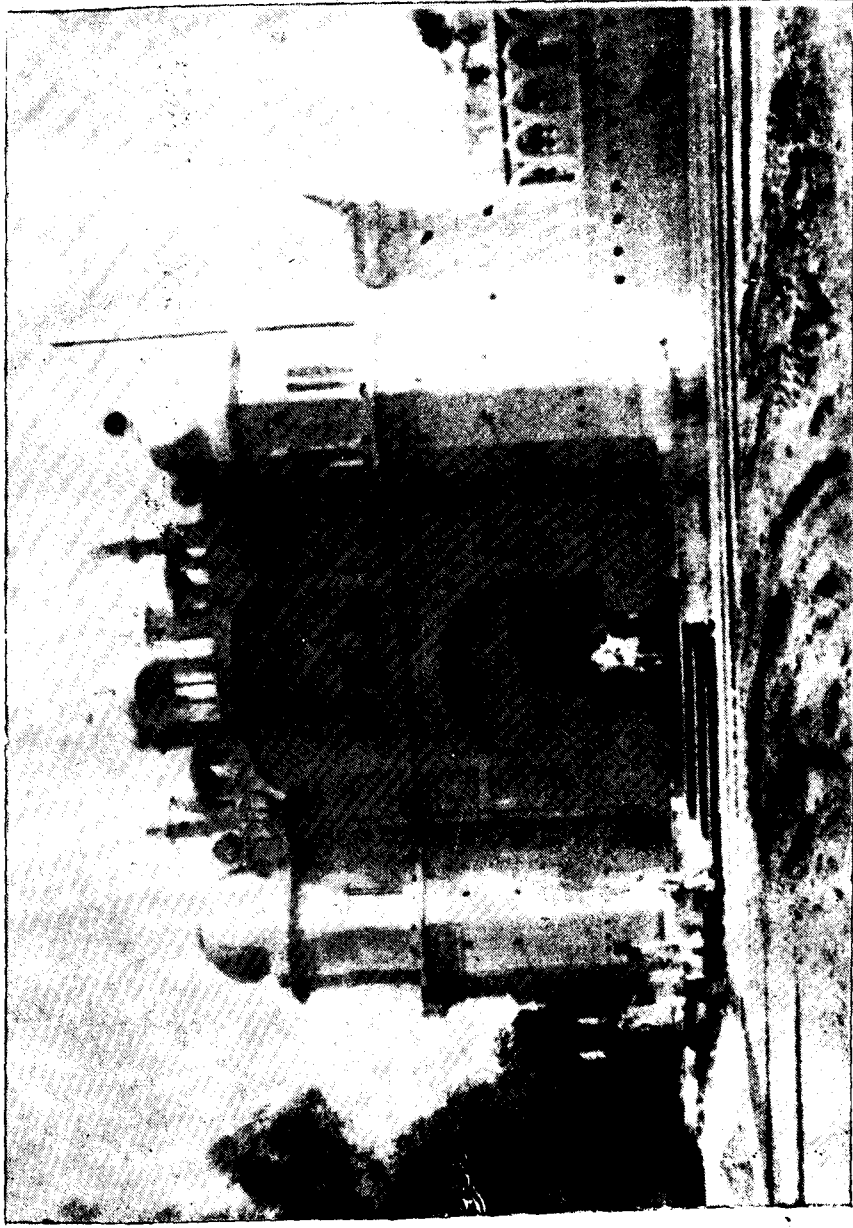


Gurudwara Katalgarh Sahib, Chamkaur Sahib

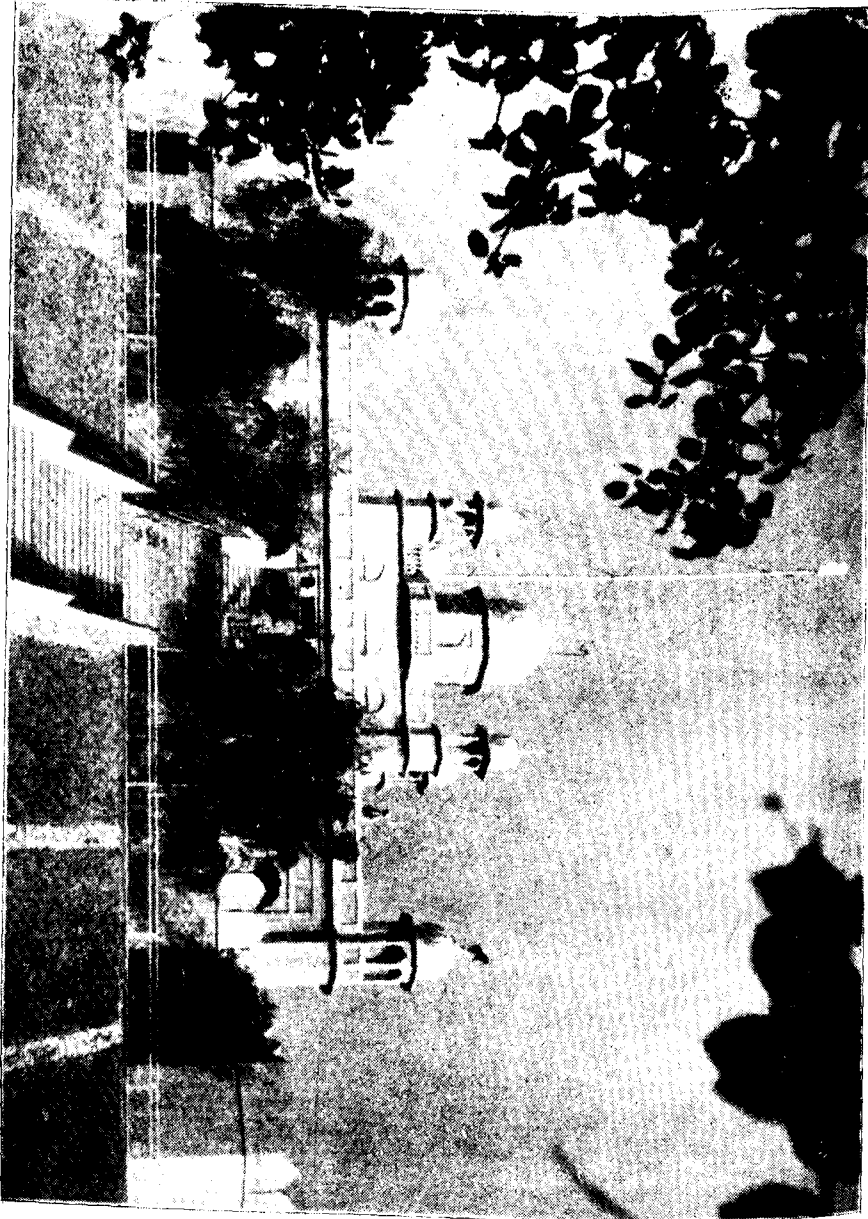


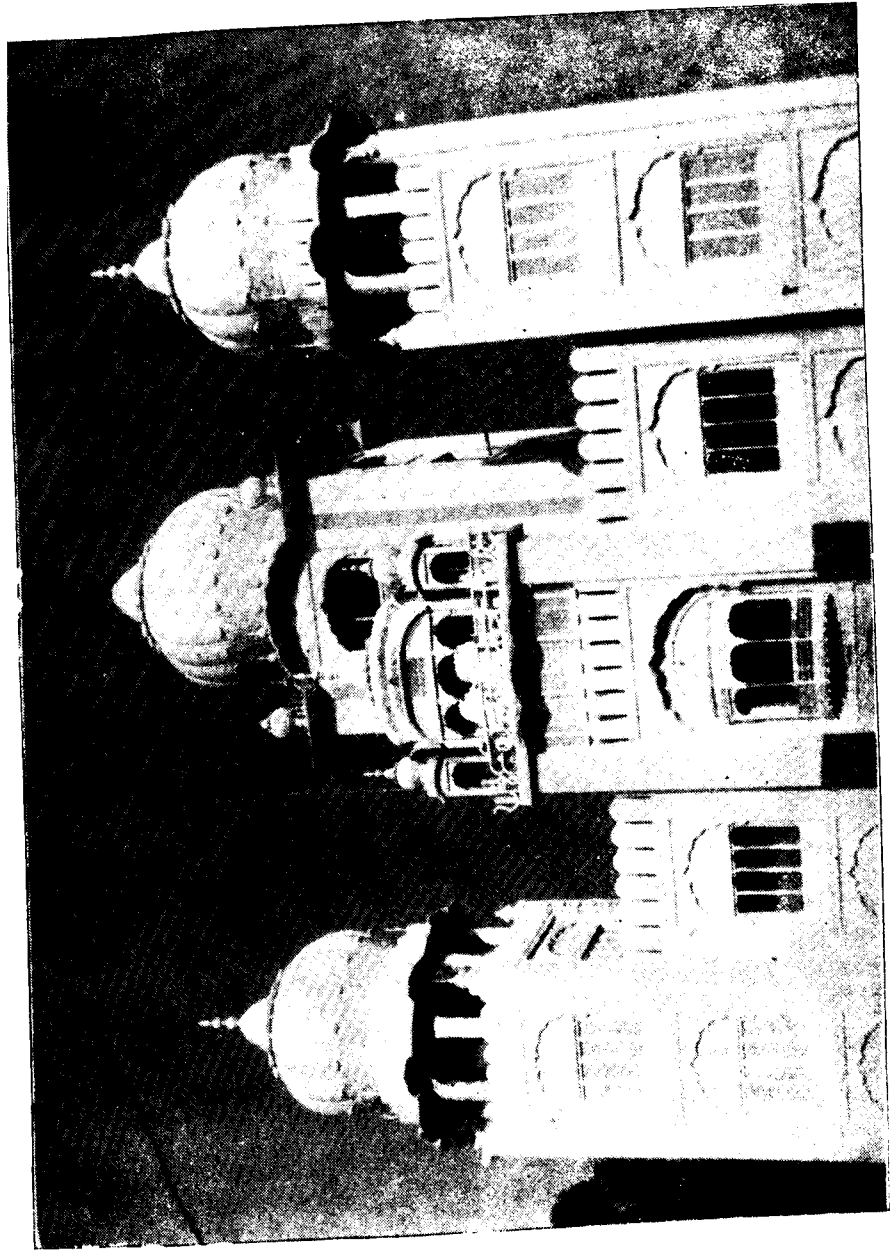
Gurudwara Anandgarh Sahib, Anandpur Sahib

Gurudwara Baba Gurditta, Kiratpur Sahib

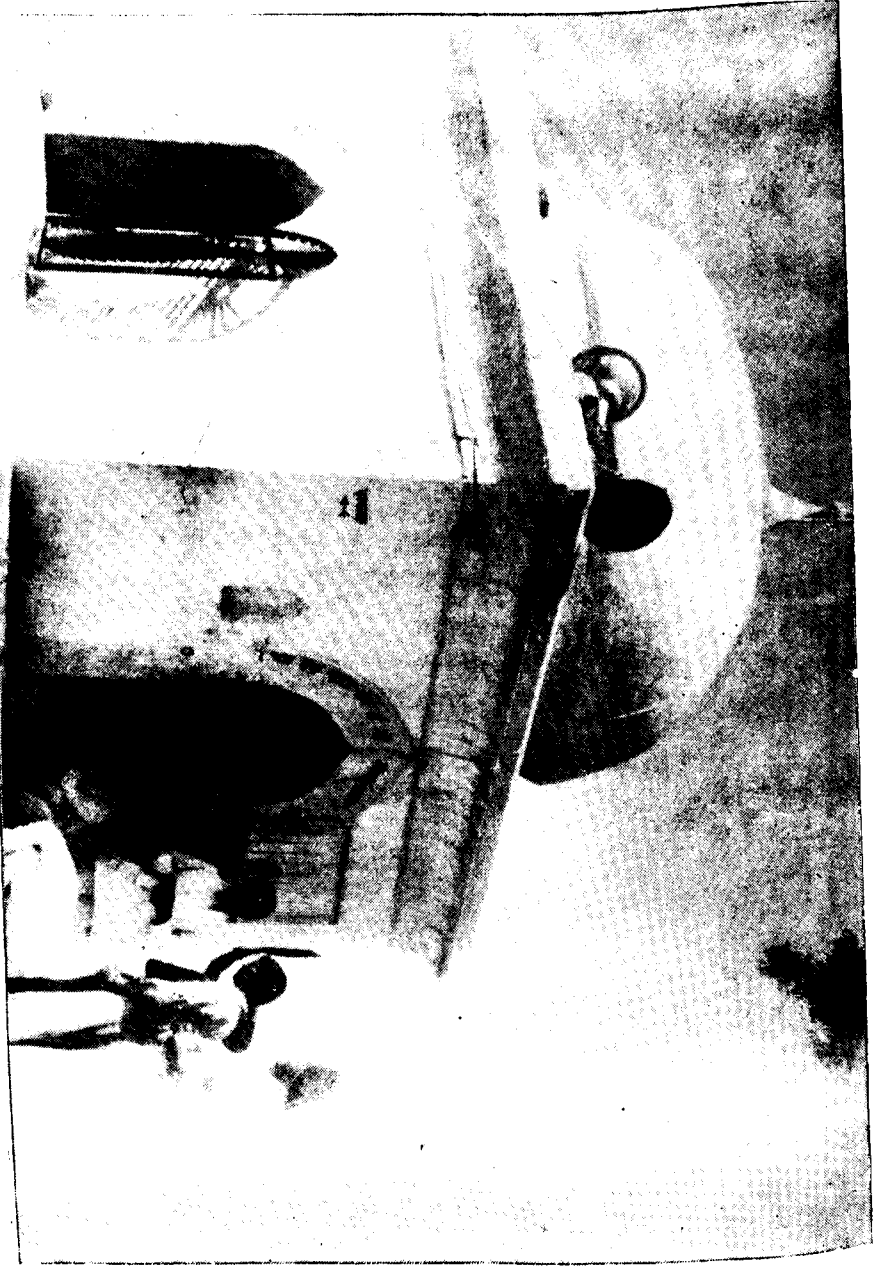


Gurudwara Parivar Vichhora Sahib, Nangal Sirsa

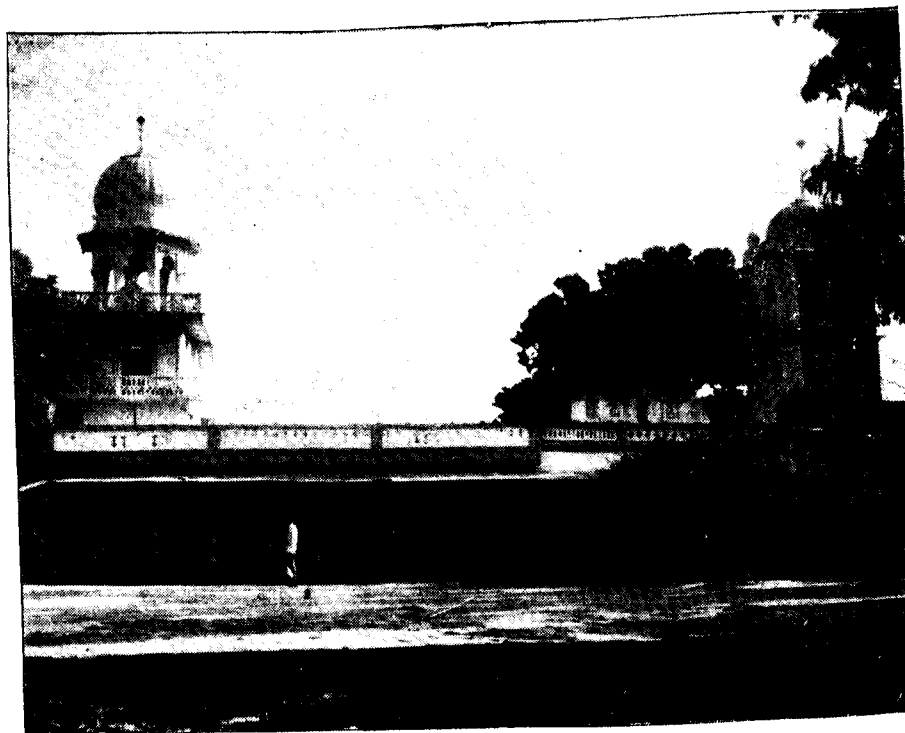




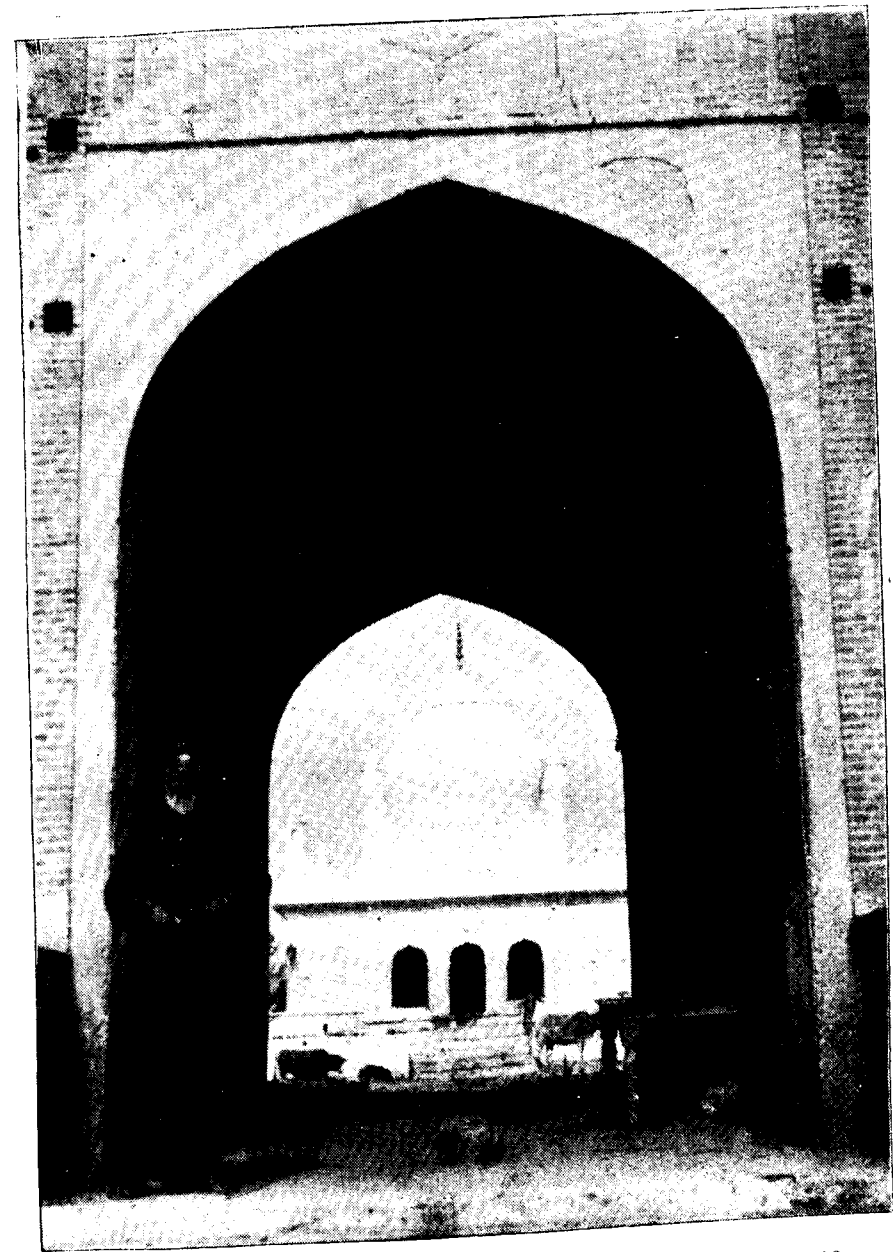
Gurudwara Patal Puri, Kiratpur Sahib



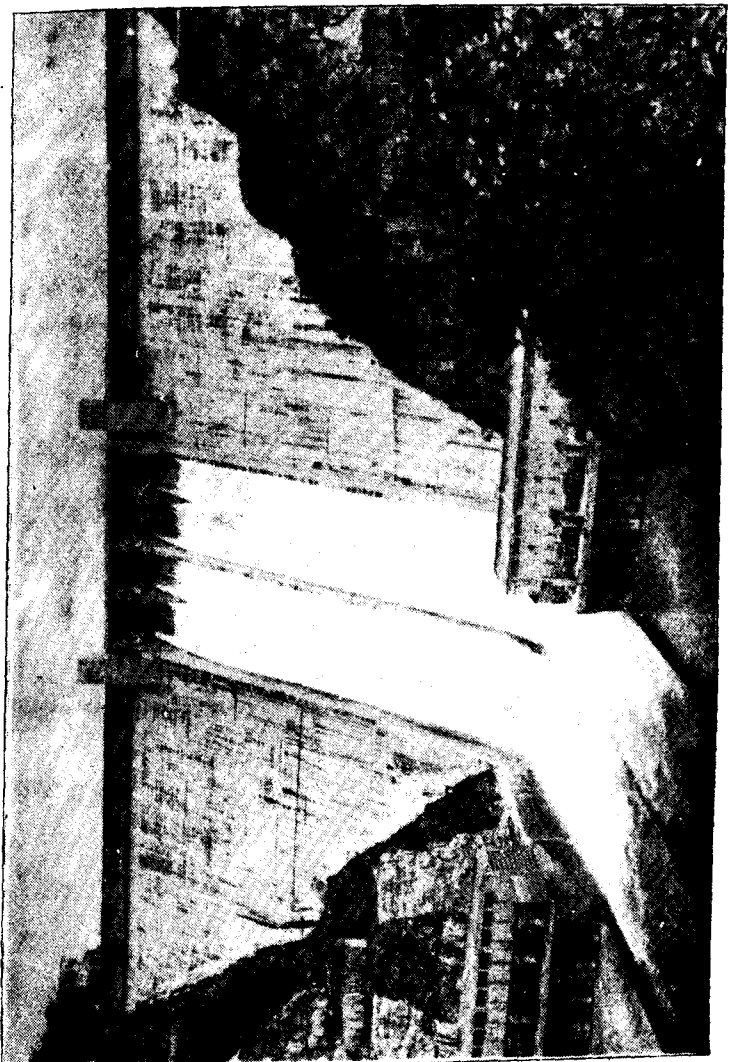
Tomb of Baba Buddan Shah, Kiratpur Sahib



Gurudwara Bhatta Sahib, Kotla Nihang (Rupnagar)



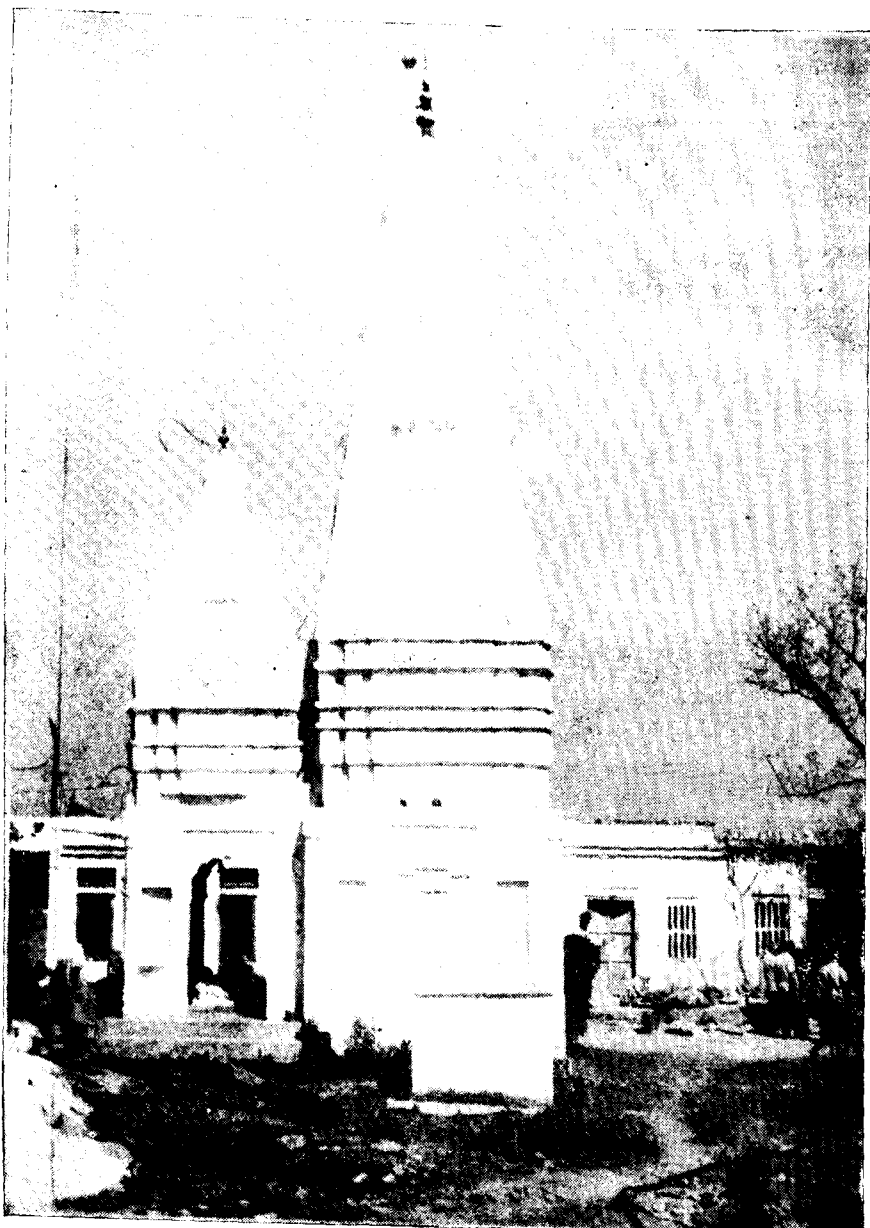
Dargah (tomb) of Hafiz Mussa Sahib, Manakpur Sharif



Bhakra Dam, Nangal



Mata Jayanti Devi Temple, Majrian



Shiv Ashram, Mojowal (Nangal)



Place of Meeting between Maharaja Ranjit Singh and
Lord William Bantick, Rupnagar



Gurudwara Sada Barat, Rupnagar



Mini Secretariat, Rupnagar