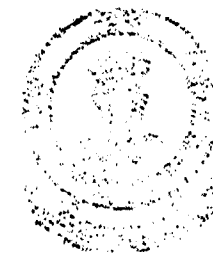


GAZETTEER OF INDIA



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GURDASPUR

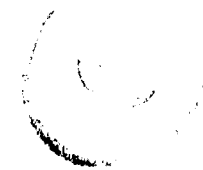
SUMMARY

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SUPPLEMENT

PUNJAB DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



GURDASPUR

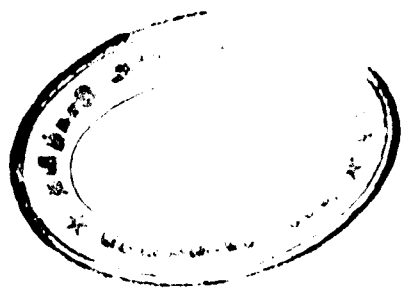
SUPPLEMENT

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CHANDIGARH

Published by :

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB, CHANDIGARH
1992

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Price Rs 154-00

[Copies are available with the Punjab Government Printing Press, S.A.S. Nagar, (Mohali), District Rupnagar]

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Printed by :

Controller of Printing and Stationery, (U.T.), Chandigarh
1992

FOREWORD

The revised edition of the Gurdaspur District Gazetteer was published in 1979 by the Revenue Department and its Supplement had become due. It is the third Supplement to be published in the series of Supplements to the District Gazetteers of Punjab. An attempt has been made in the present volume to incorporate the latest information and statistical data as far as possible, besides making additions, wherever necessary.

I hope that the present volume will be useful for the research scholars and the general readers.

HARDIAL SINGH

CHANDIGARH
25 September 1991

**Financial Commissioner, Revenue,
Punjab.**

PREFACE

The revised edition of the Gurdaspur District Gazetteer was published in 1979 by the Revenue Department. Normally, Supplement of a District Gazetteer is prepared after ten years of the publication of the parent volume. This is the third Supplement published in the series of Supplements to the District Gazetteers of Punjab. The object of preparing such Supplements is to update the descriptive and statistical information contained in the main volumes. An attempt has been made in the present volumes to incorporate the latest information and statistical data as far as possible, besides making additions wherever necessary.

In the preparation of this volume, the Gazetteers Unit has been benefited by the able guidance and encouragement given by Shri Hardial Singh, IAS, Financial Commissioner, Revenue and other officer of the department from time to time.

I am grateful to the Deputy Commissioner Gurdaspur and other district officers working under him for supplying the requisite information/data for the compilation of this volume.

My thanks are due to Shri Jagmohan Singh Hans, Senior Editor, Supervisor of the team, and to Sarvshri M.S. Sandhu and Shaminder Singh Bains, Compilers for assisting me in the preparation of this volume.

I am also thankful to the Controller, Printing and Stationery Department, U. T. Chandigarh and his staff for printing this volume.

CHANDIGARH
27 September 1991

B. R. SHARMA
State Editor, Gazetteers,
Punjab.

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Total Area and Population of the District.—According to the Surveyor General of India, the area of the Gurdaspur District in 1981 was 3,562 sq. km. In area, the district ranked 9th amongst the districts of the State.

According to 1981 Census, the total population of the district was 15,13,435 persons (7,93,484 males and 7,19,951 females), which ranked 5th in the State.

Administrative Divisions of the District.—The district consists of 3 tahsils/subdivisions, viz. Gurdaspur, Pathankot and Batala. Besides, there are 6 sub-tahsils, viz. Kalanaur, Dhar Kalan, Narot Jaimal Singh, Bamyal, Qadian and Dera Baba Nanak. There are 13 development blocks in the district, viz. Gurdaspur, Kalanaur, Dhariwal, Dinanagar, Kahnuwan, Pathankot, Dhar Kalan, Bamyal, Batala, Fatehgarh Churina, Dera Baba Nanak, Sri Hargobindpur and Narot Jaimal Singh.

Boundary Changes.—The change in the jurisdiction of the district since the publication of the last Gurdaspur District Gazetteer (1979) was limited to the addition of only one village Dathana¹ of Dasua Tahsil of Hoshiarpur District to Gurdaspur Tahsil of the district in 1979.

Climate

(i) **Climatic Divisions and Seasons and Their Durations.**—The climate of this submontaneous district is somewhat milder than that of the neighbouring districts to the south. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season is from November to March. The period from April to June is the summer season. The south-west monsoon season which follows, continues upto about the first week of September. The succeeding period till the beginning of November is the post-monsoon or transition season.

1 *Punjab Government Notification No. 2/2 (RG-I) 8847-79/7399, dated 26 December 1979*

(ii) Temperature and humidity

Temperature.—There is a meteorological observatory in the district at Pathankot. The records of this observatory may be taken as representative of the conditions in the district. From about the beginning of March, there is steady increase in the temperatures till June which is generally the hottest month. The mean daily maximum temperature in June is 40.2°C and the mean daily minimum 26.1°C. On individual days, during the summer, day temperature reach over 44°C. With the onset of the south-west monsoon in the district early in July, there is appreciable drop in the day temperature, but the nights continue to be as warm as nights in the latter part of the summer. When the south-west monsoon withdraws early in September, there is a slight increase in the day temperature in September, but the nights become progressively cooler. After October, both day and night temperatures decrease rapidly. January is generally the coldest month with the mean daily maximum at 18.4°C and the mean daily minimum at 5.6°C. In association with the passage of western disturbances during the winter, cold waves affect the district and the minimum temperature on such occasions may go down up to the freezing point of water.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Pathankot during the brief period of about a decade for which records are available was 46.1°C on 1960 June 11 and the lowest minimum 0°C on 1956 January 21.

Humidity.—Except during the brief south-west monsoon season when the relative humidities are over 70 per cent, the air is generally dry. The driest part of the year is the summer season, when in the plains the relative humidities in the afternoons are less than about 30 per cent.

Table I gives normals of temperature and relative humidity during the different months of the year in Gurdaspur District :

TABLE I
Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity (Pathankot)

Month	Mean Daily Maximum Tem- perature °C	Mean Daily Minimum Tem- perature °C	Higher Maximum ever recorded		Lowest Minimum ever recorded		Relative Humidity Hours	
			°C	Date	°C	Date	0830	1730*
January	18.4	5.6	26.1	1952 January	0.0	1956 January	84	61
February	22.2	8.4	29.4	1956 February	3.3	1959 February	74	46
March	27.1	13.5	35.2	1958 March	6.1	1954 March	56	40
April	33.5	17.9	41.7	1958 April	7.2	1955 April	34	24
May	39.0	23.2	44.4	1952 May	12.2	1955 May	25	19
June	40.2	26.1	46.1	1960 June	18.3	1957 June	35	28
July	34.1	25.0	43.4	1957 July	17.2	1955 July	75	61
August	32.5	24.0	36.2	1957 August	18.9	1952 August	82	70
September	32.8	22.4	36.7	1952 September	15.6	1953 September	74	63
October	30.8	16.9	36.7	1952 October	10.6	1955 October	60	52
November	25.9	9.8	32.2	1952 November	5.6	1955 November	60	49
December	21.1	6.9	27.2	1959 December	1.1	1955 December	75	58
Annual	29.8	16.6					61	48

* Hours I.S.T.

(Source : Additional Director General of Meteorology (Research), Pune)

(iii) Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for 8 stations, for sufficiently long periods. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Tables 2 and 3. The average annual rainfall in district is 1106.0 mm. The rainfall in the district is greater in the submontane north-eastern parts and decreases rapidly towards the south-west. The rainfall varies from 1590.0 mm at Malikpur to 729.6 mm at Batala. About 70 per cent of annual rainfall in the district is received during the period July to September. The district received some rainfall in June mostly in the form of thunder-showers and during the cold season in association with passing western disturbances. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is appreciable. In the 80-year period, 1901 to 1980, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 153 per cent of the normal occurred in 1955, the lowest annual rainfall which was 42 per cent of the normal occurred in 1902. In the same period, the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 28 years, two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred five times and three consecutive year occurred once in this period. It will be seen from Table 2 that the annual rainfall in the district was between 701 and 1200 mm in 52 years out of 80.

On an average, there are 48 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more). This number varies from 35 at Batala to 58 at Malikpur as shown in Table 3.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 495.3 mm at Aliwal on 5 October 1955.

The monthly average rainfall in Gurdaspur District, during 1972, 1977 and 1982 to 1987 is given in Table 4.

TABLE 2

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District

(Data 1901—80)

Range in mm	No. of years
401—500	1
501—600	1
601—700	6
701—800	12
801—900	9
901—1000	13
1001—1100	10
1101—1200	8
1201—1300	4
1301—1400	4
1401—1500	3
1501—1600	4
1601—1700	5

(Source : Additional Director General of Meteorology (Research), Pune)

GURDASPUR

TABLE

Normal and Extremes of Rainfall

Station	No. of years of date	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
Batala	73 (a)	38.6	31.3	34.9	14.8	12.1	44.6	210.7	200.5
	(b)	2.5	2.4	2.6	1.4	1.3	2.7	8.2	18.1
Tibri	72 (a)	53.9	43.0	43.8	22.9	16.3	55.6	286.7	260.1
	(b)	3.0	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.5	3.1	9.9	9.7
Pathankot	67 (a)	65.1	62.6	50.9	25.1	18.5	56.8	351.9	358.6
	(b)	3.8	3.6	3.3	2.1	1.6	3.8	12.5	13.1
Malikpur	23 (a)	100.2	71.3	78.8	36.1	28.1	71.3	444.9	436.1
	(b)	4.7	3.8	4.3	2.8	2.0	3.5	12.8	12.7
Pathankot Aero. obsy.	23 (a)	54.0	51.8	55.9	19.3	22.5	84.5	425.1	395.3
	(b)	3.3	3.4	3.7	2.0	1.8	4.6	12.8	12.7
Aliwal	63 (a)	40.7	32.6	36.2	16.1	12.5	41.1	223.5	213.2
	(b)	2.9	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.2	3.0	8.7	8.3
Gurdaspur	73 (a)	49.3	42.7	44.5	20.0	16.1	59.8	269.4	256.5
	(b)	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.7	1.5	3.3	10.3	9.9
Madhopur	71 (a)	73.4	67.1	57.6	28.7	22.8	57.7	388.0	420.2
	(b)	4.2	3.8	3.8	2.5	2.0	3.8	13.4	14.3
Gurdaspur District	(a)	59.4	50.3	50.9	22.9	18.6	58.9	325.0	317.0
	(b)	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.0	1.6	3.5	11.1	11.1

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more)

*Based on all available data upto 1980** Years of occurrence given in brack etc.

GENERAL

In the Gurdaspur District

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
96.9	23.2	4.7	17.3	729.6	209	29	474.5	1955 October 5
3.3	0.7	0.4	1.2	34.8	(1976)	(1965)		
117.4	27.3	6.5	24.2	962.7	228	49	385.6	1950 September 4
4.0	0.9	0.5	1.5	41.5	(1950)	(1918)		
152.4	28.5	5.9	29.2	1205.5	163	43	294.1	1894 June 19
5.4	1.3	0.5	1.9	52.9	(1917)	(1902)		
210.0	57.5	14.3	41.4	1590.0	184	50	298.4	1963 August 20
6.7	2.2	0.9	1.9	58.3	(1967)	(1952)		
140.0	15.1	13.7	89.0	1316.2	148	44	355.0	1980 July 14
6.4	1.0	1.1	2.1	54.9	(1959)	(1902)		
100.6	25.7	6.4	21.1	769.7	211	43	495.3	1955 October 5
3.5	0.8	0.5	1.5	37.6	(1961)	(1918)		
116.2	26.4	5.3	22.8	929.0	167	44	370.3	1955 October 5
4.3	1.0	0.6	1.6	43.5	(1955)	(1902)		
156.1	27.2	8.5	37.4	1344.7	165	42	351.0	1955 October 5
5.8	1.3	0.7	2.1	57.7	(1917)	(1902)		
136.2	28.9	8.2	29.1	1106.0	153			
4.9	1.1	0.7	1.7	47.6	(1955)			

(Source:—Additional Director General of Meteorology (Research), Pune)

GURDASPUR

TABLE

Monthly Average Rainfall in Gurdaspur District

Year	January	February	March	April	May
1972	5.29	8.35	3.62	1.34	0.10
1977	9.52	—	0.05	5.78	4.48
1982	5.20	5.00	4.60	2.30	1.80
1983	9.74	8.67	7.60	20.68	5.66
1984	0.98	7.55	4.44	1.20	0.55
1985	1.77	0.36	0.23	2.40	0.95
1986	51.9	49.7	45.6	22.9	17.5
1987	29.8	75.1	39.7	32.0	113.1

GENERAL

9

4

during 1972, 1977 and 1982 to 1987 (in centimetres)

June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
2.10	24.48	20.67	2.75	0.42	1.36	1.12	71.60
8.88	44.01	35.44	6.04	0.52	0.10	6.27	121.09
5.50	27.10	26.80	11.70	1.30	0.60	2.70	94.60
3.99	16.60	18.67	11.86	1.21	—	0.12	104.80
8.32	31.06	29.80	13.50	0.45	—	2.46	100.01
3.16	32.46	32.16	6.21	14.32	0.02	6.68	100.72
55.0	271.2	267.9	117.3	13.1	5.5	26.6	944.2
26.4	92.9	154.1	60.5	53.8	—	4.4	681.8

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1973, 1978 and 1983 to 1988)

(iv) Atmospheric Pressure and Winds

Cloudiness.—The skies are partly to heavily clouded and occasionally over-cast during the south-west monsoon season and for brief spells of two or three days in the cold season in association with passing western disturbances. During the rest of the year, the skies are generally clear or lightly clouded.

Winds.—Winds are generally light with some strengthening in force in summer and the early part of the monsoon season. In the post monsoon and cold seasons, winds are light and variable in direction in the mornings and mostly from west or north-west in the afternoons. Winds are mainly from directions between north-west and north-east in the mornings and between west and north-east in the afternoons in April and May. By June easterlies and south-easterlies begin to blow and in the south-west monsoon season, winds are commonly from directions between north-east and south-east.

Special Weather Phenomena.—Western disturbances affect the weather over the district during the cold season causing wide-spread rain and gusty winds. Thunder storms occur in the summer and monsoon season. Dust storms occur in the latter part of the summer season. Occasional fogs occur in the cold season, their frequency being more in the hills and valleys in the northern part of the district.

Table 5 and 6 gives the mean wind speed and special weather phenomena for Pathankot :

TABLE 5

Mean Wind Speed in Km/hr

(PATHANKOT)

GENERAL										
January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
5.7	6.4	8.8	9.9	11.8	10.9	9.0	6.8	6.9	5.7	5.1
										7.8

(Source :—Additional Director General of Meteorology (Research), Pune)

(PATHANKOT)

Mean No. of days with	GURDASPUR											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Thunder	1.3	0.7	2	3	3	3	5	5	3	0.7	0.3	1.0
Hail	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Dust-storm	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	3	3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Squall	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fog	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
												0.6
												28
												0.5
												8
												0.9
												0.6

(Source :— Additional Director General of Meteorology (Research), Pune)

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

(a) Ancient Period

The whole of Punjab including the area of Gurdaspur District was part of the Indus Valley Civilization. It is worthwhile to mention here that Harappa 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 possible 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 Sindh (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 in Gurdaspur District at the following places' :—

Serial No.	Name of the Village	Name of the Tahsil
1	Jakria	Gurdaspur
2	Gurdas Nangal	Do
3	Guria	Do
4	Jaura Chhitran	Do
5	Kahnuwan	Do
6	Kalanour	Do
7	Balaggan	Do
8	Godder	Do
9	Bhakhariwali	Do
10	Machbrala	Do
11	Lohgarh	Do
12	Shahpur	Do
13	Chhin Bhatti	Do
14	Chuhar Chak	Do
15	Paniar	Do
16	Niwan Dhakala	Do
17	Dadwan	Do
18	Haripur	Do

¹ B. B. Lal, S. P. Gupta, *Frontiers of the Indus Civilization*, pp 521—526 and Madhubala, *Prachin Punjab Di Sanskriti* (Delhi, 1990), p. 103

Serial No.	Name of the Village	Name of the Tahsil
19	Kandiala	Batala
20	Bijliwal	Do
21	Dala Chak	Do
22	Dera Baba Nanak	Do
23	Hardo Rawal	Do
24	Wadala Granthian	Do
25	Veroke	Do
26	Bhagtana Boharwala	Do
27	Mari Panuwan	Do
28	Male Wal	Do
29	Machhrai	Do
30	Loharanwali	Do
31	Rahimabad	Do
32	Rampur	Do
33	Bhiwani	Pathankot

From the above evidence, it has been established now that the whole of Gurdaspur District was a part of the vast area covered under Indus Valley Civilization during the early period of history. This civilization developed prior to the Aryan Civilization in this region. Even in ancient times, trade was a primary factor in the urban development of societies. The Indus Valley Civilization also flourished with the growth of trade by overland and sea-routes. It has been proved by the discovery of various seals from the ancient sites.

The Indus Valley Civilization of which Gurdaspur 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 sanitation.

The people of the Indus Valley Civilization had built grand cities and had 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 buffaloes 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 deciphered.

The people of the Indus Valley Civilization followed some organized 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 beginning 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 seal. 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 remarkable degree of proficiency in sanitation and town planning. These ancient people had the amenities of a developed city life.

The rock-temples at Mukeshwar on the Ravi about eight kilometres above Shahpur Kandi are fine specimens of antiquities. These are said to date back to the times of the Pandavas. Stories are told of Arjun's and Draupadi's visit to the place; a long cleft in the rock a little way up the river is known as 'Arjun's *Chula*'. Alexander Cunningham identified that the tribe called Udumbras had also its habitations on the River Ravi in Gurdaspur District.

Gurdaspur, along with its neighbouring districts, was the scene of the exploits of Alexander, who had come as far as the River Beas in his grand design of world conquest. Alexander was engaged in a grim struggle with the Kathians at Sangala, which is located near Fatehgarh in the Gurdaspur District. King Poros arrived with his army and elephants and tilted the scales of victory in Alexander's favour.

The last camp of Alexander before he commenced his return march is supposed to have been on the bank of the River Beas, probably in this

district. But all traces of the twelve enormous alters of hewn stone, which he is supposed to have left on the spot, have unfortunately been irretrievably lost.

The authority of Alexander retreated with him every where. In a shadow. As the semblance of Alexander's influence was fading and flagging away, the vast mass of displaced mercenaries, decrepit armies, infuriated rebels and upstart adventurers of the Punjab was being channelised and organised by Chandragupta Maurya and Chanakya into a tremendous imperial movement which swept up to Pataliputra in the east and resulted in the creation of the first unified Indian empire known to history.

The weak successors of Ashoka Maurya could not retain the region. The Greeks of Bactria invaded and occupied the Punjab in the second century B.C. About 150 B.C., Demetrius overran Madhyemika, modern Manjher or the upper part of the Bari Boab. Then followed a series of foreign invasions by Sakas, Kushans, Huns, etc.

In the 6th Century AD arose the great Kingdom of Thanesar under Harshavardhana which included only the Punjab east of the River Jhelum.

On the basis of remains, the modern archaeologists believe that Chhina Patti in Gurdaspur District was a colony of the Chinese. It is also believed that Hiuen Tsang who visited India during the reign of Harshavardhana also stayed here for some time.

Medieval Period

1001 AD to 1019 AD ... From the later half of the tenth century upto 1019, the district of Gurdaspur was included in the Shahi Kingdom of the Punjab under Jayapal (1001 AD), Anandpal (also known as Anangpal (1001-1012 AD) and Trilochanpal (1012-1019 AD). Shahi Kingdom was once extended from the Indus to Lamghan on the one side and from Kashmir to Multan on the other.

1019 AD ... On the death of Trilochanpal and the flight of his son Bhimpal from the region, the entire Shahi Kingdom formed part of the dominions of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni.

1325 AD

.. Nam Dev (1270-1350), a saint belonging to Maharashtra visited Gurdaspur District when he was about fifty-five years of age. He settled at Ghuman and is supposed to have been died here. A temple in his memory has been built at this place.

1353 AD

.. Firoz Shah Tughlaq, a great canal constructor visited Kalanaur in 1353 on a hunting excursion. Kalanaur was the most important town in the district during the period of Delhi Emperors.

1422 AD

.. Kalanaur was attacked by Jasrath Khokhar.

1428 AD

.. Jasrath Khokhar made another attack on Kalanaur.

1472 AD

.. Batala was founded by Rai Ram Deo, a Bhatti Rajput from Kapurthala, during the time of Bahlol Khan Lodhi.

1485 AD

.. Guru Nanak Dev ji was married with Sulakni, daughter of Mul Chand, a Khatri of Pakhoke (Dera Baba Nanak) in the Batala Tehsil in the Gurdaspur District. The marriage was solemnised at Batala.

1539

.. Guru Nanak Dev ji seems to have lived a great deal at Pakhoke (now known as Dera Baba Nanak), the village of his wife and eventually died in 1539 at Kartarpur on the opposite bank of the River Ravi (in Pakistan). It was there that the celebrated dispute occurred between Hindu and Muhammadan followers as to whether his body should be burnt or buried, which was solved by the body itself disappearing.

15 February 1556

.. It was at Kalanaur that Akbar was installed by Bairam Khan on a *takht* (throne) on 15 February 1556, immediately when Akbar received the news of his father's death.

1605-1627

.. The Emperor Jahangir visited Kahnuwan and Pindori during this period.

1627-1658

.. During the reign of Emperor Shah Jahan, the sixth Guru Hargobind ji founded Sri

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Hargobindpur and stayed here for sometime. In 1639, Ali Mardan Khan, the celebrated Engineer, began the construction of the Shah Nahar to carry the waters of the River Ravi to the royal garden of Shalimar near Lahore (Pakistan). Ala-ul-Mulk remodelled and completed the work and within the Gurdaspur District at least the alignment was closely followed, not only by the Sikh rulers in constructing the Hasli Canal but also by the British engineers in laying out Bari Doab canal. Baba Lal ji who is said to have lived in the time of the Emperor Shah Jahan, founded the well-known shrine of Bairagi of the Ramanand sect at Dhianpur to the left of the road from Batala to Dera Baba Nanak. Dara Shikoh, the son of the Emperor Shah Jahan used to visit Dhianpur to have frequent religious disputations with the saint Lal ji.

1708

On being commissioned by Guru Gobind Singh from Deccan to the Punjab in 1708 to punish those who had persecuted the Sikhs and murdered his father and innocent children, Banda Bahadur used this district as a base from where he raided the country upto Lahore.

1711

Banda Bahadur began to extend his influence in the direction of Gurdaspur District. The Sikhs overran the towns of Raipur and Bahrapur and advanced towards the *parganas* of Kalanaur and Batala. On his way to Lahore, the Emperor Bahadur Shah (1707-1712) crossed the River Beas at the fort of Sri Hargobindpur (Rahilla) on 23 June. A halt was made at the town of Kahnawan on 17 July at Kalanaur on 29 July and Chamiari on 30 July reaching Lahore on 11 August 1711. He came to pursue Banda Bahadur who had fled towards the Hills of Jammu.

1712-1713

The years 1712 and 1713 were the most unfavourable to the Sikhs. Thousands of them were captured and put to death. The decline

of the Sikh power and persecution of the Sikhs gave an impetus to those in power, all over the country, to persecute them remorselessly.

27 March 1714

Jagat Singh with a detachment alongwith his brothers and servants, fell upon the village Kiri Afghanan (Kitri Pathan) in the *pargana* of Kahnawan and entered the *garhi* or fortress of the Pathans. Muhammad Ishaq was slain in the scuffle. Booty worth about sixty thousand, in cash and in kind belonging to the residents of the village and those of the neighbouring villages fell into the hands of the Sikhs.

1715

In the beginning of 1715 after about fifteen months' sojourn in the Jammu Hills, Banda reappeared in the plains from the direction of Jammu and marched towards Kalanaur. Kalanaur fell into the hands of the Sikhs. Banda next marched towards Batala. Its faujdar, Sheikh Muhammad Dayam, came out to encounter the Sikh force. A bloody battle was fought for about six hours, and there was great bloodshed on both sides. Many among from the nobility of Batala were killed. None of the zamindars and commanders could resist the Sikhs in the field of battle. Batala and its neighbourhood were occupied by the Sikhs.

17 December 1715

Banda Bahadur and his soldiers were made prisoners by the Mughal forces at the mud fort of Gurdas Nangal, about 6 km to the south-west of the town of Gurdaspur.

1730

Dinanagar was founded by Adina Beg on the banks of the Hasli or Shah Nahar as his residence and cantonment. He seems to have exercised his government mainly from that town.

1738

The invasion of Nadar Shah in 1738 disorganised the Government and aggression of the Sikhs increased enabling them to occupy more and more territory in the district.

20

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1746

- .. First *Ghalughara* (Holocaust) took place. A huge army consisting of Mughal troops and auxiliaries drawn from all over the country, marched against the Sikhs under the personal command of Yahiya Khan, the Governor of Lahore (1745—1747), and his Diwan, Lakhpat Rai. The Sikhs about fifteen thousand in number, had taken refuge in the reedy marshes of Kahnawan. They were overpowered by the enemy and thousands of them were killed.

1758

- .. Adina Beg died at Batala. The death of Adina Beg removed the main check on the growing power of the Sikhs, and they soon spread over the country.

1808

- .. The power of Ramgarhia Sikh Misal in the district was broken in 1808 by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

1811

- .. The power of Kanhaya Misal was broken by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1811.

May 1838

- .. Macnaghten Mission on the subject of the proposed alliance with the object of placing Shah Shuja on the throne of Kabul, was received, at Dinanagar by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Dinanagar was a favourite summer residence of the Lion of the Punjab.

(c) British Rule

1849

- .. After annexation of Punjab to the British territory in April 1849, a new district of Adinanagar was constituted with Dinanagar as its headquarters. Gurdaspur Tahsil, a greater portion of the Batala Tahsil and 181 villages of Pathankot Tahsil were included in the Adinanagar District.

July 1849

- .. In July, the civil and military escorts were transferred to Batala as Dinanagar was thought unhealthy.

1851

- .. The abolition of female infanticide was one of the important social welfare measures adopted by the British. The Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur brought to the notice of the Government that the Bedis killed their female off springs and were known as *Kureemars* (girl slayers). The matter was immediately taken in hand and all the Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab were directed to send detailed reports on the prevalence of this crime in their areas. In due course, the crime of female infanticide almost vanished in the district.

1852

- .. The Shahpur Kandi tract was transferred from Kangra to this district. The district officers were shifted to Gurdaspur on 1 May 1852 and the name of the district and treasury was finally altered from that of Adinanagar to Gurdaspur.

1857

- .. To meet the situation of great uprising of 1857, precautionary measures were taken by James Naesmyth, Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur. The first step to meet the situation was to ensure the regular, accurate and direct communication of intelligence from each outpost of the district as to the State of feeling, etc. in the neighbourhood. The police were further enjoined at once to arrest any agitator or suspicious person or persons who might be disseminating or stirring up rebellion.

On 20 May 1857, a treasure of nearly rupees seven lakhs was removed to the fort of Gobindgarh at Amritsar.

1857

- .. On 3 June 1857, a feeling of still greater security was created at Gurdaspur by the dismissal of the detachment of the 59 Native Infantry to join its headquarters at Amritsar.

The rebellions of 1857 in the district were crushed mercilessly.

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During the first week in August, a remnant, numbering about 25 men of the 26th Native Infantry from Lahore, found their way into the swamps of this district. They were all killed by a party of the new levy under Garbett and Hanna of the Canal Department and by a separate little party of the 2nd Irregular Cavalry under Major Jackson, who was seriously wounded.

1861

.. Raja Teja Singh's *jagir* was consolidated in the south-west of the Batala Tehsil and his headquarters were fixed at that town and a considerable jurisdiction over the *jagir* villages was conferred on him with the title of Raja of Batala.

December 1862

.. A new tahsil was formed at Qadian on the death of the Raja of Batala on 2 December 1862. The *jagir* was resumed and the former tahsil of Batala was reconstituted.

April 1867

.. Batala tahsil was transferred to Amritsar from Gurdaspur.

1 April 1869

.. Batala tahsil was re-transferred to Gurdaspur District, as the arrangement did not work satisfactorily.

1866-1871

.. From 1866 onwards, Kukas were particularly active in their campaign against tombs, graves and cremation marks. The more ardent among them took law into their hands and committed several acts of aggression in some of the districts including Gurdaspur. Some of them were arrested and awarded varying terms of imprisonment.

1869

.. The famine of 1869 caused havoc in the district.

1870

.. The year 1870, ushered in an era of peasant indebtedness which had never been known in the country before. The elaborate legal system introduced by the British contributed towards the impoverishment of the peasantry and the enrichment of money-lenders and lawyers.

1900

.. The 16th Session of the Indian National Congress was held at Lahore in 1900 in which delegates from all over the Punjab including Gurdaspur District took part.

February 1907

.. There was much unrest in the district. The immediate cause of unrest was passage of the Punjab Canal Colonies Act in February 1907. It restricted the right of the colonizers to make will and denied them the right to cut trees on their land. At the same time, the Government passed the Colonization of Government Land (Punjab) Bill in February 1907 in order to enhance the rate of water supply from the Bari Doab Canal. All these measures were responsible for raising a political storm in the Punjab.

1913—1915

.. The Ghadar Party with headquarters at San Francisco (USA) was formed in 1913 to liberate India by force. A large number of Ghadarites came to India and many of them were able to reach Punjab. These revolutionaries exhorted the people to rise but not with much success.

The Ghadarites were suppressed with a heavy hand. A large number of them were rounded up and were tried by special tribunals constituted under the Defence of India Act, 1915. A list of revolutionaries belonging to the Gurdaspur District tried and convicted, is given in the Appendix at the end of this chapter.

1917

.. The District Congress Committee, Gurdaspur was formed in October 1917, with Sheikh Mukhtar Ahmed, Advocate, as its President and Mehr Chand, Pleader as Secretary. To begin with the number of members of the District Congress Committee was 24, which increased in due course. The delegates of the District Congress Committee, Gurdaspur, attended the Provincial Political Conference held at Lahore in 1917.

26 February 1918

.. The District Congress Committee, Gurdaspur passed a resolution of protest against the

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Restriction of Habitual Offenders (Punjab) Act, 1918, on the ground that this Act curbed individual liberty and placed the honour of every person entirely at the mercy of low-paid police and village officials.

March 1919

.. The Rowlatt Act, passed in March 1919, invested the Government with extraordinary powers to suppress any kind of political agitation. A complete *hartal* was observed at Batala, Dhariwal, Dinanagar, Gurdaspur, Pathankot and Sujampur, while a partial *hartal* was observed at Aliwal, Qadian and Sohal against the Rowlatt Act. Protest meetings were held at Batala, Pathankot and Gurdaspur.

11 April 1919

.. The Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur assembled all available members of the local Bar in his court in the forenoon and discussed the situation of law and order. In the evening, a joint meeting of the Hindus and the Muslims was held in the Arian Wali Mosque.

12 April 1919

.. A *hartal* was observed at Batala and Gurdaspur

13 April 1919

.. A *hartal* was observed at Pathankot. At night a meeting of Hindus and Muslims was held in the Jama Masjid during which a suggestion was made to raid the civil lines. The demonstrators took an extremely violent form after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre at Amritsar on 13 April 1919.

13-15 April 1919

.. During this period, telegraph wires were cut at a large number of places in Gurdaspur District.

14 April 1919

.. The Government authorities issued orders under the Punjab Patrol Act for patrolling of railway lines in the Gurdaspur District. At Pathankot, an attempt was made to damage the railway tract near the station.

16 April 1919

.. On 16 April 1919, a lighted torch was thrown at an English lady during riding in a motor-car at Pathankot.

21 April 1919

.. The Gurdaspur District was proclaimed under Section 15 of the Police Act. The General Officer Commanding Amritsar and his moveable column arrived at Gurdaspur in the forenoon and in the afternoon General Dyer addressed a meeting of pleaders and local notables in the town hall.

22 April 1919

.. Batala was visited by the moveable column under General Dyer, who addressed two meetings of the town people and the rural people separately.

Dhariwal was also visited by the moveable column under General Dyer, who addressed a meeting of pleaders and local notables.

2 May 1919

.. Nine persons were arrested at Gurdaspur under the Defence of India Act for attempting to create disaffection towards the government.

3 August 1920

.. Public meetings were held at Gurdaspur in which Sir Michael O Dwyer's claim that the Punjab public supported his policy was severely repudiated due to the effect of the Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy and the martial law administration.

15 November 1920

.. Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandhak Committee was set up by the Sikhs for the management of all Sikh shrines. Consequently, many *gurudwaras* of the district came under the control of Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee.

1920

.. Non-Co-operation Movement was started by Gandhi Ji in 1920 due to an alliance with the Khilafat leaders. Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy and Rowlatt Act were also responsible for the starting of Non-co-operation Movement. Its programme, among other items included the renunciation of all government titles, the boycott of legislation, law courts and government schools and colleges. The people all over the country enthusiastically responded to the call of Gandhi Ji. The Government made every efforts to stop the movement and a large number of persons courted imprisonment.

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There was a great response to the call of Gandhi Ji by the people of this district. A *darbar* at Dinanagar was held to discuss the situation created by Gandhi Ji by H. Harcourt, the Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur. Extraordinary meeting held on 3 December, 1920 by the Gurdaspur District Bar Association passed a resolution making it incumbent on its members to refrain henceforth from accepting any work and appearing in the courts. The Deputy Commissioner discussed the matter with them in which he explained that he had no intention of and never meant to wound their religious and patriotic susceptibilities. In view of this, the said resolution of boycotting his court was dropped.

1921

Public meetings for the promotion of the Swadeshi (Indian made) Movements were also organised at Behrampur, Dinanagar and Pathankot in the district. A conference of weavers, carders and managers of *Khadies* of the district was organized at Gurdaspur, under the auspices of the local District Congress Committee. The main aim of this conference was to promote the uses of *swadeshi* goods like *khadi* cloth, woollen blankets, *dhotis*, turbans, handwoven clothes and boycott the foreign made goods. This had the desired effect and a large number of persons discarded their clothes made out of foreign cloth.

February 1922

Gandhi ji called off the Non-cooperation Movement in February, 1922 due to some incidents of violence.

29-30 April 1922

A session of the Punjab Provincial Conference was held at Batala on 29-30 April 1922. One of the resolutions passed there declared the firm adherence of the conference to the principles of non-violence and non-co-operation as the only means of attaining freedom and getting the *Khilafat* and Punjab grievances redressed.

HISTORY

26 January 1930

26 January 1930 was declared the Independence Day. The National flag was hoisted and the Independence pledge was taken by the people at Gurdaspur and other places in the district.

8 June 1930

A Ladies' Congress Committee was established at Dinanagar and women were exhorted to take their proper share in the national struggle and be ready to suffer for the country. Thereafter, women also began to participate in the Satyagrah Movement.

1934

The Second Civil Disobedience Movement was naturally subsided by the middle of 1934.

1939—45

The Congress refused co-operation in the World War II (1939—45) which was conducted on imperialistic lines.

November 1939

The Congress ministries in different provinces resigned.

8 August 1940

The Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, made a statement on 8 August 1940 holding out the prospect of a representative constituent assembly after the war was over. This 'August- Offer' was rejected by the Congress and as a protest, Gandhiji started the campaign of individual civil disobedience. A good number of people in the Gurdaspur District signed the satyagrah pledge and their names were sent from time to time by the District Congress Committee, Gurdaspur for approval of Gandhiji.

January 1941

The District Satyagrah Congress Committee was formed in early January 1941 to accelerate the enrolment of satyagrahis and enlist the sympathy of the masses. The people showed great enthusiasm and a good number of them courted arrests.

9 August 1942

Gandhiji and all the members of the Congress Working Committee were arrested. The Indian

National Congress was banned and its offices were taken possession of by the police. The British Government did all in its power to crush the Congress organization. A good number of persons were arrested in the Gurdaspur District.

1946

.. The results of the elections were over-whelmingly in the favour of the Congress.

1 July 1947

.. The British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act on 1 July 1947.

15 August 1947

.. Country attained Independence on 15 August 1947. The achievement of Independence was celebrated in the district with great enthusiasm. But it was marred by the communal riots and the exodus of minority communities from both sides of the border consequent upon the partition of the country.

On partition of Punjab in 1947, the whole of Shakargarh Tahsil of Gurdaspur District was transferred to Pakistan.

1960

.. An agreement was reached between the Government of India and Pakistan that the shifting of the course of rivers was not to effect the boundaries between the two countries. As a result of the demarcation, district gained and lost possession of certain chunks of land situated on both sides of River Ravi.

1966

.. The boundary Commission recommended the inclusion of pockets of Dalhousie, Baloon and Bakloh in Himachal Pradesh and necessary provision was made in the Punjab Reorganization Act, 1966. These areas were transferred as such with effect from 1 November 1966.

APPENDIX I

Ghadar (Rebellion) of 1915

Revolutionaries belonging to the Gurdaspur District tried and convicted by Special Tribunals

Name	Village	Penalty
Person accused of the Second Lahore Conspiracy Case sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of property :		
Udham Singh	Ladhupur	—
Persons sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in the Second Lahore Conspiracy Case		
Sher Singh	Thikriwala	1 year's rigorous imprisonment ¹
Persons sentenced to different terms of imprisonment in the Srigobindpur Conspiracy Case		
Sher Singh	Thikriwala	7 years Rigorous imprisonment
Kesar Singh	-do-	3 " "
Gundoo	-do-	3 " "
Veer Singh	-do-	21 " "
Puran Singh	Kot Todar Mal	21 " "
Atma Singh	Thikriwala	14 " "
Santa Singh	Bham	14 " "
Labhoo	Arjanpur	14 " "
Munshi	Kot Todar Mal	14 " "
Tehla	-do-	14 " "
Dharam Singh	Bham	7 " "
Kala Singh	-do-	7 " "
Bahadur Singh	-do-	7 " "
Bhagat Singh	-do-	7 " "
Bela Singh	Thikriwala	7 " "

¹Khushwant Singh and Satindra Singh, *Ghadar 1915* (New Delhi, 1966), pp 54, 59—94

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Distribution of Population between Rural and Urban Areas

According to 1981 Census, there are 11 towns in the district, viz. Pathankot, Batala, Gurdaspur, Qadian, Sujanpur, Dinanagar, Dhariwal, Fatehgarh Churian, Dera Baba Nanak, Sri Hargobindpur and Narot Jaimal Singh. Among them, 10 towns are classified as Municipalities except Narot Jaimal Singh, which is Notified Area Committee. All these towns accommodate 21.69 per cent of the total population of the district. The following table gives the distribution of population between the rural and urban areas by tahsils in the district according to 1981 Census :—

Tahsil/District	Total Population	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
Gurdaspur District	15,13,435	7,93,484	7,19,951	11,85,167	3,28,268
Pathankot Tahsil	4,01,727	2,09,733	1,91,994	2,75,467	1,26,260
Gurdaspur Tahsil	5,51,704	2,87,844	2,63,860	4,86,885	64,819
Batala Tahsil	5,60,004	2,95,907	2,64,097	4,22,815	1,37,189

(Census of India, 1981, Series-17, Punjab, Part II, General Population Tables, p. 198)

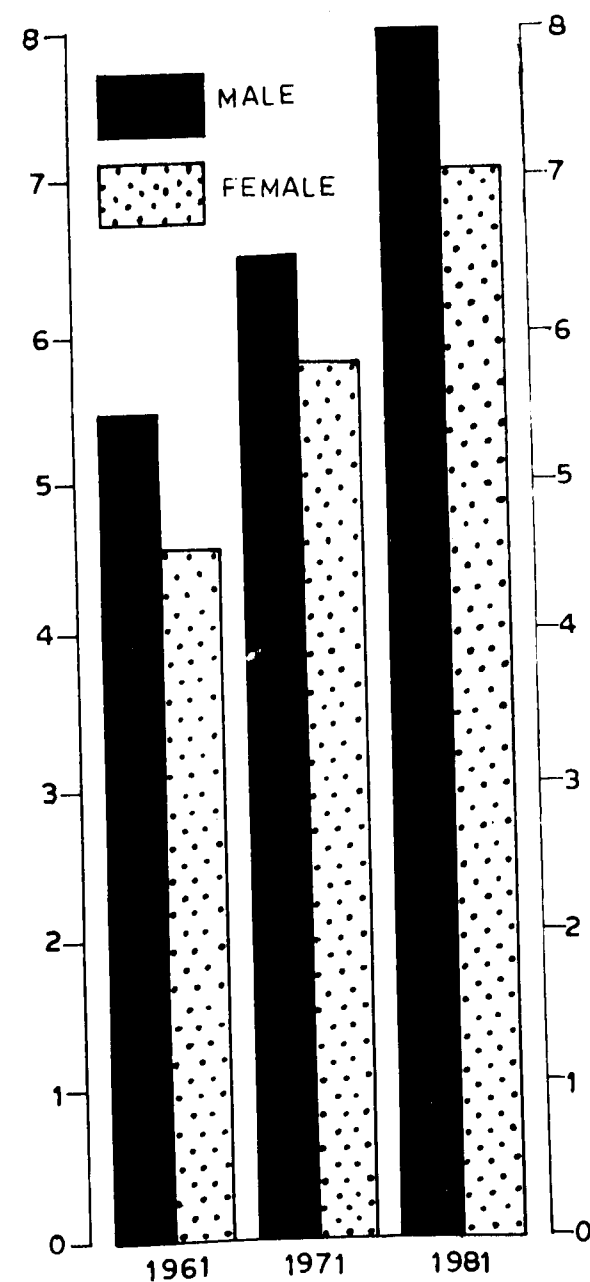
Sex Ratio.—According to 1981 Census, the total population of the Gurdaspur District was 15,13,435 out of which 7,93,484 were males and 7,19,951 were females, i.e. showing a ratio of 52.43 : 47.57 against the ratio of 52.90 : 47.10 for 1971 Census.

As per 1981 Census, there were 907 females per 1,000 males against 879 females per 1,000 males in the State of Punjab. Gurdaspur District came next to Hoshiarpur District in the State for number of females per 1,000 males.

Density of Population

The density of population of the district increased from 286 persons per sq. km. in 1961 to 425 in 1981. It is higher than the density of population of Punjab State as a whole, which is 333 persons per sq. km. The same trend was noticed in all the tahsils of the district. Batala tahsil had the highest density of population with

GROWTH OF POPULATION GURDASPUR DISTRICT 1961-81 (FIGURES IN LAKHS)



SOURCE:—CENSUS OF INDIA, 1981, SERIES-17, PUNJAB, PART II, GENERAL POPULATION TABLES, PAGE 198

457 persons per sq. km. in 1981, whereas the Gurdaspur Tahsil had the lowest with 413 persons per sq. km. According to 1981 Census, the district ranked fourth in respect of density of population after Jalandhar (510 persons per sq. km.) Ludhiana (472 persons per sq. km.) and Amritsar (430 persons per sq. km.) districts. The density of population of Gurdaspur District is given below :

Year	Density of population (per sq.km.)
1961	286
1971	345
1981	425

(Census of India, 1981 Series-17, Punjab Part IIA and Part IIB General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract, p. 25)

Growth of Population

The population of the Gurdaspur District as at the sunrise of 1 March 1981 was 15,13,435 of which 7,93,484 were males and 7,19,951 were females. The net addition to the population between 1971 and 1981 was 2,83,971 thereby recording a decennial growth rate of 23.10 per cent during the decade as against the State growth rate of 23.89 per cent. The rate of growth recorded during the previous decade 1961—1971 was 25.34 per cent. The table given under shows the population of the district from 1961 onwards with the decennial growth rates :

Year	Population	Percentage decade variation
1961	9,80,868	
1971	12,29,464	+25.34
1981	15,13,435	+23.10

(Census of India, 1981, Series-17, Punjab Part II-A and Part II-B General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract, p. 63)

Distribution of Population of Scheduled Castes

According to 1981 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes in the district was 3,58,540, as against 2,67,110 in 1971.

The following table shows the tahsilwise distribution of Scheduled Castes population in the district according to 1971 and 1981 Census:—

District/Tahsil	1971			1981		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Pathankot Tahsil	95,209	50,183	45,026	1,22,986	64,915	58,071
Gurdaspur Tahsil	86,556	45,859	40,697	1,17,133	61,900	55,222
Batala Tahsil	85,345	45,381	39,954	1,18,432	63,019	55,413
Total District	2,67,110	1,41,423	1,25,687	3,58,540	1,89,834	1,68,706

(Census of India 1971, Series-17, Punjab, Part II-A General Population Tables, pp 168-169, and Census of India, 1981, Series-17, Punjab Part II-A and Part II-B, General Population and Primary Census Abstract, pp 198-199)

Distribution of Population by Religion

According to 1981 Census, the district had the largest number of Christians in the State. The distribution of population of the district by religion according to 1971 and 1981 Census is given below :

Population Classified by Religion

Religion	1971			1981		
	Total	Males	Female	Total	Males	Females
Sikhs	5,50,996	2,92,297	2,58,699	6,75,400	3,54,374	3,21,026
Hindus	5,90,290	3,11,143	2,79,147	7,28,362	3,80,748	3,47,614
Muslims	6,868	3,540	3,328	9,362	4,927	4,435
Christians	79,732	42,568	37,164	99,637	53,081	46,556
Buddhists	35	22	13	52	25	27
Jains	152	97	55	48	28	20
Other Religions	1	1	—	560	293	267
Religion not stated	1,175	614	561	14	8	6
Total	12,29,249	6,50,282	5,78,867	15,13,435	7,93,484	7,19,951

(Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1980, pp 62—65 and Census of India, 1981, Series-17, Punjab, Paper I of 1984, Household Population by Religion of Head of Household pp 12—15)

Population of Towns

The proportion between rural and urban population in the district in 1981 was 78 : 22 approximately, as against 80 : 20 in 1971. It indicates the general trend of population to settle in the urban areas. The population of towns in the Gurdaspur District is given below :

Towns	1961	1971	1981
Pathankot	54,810	78,192	1,10,089
Batala	51,300	60,784	87,135
Gurdaspur	27,665	32,064	39,529
Qadian	11,502	13,119	15,804
Sujanpur	10,458	12,568	13,095
Dinanagar	9,599	10,607	13,078
Dhariwal	9,601	9,985	12,212
Fatehgarh Churian	6,439	7,590	9,372
Dera Baba Nanak	5,288	5,388	6,212
Sri Hargobindpur	2,341	2,430	3,215
Narot Jaimal Singh	1,809	..	2,660

(Census of India 1981, Series-17, Punjab Part II-A and Part II-B General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract, pp 116—138)

Villages Classified by Population.—The table given below shows the number of villages classified by various ranges of population in Gurdaspur District according to 1971 and 1981 Census :

Year	Total Number of villages	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1000-4999	5000-9999	10,000 and above
1971	1526	267	539	457	193	64	4
1981	1551	228	465	499	267	85	7

(Census of India, 1971 and 1981, Series-17, Part II-A Punjab General Population Tables, pp 86-89 and 74—77)

Fairs and Festivals

Fairs and Festivals reflect the cultural heritage of the people of the area and play an important role in their social life. There is a chain of fairs and festivals, all the year around, among the Sikhs, the Hindus, Muslims, etc. The important fairs and festivals celebrated in the district are Lohri, Basant, Holi/Hola, Baisakhi, Raksha Bandhan, *gurpurbs* (birth and martyrdom days of Sikh Gurus), Janam Ashtami, Ram Naumi, Christmas, Dussehra, Dewali, Independence Day and Republic Day.

Baisakhi fair at Pindori Mahantan is the prominent fair celebrated in the district, which attract a large number of visitors is described below :

Baisakhi Fair at Pindori Mahantan.—Few fairs in Punjab are more spontaneous than Baisakhi. In the plains as far as the human eye can see, there is carpet of wheat crop and the heart of the farmer vibrates in joy in response to the rustling of plants when their tops bearing ripe ears wave under the influence of gentle breeze. The peasant sees the happy reward of his incessant labour of the past six months. Baisakhi is essentially a seasonal fair to the Sikhs, it was on this day that Guru Gobind Singh ordained the *Khalsa Panth* (Order).

Baisakhi is observed at many places in the State. Pindori Mahantan is one among such places. It is an old *dera* (monastery) of the Mahants, the management of which has passed from a *Guru* (preceptor) to his *chela* (disciple) for generations. It is not known since when the Baisakhi Fair at Pindori Mahantan is being celebrated. Some suggest that the fair was first held when Baba Narainji succeeded his *Guru*, Baba Bhagwanji, about four centuries ago and has been held every year since then. The fair lasts for three days, from 1st to 3rd Baisakh, corresponding to 13 to 15 April.

The monastery was founded sometime in the reign of Emperor Jahangir (1605—1627) by a famous Hindu saint, *Bairagi* Bhagwanji. The saint belonged to the Vaishanava sect. An interesting story connected with the founding of the shrine is given below :

“The prospects of sport in the extensive marsh to which Kahnawan gives its name attracted the Emperor Jahangir who made frequent visits to this town. During one of these, he first heard of the existence of the celebrated *Bairagi*, fakir Bhagwanji and sought to make his acquaintance.

The *Bairagi* avoided the king by miraculously burrowing through the ground to Pindori some 10 miles (16 km) off to the north, and on the king following him up, he effected in a similar way his escape to Dhamtal across the Chakki in Kangra. In proof of the story, caves or rather holes in the ground, are shown at Kahnawan and Pindori. On a subsequent visit, Jahangir found Narain, the disciple of Bhagwanji, at Pindori, but could get no answer from him since the *Fakir* was then undergoing a penance in consequence of which he was not allowed to speak. He, therefore, took him to Lahore, where seven cups of poison were, it is said, administered to Narain a mere taste of which was sufficient to kill an elephant on the spot, but which caused him no hurt whatever. On Bhagwanji's arrival, he explained matters to the Emperor who was so amazed at the occurrence that he had a temple constructed at Pindori, in the shape of Muhammadan domed tomb, which still exists, and endowed the shrine with grant of a *jagir* of Rs 20,000. The deed is, it is said, still preserved at the daughter shrine of Dhamtal, and there is no doubt that the tomb and grant were due to the munificence of the Emperor”.¹

The main premises of the *dera* is fortified by a wall. All important buildings are inside the wall except the *smadh* of Baba Mahesh Dass, who was an illustrious disciple of Bhagwanji, which is located on one side of the walled premises. Side by side with the *smadh* of Baba Mahesh Dass lies the *smadh* of his dog, who is said to have survived a dose of 1½ maunds (about 40 kg) of opium administered to it by the Baba as a demonstration of his spiritual powers. A well-laid-out garden surrounds these two *smadhs*.

The celebrations start with a procession on the morning of Baisakh 1, carrying the Mahant in a palanquin. The procession starts from the *Naraini deorhi* and is headed by the *Barahamcharis* of the Sanskrit school on a tastefully decorated mare. People in large numbers accompany the procession which ends at *baradari* of the tank. After taking his bath, the Mahant holds *nav-graha puja* (nine planet's worship) and makes charities in money, grains and a cow to the Brahmins and the poor. In the meantime, the people also take

¹Gurdaspur District Gazetteer, 1914, p. 16

bath in the tank in large numbers. There are separate arrangements for bath for women. These ceremonies continue for about two hours after the completion of which the Mahant is brought back in procession to *Naraini deorhi*. At about 3 PM, *sankirtan* (community singing of devotional songs) is held in which the Mahant also participates. Then he delivers a religious discourse. Thereafter, he retires to his chamber and gives *darshan* (audience) to his devotees there.

On the second and third day of the fair, the pilgrims have holi dip in the tank. They also join the *kirtan* in the temple where the Mahant is present. After the *kirtan*, the Mahant retires to his chamber, as on the first day, and gives audience to his devotees. Before their departure, the pilgrims pay their respects to the Mahant and make offerings of money and other articles to him and he in return blesses them and gives them *patashas* (candy drops) as *parshad*.

The fair is attended by a large number of villagers and has an interesting programme of folk songs, dances and competitions. A Nihang and his party may be seen showing various feats of soldiery with their spears, swords and *chakkars*. A large number of people witness such shows with great interest. Lifting of jute bags filled with loose earth and of stones are other competitions which pose challenge for many a youngmen. Those who are proud of their physical powers invite others for competitions.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Agriculture plays a vital part in the reconstruction of rural economy of a region. The economy of the district is agro based, so any increase or decrease in agricultural production directly affects its economy. In Gurdaspur District, 55.95 per cent of the total working force constitutes cultivators and agricultural labourers.

Land Utilisation

The available land in the District is mainly used for agricultural purposes. About 72 per cent of total area of the district is under cultivation. The distribution of land according to utilization is given in the following table:

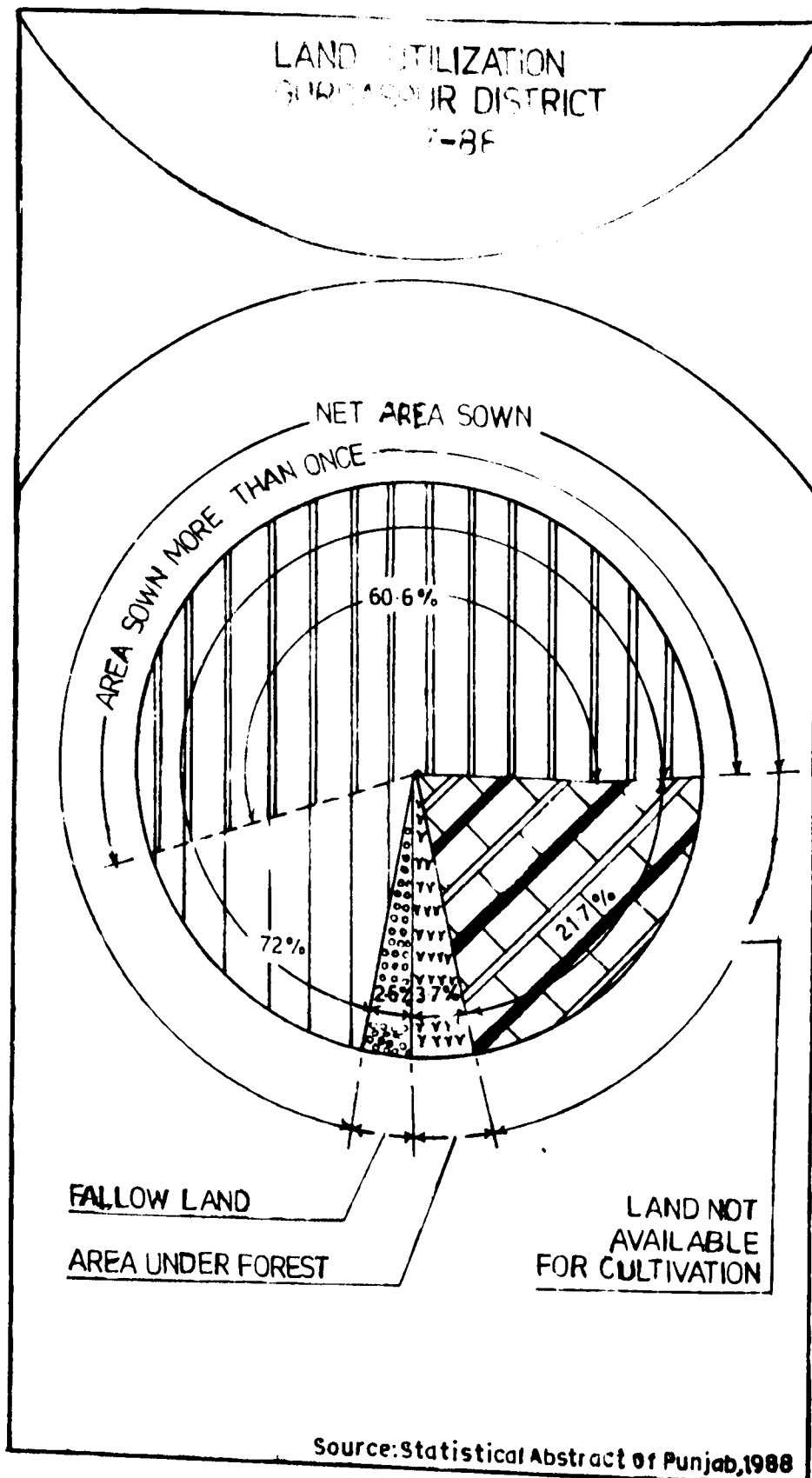
Classification of area by land use in Gurdaspur District 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88

(Thousand hectares)

Particulars	1972-73	1977-78	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1 Total area according to village papers	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
2 Forests	16	16	14	14	13	13	13	13
3 Land not available for cultivation	76	76	76	77	76	76	76	76
4 Other cultivated land excluding current fallows	—	—	—	—	—	(a)	(a)	(a)
5 Fallow Lands								
(i) Current fallows	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
(ii) Other fallows land	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Net area sown	258	258	260	259	260	261	261	252
7 Area sown more than once	118	161	177	178	190	191	206	212
8 Total cropped area (6+7)	376	419	437	437	451	452	467	464

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1973, 1978 and 1982 to 1988)

Note: (a) denotes below 500 hectares



Area Irrigated by Different Sources of Irrigation.—Irrigation has been given top priority in country's programme of planned development since 1951. In 1987-88, the area irrigated by tubewell/wells and canals was 65.5 and 31.4 per cent, respectively of the net area irrigated in the district. The major source of irrigation is, therefore, tubewells/wells followed by canals.

The following table shows the area irrigated in the district from different sources of irrigation during 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88:—

Net Area Irrigated in Gurdaspur District during 1972-73,
1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88

(Thousand hectares)

Source	1972-73	1977-78	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Government Canals	50.1	65.4	55.6*	53.2*	59.8*	72.7*	42.4	59.9
Private Canals	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.2		1.4	6.1	5.6
Tubewells and Wells	85.2	98.1	104.2	83.1	119.7	109.4	137.0	124.7
Other Sources	0.1		2.7	1.9			0.1	0.1
Total	140.6	168.0	166.7	142.4	179.5	183.5	185.6	190.3

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1973, 1978, and 1982 to 1988)

*Provisional

Canals.—Canal irrigation in the district is provided by the Upper Bari Doab Canal, which was opened for irrigation in 1859. It has four branches, viz., the Sabraon Branch, the Kasur Branch, the Main Branch Lower and the Lahore Branch. These branches provide irrigation to the tract lying in the Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts.

The following table shows tahsilwise area irrigated by the different branches of Upper Bari Doab Canal in the district during 1972-73, 1977-78, and 1982-83 to 1987-88:—

(Hectares)

Year	Gurdaspur Tahsil	Pathankot Tahsil	Batala Tahsil	Total
1972-73	70,652	14,130	68,841	1,53,623
1977-78	62,714	13,071	58,687	1,34,472
1982-83	57,213	14,709	50,391	1,22,313
1983-84	59,016	15,170	49,581	1,23,767
1984-85	60,915	15,693	49,756	1,26,364
1985-86	68,334	15,275	47,545	1,31,154
1986-87	57,390	15,789	46,203	1,19,382
1987-88	57,592	15,837	46,167	1,19,596

(Source : Superintending Engineer, Upper Bari Doab Canal Circle, Amritsar).

Major and Subsidiary Crops.—Detailed particulars regarding the area under different crops, their total production in the district are given in the following tables:

Area under Principal Crops in the Gurdaspur District

(Thousand hectare)

Crops	1972-73	1977-78	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Cereals								
Rice	82	127	135	138	148	152	161	155
Jowar	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bajra	3.1	1.0	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.2	(a)	—
Maize	36	23	17	18	22	10	21	19
Wheat	152	169	191	196	198	196	201	199
Barely	4.5	2.4	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Pulses								
Gram	4	6	(a)	(a)	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.1
Mash	10.76	9.07	9.20	7.90	6.45	7.30	6.29	5.66
Moong	0.26	0.05	0.01	(a)	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.05
Massar	2.38	3.39	1.36	0.46	0.41	0.74	1.15	1.06

Crops	1972-73	1977-78	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Oil Seeds								
Groundnut	(a)	11.00	—	(a)	—	—	—	(a)
Rape and Mustard	4.5	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.7	2.8	2.1	3
Sesamum	9.5	5.6	8.7	8.7	8.5	7.9	8.2	6.7
Linseed	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6
Other Crops								
Sugarcane	21	19	23	18	16.5	16.8	19.0	18.8
Potatoes	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Cotton (American)	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton (Desi)	3.1	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1973, 1978 and 1982 to 1988)

Note (a) Denotes less than 50 hectares

Production of Principal Crops in Gurdaspur District

(Thousand Metric Tonnes)

Crops	1972-73	1977-78	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Cereals								
Rice	134	293	329	367	410	411	433	342
Jowar	(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bajra	2	1	—	—	—	0.2	—	—
Maize	42	23	23	34	40	27	41	26
Wheat	306	389	496	541	621	643	510	627
Barely	3	3	1	1	1	—	—	1
Pulses								
Gram	6	7	(c)	(c)	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.5
Mush	4.51	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.7	4.1	3.4	2.6
Moong	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Musar	0.86	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.7

Crops	1972-73	1977-78	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Oil Seeds								
Groundnut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape and Mustard	2.5	1	2	2	2	3	1	3
Sesamum	3.5	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.3	2.1
Linseed	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
Other Crops								
Sugarcane (Gur)	93	91	119	110	102	112	122	101
Potatoes	6.5	12.5	5.7	3.9	—	—	—	3.6
Cotton (American)	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton (Desi)	0.59	0.28	0.19	0.11	0.14	0.20	—	—

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1973-1978 and 1983 to 1988)

(b) Denotes below 50 tonnes

(c) Denotes below 500 tonnes

The following are the different varieties of crops sown in the Gurdaspur District :—

Name of Crop	Varieties
Rabi	
Wheat	WL-1562, Sonalika, PBW-120, PBW-154, PBW-138, PBW-34, WL-2265, HD-2329, HD-2009, 5308, PBW-65
	PBW-175, HA-2285, (WL-2265, PBW-65, PBW-175, Rainfed varieties)
Gram Desi	C-214, GL-769, C-235
Kabuli Gram	L-550
Barley	PL-56, DL-70, PL-172
Winter Maize	Partap, Partap-I
Lentil	Massal 9-12, LL-56, LL-147
Toria	TL-15, TLC-I
Raya	RLM-198, RLM-514, RLM-619

Name of Crop	Varities
<i>Tara Mira</i>	Improved <i>Tara Mira</i> Selection A (ITSA)
<i>Gobbi Sarson</i>	<i>Gobbi Sarson</i> Ludhiana-I
Linseed	LC-185, LC-54
Sun Flower	Rumsun Record
<i>Kharif</i>	
Rice	IR-8, PR-10,6 PR-108, PR-103, Indiason Basmati 370, Pakistani Basmati, Permal
Maize	Ageti 76, Navyot Partap, Sartaj Prabhat Sathi Local
<i>Moong</i>	
I Summer <i>Moong</i>	G-65, SML-32
II Main <i>Moong</i>	ML-5, ML-131, ML-267
<i>Mash</i>	
I Summer <i>Mash</i>	<i>Mash</i> -218
II Main <i>Mash</i>	<i>Mash</i> -48, <i>Mash</i> -I, T-9
Arhar	T-21, AL-15
Cotton	G-27, ID-230, ID 327
Sugarcane	CO-1148, COJ-64, COJ-81, COJ-67
Sesamum	Punjab TII-I, TL-289

Co-operatives Farming Societies.—The number of co-operative farming societies in the district is given in the following table :—

Year	Number
1972-73	87
1977-78	87
1982-83	87
1983-84	87
1984-85	87
1985-86	87
1986-87	87
1987-88	87

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1973-1978- 1983 to 1989)

Agricultural Machinery and Implements.—The statistics regarding the agricultural machinery and implements in use in the district are given below:

Machinery and implements	Year	
	1972	1977
1) Ploughs		
(i) Wooden	81,393	40,904
(ii) Iron	72,325	98,315
2) Sugarcane Crushers		
(i) Worked by power	84	1,458
(ii) Worked by bullocks	15,728	21,522
3) Tractors	2,137	3,239
4) Carts	7,743	9,139

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1978 and 1985)

Chemical Fertilizers.—The use of chemical fertilizers has increased considerably in the past few years. It was 18,233 nutrients tonnes during 1972-73 which increased to 84,587 nutrients tonnes during 1987-88. The following table shows the consumption of chemical fertilizer in the Gurdaspur District, during 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88 :—

Year	(Nutrients tonnes)			
	Fertilizer used			
	N	P	K	Total
1972-73	16,667	263	1,303	18,233
1977-78	24,263	4,834	2,343	31,440
1982-83	49,623	13,796	2,165	65,584
1983-84	56,285	14,270	2,713	73,268
1984-85	60,774	16,558	2,851	80,183
1985-86	62,508	18,761	2,218	83,487
1986-87	64,835	11,750	2,403	78,988
1987-88	61,515	21,051	2,021	84,587

(Source : Chief Agricultural Officer, Gurdaspur)

Livestock

Animal Husbandry.—According to Livestock Census conducted on various occasions, the livestock in Gurdaspur District during 1966, 1972 and 1977 was as under :

Particulars	1966 (00)	1972 (00)	1977 (000)
Cattle	3,444	3,723	358.6
Buffaloes	2,452	3,160	385.7
Horses and Ponies	87	132	11.7
Donkeys	20	20	3.0
Mules	12	26	2.7
Sheep	260	426	25.9
Goats	287	372	34.1
Camels	2	2	0.1
Pigs	13	19	5.4
Others	—	—	—
Total	6,577	7,880	728.2
Poultry	1,662	3,028	430.7

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1969, 1973 and 1986)

Forests.—The area under control of the Forest Department under the different categories in Gurdaspur District during 1987-88 was as under :

Particulars	Area in Hectares
I Reserved Forest	123.84
II Demarcated and undemarcated protected Forest	11270.34
III Protected Forest	
Rail strip	881.4375
Road strip	887.6680
Canal strip	4378.4005
Drain strip	1297.2210
IV Unclassed Forest	1784.85
V Area notified under Section 38 of Indian Forest Act, 1927	166.33
Total	20790.0890

(Source: Divisional Forest Officer, Gurdaspur)

Forest Produce.—The income from sale of forest produce in the Gurdaspur District during 1972-73, 1977-78 to 1987-88 was as under :

Year	(Rs)		
	Major Produce	Minor Produce	Others
1972-73	3,97,096	18,370	24,972
1977-78	15,40,593	82,458	1,30,898
1982-83	38,53,669	70,575	9,09,833
1983-84	28,70,288	32,085	44,14,495
1984-85	13,78,040	42,465	9,45,359
1985-86	17,69,169	24,210	11,49,654
1986-87	21,09,970	54,628	8,24,847
1987-88	19,81,632	2,36,320	7,15,212

(Source: Divisional Forest Officer, Gurdaspur)

Floods.—Damage caused to crops and houses by heavy rains and floods in Gurdaspur District during 1972-73, 1978-79 and 1982 to 1987 are as under:

Year	Number of villages/ towns affected	Area affected (sq km)	Human lives lost (Number)	Houses damaged (Number)	Damage to crops Area affected (hectares)	Value (Rs 000)
1972	—	—	—	—	—	—
1978	2	1	—	—	49	50
1982	—	—	—	—	—	—
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985	501	81	5	9,185	5,904	13,598
1986	191	81	4	4,713	8,062	6,800
1987	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1973, 1979 and 1983 to 1988)

CHAPTER V INDUSTRIES

In the field of industry, Gurdaspur has not been an important district. During 1987-88, the district had 649 registered working factories. Their number under each category and workers employed therein in the district for the year, 1987-88 is given below :

Serial No.	Name of Industry	Number of factories	Number of workers/ persons employed
1	Manufacture of Food Products	114	3,079
2	Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles	1	2,483
3	Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products Furniture and Fixtures	216	897
4	Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products, Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	8	138
5	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products	2	150
6	Manufacture of Rubber Plastic and Petroleum and Coal Products	3	59
7	Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products	8	165
8	Basic Metal and Alloy Industries	62	1,531
9	Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment	24	353
10	Manufacture of Machinery and Machine Tools and Parts except Machinery	176	2,540
11	Manufacture of Electrical Machine Apparatus, Appliances Supplies and Parts	2	37
12	Manufacture of Transport Equipment and Parts	4	44
13	Electricity	24	460
14	Retail Trade in others	1	11
15	Repair Services	4	146
Total		649	12,393

(Source: Labour Commissioner, Punjab)

INDUSTRIES

Large and Medium Scale Industries.—The number of large and medium-scale factories in the Gurdaspur District was 8 during 1977-78 which rose to 11 in 1984-85 and 13 in 1987-88. The list of large and medium-scale factories with their product and number of workers as on 31 March 1988 is given below :

Serial No.	Name of Factory	Year of starting	Number of workers	Product
1	Dharam Engineering Works Co. GT Road, Batala	1945	80	C.I. Casting, G.I. buckets and agricultural implements
2	The Batala Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd. Batala	1963	1,188	Sugar
3	Punjab Khand Udyog Ltd. Sugar Mill, Village Paniar, Gurdaspur	1980	731	Sugar
4	The State Co-operative Milk Producers Union, Gurdaspur	1986	358	Milk products
5	The British India Corporation Ltd. (A Govt. of India Company) New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal, Gurdaspur	1880	3,884	Woollen clothes, shawls, hosiery garments, blankets, tweeds and woollen hand knitting yarns
6	Punjab Khand Udyog Ltd. Distillery, Village Paniar, Gurdaspur	1984	42	Dentured spirit
7	Partap Paper Mills Ltd. Village Shetpur, Tehsil Batala, Gurdaspur	1984	310	Paper
8	Rama Engineering Co. Private Ltd. GT Road, Batala	1985	72	Rice bran oil and deoiled rice bran
9	Baco Engineering Company, GT Road, Batala	1933	106	Wire rods, C.I. Castings, lathes, planers and misc. components.

Serial No.	Name of Factory	Year of starting	Number of workers	Product
10	Rashtriya Engineering Works (Regd.) GT Road, Batala	1953	150	C.I. Castings and agricultural implements
11	Atlas Engineering Industries Private Ltd. GT Road, Batala	1953	64	Machine tools and castings
12	Modgil Company, Kashmir Road, Batala	1948	18	Shaping machines
13	Royal Foundry, Railway Road, Batala	1958	49	Machine tools, C.I. Castings and structural fabrication

(Source : Director of Industries, Punjab)

The number of registered working factories and number of workers employed therein, in the district for the year 1972, 1977 and 1983 to 1988 is given below :

Year	Number of factories	Number of workers
1972	337	7,390
1977	418	9,388
1983	676	11,664
1984	618	12,247
1985	641	12,207
1986	640	8,049
1987	618	8,410
1988	649	12,393

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1973, 1978 and 1984 to 1988 and Labour Commissioner, Punjab)

Statistics relating to Power Consumption in the District.—The various sources of power are wood-fuel, coal, oil and alcohol, wind, water and electricity. Among these sources of powers, electricity is the main source of power in the district. The details of electricity consumption in the district are as under :

(Million K.W.H.)

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Agricultural	Others	Total
1977-78	22.6	6.4	38.9	108.7	17.3	193.9
1982-83	42.2	10.2	85.8	193.3	47.6	379.1
1983-84	46.7	10.2	67.0	190.0	77.9	391.8
1984-85	47.1	8.7	75.2	202.9	70.3	404.2
1985-86	54.6	11.0	94.2	238.9	84.9	483.6
1986-87	60.3	11.7	96.4	319.4	32.3	520.1
1987-88	61.7	12.0	101.1	372.2	34.0	581.1

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1978 and 1983 to 1988)

State Aid to Industries.—The following table shows the amount of financial assistance given under the Punjab State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, for the development of industries in the district:—

Year	Loans		Grant-in-aid and subsidy	
	No. of units	Amount ('000 Rs)	No. of units	Amount ('000 Rs)
1972-73	33	201	15	15
1977-78	68	400	19	23
1982-83	—	—	5	812
1983-84	—	—	31	2,792
1984-85	—	—	38	2,680
1985-86	..	..	75	1,856
1986-87	..	..	50	3,456
1987-88	..	..	35	2,070

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1973, 1978 and 1983 to 1988)

Statistics of Trade Unions.—The statistics regarding the trade unions registered under the Trade Union Act, 1926, functioning in the field of industries in the Gurdaspur District, as on 31 March 1988 are given in the following statement :—

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Date of Registration
1	Galeshiar Factory Workers' Union, Pathankot	7 December 1955
2	New Egerton Woollen Mill, Gorkha Guard Union, Dhariwal	1 June 1957
3	Atta Chakki General Labour Union, Pathankot	16 December 1960
4	Co-operative Sugar Mill, Mazdoor Union, Batala	3 January 1964
5	Chini Mill Workers' Union, Batala	25 April 1967
6	District Engineering Workers' Union, Batala	25 April 1967
7	Dhariwal Mill Mazdoor Union, Dhariwal	13 September 1967
8	Karkhana Industrial Workers' Union, Pathankot	21 September 1970
9	General Factory Workers' Union, Pathankot	25 November 1971
10	District Metal Karkhana Workers' Union (Sudha Engineering Workers' Union), Batala	14 January 1975
11	Khand Mazdoor Dal, Batala	25 August 1975
12	Regional Industries Association, Batala	22 July 1979
13	Watch and Ward Staff Union, Sugar Mill, Batala	10 June 1981
14	Bhatha Labour Union, Gurdaspur	11 September 1981
15	Punjab Khand Udyog Mazdoor Union, Paniar, district Gurdaspur	15 June 1982

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Date of Registration
16	Beco Employees' Union, Batala	31 March 1983
17	Punjab Khand Udyog Workers' Union, Paniar, district Gurdaspur	11 June 1983
18	The Batala Co-operative Sugar Mill Karamchari Union, Batala	11 October 1983
19	Press Workers' Union, Pathankot	23 October 1963
20	Conduct Pipe and Rubber Mazdoor Sangh, Dinanagar	14 January 1987
21	Textile Mazdoor Union, Dhariwal	22 September 1987
22	N.Z. Oil and Gas Workers' Union, Mabowar, Pathankot	12 March 1988
23	Sugar Mill Mazdoor Union, Gurdaspur	25 March 1988

(Source : Labour Commissioner, Punjab)

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Towns and Villages having Bank Offices

The Government takes healthy steps to encourage the agriculturists and industrialists by providing credit facilities through banks. On account of it, the number of banks is increasing and all towns and important villages in the district enjoy banking facilities. The towns and some large villages have more than one bank branch.

Commercial and Nationalised Banks

Banking has played a very important role in the economic development all over the world. There is no commercial bank registered in the Gurdaspur District. But most of the commercial and nationalised banks have their branches in the district. The district had only 47 commercial bank branches during 1971-72 which rose to 163 as on 31 March 1988.

The different leading joint stock banks with their branches in the district as on 31 March 1988 are given below :

Name of the Bank	Branches
1 Punjab National Bank	1 Gurdaspur 2 Chak Sharif 3 New Shalle 4 Dehriwal 5 Bakshiwal 6 Dinanagar 7 Behrampur 8 Dera Baba Nanak 9 Shahpur Jajan 10 Fatehgarh Churian 11 Aliwal 12 Hardurwal 13 Dhanpur 14 Sri Hargobindpur 15 Bharath 16 Qadian 17 Aulakh 18 Batala (G T Road) 19 Batala (Simble Chowk) 20 Batala (Industrial Area East)

Name of the Bank	Branches
	21 Batala (Railway Road) 22 Ghasitpur 23 Wadala Granthian 24 Pathankot (Railway Road) 25 Pathankot (Dhangu Road) 26 Pathankot (Model Town) 27 Bhoa 28 Islampur 29 Jangal Bhawani 30 Bamial 31 Narot Jaimal Singh 32 Dhariwal 33 Shahpur Kandi 34 Hariwal
2 Punjab & Sind Bank	1 Gurdaspur 2 Bariar 3 Sidhwan 4 Kahnuwan 5 Rudiana 6 Wadala Banger 7 Dinanagar 8 Kotli Surat Malhi 9 Kala Afghana 10 Naser-Ke-Sarchu 11 Harchowal 12 Qadian 13 Udhanwal 14 Veela Baju 15 Kand Sahib 16 Gokhuwal 17 Batala 18 Bhagowal 19 Umerpura 20 Punj Garaian 21 Pathankot 22 Kathlour 23 Sahora Kalan 24 Naushera Majha Singh 25 Dhariwal

Name of the Bank	Branches
3 State Bank of India	1 Gurdaspur 2 Talibpur Pandori 3 Tibri 4 Bhattian 5 Dinanagar 6 Sikar Machian 7 Qadian 8 Batala 9 Pathankot (Dhangu Road) 10 Pathankot (Dalhousie Road) 11 Pathankot (Air Force) 12 Pathankot (Nalwa Bridge) 13 Gharota 14 Nangal Bhur 15 Madhopur 16 Jharoli 17 Dhariwal 18 Bhungal 19 Dunera 20 Jugial 21 Sujanpur 22 Dhar Kalan
4 State Bank of Patiala	1 Gurdaspur 2 Paniar 3 Batala 4 Pathankot (Main) 5 Pathankot (Chakki Bank) 6 Pathankot (Shahpur Chowk) 7 Narot Jaimal Singh 8 Bangowani Kunjer 9 Uprala Thara
5 Allahabad Bank	1 Ghuman 2 Batala 3 Sagarpura 4 Pathankot

Name of the Bank	Branches
6 Canara Bank	1 Gurdaspur 2 Tibber 3 Marrara 4 Batala 5 Pathankot 6 Taragarh
7 Central Bank of India	1 Gurdaspur 2 Kalanaur 3 Awankha 4 Batala 5 Pathankot 6 Sujanpur
8 New Bank of India	1 Gurdaspur 2 Dorangla 3 Pandori Bainsa 4 Mari Buchian 5 Batala 6 Pathankot 7 Mamoon 8 Dhariwal
9 Oriental Bank of Commerce	1 Bharath Kazi Chak 2 Shahzada 3 Batala (Sukerpura Road) 4 Batala (Main) 5 Fatehgarh Churian 6 Dyalgarh 7 Bhullar 8 Pathankot
10 Bank of India	1 Gurdaspur 2 Pathankot 3 Sarna
11 Bank of Baroda	1 Gurdaspur 2 Batala 3 Pathankot

Name of the Bank	Branches
12 Indian Overseas Bank	1 Pathankot
13 Union Bank of India	1 Shahpur Goraya
	2 Batala
	3 Pathankot
	4 Zaffarwal
	5 Bhumbli
	6 Kot Santokh Rai
14 U C O Bank	1 Bhaini Mian Khan
	2 Batala
	3 Pathankot
15 Dena Bank	1 Gurdaspur
	2 Pathankot
16 J & K Bank	1 Batala
	2 Pathankot
17 Traders Bank	1 Batala
18 Regional Rural Bank	1 Meghar Mudian
	2 Gurdaspur
	3 Warsola
	4 Purana Shalla
	5 Bhandal
	6 Hardo Chhani
	7 Gahlri
	8 Dalen
	9 Choney
	10 Harpura
	11 Amo Nangal
	12 Jaito Sarja
	13 Kanwan
	14 Naushera Nai Banda
	15 Mirthal
	16 Satkoha
	17 Phangota
	18 Bhanguri
	19 Karoli
	20 Ferozepur

(Source : Lead Bank Officer, Punjab National Bank, Gurdaspur)

Deposits and Advances.—The total deposits and advances/ credits of scheduled commercial banks in Gurdaspur District during 1973, 1978 and 1983 to 1988 is given in the following table:—

Year	Deposits (Rs in lakhs)	Advances/ Credits (Rs in lakhs)
1973	2,388	539
1978	5,928	1,699
1983	15,085	6,183
1984	18,755	8,529
1985	21,686	11,904
1986	26,355	11,730
1987	32,371	11,558
1988	38,249	13,305

(Source: Reserve Bank of India, Bombay)

Note:—Data from 1973 to 1986 are based on basic statistical returns and for 1987 and 1988 based on quarterly return on aggregate deposits and gross bank credit.

Money-Lenders.—Despite the opening of large number of bank branches in the rural areas of the district, the money-lenders (registered or unregistered) still hold an important position. With the expansion of banking facilities and co-operative movement, the malpractices of money-lenders have considerably reduced, but these have not been eliminated. These money-lenders adopt several methods of advancing loans such as on personal surety, against land, property, ornaments, etc. They generally advance loans for consumption purposes. The number of registered money-lenders in the district, as on 31 March 1988 was only 3.

Insurance.—With the nationalization of life insurance business in 1956, the Life Insurance Corporation of India has become the sole agency for life insurance. The Life Insurance Corporation of India entered the field of general insurance in 1964. Subsequently in 1973, general insurance business was separated from Life Insurance Corporation of India

and General Insurance Corporation was formed. The Corporation functions in the district through its four subsidiary companies, viz. the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, the New India Assurance Company Limited, the National Insurance Company Limited and the General Insurance Company Limited. Three branches of Life Insurance Corporation of India have been functioning in the Gurdaspur District. The number of Development Officers and Agents in these branches of Life Insurance Corporation, as on 31 March 1989 are given below:

Name of Branch	Year of opening	Number of Development Officers	Number of Agents
Batala	21-3-69	12	223
Gurdaspur	1-9-56	12	234
Pathankot	30-3-60	11	183

[Statistical Year Book (Trend Analysis) 1988-89 and Life Insurance Corporation of India, Jalandhar Division]

The following statement shows the performance of Life Insurance Corporation of India in the Gurdaspur District during 1985-86 to 1988-89:—

Year	Number of policies	Amount assured (Rs)
1985-86	5,472	54,72,000
1986-87	7,187	71,87,000
1987-88	11,371	1,13,71,000
1988-89	13,843	1,38,43,000

[Statistical Year Book (Trend Analysis) 1988-89 and Life Insurance Corporation of India, Jalandhar Division]

Growth of Co-operative Societies in the District

In the past, the usual source of short-term finance of the farmers was the money-lenders who charged exorbitant rate of interest and also cheated the ignorant and illiterate cultivators by using many malpractices. To remove these malpractices and to provide credit at reasonable rate of interest, the co-operative movement was launched in the country with the passage of Co-operative Credit Societies Act, in 1904. Since then, the progress made by these societies in the district is impressive. During 1987-88, there were 242 Co-operative Agricultural Societies and 148 Co-operative Non-agricultural Societies in the district. These societies provide credit for fertilizers, improved seeds, agricultural implements etc. The non-agricultural credit societies are catering to the credit requirements of persons outside agriculture.

The details regarding the working of the agricultural and non-agricultural co-operative societies functioning in the district during 1972-73, 1977-78, 1982-83 to 1987-88 are given in the following table:—

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	No. of co-operative societies	Membership (number)	Share capital	Loans advanced	Deposits
1	2	3	4	5	6
Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies					
1972-73	1067	1,35,632	221.15	1419.18	36.03
1977-78	1067	1,49,518	230.45	1442.19	37.12
1982-83	242	1,55,939	238.16	1498.56	39.65
1983-84	242	1,62,446	244.39	1428.26	41.18
1984-85	242	1,62,446	257.19	1891.30	39.68
1985-86	242	1,66,693	263.17	877.57	42.42
1986-87	242	1,70,715	271.29	1101.01	43.93
1987-88	242	1,71,099	280.35	1642.38	51.66

1	2	3	4	5	6
Co-operative Non-Agricultural Credit Societies					
1972-73	138	7,814	8.41	27.42	28.29
1977-78	141	8,216	9.16	29.18	30.24
1982-83	148	8,916	10.92	31.20	31.74
1983-84	148	9,768	14.96	48.46	51.91
1984-85	148	10,859	25.72	112.55	125.60
1985-86	148	11,814	26.42	240.55	181.14
1986-87	148	13,027	28.48	95.54	234.51
1987-88	148	13,969	30.30	98.55	236.57

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

Co-operative Marketing Societies.—Keeping in view the malpractices suffered by the cultivators in the marketing of agricultural produce, the need of co-operative marketing was felt by the Government. The District Wholesale Co-operative Marketing and Supply Society was registered at Gurdaspur on 30 September 1953. Besides, nine co-operative marketing societies are functioning at various places in the district. The societies act as a check against the under-weighting unauthorised deductions and delayed payments by the *Arhtias*. The cultivators can also store their produce in the godowns of these societies if they don't want to dispose it off immediately after the harvesting. The work done by these Co-operative Marketing Societies in the district during 1972-73, 1977-78, 1982-83 to 1987-88 is given in the following table:—

Co-operative year ending June	No. of societies	Membership			Held up share capital (Rs in lakhs)	Working capital (Rs in lakhs)	Value of goods marketed (Rs in lakhs)
		Individual	Societies	Total			
1972-73	9	5,431	1,205	6,636	14.28	196.00	490.08
1977-78	9	5,431	1,205	6,636	14.28	360.36	556.62
1982-83	9	5,431	505	5,936	14.49	273.06	118.30
1983-84	9	5,431	505	5,936	14.61	290.63	103.20
1984-85	9	5,431	505	5,936	14.52	313.89	11.28
1985-86	9	5,431	505	5,936	15.98	303.06	10.38
1986-87	9	5,431	505	5,936	14.52	341.10	4.10
1987-88	9	5,431	505	5,936	14.57	319.31	3.02

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

Small Savings.—The gross and net achievements under the small savings in the district are given below:

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Gross achievements	Net achievements
1972-73	305.31	31.13
1977-78	587.69	79.84
1982-83	1,167.86	354.05
1983-84	1,433.73	568.58
1984-85	1,799.03	929.56
1985-86	2,091.87	1,110.48
1986-87	2,823.88	1,629.74
1987-88	3,120.71	1,569.05

(Source: Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur)

Regulated Markets.—To regulate the activities of marketing the agricultural produce, the State Agriculture Marketing Board has been set up by the Punjab Government. The activities of agricultural markets are regulated by the Board under the Punjab Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1961, which provides for regulation of markets and formation of market committees. These regulated markets play an important role in the sale of agricultural produce and protect the cultivators from various malpractices of the traders. As on 31 March 1988, there were 12 regulated markets functioning in the district. The arrival of important agricultural commodities in these markets is given in the following table:—

Serial No.	Name of Market Committee and year	Name of Agricultural Commodities											
		Wheat	Gram	Barley	Maize	Paddy	Jowar	Bajra	Gur	Potatoes	Ground nut	Cotton	Americ- can
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
GURDASPUR													
1 Batala													
	1972-73	10,47,196	371	1,217	4,287	4,40,544	—	—	1,567	14,176	—	—	8
	1977-78	3,87,045	153	1,309	952	11,50,906	—	—	5,809	17,059	—	—	—
	1982-83	—	—	40	17	—	—	—	8,008	1,546	—	—	—
	1983-84	3,50,672	—	6	9	12,76,166	—	—	13,925	26,792	—	—	—
	1984-85	5,54,055	—	29	239	14,37,157	—	—	935	19,702	—	—	—
	1985-86	7,65,521	—	2	..	14,81,351	—	—	171	8,196	—	—	—
	1986-87	7,91,541	5	—	160	14,35,645	—	—	..	9,703	—	—	—
	1987-88	3,69,009	—	—	35	14,38,427	—	—	115	10,726	—	—	—
2 Dera Baba Nanak													
	1972-73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1977-78	1,12,470	—	—	—	1,33,073	—	—	—	214	—	06	—

BANKING TRADE AND COMMERCE													
1982-83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1983-84	1,27,576	—	—	—	—	5,52,686	781	9	3	230	—	—	—
1984-85	2,01,068	—	—	—	—	3,94,132	—	—	—	300	—	—	—
1985-86	2,97,182	—	—	—	—	3,73,204	—	—	—	293	—	—	—
1986-87	3,50,729	—	—	—	—	3,80,054	—	—	—	153	—	—	—
1987-88	66,491	—	—	—	—	2,03,075	—	—	—	143	—	—	—
3 Dhariwal													
1972-73	3,52,739	262	35	276	2,05,490	74	5	—	—	920	—	—	—
1977-78	23,578	32	—	—	4,00,944	—	—	82	337	350	—	—	—
1982-83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	628	—	—	—	—
1983-84	3,44,109	72	—	—	2,92,171	—	—	—	430	—	—	—	—
1984-85	3,64,033	27	—	—	4,70,880	—	—	—	211	—	—	—	—
1985-86	5,00,941	35	—	—	3,76,284	—	—	—	511	—	—	—	—
1986-87	3,77,391	33	—	—	2,67,373	—	—	—	291	—	—	—	—
1987-88	51,123	49	—	—	3,17,386	—	—	—	387	—	—	—	—
4 Dinanagar													
1972-73	1,30,352	1,554	2,740	3,034	1,43,992	196	15	161	3,052	635	—	—	—
1977-78	70,333	245	830	278	2,24,328	294	54	40	2,352	—	—	—	—
1982-83	—	—	21	2	—	—	—	—	1,627	—	—	—	—
1983-84	59,990	—	13	—	1,70,134	—	—	40	1,420	—	—	—	—
1984-85	60,563	—	—	—	2,89,810	—	—	—	3,019	—	—	—	—

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

1985-86	1,15,302	—	—	—	—	2,38,357	—	—	—	3,077	—	—	—
1986-87	1,44,571	—	—	—	—	1,72,730	44	—	—	3,180	8	—	—
1987-88	16,630	—	—	—	—	1,61,128	27	—	—	4,075	276	—	—

5 Fatehgarh Churian

1972-73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1977-78	1,34,899	—	—	—	—	2,52,501	—	—	1,746	139	—	—	—
1982-83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	247	—	—	—
1983-84	1,95,480	—	—	—	—	1,30,569	—	450	124	14	—	—	—
1984-85	2,13,631	—	—	—	—	3,46,010	—	—	100	207	—	—	—
1985-86	3,04,114	—	—	—	—	3,49,830	—	—	103	230	—	—	—
1986-87	3,56,459	—	—	—	—	2,33,958	—	—	44	142	—	—	—
1987-88	84,546	—	—	—	—	1,68,385	2	—	117	367	—	—	—

6 Gurdaspur

1972-73	34,821	70	1,234	951	3,56,388	—	—	—	569	4,938	—	—	—
1977-78	2,50,535	382	296	233	5,77,149	69	23	1,018	3,854	1,251	—	—	—

BANKING TRADE AND COMMERCE

1982-83	—	15	6	136	—	—	57	214	587	4,364	136	—	—
1983-84	2,67,025	241	3	190	4,81,317	282	23	23	367	4,684	—	—	—
1984-85	2,73,627	3	—	537	6,20,163	6	—	—	177	4,711	152	—	—
1985-86	3,97,977	7	—	863	6,11,442	728	—	—	101	3,872	74	—	—
1986-87	4,18,142	238	2	76	5,80,428	227	227	54	151	3,365	—	—	—
1987-88	1,77,248	169	—	27	3,87,043	407	407	52	133	4,324	—	—	—

7 Narot Jaimal Singh

1972-73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1977-78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1982-83	—	—	16	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1983-84	32,019	—	—	—	22,834	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
1984-85	41,000	—	—	—	51,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985-86	44,000	—	—	—	60,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1986-87	23,324	—	—	—	44,078	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1987-88	—	—	—	—	30,310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

8 Pathankot

1972-73	62,738	18,353	2,354	10,434	44,472	496	3,786	30,453	60,503	5,798	312	—	—
1977-78	20,195	5,802	1,799	8,126	69,499	307	—	4,288	46,086	3,382	—	—	—
1982-83	—	—	517	1,502	—	264	—	200	26,767	—	—	—	—
1983-84	11,385	266	461	2,144	31,442	341	47	165	31,602	10	—	—	—
1984-85	9,111	393	66	1,388	66,284	595	226	211	44,371	130	—	—	—

CURDASPUR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1985-86		28,618	207	119	981	84,790	461	126	62	40,174	—	—	—
1986-87		30,781	270	302	740	1,17,134	300	53	70	35,589	—	—	—
1987-88		69,284	381	221	1,875	82,100	214	50	60	23,741	—	—	—
9 Qadian 1972-73		2,34,943	71	406	1,119	1,25,196	—	—	785	588	—	—	—
1977-78		1,86,789	93	634	438	2,83,543	—	—	2,957	2,929	—	—	—
1982-83		—	—	—	7	—	—	—	254	5,937	—	—	—
1983-84		2,53,535	2	—	31	1,43,468	—	—	702	994	—	—	—
1984-85		2,77,451	—	—	5	4,63,846	—	—	54	4,112	—	—	—
1985-86		3,64,611	—	—	—	4,33,889	—	—	142	4,416	—	—	—
1986-87		3,83,724	—	—	33	3,39,985	—	—	2,486	1,144	—	—	—
1987-88		80,874	—	—	8	3,21,374	—	—	782	2,079	—	—	—
10 Sri Hargobindpur 1972-73		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1977-78		2,06,363	—	—	—	2,91,655	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1982-83		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1983-84		3,38,261	—	—	—	3,27,751	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BANKING TRADE AND COMMERCE

1984-85	3,49,529	—	—	—	—	4,87,016	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985-86	4,74,329	—	—	—	—	4,89,176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1986-87	1,48,575	—	—	—	—	1,86,603	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1987-88	1,42,739	—	—	—	—	1,45,424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Kahnauwan 1972-73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1977-78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1982-83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1983-84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984-85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985-86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1986-87	—	—	—	—	—	2,34,978	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1987-88	37,277	—	—	—	—	2,01,450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Kalanaur 1972-73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1977-78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1982-83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1983-84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984-85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985-86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1986-87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1987-88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1988-89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1989-90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1990-91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1991-92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1992-93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1993-94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1994-95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1995-96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1996-97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1997-98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1998-99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1999-00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2000-01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2001-02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2002-03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2003-04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2004-05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2005-06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006-07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007-08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008-09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2011-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2012-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2013-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2014-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2015-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2016-17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2017-18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2018-19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2019-20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2020-21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2021-22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2022-23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023-24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2025-26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026-27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027-28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2028-29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2029-30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2030-31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2031-32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2032-33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2033-34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2034-35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2035-36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2036-37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2037-38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2038-39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2039-40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2040-41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2041-42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2042-43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2043-44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2044-45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2045-46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2046-47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2047-48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2048-49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2049-50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2050-51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2051-52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2052-53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2053-54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2054-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2055-56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2056-57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2057-58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2058-59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2059-60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2060-61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2061-62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2062-63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2063-64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2064-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2065-66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2066-67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2067-68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2068-69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2069-70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2070-71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2071-72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2072-73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2073-74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2074-75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2075-76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2076-77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2077-78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2078-79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2079-80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2080-81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2081-82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2082-83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2083-84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2084-85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2085-86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2086-87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2087-88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2088-89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2089-90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2090-91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2091-92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2092-93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2093-94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2094-95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2095-96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2096-97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2097-98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2098-99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways

Gurdaspur District lies in the Firozpur Division of the Northern Railway. There are 23 railway stations on various lines of the Northern Railway within the district, viz. Pathankot, Bharoli, Sarna, Jhako Lahri, Parmanand, Dinanagar, Gurdaspur, Sohal, Dhariwal, Chhina, Batala Sugar Mills, Batala, Dera Baba Nanak, Ratar Chhatar, Hando Rawal, Fatehgarh Churian, Quadian, Vadala Garanthian, Madhopur, Sujampur, Chakki Bank, Ghiala and Mirthal.

Roads

Roads have an important role to play in the economy of the country. The road system in Gurdaspur District is fairly well developed. Since the publication of Gurdaspur District Gazetteer (1979), the length of roads in the district has increased in a big way. The type and length of roads maintained by Public Works Department (B&R) in the district is given below:

(Kilometres)

Year	National Highways			Provincial Highways			Grand Total
	Black Top	Water Bound Macadam roads shall ultimately be finished as black top roads	Total	Black Top	Water Bound Macadam roads shall ultimately be finished as black top roads	Total	
1972-73	98	—	98	1,233	58	58	1,389
1977-78	98	—	98	2,166	274	2,440	2,538
1982-83	98	—	98	2,762	41	2,803	2,901
1983-84	98	—	98	2,762	60	2,822	2,920
1984-85	98	—	98	2,797	55	2,852	2,950
1985-86	98	—	98	2,855	30	2,885	2,983
1986-87	98	—	98	2,907	—	2,907	3,005
1987-88	98	—	98	2,934	3	2,937	3,035

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1973, 1978 and 1983 to 1988)

COMMUNICATIONS

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State Transport.—The major objective of State Transport is to meet the transport needs of urban and rural areas and to provide the transport facilities to remote and backward areas. Buses constitute the most important category of transport vehicles in the district. Punjab Roadways, Pathankot and Batala are the most important agencies which serve the passenger traffic in the Gurdaspur District. The details of routes maintained by these transport undertakings in the district are given in Appendix-I at the end of the chapter on pages 73 to 76. The other statistics of State Transport are given in the Appendix-II on page 77.

Private Transport.—Private transport, taxis and auto-rickshaws are the other important means of passenger transport. Private Bus Transport operates mainly in interior parts of the district. Private transport companies like Punjab Roadways also maintain bus routes in Gurdaspur District. These are as many as 21 transport companies functioning in the district. The details of routes operated by these private transport companies are given in the Appendix-III on pages 78 to 80.

The other important means of transport for passenger traffic are taxis, auto-rickshaws, etc. The number of such different types of motor vehicles registered in the Gurdaspur District during 1972-73, 1977-78, 1982-83, to 1987-88 is given in the following tables:—

Year	Cars	Jeeps	Trucks	Taxis	Tractors	Buses	Two wheelers Motor Cycles	Three Wheelers Auto-rickshaws	Miscellaneous
1972-73	81	50	239	2	172	128	427	12	—
1977-78	76	65	281	3	205	84	706	—	—
1982-83	665	837	2,627	62	5,286	633	8,914	121	6
1983-84	732	931	2,729	80	6,364	639	12,234	138	7
1984-85	808	1,005	2,814	83	7,400	650	15,889	157	9
1985-86	947	1,100	2,940	87	8,368	713	20,988	206	9
1986-87	1,057	1,166	3,065	87	9,110	733	26,331	243	10
1987-88	1,176	1,199	3,115	87	9,509	762	30,252	283	15

GURDASPUR

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1974, 1979, 1983, to 1988)

Shipping and Air Traffic.—There is no port in Gurdaspur District as Punjab is not coastal State. Aerodrome at Pathankot is not used for civil purposes.

Travel and Tourists Facilities.—Two tourist centres have been developed by the Punjab Tourism Development Corporation in the district. One of these is Gulmohar Hotel, Pathankot. This is a two Star Hotel with super deluxe, deluxe and normal rooms in addition to dormitory accommodation for bigger parties and sprawling lawns for catering to the needs of bigger social and cultural get-togethers. It also has a regularly functioning restaurant and beer bar and is located on Shimla *Pahari* adjacent to the Municipal Park Pathankot. The other is Coral Tourist Complex, Madhopur. This is a beautiful tourist complex located on the right bank of Upper Bari Doab Canal at Madhopur providing rooms, restaurant, bar and fast food counters on a very picturesque location.

Besides, there are rest houses maintained by different departments for the use of their employees during their visit to these places. A list of rest houses, etc. in the district is given at Appendix IV on pages 81 to 82.

Posts and Telegraphs.—On 31 March, 1988, one Higher Selection Grade-I Post Office, 3 Higher Selection Grade-II Post Offices, 7 Lower Selection Grade Post Offices, 46 Time Scale Sub-Post Offices, 1 Extra Departmental Sub-Post Office and 217 Extra Departmental Branch Sub-Post Offices were functioning in the Gurdaspur District. The list of these post-offices is given Appendix V on pages 83 to 89 and the combined list of post and telegraph offices is given in Appendix VI on pages 92 to 93.

Telephones.—The detailed particulars regarding the telephone exchanges with telephone connections in the district as on 31 March 1988, is given in Appendix-VII on pages 92 to 93.

Radio and Television.—A low power T.V. transmitter has been installed at Gurdaspur (civil lines) and is working since December 1989. It relays Doordarshan Kendra, New Delhi's Programmes. Though the use of radios and televisions has been increasing day by day, yet there is no radio broadcasting centre in the district. The use of radio has generally been replaced by the televisions.

Statistics on Road Accidents.—The statistics regarding the road accidents in the district for the year 1972-73, 1977-78, and 1982 to 1988 are given in the following table :—

Road Accidents in Gurdaspur District

(Number)

Year	Accidents	Vehicles involved	Persons killed	Persons injured
1972-73	22	22	25	12
1977-78	69	78	34	92
1982	67	67	29	31
1983	62	62	30	47
1984	85	85	33	76
1985	73	73	44	70
1986	73	74	11	3
1987	82	82	69	128
1988	75	75	42	109

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1973, 1978 and 1983 to 1989)

APPENDIX I

(Vide page 69)

Bus Routes operated by Public Transport in Gurdaspur District as on 31 March, 1988

Serial No.	Name of Transport Company	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (Km)	Total Daily Service (km)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Punjab Roadways, Batala	Amritsar-Fatehgarh Churian	4	30	240
		Amritsar—Dera Baba Nanak (Via Fatehgarh Churian)	2	50	200
		Amritsar—Dera Baba Nanak (Via Ramdas)	2	61	244
		Amritsar—Firozpur	2	128	512
		Amritsar—Dorangla (Via Dera Baba Nabak)	1	116	232
		Amritsar—Behrampur (Via Dera Baba Nabak)	1	121	242
		Amritsar—Qadian	11	57	1,254
		Amritsar—Harchowal	4	67	536
		Amritsar—Bohar Vadala	2	73	292
		Amritsar—Batala	5	39	390
		Batala—Fatehgarh Churian	5	26	260
		Batala—Dera Baba Nanak	14	30	840
		Batala—Udhowali (Via Kotli)	4	30	240
		Ludhiana—Batala—Dhianpur	1	167½	335
		Batala—Ajnala (Via Fatehgarh Churian)	8	49	784
		Batala—Pandori Mahanta	½	44	44
		Batala—Jalandhar	16	80	2,560
		Batala—Sri Hargobindpur	10	30	600
		Batala—Ghuman—Mehta	2	30	120
		Batala—Bhetpattan	3	38	228
		Batala—Harchowal	2	28	112
		Batala—Gurdaspur	6	32	384
		Jalandhar—Chandigarh	2	173	692
		Batala—Talwara	2	160	640

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Batala—Ramdas (Via Talwandi)	2	45	180
		Batala—Gurdaspur (Via Thikriwal)	2	49	196
		Dera Baba Nanak—Fatehgarh Churian (Via Batala)	1	56	112
		Batala—Delhi	2	465	1860
		Ludhiana—Delhi	1	318	636
		Jalandhar—Qadian	1	198	396
		Jalandhar—Harchowal	1	108	216
		Jalandhar—Patiala	2	164	656
		Batala—Chandigarh	1	253½	507
		Kalanaur—Chandigarh	1	278½	557
		Fatehgarh—Chogawan (Via Harchachina)	2	37	148
		Qadian—Chandigarh (Via Nawanshahr)	1	251	502
		Fatehgarh Churian—Chandigarh (Via Nawanshahr)	1	259	518
		Gurdaspur—Chandigarh (Via Batala)	4	285½	2284
		Gurdaspur—Amritsar (Via Dera Baba Nanak)	5	101	1010
		Gurdaspur—Chandigarh (Via Sri Hargobindpur)	1	305	610
		Gurdaspur—Ghuman	2	55	220
		Gurdaspur—Sri Hargobindpur	3	45	270
		Gurdaspur—Fatehgarh Churian (Via Dhianpur)	3	60	360
		Gurdaspur—Dera Baba Nanak	6	40	480
		Gurdaspur—Sangrur	1	261	522
		Jalandhar—Gurdaspur (Via Sri Hargobindpur)	2	130	520
		Gurdaspur—Faridkot	1	212	424
		Gurdaspur—Ambala Cantt.	1	298	596
		Gurdaspur—Meerut	1	541	1082
		Pathankot—Dera Baba Jaimal Singh (Via Batala)	3	115	690

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Pathankot—Pandori Mahanta	2	50	200
		Pathankot—Chucksarif	1	64	128
		Pathankot—Shalla Pattan	1	64	128
		Pathankot—Jammu	1	108	216
		Pathankot—Qadian (Via Dhariwal)	2	67	268
		Dina Nagar—Naushera Pattan	1	40	160
		Ghuman—Sultanpur	1	80	160
		Dina Nagar—Shalla Pattan	2	40	160
		Batala—Chintpurni	1	172	344
		Jalandhar—Hoshiarpur	1	45	90
		Hoshiarpur—Chintpurni	1	48	96
		Beas—Moga (Via Jalandhar)	2	131	524
		Batala—Kahnuwan	8	26	416
		Batala—Mehta	6	18	216
		Batala—Qadian	6	18	216
		Batala—Mehma Chuck	1	23	46
		Batala—Ghuman (Via Udanwal)	1	25	50
		Batala—Kalanaur	5	25	250
		Batala—Bhangali (Via Aliwal)	1	20	40
		Batala—Pulkunzar	3	18	108
		Gurdaspur—Dorangla	1	15	30
		Gurdaspur—Dostpur (Via Dorangla)	1	15	30
		Gurdaspur—Hardochanni	3	15	90
		Dostpur—Kalanaur (E & T)	3	10	60
		Gurdaspur—Behrampur	4	20	160
2	Punjab Roadways, Pathankot	Pathankot—Amritsar	55	110	12,100
		Pathankot—Fatehgarh	2	100	400
		Pathankot—Qadian	2	71	284
		Pathankot—Dera Baba Jaimal Singh (Via Sri Hargobindpur)	3	115	690

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Gurdaspur—Dinanagar Via (Dhariwall)	2	25	100
		Pathankot—Dinanagar Ghorote	2	40	160
		Amritsar—Jammu	2	218	872
		Amritsar—Dalhousie	1	190	380
		Pathankot—Jalandhar	63	126	4032
		Pathankot—Thin Dam	4	37	296
		Pathankot—Shahpur Kandi	4	13	104
		Pathankot—Madhopur	8	18	288
		Sujanpur—Badhani	8	22	352
		Pathankot—Tirhari	2	15	60
		Pathankot—Chaki Badhani	16	16	512
		Pathankot—Kiri Patton	2	26	104
		Pathankot—Kiri Patton (Via Sunderchark)	2	16	64
		Pathankot—Hara Narianpur	2	25	100
		Pathankot—Bhoa	4	15	120
		Pathankot—Bakloh	1	66	132
		Pathankot—Chamba	2	122	488
		Pathankot—Dalhousie	1	80	160
		Pathankot—Dharamsala	1	90	180
		Pathankot—Chamunda Devi	2	109	436
		Pathankot—Mandi	1	227	454
		Pathankot—Maslood Ganj	1	105	210

(Source : General Manager, Punjab Roadways, Batala and Pathankot)

APPENDIX II

Statistics of State Transport in the Gurdaspur District, 1983-84 to 1987-88 (Vide page 69)

Item	Punjab Roadways, Batala					Punjab Roadways, Pathankot				
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Total Fleet (Number)	141	144	144	144	143	219	212	235	212	183
Total Kilometres (Lakhs)	112.26	98.30	..	..	..	184.07	154.37	..	..	..
Effective Kilometres (Lakhs)	107.06	93.64	102.35	97.94	105.35	183.56	153.72	174.40	160.93	153.11
Total Passengers carried (Lakhs)	155.42	135.81	..	..	..	194.27	252.73	..	..	..
Daily Operated Kilometres on effective (Kms)	0.29	0.26	..	..	..	0.50	0.42	..	..	..
Daily Operated Kilometres on total (Kms)	0.30	0.27	..	..	..	0.50	0.42	..	..	..
Daily Passengers carried (Number)	0.42	0.37	0.34	0.27	0.28	0.53	0.69	0.72	0.48	0.62

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988)

APPENDIX III

Bus Routes Operated by Private Transport Companies of Gurdaspur District as on
31 March 1988
(Vide page 69)

Serial No.	Name of Transport Company	Name of Route	No. of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Abrol Bus Service Regd., Batala	Amritsar—Pathankot	2	110	440
2	Avtar Bus Service Regd., Batala	Batala—Ganda Ke Chone	1½	19	57
		Batala—Sri Hargobindpur	1½	31	93
3	Dera Baba Nanak Bus Service Regd., Batala	Batala—Dera Baba Nanak	7	30	420
4	Baba Namdev Bus Service Regd., Batala	Sri Hargobindpur—Gurdaspur	2	45	180
5	Bawa Lal Darbar Bus Service Regd., Dhanpur, District Gurdaspur	Batala—Dhanpur	4	19	152
6	Delight Tour Operators P. Ltd., Gurdaspur	Batala—Qadian	1	19	38
		Gurdaspur—Behrampur	1	18	36
		Batala—Ganda Ke Chone	3	19	114
		Batala—Sri Hargobindpur	1	30	60
		Batala—Gurdaspur (via Kahnawan)	1	45	90
7	Dehati Bus Service Regd., Pathankot	Pathankot—Fatehgarh Churian (via Ramdas)	1	109	218
8	Gulmarg Transport Co. P. Ltd., Pathankot	Amritsar—Pathankot	2	110	440
9	Khalsa Bus Service, Batala	Sri Hargobindpur—Dera Baba Nanak	2	59	236
		Batala—Sri Hargobindpur	1½	31	93
10	Kahlon Bus Service Regd., Batala	Pul—Kunjar—Gurdaspur (via Naushehra Majha Singh)	3	22	132
		Batala—Qadian	1	19	38
		Batala—Harchowal	1	28	56

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Nayyar Bus Service Regd., Dera Baba Nanak	Gurdaspur—Kalanaur	2	26	104
12	New Batala Transport Co. P. Ltd., Batala	Pathankot—Dera Baba Jaimal Singh (via Sri Hargobindpur)	1	115	230
		Batala—Ghuman	3½	31	201½
		Batala—Mehta	2	18	82
13	New Jhang Transport Co. Ltd., Batala	Batala—Dera Baba Nanak	3	30	180
		Batala—Fatehgarh Churian (via Aliwal, Ghani Ke Bangar)	5	26	260
		Batala—Kalanaur—Gurdaspur—Pandori Mahantan	1½	60	180
		Amritsar—Pathankot	3	110	660
		Batala—Gurdaspur	1	32	64
		Amritsar—Batala	½	39	26
		Pathankot—Dera Baba Jaimal Singh (via Gurdaspur—Batala)	½	115	115
		Batala—Talwara (via Subhanpur Begowal)	1	156	312
		Ajnala—Fatehgarh Churian—Batala	1½	49	49
		Batala—Kalanaur	1	25	50
		Batala—Kotli Surat Singh Malian	1	16	32
		Sri Hargobindpur—Gurdaspur	1	45	90
14	New Midh Bhabra Transport Co. P. Ltd., Batala	Dera Baba Nanak—Fatehgarh Churian (via Batala)	3	56	336
		Batala—Kalanaur	2	25	100
		Batala—Fatehgarh Churian	4	26	208
		Batala—Kalanaur—Gurdaspur—Pandori Mahantan	1	60	120
		Amritsar—Pathankot	2½	110	605
		Batala—Dera Baba Nanak	1	30	60
		Pathankot—Qadian (via Gurdaspur—Kot Tadar Mal)	1	71	142
		Ajnala—Fatehgarh Churian—Batala	1	49	493
		Batala—Kahnawan—Batala—Kahnawan—Gurdaspur	1	26	52
		Batala—Anritsar	½	45	80
			½	39	26

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Padda Transport Co. Batala	Batala—Qadian—Bhet	2	36	144
		Batala-Jalandhar	1	80	160
16	Rattan Singh & Sons Transporter, Pathankot	Pathankot—Shalla-Gharota	2	13	52
		Pathankot—Gharota (via Dinanagar)	1	36	72
		Pathankot—Thein Dam (via Chaki Dhar)	1	37	74
		Pathankot—Dera Baba Jaimal Singh (via Gurdaspur—Sri Hargobindpur)	1	115	230
		Amritsar—Pathankot	1	110	220
17	Sky Highways P. Ltd., Pathankot	Pathankot—Dera Baba Jaimal Singh (via Sri Hargobindpur— Gurdaspur—Ghuman-Batala)	1	115	230
		Pathankot-Pangota	1	64	128
		Pathankot—Behrampur (via Dinanagar)	1	38	76
		Pathankot—Thein Dam (via Dhar)	1	37	74
		Amritsar—Pathankot	1	110	220
18	Saini Highways, Pathankot	Pathankot—Chak Sharif (via Behram Gehiri)	1	73	146
		Pathankot—Taragarh (via Dinanagar)	3	34	204
19	Transport, Workers Co. Regd., Pathankot	Pathankot—Dalhousie	2	80	320
20	Sahni Bus Service P. Ltd., Pathankot	Amritsar—Pathankot	1	110	220
21	Bhagowal Dalam Bus Service Regd., Batala	Shahpur Kandi—Amritsar Via Mamoon—Pathankot	1	131	262

(Sources : Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Jalandhar)

APPENDIX IV

List of Rest Houses in Gurdaspur District as on 31 March 1988

(Vide page 71)

Serial No.	Place	No. of Suits	Name of Reserving Authority
1	2	3	5
Tahsil Gurdaspur			
1	PWD Rest House, Gurdaspur	3	Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, B & R, Gurdaspur
2	Sainik Rest House, Gurdaspur	7	Dy. Director, Sainik Welfare, Gurdaspur
3	Public Health Rest House, Gurdaspur	2	Executive Engineer, Public Health Division, Gurdaspur
4	Electricity Rest House, Gurdaspur	2	Executive Engineer, PSEB, Gurdaspur
5	Police Rest House, Gurdaspur	2	Supdt. of Police, Gurdaspur
6	Civil Rest House, Dinanagar	2	Sub Divisional Officer (C), Gurdaspur
7	Civil Rest House, Kalanaur	2	Ditto
8	Canal Rest House, Nano Nangal	2	Executive Engineer, UBDC, Gurdaspur Division, Gurdaspur
9	Canal Rest House, Tibri	2	Ditto
10	Canal Rest House, Dhariwal	2	Ditto
11	Canal Rest House, Kunjar	2	Ditto
12	Canal Rest House, Sathiali	2	Executive Engineer, UBDC, Jandiala Division, Amritsar
13	Canal Rest House, Athwal	2	Executive Engineer, UBDC, Gurdaspur
Tahsil Batala			
14	Zila Parishad Rest House, Batala	4	Secretary Zila Parishad, Gurdaspur
15	Civil Rest House, Qadian	2	Sub-Divisional Officer (C), Batala
16	Civil Rest House, Dera Baba Baba Nanak	2	Officer Commanding of the Army Occupying the Rest House
17	Canal Rest House, Sri Hargobindpur	2	Executive Engineer, UBDC, Gurdaspur
18	Canal Rest House, Harchowal	2	Executive Engineer, UBDC, Madhopur Division, Gurdaspur
19	Canal Rest House, Panjgrain	2	Ditto
20	Canal Rest House, Aliwal	2	Executive Engineer, UBDC, Majitha Division, Amritsar
21	Canal Rest House, Fatehgarh Churian	2	Ditto
22	PSEB, Rest House, Batala	2	Executive Engineer, PSEB, Batala

APPENDIX V

(Vide page 71)

Post Office in Gurdaspur District as on 31
March 1988

I Gurdaspur Head Post Office Branch Post Offices

Gurdaspur H. O.

- 1 Chor Sidhwan
- 2 Hayatnagar
- 3 Hemrajpur
- 4 Kala Nangal
- 5 Khojpur
- 6 Magar Mudian

Sub-Post Offices

- 2 Avrolnagar, Pathankot
- 3 Andrun Bazar, Pathankot
- 4 Bahrapur
 - 1 Bharath
 - 2 Dodwan
- 5 Beacon, Pathankot
- 6 Bhattian
 - 1 Alman
 - 2 Bhaini Mian Khan
 - 3 Ghorewal
 - 4 Kotli Harchandan
 - 5 Mullanwala
 - 6 Nanowal Jindar
- 7 Civil Courts, Pathankot
- 8 Dalhouse Road, Pathankot
- 9 Dhaki Road, Pathankot
- 10 Dhangu Road, Pathankot
- 11 Dhar Kalan
- 12 Dhariwal
 - 1 Fateh Nagai
 - 2 Kaler Kalan
 - 3 Kot Santokh Rai
 - 4 Khunda
 - 5 Langah
 - 6 Zafarwal

1	2	3	4
Tahsil Pathankot			
1 PWD, Rest House, Pathankot	4 Executive Engineer, Provincial Div. B & R Gurdaspur		
2 Tourist Bungalow, Pathankot	13 Tourist Officer, Pathankot		
3 Tourist Bungalow, Pathankot	15 Ditto		
4 Forest Rest House, Pathankot	1 Divisional Forest Officer, Pathankot		
5 Electricity Rest House, Pathankot	2 Executive Engineer, PSEB, Pathankot		
6 Panchayat Samiti Rest House, Dunera	1 Chairman Panchayat Samity, Dhar Kalan		
7 CPWD Rest House, Madhopur	2 Executive Engineer, CPWD, Madhopur		
8 Ravi Sadan Rest House, Shahpur Kandi	4 Chief Engineer, Thein Dam, Shahpur Kandi		
9 Field Hostel Rest House, Shahpur Kandi	30 Ditto		
10 VIP Rest House, Shahpur Kandi	4 Ditto		
11 PWD Rest House, Chakki Bank, Pathankot	2 Executive Engineer, PWD, B & R, Gurdaspur		
12 Stud House, Madhopur	4 G.M. New Egretren Woollen Mills, Dhariwal		
13 Canal Rest House, Madhopur	3 Executive Engineer, UBDC, Gurdaspur Division, Gurdaspur		
14 Canal Rest House, Bhimpur	3 Ditto		
15 Civil Rest House, Narot Jainmal Singh	1 Sub Divisional Officer, (C), Pathankot		
16 Civil Rest House, Mirthal	1 Ditto		
17 Civil Rest House Dhar Kalan	2 Ditto		
18 PWD Rest House, Katori	1 Executive Engineer, Provincial Division (B & R) Gurdaspur		
19 Canal Rest House, Malakpur	4 Director, Irrigation Malakpur		

(Source: District Statistical Officer, Gurdaspur)

COMMUNICATIONS

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GURDASPUR

13 Dinanagar

- 1 Awankha
- 2 Bhotoa
- 3 Dholowal
- 4 Jangal
- 5 Kalichpur
- 6 Paniar
- 7 Pindori Bainsan
- 8 Sahowal
- 9 Talipur Pindori

14 Dorangla

- 1 Dostpur
- 2 Dugri
- 3 Galri
- 4 Hardo Chhanni
- 5 Islampur
- 6 Saleh Chak

15 Dunera

- 1 Bhanguri
- 2 Bhatwan
- 3 Lehrun
- 4 Sarti

16 Ghandigate, Dinanagar

17 Gharota Kalan

- 1 Blanpur
- 2 Chaunta
- 3 Jharauli

18 Gurdaspur City

19 Gurdaspur Kutchery

20 Gurdaspur Mandi

21 Gurdaspur Road, Pathankot

22 Harchowal

- 1 Aulakh Kalan
- 2 Bahadurpur Rajua
- 3 Bharn
- 4 Basrai
- 5 Beri
- 6 Bhambari
- 7 Bharath
- 8 Pindori
- 9 Tuglwala

23 Kahnuwan

24 Madhopur

25 Malakpur

26 Marara

27 Mirthal

28 Mission Road, Pathankot

29 Model Colony, Pathankot

30 Narot Jaimal Singh

31 Pathankot

- 1 Chak Sharif
- 2 Jagowal
- 3 Kala Bala
- 4 Nainokot
- 5 Saidowal Khurd

- 1 Bhoa
- 2 Bharoli
- 3 Chashma
- 4 Faridanagar
- 5 Narot Mehra
- 6 Naushehra Nal Bandar.
- 7 Sarna
- 8 Sunder Chak

- 1 Bhariial
- 2 Haibat Pindi
- 3 Jhabkara

- 1 Ghlala
- 2 Gurah
- 3 Kauntarpur
- 4 Nangal

- 1 Bamial
- 2 Janial
- 3 Khojki Chak

- 1 Chakkar, Badhani
- 2 Daulatpur
- 3 Glacier Product Factory
- 4 Hara
- 5 Hariial
- 6 Jandwal
- 7 Jhakhian Lahri
- 8 Karoli
- 9 Mamun
- 10 Sionti
- 11 Sailli
- 12 Tribari

32 Shahpur Kandi Township

- 1 Kot
- 2 Shahpur Kandi

33 Sohal

- 1 Babri Jiwanwal
- 2 Bhopur
- 3 Gaznipur
- 4 Gurdas Nangal
- 5 Jerra Chhitran
- 6 Pakhariwal

34 Sujanpur

- 1 Firozpur
- 2 Ghoh
- 3 Panjor
- 4 Ranipur

35 Taragarh

- 1 Baknor
- 2 Kathlaur
- 3 Lahri Gujran
- 4 Parmanand
- 5 Rattangarh
- 6 Saidipur
- 7 Sohaora Khurd

36 Tibbar

- 1 Babri
- 2 Bhumbli
- 3 Sidhwan

37 Tibri

- 1 Babe Hali
- 2 Nawan Chhala
- 3 Gazikot
- 4 Gahot
- 5 Kotli Sainian
- 6 Lakhnapal
- 7 Saidowal Kalan

II Batala Head Post Office

1 Batala H. O.

- 1 Umarpur
- 2 Bal Purian Kalan
- 3 Bhular
- 4 Chahal
- 5 Chaudhariwala
- 6 Dadial
- 7 Dharamkot
- 8 Fazalabad

- 9 Harpur Dhandoi
- 10 Hardo Jhanda
- 11 Jetu Sarja
- 12 Jaura Singha
- 13 Panjgirain
- 14 Rangar Nangal
- 15 Sarupwali
- 16 Uddhanwal
- 17 Vadala Bangar

2 Aliwal

- 1 Dabhanwala Kalan
- 2 Dadiala Kalan
- 3 Ghoga
- 4 Kastiwal
- 5 Gujarpura
- 6 Marrar
- 7 Rihali Khurd
- 8 Talwandi Lal Singh

3 Anarkali Batala

4 Batala City

5 Bhagowala

- 1 Akarpura
- 2 Athwal
- 3 Bangowali
- 4 Bhadal
- 5 Dalam
- 6 Dargawal
- 7 Gagowali
- 8 Hakimpur
- 9 Mira Jan
- 10 Rai Chak
- 11 Sarwali

6 Dera Baba Nanak

- 1 Bhagtana Tulianwala
- 2 Dharmkot Randhawa
- 3 Ghanie-Ki-Bet
- 4 Khushalpur
- 5 Pakhiwan
- 6 Ratar Chhatar
- 7 Shahpur Goraian
- 8 Shahpur Jajan
- 9 Shahzada

GURDASPUR

- 10 Singhpura
11 Talwandi Raman
12 Udhewali Kurd
- 7 Dhianpur
1 Dharowali
2 Kotli Surat Malli
3 Raimal
4 Shakar Mashri
- 8 Fatehgarh Churian
1 Hardowal (Hardo Rawal Kalan
2 Khera
3 Man
4 Nasarke
5 Paracha
6 Parowal
7 Samrai
8 Barchur
- 9 Ghuman
1 Bhoman
2 Bolewal
3 Chauna
4 Dakoha
5 Ladda Manda
6 Padda
7 Villa Bajju
- 10 Government Polytechnic, Batala
1 Batala Sugar Mills
2 G.S.T.C., Batala
3 Masanian
4 Vadala Garanthian
- 11 G T Road, Batala
- 12 Guru Nanak Nagar, Batala
- 13 Industrial Estate, Batala
- 14 Kala Afghana
1 Bholeke
2 Dala Chak
3 Ghaniya Ki Banger
4 Sirhe
5 Teja Kalan
6 Villa Teja

COMMUNICATIONS

- 15 Kalanaur
1 Barilla Kalan
2 Bishankot
3 Dalepur
4 Fattugur Kalan
5 Lakhani Kalan
6 Rudiana
- 16 Krishna Nagar, Batala
1 Deriwale
2 Dialgarh
- 17 Naushahra
1 Faizulla Chak
2 Chuman Kalan
3 Khokhar
4 Pasnanwala
5 Satkoha
6 Sekhwan
- 18 Nehru Gate, Batala
- 19 Qadian
1 Dhapai
2 Kandila
3 Khojla
4 Kot Todar Mal
5 Lil Kalan
- 20 Railway Road, Batala
- 21 Sri Hargobindpur
1 Chima
2 Kishankot
3 Buchian
4 Mari Panwan
5 Tanda

(Source : Superintendent of Post Offices, Gurdaspur)

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GURDASPUR

APPENDIX VI

(Vide page 71)

Combined Post and Telegraph Offices in the Gurdaspur District as on
31 March 1988

- 1 Gurdaspur
- 2 Avrolnagar, Pathankot
- 3 Andrun Bazar, Pathankot
- 4 Behrampur
- 5 Dharkalan
- 6 Dhariwal
- 7 Fatehnangal
- 8 Kaler Kalan
- 9 Zaffarwal
- 10 Dinanagar
- 11 Talibpur Pandori
- 12 Dorangla
- 13 Dunera
- 14 Gharota
- 15 Gurdaspur City
- 16 Gurdaspur Kutchery
- 17 Gurdaspur Mandi
- 18 Harchowal
- 19 Aulakh Kalan
- 20 Bham
- 21 Kahnuwan
- 22 Madhopur
- 23 Malakpur
- 24 Bharoli
- 25 Marara
- 26 Mirthal
- 27 Model Colony, Pathankot
- 28 Narot Jaimal Singh
- 29 Hara
- 30 Haryal
- 31 Karoli
- 32 Mamun
- 33 Siali
- 34 Shahpur Kandi Township
- 35 Sohal
- 36 Sujanpur

- 37 Taragarh
- 38 Tibber
- 39 Bhumbli
- 40 Tibri
- 41 Babehali
- 42 Batala
- 43 Aliwal
- 44 Batala City
- 45 Bhagowal
- 46 Dera Baba Nanak
- 47 Dhianpur
- 48 Fatehgarh Churian
- 49 Ghuman
- 50 Kala Afgana
- 51 Ghania Ke Banger
- 52 Villa Teja
- 53 Kalanaur
- 54 Naushera Majja Singh
- 55 Seikhwan
- 56 Qadian
- 57 Sri Hargobindpur
- 58 Mari Buchian

(Sources : Superintendent of Post Offices, Gurdaspur)

APPENDIX VII

Telephone Exchanges and Trunk and Long Distance Public Call Offices in
the Gurdaspur District as on 31 March 1988

(Vide Page 71)

Serial No.	Telegraph Division	Telegraph/ Telephone Subdivision	Name of Exchange	Year of Opening	Number of connections	
					Main	Extn.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Pathankot	Gurdaspur	Behrampur	1983	23	—
2	Pathankot	Gurdaspur	Bhaini Mian Khan	1986	18	—
3	Pathankot	Gurdaspur	Dorangla	1984	32	1
4	Pathankot	Gurdaspur	Dhariwal	1964	239	11
5	Pathankot	Gurdaspur	Dinanagar	1962	298	5
6	Pathankot	Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur	1949	880	82
7	Pathankot	Gurdaspur	Kalanaur	1978	42	—
8	Pathankot	Gurdaspur	Kahnuwan	1982	46	—
9	Pathankot	Gurdaspur	Naushera Majja Singh	1979	24	1
10	Pathankot	Gurdaspur	Tibber	1987	25	—
11	Pathankot	Gurdaspur	Wadala Banger	1983	13	—
12	Pathankot	Batala	Batala-I	1935	2350	78
13	Pathankot	Batala	Batala-II	1935	1050	19
14	Pathankot	Batala	Dera Baba Nanak	1969	42	—
15	Pathankot	Batala	Fatehgarh Churian	1976	85	—
16	Pathankot	Batala	Ghuman	1986	51	—
17	Pathankot	Batala	Hatchowal	1985	24	—
18	Pathankot	Batala	Jaito Sarja	1982	19	—
19	Pathankot	Batala	Kotli Surat Mohli	1987	19	—
20	Pathankot	Batala	Kandiala	1986	43	—
21	Pathankot	Batala	Kala Afgana	1982	22	2
22	Pathankot	Batala	Parowal	1983	5	—
23	Pathankot	Batala	Qadian	1965	252	2
24	Pathankot	Batala	Sri Hargobindpur	1970	32	—
25	Pathankot	Batala	Aliwal	1989	..	..
26	Pathankot	Pathankot	Ghasota	1988	12	—
27	Pathankot	Pathankot	Haryal	1980	17	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	Pathankot	Pathankot	Jugial	1980	90	25
29	Pathankot	Pathankot	Kandrori	1986	45	1
30	Pathankot	Pathankot	Mirthal	1987	19	—
31	Pathankot	Pathankot	Narot Mehra	1986	23	—
32	Pathankot	Pathankot	Dunera	1984	12	—
33	Pathankot	Pathankot	Pathankot	1940	3378	165
34	Pathankot	Pathankot	Sujanpur	1977	90	1
35	Pathankot	Pathankot	Taragarh	1982	19	—
36	Pathankot	Pathankot	Kotli Mughlan	1983	..	..

Long Distance Public Call Offices

Name of Place	Year of opening	Parent Exchange
1. Gho	..	Pathankot
2. Tarhar	..	Do
3. Mohtali	..	Do
4. Naushera Nal Banda	..	Do
5. Dhar	..	Haryal
6. Bhamble	..	Tibber
7. Toberi	..	Gurdaspur
8. Jaura Chittran	..	Do
9. Shalla Pattan	..	Do
10. Kalhlour	..	Taragarh
11. Bharni Paswal	..	Bhaini Mian Khan
12. Dostpur	..	Dorangla
13. Kaler Kalan	..	Dhariwal
14. Masi Bughian	..	Sri Hargobindpur
15. Selhwan	..	Batala
16. Dhianpur	..	Do
17. Aliwal	..	Do
18. Dharmkot	..	Dera Baba Nanak
19. Ghania Ke Banger	..	Fatehgarh Churian
20. Hara	..	Haryal
21. Kot Santokh Rai	..	Dhariwal

(Sources: Telecom District Engineer, Pathankot)

Prices.—The average retail prices of main agricultural commodities in the district during 1972, 1978 and 1983 to 1988 are shown in the following table :—

(In rupees per kg)

Serial No.	Name of agricultural commodities	1972	1978	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	Wheat	0.80	1.34	1.75	1.70	1.81	1.80	2.04	2.37
2	Rice	0.65	1.59	2.67	2.42	2.52	2.45	2.88	4.33
3	Moong	3.50	3.54	4.65	5.10	6.53	6.05	6.29	9.78
4	Mash	3.90	3.53	4.64	5.56	6.09	5.97	6.28	7.72
5	Gram	3.25	—	3.64	5.02	6.29	5.76	5.63	7.91
6	Massar	2.50	4.18	4.23	5.46	6.03	6.40	6.53	8.22
7	Potatoes	1.00	1.17	1.96	1.66	1.54	3.25	2.40	2.46
8	Onion	1.50	1.00	2.43	1.80	1.95	2.41	3.82	3.24

(Statistic Abstracts of Punjab, 1978-1983 to 1988 and Deputy Economic and Statistical Adviser, Gurdaspur)

Wages.—Wages are remuneration paid to a worker in lieu of the work done by him. The wage policy has been envisaged in the Constitution of India. In Article 38 of the Constitution, the principle of equal pay for equal work for both men and women has been laid down as one of the Directive Principles.

In Gurdaspur District, the wages to agricultural and skilled labourers are paid in cash. The following table shows the wages paid to agricultural and skilled labourers in the district during 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1985 to 1988 :—

Wages paid to Agricultural and skilled Labourers (Men) in Gurdaspur District during 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1985 to 1988

Year ending on June 30	Agricultural Labour				Skilled Labour		
	For Ploughing	For Sowing	For Weeding	For Harvesting	For picking* For Other Agricultural Operations	Blacksmith	Carpenter
1970	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.61	5.50	9.94	9.94
1975	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	12.00
1980	7.00	7.00	7.00	10.30	7.00	19.83	19.83
1985	17.24	17.20	17.20	18.60	17.79	40.93	43.61
1986	17.60	18.46	17.50	21.25	17.65	42.22	45.51
1987	26.92	23.00	19.33	25.00	19.25	49.17	49.17
1988	20.00	..	20.00	..	20.00	50.00	50.00

*For Female Worker

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1985 to 1988)

Standard of Living.—The economic prosperity of a region determines the standard of living of the people in a district. The amount of necessities, comforts and luxuries availed by a consumer indicates his standard of living and all these factors vary from region to region, time to time and individual to individual.

One popular method of knowing the standard of living is to find out the items of income and expenditure, that is, to adopt the method of formation and analysis of family budget. Besides, income and expenditure of a family, the standard of living depends on two factors, viz. the size and the composition of the family and the tastes and preferences of the members.

The Economic and Statistical Organization, Punjab, during 1987-88 conducted a survey¹ regarding the family budgets of selected cultivators in the State with bullock-operated as well as tractor-operated holdings. During the survey, family budget of forty-five peasant proprietors having bullock-operated holdings and forty-six tractor operated holdings were studied. The aim of the survey was to find out the returns accruing to the cultivators and find out the extent to which the goods consumed were produced in the farm or purchased from outside. The families of three villages (bullock-operated), viz. Phangrian (tahsil Pathankot), Zoran Chhitran (tahsil Gurdaspur) and Shikar Massian (tahsil Batala) in the Gurdaspur District were selected for the survey.

The findings of the bullock-operated cultivators survey pertaining to income and expenditure are shown in the following table :—

Name of the family/ village	Net income from all sources (Rs)	Net expenditure (Rs)	Surplus/ deficit (Rs)
Phangrian	70,868	24,695	+46,173
Zoran Chhitran	37,775	25,359	+12,416
Shikar Massian	38,961	26,961	+12,000

¹Family Budgets of Forty-five Cultivators in the Punjab for the year 1987-88 (Publication No. 593, issued by the Economic Adviser to Government, Punjab, Chandigarh)

The above figures show that the families of villages Phangrian, Zoran Chhitran and Shikar Massian had surplus budget. The survey also revealed that on an average, a peasant proprietors' family (bullock-operated holding) in Punjab spent 50 per cent of its income on food, 8 per cent on fuel, 12 per cent on clothing, 13 per cent on housing, 5 per cent on social amusement and luxuries 2 per cent each on lighting, medicine, travelling, education and 1 per cent each on religion and miscellaneous.

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)	Percentage	Purchased from outside (Rs)	Percentage
Phangrian	24,695	11,150	45	13,545	55
Zoran Chhitran	25,359	10,790	43	14,569	57
Shikar Massian	26,961	12,093	45	14,868	55

During 1987-88, the families of three villages (tractor-operated), viz. Sahidpur (tahsil Pathankot) Lakharpal (tahsil Gurdaspur) and Mahesh Dogar (tahsil Batala) in the Gurdaspur District were selected for the survey.

The findings of the tractor-operated cultivators' survey pertaining to income and expenditure are shown in the following table:

Name of the family/village	Net income from all sources (Rs)	Net expenditure (Rs)	Surplus/deficit (Rs)
Sahidpur	80,847	62,051	+18,796
Lakharpal	1,12,695	88,183	+24,512
Mahesh-Dogar	59,361	40,246	+19,115

The above figures show that the families of villages Sahidpur, Lakharpal and Mahesh Dogar had surplus budget. The survey also revealed that on an average, a peasant proprietors' family (tractor-operated holding) in Punjab spent 58 per cent of its income on food, 6 per cent on fuel, 9 per cent on clothing, 13 per cent on housing, 2 per cent each on lighting, medicines travelling, social amusement and luxuries, and miscellaneous, 1 per cent on education and religion.

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)	Percentage	Purchased from outside (Rs)	Percentage
Sahidpur	62,051	25,467	41	36,584	59
Lakharpal	88,183	41,320	47	46,863	53
Mahesh Dogar	40,246	19,713	49	20,533	51

In 1987-88, the per capita income of the Gurdaspur District at the then current prices was Rs 4,287 as compared to Rs 5,619 for the Punjab State as a whole. The district has the lowest per capita income among all the districts of the State.

Number of Registration and Placings in Employment Exchanges.—In order to watch the employment position in the district, an Employment Market Unit in the Employment Exchange, Gurdaspur has been functioning since 1947. As a result of increase in the volume of work at the District Employment Exchange, Gurdaspur, two Town Employment Exchanges, one each at Pathankot and Batala were opened in 1960 and 1961, respectively.

Besides, Project Employment Exchange, Shahpur Kandi was set up in September, 1986. Two Man-power Units, one each at Dera Baba Nanak and Dhar Kalan are also working under this Exchange.

The work done by the District Employment Exchange, Gurdaspur, Town Employment Exchange, Pathankot and Town Employment Exchange, Batala are given in the following statements:—

Working of District Employment Exchange, Gurdaspur, 1982-83 to 1987-88

Year	No. of registration during the year	No. of vacancies notified	No. of applicants placed in employment during the year	Applicants on live register at the end of the year	Monthly No. of employees using the exchange	No. of vacancies being carried over at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1982-83	29,442	2,215	2,194	75,313	17	1,193
1983-84	23,293	1,070	1,058	71,616	15	639
1984-85	23,452	791	732	70,600	15	702
1985-86	26,852	826	1,044	73,311	16	331
1986-87	26,808	992	818	81,649	144	460
1987-88	30,673	528	953	86,924	11	889

(Source : District Employment Officer, Gurdaspur)

Working of Town Employment Exchange, Pathankot during 1982-83 to 1987-88

Year	No. of registration during the year	No. of vacancies notified	No. of applicants placed in employment during the year	Applicants on live register at the end of the year	Monthly No. of employees using the exchange	No. of vacancies being carried over at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1982-83	1,157	659	410	29,657	150	137
1983-84	7,575	469	354	24,004	123	95
1984-85	8,396	403	145	23,990	81	159
1985-86	10,772	262	219	27,248	54	87
1986-87	10,429	563	122	28,849	84	286
1987-88	10,772	293	233	30,995	63	105

(Source : Assistant Employment Officer, Pathankot)

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Working of Town Employment Exchange, Batala during 1984-85 to 1987-88

Year	No. of registration during the year	No. of vacancies notified	No. of applicants placed in employment during the year	Applicants on live register at the end of the year	No. of employees using the exchange	No. of vacancies carried over at end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1984-85	4,531	111	141	15,857	23	140
1985-86	6,708	109	188	16,628	57	139
1986-87	5,451	185	114	15,080	48	111
1997-88	5,797	201	41	14,933	46	103

(Source : Assistant Employment Officer, Batala)

The Vocational Guidance Unit was started in the district in 1962. It has been steadily disseminating occupational information and vocational guidance to the deserving cases, especially to the young student community. Efforts are made to carry the facilities to all corners of the district through career talks in educational institutions.

Table I shows the work done by the Vocational Guidance Unit in the District Employment Exchange, Gurdaspur from 1982 to 1988.

Extent of Employment in various categories of Trade

The volume of employment in various industries and occupations in public and private sectors in the Gurdaspur District is given in Table 2.

TABLE I
Working of Vocational Guidance Unit in the District Employment Exchange, Gurdaspur during 1982 to 1988

Serial No.	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	No. of individuals provided group guidance	1,124	1,256	1,050	1,516	1,058	779	753
2	No. of persons given individual guidance	119	209	311	281	141	29	29
3	No. of persons given individual information	2,146	2,134	2,579	3,594	2,014	1,181	931

(Source : District Employment Officer, Gurdaspur)

TABLE 2
Extent of Employment in Various Categories of Trade in the Gurdaspur District during 1977 and 1982 to 1988

GURDASPUR

Serial Industrial No. division	No. of establishments								No. of employees							
	1977	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1977	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
PUBLIC SECTOR																
1 Manufacturing	8	12	13	13	12	10	10	09	116	4,433	4,462	4,588	4,924	4,920	4,850	4,661
2 Trade and commerce	48	69	73	74	83	121	125	128	866	1,600	1,841	1,991	2,195	2,499	2,772	2,776
3 Transport storage and communication	10	11	13	13	14	14	14	12	4,609	4,258	4,407	4,409	4,324	4,387	4,217	4,055
4 Services	255	256	265	266	277	277	293	294	17,113	20,904	22,104	2,243	23,390	20,418	20,562	20,327
PRIVATE SECTOR																
1 Manufacturing	147	240	264	264	252	249	244	226	7,480	5,037	4,451	4,209	4,060	4,012	3,565	3,944
2 Trade and commerce	27	15	16	16	10	10	11	10	672	133	183	189	124	129	128	117
3 Transport storage and communication	7	6	6	6	6	6	3	3	110	97	93	97	97	97	97	97
4 Services	90	94	97	97	98	98	99	102	2,082	2,149	2,094	2,093	2,191	2,199	2,279	2,319
(Source : District Employment Officer, Gurdaspur)																

(Source : District Employment Officer, Gurdaspur)

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 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 others 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 institutions/organizations.

TRYSEM Scheme was introduced in Gurdaspur District during 1980-81. The persons trained under this scheme in the district, during 1981-82 to 1988-89 are given in the following table :—

Number of Persons Trained under TRYSEM in the District during 1981-82 to 1988-89

Year	No. of persons trained			No. of trained persons who set up their units			No. of persons who got employment after training		
	Total	Scheduled Caste	Women	Total	Scheduled Caste	Women	Total	Scheduled Caste	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1981-82	1,507	717	1,507	—	—	—	—	—	—
1982-83	1,426	360	1,426	1,527	510	1,527	—	—	—
1983-84	1,879	610	1,676	1,321	479	1,289	—	—	—
1984-85	1,386	595	803	425	216	425	—	—	—
1985-86	1,308	650	739	549	347	529	—	—	—
1986-87	949	490	732	734	313	732	11	7	—
1987-88	1,107	423	730	766	317	723	—	—	—
1988-89	1,060	411	789	380	139	342	140	56	—

(Source : Joint Development Commissioner, Punjab)

Rates of pay for different types of labourers/workers class IV government servants per day/month fixed in the Gurdaspur District during 1987-88 are given below:

Serial No.	Category of Labourers/Workers	Rates of pay		
		Per day (Rs)	Per month	
			Whole-time Rs	Part-time Rs
1	2	3	4	5
1	Dak Munshi	—	501	—
2	Dak Runner	—	501	—
3	Waterman/Water Carrier	18	501	202
4	Sweeper	19	501	Between Rs 58 to 378
5	Majli	—	510	202
6	Chowkidar	—	501	202
7	Pankha Collie	—	—	190
8	Boatman/Ferryman	—	611	—
9	Coolie	—	501	—
10	Bahishti	—	501	202
11	Chainman/Flagman	—	501	202
12	Mazdoor/Labourers (Agriculture Labourers also)	22	—	—
13	Khalasi	18	—	—
14	Survey Khalasi	24	—	—
15	Mate	24	—	—
16	Beldar	—	501	—
17	Barber	—	611	—
18	Mochi	24	611	—
19	Tailor	24	611	—
20	Dhobi/Washerman	24	611	—
21	Cook	24	611	—
22	Hiring of pair of bullocks with Ploughman	39	—	—
23	Hiring of pair of bullocks without Ploughman	24	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
24	Hiring of pair of bullocks with a Cartman	40	—	—
25	Hiring of pair of bullocks without Cartman	27	—	—
26	Carpeneter 1st Class	37	—	—
27	Carpenter 2nd Class	24	—	—
28	Cartman	—	501	—
29	Tinsmith	24	—	—
30	Blacksmith 1st Class	37	—	—
31	Blacksmith 2nd Class	24	—	—
32	Mason 1st Class	37	—	—
33	Mason 2nd Class	24	—	—
34	Painter 1st Class	37	—	—
35	Painter 2nd Class	19	—	—
36	Road Roller Driver	37	—	—
37	Pipe Fitter	37	—	—
38	Luggage Porter	—	501	—
39	Fitter Turner	24	—	—
40	Driver 1st Class	37	—	—
41	Driver 2nd Class	24	—	—
42	Pump Operator	37	—	—
43	Labour Skilled	—	611	—
44	Tent Pitcher	—	501	—
45	Welder	19	—	—
46	Hammerman	18	—	—
47	Retired Patwari	23	—	—
48	Head Trolleyman	18	—	—
49	Peon	18	—	—
50	Battery Attendant	24	—	—
51	Daltri	18	—	—
52	Ferro Typet	18	—	—
53	Goldsmith	24	—	—
54	Storeman	18	—	—
55	Sweeper-cum-Chowkidar	—	411	—

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur)

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Land Revenue Collection in the District

Lambardar is responsible for the collection of land revenue from the right—holders for which he gets *pachotra* (5 per cent) of the total revenue collection. For discharging this function, he is assisted by a Chowkidar and Patwari. The Lambardar also collects *abiana* (water rate) in the district for which he is paid 3 per cent as collection charges.

(i) Income from Land Revenue and Special Cesses

Land Revenue.—The land revenue is still realized as fixed in the last settlement of 1911-12, as there has been no revised settlement thereafter, only by adding other cesses, etc. imposed by the Government from time to time. It is realized in two instalments, i.e. for *kharif* crops in the month of January and for *rabi* in the month of June every year.

In 1961, the Punjab Land Revenue (Thur, Sem, Chos and Sand) Remission and Supervision Rules, 1961, were enforced under which land revenue of all lands rendered unculturable on account of *thur* and *sem* is remitted. Land revenue in respect of entire holdings, within 16 km belt alongwith the international border with Pakistan has also been exempted in the State, with effect from the *kharif* crop of agricultural year 1972-73 under the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1973.

Land revenue on individual holding (owners' total holding in the State) upto 5 standard acres was abolished from *rabi* of 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 this category. The details of income from land revenue and missions in the district, during 1980-81 to 1987-88 are given in the following statement :—

Year ending Rabi	Previous Year's balance Rs	Demand Rs	Total amount for recovery Rs	Actual recoveries Rs	Remission Rs
1980-81	2,20,424	15,99,364	18,19,788	6,77,461	10,04,231
1981-82	1,57,329	15,99,364	17,56,693	6,36,499	10,05,874
1982-83	1,12,775	15,99,364	17,12,139	5,53,529	10,06,250
1983-84	1,28,334	15,99,364	17,27,498	5,30,232	10,06,267
1984-85	1,69,045	15,99,364	17,68,409	5,70,648	3,47,868
1985-86	2,26,193	15,99,364	18,25,557	5,86,551	10,02,256
1986-87	2,41,071	15,99,364	18,50,408	3,05,757	5,26,111
1987-88	2,51,044	15,99,364	18,50,408	7,62,682	10,03,588

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur)

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(ii) **Additional Land Revenue.**—The additional land revenue has been imposed under the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1974-75, 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 land revenue payable.

The rates of additional land revenue are as under :

- 1 Where the total land revenue exceeds twenty rupees but 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 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 income from additional land revenue in the district during 1980-81 to 1987-88 is given as under :

Year	Income from additional land revenue (Rs)
1980-81	4,72,771
1981-82	4,72,180
1982-83	4,60,630
1983-84	4,55,653
1984-85	4,46,545
1985-86	4,40,002
1986-87	2,45,145
1987-88	6,25,140

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur)

(iii) **Local Rate.**—It is levied under section 61 of the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961 at the rate of 50 per cent of the land revenue. The following table gives the amount of income from local rate, in the district, during 1980-81 to 1987-88:—

Year ending <i>rabi</i>	Local rate collections (Rs)
1980-81	7,85,566
1981-82	7,85,566
1982-83	7,85,566
1983-84	7,85,566
1984-85	7,85,566
1985-86	7,85,566
1986-87	7,85,566
1987-88	7,85,566

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur)

(iv) **Abiana.**—*Abiana* or water rate is charged on the area irrigated by canals. The income from *abiana* in the district, during 1980-81 to 1987-88 is given as under :

Year	Abiana (Rs)
1980-81	32,23,427
1981-82	33,86,892
1982-83	30,16,371
1983-84	29,30,502
1984-85	33,40,302
1985-86	34,48,146
1986-87	33,19,776
1987-88	34,89,604

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur)

(v) Incidence of Land Revenue

The table below gives the details of incidence of land revenue in the district, during 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1978-88 :

Year	Incidence of Land Revenue per hectare on assessed area	
	For Cultivated Area	For Total Area
1972-73	4.80	4.16
1977-78	4.80	3.48
1982-83	4.80	3.51
1983-84	4.80	3.50
1984-85	4.80	3.41
1985-86	4.80	3.43
1986-87	4.80	3.29
1987-88	4.80	3.33

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur)

(vi) Cess on Commercial Crops.—Cess on commercial crops was levied with effect from the *kharif* crop of agricultural year 1974-75 under the Punjab Commercial Crops Act, 1974. It is levied on commercial crops, viz., chillies, cotton (*desi* and American), mustard seeds, potatoes, sugarcane, tomatoes, rape seeds (*sarson*, *taramira* and *toria*), orchards, vineyards at the rate of Rs. 6 per acre in case of irrigated land and Rs 3 per acre in case of unirrigated land under these crops. The cess is applicable to and payable by landowners growing commercial crops on their land irrespective of the fact whether they are assignees or land revenue or not.

The following table shows the amount realised as cess from commercial crops in the district during 1980-81 to 1987-88 :—

Year	Cess on Commercial Crops (Rs)
1980-81	2,42,569
1981-82	3,82,048
1982-83	3,86,226
1983-84	2,98,550
1984-86	2,84,373
1985-86	2,94,961
1986-87	3,07,957
1987-88	3,35,996

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur)

(b) Land Reforms

Distribution of Land to the Landless Farmers.—With a view to reduce inequalities in distribution of land, the Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972 was passed. In order to carry out the objectives of the Act, the Punjab Land Reforms Rules, 1973 were framed. The Punjab Utilization of Surplus Area's Scheme, 1973, was also framed under the provisions of the Act for utilizing the surplus area. Surplus land available under the old Punjab and PEFSU 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 own an area less than two hectares of the first quality land. The following statement gives the details of distribution of land among various classes of cultivators landholders in the Gurdaspur District during 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88 :

Distribution of land among various classes of cultivators/landholders in the Gurdaspur District during 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88

Classes of Cultivators/ Landholders	1972-73	1977-78	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Tenants-at-will	—	11	11	323	350	47	37	27
Owners	1,74,912	1,76,129	2,12,805	2,42,656	2,19,443	2,30,634	1,74,874	1,66,532
Tenants with rights of occupancy	81,218	63,739	37,186	38,631	45,108	42,661	53,614	52,362
Total cultivated area	2,56,130	2,39,879	2,50,002	2,81,610	2,64,901	2,73,342	2,38,525	2,18,921

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur)

(C) Other Sources of Revenue State and Centre

(i) Other Sources of State Revenue

Stamp Duty.—It is levied under the Indian Stamp Act, (No. II) of 1899. It was amended by the Indian Stamp (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1922. The latest amendment in the Act was made,—*vide* Punjab Amendment Act No. 18 of 1974. Stamp revenue is derived from sale of non-Judicial stamps. The Act requires the Collector (Deputy Commissioner) to ensure that the documents are properly stamped according to the Schedule. The income from stamp duty in the district, during 1982-83 to 1987-88 is given hereunder :

Year	Amount (Rs)
1982-83	3,04,95,295
1983-84	3,16,04,764
1984-85	2,70,08,342
1985-86	3,36,66,426
1986-87	3,25,08,209
1987-88	3,89,04,244

(Source : District Treasury Officer, Gurdaspur)

Registration Fee.—The Indian Registration Act, 1980 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, however, exempted completely or partially levy of registration fee in certain cases. The following statement shows the number of registered documents, value of property transferred and receipts in the district and during 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88 :—

Number and description of registered documents and value of property transferred in the Gurdaspur District during 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88

Year.	No. of registration offices	No. of registrations		Aggregate value of property transferred (000 Rs)		Total receipts (000 Rs)
		Immov- able property	Movable property	Immovable property	Movable property	
1972-73	6	15,618	468	1,30,834	—	1,466
1977-78	7	19,295	—	1,33,128	—	1,430
1982-83	10	25,128	1,182	2,98,290	—	2,080
1983-84	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984-85	9	20,172	1,534	1,92,805	—	1,802
1985-86	9	22,220	2,352	3,07,570	—	2,396
1986-87	9	21,714	2,322	3,26,099	—	2,363
1987-88	10	21,548	1,937	3,85,558	—	2,906

(Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1973, 1978 and 1983 to 1988)

Excise Tax.—The State and Central Excise Acts enforced in the Punjab are : Excise Act, 1914; The Punjab Local Option Act, 1923; The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930; The Punjab Molasses Control Act, 1948; The Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948 and The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

General Sales Tax.—This tax is levied under the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1948 which repealed the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1941. Sales Tax is levied at the different rate on different items. As a source of income of State exchequer, it occupies distinct position in structure. It is levied on the sale and purchase of movable goods.

Central Sales Tax.—The Central Sales Tax is levied under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, which provides for the levy of tax on sales, effected in the course of inter-state trade and commerce. The States have been authorised to administer this tax on behalf of the Government of India. The entire collections are appropriated by the States.

Electricity Duty.—The Electricity Duty is levied under the Punjab Electricity Duty Act, 1958, to meet the additional financial burden undertaken by the State on account of introduction of free education and provincialization 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 electricity bills.

Passengers and Goods Tax.—It is levied under the Punjab passengers and Goods Tax Act, 1952, on all fares and freights in respect of passengers carried and goods transported in motor vehicles in the Punjab. The rate of tax has been enhanced from time to time. According to Punjab Government Notification No. e-leg./86, dated April 1986, it was 45 per cent of the fare/freight. 1 From July 1986, the annual rate of tax per truck is Rs 1210 in the plains as well as in the hilly areas of the Punjab. From taxis and scooter-rickshaws, Rs 448 and Rs. 374 per annum are charged, respectively, as passenger tax.

Entertainment Duty and Tax.—The Entertainment Duty is levied under the Punjab Entertainment Duty Act, 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 complementary tickets. The rates of duty changes from time to time. The rate of entertainment from 3 May 1978 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. The entertainment tax is levied under the Punjab Entertainments Tax (Cinematograph Shows) Act, 1954 for every show on the number of occupied seats of a cinema. The tax in no case exceeds the maximum limit per show laid down from time to time under the Act. The maximum limit has been fixed Rs 150 per show,—vide Punjab Ordinance No. 4 of 1978.

The income from above mentioned taxes in the Gurdaspur District is given in the following table :—

Taxation Revenue (Headwise) in the Gurdaspur District during 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88

Year	Punjab General Sales Tax (Rs)	Central Sales Tax (Rs)	Passengers Tax (Rs)	Goods Tax (Rs)	Entertainment Duty (Rs)	Entertainment Tax (Rs)	Electricity Duty (Rs)	Excise Tax (Rs.)
1972-73	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,71,525	2,21,26,090
1977-78	3,26,93,510	85,21,882	1,38,31,605	23,68,589	27,59,545	2,10,078	36,24,828	3,51,20,805
1982-83	5,41,71,577	1,97,85,062	2,40,23,976	43,98,637	53,46,902	3,97,828	71,27,695	7,31,50,623
1983-84	6,16,46,958	2,24,84,789	2,76,15,827	33,34,770	44,12,145	3,47,037	83,22,552	8,01,32,608
1984-85	6,01,49,778	2,08,39,477	2,42,84,615	36,18,741	31,48,720	2,50,298	91,10,068	10,40,96,146
1985-86	6,29,88,312	2,32,54,909	2,57,40,872	39,65,583	39,15,515	2,90,818	1,33,14,812	11,34,45,185
1986-87	7,80,25,708	2,46,16,538	3,16,75,594	40,99,687	33,25,949	2,39,879	1,67,46,589	13,58,42,361
1987-88	8,13,29,042	2,93,64,280	3,80,56,350	41,18,311	33,60,700	2,30,836	1,88,41,346	14,10,51,752

(Source : Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Gurdaspur)

(11) Central Sources of Revenue

Central Excise Duties.—The main sources of Central Excise Duty in the district are: motor spirit, diesel oil, kerosene oil, automobile parts, iron and steel, cotton yarn and biscuits, etc.

Income Tax.—It is levied under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The rate of income tax varies from year to year in accordance with the Finance Act passed by the Parliament every year.

Estate Duty.—The Estate Duty was levied under the Estate Duty Act, 1953. The Estate Duty Act has been abolished from 16 March 1985.

The collection from the Central sources of revenue in the district during 1982-83 to 1987-88 is given below:

('000 Rs)

Year	Central Excise Duties	Income Tax	Wealth Tax	Gift Tax	Estate Duty
1982-83	16,336	21,146	1,257*	117*	9
1983-84	18,291	19,277	1,462*	185*	12
1984-85	23,942	11,307**	1,176*	95*	..
1985-86	13,496	26,185	1,915	187	20
1986-87	17,443	27,292	1,583	142	13
1987-88	22,861	31,649	1,496	98	5

(Source: Superintendent Central Excise, Gurdaspur and Income Tax Officer, Gurdaspur, Batala and Pathankot)

*Except Gurdaspur Tahsil

**Except Batala Tahsil

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Police Stations and Outposts

There were 16 police stations and 4 police posts in the Gurdaspur District during 1987-88. The tahsil/subdivision-wise position of these police stations and police posts in the district as on 31 March 1988 was as under:

Tahsil/Subdivision	Police Station	Police Post
Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur City	—
	Gurdaspur Sadar	—
	Dhariwal	—
	Kahnuwan	—
	Kalanaur	—
Pathankot	Pathankot City	Shahpur Kandi
	Pathankot Sadar	Sujanpur
	Narot Jaimal Singh	—
	Dhar Kalan	—
	Dinanagar	—
Batala	Batala City	—
	Batala Sadar	—
	Sri Hargobindpur	Ghuman, Udhawal
	Qadian	—
	Fatehgarh Churian	—
	Dera Baba Nanak	—

(Source: Director General of Police, Punjab)

Total Strength of Police Officers and Men

The total strength of police (category-wise) including armed reserves and presecution staff in the district, as on 31 March 1988 is given

in the following table :—

Police Strength in Gurdaspur District as on 31 March, 1988

	Senior Superin- tendents of Police	Superin- tendents of Police	Deputy Superin- tendents of Police	Assistant Superin- tendents of Police	Inspec- tors	Sub- Inspec- tors	Assistant Sub- Inspec- tors	Head Constables	Constables
Civil Police									
Permanent	1	1	5	—	6	43	70	305	1,258
Temporary	—	1	2	—	9	10	26	36	150
Armed Reserves									
(1st, 2nd and 3rd Armed Reserves)									
Permanent I	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	24
Permanent II	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	24
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	2	7	—	15	53	98	347	1,456

(Source: Senior Superintendent of Police, Gurdaspur)

Railway Police:—The strength of railway police (category-wise) alongwith the name of the out-posts in the district, as on 31 March 1988 is given below :

Name of the Out-post	Sub- Inspectors	Assistant Sub- Inspectors	Head Constables	Constables
G.R.P., Pathankot	1	2	14	42
P.H.G., Gurdaspur	—	—	—	68
R.P.F., Gurdaspur	—	—	2	(Volunteers) 23

(Source: Senior Superintendent of Police, Gurdaspur)

Statistics of Jails

The strength of staff in the Central Jail, Gurdaspur, as on 31 March 1988, consisted of one Superintendent, one Deputy Superintendent, Grade I, one Deputy Superintendent, Grade II, 4 Assistant Superintendents, one Medical Officer, one Pharmacist, one Office Superintendent, one Accountant, 6 Clerks, one Steno-typist, 2 Drivers, one Carpenter Master, one Weaving Master, one J.B.T. Teacher, 6 Head Warders, 60 Warders, one Matron and 9 Class IV.

Besides, Sub-jail, Pathankot is functioning in the district, it was opened in 1962. The strength of staff of this sub-jail comprises one Assistant Superintendent, one Head Warder, 6 Warders and one Peon.

The total admissions during the year, average daily population and maximum population on any one day in the District Jail, Gurdaspur and the Sub-Jail, Pathankot and the number of prisoners released on different grounds during the years 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88, are given in the following tables :—

Total admissions during the year, average daily population and maximum population on any one day during the year in the Central Jail, Gurdaspur, during 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88

	1972-73	1977-78	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Total admissions during the year	94,432	95,941	1,74,303	2,06,690	2,54,723	2,01,678	1,46,973	1,64,123
Male	1,702	1,898	1,184	2,214	2,852	3,744	2,602	5,538
Female	125.2	124.03	324.31	429.63	400.85	253.87	201.58	161.09
Average daily population	1.28	0.94	1.13	0.39	2.30	2.46	3.44	1.90
Convicts	160.84	138.81	148.22	136.64	297.00	326.07	201.09	288.53
Undertrials	3.38	4.25	2.10	5.76	5.54	7.79	3.68	13.22
Civil	—	1.14	0.08	0.07	0.09	1.48	—	0.005
Maximum population on any one day during the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	667	715	620	806	901	567	560	560
Total admission during the year	96,134	96,839	1,75,487	2,08,904	2,57,575	2,05,422	1,49,575	1,69,661

(Source: Superintendent, Central Jail, Gurdaspur)

GURDASPUR

Total admissions during the year, average daily population and maximum population on any one day during the year in the Sub-Jail, Pathankot, during 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88

	1972-73	1977-78	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Total admissions during the year	377	330	426	419	609	459	331	439
Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female	3.3	1.00	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.3	1.0	0.5
Average daily population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
convicts	9.2	10.00	13.1	11.9	18.1	13.9	10.00	13.6
Undertrials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maximum population on any one day during the year	—	27	28	24	23	25	27	36

(Source: Assistant Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Pathankot)

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Number of convicted prisoners released on different grounds during 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88

	1972-73	1977-78	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
On appeal	23	28	36	28	45	13	20	22
On expiry of sentence	143	136	210	122	161	165	80	110
Under remission system	27	31	136	47	50	110	100	40
By order of Government on medical grounds	—	4	17	29	4	3	8	1
By order of Government on other grounds	235	257	402	430	303	384	211	158

(Source : Superintendent, Central Jail, Gurdaspur and Assistant Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Pathankot)

GURDASPUR

Statistics of Incidence of Crime.—The crime statistics indicate that the total number of criminal cases registered in Gurdaspur District has increased from 3,081 in 1972-73 to 3,250 in 1987-88. The important categories of crime are : murder, dacoity, burglary theft, robbery kidnapping, cattle lifting, traffic in women, rioting, culpable homicide, counterfeit coining, etc. An idea regarding the trend of various crimes committed in the district during 1972-73, 1977-78, 1982-83 to 1987-88 may be had from the following table:—

GURDASPUR											
Year	Murder	Decoy	Burg- lary	Theft	Cattle lifting	Robbery	Kidnap- ing	Traffic in Women	Riots	Culpable Homicide	Counter- feit coinage
(Number)											
Total cogniz- able crimes											
1972-73	35	—	122	189	14	1	27	—	4	27	2,662
1977-78	41	—	137	180	8	1	26	—	3	12	3,292
1982-83	34	—	68	132	4	—	15	—	—	13	2,807
1983-84	60	3	65	102	3	5	10	—	—	16	3,850
1984-85	62	1	69	123	1	10	6	—	—	9	4,153
1985-86	71	—	103	112	1	25	18	—	1	12	3,337
1986-87	146	—	123	151	6	14	14	—	—	17	2,789
1987-88	158	8	159	169	1	6	28	—	2	6	2,713
											3,250

(Source: Director General of Police, Punjab)

The following table gives the incidence of crimes of all kinds brought to trial during 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88:—

Year	Reported cases	True cases
1972-73	3,081	2,958
1977-78	3,700	3,643
1982-83	3,073	4,535
1983-84	4,114	5,928
1984-85	4,434	4,978
1985-86	3,680	2,861
1986-87	3,260	2,923
1987-88	3,250	2,884

(Source: Director General of Police, Punjab)

Incidence of Motor Vehicle Accidents.—The number of prosecutions launched in the district under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1959 during 1972-73, 1977-78, and 1982-83 to 1987-88, given below:

Year	Prosecutions launched
1972-73	4,123
1977-78	1,329
1982-83	3,940
1983-84	3,531
1984-85	2,943
1985-86	2,687
1986-87	1,860
1987-88	1,478

(Source: Director General of Police, Punjab)

Offences Under Local and Special Laws.—The crimes under this head comprise cases of public nuisance (Police Act of 1888) and those of under the Public Gambling Act, 1867, the Indian Arms Act, 1878/1959, the Opium Act, 1878, the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947. The cases reported under these various laws are given in the following table:—

Year	Public Gambling Act, 1867	Opium Act, 1878	Arms Act, 1878/1959	Police Act of 1888 (cases of Public Nuisance)	Indian Railways Act, 1890	Excise Act, 1914	Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947	Essential Commodities Act, 1955
1972-73	73	181	136	232	2	1,604	22	35
1977-78	69	167	242	247	16	2,168	11	9
1982-83	135	381	467	155	28	2,933	19	5
1983-84	100	260	286	107	32	2,377	15	16
1984-85	108	277	281	97	29	1,755	19	6
1985-86	78	157	143	78	22	2,159	8	4
1986-87	61	75	166	84	15	1,664	5	4
1987-88	61	30	160	39	3	1,555	13	8

(Source : Director General of Police, Punjab)

Road Traffic.—Besides the Indian Motor Vehicle Act, 1939, the Indian Penal Code; 1860; the Punjab Municipal Act, 1914 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 prosecutions launched in the district under the various Acts, during 1972-73, 1977-78, and 1982-83 to 1987-88 are given in the following table :—

Prosecutions launched under the Various Acts during 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88

Name of the Act	Year							
	1972-73	1977-78	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Indian Penal Code	588	573	621	777	740	696	607	750
Municipal Act and Municipal Bye-Laws	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stage Carriages Act	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police Act	232	247	155	107	97	78	—	39
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hackney Carriages Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Source: Director, General of Police, Punjab)

Statistics of Civil and Criminal Courts Cases

Civil Courts.—The following statement shows the number and nature of cases tried by the Civil Courts in the district during 1973 to 1988 : —

Number and nature of cases tried by the Civil Courts, during 1973, 1978, and 1983 to 1988

Nature of cases	1973	1978	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Civil Suits	1,293	1,947	2,571	2,812	3,089	3,006	3,537	2,986
Involuntary and Guardianship Act cases	62	41	65	47	51	55	46	70
Execution cases	918	1,120	1,057	470	601	608	838	741
Rest cases	273	223	330	241	321	342	403	120
Payment of Wages Act	18	2	10	14	13	15	7	30
Workmen Compensation Act	28	13	25	24	20	40	26	70
Miscellaneous cases including panchayat revisions, Hindu Marriage Act cases, Succession Certificates, etc.	515	1,823	2,000	2,174	2,210	2,440	2,485	2,309
Total	4,401	5,168	6,038	5,782	6,305	6,506	7,342	6,326

(Source: Senior Sub-judge, Gurdaspur).

Criminal Courts.—The table below gives the number and nature of cases tried by the Criminal Courts in the district during 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88:—

Year	Regular cases	Security cases	Summary cases
1972-73	1,891	—	2,109
1977-78	2,275	—	1,945
1982-83	3,402	—	2,914
1983-84	2,678	—	3,104
1984-85	2,309	—	3,536
1985-86	2,519	—	3,799
1986-87	4,566	—	2,842
1987-88	2,954	—	2,736

(Source: Chief Judicial Magistrate, Gurdaspur)

The following statement shows the judicial work done by the panchayats in the district, during 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88:—

Judicial work done by the Panchayats in Gurdaspur District, during 1972-73, 1977-78, and 1982-83 to 1987-88

		1972-73	1977-78	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
A Revenue Cases									
1	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	96	45	—	—	14	3	—	10
2	Cases instituted	103	21	6	42	24	16	10	—
3	Cases received by transfer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Cases transferred from panchayats and returned for presentation to courts and panchayats	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
5	Cases decided	83	51	6	28	14	15	—	—
(a)	Cases dismissed	3	37	—	28	4	5	—	—
(b)	Cases compounded	63	2	5	—	10	7	—	—
(c)	Cases decreed	17	12	1	—	—	3	—	—
6	Cases pending at the end of the year	116	15	—	14	3	4	10	10
B Criminal Cases									
1	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	22	30	2	1	4	6	7	8
2	Cases instituted	317	95	13	35	53	30	15	4
3	Cases received by transfer	6	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
4	Cases transferred from panchayats and returned for presentation to courts and panchayats	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Cases decided	241	110	14	32	51	32	14	12
(a)	Cases dismissed	34	—	—	6	22	22	14	5
(b)	Cases compounded	187	—	14	26	29	10	—	7
(c)	Cases convicted	20	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Cases pending at the end of the year	98	16	1	4	6	7	—	—

(Source : Director, Rural Development and Panchayats, Punjab, Chandigarh)

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Municipal Committees in the District and their Income and Expenditure.—
There are 10 municipalities in the district at Gurdaspur, Pathankot, Dinanagar, Batala, Qadian, Sujanpur, Dhariwal, Sri Hargobindpur, Fatehgarh Churian and Dera Baba Nanak. The sources of income of these municipalities include house tax, octroi tax, toll tax, *tehbazari* fees, licence fee on articles of food and drink, dangerous and offensive trades, vehicle licence fees, slaughter house tax, etc.

The income and expenditure of the municipalities functioning in the Gurdaspur District are given in the following tables:—

Income of Municipal Committees in the Gurdaspur District during the year 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88.

GURDASPUR

Name of the Municipal Committee	1972-73	1977-78	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1 Gurdaspur	1,074	1,913	4,571	5,127	5,128	6,383	8,034	8,222
2 Pathankot	2,675	5,352	11,490	12,060	14,180	16,512	16,090	15,905
3 Dinanagar	311	1,007	1,162	1,354	2,404	1,941	3,127	2,508
4 Batala	2,080	4,502	10,688	12,339	14,978	14,430	12,471	13,200
5 Qadian	284	631	798	1,160	1,059	1,314	1,290	1,465
6 Sujanpur	491	506	481	493	566	538	535	637
7 Dhariwal	360	800	1,315	1,264	1,433	1,662	2,198	2,897
8 Sri Hargobindpur	29	64	109	246	203	556	210	226
9 Fatehgarh Churian	216	182	830	1,033	1,255	1,249	2,133	1,264
10 Dera Baba Nanak	54	827	232	509	411	323	334	336
Total	7,574	15,784	31,678	35,595	41,647	44,908	46,422	46,960

GURDASPUR

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1973, 1978 and 1983 to 1988)

Expenditure of Municipal Committees in the Gurdaspur District during the year 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

	(000 Rs)								
Name of the Municipal Committee	1972-73	1977-78	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
1 Gurdaspur	1,122	2,254	4,518	5,070	5,135	6,169	8,157	8,222	
2 Pathankot	2,712	5,663	11,475	12,122	14,033	16,601	16,013	15,713	
3 Dinanagar	304	798	1,169	1,892	1,969	2,298	3,069	2,595	
4 Batala	1,645	5,394	10,169	12,649	15,441	14,396	12,514	13,115	
5 Qadian	345	383	768	1,169	1,053	1,341	1,296	1,484	
6 Sujanpur	496	440	485	193	532	577	501	635	
7 Dhariwal	359	759	1,319	1,275	1,306	1,694	1,875	2,904	
8 Sri Hargobindpur	24	51	114	258	137	445	248	226	
9 Fatehgarh Churian	133	214	875	1,017	1,263	1,168	2,148	1,242	
10 Dera Baba Nanak	70	827	333	491	318	396	327	328	
Total	7,210	16,783	31,225	36,136	41,182	45,085	46,148	46,464	

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1973, 1978 and 1983 to 1988)

Panchayats.—The Punjab Gram Panchayats Act was passed in 1952 and was amended in 1960. The Punjab Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad Act, 1961 was the first step towards the establishment of Panchayati Raj in the State. The Panchayati Raj is a three tier system of administration, the panchayat at the village level, panchayat samiti at the block level and zila parishad at the district level. During the year 1987-88, there were 1,335 panchayats in the Gurdaspur District. The income of panchayats in the district during the years 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88, was as under:

Year	House Tax (Rs)	Grant-in-aid (Rs)	Voluntary Contribu- tions (Rs)	Total (Rs)
1972-73	20,895	3,29,618	10,735	5,49,307
1977-78	5,07,959	20,01,734	234	25,09,927
1982-83	3,22,200	1,28,94,856	28,231	1,32,45,387
1983-84	4,54,948	1,57,88,721	8,098	1,62,51,767
1984-85	4,36,979	1,67,88,917	12,762	1,72,38,658
1985-86	4,98,094	1,21,48,505	—	1,26,46,599
1986-87	4,70,788	1,24,97,877	—	1,29,68,665
1987-88	4,62,390	1,09,83,881	—	1,14,46,271

(Source: Director, Rural Development and Panchayats, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Zila Parishad, its Income and Expenditure.—The main financial sources of the Zila Parishad are Government grants, share of local rate and funds allotted to it for implementing departmental schemes. The income and expenditure of the Zila Parishad, Gurdaspur, during the years 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88, is as under:

Year	Income (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)
1972-73	11,33,561	11,36,019
1977-78	8,29,095	12,77,567
1982-83	21,45,290	15,65,045
1983-84	13,25,292	16,93,767
1984-85	16,02,200	18,14,335
1985-86	15,85,489	21,99,807
1986-87	19,01,710	20,06,469
1987-88	16,97,298	29,65,514

(Source : Secretary, Zila Parishad, Gurdaspur)

Town and Country Planning

The office of the Divisional Town Planner, in Gurdaspur District was established at Pathankot on 1 March, 1968. The office was shifted to Gurdaspur in the year 1981. The main function of this office is to provide technical advice to various Government and semi-Government departments regarding the planning and implementation of their various schemes and projects. The main activities of this office are described under :

The office of the Divisional Town Planner, Gurdaspur mainly deals with the preparation of Master Plans of various cities/towns and the development plans of the controlled areas falling around cities/towns, besides preparing town Planning and Development schemes of various municipal committees/improvement trusts falling within its jurisdiction. In addition, the layout plans of urban estates, grain markets, industrial estates and slum improvement schemes, etc. are prepared.

With a view to check the haphazard and unplanned growth in the periphery of urban areas of the fast developing towns, Controlled Area Schemes are taken up under the Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas (Restriction of Unregulated Development) Act, 1963. For this purpose, Controlled Area Development Plans have been prepared for some areas around Pathankot and Batala and also in the vicinity of the newly developed areas such as Shahpur Kandi Township and Tibri Cantonment, Gurdaspur.

The details of various Master Plans, Controlled Area Development Plans, Development Schemes and Town Planning Schemes prepared by the Divisional Town Planner, Gurdaspur, are given below:

Master Plan Schemes.—Master Plan schemes have been prepared for Gurdaspur, Batala, Pathankot, Dhariwal, Sri Hargobindpur, Dinanagar, Qadian, Dera Baba Nanak and Fatehgarh Churian.

Controlled Area Schemes.—Under the Controlled Area Scheme, 5 schemes have been prepared for Pathankot, Phase-I and Phase-II, staff colony for Thein Dara Project at Shahpur Kandi, Batala, Phase-I and Tibri Cantonment, Gurdaspur covering an area of 5,106 acres in the district.

Development Schemes.—Development schemes have been prepared for Pathankot, Batala and Gurdaspur.

Under this scheme, 9 schemes have been prepared for Pathankot covering an area of 235.17 acres and 8 schemes have been prepared for

Batala covering an area of 225.34 acres and 2 schemes have also been prepared for Gurdaspur covering an area of 62 acres.

Town Planning Schemes.—A number of town planning schemes have been prepared for Pathankot, Gurdaspur, Dinanagar, Dhariwal and Qadian covering an area of 132.09, 95.96, 5.86, 74.73 and 77.39 acres, respectively.

Improvement Trust.—Under the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922, Improvement Trusts have been set up for selected towns. Three such improvement trusts have been established in Gurdaspur District at Gurdaspur, Batala and Pathankot.

Pathankot Improvement Trust, Pathankot.—It was formed in 1962, under the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922. An Improvement Trust is an *ad hoc* body constituted for the general purpose of city development. Its functions include opening up of congested areas, clearance of slums, provision of sanitary dwellings and orderly expansion of the towns. The trust has taken seven schemes for the development of the Pathankot City. It has 9 members (6 *ex officio* and 3 nominated by the Government).

Batala Improvement Trust, Batala.—The Improvement Trust, Batala started functioning in 1974. It has 5 members (1 *ex officio* and 4 officials). The trust has framed the following schemes for the development of the city :—

- 1 Dharampura Basti Development Scheme
- 2 Radha Krishan Development Scheme
- 3 Leak Wala Tank Development Scheme
- 4 Shastri Nagar Development Scheme
- 5 Krishna Nagar Development Scheme
- 6 Kahnuwan Road Development Scheme
- 7 Khazuri Gate Development Scheme
- 8 Behind R. R. Bawa, D.A.V. College for Girls Development Scheme

Gurdaspur Improvement Trust, Gurdaspur.—The Improvement Trust, Gurdaspur was constituted on 23 December 1983. Two development schemes are under execution. The trust has 5 official members.

The sources of income of the improvement trusts are: municipal contributions, Government grants, loans, sale of trust land, trust property, *nazul* property, fees, income from investments, cost awarded by the Government, fines and penalties, deposits, collection of advances, unclassified suspense accounts, etc.

The items of the expenditure of the improvement trusts are: general administration, land acquisition, land development, law charges, unforeseen expenses, maintenance of plots, etc.

The income and expenditure of Improvement Trusts Pathankot, Batala and Gurdaspur during the years 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88, are given in the following table :—

Income and Expenditure of Improvement Trusts during the year 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88

(Rs in 000)

Year	Income			Expenditure		
	Pathankot	Batala	Gurdaspur	Pathankot	Batala	Gurdaspur
1972-73 ..	1,629	..	..	1,611	..	..
1977-78 ..	1,352	494	..	1,118	395	..
1982-83 ..	4,015	4,298	..	2,495	4,535	..
1983-84 ..	1,989	4,805	..	3,404	4,386	..
1984-85 ..	1,431	1,146	10	2,112	2,971	7
1985-86 ..	2,376	2,776	*	2,459	2,750	5
1986-87 ..	2,113	3,829	796	2,139	4,464	268
1987-88 ..	3,040	5,936	2,212	2,834	5,423	834

*Below Rs 500

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1973, 1978 and 1983 to 1988)

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Literacy according to Urban-Rural and Sex break-up

With the opening of a number of primary, middle, high/higher secondary schools and colleges, the literacy rate in the district has been going up since 1947. According to 1981 Census, Gurdaspur District ranked sixth in the State in the field of literacy. The literacy rate was 43.49 per cent of total population of the district, as against 40.86 per cent (47.66 per cent for males and 33.69 per cent for females) of the Punjab State as a whole.

The details of literacy rate in the Gurdaspur District according to 1971 and 1981 Census are given in the following table :—

Literacy Rate

Year	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female
1971	29.96	50.99	34.23	41.4	26.2
1981	40.02	56.04	43.49	50.29	35.99

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1979 and 1985)

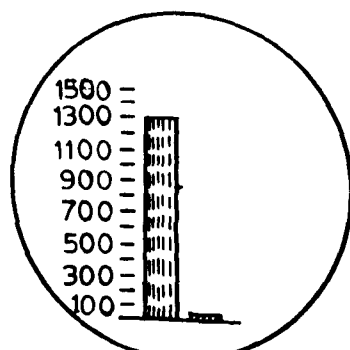
Statement of Primary and Secondary Education.—The number of recognized educational institutions in the Gurdaspur District during 1972, 1977, 1982 to 1988, are given in the following table:—

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN GURDASPUR DISTRICT AS ON 30.9.1988

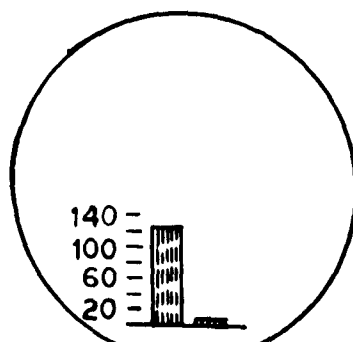
BOYS



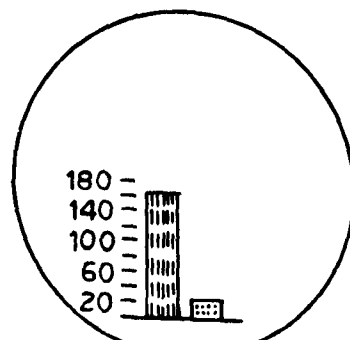
GIRLS



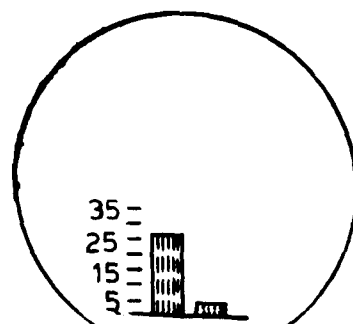
PRIMARY SCHOOLS



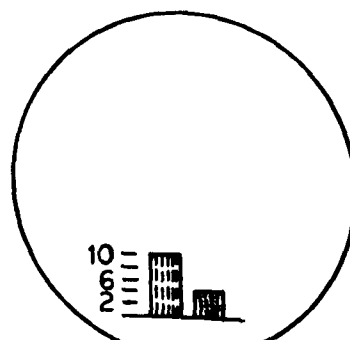
MIDDLE SCHOOLS



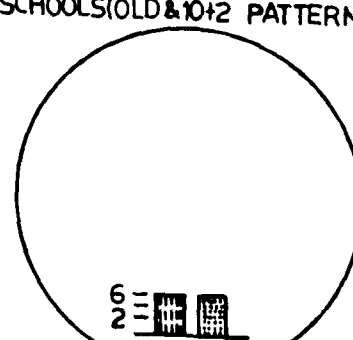
HIGH SCHOOLS



HIGHER/SENIOR SECONDARY
SCHOOLS (OLD & 10+2 PATTERN)



COLLEGES



TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

Source: Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1988

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

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District-wise Number of Recognised Institutions in Gurdaspur District as on 30 September

Year	Higher Secondary Schools (Old pattern) Senior Secondary Schools (10+2) Pattern			Hif Schools, First Basic Schools, Middle Schools, Senior Basic Schools			Primary Schools/Pre-Primary Junior Basic Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1972	14	4	18	69	17	86	71	23	94
1977	14	4	18	100	22	122	135	14	149
1982	15	4	19	152	21	173	121	9	130
1983	15	4	19	159	21	180	119	9	128
1984	15	4	19	155	21	180	122	9	131
1985	15	4	19	160	22	182	128	9	137
1986	17	4	21	159	21	180	128	9	137
1987	23	4	27	164	22	186	125	9	134
1988	26	4	30	162	22	184	125	9	134
							676	23	699
							1,095	31	1,126
							1,302	25	1,327
							1,302	25	1,327
							1,302	25	1,327
							1,302	25	1,327
							1,303	25	1,328
							1,303	25	1,328
							1,303	25	1,328

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1973, 1978, and 1983 to 1988)

Higher Education.—There were only two colleges in 1950-51 in the district which rose to 14 in 1988. All these colleges are affiliated to Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.

The number of recognized arts and science colleges (both government and non-government) in Gurdaspur District functioning during 1972, 1977 and 1982 to 1988, are given in the following table :—

Year	Arts and Science Colleges		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1972	8	3	11
1977	10	4	14
1982	10	4	14
1983	10	4	14
1984	10	4	14
1985	10	4	14
1986	10	4	14
1987	10	4	14
1988	10	4	14

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1973, 1978 and 1983 to 1988)

A brief description of the colleges functioning in the district is given below ;

Baring Union Christian College, Batala.—The college traces its history back to Baring School founded on 1 April 1878. This school was raised to the status of intermediate college in 1944 and degree college in 1948. The college imparts instructions in Arts, Science and Commerce up to degree level and M.A. in English. Training in National Cadet Corps and National Service Schemes is also imparted in the college. A number of literary and cultural societies are functioning in the college. The college brings out its magazine '*Deepshikha*' once a year.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1988-89 was 931.

Sikh National College, Qadian.—This college was originally started at Lahore in 1938 by the Sikh Educational Society, but after partition of the country in 1947, it was shifted to Qadian and re-started in 1948. Since then, it has been rendering a great service to this educationally backward and mainly rural area. The college imparts instructions in Arts and Science upto degree level. Training in National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme is also provided.

The number of students on the rolls of the college on 31 March 1989, was 310 (213 boys and 97 girls).

S.M.D. Rajput Sanatan Dharam College, Pathankot.—The college was started in 1953. It provides instructions in Arts, Science and Commerce upto degree level. The college has its own well equipped laboratories. Training in National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme is also provided. The college brings out its magazine, named *Chanar* every year.

The number of students on the rolls of the college on 31 March 1989 was 2,047.

Government College, Gurdaspur.—The college came into existence in 1954 in the building of Government Higher Secondary School for boys, Gurdaspur to meet the demand of the public of Gurdaspur and its surrounding villages. It was shifted to the present campus in 1966. The college imparts instructions in the faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce upto degree level. There is also M.A. classes in Economics. A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college. The college also brings out thrice a year a news-cum- literary magazine, named *Gurdas*.

The number of students on the rolls of the college on 31 March 1989 was 1,537 (932 boys and 605 girls).

Ram Rakha Mal Arya Mahila Mahavidyala, Pathankot.—Originally started in 1955 as an academy under the name of Arya National College (for women), it was taken over by the Arya Vidya Sabha in 1968 and raised to a full-fledged college and given its present name. The college got affiliation to Panjab University. In September 1971, it alongwith other D.A.V. and Arya Colleges was affiliated to Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. The college imparts instructions for 10+2 and Three-Year Degree Classes.

The number of students on the rolls of the college on 31 March 1989 was 431.

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Hindu Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Dhariwal.—Started in 1964, the college got affiliation in May 1975. The college prepares students in Arts and Science upto degree level.

The number of students on the rolls of the college on 31 March 1989 was 423.

Swami Swantranand Memorial College, Dinanagar.—Named after the great leader of Arya Samaj, Swami Swantranand, the college was established in 1965. It was affiliated to Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar in July 1973. It prepares students in Arts, Science and Commerce upto 10+2 classes and in Arts up to degree level.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1989, was 800.

Ram Rakhi Bawa D.A.V. College for Girls, Batala.—The college was started in 1965 as a constituent of the D.A.V. College, Managing Committee. It provides instructions for 10+2 classes and Three-Year Degree Course in Humanities. Training in National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme is also provided. The college brings out one issue of its magazine 'Vidyotamu' every year.

The number of students on rolls of the college as on 31 March 1989, was 500.

Shanti Devi Arya Mahila College, Dinanagar.—The College was started in 1965 and got affiliation in 1968. The college imparts instructions in Arts upto degree level. A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college. Training in National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme is also provided.

The number of students on the rolls of the college on 31 March 1989, was 625.

Government Guru Nanak College, Kala Afghana.—The College was started in 1969 to commemorate the quincentenary of Guru Nanak Dev Ji. It was taken over by the Government in June 1974. It prepares students in Arts, Science and Commerce upto degree level. Training in National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme is also provided. The college brings out its magazine 'Teesri Akh' every year.

The number of students on the rolls of the college on 31 March 1989 was 237 (191 boys and 46 girls).

Guru Nanak Government College, Gurdaspur.—The college was established in 1970 as Guru Nanak College, Gurdaspur. It was taken over by the Punjab Government in July 1983 to be known as Guru Nanak Government College, Gurdaspur. It is affiliated to Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. The college imparts instructions in Arts upto degree level. National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme units are functioning in the college. A number of literary and cultural societies also function in the college.

The number of students on the rolls of the college on 31 March 1989 was 504 (457 boys and 47 girls).

Guru Nanak College, Batala.—The college was started in 1971. It provides instructions for the students of 10+2 and Three-Year Degree Course in Science and Humanities. There is provision of training in National Cadet Corps. A number of literary and cultural societies are also functioning in the college.

The number of students on the rolls of the college on 31 March 1989, was 871.

Sohan Lal Bawa D.A.V. College, Batala.—The college was started in 1971. It runs 10+1 and 10+2 (Arts, Science and Commerce) classes, Three-Year Degree Course (Arts and Science) and M.A. in (Political Science) classes. It also provides training in National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme. It brings out its magazine 'Dayadeep' annually.

The college had 846 students on its rolls during 1988-89.

Smt. Ram Piari Aggarwal Adarsh Bhartiya College, Pathankot.—The college came into existence in 1974. It prepares students in Arts upto degree level. It also provides diploma in Business Management, Personal Management and Computer Science. It provides facilities for games and sports. It also gives training in National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme.

The number of students on the rolls of the college on 31 March 1989 was 635 (457 boys and 178 girls).

Professional and Technical Education

With a view to imparting technical education, the Directorate of Technical Education and Industries, Punjab, Chandigarh runs a number of technical colleges/institutions and industrial training centres/institutes at various places in the State. The technical colleges and institutes

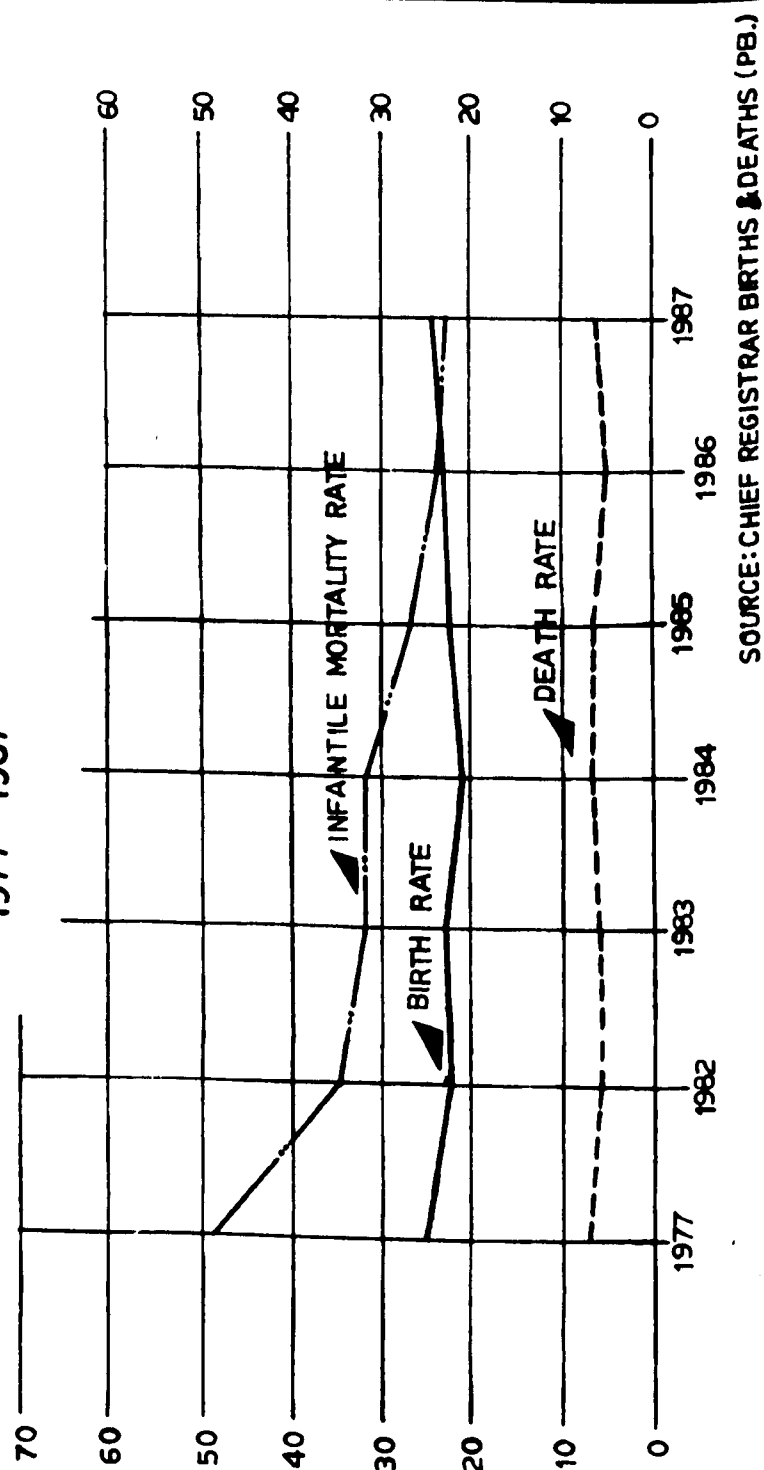
prepare students for the degree/diploma courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. In the Industrial training centres/institutes, training is given in various trades/crafts, viz. Welding, Carpentry, Fitting, Turnery, Blacksmithy, Stenography, Draftsmanship, etc. The crafts taught to the girls are tailoring, cutting, hand embroidery, needle work and machine embroidery, etc. During 1988-89, there were 5 Industrial Training Institutes/ Centres for boys and 6 Industrial Training Schools for girls and one Polytechnic in the district. A brief description of the Polytechnic is given below:

Government Polytechnic, Batala.—The institution was established in 1964-65 with 60 seats in diploma courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. During 1965-66, the number of seats was increased to 120 in these trades. During 1977-78, a four years part-time diploma course in Mechanical Engineering was started with the annual intake of 30 students and further during 1979-80, this part-time facility has also been extended to the discipline of Civil and Electrical Engineering with an annual intake of 30 students each. The polytechnic provides three-year regular diploma course and four year part-time diploma course in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. The annual intake of students for regular and part-time courses is 120 and 90, respectively.

Adult Education

In order to increase the literacy ratio, the State Government has established Adult Education Centres in the State under the 'Adult Education Programme.' As many as 300 Adult Education Centres (6 for males and 294 for females) have been established in Gurdaspur District. These centres provided training to 10,481 persons (220 males and 10,261 females) as against the State 3,528 Adult Education Centres which provided training to 1,19,568 adults upto 1988-89.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE & INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER THOUSAND PER ANNUM IN THE GURDASPUR DISTRICT 1977-1987



CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Vital Statistics of Births and Deaths

The statistics regarding birth, death and infant mortality rate (Civil Registration System) in the Gurdaspur District, during the years 1972 to 1987 are given in the following table:—

Year (Calendar year)	Birth rate per thousand of population	Death rate per thousand of population	Infant mortality rate per thousand of population
1972	..	..	..
1977	24.62	7.00	49.11
1982	21.98	5.91	34.87
1983	22.68	5.98	31.59
1984	20.68	6.02	31.67
1985	22.18	6.13	26.28
1986	22.87	5.39	23.19
1987	24.30	6.03	22.46

(Source: Chief Registrar Births and Deaths and Director of Health and Family Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Mortality from various Diseases

The following statement gives the number of deaths from fever, dysentery and diarrhoea, respiratory diseases, accidents and injuries and other causes in the Gurdaspur District during 1983 to 1987:—

Deaths registered from various Diseases in the Gurdaspur District during 1983 to 1987

Year	Total Deaths		Specified Diseases					
	Males	Females	Persons	Cholera	Smallpox	Plague	Fevers and diarrhoea diseases	Respiratory & injuries causes
1983	5,618	3,913	9,531	—	—	—	147	302
1984	5,692	4,000	9,692	—	—	—	114	327
1985	5,941	4,289	10,230	—	—	—	78	320
1986	5,424	3,778	9,202	—	—	—	68	391
1987	6,258	4,263	10,521	—	—	—	65	433

(Source: Director of Health and Family Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Medical Facilities in the District

As on 1 April 1988, there were 198 medical institutions (allopathic) in the district. The management-wise break-up of these medical institutions is : 184 State Public, 9 State Special, 1 Municipal, 3 Zila Parishad and 1 Voluntary Organisation.

The list of hospitals, primary health centres, subsidiary health centres and dispensaries in the district (block-wise) as on 1 April 1988 is given below:

Serial No.	Name and Location of Institution	Number of Beds		Rural/Urban	Name of Tahsil	Type of Management
		Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Civil Hospital, Gurdaspur	62	38	Urban	Gurdaspur	State Public
2	Civil Hospital, Batala	25	25	Do	Batala	Do
3	Civil Hospital/C.H.C. Pathankot	50	50	Do	Pathankot	Do
4	Civil Hospital, Dera Baba Nanak	13	12	Do	Batala	Do
5	Civil Hospital, Qadian	15	10	Do	Do	Do
6	T.B. Clinic, Gurdaspur (Indoor facilities at Jiwanwal Babri)	16	16	Do	Gurdaspur	Do
7	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Gurdaspur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Batala	2	2	Do	Batala	Do
9	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Pathankot	2	2	Do	Pathankot	Do
10	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Silli Kullian, Pathankot	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	Civil Dispensary, Dhariwal	2	2	Do	Gurdaspur	Do
12	Civil Dispensary, Dinanagar	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13	Civil Dispensary, Sujampur	2	2	Do	Pathankot	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Police Hospital, Gurdaspur	11	—	Urban	Gurdaspur State Special
15	District Jail Hospital, Gurdaspur	8	—	Do	Do
16	Railway Hospital, Pathankot	8	—	Do	Pathankot State Special
17	B.S.I. Dispensary, Batala	—	—	Do	Batala Do
18	E.S.I. Dispensary, Batala	—	—	Do	Do
19	E.S.I. Dispensary, Dhariwal	—	—	Do	Gurdaspur Do
20	E.S.I. Dispensary, Dinanagar	—	—	Do	Do
21	Maternity Hospital, Batala	—	11	Do	Batala Municipal
22	Mac-Robert Hospital, Dhariwal	59	74	Do	Gurdaspur Vol. Org.
Block Gurdaspur					
1	Rural Hospital, Dorangla	15	15	Rural	Gurdaspur State Public
2	Primary Health Centre, Ranjit Bagh	4	4	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Dorangla	—	—	Do	Do
4	P.H.C., Jaura (Chitttran)	2	2	Do	Do
5	S.H.C., Babehali	2	2	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Sadhuchak	2	2	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Dhaburi	2	2	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Ghurala	2	2	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Tungh	2	2	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Dhoot	2	2	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Naushehra Bahadur	2	2	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Hemrajpur	2	2	Do	Do
13	S.H.C., Abul Khair	2	2	Do	Do
14	S.H.C., Hayat Nagar	2	2	Do	Do
15	S.H.C., Alechak	2	2	Do	Do
16	S.H.C., Gurdas Nangal	2	2	Do	Do
17	S.H.C., Ghot Pokhar	2	2	Do	Do
18	S.H.C., Ram Nagar	2	2	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6
19	S.H.C., Khokhar	2	2	Rural	Gurdaspur State Public
20	S.H.C., Staffa Purana	2	2	Do	Do
21	S.H.C., Pakho Ke Kulian	2	2	Do	Do
22	S.H.C., Talwandi Virk	2	2	Do	Do
23	S.H.C., Ghazikot	2	2	Do	Do
Block Dhariwal					
1	Rural Hospital, Naushehra Majha Singh	15	15	Do	Do
2	Rural Hospital, Kot Santokh Rai	15	15	Do	Do
3	Primary Health Centre, Naushehra Majha Singh	—	—	Do	Do
4	P.H.C., Bhumibli	2	2	Do	Do
5	S.H.C. Bhojraj	2	2	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Bangowani	2	2	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Ghuman Kalan	2	2	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Kaler Kalan	2	2	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Kalianpur	2	2	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Langah	2	2	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Sohal	2	2	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Satkoha	2	2	Do	Do
13	S.H.C., Zaffarwal	2	2	Do	Do
Block Kahnuwan					
1	Rural Hospital/C.H.C., Kahnuwan	15	15	Do	Do
2	Primary Health Centre, Kahnuwan	—	—	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Gill Manj	—	—	Do	Do
4	P.H.C., Saidowal (Gunopur)	2	2	Do	Do
5	S.H.C., Bhaini Mian Khan	2	2	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Ghot Bhatian	2	2	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Sekhwan	2	2	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Sidhwan	2	2	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Tibber	2	2	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6
10 S.H.C., Karol	2	2	Rural	Gurdaspur	State Public
11 S.H.C., Saidowal Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12 S.H.C., Bhaini Paswal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13 S.H.C., Chak Sharif	2	2	Do	Do	Do
14 S.H.C., Salhopur Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
15 S.H.C., Mullanwal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
16 S.H.C. Nanowal Jindher	2	2	Do	Do	Do
17 S.H.C. Beri	2	2	Do	Do	Do
18 S.H.C. Tughalwala	2	2	Do	Do	Do
19 S.H.C. Kot Todar Mal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
20 S.H.C. Kala Bala	2	2	Do	Do	Do
21 S.H.C. Thikriwala	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Kalanaur					
1 Rural Hospital, Kalanaur	15	15	Do	Do	Do
2 P.H.C. Kalanaur	—	—	Do	Do	Do
3 P.H.C. Wadala Bangar	2	2	Do	Do	Do
4 S.H.C. Bhakhariwal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5 S.H.C. Dostpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6 S.H.C. Barhila Khurd	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7 S.H.C. Hakimpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8 S.H.C. Naranwali	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9 S.H.C. Radiana	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Dina Nagar					
1 Primary Health Centre, Behrampur	4	4	Do	Do	Do
2 P.H.C. Marara	2	2	Do	Do	Do
3 S.H.C. Behrampur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
4 S.H.C. Gahlari	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5 S.H.C. Jhabkra	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6 S.H.C. Dadwan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7 S.H.C. Jharoli	2	2	Do	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6
8 S.H.C. Dhamrai	2	2	Rural	Gurdaspur	State Public
9 S.H.C. Panjar	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10 S.H.C. Sultani	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11 S.H.C. Uncha Dhakala	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12 S.H.C. Awankhan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13 S.H.C. Sidhpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Batala					
1 Rural Hospital, Ammo Nangal at Rangar Nangal	15	10	Do	Batala	Do
2 Primary Health Centre, Bhullar	4	4	Do	Do	Do
3 P.H.C. Panjgarian	2	2	Do	Do	Do
4 P.H.C. Taragarh	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5 P.H.C. Wadala Garanthian	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6 S.H.C. Bhagowal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7 S.H.C. Bijliwal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8 S.G.C. Dialgarh	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9 S.H.C. Chahal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10 S.H.C. Ghasitpura	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11 S.H.C. Jaura Singha	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12 S.H.C. Jaito Sarja	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13 S.H.C. Malakpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
14 S.H.C. Manan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
15 S.H.C. Sarupwalli	2	2	Do	Do	Do
16 S.H.C. Talwandi Lal Singh	2	2	Do	Do	Do
17 S.H.C. Thind Dhariwal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
18 S.H.C. Vero Nangal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
19 S.H.C. Bahadur Hassain	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Fatehgarh Churian					
1 Rural Hospital, Fatehgarh Churian	15	15	Urban	Do	Do
2 Primary Health Centre, Fatehgarh Churian	—	—	Do	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	P.H.C. Aliwal	2	2	Rural	Batala	State Public
4	S.H.C. Ghanjeke Banger	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	S.H.C. Harjo Rawal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C. Kala Afghanan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C. Najar-Ke-Sarchur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C. Shakkarpura	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C. Panwan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	C.H.C. Dalgahak	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C. Sehre	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	Z.P. Dispensary, Villa Toja	2	2	Do	Do	Zila Parishad
Block Sri Hargobindpur						
1	Rural Hospital, Shri Hargobindpur	15	10	Urban	Do	State Public
2	Rural Hospital, Bham/Harehowal	15	15	Rural	Do	Do
3	Primary Health Centre, Bham/Harehowal	4	4	Do	Do	Do
4	Primary Health Centre, Mand	4	4	Do	Do	Do
5	P.H.C., Udhaswal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Aulakh	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Bhagpath	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Chima-Khudi	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Gande-Ke-Chone	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Kandiala	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Ghuman	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Marj Panwan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13	S.H.C., Marj Buchian	2	2	Do	Do	Do
14	S.H.C., Mahlowali	2	2	Do	Do	Do
15	S.H.C., Dhapai	2	2	Do	Do	Do
16	Z.P. Dispensary, Sri Hargobindpur	6	4	Urban	Do	Zila Parishad

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Block Dera Baba Nanak						
1	Primary Health Centre, Dhanpur	4	4	Rural	Batala	State Public
2	P.H.C., Dehar Gowara	2	2	Do	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Dharamkot Randhwa	2	2	Do	Do	Do
4	S.H.C., Akarpura	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	S.H.C., Dalam Nangal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Dharowali	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Ghanie Ke Bet	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Khushalpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Rahimabad	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Rupowali	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Singhpora	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Talwandi Rama	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Pathankot						
1	Primary Health Centre, Gharota	4	4	Rural	Pathankot	State Public
2	P.H.C., Bath Sahib	2	2	Do	Do	Do
3	S.H.C., Ghailala	2	2	Do	Do	Do
4	S.H.C., Bhoa	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	S.H.C., Gurdaspur Bhaian	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Jhako Lahri	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Kanwan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Malikpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Narot Mehra	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Sherpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Siyonti Kothar	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Bharoli	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13	S.H.C., Parmanand	2	2	Do	Do	Do
14	S.H.C., Naushehra Naibandon	2	2	Do	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Block Dhar Kalan						
1	Rural Hospital, Bungal Badani	15	15	Rural	Pathankot	State Public
2	Primary Health Centre, Bungal Badani	—	—	Do	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Dunera	2	2	Do	Do	Do
4	S.H.C., Bhatwan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	S.H.C., Dhar Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Dhoongh	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Gho	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Jandwal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Madhopur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Parlwan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Shahpur Kandi	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Thara	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13	Thein Dam Hospital, Jugial, Shahpur Kandi	25	25	Do	Do	State Special
14	S.H.C., Thara (Thein Dam)	15	10	Do	Do	Do
Block Narot Jaimal Singh						
1	Rural Hospital, Narot Jaimal Singh	15	15	Do	Do	State Public
2	Primary Health Centre, Narot Jaimal Singh	—	—	Do	Do	Do
3	S.H.C. Datial	2	2	Do	Do	Do
4	S.H.C., Basao Barwan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	S.H.C., Sohaura Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Taragarh	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Kathalaur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Taloor	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Bamyal						
1	P.H.C., Bamyal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
2	S.H.C., Janial	2	2	Do	Do	Do

P.H.C.—Primary Health Centre

C.H.C.—Community Health Centre

S.H.C.—Subsidiary Health Centre

(Directory of Medical Institutions in Punjab State as on 1 April 1988, Series No. 8 Publication No. 23) Issue of the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh).

Ayurvedic and Unani Medical Institutions

As on 1st April 1988, there were 55 medical institutions (51 Ayurvedic and 4 Unani) in the district. Out of these, 52 were functioning in the rural areas. All these institutions are managed by the Government. From August 1979, Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries have been placed under the District Ayurvedic and Unani Officer at the district level. He is under the administrative control of the Director of Ayurveda Punjab, Chandigarh. The list of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the district are given below :

Serial No.	Name & location of the Institution	Ayurvedic/Unani	Rural/Urban	Name of Tahsil
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bal Purian	Ayurvedic	Rural	Gurdaspur
2	Ali Nangal	Do	Do	Do
3	Babri Jiwan Wal	Do	Do	Do
4	Bhopar Saidan	Do	Do	Do
5	Bhadal	Do	Do	Do
6	Bhadroya	Do	Urban	Pathankot
7	Dhangoori	Do	Rural	Batala
8	Barnyal	Do	Do	Pathankot
9	Bhoa	Do	Do	Do
10	Bani Lodhi	Do	Do	Do
11	Buche Nangal	Do	Do	Gurdaspur
12	Chakkar	Do	Do	Pathankot
13	Chhatwal	Do	Do	Do
14	Chak Sharif	Do	Do	Gurdaspur
15	Dhandol	Do	Do	Batala
16	Dakhtiyal	Do	Do	Pathankot
17	Durangkhad	Do	Do	Do
18	Dargabad	Do	Do	Batala
19	Faizpur Basti	Do	Urban	Do
20	Gurdaspur	Do	Do	Do
21	Ghuman Kalan	Do	Rural	Do
22	Hardo Chhanni	Do	Do	Do
23	Jagowal Bet	Do	Do	Do
24	Kiri Khurd	Do	Do	Pathankot

1	2	3	4	5
25	Kiri Afgana	Ayurvedic	Rural	Batala
26	Kathlaur	Do	Do	Pathankot
27	Kot Majlis	Do	Do	Batala
28	Karoli	Ayurvedic	Rural	Pathankot
29	Khojki Chak	Do	Do	Do
30	Lahraon	Do	Do	Do
31	Lahri Gujran	Do	Do	Pathankot
32	Marrianwala	Do	Do	Batala
33	Marar	Do	Do	Do
34	Mullanwal	Do	Do	Gurdaspur
35	Mirthal	Do	Do	Pathankot
36	Mansandwal	Unani	Do	Batala
37	Massanian	Do	Do	Do
38	Narpur	Ayurvedic	Do	Gurdaspur
39	Nushegra Nai Banda	Do	Do	Pathankot
40	Narot Mehra	Do	Do	Do
41	Parowal	Do	Do	Batala
42	Pasnawal	Unani	Do	Gurdaspur
43	Pabrili Kalan	Ayurvedic	Do	Batala
44	Phangota	Do	Do	Pathankot
45	Panjar	Do	Do	Gurdaspur
46	Ranipur	Do	Do	Pathankot
47	Rosey	Do	Do	Gurdaspur
48	Ransike Tala	Do	Do	Batala
49	Shikar Machhike	Do	Do	Do
50	Shahpur Jajan	Do	Do	Do
51	Shahpur Goraya	Do	Do	Gurdaspur
52	Sheikka	Do	Do	Do
53	Sarti	Do	Do	Pathankot
54	Talabpur Pandori	Unani	Do	Gurdaspur
55	Taja Kalan	Ayurvedic	Do	Batala

(Source: Director of Ayurveda, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Homoeopathic Medical Institutions.—

As on 1 April 1988, there were 6 homoeopathic dispensaries functioning in the district at Gurdaspur, Batala, Pathankot, Dinanagar, Ghot Pokhar and Haibal Pindi. Out of these, 2 were functioning in the rural areas and the remaining 4 in the urban areas. These dispensaries are under the administrative control of the Joint Secretary, Health who is 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. The number of patients given treatment in these dispensaries during 1988 was 41,088.

Government and Private Hospitals

Mac-Robert Hospital, Dhariwal.—The hospital was started in 1926. It has 133 beds both for males and females. The medical facilities provided in the hospital include X-Ray Plant, E.C.G., eye services, community health services, laboratory, two operation theatres and pharmacy. The hospital is manned by 4 doctors, 66 nurses, besides other class III and class IV staff.

The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the hospital during 1988-89 was 32,404 and 2,059, respectively.

Civil Hospital, Batala.—The hospital was started in 1926. It has 50 beds both for males and females. The medical facilities provided in the hospital include X-Ray, E.C.G., laboratory, operation theatre, labour room, dental clinic and blood bank. The hospital is manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer, 2 Medical Officers, 1 Medical Officer (Dental), 1 Nursing Sister, 8 staff nurses, besides other class III and class IV staff.

The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the hospital during 1987-88 was 32,508 and 3,887, respectively.

Civil Hospital, Gurdaspur.—This hospital has been functioning before partition. It has 100 beds. The medical facilities provided in this hospital include medicine, surgery, children, gynae, eye, anaesthesia, pathology, radiology (X-Ray facilities), E.C.G. facility, etc. Post mortem unit and dental clinic are also functioning. Some beds have been reserved for E.S.I. patients. A Blood Bank is functioning with the help of voluntary donors to feed the needy indoor patients.

The hospital is under the charge of a Senior Medical Officer, who is assisted by 17 Doctors, 1 Radiographer, 1 Dark Room Assistant, 1 Laboratory Technician, 2 Laboratory Assistants, 3 Ophthalmic Assistants, 1 Pharmacist, 2 Nursing Sisters, 1 Matron, 21 Staff Nurses, 1 Lady

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Health Visitor, 2 ANMs, 2 Nurse *Dats*, besides other technical and ministerial Class III and miscellaneous Class IV Staff. The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated during the year 1988-89 was 1,02,627 and 6,036, respectively.

Statistics of Sanitation and Family Planning

Out of the 1,551 villages in the Gurdaspur District, only 398 villages (where water was scarce) were covered under the Rural Drinking Water Supply Scheme upto 1988.

Progress of sterilisation operations, I.U.D. insertions and conventional contraceptive users in the Gurdaspur District during 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to progressive total upto March 1988 is given in the following table:—

Year	Sterilisation Operations	I.U.D. Insertions	Conventional Contraceptive Users	Progressive total upto March 1988	
				Sterilisation	I.U.D.
1972-73	3,566	3,110	13,059		
1977-78	1,191	1,157	13,356		
1982-83	9,877	12,419	10,122		
1983-84	11,026	16,171	16,777		
1984-85	8,546	19,294	19,390		
1985-86	9,378	21,755	32,982		
1986-87	13,714	34,696	39,785		
1987-88	11,167	23,211	38,438	1,33,741	1,95,972

(Source: Director of Health and Family Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh and Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1988)

The number of medical termination of pregnancies and its number since inception of the scheme in Gurdaspur District during 1977-78 and

1982-83 to 1987-88 is given below:—

Year	Number of medical termination of pregnancies	Number of medical termination of pregnancies since inception
1977-78	565	1,992
1982-83	1,672	9,063
1983-84	1,037	10,100
1984-85	2,790	12,890
1985-86	1,274	14,164
1986-87	1,293	15,457
1987-88	634	16,091

(Source : Director of Health and Family Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

The particulars regarding the family welfare centres/clinics and maternity and child health centres are given in the following table in the Gurdaspur District as on 1 April 1988:—

Serial No.	Name/Place of Location	Block	Tahsil	Type of Management
1	2	3	4	5
Urban Family Welfare Centres				
1	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Civil Hospital, Gurdaspur	—	Gurdaspur	State Public
2	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Civil Hospital, Pathankot	—	Pathankot	Do
3	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Batala	—	Batala	Do
Rural Family Welfare Centres				
1	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Dorangla	Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur	Do

1	2	3	4	5
2	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Naushehra Majiha Singh	Dhariwal	Gurdaspur	State Public
3	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Kahnawan	Kahnawan	Do	Do
4	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Kalanaur	Kalanaur	Do	Do
5	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Ranjit Bagh	Gurdaspur	Do	Do
6	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Bhullar	Batala	Batala	Do
7	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Fatehgarh Churian	Fatehgarh Churian	Do	Do
8	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Bham/ Harchowal	Sri Hargobindpur	Do	Do
9	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Dhianpur	Dera Baba Nanak	Do	Do
10	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Mand	Sri Hargobindpur	Do	Do
11	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Gharola	Pathankot	Pathankot	Do
12	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Bungal Badhau	Dhar Kalan	Do	Do
13	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Narot Jaimal Singh	Narot Jaimal Singh	Do	Do
14	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Behrampur	Dinanagar	Gurdaspur	Do

Maternity and Child Health Centres in the Gurdaspur District as on 1 April 1988

Serial No.	Name and Place of location	Rural/Urban	Name of Tahsil	Name of Block	Type of Management
1	Kalanaur	Rural	Gurdaspur	Kalanaur	State Public
2	Behrampur at Awankha	Do	Do	Gurdaspur	Do
3	Jaito Sarja	Do	Batala	Batala	Do
4	Pathankot	Urban	Pathankot	—	Municipal
5	Station Health Centre, Pathankot	Do	Do	—	Military

(Directory of Medical Institutions in Punjab State as on 1 April 1988 Series No. 8, Publication No. 23 issued by the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Statistic of collection and examination of blood slides, malaria cases, A.P.I. Radical Treatment of Malaria P.V. and P.F. cases in the Gurdaspur District during the years 1977 and 1988.

	1977	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Blood slides								
Collected	1,85,275	2,31,676	2,29,152	2,48,185	2,79,222	2,73,162	2,38,867	2,31,268
Examined	1,85,275	2,31,676	2,29,152	2,48,185	2,79,222	2,73,162	2,38,867	2,31,268
Total Malaria Cases	29,367	15,026	12,005	13,924	18,966	23,525	10,755	4,287
A.P.I.	20.3	19.1	7.1	8.1	10.9	13.4	6.2	2.4
Radical treatment	29,260	14,313	11,362	12,820	17,710	22,357	10,494	4,203
Population N.M.E.P.	14,44.75	16,52,391	16,80,604	17,12,576	17,35,507	17,49,678	17,19,942	17,69,399
P.V. Cases	29,360	14,953	11,863	13,568	18,075	23,084	10,687	4,238
P.F. Cases	7	73	142	356	891	441	68	49

(Source: Director of Health and Family Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Social and Industrial Legislation

Various measures have been undertaken to safeguard the interests of working class and to enhance their skill. The measures made a much headway after the attainment of Independence. Many new laws were enacted and amendments to some of the existing ones were also made to suit the modern requirements. Under the Constitution, enactment as well as the administration of labour laws is the responsibility of both the Union and State Governments. After the publication of Main Volume of Gurdaspur District Gazetteer, the various labour enactments brought into force (during 1972 to 1988), are given below :

1 **The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.**—The Act provides for payment of gratuity to the employees employed in factories, mines, oilseeds, plantation, ports, railways, shops or other establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

2 **The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.**—The Act provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for prevention of discrimination on the ground or sex against women in the matter of employment.

3 **The Sale Promotion Employees' (Condition of Services) Act, 1976.**—The Act regulates certain conditions of services of sale promotion employees in certain establishments.

4 **The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.**—The Act provides for the abolition of bonded labour system with a view for promotion of economic and physical exploitation of the weaker sections of the society.

5 **The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979.**—The Act regulates the employment of inter-State migrant workmen and to provide for their conditions of service and for matters connected therewith.

6 **The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.**—The Act prohibits the engagement of children in certain employments and to regulate their conditions of work in certain other employments. According to the 1981 Census, the number of main workers in the Gurdaspur District was 4,02,099 (comprising 3,89,586 males and 12,513 females) forming 26.57 per cent of the total population of the district.

In 1988, the number of registered working factories in the Gurdaspur District was 651 and the average number of workers employed in them was 14,167.

Industrial Relations.—The relations between employees and employers are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer, Batala is responsible for enforcing it in Gurdaspur District. His job is to bring amicable settlement and foster good relations between management and the workers by removing all the causes of friction. Emphasis is laid on settlement of disputes through negotiations.

Despite the efforts to resolve differences and to promote good relations and harmony between the employees and employers, strikes do occur. But during 1983 to 1985 and 1988, no strike occurred in the district.

The following table gives the particulars regarding the industrial disputes in the Gurdaspur District under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, during the year 1977 and 1982 to 1988 :—

Year	Number of disputes raised	Number of strikes and lock-outs	Number of workers involved in strikes	Number of mandays lost
1977	322	1	3,696	1,58,928
1982	281	4	4,732	1,10,549
1983	750	—	—	—
1984	414	—	—	—
1985	359	—	—	—
1986	321	3	4,191	2,33,601
1987	265	3	822	19,188
1988	318	—	—	—

(Source : Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh and Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer, Batala)

Prohibition

As on 31 March 1988, there were 119 country liquor vends and 30 Indian Made foreign liquor vends in the district. The consumption of exciseable articles in the district, during the year 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88, is given below :

Year	Country Spirit (Proof Litres)	Foreign Spirit (Proof Litres)	Wine and Beer (Bulk Litres)	Opium (Kgs)	Bhang (Qtls)
1972-73	6,00,000	3,32,720	2,21,800	—	76.20
1977-78	6,39,850	4,77,821	3,93,648	—	1,313.00
1982-83	7,40,000	10,46,255	3,43,101	94,800	480.00
1983-84	8,19,000	12,13,759	3,01,927	00.94	160.00
1984-85	8,49,757	15,66,118	3,41,518	—	260.00
1985-86	9,21,689	16,19,288	3,75,564	00.766	240.00
1986-87	9,44,937	19,37,261	4,47,786	—	360.00
1987-88	11,75,005	19,18,950	4,72,796	—	80.00

(Source : Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Gurdaspur)

The Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Gurdaspur, administers the Excise and Opium Acts in the district. The number of cases registered under these Acts in the district, during the year 1972-73, 1977-78, and 1982-83 to 1987-88, is given below :

Year	Number of cases registered		
	Excise Act	Opium Act	Total
1972-73	2,244	60	2,304
1977-78	3,349	60	3,409
1982-83	2,592	77	2,669
1983-84	2,203	98	2,301
1984-85	2,408	181	2,589
1985-86	2,052	81	2,133
1986-87	1,426	31	1,457
1987-88	1,524	1	1,525

(Source : Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Gurdaspur)

Advancement of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

After the Independence of the country, the State Government sponsored various schemes for the social, economic and educational advancement of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. The various schemes implemented by the Welfare Department for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes, Vimukt Jaties and Backward Classes are given below :

Subsidy for Construction of New Houses for Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jaties.—Previously, this scheme was a Centrally sponsored scheme. But no provision was made by the Government of India during 1974-75 under this scheme. In 1975-76, the State Government included this scheme in the State sector and raised the subsidy from Rs 900 to Rs 2,000 and further raised to Rs 5,000 from 1985-86.

The amount of subsidies granted and the number of beneficiaries under this scheme in the Gurdaspur District during the year 1972-73, 1977-78, and 1982-83 to 1987-88, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of beneficiaries
Scheduled Castes		
1972-73	8,100	9
1977-78	1,76,300	88
1982-83	5,52,000	276
1983-84	5,72,000	286
1984-85	5,54,000	277
1985-86	1,40,000	28
1986-87	2,15,000	43
1987-88	2,15,000	43
Vimukt Jaties		
1972-73	900	1
1977-78	9,800	49
1982-83	2,50,000	125
1983-84	2,38,000	169
1984-85	1,94,000	97
1985-86	70,000	14
1986-87	1,10,000	22
1987-88	1,10,000	22

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Gurdaspur)

Drinking Water Facilities.—The scheme aims at providing pure drinking water to the members of the Scheduled Castes inhabiting the area, where there is scarcity of drinking water. Under this scheme, subsidy of Rs 4,000 for construction of *diggies* and sinking of new wells, Rs 1,000 for repair of the old ones, and Rs 900 for installation of new pumps is given. The amount of subsidy granted and the number of wells sunk/repared and hand-pumps installed in the district during the years 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of tube-wells, wells sunk, repaired and hand-pumps installed
1972-73	32,675	126
1977-78	58,150	75
1982-83	53,500	84
1983-84	68,000	87
1984-85	67,100	74
1985-86	42,000	50
1986-87	41,500	50
1987-88	42,000	42

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Gurdaspur)

Construction of Dharamshalas/Chaupals.—This scheme was introduced by the State Government in 1969-70 for construction of *dharamshalas/chaupals* in the *basties* of Scheduled Castes. A grant to the extent of Rs 7,000 for construction of new *dharmshalas/chaupals* and Rs 2,000 for the repair of old *dharmshalas* is given. However, the amount of grant for construction of new *dharmshalas/chaupals* has been increased from Rs 7,000 to Rs 10,000 and for the repair of old ones, the amount of grant has been increased from Rs 2,000 to Rs 3,000 from the year 1978-79.

The amount disbursed and the number of *dharamshalas* constructed in the district during the years 1972-73, 1977-88 and 1982-83 to 1987-88, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of <i>dharmshalas</i> constructed
1972-73	3,19,000	58
1977-78	2,38,000	32
1982-83	5,59,000	93
1983-84	1,30,000	13
1984-85	1,40,000	14
1985-86	4,00,000	40
1986-87	6,90,000	46
1987-88	7,35,000	49

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Gurdaspur)

Environmental Improvement of Harijan Basties.—This scheme was introduced by the State Government in 1972-73 for improving the living conditions of the Scheduled Castes. Under this scheme, grants are given to Harijans for the pavement of streets and construction of drains for avoiding the formation of dirty ponds of stagnant water which pollute the environment of the *basties*.

The amount disbursed and the number of *basties* under the scheme in the district, during the years 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1982-83 to 1987-88, is given below :

Year	Amount disbursed Rs	No. of <i>basties</i> benefited
1972-73	4,53,843	8
1977-78	4,95,000	6
1982-83	15,98,000	12
1983-84	18,40,981	17
1984-85	13,95,000	5
1985-86	10,00,000	4
1986-87	11,75,775	6
1987-88	3,35,850	3

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Gurdaspur)

Opening of Creches for the Children of Working Mother (Sweepers and Scavengers).—The scheme was introduced in the year 1976-77. It aims at providing day care to those children of Scheduled Castes who are in the age group of 0-6 years and whose mothers go out for work. The creches are run under the supervision of trained Lady Supervisor assisted by two helpers. Under this scheme, one centre has been opened at Pathankot to accommodate 40 children. Free supplementary diet at the rate of Rs 1.25 per child per day was provided in the centre. This centre has been shifted from Pathankot to Amlon (district Patiala) during 1987-88.

This amount disbursed and the number of students benefited under the scheme in the Gurdaspur District during the years 1983-84 to 1986-87, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of students benefited
1983-84	12,000	40
1984-85	10,500	35
1985-86	9,000	30
1986-87	6,000	20

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Gurdaspur)

Grant for the purchase of Books and Stationery to Scheduled Caste Students.—This scheme was introduced in 1976-77. Under this scheme, books and stationery are supplied free of cost to Scheduled Caste students studying in 1st to 10th Classes. The department gets books directly from the Punjab School Education Board and distributes them through the District Welfare Officer.

The amount disbursed and number of students benefited under

the scheme in the district during the years 1977-88 and 1982-83 to 1987-88, are given below :

Year	Amount of books (Rs)	No. of students benefited
1977-78	3,44,500	16,700
1982-83	5,94,502	19,400
1983-84	6,23,403	18,500
1984-85	6,50,016	18,000
1985-86	11,35,806	24,000
1986-87	18,23,884	64,500
1987-88	18,94,523	64,600

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Gurdaspur)

Social Welfare Activities

The Social Welfare Department, which was set-up in September 1955 is entrusted with the work of formulation and implementation of various welfare schemes for socially and economically weaker sections of the society. It has been assisting institutional as well as non-institutional welfare services as for the welfare of children, women and aged and infirm, orthopaedically handicapped, the blind, deaf and dumb and other under privileged and maladjusted groups. Some schemes such as old age pension, financial assistance to widows and destitutes, to dependent children, to victims of chronic diseases, to victims of riots, to widows whose husbands were killed by terrorists and scholarships to handicapped students have been started. Keeping in view the difficulties of the needy public, these schemes have been decentralized from 1 November 1980. The District Social Welfare Officers have been appointed in all the districts under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioners. The payments to the beneficiaries are made by the District Social Welfare Officers through banks. The important schemes functioning in the Gurdaspur District are detailed below :

Old Age pension Scheme.—This scheme was started in January 1964. Under this scheme, aged, infirm and destitute persons, above the age of 65 years in case of men, and above 60 years in case of

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women, with no means of livelihood and no earning sons, are provided monetary assistance of Rs 50 per month which is remitted quarterly through banks. The persons who are suffering from permanent disability are allowed relaxation of 10 years in the lower age-limit.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the Gurdaspur District during the years 1982-83 to 1987-88, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1982-83	29,45,948	6,198
1983-84	35,00,892	4,835
1984-85	36,25,746	9,004
1985-86	30,99,903	9,426
1986-87	31,49,964	9,822
1987-88	30,99,958	9,822

(Source : District Social Welfare Officer, Gurdaspur)

Financial Assistance to Widows and Destitute Women.—With a view to providing financial assistance to the needy and destitute women below the age of 60 years, this scheme was introduced in the State in 1968. The assistance under the scheme is given to those women who are left without any means of subsistence after the demise of their husbands or whose husbands are physically or mentally incapable of earning a livelihood. The rate of assistance is Rs 50 per month.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the Gurdaspur District during the years 1982-83 to 1987-88, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1982-83	16,92,047	3,459
1983-84	22,66,624	3,474
1984-85	23,19,963	5,169
1985-86	16,79,932	5,509
1986-87	15,69,900	5,569
1987-88	12,54,943	5,569

(Source : District Social Welfare Officer, Gurdaspur)

Financial Assistance to the Dependent Children.—This scheme was started in March 1968 with a view to 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 the case of more than one deserving child in a family, preference in the grant of financial assistance is given to school going children in order to encourage the parents to educate their children. The rate of financial assistance is Rs 50 per month per child.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the Gurdaspur District during the years 1982-83 to 1987-88, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1982-83	1,72,216	779
1983-84	2,46,491	830
1984-85	8,94,872	1,298
1985-86	6,09,931	1,580
1986-87	3,74,979	1,613
1987-88	4,15,000	1,611

(Source : District Social Welfare Officer, Gurdaspur)

Financial Assistance to Disabled Persons.—The government have introduced a scheme in which financial assistance is provided to disabled persons whom a medical officer not below the rank of Assistant Civil Surgeon, certifies that the person concerned is permanently incapacitated to earn. The disabled persons included in this category are blind, deaf and dumb, orthopaedically handicapped, etc. who by reason of their severe degree of disability, have become permanently incapacitated or are severely retarded due to physical defect or deformity and are dependent on others. These disabled persons may be considered eligible for financial assistance if they fulfill the required conditions laid down by the Government.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the Gurdaspur District during the years 1982-83 to 1987-88, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1982-83	39,100	120
1983-84	29,682	120
1984-85	39,866	142
1985-86	1,87,700	154
1986-87	85,589	156
1987-88	97,000	156

(Source : District Social Welfare Officer, Gurdaspur)

Financial Assistance to Victims of Riots.—The scheme was started in 1985 with a view to providing financial assistance to the victims of riots for grant of pension to widows. A lump sum grant and financial assistance of Rs 250 per month is provided to the widows whose husbands were killed during the wake of assassination of former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

The amount disbursed under scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district during the year 1985-86 to 1989-90, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1985-86	1,66,136	44
1986-87	2,09,978	14
1987-88	1,10,013	3
1988-89	1,99,875	..
1989-90	1,12,087	..

(Source : District Social Welfare Officer, Gurdaspur)

Financial Assistance to Widows whose husbands were killed by the Terrorists.—The scheme was introduced in the State in August 1982. Under this scheme, a lump sum grant and financial assistance of Rs 250 per month per widow is provided whose husbands were killed by the terrorists.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district during the years 1986-87 to 1989-90, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1986-87	1,28,006	23
1987-88	1,16,052	73
1988-89	1,29,762	35
1989-90	4,02,903	32

(Source : District Social Welfare Officer, Gurdaspur)

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the number of seats allotted to each State in the House of the People and the State Vidhan Sabha and division of the State into territorial constituencies allotted is required to be re-adjusted on the completion of each census. Accordingly on the completion of the 1971 Census, the Central Government constituted a Delimitation Commission in terms of the Delimitation Act, 1972 to make the desired adjustments.

According to the 1961 Census, the population of Punjab (present State area) was 1,11,35,069 including 26,86,541 members of the Scheduled Castes. Thirteen Parliamentary seats, including 3 reserved for Scheduled Castes and 104 Assembly seats, including 23 so reserved were provided. According to the 1971 Census, the population of the State was 1,35,51,060, which included 33,48,217 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes. After the Census, 13 Lok Sabha seats, including 3 reserved and 117 Assembly seats, including 29 reserved, were provided by the Delimitation Commission for Punjab. The constituencies delimited were finally notified by the Commission under its order No. 41, dated 24 May 1975 called delimitation Order, 1976.

According to the 1981 Census, the population of Punjab was 1,67,88,915 which included 45,11,703 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes. There was no change in the number of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha seats.

The details of the delimitation of constituencies in the Gurdaspur District are given in the following tables :—

TABLE—A

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES

Name of Constituency	Extent in terms of Assembly Constituencies
Gurdaspur	1-Fatehgarh, 5-Kahnuwan, 6-Dhariwal, 7-Gurdaspur, 8-Dina Nagar (SC), 9-Narot Mehra (SC), 10-Pathankot, 11-Sujanpur and 52-Mukerian.

TABLE—B

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES

Serial No.	Name of Constituency	Extent
1	Fatehgarh	Dera Baba Nanak and Dhianpur K.C. and Fatehgarh excluding P.Cs. 40-Qila Desa Singh, 41-Thattha, 42-Khera, 43-Sarchur, 44-Langarwal and 45-Ghania Ke Banger) in Batala Tahsil.
2	Batala	Batala Municipality and P.Cs. 67-Kotli Bhan Singh, 68-Udhowal, 69-Dial Garh, 70-Dewaniwal, 71-Massanian, 72-Bahadur Hussain and 73-Batala East in Batala East K.C. and P.Cs., 52-Dharam Kot Bagga, 53-Jaura Singha 54-Bhullar, 55-Talwandi Jhewran, 56-Taragarh, 64-Talwandi Lal Singh, 65-Faizpura, and 66-Batala West in Batala West K.C. in Batala Tahsil.
3	Qadian	Batala West K.C. (excluding P.Cs. 52-Dharam Kot Bagga, 53-Jaura Singha 54-Bhullar, 55-Talwandi, Jhewran, 56-Taragarh, 64-Talwandi Lal Singh, 65-Faizpura and 66-Batala West), Batala East K.C. (excluding Batala Municipality and P.Cs. 67-Kotli Bhan Singh, 68-Udhowal, 69-Dial Garh, 70-Dewaniwal, 71-Massania, 72-Bahadur Hussain and 73-Batala East P.Cs. 89-Duniya Sandhu, 90-Wadala Granthian 91-Talwandi Jhungran, 92-Loh Chap, 93-Nathpur, 94-Dalla, 95-Kehlwan and 96-Qadian in Qadian K.C. and P.Cs., 40-Qila Desa Singh, 41-Thattha, 42-Khera, 43-Sarchur, 44-Langarwal and 45-Ghania Ke Banger in Fatehgarh K.C. in Batala Tahsil.

Serial No.	Name of Constituency	Extent
4	Sri Hargobindpur	Sri Hargobindpur K.C. and Qadian K.C. (excluding P.Cs. 89-Duniya Sandhu, 90-Wadala Granthian, 91-Talwandi Jhuglan, 92-Loh Chap, 93-Nathpur, 94-Dalla, 95-Kehlwan and 96-Qadian) in Batala Tahsil.
5	Kahnuwan	Kahnuwan K.C. and P.Cs. 90-Sekhwan, 91-Deriwala, 92-Faizulla Chak, 93-Naushehra Majja Singh, 97-Bhumbli, 98-Babri Nangal, 108-Chhina, 109-Doburji, 110-Gadrian, 111-Ghuman Kalan in Dhariwal, K.C. in Gurdaspur Tahsil.
6	Dhariwal	Kalanaur K.C. and Dhariwal K.C. (excluding P.Cs. 90-Sekhwan, 91-Deriwala, 92-Faizulla Chak, 93-Naushehra Majja Singh, 97-Bhumbli, 98-Babri Nangal, 108-Chhina, 109-Doburji, 110-Gadrian and 111-Ghuman Kalan) in Gurdaspur Tahsil.
7	Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur K.C. and P.Cs. 23-Ganja, 24-Sheikha, 37-Lakhowal, 38-Barsola and 44-Aminpur in Dorangla K.C. in Gurdaspur Tahsil.
8	Dina Nagar (SC)	Dorangala K.C. (excluding P.Cs. 23-Ganja, 24-Sheikha, 37-Lakhowal, 38-Barsola and 44-Aminpur) and Dina Nagar K.C. in Gurdaspur Tahsil.
9	Narot Mehra (SC)	Narot Jaimal Singh K.C., Narot Mehra K.C. (excluding P.Cs. 46-Malakpur, 47-Sujanpur, 48-Ferozepur Kalan, 49-Basroop and 50-Bani Lodhi) and P.Cs. 34-Jangal and 43-Faridanagar in Pathankot K.C. in Pathankot Tahsil.

Serial No.	Name of Constituency	Extent
10	Pathankot	Dhar Kalan K.C. (excluding P.Cs. 12-Thara Jhikla, 15-Tarhari and 16-Kot) and Pathankot Municipality and P.Cs., 20-Bungal, 21-Jandwal, 22-Mamun, 25-Pathankot, and 26-Daulatpur in Pathankot K.C. in Pathankot Tahsil.
11	Sujanpur	P.Cs. 12-Thara Jhikla, 15-Tarhari and 16-Kot in Dhar Kalan K.C., Pathankot K.C. (excluding Pathankot Municipality and P.Cs. 20-Bungal, 21-Jandwal, 22-Mamun, 25-Pathankot, 26-Daulatpur, 34-Jangal and 43-Faridanagar) and P.Cs. 46-Malakpur, 47-Sujanpur, 48-Ferozepur Kalan, 49-Basroop and 50-Bani Lodhi in Narot Mehra K.C. in Pathankot Tahsil.

(Source : Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Newspapers and Periodicals

Journalism has not made much headway in Gurdaspur District, as only one daily newspaper is being published with a circulation of only 2,000. The particulars in respect of newspapers and periodicals published in the district as in 1985 are given in the following statement :

Newspapers and periodicals published in the Gurdaspur District as in 1985

Serial No.	Name of Periodicals	Place of publication	Year when started	Language	Circulation	Classification
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dailies						
1	Tufan	Batala	1954	Urdu	2,000	News and Current Affairs
Weeklies						
2	Saaf Khati	Batala	1986	Hindi	515	Ditto
3	Shri Sarovar	Batala	1977	Punjabi	NS	Ditto
4	Social Sandesh	Gurdaspur	1964	Do	NS	Ditto
5	Avahat	Batala	1960	Urdu	3,000	Ditto
6	Badar	Gurdaspur	1962	Do	2,235	Religion and Philosophy

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	<i>Bishan</i>	Batala	1974	Urdu	NS	News and Current Affairs
8	<i>Intakhcb</i>	Batala	1958	Do	NS	Ditto
9	<i>Mazloom</i>	Gurdaspur	1956	Do	2,000	Ditto
10	<i>Raju</i>	Pathankot	1973	Do	1,000	Ditto
11	<i>Man Mandir</i>	Batala	1970	Bilingual	NS	Ditto
12	<i>Northern Chronicle</i>	Pathankot	1963	Multilingual	NS	Ditto
Fortnightlies						
13	<i>Dynamic Punjab Industries</i>	Batala	1977	Multilingual	NS	Industry
14	<i>Indian Youth Club</i>	Pathankot	1972	Hindi	NS	News and Current Affairs
15	<i>Kia Kahan</i>	Gurdaspur	1978	Hindi	400	Ditto
16	<i>Vir Tyagi</i>	Batala	1967	Hindi	NS	Ditto
17	<i>Vanhan Wahan</i>	Gurdaspur	1975	Hindi	517	Ditto
18	<i>Jiwan Ghola</i>	Batala	1975	Punjabi	NS	Labour
19	<i>Kia Khan</i>	Gurdaspur	1978	Do	266	News and Current Affairs
20	<i>Lok Marg</i>	Batala	1977-78	Punjabi	NS	Ditto
21	<i>Samajik Darpan</i>	Batala	1979	Punjabi	NS	Social Welfare
22	<i>Aans Punjab</i>	Pathankot	1959	Urdu	2,000	News and Current Affairs
23	<i>Antaryami</i>	Pathankot	1968	Urdu	NS	Ditto
24	<i>Jawahar Jyoti</i>	Pathankot	1966	Urdu	1,000	Current Affairs
25	<i>Manav Sandesh</i>	Batala	1974	Urdu	1,200	News and Current Affairs
26	<i>Meghdoot</i>	Pathankot	1977	Urdu	NS	Ditto
27	<i>Nidar</i>	Gurdaspur	1964	Urdu	NS	Ditto
28	<i>Popular</i>	Pathankot	1972	Urdu	NS	Ditto
29	<i>Red Star</i>	Pathankot	1966	Urdu	1,000	Ditto
30	<i>Zamindar Desh Bhagti</i>	Pathankot	1979	Urdu	NS	Ditto
Monthlies						
31	<i>Atal</i>	Gurdaspur	1961	Punjabi	NS	Literary and Culture

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	<i>Mazdoor Dard</i>	Gurdaspur	1977	Punjabi	NS	News and Current Affairs
33	<i>Punjabi Veer</i>	Pathankot	1965	Do	NS	Current Affairs
34	<i>Shaheed Pheruman</i>	Batala	1977	Do	NS	Social Welfare
35	<i>Pawitar Dharti</i>	Gurdaspur	1975	Urdu	NS	..
36	<i>Philosopher</i>	Gurdaspur	1971	Do	NS	Current Affairs
37	<i>Jiwan Raksh</i>	Batala	1974	Hindi	NS	Medical and Health
38	<i>Manav Mahima</i>	Batala	1962	Hindi	500	Religion and Philosophy
39	<i>Bhambarh</i>	Batala	1978	Hindi	500	Literary and Cultural
Monthlies and Half Yearly, etc.						
40	<i>Gurdas</i>	Gurdaspur	1956	Multilingual	2,200	College Magazine
41	<i>Golden Flower</i>	Gurdaspur	1974	Do	NS	School Magazine
Annals						
42	<i>Sadran</i>	Gurdaspur	1979	Bilingual	NS	College Magazine
43	<i>Chanar</i>	Gurdaspur	1964	Multilingual	NS	Ditto
44	<i>Dayadeep</i>	Batala	1974	Do	NS	Ditto
45	<i>Flowerite</i>	Gurdaspur	1979	Do	NS	Ditto
46	<i>Gian Pandh</i>	Batala	1976	Do	NS	Ditto
47	<i>Ilahi Sandesh</i>	Gurdaspur	1973	Do	NS	Ditto
48	<i>Ravi</i>	Pathankot	1961	Do	NS	Ditto
49	<i>Vidyotoma</i>	Batala	1967	Do	NS	Ditto

[Press in India, 1985] Part-II-29 Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1967 Part II (New Delhi, 1985), pp 648-695]

Voluntary Social Service Organizations

The main functions of social service organizations are to mitigate human sufferings, prevention of diseases, family planning work, opening of maternity and child welfare centres, to provide first-aid, home nursing and ambulance services, to open *Balwadies*, to open institutions for the development of rural women and children, to help mentally retarded

children for their feeding and education, to provide education for deaf and dumb children, to promote cultural activities, etc. Rotary clubs/ Lions clubs/Jaycee clubs, provide community services such as free eye operation camps, blood donations, children health check-up, etc. The detailed list of such voluntary social service organizations existing in the Gurdaspur District are given below:

- 1 Adarsh Kushat Ashram, Batala
- 2 Danil Prarthna Sabha, Batala
- 3 Sewa Sadan Leprosy Colony, Dinanagar
- 4 Sita Ram Kushat Ashram, Pathankot
- 5 Rotary Club, Gurdaspur
- 6 Rotary Club, Batala
- 7 Rotary Club, Pathankot
- 8 Innerwheel Club, Gurdaspur
- 9 Rotary Club, Gurdaspur
- 10 Lioness Club, Gurdaspur
- 11 Lions Club, Pathankot
- 12 Lions Club, Gurdaspur
- 13 Neo Club, Gurdaspur
- 14 Jaycee Club, Gurdaspur
- 15 Bhartiya Mahabir Dal, Gurdaspur
- 16 Samata Yog Ashram, Nangal Kotli, Gurdaspur

General Elections

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 block of four former opposition parties, viz. Janta 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 Janta 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 Janta 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 Election 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 Janta Party secured majority of votes defeating Congress. Consequently, on 20 June 1977, the Akali Janta comlve formed coalition Government in Punjab.

Lok Sabha Constituency¹

There was only one Lok Sabha Constituency in the district, viz. Gurdaspur. The Bhartiya Lok Dal candidate was elected from this constituency. The total number of electors in this constituency was 5,63,497. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given as under :

Name of the Party	Total number of valid votes polled	Percentage
Bhartiya Lok Dal	2,04,802	50.89
Indian National Congress	1,76,680	43.90
Independents	20,964	5.21
Total	4,02,446	100.00

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies²

There were 11 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies in the district, viz. Fatehgarh, Batala, Qadian, Sri Hargobindpur, Narot Mehra (SC), Pathankot, Kahnuwan, Dhariwal, Gurdaspur, Dina Nagar (SC) and Sujampur. From these constituencies, 5 Akali Dal, 3 Congress and 3 Janta Party candidates were declared elected. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 7,75,783. The total number of valid votes polled in these constituencies was 5,18,467.

¹Report on the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1977 p.48

²Ibid pp70—72

The total number of valid votes polled by each contesting party is given below:—

Name of the Party	Total number of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress	2,03,392	39.23
Janta Party	1,36,592	26.35
Akali Dal	1,23,921	23.90
Communist Party of India	36,831	7.10
Independents	17,731	3.42
Total	5,18,467	100.00

Seventh Lok Sabha Elections, 1980³.—The Janta 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 difference within the Janta Party resulting in defection by many MPs who formed a new group which ultimately led to the fall of Janta Government at the Centre. The group of MPs who had defected from the Janta 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 Government fell without facing the Parliament even once. In this way, the Sixth Lok Sabha was dissolved mid way 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. Gurdaspur. The Congress candidate was declared elected from this constituency. The total number of electors in this constituency was

³Report on the General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1980, pp. 60-61

6,83,185. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given as under:

Name of Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Congress (I)	2,50,452	57.27
Janta Party (JNP)	98,713	22.57
Independents	50,208	11.48
INC (U)	37,946	8.68
Total	4,37,319	100.00

Seventh Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1980⁴.—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 Seventh 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 11 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies in the district, viz. Fatehgarh, Batala, Qadian, Sri Hargobindpur, Kahnuwan, Dhariwal, Gurdaspur, Dina Nagar (SC), Narot Mehra (SC), Pathankot and Sujampur. The total number of electors in the constituency was 8,47,484. From these constituencies 7 Congress (I), 3 Akali Dal and 1 Communist Party of India candidates were declared elected.

⁴Ibid, pp 86-88

The total number or valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given as under:

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Congress	2,57,880	47.27
Akali Dal	1,38,830	25.45
Bhartiya Janta Party	82,689	15.16
Communist Party of India	26,682	4.89
Independents	21,656	3.97
JPS (CH)	10,388	1.90
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	7,450	1.36
Total	5,45,575	100.00

Eighth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1985.—The term of the Seventh (mid term) Lok Sabha constituted in January, 1980 was due to expire on 10 January 1985. Consequently, General elections were held in India on 24 and 27 December, 1984 to constitute a new (Eighth) Lok Sabha excepting the Parliamentary constituencies falling in the States of Assam and Punjab. Elections in Assam and Punjab could not be held due to unavoidable circumstances. In order to remove any doubt and to avoid litigation, a new section 73-A was inserted in the Representation of the People Act, 1951, by an ordinance issued on 20 November, 1984. The Elections to the Eighth Lok Sabha were held in Punjab on 25 September 1985.

There was only one Lok Sabha Constituency in the district, viz. Gurdaspur. The Congress Candidate was declared elected from this constituency. The total number of electors in this constituency was

7,54,117. 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	1,86,765	37.97
Bhartiya Janata Party	1,49,088	30.31
Shiromani Akali Dal	1,36,742	27.80
Independents	19,259	3.92
Total	4,91,854	100.00

(Source: Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh)

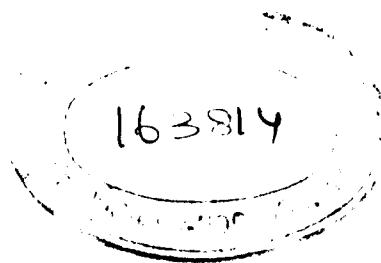
Eighth General Elections to the Vidhan Sabha, 1985.—The Punjab Vidhan Sabha was constituted on June 1980. The President rule was imposed in the State with effect from 6 October 1983 and the legislative Assembly was kept in suspended animation. Under the 48th Amendment of the Constitution, President rule could have been continued only upto a period of maximum 2 years, i.e. upto 5 October 1985. Under the circumstances, elections to the Punjab Legislative Assembly had to be held and a new house constituted before that date. In the meantime, on the expiry of 5 years term, the Assembly stood automatically dissolved with effect from 26 June, 1985. The elections to the Eighth Vidhan Sabha were held on 25 September, 1985.

There were 11 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies in the district, viz. Fatehgarh, Batala, Qadian, Sri Hargobindpur, Kahnuwan, Dhariwal, Dina Nagar (SC), Gurdaspur, Narot Mehra (SC), Pathankot and Sujampur. From these constituencies 5 Shiromni Akali Dal, 4 Congress, 2 Bhartiya Janata Party candidates were declared elected. The total number of

electors in these constituencies was 9,33,607. 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	2,37,894	39.38
Shiromni Akali Dal	1,96,569	32.54
Bhartiya Janata Party	93,135	15.42
Independents	48,578	8.04
Communist Party of India	21,953	3.63
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	5,974	0.99
Total	6,04,103	100.00

(Source: Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh)

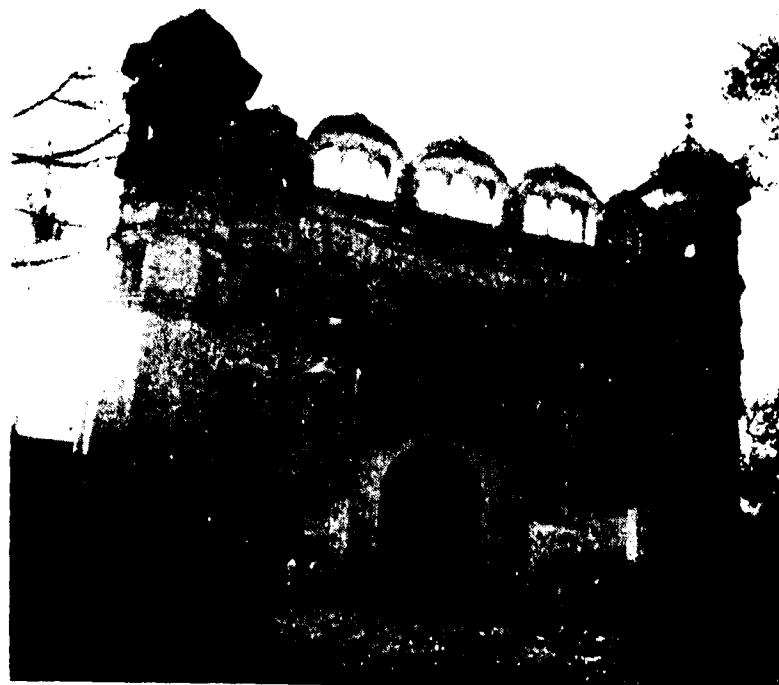


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N92



Jhulna Mahal, Gurdaspur



Main gate of Pindori Dham, Talibpur Pindori



Coral Tourist Complex, Madhopur



Baradari, Dinanagar



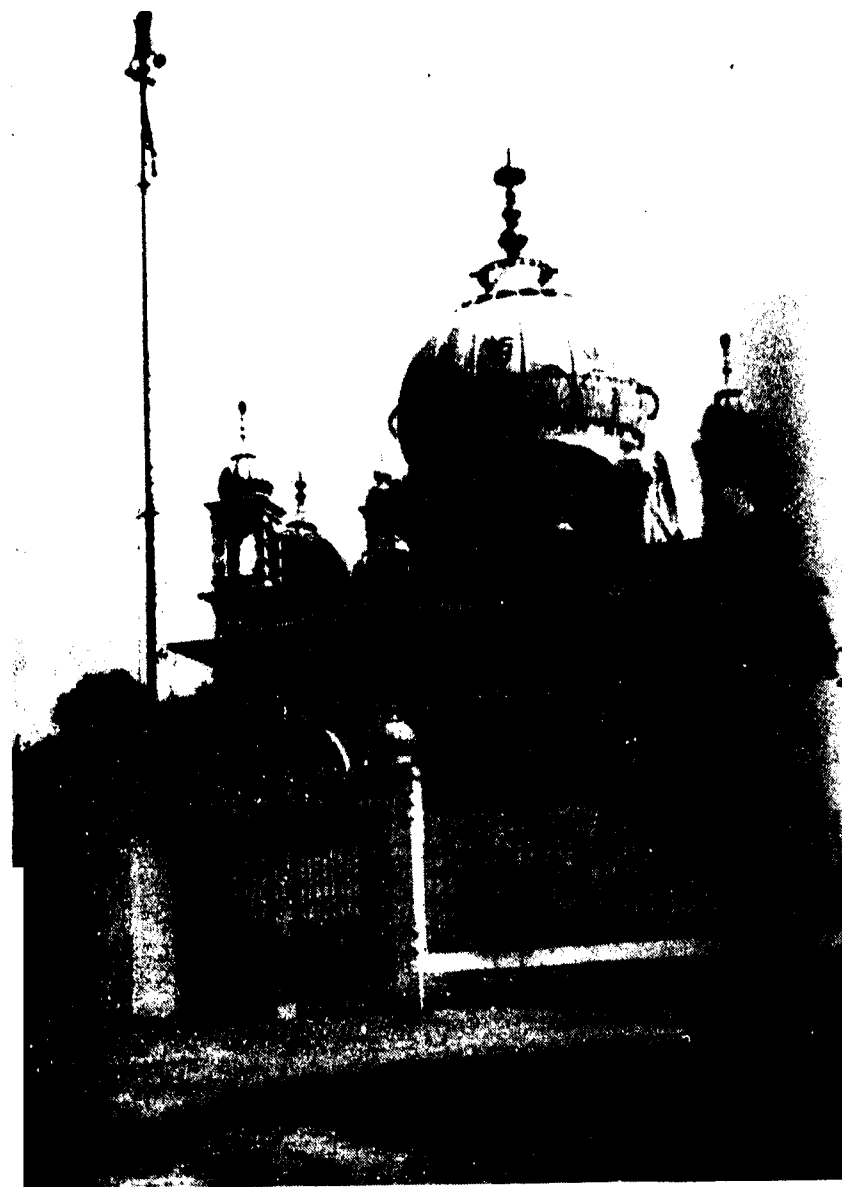
Gurudwara Kandh Sahib, Batala



Gurudwara Darbar Sahib, Dera Baba Nanak



Gurudwara Chola Sahib, Dera Baba Nanak



Gurudwara, Achal



Gulmohar Tourist Complex, Pathankot



Headworks, Madhopur

