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PUNJAB DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



AMRITSAR

SUPPLEMENT

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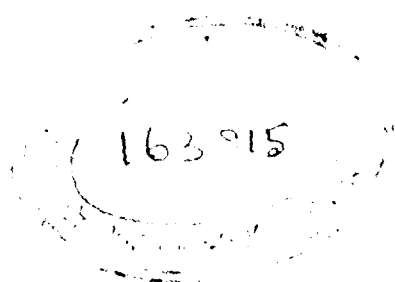
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FOREWORD

The revised edition of the Amritsar District Gazetteer was published in 1976 by the Revenue Department and its Supplement had become due. It is the second 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.

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

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HARDIAL SINGH
Financial Commissioner, Revenue,
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PREFACE

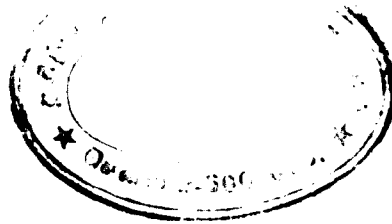
The revised edition of the Amritsar District Gazetteer was published in 1976 by the Revenue Department. Normally, Supplement of a District Gazetteer becomes due after 10 years of the publication of the parent volume. This is the second Supplement to be published in the series of Supplements to the District Gazetteers of Punjab. The first Supplement of the Ludhiana District Gazetteer was published in 1985.

The object of preparing such Supplements is to update the statistical and other information contained in the parent volumes. An attempt has been made to bring the information/data contained in the revised edition as up to date as possible.

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

I am grateful to the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar and other Officers working under him for supplying the requisite information/data for the compilation of this volume. I am also thankful to Shri Prithipal Singh Kapur, Principal, Gujranwala Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Ludhiana for making useful suggestions in Chapter 'History'.

Acknowledgement is made of useful work done by Sarvshri Rajinder Singh Gandhi, Rajinder Kumpar Gupta, Editors, Ved Parkash Rampal, Mohinder Singh Sandhu and Shaminder Singh Bains, Compilers in collection, compilation and preparation of this volume under the supervision of Shri Jagmohan Singh Hans, Senior Editor.



(ii)

My thanks are due to Sarvshri/Smt. Dinesh Bedi, Draftsman-cum-Artist, Harminder Singh, Senior Scale Stenographer, Dalip Kaur, Asha Rani and Inderjit Kaur, Junior Scale Stenographers, Balwinder Singh Toki and Labh Ram, Assistants and Rajwant Kaur, Stenotypist for assisting me in the preparation of this volume.

I am also thankful to the Controller, Printing & Stationery Department, U.T., Chandigarh and his staff for extending their co-operation in the printing of this volume.

CHANDIGARH
15 November 1990

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

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Administrative Divisions of the District.—Amritsar District consists of 5 tahsils/subdivisions¹, viz. Amritsar, Tarn Taran, Ajnala, Patti and Baba Bakala. Besides, there are 3 sub-tahsils, viz. Khem Karan in Patti Subdivision, Khadur Sahib and Jhabhal in Tarn Taran Subdivision. There are 15 development blocks in the district, viz. Verka, Majitha, Jandiala, Tarsika, Rayya, Patti, Bhikhiwind, Valtola, Tarn Taran, Khadur Sahib, Gandiwind, Naushehra Punnuan, Chohla Sahib, Ajnala and Chogawan.

Boundary Changes.—There has been no boundary change in the jurisdiction of the district since the publication of the last Amritsar District Gazetteer in 1976. According to 1981 Census, the district had 1,255 villages.

Climate

The climate of the district is characterised by general dryness except in the brief south-west monsoon season, a hot summer and bracing winter. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season is from November to March. The period from April to June is the hot season. The south-west monsoon season is from about the beginning of July to the first week of September. The succeeding period lasting till the beginning of November is the post-monsoon or transition period.

Rainfall.—Records of rainfall in the district are available for 7 stations for periods ranging from 66 to 98 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Tables 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the district is 541.9 mm. The rainfall in the district increases generally from the south-west towards the north-east and varies from 435.5 mm at Khara to 591.7 mm at

¹ A new subdivision, namely Goindwal Sahib (formerly in Tarn Taran Sub-division) has been formed on 9 January 1990—vide Punjab Government, Revenue Department Notification No. 2/3/88-RE(I) 10614, dated 29 November 1989

Rayya. About 74 per cent of the annual normal rainfall in the district is received during the period June to September and as much as about 13 per cent of the annual rainfall occurs during the period December to February. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is large. In the 50 year period 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 184 per cent of the normal occurred in 1917, while the very next year was one with the lowest annual rainfall which was 54 per cent of the normal. In this 50 year period, the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 13 years, with two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurring twice. Considering the annual rainfall at the individual stations, two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred 6 times at Khara and 4 times at Amritsar. Three such consecutive years also occurred once each at 4 out of the 7 stations. Even 4 consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred once at Tarn Taran. It will be seen from Table 2 that the annual rainfall in the district was between 401 and 700 mm in 33 years out of 50.

On an average, there are 30 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 24 at Khara to 34 at Rayya.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 457.2 mm at Khara on 5 October 1955. The monthly average rainfall in the Amritsar District, during 1968, 1973 and 1978 to 1986, is given in Table 3.

Temperature.—There is a meteorological observatory in the district at Amritsar and the records of this observatory may be taken as representative of the meteorological conditions prevailing in the district in general. From about the end of March, temperatures increase steadily till June which is the hottest month with mean daily maximum temperature at 40.4°C and mean daily minimum at 25.2°C . The heat during the summer is intense and the hot dust laden winds which blow during the afternoons add to the discomfort. With the onset of the monsoon in the district by about the end of June or the beginning of July, there is appreciable drop in the day temperature. The nights are, however, as warm during the monsoon as in summer and due to the increased moisture in the monsoon air, the

weather is often oppressive. After the withdrawal of the monsoon early in September while the day temperatures remain as in the monsoon season, nights become progressively cooler. From October, there is a rapid drop in the temperatures. January is generally the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 18.6°C and the mean daily minimum at 4.5°C . During the cold season, the district is affected by cold waves in the form of passing western disturbances and the minimum temperature occasionally drops down to a degree or two below the freezing point of water. Frosts are common during the cold season.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Amritsar was 47.7°C on 21 May 1978. The lowest minimum was 3.3°C on 25 December 1984.

Humidity.—Relative humidity is generally high in the mornings, exceeding 70 per cent except during the summer season when it is less than 50 per cent. The humidity is comparatively less in the afternoons. The driest part of the year is the summer season when the relative humidities in the afternoons are about 25 per cent or less.

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

Winds.—Winds are generally light with some strengthening in the summer and early part of the monsoon season. In the post-monsoon and cold season, winds are light and variable in direction in the mornings and mostly from the west or north-west in the afternoons. In April and May, winds are mainly from the direction between north-west and north-east in the mornings and between west and north-east in the afternoons. By June, easterlies and south-easterlies also blow and in the south-west monsoon season, winds are more 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 widespread rain and gusty winds.

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Dust-storms and thunderstorms occur in the summer season. Occasional fog occurs in the cold season.

Tables 4, 5 and 6 give the temperature, humidity, mean wind speed and special weather phenomena, respectively for Amritsar.

TABLE-1
Normals and Extremes of Rainfall in the Amritsar District

Station	No. of years of data	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual rainfall	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal and year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal and year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours	Date
Bhuchar	50 a	27.2	25.7	25.9	17.0	9.7	34.8	157.5	154.2	70.4	7.9	3.6	12.9	546.0	184	30	239.7	1976 Aug 01
	b	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.1	2.1	6.2	6.0	2.7	0.5	0.2	1.0	27.0	(1908)	(1921)		
Khara	50 a	24.9	24.1	22.9	12.2	8.4	23.4	122.2	118.4	54.1	9.7	2.3	12.9	435.5	223	35	457.2	1955 Oct 05
	b	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.7	5.8	5.3	2.2	0.4	0.2	1.0	24.2	(1917)	(1905)		
Tarn	50 a	30.5	26.7	28.2	15.0	11.7	30.7	153.7	149.9	71.9	12.2	3.3	15.0	549.8	214	38	258.3	1894 Jun 19
Tarn	b	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.4	2.3	7.1	6.2	3.1	0.6	0.3	1.1	30.5	(1917)	(1932)		
Rayya	50 a	35.6	34.5	29.7	15.2	14.5	34.8	169.9	151.4	76.5	10.2	3.1	16.3	591.7	198	26	367.0	1955 Oct 05
	b	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.2	2.8	8.1	7.2	3.4	0.6	0.3	1.2	33.6	(1917)	(1902)		
Amritsar	50 a	30.0	28.2	27.9	15.5	10.4	40.1	161.5	148.6	71.9	9.9	3.1	16.0	563.1	180	50	396.2	1881 Jul 10
	b	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.3	2.8	7.2	7.2	3.5	0.7	0.3	1.3	32.9	(1908)	(1922)		
Ajnala	50 a	30.2	27.4	30.2	17.5	14.5	39.9	161.0	149.9	74.4	7.9	3.3	13.7	569.9	161	39	240.2	1962 Sep 22
	b	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.3	2.7	7.4	7.5	3.2	0.6	0.3	1.0	33.1	(1950)	(1902)		
Begey	40 a	26.2	28.2	30.0	17.0	12.5	39.1	146.1	138.7	75.7	7.9	4.3	11.9	537.6	172	44	271.3	1904 Aug 07
	b	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.0	2.1	5.5	5.3	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	25.3	(1917)	(1918)		
Amritsar District	a	29.2	27.3	27.8	15.6	11.7	34.7	153.1	144.4	70.7	9.4	3.3	14.2	541.9	184	54		
	b	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.4	6.8	6.4	3.0	0.6	0.3	1.1	29.8	(1917)	(1918)		

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

* Based on all available data upto 1980. ** Years given in brackets.

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

TABLE-2
Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the Amritsar District
 (Data for 1901-1950)

Range in mm	No. of years	Range in mm	No. of years
201-300	1	601-700	2
301-400	8	701-800	5
401-500	11	801-900	2
501-600	13	901-1000	1

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

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TABLE-3
Monthly Average Rainfall in Amritsar District during the year 1968, 1973 and 1978 to 1986

Year	(in centimeters)											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1968	3.53	4.42	2.35	0.38	1.80	2.33	20.77	15.85	—	1.39	—	1.40
1973	2.23	2.76	1.71	0.06	2.77	13.84	19.33	29.51	1.24	—	—	3.82
1978	2.97	2.78	2.75	1.54	1.15	3.39	15.43	14.54	6.99	0.96	0.31	1.46
1979	1.56	6.66	1.79	0.63	3.11	5.77	13.72	2.23	7.14	1.17	1.27	1.13
1980	3.18	2.63	2.75	0.65	0.70	6.38	46.91	17.37	2.63	0.65	1.21	1.90
1981	2.97	2.78	2.75	1.54	1.15	3.39	15.43	14.54	6.99	0.96	0.31	1.46
1982	3.00	2.80	2.80	1.50	1.20	3.40	15.40	14.50	7.00	1.00	0.50	1.50
1983	5.91	5.36	3.52	13.64	6.87	0.75	12.42	12.13	2.71	2.30	—	0.17
1984	0.33	7.74	3.34	1.77	—	6.22	34.66	26.18	22.31	0.22	0.22	1.67
1985	0.25	0.23	1.01	3.15	1.33	4.50	22.35	24.41	3.13	10.92	0.12	5.90
1986	0.22	2.78	2.75	1.54	1.15	3.40	15.43	14.54	6.99	0.96	0.31	1.46

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1969, 1974, 1979 to 1987)

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TABLE-4
Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity
(AMRITSAR)

Month	Mean Daily Maximum Temperature C	Mean Minimum Temperature C	Highest Maximum ever recorded		Lowest Minimum ever recorded		Relative Humidity	
			C	Date	C	Date	0830 %	1730* %
January	18.6	4.5	26.2	1965 Jan 15	2.4	1972 Jan 06	92	61
February	22.6	6.5	32.2	1953 Feb 23	2.6	1974 Feb 08	84	45
March	27.5	11.5	35.6	1953 March 25	2.0	1979 March 08	72	40
April	34.2	16.2	44.1	1979 April 29	6.9	1960 April 10	48	23
May	38.9	21.4	47.7	1978 May 21	12.3	1977 May 04	38	19
June	40.4	25.2	47.1	1978 June 04	15.5	1953 June 01	46	26
July	35.6	25.9	45.6	1954 July 01	19.3	1974 July 04	75	57
August	34.2	25.3	40.7	1964 Aug 04	19.3	1957 Aug 08	82	65
September	34.4	23.3	40.6	1949 Sep 13	15.5	1982 Sep 29	76	53
October	31.9	16.6	38.3	1951 Oct 06	8.3	1953 Oct 31	74	45
November	26.5	8.8	34.2	1965 Nov 01	0.6	1949 Nov 24	79	45
December	21.4	5.0	27.7	1953 Dec 03	3.3	1984 Dec 25	88	54
Annual	30.5	15.9					71	44

*Hours I.S.T.

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

TABLE-5
Mean Wind Speed in Km/hr
(AMRITSAR)

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
6.9	7.6	9.8	10.1	12.1	12.3	11.5	9.1	6.9	6.6	5.2	5.4	8.6

TABLE-6
Special Weather Phenomena
(AMRITSAR)

Mean No. of days with*	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
Thunder	1.8	2.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	10.0	9.0	5.0	1.7	0.6	0.6	50.0
Hail	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Dust-storm	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	3.0	4.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.0
Squall	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.0
Fog	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.9	6.0

*No. of days 2 and above are given in whole numbers.

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

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Early Period

It has been established now that the whole of Amritsar 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. The evidence for the prevalence of this ancient civilization in this district of Punjab has been furnished by the discovery of certain sites by the archaeologists. The important sites pertaining to Indus Valley Civilization in Amritsar District are as under:

- 1 Vadalon
- 2 Chhina
- 3 Gharinda
- 4 Har

In addition to above, several sites also lie in a row in the Ravi-Beas Doab¹.

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.

Ever since the discovery of the Indus Civilization, attempts have been made to decipher the Indus script. In this respect, many theories have been propounded about the use of the seals, and the language used therein has been thought to be Sanskrit or Dravidian or an ancestral form thereof, depending largely on the initial approach of the scholars concerned. However, it has been now established that the direction of writing of Indus script is from right to left. Many facts about Indus Civilization will come to light as soon as Indus script is deciphered.

¹B.B. Lal, S.P. Gupta, *Frontiers of the Indus Civilization* (New Delhi, 1980), pp 521 and 526

During the Vedic Period, the area now belonging to Amritsar District is believed to be abode of many saints and sages. According to a legend, it was at Ram Tirath that Sita took shelter in the Ashram (cottage) of Rishi (Saint) Balmiki during her exile. Both Lov and Kush received their education at Ram Tirath through the learned sage Balmiki.

The area of Amritsar District also came under the Greek influence when in about 326 BC, the area of Punjab upto the bank of river Beas was conquered by Alexander. Later on, it became part of Maurya and Gupta empires.

After the overthrow of Greeks, the area of Amritsar District became a part of the mighty Mauryan Empire which extended upto Afghanistan. The most enlightened ruler of the Mauryas was Ashoka, the Great, who during the reign of his father Chander Gupta Maurya was the Viceroy of the principality of Taxila which included the area of present Amritsar District. Subsequently from the beginning of the 4th century to the end of the 6th century, it had the privilege of being under Gupta administration, which because of its efficiency is known as the golden age of Hindu period. Chandra Gupta was the most famous emperor of Gupta Dynasty. Later on, it came under Kushan rulers and Kanishka was the most important ruler of this dynasty. With the rise of Rajputs, it began to be ruled by Rajputs till it became a part of the Shahi Kingdom of Punjab. It is believed that brave people of Majha formed a significant part of the armies of Maurya, Gupta, Kushan and Shahi rulers.

Medieval Period

During the last quarter of 10th century, Raja Jaipal of Shahi Dynasty ruled over Punjab including the present area of Amritsar District. His son and successor, Anangpal was finally defeated by Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni in AD 1008. From that time, until the final overthrow of the Muhammadan supremacy, the Amritsar District was attached to the Suba or Province of Lahore. The important Muhammadan dynasties were the Slave Dynasty, the Lodhi Dynasty and the Mughal Dynasty. During the medieval period, the people of Amritsar District were influenced much by the teachings of the Sikh Gurus who were contemporaries of the Mughal

rulers. Before the people of Amritsar District came under the benign influence of the Sikh Gurus, there were not big cities or towns in this district. However, Fatehabad (in Tarn Taran Tahsil) was an important town which lay on the old Delhi and Lahore road. It had an imperial serai for the halting of armies and caravans. As most of the Mughal rulers were fanatics, the Sikh Gurus and their disciples were bound to come in conflict with them. The impact of the Sikh Gurus on the people of Amritsar District and their conflicts with the Mughals are briefly given as under:

Amritsar and the Sikh Gurus

The people of Amritsar District came under the influence of teachings of Guru Nanak in the beginning of 16th century, Bhai Lehna (later known as Guru Angad Dev), a resident of Khadur Sahib became a devoted follower of Guru Nanak. He preached people on the lines of his Guru. He converted Takhat Mal, the headman of the village, and many others to his faith. A community kitchen (*langar*) was also initiated and men from far and near started pouring in to receive spiritual instruction from him. Even Guru Nanak visited him at Khadur Sahib twice and on his second visit, seeing his never-failing devotion to God and man took him back to Kartarpur and anointed him as his successor on 14 July 1539 and called him Angad.

Guru Angad Dev settled at Khadur Sahib, his native village and made it his headquarters. He began to preach and spread gospels of Guru Nanak with great devotion. He allowed one of his disciples—Gobind to build a township on the bank of the river Beas, but refused to call the new settlement after his own name and called it Gobindwal (now Goindwal) to commemorate the memory of the disciple. It was on 29 March 1552 that Amar Das Ji, the most devoted follower of Guru Angad Dev, was anointed by Baba Buddha as the third Guru of the Sikhs in the benign presence of the Guru. It may be stated here that Humayun also visited Khadur Sahib and received the blessings of Guru Angad Dev.

Guru Amar Das guided the Sikhs from Goindwal from 1552—1574. In the year 1567, when Akbar visited Lahore, he made a call on the Guru at Goindwal. On being told that the Guru would see no one, high or

low, till one had partaken of the food from the *langar* (community kitchen), Akbar, a man of broad sympathies and high culture, welcomed the idea and partook of the food distributed there, sitting in a row with his subjects of humble origin.

Guru Amar Das established 22 *manjis* (dioceses) in many parts of the country to popularise Guru Nanak's message. Many people came to the Guru to listen to his precepts. The Guru also got constructed a *baoli* at Goindwal and fixed the first of *Baisakh* as the day of the annual gathering of the Sikhs. He introduced several new ceremonies on occasions of birth and death, replacing the chanting of Sanskrit *Shlokas* by the recitation of *Gurbani*. He preached against the *pardah* system, the seclusion of women, encouraged inter-caste alliances and remarriage of widows. The Guru condemned the practice of *Sati* (burning of widow on the pyre of her husband's dead body).

In 1573, Guru Amar Das deputed Ram Das Ji to start excavation of the tank later known as Santokhsar and to found a new town later known as Amritsar. Arrangements and control of funds for the purpose were entrusted to Baba Buddha. A number of intelligent, experienced, devoted and elderly Sikhs were instructed to join Ram Das in accomplishing the task. The inauguration of the work was made in the traditional Indian style. Paid labourers were engaged. The visiting Sikh devotees were exhorted to lend a helping hand. Before regular excavation work of the tank (later on named 'Santokhsar'), started, the boundary line of the new settlement was marked and it was named Chak Guru or simply the Chak. Later on it began to be called, variously, as Guru Ka Chak, Chak Guru Ram Das, or Ram Das Pura. Kilns were laid and a number of hutments were built. The Guru also took abode in a hut near the site (later named *Guru Ke Mahal*).

After a portion of the project was completed, Ram Das went to Goindwal to pay his homage to Guru Amar Das and report the progress to him. This time, Guru Das instructed Ram Das to dig another tank at a lower level near the site of the tank that was already under construction. On his return to the Chak, Ram Das made a search for the *ber*, the covered site for the second tank as instructed by Guru Amar Das. The site having been selected, the construction of the second

tank (later on named Amrit Sarowar) commenced under the personal supervision of Ram Das assisted by Baba Buddha. According to Gian Singh Giani (*Tawarikh Guru Khalsa*, p. 344), the digging of the tank commenced on 7 Kartika 1630 BK (6 November 1573). A large number of labourers were engaged. Many Sikh devotees came to the Chak to participate in the work of the digging of the tank. The digging continued for many months. Simultaneously with the construction of the tank, every care was taken to develop the Chak also. A large number of traders and businessmen from the neighbouring areas were induced to settle in the new township. In due course a market, called Guru Ka Bazar, also sprang up there. Some wells were dug for supplying drinking water. A number of rich *sarafs* (bankers) and *banjaras* (traders) found their way to the town. A considerable number of the disciples of the Guru shifted to the town².

In 1574, when Guru Amar Das saw his end approaching, he summoned Ram Das to Goindwal and made him his successor on 1 September 1574. Guru Ram Das ascended the spiritual throne of Guru Nanak at the age of about forty years in 1574. During his brief period of seven years, he achieved considerable progress in expanding the activities of the Sikh religion. He sent out many of his disciples called *Masands* even to neighbouring countries like Afganistan to spread the gospel and also to collect offerings of the devotees which he needed more than ever not only to run the community kitchen, but also to complete the excavation of the sacred tank later called Amritsar and to expand the activities of the city of Ramdaspur he had founded in the life time of Guru Amar Das.

The founding of the city of Amritsar is of utmost importance in the history of Sikhs. It changed the entire character of the Sikh movement. In founding the town of Amritsar at a central spot, the Guru laid the foundation of the future greatness of the Sikhs as a nation, for they were enabled now to rally at a common place of worship, conveniently situated, both as regards distance and fertility of the soil. In this context, it is worthwhile to mention here that existence of fertile area of Majha, particularly of Tarn Taran Tahsil in the

² Manjit Kaur, *The Golden Temple Past and Present* (Amritsar, 1983), pp 7-8

proximity of Amritsar played a tremendous role in the development of this sacred town. Peaceful in mind and gentle in their behaviour, following yet the mild and pure tenets laid down by their first leader, they learnt to unite together and foster and engender those feelings of brotherly love which tended to strengthen the national tie, and pave the way to the formation of a common wealth on true patriotic principles.

Amritsar became a central place of primary pilgrimage to the Sikhs and the Sikhs living at distant places began to visit the town in large numbers. The tank of Nectar became a symbol of unity to the Sikhs, and it began to play a very important part in the development of the Sikh character. As it was situated in the centre of the area inhabited by the Jats, Amritsar provided a fertile ground for propaganda among them. Surrounded by fertile land, the city soon grew into a very important centre of trade and industry in Punjab and brought immense revenue to the Guru in the form of offerings. This way the Sikhism was further strengthened and for all this the credit goes to Guru Ram Das. This was of the greatest importance for the firm establishment of Sikhism, for the Sikhs obtained thereby a fixed central place of worship, where the disciples annually assembled round their Guru and performed their ablutions in the nectar tank³.

Another great thing, Guru Ram Das did was the composition of marriage hymns (*lavan*). These are recited at the time of marriage. They are read one by one from *Sri Guru Granth Sahib*. The bride follows the bridegroom. The first *lavan* emphasises discipline, the second the growth of love and enthusiasm. The third lays stress on restraint and the fourth and the last mentions the harmony of perfect bliss derived from marriage⁴.

Guru Arjan Dev's contribution to the development of Sikhism during the period 1581-1606 is very significant. He completed the tanks of Santokhsar and Amritsar under his personal supervision and applied himself whole-heartedly to the extension of the city of Ramdaspur. In the middle of the tank of Amritsar, the

³ Johar Surinder Singh, *The Heritage of Amritsar* (New Delhi, 1978), p.13

⁴ *Ibid*, p.20

Guru laid the foundation of the Hari Mandir, (later known as the Golden Temple). It is widely believed that Guru invited saint Mian Mir, a Muslim divine to lay the foundation stone of Hari Mandir—the temple of God. He announced on all Sikhs to contribute one-tenth (*daswandh*) of their income for community purposes. As large sums of money were required, the Guru sent out missionaries to make collections from the devout from other parts of the country. The tank was completed in 1589. However, the construction of the temple was completed in 1601.

The great and monumental work done by Guru Arjan Dev was the compilation of *Adi Granth*. He collected the hymns of the first four Gurus adding his own and of several Hindus and Muslim saints, he completed the magnificent task. Bhai Gurdas acted as the scribe for writing the holy *Granth*. *Sri Guru Granth Sahib* was installed in Hari Mandir in 1604 and Baba Buddha was appointed the first *Granthi*, high priest of the holy scriptures.

After the death of Akbar, and with the installation of Jahangir on the Mughal throne, a rift developed between the Guru and the emperor. The Guru was much harassed and put to many hardships. Ultimately, the Guru was tortured to death on 30 May 1606.

The supreme sacrifice made by the Guru is indeed a milestone in the history of the Sikhs. It caused widespread resentment and after that the entire character of the Sikhs changed radically. The Sikhs now had to resort to arms for self-defence and preserving their honour under unified leadership.

Guru Hargobind who was born on 14 June 1595 at Wadali Guru near Amritsar was only 11 years old at the time of martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev. His contribution to the development of Sikh religion during 1606-1628 is very significant. He made adequate arrangements for imparting training to the Sikhs in the art of fighting. The Guru himself learnt the use of offensive and defensive weapons, besides riding, hunting, wrestling and many other sports. He grew up to be an all-round trained, healthy and strong in body and mind as well as saintly and enlightened. The Guru continued to stay in *Guru-ke-mahal*, the building constructed by Guru

Ram Das for his residence when he started the construction of the town.

The foundation of Akal Takht, the highest seat of authority in the religious hierarchy of the Sikhs, was laid by Guru Hargobind. The Guru used to sit here on a raised platform and would issue orders to his followers. At the Akal Takht, the Guru narrated to people the heroic deeds of historical personalities and prepared them for taking part in the ensuing struggle. In the afternoon, physical feats were performed in the courtyard before the Akal Takht. Since the place was used by the Guru as a *bunga* (rest house) too, it is also known as the Akal Bunga. During the Guru's stay at Amritsar, *hukamnamas* (letters and despatches) were issued by him from here. Ever since then, the Akal Takht has remained the seat of the spiritual and the temporal authority of the Sikhs. During the eighteenth century when the Sikhs were forced to seek resort in forests, it served as the rallying point. The meetings of *sarbat khalsa* (a general gathering of the Sikhs) were held here. The occasions chosen for the purpose were usually Baisakhi and Diwali. The Sikhs chalked out their strategy and drew plans for their execution here. The *Gurmattas* (the will of the Guru) passed here carried with them an authority the like of which had seldom been seen in the annals of the Indian history. No Sikhs, whether a *sardar* or a commoner could afford to go against injunctions issued from the Akal Takht. When the Sikhs made conquests and established their *thanas*, they kept their records at the Akal Bunga. The *sardars* of bands of Sikh fighters had a *misal* (file) of their conquests kept in their own names at the Akal Bunga. These *misals* were maintained under orders of Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia, who first conceived the idea. He himself was a great fighter, an able administrator and a worthy scholar of Persian. In this way, the Akal Bunga served as a record office during the days of the ascendancy of the Sikh power.

With rise in Sikh power, the importance of the Akal Takht grew rapidly. During the eighteenth century, Sikh leaders, namely Nawab Kapur Singh, Jassa Singh Ahluwalia, Lehna Singh and Charhat Singh, dominated the scene. Although the Akal Takht remained a part and parcel of the Hari Mandir, the purpose for which it was being put to use and the stress of the circumstances gave it almost an independent status. The political leaders who wielded power over

the Akal Takht acted as spiritual leaders too. They administered *pahul* (baptism) to willing converts here.

The Akal Takht was highly esteemed by Sikh fighters. They would visit this esteemed place and seek blessings before launching their campaigns. The mode of ceremonial practices adopted by the Sikh warriors on such occasions has been recorded by Rattan Singh Bhangu in stirring words. He writes that after performing some rituals relating to warrior traditions, the *Singhs* (Sikhs) would take bath in the holy tank. They would attire like a bridegroom, fully equipped with arms, they were then taken in a procession to the Akal Takht. The beating of the drums and echos of the martial music heightened the occasion.

An important thing which needs mention in relation to the Akal Takht is that the hindermost part of its premises was used for cremating martyrs on certain occasions too. The importance of the Akal Takht grew still further when the management of the Akal Bunga came under the charge of Baba Phula Singh, the famous Akali leader, in 1799. It is said that once he ordered Maharaja Ranjit Singh to receive cuts on his bare back in front of the Akal Takht for violating Sikh code of conduct in having a Mohammadan courtesan Moran by name as his keep. The Maharaja obeyed the order and presented himself before the Sikh *sangat* for the said punishment. This incident greatly enhanced the prestige and honour of the Akal Takht.

The meeting of the Khalsa continued to be held at the Akal Takht till 1805 when Ranjit Singh established his absolute rule at Lahore. Thereafter, there was no problem of defence confronting the Sikhs, necessitating a gathering at the Akal Takht. Social and religious matters, however continued to be discussed at the place. Even during the British rule, all important Sikh movements were launched from here.

At present, extraordinarily important meetings of the SGPC and Akali Dal are held in the top most storey of the Akal Takht. The Akal Takht is also a place of confessions and penance for the Sikhs. An offender stands before the balcony and confesses his offence in the presence of the holy *granth* before the *Sangat*. The *granthis* (Priests) fix a penalty (*tankhah*) according to the status of the offender and the nature

of the offence. After the penalty has been served, the offender is baptised and is considered to have expiated in this world as well as the next.

The Akal Takht is the place where *amrit* (baptism) is given to the persons desirous of joining the Sikh fold. The ceremony is arranged twice a week, i.e. on Sunday and Wednesday at 2 p.m. as a routine business. The administering of *amrit* is also arranged on *gurpurab* days and other special occasions.

The Akal Takht treasures a few holy relics, including weapons belonging to the Sikh gurus and some of the renowned Sikh warriors. Prominent among them are the weapons belonging to Guru Hargobind, Guru Gobind Singh, Baba Buddha, Baba Dip Singh Shahid, Baba Gurbakhsh Singh and Baba Naudh Singh. These holy weapons, kept safe in an enclosure, are exhibited to the public daily in the evening and on various important occasions including the *Jalau* (splendour).

The Akal Takht is large than any of the thrones built by the Mughal Emperors at Agra or Delhi⁵. The murals in the small room on the north on the second storey of the Akal Bunga contain some of the finest specimens of Sikh wall-paintings. The most prominent of them are the two depictions of Guru Hargobind. One of the murals represents the Sikh shrine at Abchal Nagar, i.e. Nanded in the Deccan. The paintings on the interior walls seem to be of the later Sikh period.

Guru Hargobind continued strengthening his defences. He started wearing two swords—one of *miri* for worldly power and the other of *piri* for spiritual powers. He thus introduced the concept of saint-soldiers among the Sikhs. For the security of the town, he built a fort called, Lohgarh (Iron Fort). In the fort, arms were collected and military preparations were made. With the exception of the period of his confinement in the Gwalior fort, Guru Hargobind remained at Amritsar from his succession in 1606 up to the battle of Amritsar in 1628. He contributed much to the development of Amritsar.

Guru Hargobind had to fight with the Mughal

⁵ Manjit Kaur, *The Golden Temple Past and Present* (Amritsar, 1983) pp. 168—171

forces in 1628 at Amritsar during the reign of Shah Jahan and gave them crushing defeat. Thereafter, Guru visited Tarn Taran, Khadur Sahib and Goindwal and called upon the descendants of the first four Gurus and offered them large presents.

Guru Tegh Bahadur was born on 1 April 1621 at Amritsar. During those days, Guru Hargobind was living in *Guru-ke-Mahal*. Guru Tegh Bahadur got his early education at Amritsar. His first teacher was Baba Buddha who taught him the *gurmukhi* script. Subsequently, he shifted to Kiratpur along with Guru Hargobind. However, after the death of Guru Hargobind in 1644, Bibi Nanaki, along with her son Tegh Bahadur and his wife Gujri, left for Bakala in Amritsar District.

Baba Bakala is very closely associated with Guru Tegh Bahadur. It lies on the Jalandar-Batala Road, 40 km from Amritsar. There is a *gurudwara* in the sacred memory of the Guru. Guru Tegh Bahadur meditated at Bakala for full 20 years. He got constructed a special cell for meditation where he used to sit in contemplation for hours. When Guru Hari Krishan had pointed out before his demise in 1664 that the Baba (Guru) would be found at Bakala, the Sikhs came to this place in large numbers to find their Guru. Seeing a vast opportunity to delude the masses and attain riches and glory, a few other claimants to the throne also set up their *gaddis* at this place, each with his agent (or *Masand*) to attract the devotees to his own master. Confusion prevailed for a while till a Sikh merchant, Makhan Shah, on putting each to the test, is said to have found the true Guru in Tegh Bahadur—a decision in which many other devout Sikhs also participated and hailed. He was installed the Guru on 20 March 1665. However, this decision perturbed Dhir Mal, his nephew, so much that he decided to make a murderous assault on him and rob his property. A *Masand* of Dhir Mal, Sihan by name, aimed with a gun at the Guru one night and though it wounded him, the shot did not prove fatal. The Guru's movable property was also looted. But, he kept serene and calm at this tragedy. When the Sikhs came to know of it in the morning, in spite of the Guru's protests, they broke open the door of Dhir Mal, took possession of all the looted property, and binding Sihan hand and foot presented him to the Guru. The Sikhs also looted the original copy of the *Granth Sahib*, a possession which Dhir Mal always utilised for

extorting presents from the devout and proclaiming that it was indeed he who being the custodian of the original *Granth* deserved to be worshipped as Guru.

Sihan pleaded to the Guru most humbly for a pardon. Seeing his distress, the Guru ordered his release and forgave him for his sins. "The Guru must be compassionate, like the mother, in all circumstances", he said. He also asked the Sikhs to return the copy of the *Granth Sahib* to Dhir Mal. "I will want my Sikhs to inscribe the instructions of the *Granth Sahib* in their minds and souls and not permit them to believe a particular copy of the *Granth* or any other symbol or sacred spot as conferring any special privilege on its custodians. For, once religious institutions are exploited as property, the soul of religion will vanish"⁶. The Sikhs had no choice but to return the original *Granth* to Dhir Mal.

Guru Tegh Bahadur decided to visit holy places of Khadur Sahib, Goindwal, Tarn Taran and Amritsar, sanctified by his ancestors. The Guru rode on the horse and mother Nanaki and Guru's wife Gujri were seated in the chariot. On the way, many people from the interior of Majha thronged him to seek his blessings. After visiting Goindwal, Khadur Sahib and Tarn Taran, the Guru reached Amritsar in the middle of December 1665. The Guru and other family members reached Amritsar well before sun set. The Guru desired to go straight to the Hari Mandir to pay homage. On arriving there, he bathed in the sacred tank and wished to go to *Darbar Sahib*. The priests of the temple became apprehensive lest they be ousted by the Guru, thus depriving them of their earnings. Keeping this in mind, they shut the doors of the temple. Amritsar was in the possession of imposters who themselves utilised the money offered by the devotees at *Darbar Sahib*. They embezzled money and often misused it. The Guru was awfully disappointed and felt sorry at the sad state of affairs. He waited for sometime under the berr tree near Akal Takht. A shrine *Thara Sahib* has been constructed here. Then Makhan Shah advised the Guru to enter the holy temple by use of force, the Guru replied, "These priests live and burn in the flames of passion and lust for wealth. In these flames they will

⁶ Dr Gopal Singh, *A History of the Sikh People*, 1469—1978 (New Delhi, 1979), pp 245-246

extinguish themselves⁷. At the misconduct of the priests of Hari Mandir, the Guru also remarked, "This is what comes of treating the soul as a commodity and exploiting the holy places as a means of one's economic advancement. Such men and communities perish by the roots⁸".

Then the Guru went to a place outside the city. A stone platform, *Damdama* was built on the spot where the Guru rested. When the citizens of Amritsar heard this untoward incident, they all rushed to have glimpse of the Guru. Meanwhile, the Sikhs from an adjoining village Walla had come to pay their homage to the Guru. They prayed that the Guru should visit their place and sanctify it. The Guru acceded to their request and went to stay at Walla. A large number of people came for his *darshan*.

From eighteenth century onward, the most important historical events pertaining to Amritsar District have been given in chronological order:

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1721 | Bhai Mani Singh took the charge of Hari Mandir under the direction of Mata Sundri and since then Hari Mandir and Akal Takht came into focus. |
| 1733 | Mughals conferred <i>Jagir</i> (fief) of rupees one lakh and the title of Nawab on Sikh leader Kapur Singh. <i>Dal Khalsa</i> was also organized. |
| 1738 | In 1738, an event of great importance took place at Amritsar. Bhai Mani Singh was martyred. He was a pious man and was responsible for taking care of the Golden Temple. He applied to the <i>Hakim</i> (ruler) of Amritsar for permission to |

⁷Johar Surinder Singh, *The Heritage of Amritsar* (New Delhi, 1978), pp 52-53

⁸Dr Gopal Singh, *A History of the Sikh People, 1459-1978* (New Delhi, 1979), p 246

hold the *Diwali* fair. Permission was granted by Zakariya Khan, to whom the matter was referred, on the specific condition that Bhai Mani Singh would pay Rs 5,000 to the state. Bhai Mani Singh announced the celebrations and the Sikhs started coming from all over in large numbers. Zakariya Khan sent a company of troops on the pretext of maintaining law and order. This created panic among the people and the fair could not be held. So Bhai Mani Singh did not pay the amount due from him. At this, the authorities were enraged. Bhai Sahib was arrested and taken to Lahore where he was asked either to pay the promised amount or to embrace Islam. Bhai Mani Singh neither embraced Islam nor paid the fine and his body was cut into pieces bit by bit.

The martyrdom of Bhai Mani Singh created wide-spread resentment among the Sikhs.

1740

In 1740, two stalwarts, Mehtab Singh and Sukha Singh, could not tolerate the desecration of the Golden Temple by Muslim officers who were holding *mujras* in the shrine. They came from Bikaner in the garb of peasants with bags full of coins and appeared before Massa Ranghar, the office-in-charge. Their swords fell on him and he was slain. Later these warriors were caught and killed mercilessly. The temple was locked and sentries were posted at the entrance with

strict orders not to allow anybody inside.

1747

On 30 March 1747, the Sikhs thronged to Amritsar to celebrate the Baisakhi festival. It was after a very long time that they had an occasion to celebrate the festival peacefully and without any obstacles being put by the ruler. A congregation was held and the *Gurmatta* was passed saying that a fort be built at Amritsar. It was not certain when the hostilities would break out again and defence of the city was to be assured. Therefore, it was necessary to build a fort. The construction of the fort was started after the festival was over, in April 1747. The foundation was laid near the tank of Ramsar, about 3 km from Hari Mandir. A 1½ metre wide foundation was dug. The masons, carpenters and labourers among the Sikhs did the work diligently and efficiently. All the four walls were started simultaneously and a special provision was made for the gates and towers. A wide deep ditch was dug around the fort. It was named *Rauni* and the fort was called *Ram Rauni*. It was a little, mud built fort which could accommodate 500 men. After completing the fort, the Sikhs started to beautify the Golden Temple and the sacred tank.

Following the martyrdom of Bhai Mani Singh, the management of the Golden Temple was placed under the control of the army commanded by Qazi Abdul

Rehman and later by Massa Ranghar, both of whom were slain. Towards the close of 1747, a Rajput Muslim Salabat Khan headed the management. Seeing the situation favourable, Kapur Singh called a meeting of both the *dals* and *Gurmatta* was passed that Salabat Khan should be attacked. Kapur Singh appointed Jassa Singh Ahluwalia as the leader of the expedition. They fell on the Mughal troops at Amritsar. Salabat Khan, himself took charge of the troops. When he came out of his *Garhi*, Jassa Singh advanced and in a matter of moments beheaded him. Salabat Khan's nephew, Nizabat Khan then came forward and attacked Jassa Singh Ahluwalia, but Kapur Singh put Nizabat Khan to death. There was confusion and pandemonium for a while and in the melee that followed, soldiers fled leaving a huge stock of weapons which fell into the hands of Sikhs. The temple was repaired with devotion and regular prayers started after a lapse of so many years.

On 30 March 1748, the Sikhs gathered at Amritsar to celebrate Baisakhi Fair. Kapur Singh stressed the need for unity in the *Panth* and declared Jassa Singh Ahluwalia to be the supreme commander of the Sikh forces. The entire fighting body was named *Dal Khalsa*. There were 11 Sikh leaders of calibre and fighting ability among the various chiefs. All the 65 groups joined hands in 11 main divisions.

The unity in the rank and file of the Sikhs further assured twice a year the meeting of the whole body of the Sikh named *Sarbat Khalsa*, at Amritsar on Diwali and Baisakhi days. Side by side, the Sikh chiefs held a special council under the chairmanship of their chief leader and passed *Gurmatta*. The Akalis controlled the religious affairs of the Sikhs. They were the defenders of the faith and maintained the purity of Sikh doctrines.

The *Sarbat Khalsa* was the central body of the Sikhs, meeting of which would be called by Akalis at Amritsar. The *Sarbat Khalsa* was to pass *Gurmatta* and lay down a general policy to be followed by the Sikhs.

1750

Three storeys of Baba Atal were raised.

1756

In November 1756, Ahmed Shah plundered Amritsar. Sacred shrines were demolished and the holy tank was filled with dirt and refuse. The Sikhs fled from Amritsar and took shelter in *sandal bar* and Jammu hills.

1757

One of the Sikh chiefs, Baba Dip Singh could not tolerate the desecration of the Golden Temple and decided to celebrate Diwali at Amritsar and to carry out the repairs of the temple. He was firm in his plan although it could lead to dangerous consequences. At his call, a number of Sikhs joined him and resolved to illuminate the sacred shrine. They

marched towards Amritsar and on their way halted at Tarn Taran. Here they tied festal ribbons around their wrists and sprinkled saffron on their turbans in order to be ready for any sacrifice. Jahan Khan came to know of their intention and marching at the head of a strong army had reached Golewal, about 8 km from Amritsar, when the Sikhs fell upon him and gave him a crushing defeat. The Afghans fled to Ramsar in the city. Here, a fierce battle was fought. Jamal Shah, one of the commanders challenged Baba Dip Singh to fight a duel. This was accepted and both fought valiantly till both were fatally wounded. Baba Dip Singh was almost beheaded and when about to collapse, he was reminded of his vow to reach the holy precincts. Bearing this, he gripped and supported his almost severed head with his left hand and with the right he went on mowing down the enemy. At long last he reached the temple. His pledge fulfilled, he let drop his head. On that very spot, a monument called *Shahid Bunga* Baba Dip Singh was raised in the memory of the martyr. This happened in November 1757.

1758

In April 1758, the Afghans were expelled from Punjab. Many were slain. Those who were left alive were taken by the Sikhs to Amritsar, where they were forced under blows and whip lashes to clean out all the rubbish with which

Ahmad Shah and Jahan Khan had filled their sacred tank.

1762-1764

In February 1762, Abdali again destroyed the sacred shrines of the Sikhs at Amritsar. He placed boxes full of ammunition under the foundation of Hari Mandir and it was blown up brick by brick. Many things were set on fire. The houses were pulled down. The tank was defaced and was contaminated by slaughtering cows whose blood and entrails were thrown on all sides. He again destroyed and demolished the Sikh shrines of Amritsar in 1764.

1765

A few days after Abdali's departure from India, the *Sarbat Khalsa* met at Amritsar on the auspicious day of Baisakhi, April 1765. The sacred tank was cleaned and the temple was rebuilt. Huge sums of money were spent on its reconstruction. Six out of the 12 *misls* appointed their representatives to look after their interests at Amritsar and to manage the affairs of the temple. *Kirtan* and *Guru ka langar* were resumed once again. Regular *granthis* were appointed. They spent about a month in festivities and prayers and then passed a *Gurmatta* to regain their old territories and acquire more wherever feasible.

1774

Ground floor of Akal Takht was reconstructed.

1776

Darshani Deorhi and causeway of Hari Mandir were reconstructed.

Construction of Baba Atal was completed.

Modern Period

1794

1802

Maharaja Ranjit Singh forced the Bhangis to retire from Amritsar in 1802. Immediately after the conquest of Amritsar, Maharaja repaired Hari Mandir and made donations for gold-plating of its domes.

1805

Maharaja Ranjit Singh met Jaswant Rao Holkar, the Maratha Chief at Amritsar.

1809

The historic meeting of Maharaja Ranjit Singh took place with Lord Metcalfe, resulting in the famous treaty of Amritsar.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh completed the building of the Gobindgarh Fort at Amritsar.

1823

Ganda Singh Peshawari donated money for embellishing ceiling of Golden Temple. Jetha Singh Majithia replaced wooden Nishan Sahib with an iron one.

1827

Costly canopy sent by Nizam of Hyderabad donated to Golden Temple.

1831

Maharaja Ranjit Singh initiated marble flooring of *Parkarna* from *Darshani Deorhi* to Bunga Ahluwalia.

1838

The Tripartite Treaty was concluded by the British with Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Shah Shuja for replacing Dost Muhammad by Shah Shuja on the Afghan throne.

- 1839 Death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
- 1843 Maharaja Sher Singh initiated *kar sewa* for desilting the sacred pool.
- 1849 The annexation of Punjab.
- 1853 A big conference of all the chiefs and notable persons of the Punjab was held at Amritsar to eradicate female infanticide and Sati.
- 1857 The massacre of 500 rebels at Ajnala by Mr Cooper, Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar.
- 8 February 1859 Amritsar-Multan Railway was opened.
- 1867 First Punjabi Paper 'Akhbar Sri Darbar Sahib' was published from Amritsar.
- 1885 Lord Ripon, Viceroy of India visited Golden Temple.
- 1892 Foundation of Khalsa College, Amritsar was laid down.
- 22 June 1897 Electrification of Golden Temple.
- January 1915 The famous revolutionary Kash Bihari Bose spent a fortnight at Amritsar to inspire the people for a revolution.
- 1917 A Branch of the Indian National Congress was set up at Amritsar.
- February 1919 Railway-Platform Tickets Agitation was successfully launched under the leadership of Dr Satya Pal and Dr Kitchlew.

- 13 April 1919 Jallianwala Bagh Massacre by Michael O' Dwyer.
- 14 April 1919 Martial Law was imposed in Amritsar.
- December 1919 The Session of the Indian National Congress was held at Amritsar.
- 1920 Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SPGC) came into being.
- 21 April 1921 The control of the Golden Temple was completely transferred to the Sikhs.
- 19 January 1922 The keys of the Golden Temple were handed over to Baba Kharak Singh, President of SGPC. Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest leader of his time, congratulated Baba Kharak Singh by sending him a telegram which read, "The first battle of India's independence has been won. Accept heartiest congratulations".
- August 1922 Guru-Ka-Bagh agitation started.
- 1927 Guru Ram Das library initiated.
- 1928 Gurudwara gazette of Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee initiated.
- 1931 Foundation stone of 132 rooms Guru Ram Das Serai laid by Sant Sadhu Singh of Patiala.
- 1935 A Branch of the All India Trade Union Congress was set up at Amritsar.
- August 1947 The large-scale migration of the population due to the partition of the country took place.

1961

Akali leader Master Tara Singh undertook fast unto death on August 15, in support of Punjabi Suba and Surya Dev a counterfast which ended on 1st October.

22 September 1965

Chheharta was bombarded by the Pakistani fighters.

1969

Darshan Singh Pheruman died after a record fast of 74 days for inclusion of Chandigarh and Bhakra in Punjab.

1974

Construction of Sri Guru Ram Das Langar building in Golden Temple Complex started at a cost of over 13 million rupees.

1978

Akali-Nirankari clash on the eve of Baisakhi, Martyrdom of several Sikhs in the clash. Hukamnama for boycotting Nirankaris.

June 1984

Operation Blue Star.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Distribution of Population between Rural and Urban Areas

According to 1981 Census, the population of the Amritsar District was 21,88,490 (comprising 11,69,888 males and 10,18,602 females), which is highest as compared to other districts of the Punjab State. There are 7 towns in the district, viz. Amritsar, Tarn Taran, Patti, Jandiala, Majitha, Ramdas and Rayya. Among these, Amritsar is classified as Municipal Corporation, Majitha, Ramdas, Jandiala, Tarn Taran and Patti are Municipal Committees, whereas Rayya is a Notified Area Committee. All these towns accommodate approximately 33 per cent of the total population of the district. The tahsil-wise distribution of population between the rural and urban areas in the district, according to 1981 Census was as under :

Tahsil/ District	Total Population	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
Amritsar District	21,88,490	11,69,888	10,18,602	14,66,861	7,21,629
Amritsar Tahsil	9,57,626	5,14,813	4,42,813	3,26,013	6,31,613
Ajnala Tahsil	2,78,110	1,48,645	1,29,465	2,66,481	11,629
Baba Bakala Tahsil	2,15,263	1,13,211	1,03,052	2,09,214	7,049
Tarn Taran Tahsil	4,68,577	2,48,746	2,19,831	4,25,761	42,816
Patti Tahsil	2,67,914	1,44,473	1,23,441	2,39,392	28,522

(Census of India, 1981, Series-17, Punjab, Part II, General Population Tables, p. 26)

Sex Ratio.—According to 1971 Census, out of the total population (18,35,500) of the district, 9,38,923 were males and 8,46,577 were females, i.e. showing a ratio of 53.9 : 46.1. As per Census of 1981, the population of the district stood at 21,88,490 with 11,69,888 males and 10,18,602 females, i.e. with a ratio of 53.5 : 46.5.

According to 1971 Census there were 856 females

per 1,000 males in the Amritsar District, as against 871 females per 1,000 males in 1981.

Density of Population

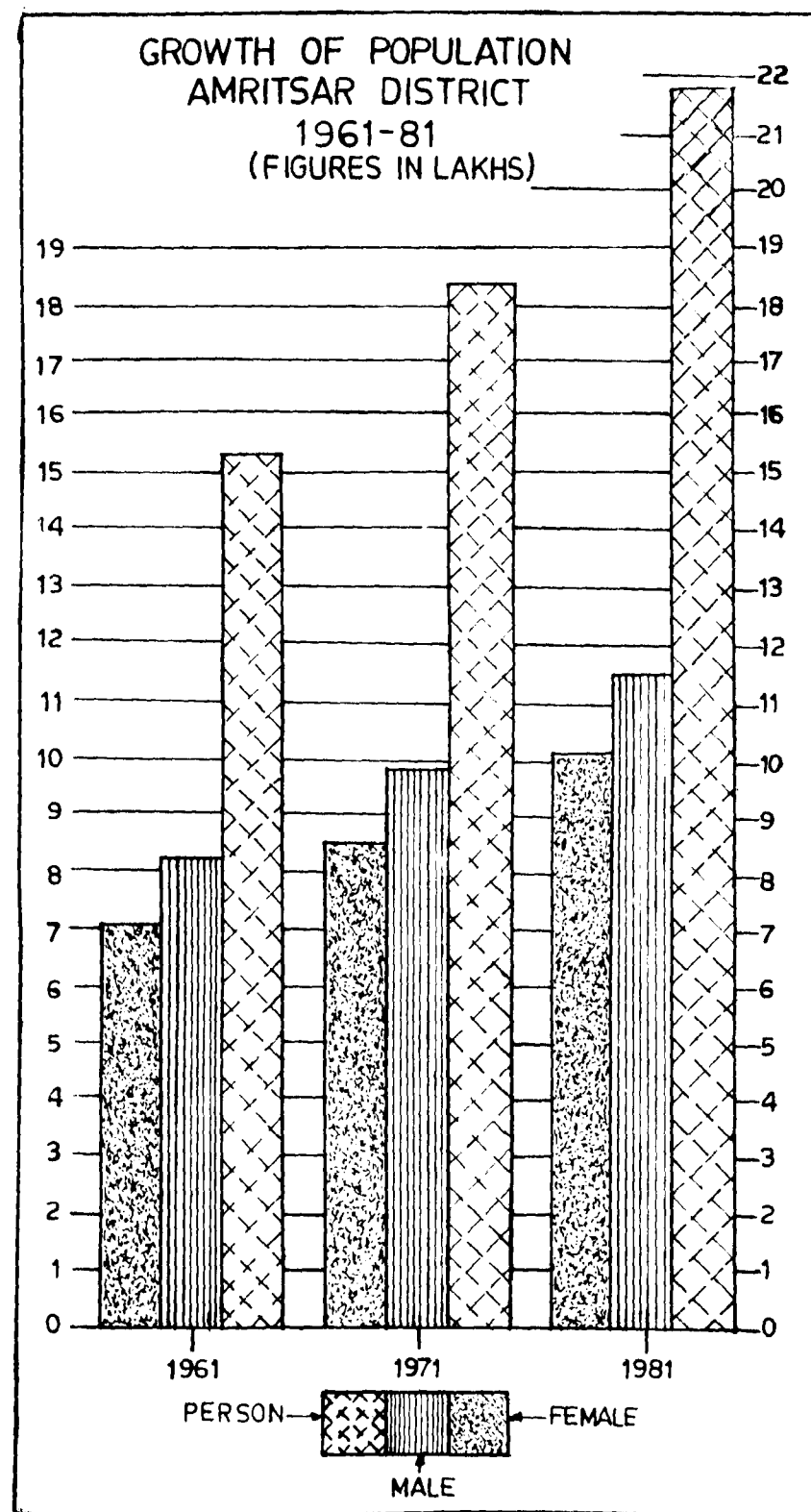
The density of population of the district increased from 361 persons per sq. km. in 1971 to 430 in 1981. It is higher than that of Punjab State as a whole (333 persons per sq. km.). According to 1981 Census, Amritsar District ranked third with respect to the density of population after Jalandhar (510 persons per sq. km.) and Ludhiana (472 persons per sq. km.) districts. Amritsar Tahsil had the highest density of population with 931 persons per sq. km. in 1981, whereas Ajnala and Patti tahsils had the lowest with 257 persons per sq. km. The density of population in the district from 1961 to 1981, is given below:

Year	Density of population (per sq. km.)
1961	302
1971	361
1981	430

(Census of India, 1981, Series-17, Punjab, Part II, General Population Tables, p. 26)

Growth of Population

According to 1981 Census, the population of Amritsar District was 21,88,490, as against 18,38,500 in 1971. In other words, the increase in population of the district between 1971 and 1981 was 3,52,990 thereby recording a decennial growth rate of 19.23 per cent during the decade as against State growth rate of 23.89 per cent. The rate of growth recorded during the previous decade 1961-71 was 19.64 per cent. The decennial growth rate of the population of the district from 1961 onwards with the decennial growth rates is



given in the following table:—

Year	Population	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1961	15,34,162	—	8,27,404	7,06,758
1971	18,35,500	+ 19.64	9,88,923	8,46,577
1981	21,88,490	+ 19.23	11,69,888	10,18,602

(Census of India, 1981, Series-17, Punjab, Part II, General Population Tables, p. 63)

Distribution of Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

According to 1981 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes in the district was 5,73,394, as against 4,18,746 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
Ajnala Tahsil	46,415	24,988	21,427	66,945	36,049	30,896
Amritsar Tahsil	2,06,995	1,10,910	96,075	2,25,508	1,22,096	1,03,412
Tarn Taran Tahsil	1,13,623	61,008	52,615	1,39,719	74,944	64,775
Fatti Tahsil	51,723	27,881	23,842	73,033	39,412	33,621
Baba Bakala Tahsil	—	—	—	68,189	35,352	32,837
Total District	4,18,746	2,24,787	1,93,959	5,73,394	3,08,353	2,65,041

(Census of India, 1971 and 1981, Series-17, Punjab, Part II, pp 176-192 and pp 202-203)

Distribution of Population by Religion

The district ranked third with respect to percentage of Sikh population after Faridkot and Bathinda districts in the State. Except Gurdaspur District, it has the largest number of Christians. The distribution of population of the district by religion according to 1971 and 1981 Census is given below:

Population classified by Religion						
Religions	1971			1981		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Sikhs	13,62,291	7,30,372	6,31,919	16,55,205	9,82,369	7,72,836
Hindus	4,30,019	2,35,661	1,94,358	4,92,152	2,65,522	2,26,630
Muslims	3,044	1,721	1,323	2,243	1,275	968
Christians	37,703	19,921	17,782	35,927	19,113	16,814
Buddhists	62	36	26	17	8	9
Jains	2,295	1,152	1,143	2,455	1,317	1,138
Other religions	5	2	3	441	259	182
Religions not stated	81	58	23	50	25	25
Total	18,35,500	9,88,923	8,46,577	21,88,490	11,59,848	10,28,642

(Census of India, Paper I of 1984, Household Population by Religion of Head of Household, pp 16-19 and Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1979, pp 52-55)

Population of Towns

The ratio between rural and urban population of the district in 1981 was 67:33 approximately as against 71:29 in 1971. It indicates urbanisation trend, because urban population has increased from 29 per cent in 1971 to 33 per cent in 1981. Industrialisation is one of the factors responsible for this increase of population in towns. The population of towns of Amritsar District according to 1971 and 1981 Census is given below:

Towns	1961	1971	1981
Amritsar	3,76,295	4,94,029	5,94,844
Tarn Taran	20,951	24,116	36,603

Towns	1961	1971	1981
Patti	15,833	18,389	19,765
Jandiala	11,915	14,060	16,335
Majitha	6,973	8,225	9,394
Khem Karan	7,142	8,329	8,757
Ajnala	—	—	7,506
Rayya	—	—	7,049
Chohla Sahib	—	—	5,913
Ramdas	3,153	4,322	4,123

(Census of India, 1971 and 1981, Series-17, Punjab, Part II, pp. 176-192 and p. 202)

Villages Classified by Population.—The table given below shows the number of villages classified by various ranges of population in Amritsar 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	1,181	139	211	369	301	144	16
1981	1,191	111	180	364	338	174	24

(Census of India 1971 and 1981, Series-17, Punjab, Part II, pp 94-95 and 11-17)

Fairs and Festivals

A list of fairs held in the Amritsar District has already been given in the Main Volume of the Gazetteer published in 1976. The description regarding various festivals has also been given there. However, the prominent fairs celebrated in the district are described below:

Ram Tirath Fair. Ram Tirath is located about 11 km to the west of Amritsar City on Amritsar-Lopoke road. It is an ancient pilgrimage centre associated

with the period of Ramayana. It is said that Sita spent her period of exile at this place in the cottage of *Rishi Balmik*. It was here that twins were born to Sita who were named as Lav and Kush. The great epic Ramayana is also said to have been composed here by *Rishi Balmik*. It is also believed that the fight between Lord Ram Chandra's forces and Lav and Kush had also taken place at Ram Tirath.

A big fair is held here about a fortnight after Diwali, for a duration of five days. Great importance is given to the tank which is believed to have been dug by Hanuman. The circumference of the tank is about 3 km and there are temples on its sides. A majority of the pilgrims consider it auspicious to have a dip in the sacred tank in the early hours of the *Puranmashi* (full moon) night. A thirty feet wide path of circumambulation (*parikrama*) runs round the tank. After the holy dip, the pilgrims take a round of the tank while chanting *mantars* and exchanging salutations, 'Ram Ram'.

Floating of *tullas* is a special feature of the fair. On the *puranmashi* night, women light lamps made out of kneaded flour and fed with pure ghee or mustard oil, place them on leaf plates or boat shaped carriers made of *sarkanda* reeds, and release them to float in the tank, reciting devotional songs and hymns. This ceremony called *tulla toarna* (floating of *tullas*) is believed to wash off the sins and to please Rama.

The general belief among the pilgrims is that their visit to the sacred place would be incomplete if they fail to give something in charity to beggars, lepers and crippled persons. They give alms to such persons in the form of cash, clothes and eatables.

The entertainments include merry-go-rounds, feats by acrobats, magic shows, exhibition of wild animals, singing minstrels. During the fair, conferences are also organised by various religious and social bodies.

About one lakh pilgrims visit this place during the fair. A large number of *Jatadhari* (long-haired) *sadhus* also attend the fair and sit in meditation. A considerable number of Sikhs, mostly from rural areas, also participate and pay homage at the various shrines. *Balmikis*, from all over the State come to participate

in the fair with great enthusiasm and take special interest in the celebrations arranged at the *Balmiki* temple. They also take out a procession on the concluding day of the fair. Women outnumber men because of the popular belief that issueless women beget children if they take a dip in the *baoli* known as *Mata Sita di baoli* on the full moon night.

The Punjab Roadways ply special buses between Amritsar and Ram Tirath during the days of the fair. A large number of stalls are established by confectioners, dealers in general merchandise, petty shopkeepers and hawkers.

Diwali at Golden Temple, Amritsar

Diwali is celebrated at Golden Temple with great enthusiasm for three days. The celebrations start a day earlier than the general Diwali and come to a close a day after Diwali. This fair generally falls during the second half of October or in early November.

The legend goes that Guru Nanak visited the site of the temple in 1532 AD. Later, Guru Ram Das, the fourth Guru acquired the place by a grant from Akbar, the Mughal emperor, and founded a village known as *Guru-Ka-Chak*. Gradually the village expanded and came to be known as *Guru-ki-nagri* (the town of the Guru). The pool from where Guru Nanak used to take water during his stay was converted into a tank by Guru Ram Das between 1581-1606. He named the tank, 'the Tank of Nectar' from which the city was taken its name.

Guru Arjan Dev also built a temple (*Hari Mandir*) in the centre of the tank. Its foundation stone was laid by a renowned Muslim divine Mian Mir, on 1 *Magh* Sambat 1645 (January 1589). The construction of the temple was completed in 1601 and *Granth Sahib* was installed therein on 1 *Bhadon* Sambat 1661 (August 1604). *Baba Budha* was appointed the first *granthi* (reader) of the holy scripture. This temple later came to be known as Golden Temple.

Guru Hargobind reached Amritsar on the eve of Diwali, after his release from Gwalior Fort, during the reign of Jahangir. The people illuminated the Golden Temple and the city splendidly to celebrate the return

of their Guru to the city. Thereafter, Diwali is being celebrated at Amritsar with great pump and show, and also with a lot of religious fervour.

During the fair, religious congregations are held at Manji Sahib, Akal Takhat and Baba Atal which continue for three days. A large number of poets and singers also participate. Recitation of *Granth Sahib* is done at Darbar Sahib, Akal Takhat and various *gurudwaras* in the vicinity of Golden Temple.

Early in the morning, pilgrims take a holy dip in the sacred tank, while reciting *Japji Sahib* and thereafter, they go to the Golden Temple for paying their obeisance. They make offerings of various kinds both in cash and kind, such as flowers, candy-drops and parched-rice grains, but mostly the offerings are of *karah parshad*, which is prepared and sold to the pilgrims by the management. Circumambulation of the tank is considered sacred by the pilgrims.

Illuminations and pyrotechnic display are the unique features of the Diwali celebrations. A mammoth gathering in the *parikarma* and on the adjoining buildings witness to their great delight the multicoloured lights thrown up in the sky and their reflections in the waters of the tank. Chains of electric lights hang along the causeway and on the *Darshani Deorhi*. Small earthen lamps lighted and fed with sarson oil are arranged in lines all around the tank. All buildings in the compound are bedecked with coloured lights. Candles and small earthen lamps fed with pure ghee are floated in the tank.

This fair is attended by people in large numbers who come from far and near. A large number of visitors take shelter in the verandahs of the various buildings in the premises. All the local inns, rest houses and other common places are packed to capacity. The free mess, called Guru Ram Das *Langar*, remains open for all. The whole function is organised by Shriomani Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee. During the fair, qualified doctors render free medical service to the pilgrims.

Amritsar has a brisk sale during the Diwali days in woollen cloth and cattle, in sweetmeats and brass utensils, and in candles and crackers. A big cattle

fair is also held outside the city which lasts for about 12 days. The Municipal Corporation, Amritsar earns a big amount every year from the sale fee on animals.

Basant Panchami at Chheharta Sahib

Basant Panchami is celebrated with great enthusiasm at Gurdwara Chheharta Sahib on fifth day of the bright half of the month of *Magh* (end of January or beginning of February). People start pouring in a day earlier than the Basant Panchami and participate in the celebrations, which start the same evening, continue throughout the night, and last till late in the afternoon the next day when the congregation breaks up. Flying of kites is a peculiar feature of the Basant. It is very interesting to watch when two players entangle their kites in the air with a view to cutting the twines. With a clever loosening and jerky pull on the twine, one of the kites gets cut off and there is an uproar of delight and taunts from the winning party. The player whose kite gets cut off, tries to recover as much of the twine as he can without any loss of time. Among the sight-seers, there are some persons who carry poles to catch the falling kites and the twine. It is very exciting and amusing to watch the kites fighting high up in the air.

This fair has also commercial aspect. A large number of big and small shops are set up at the site of the fair. The fair is visited by a very large number of people, both Hindus and Sikhs. During the festival days, special buses ply from Amritsar and other important stations to Chheharta for the convenience of the visiting public.

The fair is organised by the local Gurdwara management with the co-operation of various social service organisations. Free community kitchen (*langar*) is arranged by the management on this occasion. Arrangements are also made for medical and first-aid services.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

As per Census of 1931, about 53.55 per cent of the total working force of the district constituted cultivators and agricultural labourers. This implies that the economy of the district to a large extent is dependent on agriculture.

Land Utilization

About 83 per cent of the total area of the district is under cultivation. The following table shows the distribution of land according to its use in the Amritsar District, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87:—

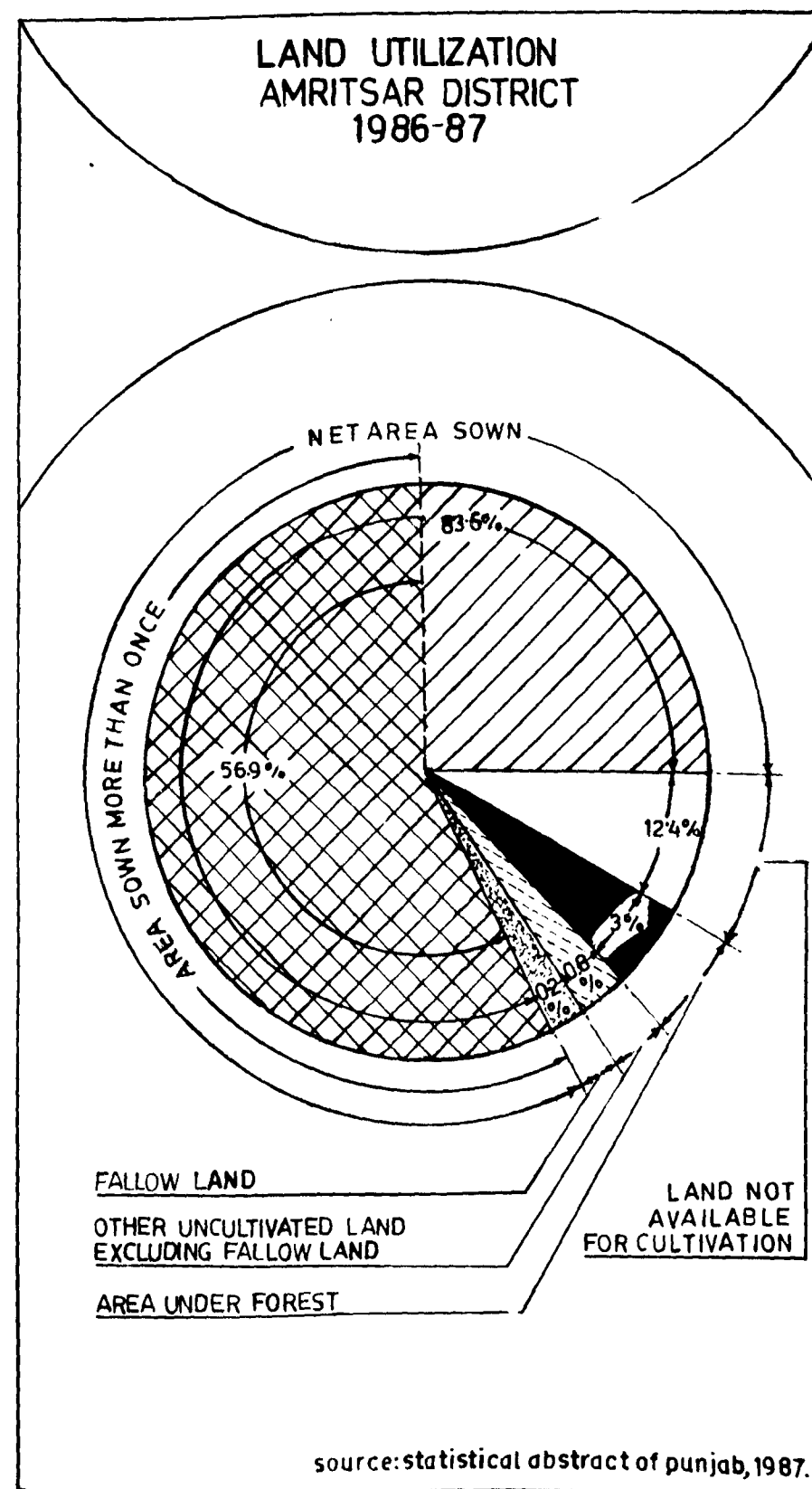
Classification of area by land use in Amritsar District

(Thousand hectares)

Particulars	1968-69	1973-74	1978-79	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1 Total area according to village papers	509	506	506	506	506	506	506	506
2 Area under forests	11	13	15	15	15	15	15	15
3 Land not available for cultivation	65	59	60	60	61	61	61	61
4 Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land	34	17	11	8	5	9	4	4
5 Fallow land	23	21	9	5	4	4	2	1
6 Net area sown	376	396	411	418	418	420	422	423
7 Area sown more than once	194	233	256	278	295	300	324	298
8 Total cropped area (6+7)	570	629	667	696	713	720	746	711

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1969, 1974, 1979 and 1983 to 1987)

Irrigation facilities.—The different sources of irrigation in the Amritsar District are Government canals, wells including tubewells and pumping-sets, etc. The table given below shows the net area irrigated by different sources of irrigation in the district for



the years 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87:

Year	Government canals	Wells including tubewells and pumping-sets	Other sources	Total	Percentage to net area sown
1968-69	206.1	125.7	3.0	334.8	89
1973-74	213.4	157.3	0.6	370.9	94.5
1978-79	234.3	159.6	0.9	394.8	96.1
1982-83	239.0	167.3	0.6	406.9	97.3
1983-84	239.0	167.7	0.5	407.2	97.4
1984-85	239.1	169.5	0.5	409.1	97.4
1985-86	238.6	171.8	0.6	411.0	97.4
1986-87	237.9	173.8	0.6	412.3	97.5

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1969, 1974, 1979 and 1983 to 1987)

Area and production under principal crops in Amritsar District

Since the revision of last Amritsar District Gazetteer, a lot of changes have come in the techniques of agricultural farming. As a result, a vast change has come in the area under various crops. The Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana and the Department of Agriculture, Punjab have played a major role in bringing about this sea change. The following tables show the area and production under principal crops in the district, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87:-

Area under principal crops in Amritsar District

(Thousand hectares)

Crops	1968-69	1973-74	1978-79	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Cereals								
Rice	73	124	182	193	207	217	231	242
Jowar	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bajra	6.6	(a)	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.4
Maize	49	16	24	17	18	16	14	13
Wheat	214	246	284	313	322	322	331	338
Barley	4.5	2.9	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Pulses								
Gram	32	9	11	1	(a)	0.3	0.7	0.6
Mash	0.57	1.26	0.66	0.62	0.46	0.57	0.62	0.51
Moong	0.10	0.06	0.01	0.35	0.23	0.32	0.23	0.27
Massar	5.54	3.08	3.25	1.68	0.66	0.66	1.09	0.95

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Crops	1968-69	1973-74	1978-79	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Oilseeds								
Groundnut	0.2	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—
Rape and Mustard	16.9	32.9	18.8	22.9	21.9	24.9	31.8	21.8
Sesamum	3.4	3.5	1.7	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0
Linseed	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Crops								
Sugarcane	15	9	18	9	7	5.7	5.2	5.1
Potatoes	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.0
Cotton (American)	17.6	14	9.3	6.8	4.6	2.8	1.9	0.9
Cotton (Desi)	11.7	8.5	6.9	8.2	4.8	1.6	1.6	1.6

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1969, 1974, 1979 and 1981 to 1987)

Note : (a) denotes less than 50 hectares

Production of principal crops in Amritsar District

(Thousand metric tonnes)

Crops	1968-69	1973-74	1978-79	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Cereals								
Rice	113	275	511	420	484	582	619	642
Jowar	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bajra	4.1	—	1	1	1	0.7	0.6	1.6
Milze	63	25	19	11	34	11	12	28
Wheat	501	501	756	730	911	1,118	1,141	862
Barley	3.4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pulses								
Gram	25	11	7	(c)	(c)	—	0.6	0.4
Mash	0.27	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2
Moong	0.04	0.03	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Massar	3.38	1.81	1.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7
Oilseeds								
Groundnut	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape and Mustard	9.9	11	14	22	21	23	34	25
Sesamum	1.61	1.4	0.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Linseed	0.12	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Crops								
Sugarcane	56	53	105	58	39	20	10	24
Potatoes	10.2	9.2	8.7	24.6	14.7	29.4	—	—
Cotton (American)	4.93	5.13	1.65	8	0.98	0.72	0.26	0.12
Cotton (Desi)	3.7	2.39	1.79	1.65	0.96	0.32	0.16	0.11

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1969, 1974, 1979 and 1981 to 1987)

Note : (c) denotes below 500 tonnes

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

Name of crop	Variety
Wheat	S-308, HD-2009, WL-711, HD-2329, PBW-34, PBW-54, PB-12, PBW-120, PBW-154
Rice	IR-8, Jaya, PR 103, PR 106, PR 107, PR 108, PR 109

(Source: Chief Agricultural Officer, Amritsar)

Agricultural Co-operatives

Primary Agricultural Credit Service Societies.—

These societies are very helpful to the farmers as these provide readily available credit for obtaining agricultural inputs. They also play an important role in the government campaigns to increase agricultural production.

The details of Co-operative Farming Societies in the Amritsar District, during 1973-74, 1978-89 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, are given in the following table:—

Primary Agriculture Credit/Services Societies

Period	Number of co-operative societies at the end of the year	Membership (individuals)	Share capital paid up (Rs in thousands)	Work done during the year (Business turnover)	Working Capital (Rupees in '000')
1973-74	1,164	1,27,690	11,012	48,560	64,259
1978-79	554	1,42,389	21,249	4,58,779	1,65,232
1982-83	554	1,48,848	35,628	24,08,160	3,23,012
1983-84	554	1,49,565	38,816	23,55,461	3,54,686
1984-85	554	1,51,126	40,963	27,15,933	3,94,905
1985-86	554	1,51,449	42,155	21,00,615	4,20,629
1986-87	554	1,52,023	43,094	19,16,959	5,02,200

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

Primary Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.—These societies owe their origin to the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912. These societies are set up for the purchase

of agricultural requirements like implements, machinery, manures and seeds; for the sale of agricultural produce, insurance of cattle, crops, etc; for purposes of cattle-breeding and for similar other purposes like village uplift, better farming and better living, etc.

The details of Co-operative Agricultural Non-Credit Societies functioning in the Amritsar District, during 1973-74, 1978-89 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, are given in the following table:—

Primary Agriculture Non-Credit Societies

Period	Number of co-operative societies at the end of the year	Membership Individuals	Share Capital paid up (Rs in thousands)	Work done during the year (Business turn-over)	Working Capital (Rupees in '000')
1973-74	362	12,446	2,294	32,190	39,740
1978-79	418	16,763	2,795	3,70,044	85,567
1982-83	456	17,819	2,812	10,012	66,804
1983-84	459	27,616	4,050	1,321	69,041
1984-85	602	27,771	4,787	2,12,753	68,279
1985-86	725	28,571	3,047	3,10,865	67,499
1986-87	788	31,156	3,089	3,01,894	74,192

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

Co-operative Farming Societies

Co-operative farming is a compromise between collective farming and peasant proprietorship and gives all the advantages of large-scale farming without abolishing private property. Under this system, all landowners in the village form a co-operative society for tilling the land. The land is pooled, but each farmer retains the right of property.

The details of Co-operative Farming Societies in the Amritsar District, during 1973-1974, 1978-89 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, are given in the following table:—

Period	Number of co-operative Societies at the end of the year	Membership Individuals	Share Capital paid up (Rs in thousands)	Work done during the year (Business turn-over)	Working Capital (Rupees in '000')
1973-74	124	2,242	693	16	2,868
1978-79	129	2,361	805	18	2,529
1982-83	129	2,361	805	24	2,195

Period	Number of co-operative societies at the end of the year	Membership Individuals	Share Capital paid up (Rs in thousands)	Work done during the year (Business turn-over)	Working Capital (Rupees in '000')
1983-84	129	2,361	805	24	2,195
1984-85	129	2,361	805	24	2,195
1985-86	129	2,361	805	86	2,223
1986-87	129	2,361	805	19	2,135

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

Besides the above, there are a number of other co-operative societies in the agricultural and allied fields such as Co-operative Milk Supply Societies, Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Labour and Construction Societies, etc.

The details of these societies functioning in the Amritsar District during 1973-74 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87 were as under :

Co-operative Milk Supply Societies

Period	Number of co-operative societies at the end of the year	Membership Individuals	Share Capital paid up (Rs in thousands)	Work done during the year (Business turn-over)	Working Capital (Rupees in '000')
1973-74	85	1,994	195	249	470
1978-79	174	4,434	225	369	815
1982-83	174	4,651	227	480	895
1983-84	226	6,531	253	14,439	1,042
1984-85	371	15,868	282	2,05,521	1,705
1985-86	494	16,668	370	2,45,632	2,686
1986-87	557	19,253	402	2,57,798	5,432

Co-operative Housing Societies

1973-74	35	1,091	995	159	3,329
1978-79	223	5,723	1,125	69	7,835
1982-83	238	7,763	1,217	648	15,110
1983-84	248	7,770	1,246	2,013	16,680
1984-85	252	8,016	1,297	5,277	16,786
1985-86	252	8,050	1,337	5,989	17,344
1986-87	253	8,358	1,692	28,201	29,295

Period	Number of co-operative societies at the end of the year	Membership Individuals	Share Capital paid up (Rs in thousands)	Work done during the year (Business Turn-over)	Working Capital (Rupees in '000')
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Co-operative Labour and Construction Societies

1973-74	83	7,754	471	3,027	2,020
1978-79	118	9,338	493	30,261	3,058
1982-83	135	10,339	558	2,910	3,265
1983-84	140	11,057	579	301	3,486
1984-85	146	11,473	584	37,324	2,081
1985-86	146	11,621	591	464	2,314
1986-87	147	11,734	643	1,112	4,623

Co-operative Transport Societies

1973-74	16	367	1,058	33,129	6,131
1978-79	13	573	1,139	43,525	9,965
1982-83	13	587	1,355	86,123	9,866
1983-84	13	677	1,339	85,228	12,410
1984-85	13	698	1,375	98,447	9,382
1985-86	13	730	1,388	1,12,456	15,255
1986-87	13	768	1,402	1,11,877	20,956

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

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	52,1	24,655
(ii) Iron	81,4	78,385

Machinery and Implements

	Year	
	1972	1977
(2) Sugarcane Crushers—		
(i) Worked by power	276	337
(ii) Worked by bullocks	14,314	7,457
(3) Tractors	3,893	4,095
(4) Carts	18,172	11,353

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1979 and 1982)

Chemical Fertilizers.—Chemical fertilizers like nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium are added to the soil to make good the deficiency of a particular nutrient required by crops. The addition/application of chemical fertilizers helps in raising the fertility of the soil. The table given below shows the use of chemical fertilizers in the Amritsar District during 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87:

('000 Nutrients tonnes)

Year	Fertilizer used			Total
	N	P	K	
1973-74*	135	50	7	192
1978-79	50	16	3	69
1982-83	62	22	3	87
1983-84	73	25	3	101
1984-85	79	29	3	111
1985-86	84	30	3	117
1986-87	87	32	3	122

*Figures in '000 tonnes

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1974, 1979 and 1983 to 1987)

Statistics of Livestock

Animal Husbandry.—Cattle and poultry wealth are very important for the people whose main means of livelihood is agriculture. The livestock Census conducted on various occasions shows an appreciable

increase in the number of various breeds of cattle and poultry.

Number of Livestock in Amritsar District, according to the 1966, 1972 and 1977 Cattle Census

Particulars	1966	1972	1977
Cattle	3,576	3,813	309
Buffaloes	4,295	5,506	451.6
Horses and Ponies	100	120	13.7
Donkeys	1,977	209	15.6
Mules	5	15	1.5
Sheep	237	391	36.2
Goats	305	544	35.5
Camels	36	58	3.3
Pigs	11	49	11.1
Others	—	—	—
Total	8,762	10,705	8,778
Poultry	1,878	3,722	1,173.9

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1969, 1974 and 1979)

Forests.—During 1986-87, only about 15 thousand hectares (about 3 per cent) was under forests in the Amritsar District. The following table shows the area under forests in the Amritsar District during 1986-87.

Particulars	Area (in hectares)
(i) Reserved forests	953.00
(ii) Demarcated protected forests	698.00
(iii) Protected forests	
Rail-strips	992.29
Road-strips	1,407.00
Canal-strips	5,814.00
	8,213.29

Particulars	Area (in hectares)
(iv) Unclassed evacuee forests	4,858.33
(v) Area notified under Section 38 of Indian Forests Act, 1927	73.00
(vi) Total	14,795.62

Forest Produce.—The forest produce is classified into major and minor produce. Under the major produce are included timber and firewood, whereas under the minor produce are included grasses and fruits. The annual income from the forest produce in the Amritsar District, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87 was as under :

Year	Major produce (Rs)	Minor produce (Rs)
1968-69	2,71,467	23,477
1973-74	6,11,192	31,776
1978-79	2,38,584	19,637
1982-83	21,52,346	24,209
1986-87	8,90,946	20,227
1987-88	12,09,055	27,984
1988-89	20,55,661	47,431
1989-90	12,59,623	67,963

Divisional Forest Officer, Amritsar Forest Division, Amritsar

Floods.—The following table shows the damage caused by floods and heavy rains in the district:

Year	Number of villages/hamlets affected	Area affected (sq. km.)	Human lives lost (number)	Cattle heads lost (number)	Houses damaged (number)	Area affected (hectares)	Value ('000 Rs)
1968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1973	145	410	9	—	4,191	1,352	186
1978	44	17	—	—	153	1,560	3,973

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

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Year	Number of villages/towns affected	Area affected (sq. km)	Human Lives lost (number)	Cattle heads lost (number)	Houses damaged (number)	Area affected (hectares)	Value ('000 Rs)
1982	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1983	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984	233	5	—	—	11,478	451	242
1985	20	6	6	7	281	620	1,550
1986	11	1	4	—	47	116	143

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1969, 1974, 1979 and 1981 to 1987)

Amritsar District is known for its woollen textile industry in the country. The main items produced in this industry include blankets, shawls and carpets. Besides, the woollen textile industry, Amritsar is also famous for printing presses, *papad* and *warian*, etc. The district in all had 974 registered working factories in 1973, which rose to 1,453 in 1986. The number of registered working factories under each category and workers employed therein, in the district for the year 1986 is given below:

Serial No.	Name of Industry	Number of registered working factories	Number of workers
1	Livestock Productions	3	46
2	Agricultural Services	—	—
3	Manufacture of Food Products	194	3,350
4	Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products	4	691
5	Manufacture of Cotton Textiles	24	473
6	Manufacture of Wool/Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles	603	14,817
7	Manufacture of Textiles Products (including wearing apparel other than foot-wears)	33	1,076
8	Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products Furniture and Fixtures	208	789

Serial No.	Name of Industry	Number of registered working factories	Number of workers
9	Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products, Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	28	593
10	Manufacture of Leather and Fur Products (except repairs)	2	544
11	Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products	17	462
12	Manufacturing Chemicals and Chemical Products (except products of petroleum)	60	1,183
13	Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products	8	166
14	Basic Metal and Alloy Industry	31	894
15	Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts (except machinery and transport equipment)	85	1,110
16	Manufacture of Machinery, Machine Tools and Parts (except electrical machinery)	83	1,507
17	Manufacture of Electrical Machine Apparatus, Appliances Supplies and Parts	83	338
18	Manufacture of Transport Equipment and Parts	19	789
19	Other Manufacturing Industries	5	86
20	Gas and Steam	1	6

Serial No.	Name of Industry	Number of registered working factories	Number of workers
21	Wholesale Trade of Miscellaneous Manufacturing	—	—
22	Retail Trade in others	1	14
23	Storage & Warehousing	2	31
24	Personal Services	2	30
25	Repair Services	7	186
		1,453	29,181

(Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1987)

Large and Medium-Scale Industries.—As on 31 March 1987, there were 29 large and medium-scale factories functioning in the district. The list of large and medium-scale factories with their product and number of workers, as on 31 March 1987 is given below:

Serial No.	Name of Factory	Number of workers	Product
1	The Punjab State Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Ltd, Milk Plant Verka, Amritsar	631	Ghee, butter, Skimmed Milk Products, Whole Milk Products and others
2	Mohan Roller Flour Mills, Bhagatanwala Gate, Amritsar	26	Wheat products
3	M/s Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd, G T Road, Chheharta, Amritsar	215	Vanaspati and bye-products

Serial No.	Name of Factory	Number of workers	Product
4	M/s Mehta Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd, G T Road, Chheharta, Amritsar	156	Basic bulk alkaloids and phytochemicals
5	M/s Bhagat Industrial Corporation Ltd, P.O. Distillery Khana, Amritsar District	617	Country spirit, Indian made foreign spirit and denatured spirit
6	M/s Bawa Shoes (P) Ltd., 410-412, Industrial Complex, Goindwal Sahib, Amritsar District	380	Leather, shoe uppers/shoes
7	M/s BHEL Ltd, Goindwal Industrial Complex, Amritsar District	90	Valves, valve spares, steel fabrication
8	M/s Ganesh Provender Mills (P) Ltd, Prop. S.P. Virmani and Sons Haripura, Amritsar	18	Poultry feed and cattle feed
9	M/s S.P. Virmani and Sons (P) Ltd, Haripura, Amritsar	48	Wheat products i.e. maida, suji, atta and bran
10	M/s Vardhman Oil Extraction and Chemicals (P) Ltd., G T Road, Jandiala Guru, Amritsar District	35	Rice bran Oil and Rice bran extraction
11	M/s Amritsar Solvex (P) Ltd, Meharbanpura (12 km stone) Jandiala Guru, Amritsar District	32	Rice bran oil and de-oiled cake
12	M/s Dayalbagh Spinning and Weaving Mills, Putlighar, Amritsar	750	Cotton yarn

Serial No.	Name of Factory	Number of workers	Product
13	M/s VXL India Ltd, (O.C.M. Woollen Mills), Chheharta, Amritsar	2,338	Woollen cloth, blankets and shawls and yarn
14	M/s Eagle Spinning Mills Ltd, Village Manawala, G T Road, Amritsar District	99	Shoddy yarn
15	M/s India Woollen Textile Mills (P) Ltd, G T Road, Chheharta, Amritsar	457	Woollen yarn and cloth
16	M/s Lal Woollen and Silk Mills (P) Ltd, G T Road, Chheharta, Amritsar	28	Worsted yarn (on job basis) woollen cloth
17	M/s Amritsar Swadeshi Woollen Mills, Ram Tirth Road, Amritsar	..	Woollen cloth, blankets, etc.
18	M/s Guru Ramdas Roller Flour Mills, Bhagatanwala Gate, Amritsar	35	Wheat products
19	M/s Khanna Silk Mills (P) Ltd, Kashmir Road, Amritsar	145	Rayon and synthetic fabrics
20	M/s S.P. Worsted Spinning Mills, Verka, Amritsar	127	Cloth dyeing and finishing
21	M/s Goindwal Co-operative Spinning Mills, Goindwal Industrial Complex, District Amritsar	117	Cotton yarn
22	M/s Ravi Solvex, Majitha Road, bye pass, Amritsar	61	Rice bran oil and De-oiled rice bran

Serial No.	Name of Factory	Number of workers	Product
23	M/s Auto Pistons Manufacturing Company Ltd., Batala Road, Amritsar	398	Pistons, piston Pins, piston rings
24	M/s Partap Steel Re-rolling Mills (1935) Ltd., Chheharta, Amritsar	581	Ingots billets flats/bars cast iron castings
25	M/s Himalaya Woollen Mills, Chheharta, Amritsar	63	Manufacturing of shoddy yarn
26	M/s Majha Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd, V.P.O. Sheron, Tahsil Tarn Taran, Amritsar District	..	..
27	M/s Amritsar Rayon & Silk Mills. Ltd, G T Road, Chheharta, Amritsar	181	Art silk synthetic & woollen yarn, woollen cloth
28	Northern Railway Mechanical Workshop, Putlighar, Amritsar	2,672	Manufacturing of wagons of various types & repairs
29	M/S Satya Mills, Fatehgarh Road, Amritsar	76	Paper

(Source: Director of Industries, Punjab, Chandigarh)

The number of registered working factories and workers employed therein, in Amritsar District for the year 1973, 1978 and 1982 to 1986 is given below:

Year	Number	Number of workers
1973	974	21,080
1978	1,072	25,844

Year	Number	Number of workers
1982	1,354	31,172
1983	1,356	29,472
1984	1,484	34,021
1985	1,473	37,334
1986	1,453	29,181

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1974, 1978 and 1984 to 1987)

Statistics relating to Power Consumption in the District.—Power is the most important factor in the economic development of a region. The various sources of power in the district include electricity, diesel and oil, petrol and coal, etc. The electricity is fast replacing the other sources of power, such as coal, diesel, petrol, etc. which are in scarce supply. The consumption of electricity is also cited as an index of economic development. The details regarding the consumption of electricity in the district, during 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, is given below :

Year	Domestic	Commer- cial	Indus- trial	Agricul- tural	Others	Total	Percentage to total
1978-79	58.5	32.2	159.4	754.3	54.4	558.8	15.18
1982-83	94.8	34.8	237.7	329.3	59.2	755.8	14.55
1983-84	104.1	30.7	241.2	329.7	63.9	769.6	13.73
1984-85	100.9	26.2	259.9	353.1	68.9	809.0	13.86
1985-86	108.7	30.1	255.4	401.2	86.3	881.7	12.63
1986-87	115.4	31.4	249.7	521.5	98.3	1016.3	6.46

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1979 and 1983 to 1987)

State Aid to Industries.—Under the Punjab State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, financial assistance in the form of subsidy is given to the needy small-scale industrial units. The following table shows the amount of subsidies granted to the small-scale industrial units

in the district during 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87:-

Year	Number of Parties	Amount '000' Rs
1978-79	101	89
1982-83	11	1,161
1983-84	54	6,645
1984-85	41	6,960
1985-86	97	10,055
1986-87	152	9,469

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1979 and 1983 to 1987)

Statistics of Trade Unions.—The statistics regarding the trade unions registered under the Trade Union Act 1926, functioning in the district, as on 31 March 1987, are given in the following table:—

Serial No.	Name of Trade Union	Date of registration
1	Engineering Mazdoor Ekta Union, Putlighar, Amritsar	1950
2	National Mechanical Labour Union, Opposite Gali No. 2, GT Road, Putlighar, Amritsar	19 January 1954
3	Textile Mazdoor Ekta Union, Amritsar	28 April 1954
4	Kapoor Silk Weaving Mill Mazdoor Union, Amritsar	27 September 1954
5	Textile Labour Association, GT Road, Opposite Gali No. 1, Amritsar	16 March 1955
6	General Labour Union, I N T U Office Tarn Taran, Amritsar District	10 June 1955

Serial No.	Name of Trade Union	Date of registration
7	Amritsar Sugar Mill Mazdoor Union, GT Road, Amritsar	23 February 1956
8	Paint, Colour and Chemical Industrial Workers' Union, Putlighar, Amritsar	4 May, 1957
9	Textile Mazdoor Sangh, Gali No. 2, Putlighar, Amritsar	8 August 1957
10	Shambhu Nath and Sons Worker's Union, Opposite Gali No. 3, Putlighar, Amritsar	4 October 1957
11	Press Worker's Union, Opposite Gali No. 2, Putlighar, GT Road, Amritsar	15 June 1958
12	Mechanical Mazdoor Association, Amritsar	16 March 1962
13	Amritsar Rayon and Silk Mill Mazdoor Union, Amritsar	8 August 1962
14	Glass Worker's Union, Ekta Bhawan, Putlighar, Amritsar	17 March 1963
15	Punjab Warp Knitting Industry Union, M.M. Road, Amritsar	1 April 1963
16	Amritsar Small-Scale Industry Commercial Association, Putlighar, Amritsar	27 July 1963
17	Chemical Worker's Union, Ekta Bhawan, Putlighar, Amritsar	1 January 1964
18	Partap Steel Rolling Mills Worker's Union, Chheharata	24 December 1964
19	Punjab Milk and Dairy Worker's Union, Verka, opposite Gali No. 1, Putlighar, Amritsar	1965

Serial No.	Name of Trade Union	Date of registration
20	O.C.M. Karmchari Sangh, Gali No. 2, Putlighar, Amritsar	13 September 1967
21	Textile Mazdoor Sabha, Hathi Gate, Amritsar	8 November 1967
22	Rayon and Silk Mills Labour Union, 852/59, Gate Khajana, Amritsar	28 March 1968
23	District Bhatta Worker's Union, Putlighar, Amritsar	21 April 1969
24	Handloom Mazdoor Union C/o B.M.S. Gali No.2, Putlighar, Amritsar	20 July 1970
25	Amritsar Textile Association, Katra Ahluwalia, Amritsar	1972
26	Distillary Mazdoor Union, Gali No. 2, Putlighar, Amritsar	15 June 1973
27	Northern India Manufacturing Association, Gopal Nagar, Majitha Road, Amritsar	7 July 1973
28	Amritsar Milk Dairy Owner's Association, Katra Karm Singh, Amritsar	24 August 1973
29	Textile Weaver's Association, Outside Textile Mills, Amritsar	28 September 1973
30	Bhatta Mazdoor Dal, H.No. 236, Verka, Amritsar	7 January 1974
31	Chemical and General Industries Association, Gandhi Bazar, Amritsar	8 January 1974
32	Master Printing Association, C/o Tej Printing Press, Katra Sher Singh, Amritsar	4 February 1974

Serial No.	Name of Trade Union	Date of registration
33	Punjab, Focal Point and Consumer Industry Owners' Association, Amritsar	9 August 1974
34	Sanyati Mazdoor Union, Putlighar, Amritsar	22 October 1975
35	Rubber Workers' Union, Ekta Bhawan, Putlighar, Amritsar	2 February 1976
36	Dayal Bagh Staff Union, Putlighar, Amritsar	1977
37	Dayal Bagh Spinning and Weaving Union, Putlighar, Amritsar	1977
38	Tana Bharti Worker's Union, C/o Sanyati Mazdoor Union, Amritsar	1977
39	Bhatta Mazdoor Sabha, Hathi Gate, Amritsar	20 January 1977
40	Cottage Industry Association. Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar	3 August 1978
41	Manav Kalyan Industry Worker's Union, Amritsar	22 February 1979
42	Textile Mistri Union, Katra Karm Singh, Gali Sata Wali, Amritsar	7 March 1979
43	Shuttering Steel Mazdoor Dal, C/o P.M.D. Putlighar, Amritsar	17 April 1979
44	Book Binding Association, Chowk Telephone, Amritsar	18 August 1979
45	Bhogal Industry Karmchari Dal, Putlighar, Gali No. 2, Amritsar	25 November 1980
46	O.C.M. Worker's Union, H.No. 54, Labour Colony, near O.C.M. Mills. Chheharata	26 December 1980

Serial No.	Name of Trade Union	Date of registration
47	Punjab Small-Scale Foundary Association, 51/1, Court Road, Amritsar	12 March 1981
48	Lal Jhanda Engineering Mazdoor Union, Putlighar, Amritsar	31 March 1981
49	Ara Furniture Worker's Union C/o C.I.T.U. Office, G T Road, Amritsar	12 June 1981
50	Punjab Textile Manufacturing Association, Katra Ahluwalia Kucha Maha Singh Ahata, Amritsar	20 July 1981
51	The Indian Employee's Textile Manufacturing Association, Amritsar	11 August 1981
52	Newspaper Editors and Journalists 662, Katra Hari Singh, Amritsar	11 April 1983
53	Amritsar Small-Scale Processor's Association, Outside Lahori Gate, Amritsar	11 June 1983
54	Metal Iron and General Karamchari Sabha, Amritsar	30 July 1984
55	The Solvent Extraction Association of Punjab, Amritsar	2 August 1984
56	O.C.M. Mills, Mazdoor Sanghthan G T Road, Gali No. 2, Putlighar Amritsar	6 August 1984
57	Amritsar Iron and Steel Mazdoor Union, Ram Tirath Road, Near Gali No. 3, Amritsar	6 February 1986
58	Lal Jhanda Textiles Mazdoor Union, Amritsar	6 February 1986

Serial No.	Name of Trade Union	Date of registration
59	Amritsar Metal General Mazdoor Union, Putlighar, Amritsar	6 February 1986
60	Amritsar Small-Scale Industries Association, 51/1, Court Road, Near Sainik Rest House, Amritsar	1986
61	Sheller Galla Mazdoor Union, Head Office, Nurdia Adda, Chahal Road, Tarn Taran C/o Sohan Lal Halwai, Amritsar	13 October 1987
62	Printing Press Worker's Union, Opposite Gali No. 2, Putlighar, G T Road, Amritsar	..

(Source : Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh)

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Towns and Villages having Banking Offices.—All the towns of the Amritsar District have one or more branches of different banks. The banking facilities have also been spread to most of the rural areas in the district.

List of Commercial and Nationalized Banks.—There is no commercial bank registered in the Amritsar District. But most of the commercial and nationalized banks have opened their branches in the district. There were only 52 commercial bank branches in the district as on 31 March 1968 which swelled to 371 (including 5 extension counters) in 1986.

The list of the branches of the commercial and nationalized banks functioning in the district, as on 31 December, 1986 is given below:

Name of the Bank	Branches
1 Allahabad Bank	1 Katra Ahluwalia, Amritsar 2 Patel Chowk, Amritsar 3 Sultanwind Road, Amritsar
2 Amritsar Central Co-operative Bank	1 Hall Bazar, Amritsar 2 Bhikhiwind 3 Mari Mezha 4 Sur Singh 5 Algon Kothi 6 Dialpur 7 Raja Sansi 9 Harse Chhina 9 Lopoke 10 Jasraur 11 Sirhali 12 Mohanpura 13 Gandiwind 14 Fatehabad

Name of the Bank	Branches
	15 Jandiala 16 Chatiwind 17 Mallian 18 Fatehpur 19 Bundala 20 Rakhduesapur 21 Khadur Sahib 22 Chak Khare Khan 23 Vairawal 24 Jalalabad 25 Majitha 26 Kathunangal 27 Vadala Viram 28 Sohian 29 Chawinda Devi 30 Sham Nagar 31 Pakharpura 32 Naushehra Pannuan 33 Thatian Mahantan 34 Dhotian 35 Lalpura 36 Ratta Gudha 37 Kot Buddha 38 Patti 39 Gharyala 40 Minhala Jai Singh 41 Rayya 42 Khalchian 43 Butala 44 Mahta 45 Sathiala 46 Rajoke 47 Tarn Taran 48 Doburji 49 Jiobala

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Name of the Bank	Branches
3 Bank of Baroda	50 Bagariyan
	51 Tarsikka
	52 Chananke
	53 Kaleke
	54 Dhaduara
	55 Tangra
	56 Verka
	57 Mirankot Kalan
	58 Mudhal
	59 Wadala Bhitte
	60 Basarke Gillan
	61 Chhe
	62 Valtaha
	63 Bhura Kunna
	64 Varnala
	65 Bagga
	66 Ajnala
	67 Guru ka Bagh
	68 Ramdas
	69 Jagdev Kalan
	70 Sudhar
	71 Chetanpura
	72 Gagomahal
	73 Chamiari
	74 Kaseh
	75 Sohal Thathi
	76 Rajatal
	77 Jhabal
	78 Atari
3 Bank of Baroda	1 Town Hall, Amritsar
	2 Majith Mandi, Amritsar
	3 Kennedy Avenue, Amritsar
	4 Partap Nagar, Amritsar
	5 Hall Bazar, Amritsar
	6 Tarn Toba

Name of the Bank

Branches

4. Bank of India	1 Hall Bazar, Amritsar
	2 Golden Temple Road, Amritsar
	3 Majith Mandi, Amritsar
	4 City Centre, Amritsar
	5 Mall Road, Amritsar
	6 Vijay Nagar, Amritsar
	7 Partap Bazar, Amritsar
	8 Gagomahal
	9 Chawinda Devi
	10 Chabba
5 Bank of Maharashtra	1 Madan Mohan Malviya Road, Amritsar
6 Bank of Rajasthan	1 Karmo Deori, Amritsar
7 Canara Bank	1 Dharam Singh Market, Amritsar
	2 Gopal Nagar, Amritsar
	3 Cooper Road, Amritsar
	4 Bundala
	5 Jandiala
	6 Rayya
	7 Bhura Kunna
	8 Mirankot Kalan
	9 Sur Singh
8 Central Bank of India	1 Circular Road, Amritsar
	2 Civil Lines, Amritsar
	3 Dharam Singh Market, Amritsar
	4 Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar
	5 Hall Bazar, Amritsar
	6 Katra Ahluwalia, Amritsar
	7 Majith Mandi, Amritsar

Name of the Bank	Branches
	8 Putlighar, Amritsar
	9 Sharifpura, Amritsar
	10 Sultanwind Road, Amritsar
	11 Bhagtan Wala Gate, Amritsar
	12 Verka, Amritsar
	13 Bhikhiwind
	14 Othian
	15 Gehri
	16 Khadur Sahib
	17 Mahta
	18 Beas
	19 Palasaur
	20 Tarn Taran
	21 Guntala
9 Corporation Bank	1 Lawrence Road, Amritsar
10 Dena Bank	1 Madan Mohan Malviya Road, Amritsar
	2 Shastri Market, Amritsar
12 Indian Bank	1 Chowk Farid, Amritsar
13 Indian Overseas Bank	1 Green Avenue, Amritsar
	2 Hall Bazar, Amritsar
14 Jammu & Kashmir Bank	1 Majith Mandi, Amritsar
	2 Shastri Market
15 New Bank of India	1 Amritsar Cantonment
	2 Civil Lines, Amritsar
	3 Green Avenue, Amritsar
	4 Kot Khalsa, Amritsar
	5 Kot Mit Singh, Amritsar
	6 Majitha Road, Amritsar
	7 Majith Mandi, Amritsar
	8 Putlighar, Amritsar

Name of the Bank	Branches
	9 Town Hall, Amritsar
	10 Mohanpura
	11 Ruriwala
	12 Mundapind
	13 Nag Kalan
	14 Patti
	15 Rayya
	16 Tarn Taran
16 Oriental Bank of Commerce	1 Civil Lines, Amritsar
	2 Katra Ahluwalia, Amritsar
	3 Majith Mandi, Amritsar
	4 Putlighar, Amritsar
	5 Sharifpura, Amritsar
	6 Khalra
	7 Mari Megha
	8 Bhakna Kalan
	9 Nawanpind
	10 Lalpur
	11 Patti
	12 Tarn Taran
17 Punjab National Bank	1 Akali Market, Amritsar
	2 Basant Avenue, Amritsar
	3 Batala Road, Amritsar
	4 Hall Bazar, Amritsar
	5 Hansli Bazar, Amritsar
	6 Jalliawala Bagh, Amritsar
	7 Katra Ahluwalia, Amritsar
	8 Katra Bhai Sant Singh, Amritsar
	9 Lawrence Road, Amritsar
	10 Majith Mandi, Amritsar
	11 Mewa Mandi, Amritsar
	12 Naraingarh, Amritsar
	13 Putlighar, Amritsar

Name of the Bank	Branches
	14 Sultanwind Pind, Amritsar
	15 Industrial Focal Point, Amritsar
	16 Ajnala
	17 Wachhoa
	18 Chetanpura
	19 Algon
	20 Raja Sansi
	21 Fatehabad
	22 Gandiwind
	23 Rajatal
	24 Talwandi Rai Dadu
	25 Chamlari
	26 Sehnsra
	27 Jandiala Guru
	28 Kalla
	29 Goindwal
	30 Wadala Viram
	31 Jaintipura
	32 Kathunangal
	33 Naushehra Pannuan
	34 Kot Mohmand Khan
	35 Gharyala
	36 Patti
	37 Minhala Jai Singh
	38 Rayya
	39 Waraich
	40 Sathiala
	41 Butala
	42 Tarn Taran
	43 Kad Bagrian
	44 Tharn
	45 Kot Dharam Chand Kalan
	46 Jhabal
	47 Tarsikka
	48 Rasulpur Kalan

Name of the Bank	Branches
	49 Chananke
	50 Kaleke
	51 Dhulka
	52 Khem Karan
	53 Baserke
	54 Khasa
Extention Counter	1 Partap Steel, Amritsar
	2 D.A.V. College, Amritsar
	3 O.C.M., Amritsar
18 Punjab & Sind Bank	1 Bhagtan Wala Gate, Amritsar
	2 Batala Road, Amritsar
	3 Chowk Fawara, Amritsar
	4 Civil Lines, Amritsar
	5 City Centre, Amritsar
	6 Chheharta, Amritsar
	7 Court Road, Amritsar
	8 Darshani Deori, Amritsar
	9 Dhab Wasti Ram, Amritsar
	10 Fatehgarh Churian Road, Amritsar
	11 Golden Temple, Amritsar
	12 Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar
	13 Islamabad, Amritsar
	14 Guru Ram Dass Sarai, Amritsar
	15 Kala Ghanapur, Amritsar
	16 Kot Mangal Dass, Amritsar
	17 Khalsa College, Amritsar
	18 Nimak Mandi, Amritsar
	19 Parag Dass Chowk, Amritsar
	20 Railway Road, Amritsar
	21 Sharifpura, Amritsar
	22. Sultanwind Road, Amritsar

Name of the Bank	Branches
	23 Tunda Talab, Amritsar
	24 Jagdev Kalan
	25 Ramdas
	26 Chogawan
	27 Khiala
	28 Bhindi Saidan
	29 Chohla Sahib
	30 Sirhali Kalan
	31 Sohal Thathi (at Chabhal)
	32 Jandiala Guru
	33 Mallian
	34 Varpal
	35 Nagoke
	36 Goindwal
	37 Chak Kare Khan
	38 Bhaganli Kalan
	39 Sham Nagar
	40 Sheron
	41 Patti
	42 Kairon
	43 Harike Pattan
	44 Rayya
	45 Vadala Kalan
	46 Butter Kalan
	47 Khalchian
	48 Baba Bakala
	49 Manochahal
	50 Shahbazpur
	51 Tarn Taran
	52 Birdighar
	53 Mattewal
	54 Valtoha
	55 Rajoke
	56 Mudhal

Extension Counter

- 1 Durgiana Mandir, Amritsar
- 2 Sant Singh Sukha Singh School, Amritsar

Name of the Bank	Branches
19 Punjab Co-operative Bank	1 Hall Bazar, Amritsar
20 Punjab Agricultural Development Bank	2 Majitha Road, Amritsar
21 Regional Rural Bank	1 Ugar Aulakh, Amritsar
	2 Thoba, Amritsar
	3 Jhander, Amritsar
	4 Mohan Bhandari, Amritsar
	5 Benka
	6 Karyal
	7 Bhilowal
	8 Mode
	9 Gharinda
	10 Talwandi Dogran
	11 Nijjarpurah
	12 Mehman
	13 Sangar Kot
	14 Takhtu Chak
	15 Ghasitpura
	16 Jahangir
	17 Abdal
	18 Tarpai
	19 Amrit
	20 Kot Budha
	21 Cheema
	22 Kirtowal
	23 Ratta Guda
	24 Usman
	25 Chhapiawali
	26 Pheruman
	27 Malowal
	28 Jiobala

Name of the Bank	Branches
	29 Sidhwan
	30 Saidpur
	31 Lakhana
	32 Tut
	33 Fatehgarh Shukar Chak
	34 Bal Khurd
22 State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1 Madan Mohan Malviya Road, Amritsar
23 State Bank of Patiala	1 Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar
	2 East Mohan Nagar, Amritsar
	3 Katra Jaimal Singh, Amritsar
	4 Chatiwind Gate, Amritsar
	5 Verka
	6 Harse Chhina
	7 Mananwala
	8 Lauhka
	9 Patti
	10 Jhabhal
	11 Baba Bakala
24 State Bank of India	1 Amritsar City
	2 Amritsar Cantonment
	3 Dhab Wasti Ram, Amritsar
	4 East Mohan Nagar, Amritsar
	5 Gopal Nagar, Amritsar
	6 Karmo Deori, Amritsar
	7 Katra Khasuna, Amritsar
	8 Putlighar, Amritsar
	9 Atta Mandi, Amritsar
	10 Railway Road, Amritsar
	11 Lohgarh Gate, Amritsar
	12 Ram Tirath Road, Amritsar

Name of the Bank	Branches
	13 Air Force Station, Amritsar
	14 Batala Road, Amritsar
	15 Ajnala
	16 Bhikhiwind
	17 Vanieyke
	18 Kasel
	19 Atari
	20 Majitha
	21 Jethuwal
	22 Souhali Khurd
	23 Dhotian
	24 Sahrah
	25 Chuslewar
	26 Tarn Taran
	27 Jhabal
	28 Tangra
	29 Amarkot
	30 Ram Tirath Road
25 Syndicate Bank	1 Court Road, Amritsar
26 Union Bank of India	1 Chowk Fawara, Amritsar
	2 Majith Mandi, Amritsar
	3 Lawrence Road, Amritsar
27 United Bank of India	1 Shastri Market, Amritsar
28 UCO Bank	1 Katra Ahluwalia, Amritsar
	2 Court Road, Amritsar
	3 Ram Bagh, Amritsar
	4 Chheharta, Amritsar
	5 Verowal
	6 Jalalabad
	7 Kakar
29 Vijay Bank	1 Dharam Singh Market, Amritsar

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

Deposits and Advances.—The total deposits and advances of commercial banks in Amritsar District, during 1972 to 1986 is given in the following table:—

Year	Deposits (Rs in lakhs)	Advances (Rs in lakhs)
December 1972	6,444	2,455
December 1973	7,786	3,869
December 1974	8,486	4,117
December 1975	10,315	4,193
December 1976	12,921	5,376
December 1977	15,239	6,645
December 1978	19,030	8,631
December 1979	23,142	10,067
December 1980	27,437	11,108
December 1981	31,959	14,153
December 1982	38,292	17,013
December 1983	44,975	19,526
December 1984	53,236	21,280
December 1985	61,841	24,439
December 1986	73,926	28,385

(Source: Reserve Bank of India, Bombay)

Insurance Statistics

The following statement shows the business secured by the Life Insurance Corporation of India during 1968-69, 1973-74 and 1977-78 to 1986-87 in the district:—

Year	Number of policies	Amount assured (Rs in lakhs)
1968-69		
1973-74	7,763	775
	10,592	1,419

Year	Number of policies	Amount assured (Rs in lakhs)
1977-78	8,666	1,392
1978-79	8,791	1,497
1979-80	10,371	1,909
1980-81	8,726	1,900
1981-82	9,781	2,308
1982-83	10,230	2,605
1983-84	8,549	2,106
1984-85	9,858	2,469
1985-86	11,294	3,093
1986-87	14,061	4,214

(Source: Manager, Northern Zone, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Chandigarh)

Growth of Co-operative Societies in the District

The details regarding the working of the agricultural and non-agricultural co-operative societies functioning in the district, during 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87 is given below:

Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies

(Rs in '000')

Period	Number of co-operative societies at the end of the year	Membership	Work done during the year	Share capital	Working capital
1973-74	1,164	1,27,690	48,560	11,012	64,259
1978-79	554	1,42,389	4,58,779	20,140	1,65,232
1982-83	554	1,48,848	24,08,160	35,627	3,23,012
1983-84	554	1,49,565	23,55,461	38,140	3,54,686
1984-85	554	1,51,126	27,15,933	40,863	3,94,905
1985-86	554	1,51,449	21,00,616	42,155	42,629
1986-87	554	1,52,023	19,16,959	43,144	5,02,200

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

Co-operative Non-Agricultural Credit Societies (Rs in '000')					
Period	Number of co-operative societies at the end of the year	Membership	Work done during the year	Share capital	Working capital
1973-74	362	12,446	32,190	4,320	39,740
1978-79	418	16,763	8,744	2,760	85,567
1982-83	456	17,819	3,140	2,722	66,804
1983-84	459	27,616	3,321	3,917	6,941
1984-85	602	27,771	3,00,771	2,747	68,279
1985-86	725	28,571	3,10,865	3,047	67,499
1986-87	788	31,156	3,04,894	3,089	74,192

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

Co-operative Marketing Societies.—These societies are duly registered under the Punjab Co-operative Societies Act, 1954. The work done by the Co-operative Marketing Societies in the district, during 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, is given in the following table :—

Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Societies					
Period	Number of co-operative societies at the end of the year	Membership Individuals	Share capital paid up (Rs in '000')	Work done during the year (Rs in '000')	Working capital (Rs in '000')
1973-74	12	4,776	1,053	9,407	20,171
1978-79	13	7,980	1,378	1,76,443	70,350
1982-83	13	7,980	1,378	9,508	62,884
1983-84	13	7,980	1,378	3,321	62,890
1984-85	13	7,980	1,338	7,208	63,820
1985-86	13	7,980	1,510	65,147	61,939
1986-87	13	7,980	1,520	47,077	65,726

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

Small Savings.—The gross and net achievements under the small savings in the district, during 1978-79

to 1986-87, are given below:

Year	Collections	
	Gross (Rs in lakhs)	Net (Rs in lakhs)
1978-79	432.56	432.56
1979-80	1,556.70	539.52
1980-81	1,515.82	312.31
1981-82	1,598.66	333.65
1982-83	1,747.48	606.54
1983-84	2,328.07	1,110.42
1984-85	3,402.89	1,985.55
1985-86	3,998.34	2,506.75
1986-87	5,135.10	3,504.31

(Source: District Savings Officer, Amritsar)

On 31 March 1987, there were 805 small savings agents working in the district.

Post Office Savings.—The collection of savings through various post office schemes in the district, during 1968-69 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87 is given in the following table :—

Small Savings Collection in the Amritsar District

Item	1968-69	1973-74	1978-79	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Postal Certificates	10,67,68,000	15,85,74,000	21,14,47,000	24,30,75,000	30,42,67,000	34,41,28,000	45,55,75,000	38,64,75,000
Post Office Savings	3,49,94,403	3,65,17,728	3,68,33,108	14,34,19,801	4,48,69,300	4,83,75,248	5,14,17,915	5,40,19,974
Cumulative Time Deposit	63,40,870	73,91,294	71,12,989	1,18,75,554	1,23,88,969	1,28,34,174	1,31,05,674	1,32,74,329
Post Office Time Deposit	4,94,93,240	5,26,04,690	6,96,99,790	8,21,14,700	8,11,00,910	8,82,88,910	10,56,51,110	9,66,67,360
Post Office Recurring Deposit	1,07,00,395	1,11,65,910	1,21,90,915	2,41,04,648	2,51,61,743	2,69,42,648	2,85,97,288	2,73,43,349

(Source: Senior Superintendent, Post Offices, Amritsar Division, Amritsar)

Turnover of Commodities at various Registered Markets

There were 13 regulated markets functioning in the district, as on 31 March 1987. The arrival of various agricultural commodities in these markets is given in the following table:—

AMRITSAR

Serial No.	Name of Market Committee and year	Name of Agricultural				
		Wheat	Gram	Barley	Maize	Paddy
1	Ajnala					
	1968-69	31,750	—	105	320	75,600
	1973-74	2,88,480	5	108	6	1,51,301
	1978-79	1,89,489	—	—	6	4,15,804
	1982-83	292	3	—	8	279
	1983-84	3,91,439	—	—	—	3,83,265
	1984-85	3,88,677	—	—	—	6,27,940
	1985-86	5,62,026	—	—	—	5,55,235
	1986-87	6,84,370	5	—	4	5,40,914
2	Amritsar					
	1968-69	3,77,687	29,251	16,254	36,309	6,95,005
	1973-74	6,03,937	7,791	20,279	13,959	8,05,906
	1978-79	4,11,913	26,424	945	4,506	12,60,981
	1982-83	488	8,047	496	5,040	1,108
	1983-84	5,28,658	2,968	201	2,408	10,37,245
	1984-85	4,86,110	14,330	44	360	14,63,616
	1985-86	6,77,656	353	49	981	28,71,910
	1986-87	7,35,950	299	76	533	13,79,190
3	Bhikhiwind					
	1968-69	77,992	464	455	2,448	29,450
	1973-74	1,00,182	6	9	—	1,28,741
	1978-79	2,73,938	263	—	6	3,55,047
	1982-83	—	—	—	—	—
	1983-84	4,84,775	—	—	—	2,26,000
	1984-85	4,37,174	—	—	—	6,15,197
	1985-86	6,44,679	—	—	—	6,48,263
	1986-87	6,65,382	—	—	—	6,04,130
4	Gehri					
	1968-69	1,65,162	798	630	27,932	79,600
	1973-74	3,22,707	1	9	2,714	3,84,154
	1978-79	4,03,739	—	—	11	7,72,137
	1982-83	264	—	—	24	389
	1983-84	4,54,624	—	—	—	5,72,746
	1984-85	4,90,414	—	—	—	7,07,723
	1985-86	5,97,643	—	—	—	6,22,338
	1986-87	6,12,485	—	5	—	6,80,542

Commodities						
Jowar	Bajra	Gur	Potatoes	Groundnut	Cotton	
					American	Desi
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	111	93	—	—	—
6	2	7	104	—	—	—
2	—	82	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	67	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	82	84	—	—	—
609	1,386	309	61,727	1,236	—	1,944
566	1,189	354	77,736	872	—	—
1,951	8,235	7,767	2,38,845	176	—	6,704
368	598	9,514	2,06,169	—	—	61
603	838	9,728	9,64,466	—	21	329
12	192	19,906	1,84,080	—	—	392
5	147	15,440	1,91,900	533	—	1,320
27	303	15,910	1,87,588	475	—	1,035
353	—	—	—	—	12,704	—
44	—	7,210	14	—	17,584	—
—	234	2,511	5	—	4,602	54
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	45	415	197	—	—	22
10	45	15	90	—	843	—
—	—	—	404	—	—	9
—	—	—	628	—	—	—
—	—	—	300	—	—	—
—	—	—	542	—	—	—
—	—	—	373	—	—	—
—	—	—	317	—	—	—

Serial No.	Name of Market Committee and year	Wheat	Gram	Name of Agricultural		
				Barley	Maize	Paddy
5	Khemkaran					
	1968-69	27,232	905	366	294	201
	1973-74	60,787	198	—	—	10,580
	1978-79	1,33,699	811	6	—	1,22,141
	1982-83	169	—	—	2	86
	1983-84	2,92,837	—	—	2	1,33,948
	1984-85	2,24,142	—	—	—	2,41,184
	1985-86	3,14,345	—	—	—	2,90,181
	1986-87	4,38,241	—	—	—	1,65,203
6	Patti					
	1968-69	83,666	7,642	3,537	22,982	25,568
	1973-74	1,81,827	2,487	234	1,584	82,841
	1978-79	2,90,290	1,445	78	271	2,61,510
	1982-83	221	5	—	692	188
	1983-84	4,12,150	35	—	189	2,82,816
	1984-85	3,67,162	55	—	376	3,63,490
	1985-86	5,05,490	24	—	417	4,67,406
	1986-87	5,47,010	710	—	65	5,33,601
7	Rayya					
	1968-69	4,55,470	539	326	25,078	3,27,758
	1973-74	5,22,473	12	—	8,934	2,24,547
	1978-79	3,19,676	—	—	1	5,82,803
	1982-83	156	—	—	—	121
	1983-84	4,25,278	—	—	144	9,89,586
	1984-85	4,98,360	—	—	—	6,09,936
	1985-86	5,56,169	—	—	—	5,33,680
	1986-87	6,05,158	—	—	—	6,26,215
8	Tara Taran					
	1968-69	3,11,253	9,316	1,192	42,795	1,93,119
	1973-74	6,47,010	297	128	2,490	4,36,284
	1978-79	7,15,933	666	—	40	7,87,049
	1982-83	387	1,206	—	—	182
	1983-84	8,93,834	88	—	114	1,28,788
	1984-85	9,01,086	10	—	—	11,17,242
	1985-86	11,44,114	—	—	53	12,02,130
	1986-87	11,42,487	60	—	68	75,29,923

Commodities		Gur	Potatoes	Groundnut	Cotton	
Jowar	Bajra				American	Desi
—	—	96	—	—	25,194	758
16	280	603	39	—	—	—
3	—	507	63	—	39,559	31
7	—	683	94	—	1,335	—
5	—	2,699	234	—	2,916	1,758
—	—	—	—	—	9,082	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	27,172	—
777	179	9,862	903	—	—	—
1,660	36	5,070	265	—	14,990	983
2,721	40	12,658	712	—	1,600	—
1,473	—	9,660	—	—	—	—
17	—	9,656	571	—	—	1,481
310	—	10,574	297	—	—	288
240	567	12,917	10	96	—	—
—	—	—	515	—	—	1,480
20	41	91	528	—	—	—
—	1	—	176	2	—	—
—	—	—	337	—	—	—
486	—	854	—	—	—	207
—	—	—	95	—	—	—
—	—	—	43	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	3,503	3,061	—	—	7,829
939	10	8,633	1,537	—	—	—
847	—	1,469	1,508	—	620	1,227
—	—	7,128	1,384	—	—	—
245	—	627	1	—	—	—
1,445	38	352	2,674	—	—	465
719	—	54	2,178	—	—	64
997	32	22,113	1,831	—	—	—

Serial No.	Name of Market Committee and year	Name of Agricultural				
		Wheat	Gram	Barley	Maize	Paddy
9	Jhabal					
	1973-74	1,37,210	—	—	2	99,221
	1978-79	1,45,924	—	—	—	3,26,673
	1982-83	52	—	—	—	39
	1983-84	—	—	—	—	2,12,391
	1984-85	2,35,208	—	—	—	3,10,159
	1985-86	3,13,075	—	—	—	2,55,397
	1986-87	3,48,414	—	—	—	2,65,313
10	Mohta					
	1968-69	—	—	—	—	—
	1973-74	1,90,226	9	—	—	1,85,170
	1978-79	2,00,762	—	—	—	3,42,382
	1982-83	76	6	—	2	53
	1983-84	2,66,024	—	1	—	2,39,186
	1984-85	2,22,009	—	—	—	3,20,330
	1985-86	2,72,182	—	—	—	2,83,819
	1986-87	2,86,650	—	—	—	2,77,952
11	Chogawan					
	1973-74	144	—	—	—	1,56,605
	1978-79	1,80,525	—	—	—	4,32,703
	1982-83	274	—	—	—	302
	1983-84	3,79,779	—	—	—	4,43,594
	1984-85	3,48,661	—	—	—	5,44,308
	1985-86	5,34,157	—	—	—	5,33,046
	1986-87	6,50,534	—	—	—	4,07,995
12	Majitha					
	1968-69	—	—	—	—	—
	1973-74	79	—	7,146	—	2,85,323
	1978-79	6,46,312	—	—	—	3,83,528
	1982-83	107	—	—	—	171
	1983-84	18,835	—	—	70	2,63,708
	1984-85	2,16,668	—	—	—	3,49,025
	1985-86	3,01,003	—	—	—	3,65,960
	1986-87	3,44,054	—	—	—	3,70,146

Commodities						
Jowar	Bajra	Gur	Potatoes	Groundnut	Cotton	
					American	Desi
31	1	883	26	—	—	—
—	—	—	2	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	112	143	—	—	—
6	1	—	96	—	—	—
8	2	—	93	—	—	—
15	1	159	10	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	1,435	—
—	—	—	51	—	—	—
—	741	302	—	—	—	—
5	—	6	38	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	62	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
298	47	3,706	247	158	882	66
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Serial No.	Name of Market Committee and year	Name of Agricultural				
		Wheat	Gram	Barley	Maise	Paddy
13	Khadur Sahib					
	1968-69	—	—	—	—	—
	1973-74	—	—	—	—	—
	1978-79	1,98,322	—	—	—	2,05,206
	1982-83	159	—	—	—	70
	1983-84	2,60,948	—	—	—	2,41,171
	1984-85	2,40,126	—	—	—	2,06,656
	1985-86	3,02,451	—	—	—	2,00,926
	1986-87	2,97,000	—	—	—	1,75,000

Commodities		Gur	Potatoes	Groundnut	Cotton	
Jowar	Bajra				American	Desi
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	98	—	—	—	—
12	1	153	96	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Source: Secretary, Punjab Mandi Board, Amritsar).

CHAPTER VII COMMUNICATIONS

Railways

Railways are playing a very significant role in transporting men and materials to long distances and they are managed by the Central Government. The Amritsar District lies within the Firozpur Division of the Northern Railway. It is connected with Beas in the east, Atari in the west, Khem Karan in the south-west, Dera Baba Nanak in the north and Batala-Gurdaspur in the north-east, through broad-gauge lines.

Amritsar is an important railway junction, being connected by four branch lines, viz. Amritsar-Atari, Amritsar-Verka-Dera Baba Nanak, Amritsar-Patti-Khem Karan and Amritsar-Batala-Pathankot. The Amritsar-Atari railway starts from Amritsar and runs westwards to Atari. The stations located on it are Chheharta, Khasa, Guruser Sutiani and Atari. The Amritsar-Verka-Dera Baba Nanak branch line has a junction at Verka on the way to Amritsar. It leaves the district at Fatehgarh Churian, and enters the Batala Tahsil of the Gurdaspur District, but re-enters the Ajnala Tahsil at Ramdas. The stations on this line falling in the district are Majitha and Kotla Gujran. The Amritsar-Patti-Khem Karan branch line runs southwards from Amritsar and the stations located thereon are Bhagtanwala, Sangrana Sahib, Gohlwar Varpal, Dukhnewaran, Tarn Taran, Rure Asal, Jandoke, Kairon, Patti, Boparai, Gharyala, Valtaha, Rattoke Gurudwara and Khem Karan. The stations on the Amritsar-Batala-Pathankot branch line falling in the district are Verka, Kathunangal and Jaintipura. The main line from Amritsar to Delhi and onwards, viz. Amritsar-Saharanpur-Lucknow-Mughal Sarai is a double line. The stations on this line falling in the district are Mananwala, Jandiala Guru, Tangra, Butari, Baba Bakala, Rayya and Beas.

A special daily train known as Samjota Express from Amritsar to Lahore is also running on Amritsar-Atari-Lahore railway line.

Roads

Roads are the most important means of transport

in the district. The road transport system in Amritsar District is fairly well developed. The length of roads maintained by both the government and local bodies has increased substantially and this has led to the construction of more bridges and other transport facilities. The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department (B&R) in the district, as on 31 March 1987, was 3,293 km.

The type and length of roads maintained by the 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	
1973-74	166	—	166	1,604	484	2,088	2,254
1978-79	166	—	166	2,611	131	2,742	2,908
1982-83	166	—	166	2,961	29	2,990	3,156
1983-84	166	—	166	2,975	22	2,997	3,163
1984-85	166	—	166	3,026	19	3,045	3,211
1985-86	166	—	166	3,055	50	3,105	3,271
1986-87	166	—	166	3,124	3	3,127	3,293

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1975, 1979 and 1983 to 1987)

State Transport.—The major objective of State Transport is to meet transport needs of urban and rural areas and to provide transport infrastructure necessary for the growth of economy and accessibility to remote and backward areas in the field of transport. The State Government is mainly concerned with roads and road transport.

Road transport has been playing an important role in the economy of State. Over the years, there has been an increase in the share of railway transport in the total traffic both for passengers and goods. The passenger transport is shared between the public sector and private sector in the ratio of 60:40. The Punjab Roadways, being a departmental undertaking has no

access to institutional finance and the provision for this purpose is made in the State Plans.

Buses constitute the most important category of transport vehicles in the district. The routes, number of trips, service timings and the fare structure have all to be approved by the State Transport Department. Punjab Roadways, Amritsar I, Amritsar II, Punjab Roadways, Tarn Taran and Punjab Roadways, Patti are the most important agencies which serve the passenger traffic in the district. Besides, Municipal Corporation Transport, Amritsar (Nigam Transport, Amritsar) is functioning on the local routes. The bus routes maintained by these transport undertakings along with route length is given in Appendix I at the end of the Chapter on pages 99-103. The statistics regarding the progress of State transport are given in Appendix II on pages 104-105.

Private Transport.—Private transport, taxis and auto-rickshaws are the other important means of passenger traffic. Amritsar District is in the forefront in private bus transport and it operates mainly in the interior parts of the district. There are as many as 33 private transport companies functioning in the district. Taxis and auto-rickshaws usually ply in urban areas, where they supplement the city bus services by providing a different type of passenger transportation at charges higher than those of the scheduled services. Taxis in Amritsar are also patronised largely by the tourists and the casual visitors.

The bus routes maintained by the private transport companies in the district are given in the Appendix III on pages 106-112.

The number of different types of motor vehicles registered and on roads in the Amritsar District, during 1982-83 to 1986-87, is given in the following statements :-

Number of different types of motor vehicles registered in the Amritsar District as on 31 March

Number of different types of motor vehicles registered in the Aurangabad District as on 31 March														
Year	Passengers Vehicles					Goods Vehicles					Others			
	Buses	Cars and Jeeps	Station Wagons	Taxis	Three Wheelers	Two Wheelers	Total	Four Wheeler and above Trucks and Lorries	Three Wheelers	Goods Vehicles	Tractors	Others	Grand Total	
1982-83	925	6,368		607	269	1,052	47,312	56,533	2,044	261	2,305	14,652	80	73,570
1983-84	957	6,571		672	278	1,292	55,012	64,782	2,257	265	2,522	16,165	85	83,584
1984-85	967	6,626		736	281	1,489	63,461	73,760	2,397	369	2,666	17,855	89	94,370
1985-86	1,008	7,465		803	282	1,951	74,093	85,602	2,642	280	2,922	19,421	93	1,08,038
1986-87	1,089	8,042		847	283	2,197	85,225	97,683	2,835	300	3,135	20,671	94	1,21,583

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1983 to 1987)

Year	Passengers Vehicles					Goods Vehicles				Tractors		Others	
	Buses	Cars and Station Wagons	Jeeps	Taxi		Total Passenger Vehicles	Four Wheelers and above Trucks and Lorries	Three Wheelers	Total Goods Vehicles	Tractors	Others	Others Grand Total	
				Three Wheelers	Two Wheelers								
1982-83	292	2,163	472	234	515	25,784	29,460	1,308	108	1,416	14,334	73	45,283
1983-84	305	2,292	542	242	765	29,465	33,611	1,589	99	1,688	16,165	22	51,486
1984-85	314	2,466	604	245	910	33,368	37,907	1,705	105	1,810	18,231	22	57,970
1985-86	351	2,685	651	246	1,108	37,446	42,487	1,805	110	1,915	19,421	33	63,856
1986-87	437	2,730	681	245	1,130	41,889	47,112	1,828	115	1,943	20,671	32	69,758

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(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1983 to 1987)

The Director General of Civil Aviation, Delhi is the authority to accord permission for airlines services in the country. There are two types of services, namely, scheduled and non-scheduled services. Indian Airlines, Air India and Vayudoot are operating the scheduled services. In respect of non-scheduled services, certain companies (both government and private) may seek permission from the Director General of Civil Aviation for operation. Air India operates only international services.

Air India also has a full-fledged office in Amritsar for handling all international travel formalities including issuance of tickets, etc. Raja Sansi is the only aerodrome in the district and is situated at a distance of 13 km from Amritsar. It was taken over by the Director General of Civil Aviation in 1947. Two airlines, viz. Indian Airlines and Ariana Afghan Airlines, operate flights to important places in the country and abroad. Amritsar is also connected by air with Jammu, Srinagar, Chandigarh, Delhi and Kabul.

Travel and Tourist Facilities.—The Punjab Government is making all-out efforts to develop tourist facilities at the existing places with a view to ensuring that the available potential for the growth of tourist industry is fully exploited. The Tourism Department has also been entrusted with the promotion of tourist activities like publicity, literature, advertisement, exhibitions, etc. Consequently, new spots for tourist attraction are being developed and touring facilities at the existing places are being increased. Thousands of visitors come to Amritsar to see the Jallianwala Bagh, Darbar Sahib, Durgiana Mandir and other places of interest in the city.

Dharamshalas, serais and hotels are easily available in the district for tourists, visitors, etc. Besides, there are rest houses for the use of Government Officers/Officials.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The district has a fairly large number of post offices which are under the control of the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Amritsar Division, Amritsar. On 31 March 1987, there were 2 Head Post Offices, 90 Sub-Post

Offices, 3 Extra Departmental Sub-Offices and 382 Branch Post Offices in the Amritsar District. A list of these is given in Appendix IV at the end of this Chapter, on pages 113-125.

Telegraphs.—As on 31 March, 1987, the telegraph facilities were available in 90 post offices in the district. The list of these telegraph offices is given in Appendix V on pages 126-128.

Telephones.—The detailed particulars regarding the telephone exchanges with telephone connections in the district, as on 31 March, 1987, is given in Appendix VI to X on pages 129-131.

Radio and Television.—There is no radio broadcasting in the Amritsar District, though the number of radio or television owners are increasing substantially year by year. From 1985, the radio/transistors/television sets have been exempted from licence.

During 1985-86, 75 TV sets were installed in the Amritsar District under the Community Viewing Scheme and similar number of T V sets were installed during the year 1986-87 also.

Statistics on Road Accidents.—The statistics regarding the road accidents in the district for the year 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982 to 1986, are given below:

Road Accidents in Amritsar District

(Number)

Year	Accidents	Vehicles involved	Persons killed	Persons injured
1973-74	39	42	36	23
1978-79	23	32	33	16
1982	125	125	59	66
1983	124	124	64	110
1984	111	111	57	66
1985	132	132	84	114
1986	117	117	62	57

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1974, 1979 and 1983 to 1987)

APPENDIX I

(Vide pages 94)

Bus Routes operated by Public Transport in Amritsar District as on 31 March 1987

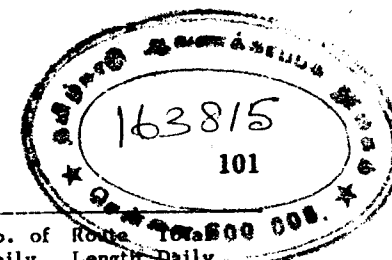
Serial No.	Name of Transport Company	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
1	Punjab Roadways, Amritsar-I	Amritsar—Dauke	3	45	270
		Amritsar—Chaili	3	34	204
		Amritsar—Rosalpur	2	36	144
		Amritsar—Sohal	2	29	116
		Amritsar—Bhagpur	5	29	290
		Amritsar—Bhadcher	3	36	192
		Amritsar—Sur Singh	3	32	192
		Amritsar—Padri	2	35	140
		Amritsar—Bhikhiwind	4	38	304
		Amritsar—Khali	7	47	658
		Amritsar—Khali—Harike	1	98	196
		Amritsar—Harke—Bhikhiwind	5	70	700
		Amritsar—Khen—Taran	9	64	1,152
		Amritsar—Base	2	50	200
		Amritsar—Mandi—Megha	2	46	184
		Amritsar—Veron	7	51	714
		Amritsar—Mianwind—Jandiala	2	43	172
		Amritsar—Gandwind—Jandiala	3	51	306
		Amritsar—Ray—Khadur Sahib	2	65	260
		Amritsar—Jai—Jandiala	2	45	180
		Amritsar—Sara	3	32	192
		Amritsar—Jalandhina—Rayya	2	49	196
		Amritsar—Jalandabad—Rayya	2	49	196
		Amritsar—Dera Jaimal Singh	3	48	288
		Amritsar—Sathiala	3	45	270
		Amritsar—Jodhy	2	51	204
		Amritsar—Batala	2	51	204
		Amritsar—Mehta—Rayya	1	57	114
		Amritsar—Kaleke	3	38	228
		Amritsar—Goindwal—Tarn Taran	4	49	392

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Serial No.	Name of Transport Company	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
	Punjab Roadways, Amritsar-I	Amritsar—Sultanpur—Goindwal	2	76	304
		Amritsar—Kapurthala—Goindwal	2	77	308
2	Punjab Roadways, Amritsar-II	Amritsar—Wagha Border	12	33	792
		Amritsar—Bachiwind	6	39	468
		Amritsar—Atari—Dhoney	3	42	252
		Amritsar—Atari—Naushehra Wala	2	44	176
		Amritsar—Atari—Preet Nagar	2	42	168
		Amritsar—Atari—Sahura	1	38	76
		Amritsar—Chogawan—Sahura	1	34	68
		Amritsar—Chogawan—Lakhoko	7	28	392
		Amritsar—Chogawan—Rania	6	42	504
		Amritsar—Chogawan—Sarangarh	2	39	156
		Amritsar—Chogawan—Kumaska	3	34	204
		Amritsar—Chogawan—Dagtut	4	38	304
		Amritsar—Chogawan—Bhindia	4	41	328
		Amritsar—Chogawan—Prit Nagar	2	33	132
		Amritsar—Chogawan—Sodhian	1	38	76
		Amritsar—Fatehgarh—Madhusaga	3	44	264
		Amritsar—Fatehgarh—Sudhar	2	44	176
		Amritsar—Fatehgarh—Dhianpur	4	48	384
		Amritsar—Dera Baba Nanak	8	50	600
		Amritsar—Majitha—Fatehgarh	7½	52	780
		Amritsar—Chawinda—Tahli Sahib	4	32	256
		Amritsar—Rajasaoni	2	15	60
		Amritsar—Karial—Ajnala	3	40½	243
		Amritsar—Kamalpur	3	42	252
		Amritsar—Ajnala—Logomahal	2	44	176

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Serial No.	Name of Transport Company	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
	Punjab Roadways, Amritsar-II	Ajnala—Bhindia	4	21	168
		Amritsar—Ajnala—Lopoke	1	51	102
		Ajnala—Ramdas—Ghohnawal	1	30	60
		Ajnala—Chogawan—Lopoke	9	22	396
		Ajnala—Ramdas	3	19	114
		Ajnala—Makowal	2	20	80
		Amritsar—Josmahar	1	31	62
		Amritsar—Guru Ka Bagh Fatehgarh	2	39	156
		Amritsar—Ajnala—Balarwal	2	48	192
		Amritsar—Ajnala	19½	29	1,131
		Amritsar—Ajnala—Dera Baba Nanak	8	61	976
		Amritsar—Ajnala—Dera Baba Nanak	2	63	252
		Amritsar—Hosiar Nagar	4	29	232
		Amritsar—Sarai—Amant Khan	2	34	136
		Amritsar—Tarsikka	7	29	406
		Amritsar—Saidpur	3	36	216
		Amritsar—Boparai—Tahli Sahib	3	39	234
		Amritsar—Malowal	4	29	232
		Amritsar—Mehta	8	40	640
		Amritsar—Mehta—Sri Hargobindpur	6	61	732
3	Punjab Roadways, Tarn Taran	Tarn Taran—Jandiala	19	19	722
		Tarn Taran—Khadur Sahib—Kang	2	25	100
		Tarn Taran—Khadur Sahib	2	19	76
		Tarn Taran—Goindwal Sahib via Khadur Sahib	2	30	120
		Tarn Taran—Butala via Khadur Sahib	2	55	220
		Tarn Taran—Sarli	2	30	120
		Tarn Taran—Rayya via Khadur Sahib	2	44	176
		Tarn Taran—Allowal	3	31	186
		Tarn Taran—Verowal	3	32	192
		Tarn Taran—Goindwal Sahib	4	24	192



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Serial No.	Name of Transport Company	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
4	Punjab Roadways, Tarn Taran	Tarn Taran—Fatehabad	2	18	72
		Amritsar—Lalpura	2	37	148
		Tarn Taran—Bhall	2	25	100
		Goindwal Sahib—Bir Sahib	3	49	294
		Tarn Taran—Munda Pind	7	25	350
		Tarn Taran—Tur	3	18	108
		Tarn Taran—Barumpur	2	29	116
		Amritsar—Barumpur	2	54	216
		Tarn Taran—Dera Sahib	9	23	414
		Tarn Taran—Raniwala	4	31	248
		Amritsar—Chola Sahib	2	48	192
		Tarn Taran—Chola Sahib	4	24	192
		Tarn Taran—Pakhopura	3	28	168
		Amritsar—Didahar Sahib	2	48	192
		Amritsar—Naushehra Pannuan	2	38	152
		Tarn Taran—Gandiwind	2	28	112
		Amritsar—Khem Karan	2	82	328
		Tarn Taran—Bhikhiwind	11	32	704
		Bhikhiwind—Khalra	4	9	72
		Tarn Taran—Sur Singh	3	32	192
		Tarn Taran—Sahbajpur	6	16	192
		Tarn Taran—Bhucher	4	26	208
		Tarn Taran—Jhabal	2	16	64
		Tarn Taran—Amritsar via Dhand	4	53	424
		Tarn Taran—Naushehra Dhala	8	35	560
		Tarn Taran—Chail	2	31	124
		Amritsar—Lakhna	2	84	336
		Patti—Dhangala	11	27	594
		Patti—Khem Karan	14	31	868
		Patti—Rajoke	3	88	528
		Patti—Gazzel	2	39	156
		Patti—Sabhraon	4	16	128
		Amritsar—Sabhraon	1	64	128
		Patti—Goindwal Sahib	6	45	540
		Patti—Chola Sahib	1	16	32
		Amritsar—Patti	30	47	2,820
		Patti—Khalra	9	32	574

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Serial No.	Name of Transport Company	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
	Punjab Roadways, Patti	Patti—Bhikhiwind	2	23	92
		Patti—Dhall	1	40	80
		Patti—Harike	2	23	92
5	Nigam Transport, Municipal Corporation, Amritsar	Amritsar—Jandiala	14	19	532
		Amritsar—Bandala	2	20	80
		Amritsar—Chavinda Devi	10	25	500
		Amritsar—Majitha	14	17	476
		Amritsar—Tarpai	2	28	112
		Amritsar—Jagdev Kalan	5	22	220
		Amritsar—Guru Ka Bagh	5	25	250
		Amritsar—Bagge	4	25	200
		Amritsar—Jhajoti	2	20	80
		Amritsar—Kukranwala	1	20	40
		Amritsar—Chogawan	5	25	250
		Amritsar—Bhakna	5	22	220
		Amritsar—Cheharta	8	10	160
		Amritsar—Kasal	5	24	240
		Amritsar—Jhabal	8	21	336
		Amritsar—Panjwarh	3	25	150
		Amritsar—Verpal	6	13	156

(Source : General Manager, Punjab Roadways, Amritsar-I, Amritsar-II, Tarn Taran, Patti and General Manager, Nigam Transport, Amritsar)

APPENDIX-

Progress of Punjab Roadways (Commercial Wing) in the

Item	Amritsar-I				
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Total Fleet (Number)	119	124	134	129	120
Effective Kilometers (Lakh)	102.38	102.51	91.12	107.49	100.66
Fleet Utilization (Percentage)	..	..	..	96.0	95.10
Daily Vehicle Utilization (Kilometers)	..	..	..	236	226
Accidents (Number per One Lakh km)	34	17	24	0.17	0.24
Daily Passengers Carried (Lakh)	0.47	0.54	0.51	0.56	0.52
Total Staff (Number)	618	624	628	653	746

II

(vide page 94)

Amritsar District during 1982-83 to 1986-87

Amritsar-II					Tarn Taran				
1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
122	126	130	125	121	81	84	87	84	84
101.54	103.20	92.49	107.23	99.84	69.79	69.46	59.07	66.29	68.20
..	..	..	94.4	92.7	..	..	..	92.09	95.20
..	..	..	233	222	..	..	..	214	222
14	22	23	0.17	0.13	9	7	4	0.20	0.13
0.60	0.55	0.44	0.56	0.52	0.18	0.16	0.11	0.12	0.13
603	584	600	600	639	459	471	440	492	495

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1983 to 1987)

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APPENDIX III

Bus Routes operated by Private Transport Companies in
Amritsar District as on 31 March 1987 (vide page 94)

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Single Length (kms)	Total Daily Service (Kms)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Amritsar Bus Service Regd., Amritsar	Amritsar-Pathankot	1	107	214
		Pathankot-Fatehgarh Churian	1	108	216
		Amritsar-Moga via Patti	1	116	232
		Amritsar-Tarn Taran	2	24	96
		Tarn Taran-Shahbazpur	2	17	68
2	Amritsar-Hariko Transport Co-operative Society Limited, Amritsar	Khalra-Hariko via Patti	8	56	896
		Tarn Taran-Loat	1	48	96
		Amritsar-Hariko via Bhikhlwind	2	70	280
		Tarn Taran-Bir Sahib	3	22	132
		Amritsar-Khalra	1	48	48
		Patti-Sabraon	1	16	32
3	Amritsar Pathankot Bus Service (P) Ltd., Amritsar	Amritsar-Rataul	1	24	144
		Amritsar-Hariko via Tarn Taran	4	56	224
4	Dashmesh Bus Service Regd., Amritsar	Amritsar-Madhampur	1	135	270
		Baba Bakala-Goindwal Sahib via Khadur Sahib	2	40	160
		Hoshiarpur-Jalandhar	1	136	272
		Goindwal-Rayya via Khadur Sahib Jalandhar	1	36	72
5	Freedom Fighter Transport Co., Amritsar	Goindwal-Rayya via Khadur Sahib Jalandhar	3	36	216
6	Gill Bus Service Regd., Amritsar	Amritsar-Madhampur	1	135	270
		Tarn Taran-Kalanaur	1	85	170
7	Green Bus Service Regd., Amritsar	Amritsar-Pathankot	1	117	234
8	Jagjit Bus Service Regd., Amritsar	Amritsar-Derwal via Tangra-Jabbowal	3	35	210

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1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Jasjit Transport Co., Amritsar	Amritsar-Karial via Ajnala	2	42	168
		Theln Dam-Amritsar via Dhar-Pathankot	1	154	154
10	Kuljit Randhawa Bus Service (P) Ltd., Amritsar	Amritsar-Sri Hargobindpur via Mehta	2	61	244
		Amritsar-Mehta	3	40	240
		Amritsar-Wachhova via Majitha	2	38	152
		Amritsar-Mattewal	1	33	66
		Amritsar-Tarsika	1	30	60
		Amritsar-Jalalabad via Rayya	1	38	76
		Ajnala-Fatehgarh Churian	1	21	42
		Tarn Taran-Majitha via Jandiala-Kathu Nangal	2	48	192
		Amritsar-Sri Hargobindpur	1	75	150
11	Malhi Bus Service Regd., Amritsar	Gurdaspur-Hariko via Amritsar-Patti	1	139	278
12	New Pyar Bus Service (P) Ltd., Amritsar	Amritsar-Mehta via Rayya	3	56	336
		Amritsar-Butala	2	51	204
		Amritsar-Sri Hargobindpur via Rayya	2	75	300
		Amritsar-Sathiala via Baba Bakala	3	46	276
		Batala-Jalandhar via Kapurthala	1	84	168
		Mehta-Batala	2	16	64
		Rayya-Tarn Taran via Kang-Bath	1	45	90
		Amritsar-Mianwind via Jandiala	1	39	78
		Rayya-Tarn Taran via Khadur Sahib	1	45	90
		Khadur Sahib-Tarn Taran	1	19	38
		Amritsar-Vairowal via Jandiala	1	45	90
		Amritsar-Dehriwala via Tangra-Jabbowal	2	35	140
13	New United Transport (P) Ltd., Amritsar	Amritsar-Pathankot	5	117	1,170
		Amritsar-Dalhousie	1	197	197
		Amritsar-Harchowal	1	67	134

AMRITSAR

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Amritsar-Qadian	1	57½	115
		Pathankot-Dera Baba Jaimal Singh	½	112	112
		Amritsar-Kaleke	1	35	70
		Pathankot-Dalhousie	½	80	80
		Amritsar-Pathankot	1	117	234
		Amritsar-Pathankot	2½	117	585
		Amritsar-Dalhousie	½	197	197
		Amritsar-Gurdaspur via Dera Baba Nanak	1	88	176
		Amritsar-Qadian	1	57	114
		Batala-Qadian	2	19	76
		Tarn Taran-Amritsar	4	24	192
		Amritsar-Tarn Taran-Bath	1	32	64
		Pathankot-Dalhousie	½	80	80
		Amritsar-Hariker	2	70	280
		Amritsar-Hisar	½	401	401
		Tarn Taran-Buchhar	2	26	104
		Amritsar-Sohal	1	29	58
		Tarn Taran-Jhabhal	1	16	32
		Patti-Basarke	1	33	66
14	Nishat and Malwa Bus (P) Ltd., Amritsar				
		Amritsar-Ferozepur via Sarhali	1	128	256
		Amritsar-Preet Nagar via Atari	2	43	172
		Amritsar-Firozpur via Patti	1	144	288
		Amritsar-Ranian	1	43	86
		Khem Karan-Firozpur	½	56	56
		Amritsar-Jasrul via Chogawan	1	40	80
		Tarn Taran-Atari via Golwar	2	43	172
		Tarn Taran-Munda Pind	1	24	48
		Tarn Taran-Tur	1	16	32
		Amritsar-Bathinda	1	184	368
		Goindwal-Baba Bakala	1	40	80
		Amritsar-Chola Sahib	2	48	192
		Amritsar-Goindwal via Tarn Taran	1	48	96
15	New Amritsar Transport Co-operative Society Limited, Amritsar				
16	New Azad Transport Co-operative Society Ltd., Amritsar				
17	Raj Transport Co., (P) Ltd., Amritsar				

COMMUNICATIONS

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Amritsar-Sabraon via Patti	1	64	128
		Amritsar-Sabraon	1	64	128
		Tarn Taran-Chola Sahib	2	24	96
		Amritsar-Jhabal via Pandori	1	42	84
		Amritsar-Sabraon	1	64	128
		Amritsar-Patti	2	52	208
		Amritsar-Chola Sahib	1	48	96
		Hathur-Amritsar via Jagraon	1	167	334
		Amritsar-Goindwal	2	48	192
		Amritsar-Goindwal	1	48	96
		Goindwal-Rayya	1	34	68
		Amritsar-Mehta via Nawan Pind	3	40	240
		Amritsar-Rayya via Jalalusman	1	49	98
		Amritsar-Wachhova via Majitha	1	38	76
		Amritsar-Dera Baba Jaimal Singh	1	48	96
		Amritsar-Jalandabad via Jandiala Nagoke	1	38	76
		Tarn Taran-Dhand Kasel	2	29	116
		Tarn Taran-Chabhal	5	14	140
		Tarn Taran-Majitha via Jandiala-Kathu Nangal	2	48	192
		Tarn Taran-Jhabal	5	14	140
		Amritsar-Bathinda	½	184	184
		Amritsar-Goindwal	1	48	96
		Amritsar-Hariker	2	56	224
		Amritsar-Tarn Taran	4	24	192
		Tarn Taran-Goindwal	4	24	192
		Shahpur Kandi-Amritsar via Pathankot	1	138	276
		Amritsar-Pathankot	1	117	234
		Amritsar-Dhianpur	1	44	88
		Amritsar-Gurdaspur via Dera Baba Nanak	1	88	176
		Amritsar-Sri Hargobindpur	2	75	300
18	Randhawa Transport Co. (P) Ltd., Amritsar				
19	Sangam Transport Co. (P) Ltd., Amritsar				
20	Sandhu Transport Co. (P) Ltd., Amritsar				
21	Silver Bus Service (P) Ltd., Amritsar				
22	Suraj Bus Service (P) Ltd., Amritsar				

AMRITSAR					
1	2	3	4	5	6
23	United Bus Service Regd., Amritsar	Amritsar-Ranlan	1	44	88
		Amritsar-Pathankot via Dera Baba Nanak	1	126	252
		Pathankot-Dera Baba Jaimal Singh via Batala	1	112	224
24	Varpal Transport Co. (P) Ltd., Amritsar	Nakodar-Amritsar via Makhu	1	112	224
		Amritsar-Mehta	3	40	240
		Amritsar-Wachhowa via Majitha	2	38	152
		Amritsar-Bhikhiwind via Atari	1	35	70
25	New Buri Transport Co-operative Society Ltd., Amritsar	Amritsar-Naushera Dhalla	1 1/3	50	133
		Amritsar-Wagah Border	1	29	58
		Amritsar-Majitha	2	18	72
		Amritsar-Pathankot	4 3/4	117	1,111
26	Rohtak District Transport Co-operative Society Ltd., Amritsar	Amritsar-Moga via Sarhall	1	106	212
		Amritsar-Moga via Patti	1	115	230
		Amritsar-Barchowal via Batala	1	67 1/2	135
		Amritsar-Firozpur via Sarhall	1	128	256
		Amritsar-Anandpur Sahib	1	208	416
		Amritsar-Muktsar via Sarhall	1	187	187
		Amritsar-Talwara via Hazipur	1	152	304
		Madhopur-Gurdaspur	2	14	176
		Patti-Gurdaspur	2	113	452
		Amritsar-Gurdaspur via Dera Baba Nanak	1	44	173
		Amritsar-Talwara via Hazipur	1	152	304
		Amritsar-Qadian	1	67 1/2	135
		Pathankot-Pandori	1	51	102
		Patti-Jalandhar	1	120	240
		Pathankot-Faridkot	1	230	230
		Amritsar-Firozpur	1	128	256
		Pathankot-Talwara via Bodhwar	1	63	126
		Amritsar-Pathankot	1	117	234

	2	3	4	5	6	
Navrang Bus Service Regd., Tarn Taran	Amritsar-Bhikhiwind via Tarn Taran- Shahbazpur	2	62½	250		
	Bhikhiwind-Amritsar via Tarn Taran- Shahbazpur	2	62½	250		
	Amritsar-Talwandi Sobha Singh	1	72	144		
	Amritsar-Tarn Taran	3	24	144		
	Tarn Taran-Chola Sahib	2	24	96		
	Tarn Taran-Khadur Sahib	1	24	48		
	Amritsar-Goindwal	1	48	96		
	Tarn Taran-Bahil	1	25	50		
	Tarn Taran-Khilchian	3	41	246		
	Tarn Taran-Sukhira via Majher	2	15	60		
	Tarn Taran-Jandiala via Sheikh Fatta	1	24	48		
	Tarn Taran-Dera Sahib	1	23	46		
	Tarn Taran-Amritsar	3	24	48		
	Amritsar-Khem Karan	14	64	1,792		
	Amritsar-Khaira	1	48	48		
28 New Majha Transport Co-operative Society Ltd., Amritsar	Amritsar-Jhabhal	2	21	84		
	Khem Karan-Patti via Shahid	2	33	132		
	Khem Karan-Patti	1	32	64		
	Patti-Gajjal via Khem Karan	1	40	80		
	Khem Karan-Firozpur via Bhikhiwind	1	128	256		
	Amritsar-Khem Karan via Shahbazpur	1	64	128		
	Bhikhiwind-Amritsar via Shahbazpur	1	56	112		
	Ludhiana-Khem Karan	½	190	190		
	Patti-Basarko via Bhikhiwind	1	32	64		
	Khem Karan-Patti	1	32	64		
	Amritsar-Rajoke via Patti	2	82	328		
	29 Punjab Transport Co-operative Society Ltd., Amritsar	Amritsar-Pathankot	7	117	1,638	
		Pathankot-Narot Jaimal Singh	1	40	80	
		Batala-Dhariwal	4	20	160	
		Amritsar-Batala	½	40	60	

1	2	3	4	5	6
30	District Transport Co-operative Society Ltd., Amritsar	Amritsar-Bathinda via Patti	1/2	206	206
		Pathankot-Dera Baba Jaimal Singh	1/2	112	112
		Amritsar-Pathankot	1	117	234
		Amritsar-Dera Baba Nanak	4	61	488
		Amritsar-Ajnala	4 1/2	29	261
		Amritsar-Sarang Dev	2	40	160
		Amritsar-Saurian via Chogawan	1	55	110
		Amritsar-Saurian via Kotli Saka-Chogawan	1	45	90
		Amritsar-Ajnala-Bhindi Saldan	1	18	36
		Ajnala-Lopoke	2	23	92
		Amritsar-Naushera Dhalla	3/4	54	81
		Amritsar-Lopoke	1	51	102
		Amritsar-Gurdaspur via Ajnala	2	99	396
		Amritsar-Fatehgarh Churian via Kukranwala	1	41	82
		Amritsar-Ajanla	2	29	116
		Amritsar-Jhanjoti	1	18	36
		Amritsar-Majitha	2	18	72
		Amritsar-Dera Baba Nanak via Sangatpura	1	43	86
		Ajnala-Ramdas	1	15	30
		Amritsar-Lopoke	1	51	102
		Amritsar-Karial via Othian	2	40	160
		Amritsar-Qianpur	1	29	58
		Fatehgarh Churian-Chogawan via Harsha	1	32	64
		Amritsar-Bulowal via Ajnala	1	40	80
		Fatehgarh Churian-Ramdas	1	15	30
		Bhikhi-Aulak-Chogawan	2	14	56
		Amritsar-Karyal via Ajnala	2	40	160
		Amritsar-Firozpur	1	88	176
31	Nisbat Bus Service, Amritsar	Batala-Qadian via Naushera Majha	2	29	116
		Batala-Sri Hargobindpur	1 1/2	31	93
32	Sahib Bus Service (P) Ltd., Amritsar	Amritsar-Wagah Border	2	29	116
33	Shakti Bus Service Regd., Amritsar	Batala-Udhowali	1	28	56

(Source: Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Jalandhar)

APPENDIX IV

(vide page 98)

Post Offices in Amritsar District as on 31 March 1987

Amritsar City Division

1 Amritsar Head Post Office, Delivery Office 1st Class, Amritsar

Sub-Post Offices

Branch Post Offices

1 Ajnala, Sub-Office, Combined Office

1 Balherwal

2 Bhallapind

3 Bhoewali

4 Dhariwal Kalan

5 Dahoorian

6 Doojwal

7 Fatehwal

8 Gaggomahal

9 Goral

10 Guru Ka Bagh

11 Jafarkot

12 Jagdev Khurd

13 Jasraur

14 Jastorwal

15 Karyala

16 Mohar

17 Mehlanwala

18 Othian

19 Sarangdeo

20 Uggar Aulakh

21 Sansra

22 Thoba

2 Amritsar Bus Stand, Town Sub-Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Amritsar, Head Office

3 Amritsar Kutchery, Town Sub-Office, Non-Delivery, Public Call Office, Delivery through Amritsar, Head Office

4 Atari, Sub-Office, Combined Office, Delivery Office

1 Assrarpur

2 Bachiwind

3 Bhaini Rajputan

4 Dhanoa Kalan

5 Mahawa

6 Rajatal

7 Rangarh

8 Shahura

9 Mode

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Sub-Post Office	Branch Post Offices
5 Atari Road Check Post, Non-Delivery, Public Call Office, Delivery through Atari Post Office	
6 Amritsar Sadar Bazar, Town Sub-Office, Non-Delivery, Public Call Office, Delivery through Amritsar Head Office	
7 Azad Nagar, Town Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Amritsar Head Office	
8 Baba Bakala Combined Office, Public Call Office, Delivery Office	1 Bhalalpur Purban 2 Lakhuwala 3 Wadala Kalan 4 Wadala Khurd
9 Basti Ram Dhab Town Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office, Delivery through Golden Temple Post Office	
10 Beas Combined Office, Public Call Office	1 Bhalalpur Dogran 2 Bhalojla 3 Dulongal 4 Gagrewal 5 Kot Mehtab 1 Jamalpur 2 Khenpur 3 Sheron Bagga
11 Butala Sub-Office	1 Gorenangal 2 Kamalpur 3 Makowal 4 Sudhar 5 Tera Kalan
12 Chamiani Sub-Office	
13 Chawal Mandi Town Sub-Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Golden Temple Public Call Office	
14 Chetanpura	1 Balbawa 2 Chak Sikander 3 Jhander 4 Khatri Kalan 5 Kotla Gujran 6 Madhu Chhanga 7 Mohan Bhandari 8 Sangatpura 9 Wachhows

Sub-Post Office	Branch Post Offices
15 Chheharta Combined Office, Public Call Office	1 Basarke Gillan 2 Dhand 3 Kale Ghanapur 4 Kasail 5 Khaper Kheri 6 Mahal 7 Wadali Guru
16 Chheharta Town Sub-Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Chheharta Sub-Office	
17 Chavinda Devi Sub-Office, Delivery Office	1 Babowal 2 Bagga 3 Dhadde 4 Kotli Dhole Shah 5 Leharka 6 Mattewal 7 Ram Diwali Musalmana 8 Ram Diwali Hinduan 9 Siarka 10 Shehzada 11 Udhoke
18 Chogawan Sub-Office, Public Call Office	1 Brar 2 Bhullar 3 Ghawinda 4 Harde Maure 5 Khiala Kalan 6 Kohala 7 Kohali 8 Madoke 9 Manawala 10 Saurian 11 Vanike
19 Chowk Darbar Sahib Town Sub-Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Golden Temple Post Office	
20 Dera Baba Jaimal Singh Combined Office, Public Call Office, Delivery Office	1 Bal Sarai 2 Jodhe
21 Distillery Khana Sub-Office, Public Call Office, Combined Office, Delivery Office	1 Bhakna Kalan 2 Bhuse 3 Boparai 4 Chicha 5 Chhiddan

Sub-Post Office	Branch Post Offices
	6 Gharinda
	7 Hoshiarpura
	8 Ladhawal
	9 Padri
22 Durgiana Mandir Town Sub-Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Amritsar Head Office.	
23 Islamabad Non-Delivery Town Sub-Office, Public Call Office Delivery through Khalsa College	
24 Fatehpur Rajputan Public Call Office, Delivery Office	1 Nawanpind
	2 Nangal Dial Singh
	3 Raipur Kalan
	4 Rasulpur Kalan
	5 Talwandi Dogran
	6 Wadala Johal
25 Gandhi Bazar, Town Sub-Office, Public Call Office, Delivery through Golden Temple Post Office, Amritsar	
26 Golden Temple, Town Sub-Office, Delivery, Sub-Office Night Post Office	
27 Guru Bazar, Town Sub-Office, Public Call Office, Delivery through Golden Temple Post Office, Amritsar, Non-Delivery	
28 Guru Ram Dass Niwas, Town Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Golden Temple Post Office, Amritsar	
29 Guru Nanak Dev University Campus, Public Call Office, Delivery Office, Combined Office	
30 Hide Market, Town Sub-Office, Public Call Office, Combined Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Golden Temple Post Office Amritsar	
31 Hindu Sabha College, Town Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office, Delivery through Golden Temple Post Office, Amritsar	

Sub-Post Office	Branch Post Offices
32 Jawala Flour Mills, Town Sub-Office, Delivery Office, Public Call Office, Combined Office	1 Bohru
	2 Sangha
	3 Thathgarh
	4 Ibban Kalan
33 Jandiala Railway Station Sub-Office Public Call Office	1 Bhangwan
	2 Chhajaiwadi
	3 Devidaspura
	4 Jandiala
	5 Mallian
	6 Tangra
	7 Timmowal
34 Kot Mit Singh, Sub-Office Public Call Office	1 Chabba
	2 Chattiwind
	3 Gulwali
	4 Gehlwal Warpal
	5 Mehma
	6 Ratual
	7 Warpal
35 Kathu Nangal, Sub-Office	1 Abdal
	2 Aialbwalli
	3 Chogawan Rupowali
	4 Jethuwal
	5 Ludhar
	6 Pakharpura
	7 Talwandi Dasaunda
	8 Waryam Nangal
36 Katra Sher Singh, Town Sub-Office, Combined Office, Non-Delivery, Public Call Office, Delivery through Golden Temple Post Office, Amritsar	
37 Katra Karam Singh, Town Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Golden Temple Post Office, Amritsar	
38 Kangra Colony, Town Sub-Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Amritsar Head Office	
39 Khalsa College, Town Sub-Office Combined Office, Public Call Office	1 District Jail
	2 Gumtala
	3 Nangli
	4 Naushera Nangli
	5 Pandori Waraich

Sub-Post Office	Branch Post Offices
40 Khanna Nagar, Town Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office	
41 Khilichian Sub-Office	1 Allowal 2 Bhorchi Rajputan 3 Butari 4 Dhulka 5 Kaleke 6 Lehgarh 7 Muchhal 8 Sidhar Rajputan 9 Thothian
42 Kot Rallis Ram, Town Sub-Office, Public Call Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Golden Temple Post Office, Amritsar	
43 Lawrence Road Amritsar, Combined Office, Public Call Office, Delivery through Amritsar Head Office	
44 Majitha, Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office	1 Bal Kalan 2 Dal Khurd 3 Degowal 4 Bhangali 5 Budha Theh 6 Dadupura 7 Hagdev Bar 8 Jalalpura 9 Kotla Sultan Singh 10 Marari Kalan 11 Nag Kalan 12 Sham Nagar 13 Sohian Kalan 14 Tarpai 15 Wadala Viram
45 Majitha Mandi, Town Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Golden Temple Post Office, Amritsar	
46 Mohra Chowk, Public Call Office, Sub-Office	1 Arjan Manga 2 Chandanke 3 Jalaluman 4 Khabo Rajputan

Sub-Post Office	Branch Post Offices
	5 Mehta 6 Mahsampur 7 Rajdhan 8 Saidoke 9 Udhonangal
47 Mewa Mandi, Town Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Amritsar Head Office	
48 Medical College, Town Sub-Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Amritsar Head Office	
49 Mohan Nagar, Town Sub-Office, Public Call Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Golden Temple Post Office, Amritsar	
50 Nawankot, Town Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Amritsar Head Office	
51 Naraingarh, Sub-Office, Delivery Office	1 Gumanpura 2 Wadala Bhitewad 3 Kathania
52 Northern Railway, Locomotive Workshop, Town Sub-Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Amritsar	
53 Preet Nagar, Combined Office, Public Call Office, Delivery Office	1 Bhilowal Pacca 2 Bhindi Aulakh 3 Bhindi Sayadan 4 Kakkar 5 Lopoke 6 Mud Khokhar 7 Ranian 8 Sarangra 9 Tut
54 Raja Sansi, Public Call Office, Sub-Office, Delivery Office	1 Adliwala 2 Bagga 3 Bhitewad 4 Harsa Chhina 5 Her 6 Jhanjoti 7 Jagdev Kalan 8 Loharka Kalan 9 Mirankot 10 Mallynangal

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Sub-Post Office	Branch Post Office
55 Rani Ka Bagh, Non-Delivery, Town Sub-Office, Delivery through Amritsar Head Office	1 Bhinder
56 Raymond and Silk Mills, Town Sub-Office, Public Call Office	2 Chak Kare Khan
57 Rayya, Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office	3 Chima Bath
	4 Jallapura Khara
	5 Khejkipur
	6 Lidher
	7 Mianwind
	8 Pheruman
	9 Uppal
	1 Chonewal
58 Ramdas, Combined Office, Delivery Office	
59 Ram Talai, Town Sub-Office, Non-Delivery, Public Call Office, Delivery through Amritsar Head Office	1 Better Shiviya
60 Sathiala	2 Dhardeo
	3 Ghagar Bhana
61 Chowk Rattan Singh, Town Sub-Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Amritsar Head Office	
62 Steno House Agency, Town Sub-Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Amritsar Head Office	
63 Sultanwind Gate, Town Sub-Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Golden Temple Post Office	
64 Sultanwind, Sub-Office, Town Sub-Office, Delivery Office	
65 Tarsika, Sub-Office, Public Call Office, Combined Office	1 Akalgarh Dhapian
	2 Bhattike
	3 Bhilowal
	4 Chogawan Sadhpur
	5 Dehriwala
	6 Jabowal
	7 Kot Khara
	8 Lola
	9 Mallowal
	10 Tanel

Sub-Post Office	Branch Post Office
66 Verka, Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office Delivery Office	1 Fattehgarh Shukarchak
	2 Jahangir
	3 Khankot Garden Colony
	4 Mudhal
	5 Makhanwindi
	6 Nizampura
	7 Sohian Khurd
	8 Vallah
67 Vijay Nagar, Town Sub-Office, Public Call Office, Delivery Office	1 Tung Pain
1 Jaintipur Extra Departmental Sub-Office, Public Call Office	
II Tarn Taran, Head Office, Public Call Office, Delivery Office	1 Bagrian
	2 Bharowal
	3 Chutala
	4 Johal Raju Singh
	5 Kadgil
	6 Daleke
	7 Khabe Dogran
	8 Manochahal
	9 Naurangabad
	10 Palasour
	11 Pandori Gola
	12 Pandori Ran Singh
	13 Pandori Takhat Mal
	14 Quila Kavi Santokh Singh
	15 Rasulpur
	16 Sakhira
	17 Sahabpur
	18 Tharu
	19 Thathi Khara
	20 Vain Pain
1 Bhikhiwind, Combined Office, Public Call Office	1 Banka
	2 Blair
	3 Pahuwind
	4 Sugga
	5 Singhapura
2 Bundala, Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office	1 Daburfi
	2 Jhita Kalan
	3 Manawala Khurd

Sub-Post Office	Branch Post Offices
3 Jhabal Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office	1 Alma Kalan 2 Bhaglari 3 Kot Dharam Chand Kalan 4 Lalu Ghuman 5 Majuwai 6 Panjwar
4 Chowk Darbar Sahib, Sub-Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Tarn Taran, Head Office	
5 Chola Sahib	1 Chamba Kalan 2 Dhun Dhalwai 3 Gharka 4 Pakhopura 5 Ruriwala 1 Banwallipur 2 Jamarai 3 Kot Mohamad Khan 4 Lalpura 5 Pheloake 6 Sheron 7 Tur 8 Uaman
6 Dhotian, Sub-Office	1 Bhal 2 Johal Dhalwala 3 Khawaspur 4 Khela 5 Munda
7 Fattehabad, Sub-Office, Public Call Office	1 Dhunda 2 Jhander M. Purkhan 3 Manakdeke
8 Goindwal, Sub-Office, Public Call Office	1 Jaunike 2 Kirtowal 3 Pringri 4 Ratta Gudda
9 Harike, Public Call Office	1 Dharar 2 Ekal Gadda 3 Manawala Kalan 4 Meharban Pura 5 Sarli Kalan
10 Jandiala Guru, Combined Office, Public Call Office, Delivery Office	

Sub-Post Office	Branch Post Offices
	6 Sarli Khurd 7 Tatagarh 9 Takhhuchak
11 Kachcha Pacca, Sub-Office	1 Bhagwanpura 2 Bahamaniwala 3 Bhai Ladhu 4 Chuslewar 5 Dialpura 6 Kalsian Kalan 7 Kulla 8 Manthala Jai Singh 9 Marginipura 10 Makhi Kalan 11 Manakpura 1 Galalipur 2 Jura 3 Luhka 4 Nandpur 5 Shahbaspur 6 Sarhali Mandan 7 Sheikh
12 Kairon, Sub-Office, Public Call Office	1 Bath 2 Deo 3 Dinawal 4 Jahangir 5 Kallah 6 Pakhoke
13 Kang, Sub-Office, Public Call Office	1 Basarke 2 Chhina Bidhi Chand 3 Dall 4 Madhu Mathra Bhagi 5 Mari Kamboke 6 Mari Megha 7 Narli 8 Rajoke 9 Wan Tara Singh
14 Khalra, Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office	1 Banian 2 Nagoke 3 Viring
15 Khadur Sahib, Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office	

Sub-Post Office	Branch Post Offices
16 Khem Karan, Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office	1 Amarkot 2 Algon Khurd 3 Asalutar 4 Bhure Nau 5 Bhura Kohna 6 Dibbiपुरा 7 Kalpi Sankatra 8 Lakhna 9 Mahmoodपुरा 10 Manewan 11 Mehndipur 12 Rattoke Gurdwara 13 Mastgarh
17 Naushehra Pannuan, Sub-Office, Public Call Office	1 Bathal Bhai 2 Brahmpura 3 Mohanpur 4 Ranivilla 5 Sangatपुरा 6 Thathian Mahantan 7 Warrah 1 Barwala 2 Bhagpura 3 Batha Bhaini 4 Bhagala 5 Boparai 6 Dhariwala 7 Dubli 8 Kot Budha 9 Mahaneke Jandh 10 Shaheed 11 Saidpura 12 Thakarpura 13 Varnala 14 Gharyala
18 Patti, Public Call Office, Combined Office	
19 Patti Kutchery, Sub-Office, Non-Delivery, Delivery through Patti, Sub-Office	
20 Sarai, Amanat Khan, Public Call Office, Sub-Office	1 Chahal 2 Cheema Kalan 3 Naushehra Dhala

Sub-Post Office	Branch Post Offices
21 Sarhali, Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office	4 Gandhiwind 1 Dadehar Sahib 2 Gandhiwind Dhattal 3 Khara 4 Marhana 5 Sohawa 6 Thatha
22 Sur Singh, Sub-Office, Public Call Office	1 Bakipur 2 Bhucher Kalan 3 Gaggobhua 4 Jeobala 5 Jhamke 6 Moosey 7 Padhri Kalan 8 Sohal
23 Vairawal, Sub-Office, Public Call Office	1 Beharipur 2 Hothlan 3 Jalalabad 4 Pindian 5 Rampur (Bootwind) 6 Vairawal Bawian
1 Sabhra, Extra Departmental Sub-Office	
2 Valteha, Extra Departmental Sub-Office, Public Call Office	
Total Head Post Offices :	: 2
Total Sub-Post Offices :	: 90
Total Extra Departmental Sub-Offices :	: 3
Total Branch Post Offices :	: 382

(Source: Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Amritsar Division, Amritsar)

APPENDIX V

(vide page 98)

List of Post and Telegraph Offices in the Amritsar District
as on 31 March 1967

1	Ajnala Sub-Office	Morse system
2	Amritsar Kutchery	Phonocum system
3	Sadar Bazar Sub-Office	Phonocum system
4	Atari Sub-Office	Morse system
5	Asad Nagar Sub-Office	Phonocum system
6	Baba Bakala Sub-Office	Morse system
7	Basti Ram Dhab	Phonocum system
8	Beas Sub-Office	Morse system
9	Bhikhiwind Sub-Office	Phonocum system
10	Bundala Sub-Office	Phonocum system
11	Jhabal Sub-Office	Phonocum system
12	Chheharta Sub-Office	Morse system
13	Chhina Bidhi Chand Branch Office (Khalra)	Phonocum system
14	Chogawan Sub-Office	Phonocum system
15	Chola Sahib	Phonocum system
16	Chowk Darbar Sahib Sub-Office, Tarn Taran	Phonocum system
17	Dera Baba Jaimal Singh	Morse system
18	Distillery Khasa Sub-Office	Morse system
19	Durgiana Mandir Sub-Office	Phonocum system
20	Fatehabad Sub-Office	Morse system
21	Fatehpur Rajputan Sub-Office	Phonocum system
22	Gaggomahal Branch Office	Phonocum system
23	Gandhi Bazar Sub-Office	Phonocum system
24	Gandhiwind Branch Office	Phonocum system
25	Gharyal Branch Office	Phonocum system
26	Goindwal Sub-Office	Phonocum system
27	Guru Bazar Sub-Office	Phonocum system
28	Guru Ram Das Niwas Sub-Office	Phonocum system
29	Guru Nanak Dev University Campus Sub-Office	Morse system
30	Hatke Sub-Office	Phonocum system
31	Hide Market Sub-Office	Phonocum system
32	Hindu Sabha College Sub-Office	Phonocum system
33	Islamabad Sub-Office	Phonocum system
34	Jaintipur Extra Departmental Sub-Office	Phonocum system
35	Jandiala Guru Sub-Office	Morse system
36	Jawala Flour Mills Sub-Office	Phonocum system
37	Kang Sub-Office	Phonocum system
38	Kairon Sub-Office	Phonocum system
39	Kakkar Branch Office (Preet Nagar)	Phonocum system
40	Karel Branch Office (Sarai Amanat Khan)	Phonocum system
41	Kathunangal Sub-Office	Morse system

42	Khalisa College Sub-Office	Morse system
43	Khanna Nagar Sub-Office	Phonocum system
44	Khadur Sahib Sub-Office	Phonocum system
45	Khalra Sub-Office	Phonocum system
46	Khem Karan Sub-Office	Morse system
47	Khilchian	Phonocum system
48	Kohali Branch Office (Chogawan)	Phonocum system
49	Kot Ralia Ram Sub-Office	Phonocum system
50	Katra Karam Singh Sub-Office	Phonocum system
51	Katra Sher Singh Sub-Office	Phonocum system
52	Lawrence Road Sub-Office	Phonocum system
53	Majitha Mandi Sub-Office	Teleprinter and Morse system
54	Mastgarh Branch Office	Phonocum system
55	Medical College Sub-Office	Phonocum system
56	Mehta Chowk Sub-Office	Phonocum system
57	Mewa Mandi Sub-Office	Morse system
58	Mohan Nagar Sub-Office	Phonocum system
59	Nawankot Sub-Office	Phonocum system
60	Naushehra Panuan Sub-Office	Morse system
61	Northern Railway Locomotive Workshop Sub-Office	Phonocum system
62	Pandori Warraich Branch Office	Phonocum system
63	Patti Sub-Office	Morse system
64	Preet Nagar Sub-Office	Morse system
65	Rajatal Branch Office	Phonocum system
66	Raja Sansi Sub-Office	Morse system
67	Ramdas Sub-Office	Morse system
68	Raymond and Silk Mills Sub-Office	Phonocum system
69	Rayya Sub-Office	Morse system
70	Sultanwind Sub-Office	Phonocum system
71	Sultanwind Gate Sub-Office	Phonocum system
72	Sur Singh Sub-Office	Phonocum system
73	Sathiala Sub-Office	Phonocum system
74	Tarn Taran Head Office	Teleprinter and Morse system
75	Tarsika Sub-Office	Phonocum system
76	Thoba Branch Office (Ajnala)	Phonocum system
77	Vairowal Sub-Office	Phonocum system
78	Valtoha Extra Departmental Sub-Office	Phonocum system
79	Varpal Branch Office	Phonocum system
80	Verka Sub-Office	Phonocum system
81	Vijay Nagar Sub-Office	Phonocum system
82	Majitha Sub-Office	Morse system
83	Atari Road Check post Sub-Office	Phonocum system
84	Chawinda Dev' Sub-Office	Phonocum system

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85	Kachcha Pacca Sub-Office	Phonocum
86	Ram Talai Sub-Office	Phonocum
87	Butala Sub-Office	Phonocum
88	Sarai Amanat Khan Sub-Office	Phonocum
89	Sohal Thathi Branch Office	Phonocum
90	Sabhra Extra Departmental Sub-Office	Phonocum

(Source: Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Amritsar Division, Amritsar)

APPENDIX VI

(vide page 98)

Equipped Capacity and Working Lines of Exchanges in Amritsar District as on 30 September 1987

No. of Exchanges	Equipped capacity	Working connections including J.N. lines	Telephones
Strowger			
MAX I	2	18,900	17,496
MAX II	3	1,600	1,381
MAX III	36	1,705	1,150
Manual			
CBM	1	480	394
CBNM	4	710	623
Megnato	—	—	—
Total	46	23,395	21,044

(Source: District Manager, Telephones, Amritsar)

APPENDIX VII

(vide page 98)

Public Telephones connected to Local Telephone System in the Amritsar District as on 30 September 1987

	CCB Tele-phones	Attended Type Local Public Call Offices	Trunk Public Call Offices	Departmental STD Public Call Offices	Public Call Office manned by handi-capped	LDPTs
Departmental	53	93	4	2	3	14
Private	82	—	—	—	—	—
Total	135	93	4	2	3	14

(Source: District Manager, Telephones, Amritsar)

APPENDIX VIII

(vide page 98)

Penetration of STD/Rural Telephone Facilities in the Amritsar District as on 30 September 1987

(a) Distribution of Telephones in Urban and Rural Areas

Classification of area	No. of exchanges	Equipped capacity	Working connections	Waiting list	Long Distance Public Telephones
Urban	9	21,690	19,894	6,339	—
Rural	37	1,705	1,150	290	14
Total	46	23,395	21,044	6,629	14

(Source: District Manager, Telephones, Amritsar)

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APPENDIX IX

(vide page 98)

List of Telephone Exchanges in the Amritsar District
as on 30 September 1987

Serial No.	Name of Exchange	Parent Exchange	Equipped capacity	Working connections
1	Amritsar KS Exchange	Amritsar	15,000	13,974
2	Amritsar Ajnala Road	Amritsar	3,900	3,522
3	Ajnala	Ajnala	200	169
4	Algankothi	Bhikhiwind	25	22
5	Atari	Amritsar	45	40
6	Amarkot	Patti	25	15
7	Beas	Rayya	90	88
8	Bhikhiwind	Bhikhiwind	120	115
9	Butala	Rayya	25	24
10	Chheharta	Amritsar	500	447
11	Jhabal	Chabhal	150	122
12	Chawinda	Amritsar	45	41
13	Chola Sahib	Patti	45	29
14	Chogawan	Amritsar	90	64
15	Dhotian	Tarn Taran	25	15
16	Dhand Kasel	Chabhal	25	21
17	Dhota	Jandiala	25	17
18	Fatehabad	Tarn Taran	90	31
19	Gharyal	Patti	25	14
20	Goindwal	Tarn Taran	90	43
21	Harike	Patti	45	28
22	Ibbankalan	Amritsar	25	17
23	Jandiala	Jandiala	400	394
24	Jaintipur	BT	90	34
25	Khilchian	Rayya	25	24
26	Khem Karan	Patti	45	28
27	Khalra	Amritsar	45	43
28	Khadar Sahib	Tarn Taran	45	26
29	Kachcha Paoa	Rayya	25	17
30	Kadron	Patti	45	16
31	Majitha	Amritsar	90	62
32	Mukha Chank	Rayya	90	79
33	Munowala	Amritsar	90	56
34	Namohara Paoan	Tarn Taran	45	43
35	Nawan Pind	Amritsar	45	39
36	Patti	Patti	400	300
37	Raja Sami	Amritsar	90	47
38	Randha	Ajnala	45	28
39	Rayya	Rayya	240	217

Sr. No.	Name of Exchange	Parent Exchange	Equipped capacity	Working connections
40	Sattuaka	Rayya	25	17
41	Shahbazpur	Tarn Taran	25	5
42	Sur Singh	Bhikhiwind	25	24
43	Tarn Taran	Tarn Taran	700	628
44	Tangra	Rayya	45	35
45	Tarsikka	Jandiala	15	11
46	Varpal	Amritsar	25	16
Total			23,395	21,044

(Source: District Manager, Telephones, Amritsar)

APPENDIX X

(vide page 98)

List of Long Distance Public Telephones in Amritsar District
as on 30 September 1987

Serial No.	Name of Public Call Office	Parent Exchange	Telephone No.
1	Bundala	Jandiala	Trunk Termination
2	Gogomahal	Ajnala	43
3	Gandhiwind	Chabhal	41
4	Sarhali	Chheharta	21
5	Kang	Tarn Taran	Trunk Termination
6	Palasour	Tarn Taran	Trunk Termination
7	Pandori Waraich	Amritsar	Trunk Termination
8	Raja Tal	Atari	31
9	Subhraon	Patti	Trunk Termination
10	Thobo	Ajnala	54
11	Vairowal	Rayya	43
12	Mehlawala	Rajasansi	64
13	Jagdev Khurd	Ajnala	5
14	Chhidan	Atari	63

(Source : District Manager, Telephones, Amritsar)

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

The total number of workers in the Amritsar District as per 1981 Census was 6,48,743, of which 6,25,667 were males and 23,076 were females. About 29.64 per cent of the total population was returned as workers. The percentage of workers to total population increased from 29.1 in 1971 to 29.64 in 1981.

Classification of Population according to Livelihood Classes

On the basis of economic activity pursued, the workers are classified in the following categories:-

Classification of workers in the Amritsar District according to the 1981 Census

	Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Household Industry (Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs) V(a)		Other Workers (III, V(b), VI to IX)		Total Main Workers (I to IX)	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Total	2,04,131	2,03,378	753	1,44,254	1,37,988	6,266	15,948	14,718	1,230	2,84,410
Rural	1,96,817	1,96,384	433	1,34,173	1,28,352	5,821	8,641	7,907	734	95,364
Urban	7,314	6,994	320	10,081	9,636	445	7,307	6,811	496	1,89,046
										1,79,663
										9,383
										2,13,748
										2,03,104
										10,644

(Census of India 1991 Series-17, Punjab, Parts XIII-A & B Village and Town Directory, Amritsar District, pp 212-13)

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Statement of Retail Prices

Average retail prices of main agricultural commodities in the Amritsar District, during 1968, 1973, 1978 and 1982 to 1987, are given in the following table:—

Serial No.	Name of agricultural commodities	(In rupees per kg)								
		1968	1973	1978*	1982**	1983**	1984	1985	1986	1987
1	Wheat	0.83	1.00	1.33	1.65	1.68	1.66	1.65	1.72	1.98
2	Rice	1.00	1.10	1.60	2.27	3.04	2.66	2.91	2.89	3.79
3	Moong	1.50	1.70	4.03	5.00	5.21	6.66	7.36	6.91	6.71
4	Mash	1.65	1.80	3.84	4.59	5.65	6.71	7.00	7.00	6.91
5	Gram	1.10	1.60	..	4.12	4.01	4.04	6.52	6.36	5.36
6	Massar	1.00	1.65	4.07	4.49	4.03	5.43	6.29	6.22	6.73
7	Potatoes	0.50	0.70	1.12	1.44	2.02	1.57	1.55	3.04	1.90
8	Onion	0.40	0.60	0.96	1.74	2.31	1.86	2.10	2.28	3.38

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1978, 1982 to 1987 and Deputy Economic and Statistical Adviser, Amritsar)

*Average upto August

**Average upto October

The table below indicates the consumer price index number for urban non-manual employees in Amritsar for the period 1965-66, 1970-71, 1975-76 and 1980-81 to 1986-87 :
(Base: 1976=100)

Year	Amritsar
1965-66	135
1970-71	188
1975-76	297
1980-81	381
1981-82	423
1982-83	444
1983-84	477
1984-85	508
1985-86	534
1986-87	566

(Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1987)

The table below indicates the consumer price index for the industrial workers at Amritsar for the period 1980-81 to 1986-87 :

Year	(Base : 1976=100)						
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Food index	441*	508	520	575	613	651	..
General index	417	467	492	538	578	617	659

(Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1987)

*Average of 10 months

Average Daily Wages, Agricultural and Skilled Labourers

The wages paid to agricultural and skilled workers (men) in two selected villages, viz. Gehri and Chappa in the Amritsar District, during 1968, 1973, 1978 and 1982 to 1987, are given in the following statement :—

Year ending on 30 June	Village	Agricultural Labour					Skilled Labour	
		For ploughing	For sowing	For weeding	For harvesting	For picking of cotton	For other agricul- tural operations	Carpenter
1968	Gehri	4.88	4.86	4.86	6.92	..	4.92	9.25
1973	Gehri	7.72	9.00	7.77	9.00	..	7.56	14.59
1978	Chhapa**	5.75	6.20	5.78	13.00	..	5.75	19.67
1982*	Chhapa	9.00	10.50	9.00	14.00	..	9.00	21.00
1983*	Chhapa	13.35	14.62	13.24	24.96	..	13.40	22.06
1984	Chhapa	15.59	17.13	16.58	19.20	..	15.45	27.02
1985	Chhapa	18.02	18.58	17.90	21.10	..	18.29	36.38
1986	Chhapa	18.08	18.40	15.55	22.08	17.33	19.70	39.30
1987	Chhapa	21.17	23.25	23.64	24.60	..	25.00	48.08

*Provisional

**Wages are for four hours working day

*For female workers only

*Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1963, 1973, 1978, 1982 to 1987)

Wage rates of different types of labourers/workers per day/month fixed in Amritsar District during 1986-87

The rates of pay fixed per day/month for different types of labourers/workers engaged in Government employment in the Amritsar District, during 1986-87, are given below :

Serial No.	Category of labourers/ workers	Rates of Pay	
		Per day (Rs)	Per month (Rs)
1	2	3	4
1	Pankha Coolie	--	449.00
2	Tailor	--	536.00
3	Head Cook	26.00	536.00
4	Cook	17.00	490.00
5	Head Mochi	--	536.00
6	Mochi	--	490.00
7	Sweeper	17.00	449.00
8	Sweeper (Part-time)	-- 46.00 to	163.00
9	Waterman	17.00	449.00
10	Chowkidar	17.00	449.00
11	Chainman	17.00	449.00
12	Bahishti/Water Carrier	17.00	449.00
13	Dak Runner	--	449.00
14	Khalasi	17.00	449.00
15	Frash	--	449.00
16	Mali	17.00	449.00
17	Lampman	--	449.00
18	Bearer	--	449.00
19	Mate	17.00	449.00
20	Khidmatgar	--	449.00
21	Oilman	--	449.00
22	Cleaner	17.00	449.00
23	Dye Attendent	--	449.00
24	Boatman	--	449.00
25	Weaver	--	449.00

1	2	3	4
26	Barbar	—	505.00
27	Dhobi	—	505.00
28	Carpenter	35.00	572.00
29	Clerk	—	544.00
30	Clerk-cum-typist	—	606.00
31	Cashier	—	580.00
32	Steno	—	668.00
33	Cinema Operator	27.00	762.00
34	Mason	36.00	—
35	Blacksmith	34.00	—
36	Fitter (Pipe)	28.00	—
37	Painter	29.00	—
38	Plumber	26.00	—
39	Welder	21.00	—
40	Grinder	21.00	—
41	Moulder	21.00	—
42	White-washer	20.00	—
43	Work Supervisor	29.00	—
44	Man with 4 donkeys	35.00	—
45	Gate-keeper	17.00	—
46	Sprayer	17.00	—
47	Labourer	17.00	—
48	Hammerman	17.00	—
49	Conductor	17.00	—
50	Caner	17.00	—
51	Pump Engineer	26.00	—
52	Driver	26.00	—
53	Mechanic	19.00	—
54	Electrician/Radio Repairer	19.00	—
55	Drum Beater	17.00	—
56	Battery Attendant	17.00	—

1	2	3	4
57	Ploughman with Bullocks and Plough	42.00	—
58	Electroplater/Polisher	17.00	—
59	Halwai	26.00	—
60	Masalchi	17.00	—
61	One cartman with bullock cart	42.00	—

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar)

Average Monthly Expenditure on the Necessities of life for Families in Different Expenditure Groups

The Economic and Statistical Organization, Punjab, conducted a survey regarding the family budgets of selected cultivators in the State with bullock-operated holdings and tractor-operated holdings first time during the year 1985-86.¹ Family budgets inquiry analyses the domestic budgets under various heads of expenditure other than farming. The family budgets of forty-three peasant proprietors having bullock-operated holdings and forty-five tractor-operated holdings were studied in this survey. The findings of the survey pertaining to the income and expenditure of five families (bullock-operated) of villages, viz. Kathu Nangal (tahsil Amritsar), Abusaid (tahsil Ajnala), Raipur Balip (tahsil Patti), Malchak (tahsil Tarn Taran) and Chhaj-jalwadi (tahsil Baba Bakala) in the Amritsar District are shown in the following table :—

Name of the family/village	Net income from all sources (Rs)	Net expenditure (Rs)	Surplus/Deficit (Rs)
Kathu Nangal	51,446.90	23,358.92	(+)28,087.98
Abusaid	76,647.60	21,950.12	(+)52,697.48

¹ Family Budgets of Selected Cultivators in the Punjab for the year, 1985-86 (Publication No. 534, issued by the Economic Advisor to Government, Punjab, Chandigarh in 1988)

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Name of the family/village	Net income from all sources (Rs)	Net expenditure (Rs)	Surplus/Deficit (Rs)
Raipur Balip	45,912.90	26,358.34	(+)19,554.56
Malchak	27,369.70	27,568.53	(-) 198.83
Chhajjalwadi	38,179.36	27,568.44	(+)10,610.92

The above figures show that all the families of these villages (except Malchak) had surplus budget. The survey also showed that on an average, a peasant proprietors' family in the Punjab spent 55 per cent of its income on food, 11 per cent on clothing, 18 per cent on housing, 6 per cent on fuel, 2 per cent on travelling, 2 per cent on education, 2 per cent on medicine, 2 per cent on lighting, 1 per cent on social and 1 per cent on amusements and luxuries.

The goods consumed by the families in these villages were as under:

Name of the family/village	Total expenditure (Rs)	Supplied by the farm (Rs)	Per-cent-age	Purchased from outside (Rs)	Per-cent-age
Kathu Nangal	23,358.92	12,716.72	54	10,642.90	46
Abusaid	21,950.12	13,803.12	63	8,147.00	37
Raipur Balip	26,358.34	11,846.34	45	14,512.00	55
Malchak	27,568.53	15,127.52	55	12,439.00	45
Chhajjalwadi	27,568.44	14,808.44	54	12,760.00	46

Besides, the findings of the survey pertaining to the income and expenditure of five families (tractor-operated) of villages viz. Jatho Nangal (tahsil Amritsar), Ugar Aulakh (tahsil Ajnala), Burwala (tahsil Patti), Dolchipur (tahsil Tarn Taran) and Chhajjalwadi (tahsil Baba Bakala) in the Amritsar District are shown

in the following table:—

Name of the family/village	Net income from all sources (Rs)	Net expenditure (Rs)	Surplus/Deficit (Rs)
Jatho Nangal	63,025.46	27,239.56	(+)35,785.90
Ugar Aulakh	46,663.55	45,442.33	(+) 1,221.22
Burwala	46,819.55	34,510.18	(+)12,309.37
Dolchipur	68,716.00	66,979.00	(+) 1,737.00
Chhajjalwadi	47,158.00	30,209.50	(+)16,948.50

The above figures show that all the families of these villages had surplus budget. The survey also showed that on an average, a peasant proprietors' family in the Punjab spent 59 per cent of its income on food, 7 per cent on clothing, 17 per cent on housing, 4 per cent on fuel, 3 per cent on travelling, 1 per cent on education, 1 per cent on medicine, 2 per cent on lighting, 3 per cent on social, 1 per cent on religion, 1 per cent on amusements and luxuries and 1 per cent on miscellaneous items.

The goods consumed by the families in these villages were as under:

Name of the family/village	Total expenditure (Rs)	Supplied by the farm (Rs)	Per-cent-age	Purchased from outside (Rs)	Per-cent-age
Jatho Nangal	27,239.56	10,027.06	37	17,212.50	63
Ugar Aulakh	45,442.33	29,024.33	64	16,418.00	36
Burwala	34,510.18	23,036.93	67	11,473.25	33
Dolchipur	66,979.00	28,095.50	42	38,883.50	58
Chhajjalwadi	30,209.50	15,366.50	51	14,843.00	49

During 1985-86, the per capita income of the Amritsar District at the then current price was

Rs 4,903, as compared to Rs 4,479 of the Punjab State as a whole. The district ranked third in the State. It is an indication of better living standard of the people in the district.

Number of Registration and Placings in Employment Exchanges

There are two employment exchanges in the district, one at Amritsar and the other at Chheharta. Besides, there is University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau functioning in the Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.

The work done by the Sub Regional Employment Exchange, Amritsar; Town Employment Exchange, Chheharta; U.E.I.G.B., Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar; and Vocational Guidance Unit in the Sub Regional Employment Exchange, Amritsar are given in the following statement:—

Working of Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Amritsar, during 1982-83 to 1986-87

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	19,262	2,226	1,493	48,849	252	794
1983-84	16,326	1,518	989	42,856	349	891
1984-85	15,848	1,500	751	43,904	212	581
1985-86	23,810	1,555	780	54,844	205	173
1986-87	19,800	1,826	488	61,425	214	739

(Source : Sub Regional Employment Officer, Amritsar)

Working of Town Employment Exchange, Chheharta, during 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87

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
1978-79	3,631	897	195	..	125	..
1982-83	2,175	506	108	5,718	108	231
1983-84	2,115	434	175	5,365	106	280
1984-85	1,926	328	66	5,403	66	109
1985-86	2,273	311	120	6,076	42	48
1986-87	1,908	366	35	6,479	67	235

(Source : Assistant Employment Officer, Chheharta)

Working of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, during 1982-83 to 1986-87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1982-83	561	87	42	1,435	30	6
1983-84	468	43	55	1,383	29	10
1984-85	263	35	16	905	18	2
1985-86	1,327	3	3	1,319	3	2
1986-87	517	39	28	1,128	14	14

(Source : Sub Regional Employment Officer, U.E.I.G.B., Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar)

Working of Vocational Guidance Unit in the Sub Regional Employment Exchange, Amritsar, during 1982 to 1986

Serial No.	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	No. of individuals provided group guidance	4,063	4,915	3,218	2,358	3,326
2	No. of persons given individual guidance	492	500	482	314	289
3	No. of persons given individual information	860	1,048	2,697	2,559	2,826

(Source : Sub Regional Employment Officer, Amritsar)

Extent of Employment in various categories Trades

The volume of employment in various industries and occupations in public and private sectors in the Amritsar District, is given in the following statement:—

Extent of Employment in various categories of trades, during 1968, 1973, 1978 and 1982 to 1986

Serial No.	Industry Division	No. of establishments										No. of employees							
		Dec. 1968	Dec. 1973	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1968	Dec. 1973	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1982	Dec. 1983	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986		
Public Sector																			
1	Manufacturing	9	10	11	13	13	13	13	13	2,122	2,136	2,148	2,385	2,479	2,314	2,228	2,218		
2	Trade and Commerce	80	84	86	117	105	105	104	104	8,599	8,601	8,613	9,946	10,411	10,254	10,384	10,203		
3	Transport, Storage & Communications	15	16	17	17	19	19	19	19	9,102	9,187	9,210	8,767	9,464	9,575	9,460	9,449		
4	Services	468	471	474	479	552	556	563	563	35,144	35,322	35,495	32,628	33,432	33,937	35,203	35,843		
Private Sector																			
1	Manufacturing	233	230	231	230	226	227	228	222	13,629	13,828	13,627	13,726	12,732	11,946	11,616	11,516		
2	Trade and Commerce	24	21	21	20	21	21	20	20	311	301	299	291	310	325	279	238		
3	Transport, Storage & Communications	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	882	899	790	782	724	1,511	1,473	1,436		
4	Services	128	126	125	126	124	126	128	127	5,745	5,782	5,872	5,976	5,987	5,189	5,207	5,524		

(Source: Sub Regional Employment Officer, Amritsar)

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Statistics of Land Revenue Collections in the District

Land revenue collections include income from land revenue; income from additional land revenue; local rate collections; and collection from *abiana*, water advantage rate and betterment levy.

(i) Land Revenue

The collection of land revenue is responsibility of the Lambardar (village headman), for which he is paid *pachotra*, a cess charged at the rate of 5 per cent of the land revenue. Besides land revenue, the Lambardar collects *abiana* and water advantage rate, for which he is paid 3 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively as collection charges. The land revenue is payable in two instalments, for *Kharif* crop by 15 January and for *rabi* crop by 15 June.

The following statement gives the details of income from land revenue and remissions in the district, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87:—

Income from Land Revenue and Remissions in the Amritsar District

Year ending <i>rabi</i>	Previous year's balance (Rs)	Demand (Rs)	Total amount for recovery (Rs)	Actual recoveries (Rs)	Remissions (Rs)
1968-69	12,48,876	20,57,319	33,06,195	11,70,074	8,00,044
1973-74	3,33,559	19,98,164	23,31,723	6,16,704	12,85,904
1978-79	2,45,524	19,97,063	22,42,587	5,70,324	12,83,304
1982-83	3,65,617	19,98,204	23,63,821	6,59,730	12,50,500
1983-84	3,67,634	20,03,561	23,71,195	5,55,000	7,03,445
1984-85	49,594	19,22,310	19,71,912	6,55,665	12,41,067
1985-86	1,61,034	18,98,543	20,59,577	6,46,835	12,52,500
1986-87	1,38,000	1,81,496	2,20,304	3,13,339	12,54,292

(Source: Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar)

(ii) Additional Land Revenue

The additional land revenue has been imposed under the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1974, with effect from *kharif* crop of the agricultural year 1974-75 and is payable by all land-owners paying land revenue exceeding Rs 20 per year. The liability of additional land revenue increases progressively with the land revenue payable. The income from additional land revenue in the district, during 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, is given hereunder:

Year	Income from additional land revenue (Rs)
------	--

1978-79	25,731
1982-83	32,853
1983-84	3,70,840
1984-85	3,81,710
1985-86	3,32,996
1986-87	1,44,056

(Source: Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar)

(iii) Local Rate

The following table gives the amount of income from local rate in the district, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87:—

Year	Local rate collections (Rs)
------	--------------------------------

1968-69	13,31,593
1973-74	12,91,238
1978-79	18,02,349
1982-83	13,84,276

Year	Local rate collections (Rs)
1983-84	13,80,303
1984-85	16,46,771
1985-86	25,83,222
1986-87	8,62,146

(Source: Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar)

(iv) Abiana and Water Advantage Rate

Besides land revenue, the Lambardar collect abiana and water advantage rate, for which he is paid 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively, as collection charges. Abiana is charged on the area irrigated by canals. The details of income from abiana and water advantage rate in the district, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, is given below:

Year	Abiana (Rs)	Water advantage rate (Rs)
1968-69	97,986	3,828
1973-74	1,66,130	3,454
1978-79	2,26,320	13,448
1982-83	23,52,359	1,32,540
1983-84	55,26,668	1,85,859
1984-85	1,25,40,748	1,35,453
1985-86	1,28,45,600	1,17,178
1986-87	11,987	32,791

(Source: Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar)

Incidence of Land Revenue

The table below gives the details of incidence of land revenue in the district, during 1968-69, 1973-74

1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87:

Year	Incidence of land revenue per hectare on assessed area	
	For cultivated area	For total area
1968-69	2.02	1.52
1973-74	2.47	2.20
1978-79	2.34	2.20
1982-83	2.27	2.18
1983-84	2.32	2.23
1984-85	2.26	2.18
1985-86	2.25	2.18
1986-87	2.25	2.18

(Source: Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar)

Statistics of Total Income from Stamp Duty in the District

It is levied under the Indian Stamp Act, (No. II) of 1899. It was amended by the Indian Stamp (Punjab First Amendment) Act, 1929. The latest amendment in the Act was made vide Punjab Amendment Act No. 18 of 1974. Stamp revenue is derived from 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 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87 is given hereunder:

Year	Amount (Rs)
1973-74	1,40,82,270
1978-79	3,45,83,884
1982-83	4,62,98,479

Year	Amount (Rs)
1983-84	5,39,29,114
1984-85	2,94,78,263
1985-86	5,76,77,757
1986-87	6,18,92,863

(Source: Treasury Officer, Amritsar)

Statistics of Sales Tax Collections

It is levied under the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1948, which repealed the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1941. Besides, 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 and the entire collections are appropriated by them. The following statement gives the details of income from sales tax (both State and Central) in the Amritsar District, during 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87:—

Income from Sales Tax in the Amritsar District (Rs in lakhs)

Year	Punjab General Sales Tax (Rs)	Central Sales Tax (Rs)
1973-74	563	119
1978-79	970	297
1982-83	1,736	460
1983-84	2,144	570
1984-85	2,142	563
1985-86	2,475	634
1986-87	2,773	670

(Source: Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Amritsar)

Statistics of Excise in the District

Besides land revenue collections, income from stamp duty, sales tax collections, other sources of revenue State and Central are: Excise Revenue—income under Excise Act, 1914; income under Opium Act, 1878; income under Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944; and income under Punjab Electricity (Duty) Act, 1958. The table below gives the details of income from excise in the Amritsar District, from 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87:

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Income under Excise Act (Rs)
1973-74	371
1978-79	583
1982-83	1,196
1983-84	1,233
1984-85	1,396
1985-86	1,656
1986-87	1,804

(Source: Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Amritsar)

The income realised from Central Excise Duties, during 1981-82 to 1986-87, is given hereunder:

Year	Amount (Rs)
1981-82	13,10,84,000
1982-83	13,80,12,000
1983-84	15,74,88,000
1984-85	14,89,80,000

Year	Amount (Rs)
1985-86	20,50,35,000
1986-87	20,36,90,126

(Source: Assistant Collector, Central Excise Division, Amritsar)

The income realised from Electricity Duty in the district, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, was as under:

Year	Amount (Rs)
1968-69	30,19,045
1973-74	52,45,783
1978-79	1,15,37,507
1982-83	2,03,62,586
1983-84	2,18,01,426
1984-85	3,91,82,951
1985-86	3,21,72,100
1986-87	3,50,83,013

(Source: Chief Electrical Inspector to Government, Punjab, Patiala)

Statistics of Registration

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 gives the particulars of registration

in the district, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87:—

Particulars of registration in the Amritsar District, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87

Year	No. of Registration offices	No. of Registration		Aggregate value of property transferred (000 Rs)		Total receipts (000 Rs)
		Immovable	Movable	Immovable property	Movable property	
1968-69	6	29,787	1,107	1,19,900	728	1,732
1973-74	8	35,259	1,073	2,34,946	56	2,696
1978-79	9	32,440	1,994	3,08,596	2	..
1982-83	9	43,318	3,167	4,45,001	166	4,531
1983-84	9	38,796	3,125	4,67,522	122	4,322
1984-85	10	28,568	3,583	9,82,348	—	3,115
1985-86	10	37,360	3,545	5,21,250	947	4,853
1986-87	9	36,280	3,300	5,99,003	703	5,424

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1969, 1974, 1980 and 1984 to 1986; and Inspector General of Registration, Punjab, Jalandhar)

Statistics of Income Tax Collection

Besides the income realised from Central Excise Duties, the main central source of revenue in the Amritsar District are: Income Tax, Wealth Tax, Gift Tax and Estate Duty. The statistics regarding the income realised from these sources, in the Amritsar District, during 1978-79 to 1986-87, are given in the following statement:—

Income Realised from Central Sources of Revenue in the Amritsar District during 1978-79 to 1986-87 (Thousand rupees)												
Serial No.	Tax	Collections										
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87		
1	Income Tax	1,18,183	1,16,500	1,21,262	1,21,440	1,20,289	1,17,766	1,28,155	1,18,553	1,65,187		
2	Wealth Tax	2,784	2,567	6,770	6,142	5,791	7,170	9,600	11,259	12,522		
3	Gift Tax	4,304	3,610	506	523	463	504	684	724	491		
4	Estate Duty	353	340	2,664	2,270	2,230	2,320	3,852	870	1,032		

Source: Commissioner of Income Tax, Amritsar)

Statistics of Entertainment Duty and Tax and Motor Vehicle Taxes

Entertainment Duty and Tax.—The Entertainment Duty is levied under the Punjab Entertainment Duty Act, 1955. It is levied on the admission to any entertainment to which persons are ordinarily admitted on payment. The rate of entertainment duty 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.

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-leq./86/dated 1 April 1986, it was 45 per cent of fare/freight. The annual rate of tax per truck is Rs 1,210 in the plains as well as in the hilly areas of the Punjab. From taxies and scooter-rickshaws, Rs 448.80 and Rs 149.60 per annum are charged, respectively, as passenger tax.

The following statement gives the details of Entertainments Tax and Passengers and Goods Tax in the district, during 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87.

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Entertainment Duty and Tax	Passengers and Goods Tax
1973-74	102	120
1978-79	133	239
1982-83	153	365
1983-84	106	360
1984-85	66	312
1985-86	94	353
1986-87	83	450

(Source : Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Amritsar)

Statistics of Distribution of Land to the Landless Farmers.

With a view to reducing 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 Areas Scheme, 1973, was also framed under the provisions of the Act for utilizing the surplus area. Surplus land available under the Old Punjab and PEPSU laws for allotment is being distributed to landless agricultural workers, members of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes and tenants who own no land or 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 Amritsar District, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87:—

Distribution of land among various classes of cultivators/landholders in the Amritsar District, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87

Class of Cultivators/ Landholders	Years								(Area in thousand hectares)
	1968-69	1973-74	1978-79	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	
1 Cultivated Landholders	7,32,512	7,69,142	7,70,853	7,73,155	7,72,183	7,73,717	7,74,387	7,75,754	
2 Tenants-at-Will as owners	2,45,372	2,53,175	2,59,337	2,63,002	2,63,609	2,65,364	2,66,308	2,62,019	
3 Tenants with rights of occupancy	7,998	7,970	7,970	7,970	7,970	7,970	7,970	7,970	
Total cultivated Area	9,85,882	10,30,287	10,38,160	10,44,127	10,43,762	10,47,051	10,48,665	10,45,743	

(Source: Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar)

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Statistics of Police Stations and Outposts

There were 28 police stations and 29 police posts in the Amritsar District during 1986-87. The tahsil/subdivision wise position of these police stations and police posts in the district as on 31 March 1987 was as under:

Tahsil/Subdivision	Police Stations	Police Posts
Amritsar	A Division	—
	B Division	—
	C Division	Angarh
	D Division	Islamabad, Durgiana Mandir
	E Division	—
	Civil Lines	Circuit House, Jaimal Mandi, Majitha Road, Fauspura
	Sadar Amritsar	Sultanwind, Verka, Vijay Nagar
	Chhehartta	Khasa
	Majitha	Khatrai Kalan
	Kathu Nangal	—
Ajnala	Ajnala	—
	Ramdas	Sudhar
	Lopoke	—
	Ghavinda	Kahangarh
Baba Bakala	Jandiala	Jandiala Town
	Beas	Rayya, Baba Bakal
	Mehta	—

Tahsil/Subdivision	Police Stations	Police Posts
Tarn Taran	City Tarn Taran	—
	Sadar Tarn Taran	—
	Verowal	Khadoor Sahib, Fatiabad
	Sarhali	Kairon, Naushehra Pannua, Chola Sahib
	Jhabal	Kasel
Patti	Patti	Salran
	Harike	—
	Valtoha	Ghariaala, Algon
	Bhikhiwind	Kacha Pakka, Sursingh
	Khalra	Rajoke
	Khem Karan	—

(Source: Senior Superintendent of Police, Amritsar)

Total Strength of Police Officers and Men

The categorywise strength of police forces including armed reserves and prosecution staff in the district, as on 31 March 1987, is given in the following table:—

Police strength in the Amritsar District, as on 31 March 1987

	Senior Superintendent of Police	Superintendent of Police	Deputy Superintendent of Police	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Assistant Sub-Inspectors	Head Constables	Constables
Civil Police								
Permanent	1	3	7	12	71	161	310	2,427
Temporary	-	2	3	16	15	47	283	271
Armed Reserves								
Permanent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temporary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prosecution Staff								
Permanent	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	51
Temporary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Source: Senior Superintendent of Police, Amritsar)

Railway Police.—The strength of railway police (categorywise) alongwith the name of the outposts in the district, as on 31 March 1987 is given below:

Name of the Outpost	Sub-Inspectors	Assistant Sub-Inspectors	Head Constables	Constables
Police Station, G.R.P., Amritsar	1	4	8	42
Outpost, G.R.P., Verka	-	-	1	2
Outpost, G.R.P., Beas	-	-	1	4
Outpost, G.R.P., Tarn Taran	-	-	1	3
Outpost, G.R.P., Patti	-	-	1	4
Outpost, G.R.P., Attari	1	1	3	55

(Source: Senior Superintendent of Police, Amritsar)

Jails

There is a Central Jail at Amritsar. Besides, there is a Sub-Jail at Patti.

Central Jail, Amritsar.—It was established on 15 August 1958. The strength of staff in the Central Jail, Amritsar, as on 31 December 1986, consisted of 1 Superintendent, 1 Deputy Superintendent Grade I, 2 Deputy Superintendents Grade II, 8 Assistant Superintendents, 1 Office Superintendent, 1 Accountant, 9 Clerks, 1 Teacher, 1 Carpenter Master, 1 Khaddi Master, 1 Chik Master, 1 Tractor Driver, 2 Head Warders, 151 Warders, besides, other Class IV staff.

The total admissions during the year, average daily population and maximum population on any one day and the number of convicted prisoners released from the Central Jail, Amritsar during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, are given in the following tables:—

Total admissions during the year, average daily population and maximum population on any one day during the year of the Central Jail, Amritsar for the period 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87

	1963-69	1973-74	1978-79	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Admissions during the year								
Male	7,795	9,097	7,831	30,048	42,184	31,642	9,816	8,362
Female	218	254	235	731	975	733	246	242
Total	8,013	9,351	8,066	30,779	43,159	32,380	10,062	8,604
Average daily population --								
Convicts								
Male	923.34	948.32	932.43	567.32	609.14	672.90	622.24	681.98
Female	11.26	10.63	11.4	2.00	3.00	1.00	2.99	1.9
Under Trials								
Male	629.62	657.41	633.7	822.21	1,041.6	1,915.54	1,610.28	955.81
Female	13.46	15.72	14.2	3.00	11.32	33.22	67.65	49.2
Civil								
Male	12.58	15.25	14.8	14.79	15.4	15.14	11.24	0.17
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maximum population on any one day during the year	1648	1,677	1,593	1,478	1,692	3,019	3,111	1,899

(Source: Superintendent, Central Jail, Amritsar)

Number of convicted prisoners released on different grounds during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87

	1963-69	1973-74	1978-79	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
On appeal	715	917	433	267	194	425	425	123
On expiry of sentence	579	602	851	1,713	983	1,602	170	126
Under remission system	463	478	237	447	123	513	303	173
By order of Government on medical grounds	6	4	3	7	3	34	2	44
						By order of Courts		By order of Courts
By order of Government on other grounds	366	604	213	503	262	51	32	57

(Source: Superintendent, Central Jail, Amritsar)

Sub-Jail, Patti.—The strength of staff in the Sub-Jail, Patti as on 31 December 1987, consisted of 1 Assistant Superintendent, 1 Senior Clerk, 1 Head Warder, 21 Warders and 1 Sweeper.

The total admissions during the year, average daily population and maximum population on any one day and the number of convicted prisoners released from the Sub-jail, Patti, during the period 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, are given in the following tables:—

Total admissions during the year, average daily population and maximum population of Sub-Jail, Patti for the period 1968-69, 1972-73, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87

	1968-69	1972-73	1978-79	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Admission during the year								
Male	1,290	1,260	1,301	2,046	1,512	2,542	1,592	1,062
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,290	1,260	1,301	2,046	1,512	2,542	1,592	1,062
Average daily Population								
Convicts								
Male	1.03	1.04	1.02	28.88	23.57	18.32	11.99	3.73
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under trial								
Male	35.45	34.55	44.26	67.33	49.67	107.80	72.70	69.57
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil								
Male	3.91	3.06	4.93	9.43	8.12	14.92	17.05	1.80
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maximum population on any one day during the year	75	84	95	97	110	220	165	95

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

Number of convicted prisoners released on different grounds during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87

	1968-69	1973-74	1978-79	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
On Appeal	84	95	113	107	73	101	65	54
On expiry of sentence	25	28	28	67	42	131	93	14
Under remission system	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
By order of Government on medical grounds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By order of Government on other grounds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

Statistics of incidence of Crime

The important categories of crime are: murder, dacoity, burglary, theft, robbery, kidnapping, rioting, culpable homicide, counterfeit coining, etc. An idea regarding the trend of these crimes, in the district during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87 may be had from the following table:—

Incidence of crimes in the Amritsar District, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87

Year	Murder	Decolty	Burglary	Theft	Cattle lifting	Robbery	Kidnaping	Traffic in women	Riots	(ulp-able Homi-icide	Cour-ter-fist coining	Miscel-laneous	Total cogniz-able crimes
1968-69	112	—	212	391	1	2	39	—	1	26	—	316	1,100
1973-74	133	2	269	369	1	11	51	—	5	31	—	422	1,294
1978-79	97	—	197	382	2	2	43	—	1	29	1	711	1,465
1982-83	113	1	221	352	—	16	37	—	—	33	1	521	1,295
1983-84	139	3	182	303	4	21	26	—	—	21	—	739	1,438
1984-85	167	3	73	231	1	13	21	—	—	19	2	686	1,216
1985-86	122	32	151	371	2	31	16	—	—	23	—	53	1,311
1986-87	251	27	96	239	2	127	13	—	—	14	2	487	1,353

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Amritsar)

The following table gives the incidence of crimes of all kinds brought to trial in the Amritsar District during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79, and 1982-83 to 1986-87 :-

Year	Reported cases	True cases
1968-69	5,239	5,239
1973-74	7,344	7,344
1978-79	7,420	7,420
1982-83	10,745	10,745
1983-84	11,011	11,011
1984-85	11,093	11,093
1985-86	7,940	7,940
1986-87	6,295	6,295

(Source: Senior Superintendent of Police, Amritsar)

Incidence of Motor Vehicle Accidents.—The number of prosecutions launched in the district under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, are given in the following table:—

Year	Prosecutions launched
1968-69	318
1973-74	281
1978-79	305
1982-83	353
1983-84	321
1984-85	367
1985-86	427
1986-87	387

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Amritsar)

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

Number of cases reported under Local and Special Acts in the Amritsar District during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87

Year	Police Act of 1888 (cases of public nuisance)	Arms Act 1878/1959	Excise Act, 1914	Opium Act, 1878	Public Gambling Act, 1867	Essential Commodities Act, 1955	Indian Railways Act, 1890	Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947
1968-69	41	623	3,549	969	469	3	22	14
1973-74	37	751	3,204	466	404	29	17	21
1978-79	54	681	4,512	872	393	49	13	18
1982-83	61	1,209	6,823	1,271	482	28	25	27
1983-84	51	992	6,998	968	391	37	28	24
1984-85	29	871	6,504	881	322	29	32	22
1985-86	33	749	5,562	704	261	21	41	25
1985-87	17	753	3,391	221	183	9	35	13

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Amritsar)

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Number of prosecutions launched under the various Acts in the American District, during, 1948-54, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87

Name of the Act	Year						
	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74	1973-74
Indian Penal Code	1,100	1,294	1,465	1,295	1,438	1,216	1,311
Municipal Acts and Municipal Bye-laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stage-Carriages Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police Act	41	37	—	51	51	29	33
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	513	281	305	353	321	367	427

(Source: Senior Superintendent of Police, Amritsar)

Statistics of Civil and Criminal Courts Cases

Civil Courts.-The number and nature of cases tried by the civil courts in the district, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87 are given in the following table :-

Number and nature of cases tried by the Civil Courts in the Amritsar District, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87

Nature of cases tried	1968-69	1973-74	1978-79	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Civil Suits	2,017	2,520	2,339	2,410	2,316	2,419	2,992	3,117
Execution cases	217	318	371	414	339	379	401	519
Guardian Cases	51	63	49	53	66	72	70	82
Succession Act Cases	250	215	199	183	201	275	311	415
Workmen's Compensation Act	7	12	13	11	10	9	15	19
Payment of Wages Act	4	7	5	8	14	12	13	20
Rent Restriction Act	917	1,219	1,717	1,523	1,621	1,797	1,915	2,324
Hindu Marriage Act	12	14	16	15	17	18	17	20
Panchayat Revision	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	152	149	163	174	150	149	176	180

(Source: Senior Subordinate Judge, Amritsar)

Criminal Courts.—The number and nature of cases tried by the criminal courts in the district, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, are given in the table as under:

Year	Regular cases	Security Cases	Summary cases
1968-69	1,921	313	2,513
1973-74	2,083	421	2,660
1978-79	2,317	399	2,775
1982-83	2,184	418	2,803
1983-84	1,999	503	2,484
1984-85	2,274	465	2,718
1985-86	2,318	474	2,564
1986-87	2,406	348	2,617

(Source: Chief Judicial Magistrate, Amritsar)

Judicial work done by the Panchayats.—Under the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, the panchayats have been vested with judicial and executive powers, besides being an important agency for rural development. On the criminal side, they have been given powers to try certain minor offences like petty thefts, hurt, affray and commission of public nuisance. They are under the control of the District Magistrate, who hears appeals against their orders, and transfer cases from one panchayat to another. On the civil and revenue side, the panchayats have been given powers to try civil and revenue judicial cases within certain pecuniary limits, and in respect of these cases, they are under the control of the District Judge and the Collector, respectively.

The following statement shows the judicial work done by the panchayats in the Amritsar District, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87:—

Judicial work done by the Panchayats in the Amritsar District

	1968-69	1973-74	1978-79	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
A Revenue Cases	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Cases pending at the beginning of the year	..	370	99	31	2	1	1	1
2 Cases instituted	..	240	92	3	12	1	2	2
3 Cases received by transfer	..	7	3	—	—	—	—	—
4 Cases transferred from Panchayats and returned for presentation to courts and panchayats	..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Cases decided —	..	272	98	32	13	1	2	2
(a) Cases dismissed	..	23	48	10	1	—	—	—
(b) Cases compounded	..	185	46	22	10	1	2	2
(c) Cases decreed	..	64	4	—	2	—	—	—
6 Cases pending at the end of the year	..	343	96	2	1	1	1	1

B	Criminal Cases	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	..	139	37	17	6	2	2	1
2	Cases instituted	..	183	67	4	7	2	1	3
3	Cases received by transfer	..	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Cases transferred from Panchayats and returned to courts and Panchayats	..	10	4	—	—	—	—	—
5	Cases decided —	..	214	54	15	11	2	2	3
	(a) Cases dismissed	..	43	6	—	4	2	—	3
	(b) Cases compounded	..	156	40	15	7	—	2	—
	(c) Cases convicted	..	15	8	—	—	—	—	—
6	Cases pending at the end of the year	..	118	46	6	2	2	1	1

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

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

Municipal Corporation/Committees in the District and their Income and Expenditure

The Municipal Committee, Amritsar was set up in 1868 and was upgraded to Class I in 1949. It was further elevated to Municipal Corporation in 1978. Subsequently, Municipal Committee, Chheharta and other 22 adjoining villages were also merged in the Corporation. At the time of the formation of the Corporation, the administration was shared by two departments, i.e. General Department and Electricity Department. The Water Supply and Sewerage Act was enacted in 1978. According to the provision of the Act, after two years, a third department, Water Supply and Sewerage was created and the receipts and expenditure of this department were separated from the General Department. Subsequently, the State Government directed the Corporations to take over local bus service from the Punjab Roadways. Accordingly, the local bus service was transferred to the Municipal Corporation, Amritsar in the month of January 1980 and the fourth department, viz., Nigam Transport was created. At present, there are four wings in the Municipal Corporation and all these wings are maintaining the accounts independently.

The Municipal Corporation, Amritsar has a unique feature of managing the electricity supply service in the city. No other corporation or municipal committee in the Punjab has this type of control over the supply of electricity. The Municipal Corporation, Amritsar obtained a licence for the distribution of electricity within the municipal area in 1915. The Electricity Department came into existence and small steam generating sets were installed. The capacity of these generators was only 500 KVA. Later on, with the commissioning of hydro electric scheme of Joginder Nagar (H.P.), the Municipal Committee, Amritsar switched over to the purchase of bulk power from the erstwhile PWD (Electricity Branch) and discarded its own generators. In 1986-87, the capacity of distribution of the sub-stations of the electricity wing of the Corporation rose to over 100 MVA.

AMRITSAR

The Corporation has installed the statue of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in Ram Bagh Garden, Amritsar. Besides, statues of Master Tara Singh, Shaheed Udham Singh and Madan Lal Dhillon have been installed by the Corporation at different places in the city.

Besides, there are 5 municipal committees in the district, functioning at Jandiala, Majitha, Patti, Ram Das and Tarn Taran. In addition to this, there is a notified area committee at Rayya.

The income and expenditure of municipal corporation/committees in the Amritsar District, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79, and 1982-83 to 1986-87, are given in the following statements :--

Income of Municipal Corporation/Committees in the Amritsar District

Name of the Municipal Corporation/ Committee								(Rs)	
	1968-69	1973-74	1978-79	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	
1	Amritsar Corporation	1,14,57,834	3,32,60,457	9,33,09,000	20,72,76,000	21,65,96,000	23,21,45,000	26,67,09,000	29,42,12,000
2	Tarn Taran	6,57,357	13,36,371	23,09,000	25,51,000	32,59,000	39,73,000	79,26,000	71,23,000
3	Patti	3,62,294	6,25,543	9,17,000	15,92,000	21,83,000	32,76,000	42,67,000	53,72,000
4	Rame Das	16,332	27,432	45,000	1,90,000	1,56,000	2,40,000	1,85,000	1,24,000
5	Majitha	55,374	2,14,153	2,60,000	3,58,000	4,61,000	3,49,000	12,56,000	11,03,000
6	Jandiala	1,86,918	2,91,920	6,48,000	14,65,000	16,92,000	17,55,000	20,46,000	25,31,000
7	Rayya(NAC)	—	—	—	7,27,000	7,77,000	11,14,000	22,69,000	10,92,000
District Total		1,27,36,109	3,57,55,876	9,74,88,000	21,41,59,000	22,51,24,000	24,28,52,000	28,46,58,000	31,15,57,000

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1969, 1974, 1979 and 1987)

Expenditure of Municipal Corporation/Committees in Amritsar District

Expenditure of Municipal Corporations/Committees in Amritsar District								
Name of the Municipal Corporation/Committee	1968-69	1973-74	1978-79	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1 Amritsar Corporation	1,04,55,229	3,65,51,061	9,29,47,000	21,57,06,000	21,97,03,000	22,92,26,000	26,83,99,000	29,08,27,000
2 Tarn Taran	6,30,932	12,56,925	21,97,000	24,04,000	32,62,000	39,18,000	79,52,000	70,93,000
3 Patti	3,17,413	6,52,362	9,94,000	14,91,000	21,04,000	34,10,000	43,10,000	53,24,000
4 Ram Das	15,918	50,398	60,000	1,44,000	2,05,000	1,84,000	2,62,000	1,68,000
5 Majitha	59,520	2,14,517	2,49,000	3,07,000	4,59,000	3,51,000	12,85,000	10,92,000
6 Jandiala	1,77,412	2,55,147	5,22,000	15,23,000	16,35,000	18,13,000	19,95,000	25,33,000
7 Rayya (NAC)	—	—	—	6,77,000	7,77,000	10,20,000	24,74,000	10,80,000
District Total	1,16,56,424	3,89,80,410	9,69,69,000	22,22,52,000	22,81,45,000	23,99,22,000	28,66,77,000	30,81,17,000

(Statistics: Abstracts of Punjab 1969, 1974, 1979 and 1983 to 1987)

Income and Expenditure of Zila Parishad

The main financial sources of the Zila Parishad, Amritsar are Government grants, share of local rate and funds allotted to it for implementing departmental schemes. Its income and expenditure during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, were as under:

Year	Income (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)
1968-69	11,12,418	12,19,251
1973-74	9,91,558	10,75,378
1978-79	43,42,738	35,46,010
1982-83	38,71,244	52,31,624
1983-84	39,06,835	43,46,312
1984-85	88,76,678	94,97,876
1985-86	86,84,998	74,12,209
1986-87	71,22,380	50,82,446

(Source: Secretary, Zila Parishad, Amritsar)

Income of Panchayats

The main sources of income of the panchayats are: grant-in-aid from Government, house-tax, percentage from land revenue collections, income from village common land, donations, fees, etc. The funds and penalties which the panchayats impose are also transferred to their funds.

During 1986, there were 1,088 panchayats in the Amritsar District. The income of the panchayats in the district, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79, and 1982-83 to 1986-87, was as under:

Year	House Tax (Rs)	Grants-in-aid (Rs)	Voluntary contribu- tions (Rs)	Total (Rs)
1968-69	..	..	..	..
1973-74	4,72,822	3,26,589	1,650	8,01,061
1978-79	5,01,108	4,26,484	6,315	9,33,907
1982-83	5,12,246	76,49,339	—	81,61,585

Year	House Tax (Rs)	Grants-in-aid (Rs)	Voluntary contribu- tions (Rs)	Total (Rs)
1983-84	5,13,894	2,21,28,214	1,224	2,26,43,332
1984-85	5,13,361	1,36,43,809	1,400	1,41,58,570
1985-86	5,10,866	1,46,68,277	50,477	1,52,29,621
1986-87	5,15,217	1,09,43,085	--	1,14,58,302

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

Town Planning and Slum Clearance Scheme

The office of the Assistant Town Planner, Amritsar Division, Amritsar was set up in March 1960 and it was upgraded to Divisional Town Planner's office in 1963. The Divisional Town Planner, Amritsar Division, Amritsar is assisted by the 1 Assistant Town Planner, 1 Assistant Engineer, 2 Draftsmen, 4 Surveyors, 4 Section Officers (Building), 7 Building Inspectors, 2 Patwaris, 6 Clerks and other Class III and IV staff.

The main function of this office is to prepare Master Plans of cities, towns, etc. Besides, it advises various local bodies as well as Government Departments in the following matters:—

1. Planning Schemes;
2. Preparation of various planning/development schemes under the various Acts;
3. Preparation of Five-Year Development Plans, known as Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Plans and Integrated Urban Development Plans; and
4. Preparation of Master Water Supply Schemes and Master Sewerage Schemes.

The activities of this department are spread over mostly in all important towns of the district. The revised Master Plan of Amritsar according to the policy of the government has been prepared. The Master Plan for Tarn Taran, Patti, Rayya, Ajnala, Majitha and Jandiala have also been prepared and further development of these towns will be made accordingly.

The executing agencies for plans prepared by the department are Improvement Trusts, Municipal Committees, Municipal Corporations, Housing and Urban Development Department and other Government Departments such as Colonization, PWD, etc. Various types of planning schemes in towns and villages prepared by the department are mentioned below:

1. Development, expansion, rehousing and slum-clearance schemes for the Improvement Trusts;
2. Town planning schemes of unbuilt areas and building schemes of built up area for Municipal Committees and Municipal Corporations;
3. Layout plans for setting up industrial focal points, urban estates, mandis, rehabilitation schemes, shopping centres and rural integrated development of focal points etc.

Town Planning Schemes.—The Divisional Town planner, Amritsar Division, Amritsar has prepared Master Plans of seven towns of Amritsar District, viz., Amritsar, Tarn Taran, Patti, Rayya, Ajnala, Majitha and Jandiala under the Punjab Municipal Corporation Act, 1976 and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911. This office upto the year 1986-87 prepared 93 town planning schemes/building schemes. Out of these, 72 schemes have been sanctioned by the Government. Besides the preparation of these schemes, this office has also prepared 113 development schemes in consultation with the Amritsar Improvement Trust upto the year 1986-87. Out of these, 74 development schemes have been sanctioned by the Government.

Improvement Trusts

Under the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922, Improvement Trusts have been set up for selected towns. One such trust has been established at Amritsar.

Amritsar Improvement Trust, Amritsar.—It was formed in 1945-46, but was suspended later on. It was reconstituted in 1949. The main functions of the improvement trust are to develop certain areas in the

city and acquire land outside the municipal corporation to develop it according to the plan and thereafter hand over to the municipal corporation. The improvement trust has so far executed the following 39 schemes and thereafter handed over these to the Municipal Corporation, Amritsar:—

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme
1	Katra Sher Singh No. 1
2	Katra Sher Singh No. 2
3	Katra Sher Singh No. 3
4	Katra Jaimal Singh
5	Bazar Bakarwana
6	Katra Mohar Singh
7	Chowk Phowara
8	Islamabad
9	Chowk Bhai Sant Singh
10	Verha Nim Wala
11	Bazar Tokarian
12	Gali Bagh Wali
13	Tunda Talab
14	Kucha Tawarian
15	Chowk Katra Baghian
16	Portion of Kucha Nim Wala
17	Portion of Bazar Kanhyan
18	Quila Bhangian Area
19	Ram Bagh Area

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme
20	Katra Moti Ram
21	Kucha Acharjan
22	Chowk Karmo Deori
23	Putli Ghar (Durgiana Mandir)
24	Harijan Colony
25	Opposite Ram Lal Eye Hospital
26	Kucha Vakilan
27	Out Side Ram Bagh Gate
28	Guru Ram Dass Niwas
29	Gowal Mandi
30	Mall, Albert Road, Court Road (Kennedy Avenue)
31	Portion of Katra Jaimal Singh
32	Opposite Railway Station
33	Chowk State Bank
34	Cheel Mandi
35	Shiyala Bhayian
36	Green Avenue
37	Rani Ka Bagh
38	Bus Stand Area
39	Portion of Bagh Jallianwala

Besides, the following 33 schemes have been sanctioned by the Government and are under execution

by the trust:—

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme
1	Kucha Patranga Area Development Scheme
2	Katra Khazana Area Development Scheme
3	In side Lohghar Gate Area Development Scheme
4	Bagh Jallianwala Area Development Scheme
5	Kucha Panditan Area Development Scheme
6	Pacci Gali Area Development Scheme
7	East of Mohan Nagar Area Development Scheme
8	Bazar Sandukan Area Development Scheme
9	Ajit Nagar Area Development Scheme
10	Chowk Katra Parja Area Development Scheme
11	Kucha Nishanchia Area Development Scheme
12	Truck Stand Scheme
13	Head Water Works Area Development Scheme
14	Court Road, Tayoor Road and Yaseen Road Area Development Scheme
15	Maqbool Road Jethuwal Distillery Circular Road Area Development Scheme
16	Outside Hall Gate Area Development Scheme
17	Parkash Chand Road, Lawrence Road, Dasaunda Race Course Road, Amritsar Scheme
18	Chowk Bijli Area Development Scheme

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme
19	Chowk Ghanta Ghar Area Development Scheme
20	Basant Avenue Area Development Scheme
21	Development Scheme, Opposite Novelty Sweets Shop Area
22	Dharam Singh Market Scheme
23	Mohindra House Area Development Scheme
24	City Centre Area Development Scheme
25	Cattle Fair Ground Area Development Scheme
26	Tahsil Building Area Development Scheme
27	Opposite Guru Nanak Dev University Scheme
28	Ajnala Road Development Scheme
29	Ajnala Road Expansion Scheme
30	Hukam Singh Road Development Scheme
31	Shifting of Dairies on Khem Karan Road
32	Madan Mohan Road Area Development Scheme
33	8 Marla Development Scheme.

The income and expenditure of the Amritsar Improvement Trust, Amritsar, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, are given below:

(Figures in 000' Rs)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1968-69	4,737	4,182
1973-74	7,151	6,895
1978-79	27,866	22,048
1982-83	16,252	25,535

(Figures in 000' Rs)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1983-84	21,869	36,277
1984-85	24,957	17,003
1985-86	23,581	28,475
1986-87	59,727	23,906

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1974, 1979 and 1983 to 1987)

Other Government Schemes/Projects.—These cover development of new shopping centres, redevelopment of old areas, improvement of road and road junctions which all go into improvement of living conditions in the existing bodies of the city. Some of the schemes prepared by the department are as follows:—

- 1 Repair of shops opposite to the Chandan Cinema
- 2 Miscellaneous
- 3 Shopping Complex Temperance Hall
- 4 Shopping Complex Shaheed Bhagat Singh Market
- 5 Shopping Complex Tarn Taran Road
- 6 Shopping Complex near Durgiana Mandir Police Post
- 7 Shopping Complex opposite Chitra Cinema near Bridge Stairs

Slum Areas.—With a view to giving face-lift to the town, the Municipal Corporation, Amritsar has provided basic amenities like earth filling, brick pavement, street light, surface drains, water supply, sewerage, etc. These facilities have been provided in the following identified slum areas:—

- 1 Chotta Hari Pura
- 2 Lahori Gate (outside)

- 3 Guru Nanak Pura
- 4 Karampura
- 5 Dhapai
- 6 Faizpura
- 7 Takia Chanan Shah
- 8 Bharariwal
- 9 Takia Fateh Shah Bhukhari
- 10 Kot Khalsa
- 11 Vallah
- 12 Tung Pain
- 13 Tung Bala
- 14 Mohkampura
- 15 Judge Nagar/Krishan Nagar etc.
- 16 Angarh
- 17 Ghanupur
- 18 Kala
- 19 Model Town
- 20 Wadali Guru
- 21 Kartar Nagar
- 22 Bhalla Colony
- 23 Jagdambay Colony

To improve the sanitary conditions of the slum areas, the Corporation, during 1986-87 constructed 75,187 metre drains, 2,03,376 sq. metres brick pavement of lanes, 43,950 sq. metres premix carpet of roads and 1.5 km new roads. An amount of Rs 85.09 lakhs was spent on the construction and repair of roads by the Corporation during the same year.

CHAPTER XV EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Literacy According to Urban-Rural and Sex break-up

Though the literacy rate has increased with the opening of new schools in the remote rural as well as urban areas in the district, yet the district ranked seventh in the State in the field of literacy. According to 1981 Census, the literacy rate was 41.05 per cent of total population of the district, as against 40.86 per cent of the Punjab State as a whole.

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

Year	(Literacy Rate)				
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female
1971	26.89	55.79	35.32	40.9	28.7
1981	33.39	56.62	41.05	46.83	34.4

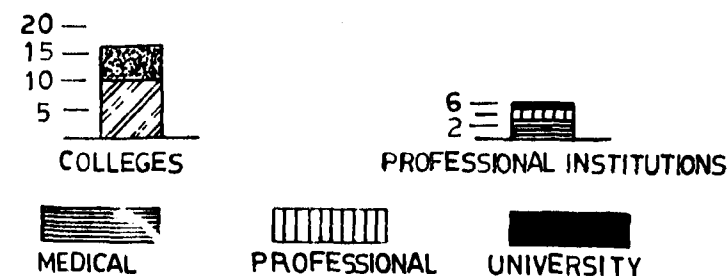
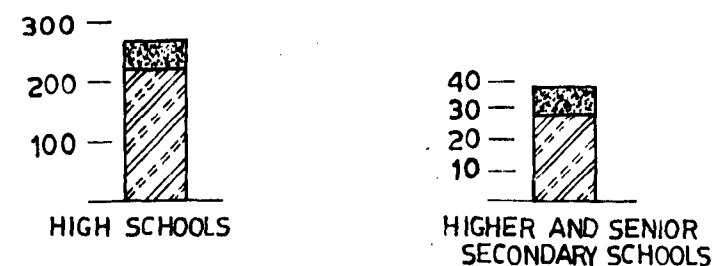
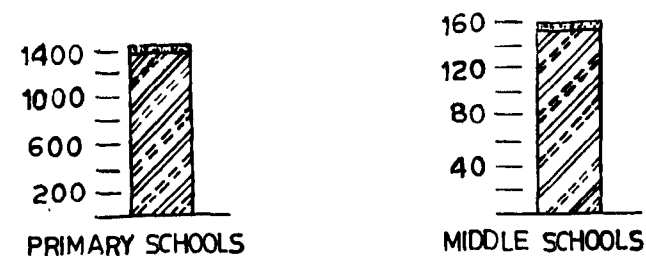
(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1979 and 1981)

Primary and Secondary Education

The number of recognised educational institutions (both government and non-government) in the Amritsar District, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79, 1982-83 and 1986-87 are given in the following table:—

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AMRITSAR DISTRICT

1986-87



Number of Recognised Educational Institutions in Amritsar District

Year	Senior Secondary Schools (10+2)/ Higher Secondary Schools			High Schools/ Post Basic Schools			Middle Schools/ Senior Basic Schools			Primary Schools/ Pre-Primary/Junior Basic Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1968-69	31	11	42	81	27	108	72	29	101	980	18	998
1973-74	30	10	40	103	38	141	112	23	135	1,134	16	1,150
1978-79	30	10	40	147	45	192	153	14	167	1,433	50	1,483
1982-83	32	10	42	194	49	243	152	10	162	1,437	45	1,482
1983-84	32	10	42	196	49	245	156	10	166	1,392	47	1,439
1984-85	32	10	42	201	48	249	153	10	163	1,393	47	1,440
1985-86	32	10	42	205	48	253	152	10	162	1,393	47	1,440
1986-87 *	29	10	39	214	50	264	152	8	160	1,393	47	1,440

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1969, 1973, 1980, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988)

*includes 10+2 Schools also

The amount granted as financial assistance/stipend to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes alongwith their number in the Amritsar District, during 1978-79, 1982-83 to 1986-87 is given below:

Year	Stipends (Rs)	No. of students benefited
1978-79	24,14,302	54,351
1982-83	19,02,804	24,819
1983-84	34,77,441	32,323
1984-85	30,03,170	35,093
1985-86	29,16,830	38,590
1986-87	34,61,005	51,393

(Source: District Education Officer, Amritsar)

University Education

Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.—The foundation stone of the Guru Nanak Dev University was laid on 24 November 1969 by the then President of India, Late Shri V.V. Giri in commemoration of the quincentenary of Guru Nanak Dev. Five hundred acres of land was acquired by the Punjab Government to form the campus of the University. The campus has been beautifully and aesthetically designed. The library building stands with its majestic and imposing structure in the centre of the academic complex surrounded by Arts, Chemistry, Biology and Physics blocks.

A total of 20 teaching and research departments under different faculties have been established on the campus, besides a Regional Centre and University College at Jalandhar. Hostel facilities for girls and boys exist in the campus.

The jurisdiction of the University extends to the districts of Amritsar, Jalandhar, Kapurthala and Gurdaspur. On 31 March 1987, 77 colleges (65 Arts and Science, 7 Education, 1 Medical, 1 Dental, 1 Fine Arts and 2 Ayurvedic Colleges) were affiliated to the University.

In consonance with the preamble of the University Act, special provisions for research on the life and teachings of Guru Nanak Dev and the development of Punjabi Language, literature and culture have been made. The University has also established a Department of Electronics Technology offering teaching in B. Tech./ Bio-Tech. (Electronics).

The University is leading in the field of sports. It won for the 9th time in succession the coveted Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad Trophy which is awarded by the Government of India to the best University in sports. In the cultural field also, the University has achieved a number of distinctions.

Higher Education

After Ludhiana and Jalandhar, Amritsar district has the largest number of colleges as compared to other districts of Punjab. During 1986-87, there were 16 Arts and Science Colleges in the district. It is one of the advanced districts in the field of education. Khalsa College, Amritsar, established in 1899 is one of the premier educational institution of the State. The following table gives the number of Arts and Science Colleges in the district, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79, and 1982-83 to 1986-87:—

Year	Arts and Science Colleges		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1968-69	7	6	13
1973-74	8	6	14
1978-79	10	6	16
1982-83	10	6	16
1983-84	10	6	16
1984-85	10	6	16
1985-86	10	6	16
1986-87	10	6	16

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1969, 1974, 1979 and 1983 to 1987)

Professional and Technical Education

The following table gives the number and classification of colleges by management and nature of education imparted in the Amritsar District, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79, and 1982-83 to 1986-87:—

Classification of Colleges by Management and Nature of Education Imparted in the Amritsar District during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79, and 1982-83 to 1986-87

Type of Education Imparted	1963-64			1964-65			1965-66			1966-67		
	Managed by Govt.	Aided	Total	Managed by Govt.	Aided	Total	Managed by Govt.	Aided	Total	Managed by Govt.	Aided	Total
*Medical												
General		2		1	3		2	1	3	2	1	3
For Women		-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Education												
General		-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
For Women		-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineering		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oriental Studies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veterinary Science		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technology		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5

*One Dental College included

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1969, 1976, 1980, 1984 to 1987)

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Classification of Colleges by Management and Nature of Education Imparted during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79, and 1982-83 to 1986-87

Type of Education Imparted	1968-69			1973-74			1978-79			1982-83		
	Managed by Govt.	Aided	Total	Managed by Govt.	Aided	Total	Managed by Govt.	Aided	Total	Managed by Govt.	Aided	Total
*Medical												
General		-		-	-		-	-		1	1	3
For Women		-		-	-		-	-		2	-	-
Education												
General		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
For Women		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oriental Studies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veterinary Science		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technology		-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2
Total	3	6	9	2	2	4	2	2	9	2	2	4

*One Dental College included

Medical Education

There are three medical colleges in the district, viz. Medical College, Amritsar, Dental College, Amritsar, and Shree Lakshmi Narain Ayurvedic College, Amritsar. A brief description of these colleges is given below:

Medical College, Amritsar.—This institution was started as Medical School at Lahore in 1864 and shifted to Amritsar in 1920. Thereafter, it was upgraded to Medical College in 1943.

This institution imparts medical education to the students upto the level of MBBS. For this purpose, sufficient staff has been appointed in this college. On 31 March 1987, the Principal, was assisted by 43 Professors, 4 Associate Professors, 46 Assistant Professors, 34 Senior Lecturers, 1 Superintendent, 1 Senior Scale Stenographer, 7 Assistants, 1 Head Cashier, 1 Accountant, 31 Clerks/Senior Clerks and 32 Steno Typists and other class IV staff.

The number of students admitted and qualified from this college, during 1981 to 1986, was as under:

Year	Total number of students admitted	Total number of students passed out
1981	149	143
1982	150	137
1983	150	170
1984	149	136
1985	150	163
1986	149	152

Punjab Government Dental College and Hospital, Amritsar.—The Punjab Government Dental College and Hospital, Amritsar was established in 1952. Prior to 1970, the college was affiliated to Panjab University, Chandigarh and now to Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. It is situated on the Mall towards the east

of historical Ram Bagh Gardens. The college has prosthetic and histopathology laboratories, one lecture theatre, a lecture room, library, museum, etc.

The college imparts training to students for the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery (B.D.S) and Master of Dental Science (M.D.S). The B.D.S. degree of the Panjab University was recognised by the Dental Council of India in 1956. The M.D.S. degree, awarded according to old regulations of the Panjab University, was approved in 1966. With effect from the year 1966, new rules and regulations for M.D.S. course were introduced by the Panjab University.

The strength of students in the college during 1983-89 was 136 (62 males and 74 females).

Shree Lakshmi Narayan Ayurvedic College, Amritsar.—This institution was set up in 1972 and it was affiliated to Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar in 1976. It is functioning under the control of Shri Durgiana Education Foundation, Amritsar.

This institute imparts ayurvedic medical education to the students. On 31 March 1987, the Principal was assisted by 14 Professors, 2 Lab. Assistants, 2 Clerks and 10 Class IV staff members.

The number of students admitted and qualified from this institution during 1981-82 to 1986-87 is as under:

Year	Total number of students admitted	Total number of students passed out
1981-82	50	29
1982-83	50	42
1983-84	50	39
1984-85	50	47
1985-86	50	37
1986-87	50	39

Education of the Handicapped

The following institution for the education of the handicapped exists in the Amritsar district:

(i) **Surma Singh Ashram, Amritsar.**—It was opened on 10 April 1935 and is run by the Chief Khalsa Dewan, Amritsar. Its main objective is to look after the blinds, irrespective of caste, colour or creed and provide them with general and vocational education so as to help them to stand on their own feet as independent citizens of the country.

The institution imparts general education to the blind persons through braille system and train them in vocal and musical instruments. Besides, training in caning of chairs is provided.

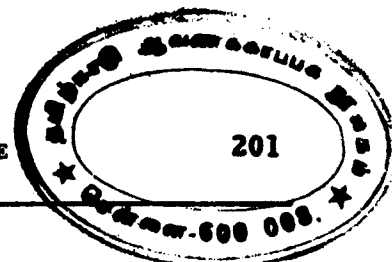
The strength of staff in the institution during 1986-87 was 9 and number of students studying/getting training was 28.

(ii) **Government Senior Secondary School Town Hall, Amritsar.**—This institution started imparting education to the handicapped from 1935-86 session. Transportation charges are given at the rate of Rs 50 per month and Rs 400 is provided to meet the charges of books and stationery etc. to the handicapped students.

There are 10 seats in the school for handicapped students. As on 31 March 1987, 7 students were getting this facility.

Libraries and Reading Rooms.—These centres help, encourage and promote the speed of education amongst the people. The libraries and reading rooms functioning in the Amritsar District as on 31 March 1987 were as under:

Serial No.	Name of Library
	Moti Lal Nehru, Municipal Corporation Public Library, Amritsar.
	Municipal Corporation Library, Community Hall, Chheharta.



Serial No.	Name of Library
3	Municipal Library, Tarn Taran
4	Municipal Library, Patti
5	Municipal Library, Ramdas
6	Municipal Library, Jandiala, Tahsil and District Amritsar
7	Shri Dashmesh Public School, Library, Kotla Sultan Singh, Tahsil and District Amritsar

Name of Reading Room

1	Bhagtanwala, Amritsar
2	Katra Karam Singh, Amritsar
3	Guru Ki Wadali, Chheharta
4	Naraingarh, Chheharta
5	Bus Stand, Chheharta
6	Chheharta Jhanjghar, Chheharta

Central Sikh Museum, Amritsar.—It was opened by Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee in the Tower House Deohri (entrance) of the Golden Temple on 11 July 1958. It has more than 200 paintings, about 20 old hand-written *Granth*s (drafts), Nanakshahi coins, old weapons, etc. bearing on the Sikh history. The Museum contains 500 photographs of those well-known persons who contributed to Punjabi culture, Sikh religion, etc. Besides, it has a sword and *granth* having signatures of the sixth Guru Hargobind, sword, comb, small sword (*gatra*), *Kamarkassa*, *Prem Sumarg* *granth* of the tenth Guru Gobind Singh, *Chakar* of shaheed Baba Deep Singh, sword of Maharaja Ranjit Singh used in Kasur Victory; sword used by Sardar Sukha Singh and Sardar Mehtab Singh to kill Massa Rangar, bow and arrow of Baba Ala Singh.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Vital Statistics of Births and Deaths

The statistics regarding births and deaths rate (Civil Registration System) in the Amritsar District, during 1968, 1973, 1978 and 1982 to 1987, are given in the following table:—

Year	Birth rate per thousand of population	Death rate per thousand of population
1968	25.80	7.58
1973	27.15	6.72
1978	20.98	7.31
1982	20.26	6.69
1983	25.01	7.77
1984	22.50	7.36
1985	19.30	7.00
1986	19.76	6.81
1987	22.92	7.00

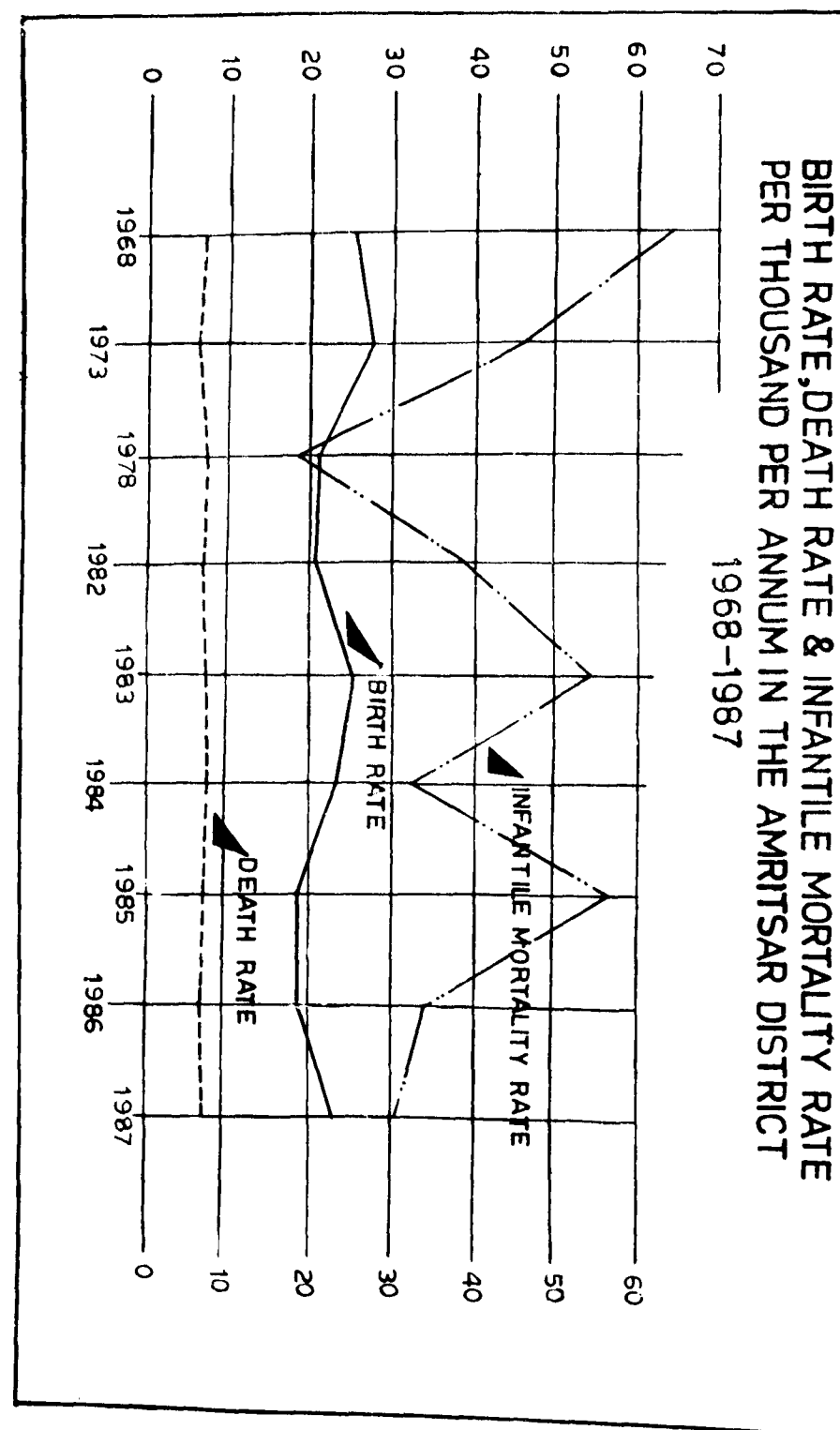
(source: Chief Registrar, Births and Deaths and Director, Health and Family Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Infant Mortality

Infant Mortality Rate (Civil Registration System) in the Amritsar District during the years 1968, 1973, 1978 and 1982 to 1987, is given in the following table:—

Year	Infant mortality rate per thousand of population
1968	64.38
1973	46.44
1978	19.59
1982	39.17
1983	54.40
1984	32.24
1985	54.91
1986	34.38
1987	30.86

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



Medical Facilities in the District

As on 1 April 1987, there were 265 medical institutions (allopathic) in the district. The management-wise break-up of these medical institutions is : 232 State Public, 10 State Special, 5 Municipal, 6 Zila Parishad and 12 Voluntary Organisations. The list of Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Rural Hospitals, Subsidiary Health Centres and Dispensaries in the district are given in the following table:—

**Hospitals, Primary Health Centres and Subsidiary Health Centres/
Dispensaries in the Amritsar District as on 1 April 1987**

Serial No.	Name and location of the Institution	Sanctioned Bed Strength		Rural/Urban	Name of Tahsil	Type of Management
		Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District Amritsar						
1	Shri Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Amritsar	504	447	Urban	Amritsar	State Public
2	Punjab Mental Hospital, Amritsar	512	299	do	do	do
3	T.B. & Chest Diseases Hospital, Amritsar	155	100	do	do	do
4	Punjab Government Dental College and Hospital, Amritsar	5	5	do	do	do
5	Civil Hospital, Tarn Taran	25	25	do	Tarn Taran	do
6	Civil Hospital, Patli	25	25	do	Patli	do
7	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Gate Bhagtanwala, Amritsar	2	2	do	Amritsar	do
8	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Gawal Mandi, Amritsar	2	2	do	do	do
9	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Gate Lohgarh, Amritsar	2	2	do	do	do
10	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Basant Avenue, Amritsar	2	2	do	do	do

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	School Health Clinic, Amritsar	—	—	Urban	Amritsar	State Public
12	T.B. Clinic, Amritsar	—	—	do	do	do
13	Maternity Dispensary, Jandiala	—	—	do	do	do
14	Civil Dispensary, Rayya	2	2	do	Baba Bakala	do
15	Central Jail Hospital, Amritsar	50	—	do	Amritsar	State Special
16	E.S.I. Hospital, Amritsar	75	50	do	do	do
17	Police Hospital, Amritsar	25	—	do	do	do
18	Railway Hospital, Amritsar	21	10	do	do	do
19	E.S.I. Dispensary, Amritsar (in E.S.I. Hospital)	—	—	do	do	do
20	E.S.I. Dispensary, Chheharta, Amritsar	—	—	do	do	do
21	E.S.I. Dispensary, Verka, Amritsar	—	—	do	do	do
22	E.S.I. Dispensary, Tarn Taran	—	—	do	Tarn Taran	do
23	Railway Workshop Dispensary, Amritsar	—	—	do	Amritsar	do
24	Railway Health Unit, Grade I, Amritsar	—	—	do	do	do
25	Municipal Corporation Janana Hospital, Amritsar	—	50	do	do	Municipal
26	Infectious Diseases Hospital, Amritsar	10	10	do	do	do
27	Municipal Corporation Dispensary Opposite G.C.M. Mills, Chheharta, Amritsar	—	—	do	do	do
28	Krishna Free Dispensary, U.T. Road, Chheharta, Amritsar	—	—	do	do	do
29	Municipal Dispensary, Abdi Ilargobindpur (Wadai) Guna, Amritsar	—	—	do	do	do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30	Z.P. Dispensary, Majitha	—	—	Urban	Amritsar	Zila Parishad
31	T.B. Relief and Charitable Trust Northern India Free Hospital, Amritsar	25	15	do	do	Vol. Org.
32	Lady Emerson Seth Chatter Bhuj Hospital, Amritsar	—	38	do	do	do
33	Central Khalsa Hospital, Tarn Taran	15	15	do	Tarn Taran	do
34	Lager Home and Hospital, Tarn Taran	65	15	do	do	do
35	Marwari Janana Hospital, Amritsar	—	4	do	Amritsar	do
36	Ram Saran Dass Kishori Lal Charitable Trust Hospital, Amritsar	7	4	do	do	do
37	St. Mary Hospital, Tarn Taran	—	50	do	Tarn Taran	do
38	Daya Nand Free Hospital, Amritsar	..	..	do	Amritsar	do
39	Sewa Samiti Free Dispensary, Amritsar	—	—	do	do	do
40	Shri Guru Ram Dass Free Dispensary, Amritsar	—	—	do	do	do
	Block Ajnaia					
41	Civil Hospital, Ajnaia	10	20	Rural	Ajnaia	State Public
42	Rural Hospital, Ramdas	15	15	Urban	do	do
43	Primary Health Centre, Ramdas	..	..	do	do	do
44	Primary Health Centre, Chetanpura	2	2	Rural	do	do
45	S.H.C., Kayampura	2	2	do	do	do
46	S.H.C., Chak Dogran	2	2	do	do	do
47	S.H.C., Gago-Mahal	2	2	do	do	do
48	S.H.C., Isapur	2	2	do	do	do
49	S.H.C., Jagdev Khurd	2	2	do	do	do

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50	S.H.C., Khatral Kalap	2	2	Rural	Ajnala	State Public
51	S.H.C., Nangal Sohail	2	2	do	do	do
52	S.H.C., Lashkari Nangal	2	2	do	do	do
53	S.H.C., Makowal	2	2	do	do	do
54	S.H.C., Dharawal	2	2	do	do	do
55	S.H.C., Mehlanwala	2	2	do	do	do
56	S.H.C., Ghonewala	2	2	do	do	do
57	S.H.C., Sadhar	2	2	do	do	do
58	S.H.C., Rokhey	2	2	do	do	do
59	S.H.C., Sangatpura	2	2	do	do	do
60	S.H.C., Sehnsa Kalan	2	2	do	do	do
61	S.H.C., Sarangdev	2	2	do	do	do
62	S.H.C., Thoba	2	2	do	do	do
63	S.H.C., Adliwala	2	2	do	do	do
64	S.H.C., Wachhoya	2	2	do	do	do
65	Z.P. Dispensary, Jagdev Kalan	2	2	do	do	Zila Parishad
66	Z.P. Dispensary, Jagdev Kalan	2	2	do	do	do
	Block Chogawan					
67	Rural Hospital, Kalan	15	10	do	do	do
68	Primary Health Centre, Lopoke	4	4	do	do	do
69	S.H.C., Bachiwind	2	2	do	do	do
70	S.H.C., Bhilowal	2	2	do	do	do
71	S.H.C., Bhindi Aulakh	2	2	do	do	do
72	S.H.C., Bhindi Saydan	2	2	do	do	do
73	S.H.C., Barar	2	2	do	do	do
74	S.H.C., Bopa Rai	2	2	do	do	do
75	S.H.C., Chogawan	2	2	do	do	do

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
76	S.H.C., Chawinda Kalan	2	2	Rural	Ajnala	State Public
77	S.H.C., Dugh Foot	2	2	do	do	do
78	S.H.C., Harsa Chhini	2	2	do	do	do
79	S.H.C., Kot Sidhu	2	2	do	do	do
80	S.H.C., Kakkar	2	2	do	do	do
81	S.H.C., Kohali	2	2	do	do	do
82	S.H.C., Jasraur	2	2	do	do	do
83	S.H.C., Jhanjoti	2	2	do	do	do
84	S.H.C., Kawan	2	2	do	do	do
85	S.H.C., Mananwala	2	2	do	do	do
86	S.H.C., Mohinka	2	2	do	do	do
87	S.H.C., Othian	2	2	do	do	do
88	S.H.C., Raja Sansi	24	12	do	do	do
89	S.H.C., Ranian	2	2	do	do	do
90	S.H.C., Padri	2	2	do	do	do
91	S.H.C., Vanleyke	2	2	do	do	do
92	S.H.C., Sarangra	2	2	do	do	do
	Block Majitha					
93	Rural Hospital, Chawinda Devi	15	10	Rural	Amritsar	State Public
94	Primary Health Centre, Thariewal	4	4	do	do	do
95	S.H.C., Chawinda Devi	2	2	do	do	do
96	S.H.C., Kathu Nangal	2	2	do	do	do
97	S.H.C., Loharka	2	2	do	do	do
98	S.H.C., Nag Kalan	2	2	do	do	do
99	S.H.C., Sohian Kalan	2	2	do	do	do
100	S.H.C., Jalai Pur	2	2	do	do	do
101	S.H.C., Wadala Viram	2	2	do	do	do
102	S.H.C., Kotla Gujran	2	2	do	do	do

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
103	S.H.C., Gopalpur	2	2	Rural	Amritsar	State Public
104	S.H.C., Abdal Block Verka	2	2	do	do	do
105	Primary Health Centre, Verka	4	8	Urban	Amritsar	State Public
106	S.H.C., Baser Ki Gillian	2	2	Rural	do	do
107	S.H.C., Chak Mukand	2	2	do	do	do
108	S.H.C., Wadala Bhitteywad	2	2	do	do	do
109	S.H.C., Patehgarh Shukar Chak	2	2	do	do	do
110	S.H.C., Bal Kalan	2	2	do	do	do
111	S.H.C., Gumanpura	2	2	do	do	do
112	S.H.C., Khaper Kheri	2	2	do	do	do
113	S.H.C., Gumtala	2	2	do	do	do
114	S.H.C., Bohad	2	2	do	do	do
115	S.H.C., Mirankot Kalan	2	2	do	do	do
116	S.H.C., Iban Kalan	2	2	do	do	do
117	S.H.C., Muradpura	2	2	do	do	do
118	S.H.C., Mahal	2	2	do	do	do
119	S.H.C., Chabha	2	2	do	do	do
120	S.H.C., Mudhal	2	2	do	do	do
121	S.H.C., Sultanwind	2	2	do	do	do
122	S.H.C., Thanda Block Rayya	2	2	do	do	do
123	Rural Hospital, Baba Bakala	25	25	Rural	Baba Bakala	State Public
124	Primary Health Centre, Baba Bakala	..	..	do	do	do
125	S.H.C., Bhinder	2	2	do	do	do
126	S.H.C., Butala	2	2	do	do	do
127	S.H.C., Judhey	2	2	do	do	do
128	S.H.C., Khaichian	2	2	do	do	do

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
129	S.H.C., Khanpur	2	2	Rural	Baba Bakala	State Public
130	S.H.C., Rattan Garh	2	2	do	do	do
131	S.H.C., Sidhar Rajputan	2	2	do	do	do
132	S.H.C., Buttar Kalan	2	2	do	do	do
133	S.H.C., Sheron Nigah	2	2	do	do	do
134	S.H.C., Thothian	2	2	do	do	do
135	S.H.C., Wadala Kalan	2	2	do	do	do
136	Z.P. Dispensary, Mehta	2	2	do	do	Zila Parishad
137	Z.P. Female Dispensary, Sathiala	—	—	do	do	do
138	Maharaj Sawan Singh Charitable Hospital, Beas	142	157	do	do	Voluntary organisation
	Block Tarsikka					
139	Rural Hospital, Tarsikka	15	15	Rural	Baba Bakala	State Public
140	Primary Health Centre, Tarsikka	..	..	do	do	do
141	S.H.C., Bhillowal	2	2	do	do	do
142	S.H.C., Dashmesh Nagar	2	2	do	do	do
143	S.H.C., Chandan Ke	2	2	do	do	do
144	S.H.C., Gill	2	2	do	do	do
145	S.H.C., Jabowal	2	2	do	do	do
146	S.H.C., Kale Ke	2	2	do	do	do
147	S.H.C., Matewal	2	2	do	do	do
148	S.H.C., Sidhwan	2	2	do	do	do
149	S.H.C., Saidpur	2	2	do	do	do
	Block Jandiala					
150	Rural Hospital, Mananwala	15	15	Rural	Amritsar	State Public
151	Primary Health Centre, Mananwala	..	..	do	do	do

AMRITSAR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
152	S.H.C., Bondala	2	2	Rural	Amritsar	State Public
153	S.H.C., Chhajjal Waddi	2	2	do	do	do
154	S.H.C., Janian	2	2	do	do	do
155	S.H.C., Mehman	2	2	do	do	do
156	S.H.C., Nisampura	2	2	do	do	do
157	S.H.C., Verpal	2	2	do	do	do
158	S.H.C., Wadala Johal	2	2	do	do	do
159	S.H.C., Mananwala Khurd	2	2	do	do	do
160	S.H.C., Devi Dassapura	2	2	do	do	do
161	S.H.C., Makhanwindi	2	2	do	do	do
162	S.H.C., Nawan Pind	2	2	do	do	do
163	S.H.C., Gohri	2	2	do	do	do
164	S.H.C., Millian	2	2	do	do	do
165	S.H.C., Tara Garh	2	2	do	do	do
166	S.H.C., Jhita Kelan	2	2	do	do	do
Block Patti						
167	Rural Hospital, Ghariala	15	15	Rural	Patti	State Public
168	Primary Health Centre, Ghariala	..	..	do	do	do
169	S.H.C., Bhagapura	2	2	do	do	do
170	S.H.C., Bopa Rai	2	2	do	do	do
171	S.H.C., Mariko Pattan	2	2	do	do	do
172	S.H.C., Kacha Patta	2	2	do	do	do
173	S.H.C., Kirtowal	2	2	do	do	do
174	S.H.C., Kot Budha	2	2	do	do	do
175	S.H.C., Pingari	2	2	do	do	do
176	S.H.C., Dobli	2	2	do	do	do
177	S.H.C., Ratta Gudha	2	2	do	do	do
178	S.H.C., Sabhrai	2	2	do	do	do

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Block Vaitoha						
179	Rural Hospital, Rajoke	15	15	Rural	Patti	State Public
180	Primary Health Centre, Rajoke	..	..	do	do	do
181	Primary Health Centre, Vaitoha	2	2	do	do	do
182	S.H.C., Khem Karan	10	10	do	do	do
183	S.H.C., Asal Uttar	2	2	do	do	do
184	S.H.C., Bhangala	2	2	do	do	do
185	S.H.C., Bhura Kohra	2	2	do	do	do
186	S.H.C., Chak Wallan	2	2	do	do	do
187	S.H.C., Mehipur	2	2	do	do	do
188	S.H.C., Tut	2	2	do	do	do
189	S.H.C., Varnala	2	2	do	do	do
Block Bhikhiwind						
190	Primary Health Centre, Sursingh	4	4	do	do	do
191	Primary Health Centre, Mari Megh	2	2	do	do	do
192	S.H.C., Algon	2	2	do	do	do
193	S.H.C., Dialpur	2	2	do	do	do
194	S.H.C., Bassar Ke	2	2	do	do	do
195	S.H.C., Bhai Ladho	2	2	do	do	do
196	S.H.C., Bhikhiwind	2	2	do	do	do
197	S.H.C., Bugga	2	2	do	do	do
198	S.H.C., Narli	2	2	do	do	do
199	S.H.C., Pahowind	2	2	do	do	do
200	Z.P. Dispensary, Khaira	2	2	do	do	Zila Parishad
201	Caritas Mission Hospital, Bhikhiwind	6	6	do	do	Vol. Org.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Block Tarn Taran						
202	Rural Hospital, Jhabal	15	15	Rural	Tarn Taran	State Public
203	Primary Health Centre, Jhabal	..	..	do	do	do
204	Primary Health Centre, Daleke	2	2	do	do	do
205	S.H.C., Behla	2	2	do	do	do
206	S.H.C., Bagarian	2	2	do	do	do
207	S.H.C., Gohalwarh	2	2	do	do	do
208	S.H.C., Jeobala	2	2	do	do	do
209	S.H.C., Kadgil	2	2	do	do	do
210	S.H.C., Padri	2	2	do	do	do
211	S.H.C., Panjwar	2	2	do	do	do
212	S.H.C., Tharu	2	2	do	do	do
213	S.H.C., Norangabad	2	2	do	do	do
214	S.H.C., Rataul	2	2	do	do	do
215	S.H.C., Shahbaspur	2	2	do	do	do
216	S.H.C., Pandori Ran Singh	2	2	do	do	do
217	S.H.C., Pakho Ke	2	2	do	do	do
Block Chola Sahib						
218	Rural Hospital, Dera Sahib, Lohar	15	10	Rural	Tarn Taran	State Public
219	Primary Health Centre, Fatehabad	4	4	do	do	do
220	Primary Health Centre, Sarhall	15	15	do	do	do
221	S.H.C., Chola Sahib	2	2	do	do	do
222	S.H.C., Gandiwind Dhatal	2	2	do	do	do
223	S.H.C., Brahmpura	2	2	do	do	do
224	S.H.C., Jamarai	2	2	do	do	do
225	S.H.C., Marhana	2	2	do	do	do
226	S.H.C., Mohanpura	2	2	do	do	do
227	S.H.C., Munda Pind.	2	2	do	do	do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
228	S.H.C., Chamba	2	2	Rural	Tarn Taran	State Public
229	S.H.C., Rato Ke	2	2	do	do	do
Block Naushehra Pannuan						
230	Rural Hospital, Kairon	15	15	Rural	Tarn Taran	State Public
231	Primary Health Centre, Kairon	..	..	do	do	do
232	Primary Health Centre, Naushehra Pannuan	4	4	do	do	do
233	S.H.C., Bahmniwala	2	2	do	do	do
234	S.H.C., Dhotian	2	2	do	do	do
235	S.H.C., Lalpura	2	2	do	do	do
236	S.H.C., Nandpur	2	2	do	do	do
237	S.H.C., Sarhall Khurd	2	2	do	do	do
238	S.H.C., Shahabpura	2	2	do	do	do
239	S.H.C., Thatian Mohantan	2	2	do	do	do
240	S.H.C., Sheron	2	2	do	do	do
241	S.H.C., Jaura	2	2	do	do	do
Block Gandiwind						
242	Rural Hospital, Bhakna Kalan	15	10	Rural	Tarn Taran	State Public
243	Primary Health Centre, Kasel	4	4	do	do	do
244	S.H.C., Bir Baba Budha Sahib	2	2	do	do	do
245	S.H.C., Chicha	2	2	do	do	do
246	S.H.C., Chhima Khurd	2	2	do	do	do
247	S.H.C., Chhina Bidhi Chand	2	2	do	do	do
248	S.H.C., Gandiwind	2	2	do	do	do
249	S.H.C., Gharinda	2	2	do	do	do
250	S.H.C., Raja Tal	2	2	do	do	do
251	S.H.C., Sarai Amanat Khan	2	2	do	do	do

AMRITSAR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
252	S.H.C., Sohal Thathi	2	2	Rural	Tarn Taran	State Public
253	S.H.C., Naushehra Dhalla	2	2	do	do	do
254	S.H.C., Atari Block Khadoor Sahib	5	5	do	do	do
255	Rural Hospital, Mianwind	15	15	do	do	do
256	Primary Health Centre, Mianwind	2	2	do	do	do
257	Primary Health Centre, Goindwal	2	2	do	do	do
258	S.H.C., Bharawal	2	2	do	do	do
259	S.H.C., Chak Kare Khan	2	2	do	do	do
260	S.H.C., Jallalabad	2	2	do	do	do
261	S.H.C., Jahangir	2	2	do	do	do
262	S.H.C., Kang	2	2	do	do	do
263	S.H.C., Muglani at Khadoor Sahib	2	2	do	do	do
264	S.H.C., Verawal	2	2	do	do	do
265	S.H.C., Thakhtuchak	2	2	do	do	do

(Directory of Medical Institutions in Punjab State as on 1 April 1987,
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and Family Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

S.H.C. : Subsidiary Health Centre

Ayurvedic and Unani Medical Institutions

As on 1 April 1987, there were 46 medical institutions (45 Ayurvedic and 1 Unani) in the district. Of these, 44 were functioning in the rural areas. All these institutions are managed by the government. From August 1979, Ayurvedic and Unani institutions are functioning under the control of District Ayurvedic and Unani Officer, Amritsar, who is under the administrative control of the Director of Ayurvedic, Punjab, Chandigarh.

Ayurvedic Hospital, Bhail Dhailwal. - The hospital was started in 1965 at Bhail Dhailwal in the Amritsar District. It has 10 beds. The indoor and outdoor

facilities are also available in this hospital. The hospital is manned by 1 Chakitsak, 3 Precharak (Staff Nurse), 1 Dispenser, 1 Dai, 1 Accounts Clerk, 1 Clerk-cum-Store Keeper, 2 Ward Attendants, besides other Class IV staff.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital during 1986-87 was 48 and 5,184, respectively.

The list of Ayurvedic/Unani institutions in the Amritsar District are given below:

Serial No.	Name and Location of the Institution	Ayurvedic/Unani	Rural/Urban	Name of Tahsil
1	Ayurvedic Hospital, Bhail Dhailwal	Ayurvedic	Rural	Tarn Taran
2	Retaul	do	do	do
3	Sheikh	do	do	do
4	Johal Raju Singh	do	do	do
5	Manochahal	do	do	do
6	Pandori Sidhwan	do	do	do
7	Sarhail Kalan	do	do	do
8	Ekalgadda	do	do	do
9	Kang	do	do	do
10	Banian	do	do	do
11	Nagoke	do	do	do
12	Dhotian	do	do	do
13	Dehra Sahib	do	do	do
14	Naushehra Dhalla	do	do	do
15	Goggo Bua	do	do	do
16	Bhangala	do	do	Patti
17	Valtoha	do	do	do
18	Mehmudpura	do	do	do
19	Chuslewar	do	do	do
20	Harike	do	do	do
21	Surwind	do	do	do
22	Sidhwan	do	do	do

following table:—

Year	Amritsar	Lalpura	Baba Bakala	Tarn Taran	Jhabal
1983	—	5,604	20,742	—	—
1984	2,003	5,543	12,191	—	—
1985	6,624	3,935	12,723	—	—
1986	7,143	5,325	6,127	—	—
1987	7,926	5,215	7,485	1,535	7,519

(Source: Joint Director, Health Services and Head of Homoeopathic Department, Punjab, Chandigarh.)

Government Hospitals

1. **Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Amritsar.**—Previously known as V.J. Hospital, Amritsar, this hospital was opened in 1891. To commemorate the 300 birth anniversary of Guru Teg Bahadur, its name was changed to Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital in November 1975 by the Punjab Government. It is one of the best hospitals in the State. The facilities available in the hospital are : specialized medical consultation and treatment, specialized surgical treatment, including heart and lung surgery, abdominal and urological surgery and paediatrics and orthopaedic surgery, specialized treatment in obstetrics and gynaecology, including advanced cancer surgery, tubal surgery and research in various aspects of the subject, radiology and routine cataract and glaucema surgery, E.N.T. E.C.G., etc. It has 951 beds (504 for males and 447 for females). The hospital is manned by 13 doctors*, 365 nurses and other class III and class IV staff. A Blood bank is also functioning in this hospital.

The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the hospital, during 1986-87 was 2,38,908 and 45,504, respectively.

2. **T.B. Sanatorium (T.B. & Chest Diseases Hospital) Amritsar.**—The hospital was started in 1936. It has 255 beds (155 for males and 100 for females). The medical facilities provided in the hospital include treatment of tuberculosis and chest diseases. Facilities for minor surgical operations and routine laboratory investigation are also available in this hospital. In addition to X-ray, facility of tomography and bronchography is also available.

*Other doctors are from Medical College side.

Serial No.	Name and Location of the Institution	Ayurvedic/Unani	Rural/Urban	Name of Tahsil
23	Makhi Khurd	Ayurvedic	Rural	Patti
24	Jalaluman	do	do	Baba Bakala
25	Akalgarh Dhaplan	do	do	do
26	Tahli Sahib	do	do	do
27	Wadala Kalan	do	do	do
28	Gaggar Bhana	do	do	do
29	Pheruman	do	do	do
30	Dhulka	do	do	do
31	Bhalipur Purwan	do	do	do
32	Beharwal	do	do	Ajnala
33	Kakkar	do	do	do
34	Shitheywad	do	do	do
35	Uggar Aulakh	do	do	do
36	Chamlary	do	do	do
37	Machhinangal	do	do	do
38	Gago Mahal	Unani	do	do
39	Makhanwindi	Ayurvedic	do	Amritsar
40	Valla	do	do	do
41	Sangnah	do	do	do
42	Bai Kalan	do	do	do
43	Bhangali Kalan	do	do	do
44	Jethuwal	do	do	do
45	Chheharta, Amritsar	do	Urban	do
46	Katra Sher Singh, Amritsar	do	do	do

(Source: Director, Ayurvedic, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Homoeopathic Medical Institutions.—As on 1 April 1987, there were 5 Government homoeopathic dispensaries in the district at Amritsar, Lalpura, Baba Bakala, Tarn Taran, and Jhabal. In each dispensary, there is 1 Homoeopathic Physician, 1 Dispenser, 1 Dai and 1 Peon-cum-Chowkidar. The number of patients treated in these dispensaries, during 1983 to 1987, is given in the

The hospital is manned by 14 Doctors, 5 House Surgeons, 29 Nurses, besides, other Class III and Class IV staff. The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the hospital, during 1986-87 was 16,906 and 2,239, respectively.

3 Punjab Government Dental College and Hospital, Amritsar.—The hospital was started in 1952. It has 10 beds both for males and females. All type of dental medical facilities are available in the hospital. It is manned by 25 Doctors, and 6 Nurses, besides other Class IV staff. The number of both outdoor and indoor patients treated in the hospital, during 1986-87 was 60,338.

4 Punjab Mental Hospital, Amritsar.—This hospital was opened in 1949. It is the only institution of its type in the Punjab and also caters to the needs of the neighbouring states. It has 811 beds (512 for males and 299 for females). In addition to these, there are 100 beds in the OPD Family Care Unit of the hospital.

The medical facilities provided by the hospital are: Family Care Unit, Psychotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Child Guidance Clinic, Addiction Clinic, and Electro Convulsive Therapy, etc. The hospital is manned by 14 Doctors, 23 Nurses, besides other miscellaneous staff.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital, during 1986 was 2,480 and 41,140, respectively.

Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes

1 Lady Emerson Seth Chaturbhuji Maternity Hospital, Amritsar.—The hospital was started in 1937. It has 38 beds for females and children. Facilities for obstetrics and gynaecology are provided. The hospital is manned by 2 Doctors, 5 Nurses, 2 Midwives, 10 para medical personnels besides, other class IV staff.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital, during 1986-87 was 3,130 and 39,125, respectively.

2 St. Mary's Hospital, Tarn Taran.—The hospital was started in 1951. It has 50 beds for females. It provides medical, surgical and maternity facilities for women and children. The hospital is manned by 1 Doctor, 5 Nurses, 1 Compounder and 1 Laboratory Technician.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital, during 1986-87 was 596 and 2,069, respectively.

3 Maharaja Sawan Singh Charitable Hospital, Beas.—The hospital was started in 1986 under the management of Maharaj Jagat Singh Medical Relief Society, Beas, district Amritsar. It is one of the best hospitals in the district. It has 299 beds (142 for males and 157 for females). The medical facilities provided in the hospital include general medicine including cerenary care unit, dermatology, general surgery, orthopaedic surgery, ear-nose-throat, ophthalmology, obsteric and gynaecology. Investigative services in radiology, ultrasonic scanner, laboratories in biochemistry, haematology, histopathology and microbiology and physiotherapy are also available. There is a blood doner bank in the hospital. The number of blood transfusions in the year 1987 was 845 bottles. The hospital is manned by 26 doctors, 33 nurses and 26 technicians besides other class IV staff.

The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the hospital, during 1986-87 was 2,45,355 and 5,457, respectively.

Statistics of Sanitation and Family Planning

Out of the 1,191 villages in the Amritsar District, 97 villages (where water was scarce) were covered under rural drinking water supply scheme in 1987.

Progress of sterilisation operations, I.U.D., insertions and conventional contraceptive users and medical termination of pregnancies (M.T.P.) in the Amritsar District during the years 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87 and the progressive total of sterilisation operations and I.U.D. insertions and M.T.P.

up to March 1987 is given in the following table :—

Year	Sterilisation operations	I.U.D. insertions	Conventional Contraceptive Users	Medical termination of pregnancies (M.T.P.)	Progressive total up to March 1987	Sterilisation	I.U.D.	M.T.P.
1966-69	2,782	3,922	2,973	—				
1973-74	2,643	2,837	10,567	..				
1978-79	2,316	3,381	14,784	..				
1982-83	21,432	20,942	16,059	3,203				
1983-84	20,383	16,918	26,403	3,735				
1984-85	18,924	28,476	40,158	2,870				
1985-86	28,533	40,058	51,769	2,865				
1986-87	23,589	42,372	75,588	2,765	1,94,035	2,40,905		23,589

(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 statements:—

List of Family Welfare Centres/Clinics in the Amritsar District as on 1 April 1987

Serial No.	Name/Place of Location	Block	Tahsil	Type of Management
Urban Family Welfare Centres				
1	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Government Medical College, Amritsar	—	Amritsar	State Public
2	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Amritsar-I	—	Do	Do
3	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Amritsar-II	—	Do	Do
4	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Amritsar	—	Do	Do
5	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Amritsar	—	Do	Do
6	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Tarn Taran	—	Tarn Taran	Do
7	Urban Family Welfare Centre, P.W.2. Hospital, Amritsar	—	Amritsar	Local Body
8	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Katra Sher Singh, Amritsar	—	Do	Do
9	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Mehna Singh Road, Amritsar	—	Do	Do

Serial No.	Name/Place of Location	Block	Tahsil	Type of Management
10	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Kot Baba Deep Singh, Amritsar	—	Amritsar	Local Body
11	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Red Cross Society, Amritsar	—	Do	Vol. Org.
Rural Family Welfare Centres				
12	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Tarsikka	Tarsikka	Baba Bakala	State Public
13	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Verka	Verka	Amritsar	Do
14	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Baba Bakala	Rayya	Baba Bakala	Do
15	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Mananwala	Jandiala	Amritsar	Do
16	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Thariawal	Majitha	Do	Do
17	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Ramdas	Ajnala	Ajnala	Do
18	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Lopoke	Chogwan	Do	Do
19	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Gheriala	Patti	Patti	Do
20	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Rajoke	Valtoha	Patti	Do
21	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Sursingh	Bhikhiwind	Do	Do
22	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Sarhali	Chola Sahib Tarn Taran	Do	Do
23	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Fatehbad	Do	Do	Do
24	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Naushehra Pannuan	Naushehra Pannuan	Do	Do
25	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Kairon	Do	Do	Do
26	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Mianwind	Khadoor Sahib	Do	Do
27	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Kasel	Gandiwind	Do	Do
28	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Jhabal	Tarn Taran	Do	Do

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List of Maternity and Child Health Centres in the Amritsar District as on 1 April 1987

Serial No.	Name and Place of Location	Rural/Urban	Name of Tahsil	Name of Block	Type of Management
1	Paizpura Karimpura, Amritsar	Urban	Amritsar	—	State Public
2	Haripura (Amritsar)	Do	Do	—	Do
3	Rasulpur Kalan	Rural	Baba Bakala	Tarsikha	Do
4	Kasel	Do	Tarn Taran	Gandiwind	Do
5	Ram Bagh, Amritsar	Urban	Amritsar	—	Municipal
6	Katra Karam Singh, Amritsar	Do	Do	—	Do
7	Kot Baba Deep Singh, Amritsar	Do	Do	—	Do
8	Kot Warlam Singh, Amritsar	Do	Do	—	Do
9	Bazar Gandawala, Amritsar	Do	Do	—	Do
10	Huseainpura, Amritsar	Do	Do	—	Do
11	Putli Ghar, Amritsar	Do	Do	—	Do
12	Bazar Sirki Bandan, Amritsar	Do	Do	—	Do
13	Gate Bhagtanwala, Amritsar	Do	Do	—	Do
14	Katra Sher Singh, Amritsar	Do	Do	—	Do
15	Chowk Pragdass, Amritsar	Do	Do	—	Do
16	Rama Nand Bagh, Amritsar	Do	Do	—	Do
17	Sathiala	Rural	Baba Bakala	Rayya	Zila Parishad
18	Palasaur	Do	Tarn Taran	Tarn Taran	Panchayat Samiti
19	S.S.I. Hospital, Amritsar	Urban	Amritsar	—	Vol. Organisation
20	St. Mary Hospital, Tarn Taran	Do	Tarn Taran	—	Do

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Statistics of Malaria, Filaria, Eradication Projects

The statistics regarding collection and examination of blood slides, Malaria cases, A.P.I., radical treatment of Malaria P.V. and P.F. cases in the Amritsar District, during 1978 and 1982 to 1987 are given in the following table :—

Collection and examination of blood slides, Malaria cases, A.P.I., radical treatment of Malaria P.V. and P.F. cases in the Amritsar District during the Years 1978 and 1982 to 1987

Blood Slides	1978	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Collected	4,65,076	2,81,171	3,21,219	3,83,236	4,14,158	3,49,655	2,91,365
Examined	4,65,076	2,81,171	3,21,219	3,83,236	4,14,158	3,49,655	2,91,365
Malaria Cases	43,981	4,182	4,007	6,659	10,554	10,515	5,246
A.P.I.	21.1	4.4	2.1	3.4	4.1	4.3	2.0
Radical Treatment	30,436	7,859	3,836	6,395	10,386	10,269	5,197
Population Cases	20,75,793	18,46,348	18,62,080	19,24,921	25,73,732	24,07,339	25,26,067
P.V. Cases	43,882	8,141	34,719	5,566	9,439	9,872	5,225
P.F. Cases	19	31	528	1,093	1,115	643	21

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

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Social and Industrial Legislation

In order to safeguard the interests of the working class, various social and legislative measures have been undertaken. These measures are important not only from the humanitarian point of view, but these also contribute to increase the productivity. The measures taken by the Government through legislation for the amelioration of the social condition of the people and labour enactments brought into force from 1968 to 1987 are given below:

- 1 Personal Injuries (Compulsory Insurance) Act, 1969
- 2 Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
- 3 Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
- 4 Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- 5 Sales Promotion Employee's (Condition of Services) Act, 1976
- 6 The bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
- 7 The Inter State Migrant Worker's (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979 (came into force on 2 October 1980)

The main functions of the Labour Department are maintenance of industrial peace, enforcement of labour laws (21 Central and 5 State Acts) and promotion of labour welfare. The various welfare activities of the department are as under:

The Punjab Labour Welfare Board advances interest free loans to the industrial workers for the purchase of bicycles, fans, sewing and knitting machines. The dependents of the workers as well as workers themselves are granted stipends to continue their studies by the Board. Besides, the Board also gives subsidies to the industrial workers for the purchase of spectacles, dentures and hearing aids. In addition to these schemes, cash award to workers and *ex-gratia* grants

to widows of industrial workers are also given by the Board.

The Punjab Labour Welfare Board is running 16 *Balwadies* for the children of industrial workers in various industrial centres. One of these is located at Amritsar. The children in the age group of 3—6 are admitted in these *Balwadies*. Free supplementary diet is provided to the children.

The Labour Department is running 22 Labour Welfare Centres for the welfare of female workers and female dependents of the workers in the State in various industrial towns. Out of these 22 centres, 3 are located at Amritsar. These welfare centres impart training in sewing, knitting and embroidery. Cinema shows are also exhibited to the workers in the industrial colonies for their entertainment.

According to the 1981 Census, the number of main workers in the Amritsar District was 6,48,743, forming 29.64 per cent of the total population of the district. In 1986, the total number of registered working factories under the Act in the district was 1,453 and the number of workers employed in these factories during the year was 29,181.

Industrial Relations.—The relations between the employees and employers are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The particulars regarding the industrial disputes in Amritsar District under the Act, during the years 1968, 1973, 1978 and 1982 to 1987, are given in the following table:—

Year	Number of disputes raised	Number of strikes and lock-outs	Number of workers involved in strikes	Number of mandays lost
1968	137	1	1,000	2,000
1973	251	—	—	—
1978	315	37	2,170	35,507
1982	241	22	1,649	25,571
1983	392	30	4,445	54,050

Year	Number of disputes raised	Number of strikes and lock-outs	Number of workers involved in strikes	Number of mandays lost
1984	265	5	1,667	2,810
1985	285	3	144	2,351
1986	281	7	18,086	1,19,395
1987	269	8	1,088	9,895

[Source: Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh and Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer (Industrial Wing), Amritsar]

Prohibition

Like other districts of the State, Amritsar is also a wet district. On 31 March 1987, the number of country liquor vends and foreign liquor vends in the district was 89 and 36, respectively. The consumption of exciseable articles in the district, during the years 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, is given in the following table:—

Year	Country spirit (Proof litres)	Foreign spirit (Proof litres)	Beer and wine (Bulk litres)
1968-69	7,41,977	3,68,685	1,97,515
1973-74	8,58,500	5,03,945	2,59,735
1978-79	8,60,000	5,17,650	2,87,150
1982-83	6,72,740	4,57,125	1,98,650
1983-84	7,29,100	4,83,050	2,07,385
1984-85	7,16,800	5,14,303	2,45,783
1985-86	6,66,300	7,07,136	2,64,418
1986-87	7,50,000	6,99,025	2,36,487

(Source: Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Amritsar).

The number of cases detected under the Punjab Excise Act and Punjab Opium Act in the district, during 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, is given in the following table:—

Year	Number of cases registered		
	Excise Act	Opium Act	Total
1978-79	5,190	653	5,843
1982-83	8,133	1,223	9,356
1983-84	7,334	1,009	8,343
1984-85	8,017	967	8,984
1985-86	5,928	682	6,610
1986-87	4,452	247	4,699

(Source: Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Amritsar)

Advancement of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

After the Independence of the country, the State Government has sponsored various schemes for the social, economic and educational advancement of Scheduled Castes, Vimukat Jaties and Backward Classes.

The State Welfare Department has implemented the following schemes for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes, Vimukat Jaties and Backward Classes, which are discussed below:

Subsidy for construction of New Houses for Scheduled Castes and Vimukat 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 State sector and raised the subsidy from Rs 900 to Rs 2,000. It was further raised to Rs 5,000 in 1985-86. The amount of subsidies granted and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme in the Amritsar District, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, are given

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below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of beneficiaries
Scheduled Castes		
1968-69	—	—
1973-74	13,550	15
1978-79	2,62,000	131
1982-83	—	—
1983-84	5,60,000	280
1984-85	6,34,000	317
1985-86	1,60,000	32
1986-87	2,35,000	47
Vimukta Jaties		
1968-69	900	1
1973-74	900	1
1978-79	1,68,000	84
1982-83	2,80,000	140
1983-84	3,38,000	169
1984-85	2,20,000	110
1985-86	80,000	16
1986-87	1,25,000	25

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Amritsar)

Subsidy for the purchase of Agricultural Land.—Under the scheme, at the initial stage, an amount of subsidy of Rs 2,000 for the purchase of 5 acres agricultural land costing not less than 4,500 was granted to the deserving landless persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes. But due to the increase in the prices of land, the amount of subsidy was increased to Rs 5,000 for the purchase of 3 acres of land costing not less than Rs 7,500 and Rs 1,000 for the construction of house/well on that land. Besides, an amount of

Rs 180 is also given to each beneficiary as subsidy for meeting the charges of stamp duty for registration. The scheme was, however, dropped in 1985-86.

The amount of subsidies granted and the number of beneficiaries, i.e. persons settled on land under the scheme in the district, during the years 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1984-85, are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of beneficiaries
1968-69	32,160	12
1973-74	24,720	4
1978-79	2,03,940	33
1982-83	18,540	3
1983-84	—	—
1984-85	1,17,420	19

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Amritsar)

Drinking Water Facilities.—The scheme aims at providing pure drinking water to the members of Scheduled Castes inhabiting the area where there is scarcity of drinking water. Under the scheme, subsidy of Rs 4,000 for the 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 number of wells sunk/ repaired and hand pumps installed in the district, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of tube-wells, wells, sunk/repaired and hand pumps installed
1968-69	5,500	34
1973-74	86,450	217
1978-79	54,000	155

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of tube-wells, wells, sunk/repaired and hand pumps installed
1982-83	50,000	123
1983-84	66,000	117
1984-85	18,900	107
1985-86	47,000	62
1986-87	43,000	61

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Amritsar)

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 10,000 for construction of new *dharamshala/chaupals* and Rs 3,000 for repair of old *dharamshalas* was granted as subsidy. However, the amount of grant for construction of new *dharamshalas/chaupals* have been increased from Rs 10,000 to Rs 15,000 for the year 1986-87.

The amount disbursed and the number of *dharamshalas* constructed/repaired in the district, during the years 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of <i>dharamshalas</i> constructed/repaired
1973-74	15,51,500	291
1978-79	1,91,000	24
1982-83	5,70,000	130
1983-84	1,32,500	14
1984-85	80,000	8
1985-86	1,32,000	16
1986-87	2,40,000	16

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Amritsar)

Environmental Improvement of Harijan Basties.—

This scheme was introduced by the State Government in 1972-73, for improving the living conditions in Scheduled Caste *basties*. Under the scheme, grants are given to Harijans for the pavements of streets and construction of drains and for improving the stagnant and dirty ponds located within the vicinity of the *basties*.

The amount disbursed and the number of *basties* benefitted under the scheme in the Amritsar District, during 1982-83 to 1986-87, is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of <i>basties</i> benefitted
1982-83	15,87,378	7
1983-84	5,90,247	2
1984-85	3,75,761	2
1985-86	8,96,669	7
1986-87	—	—

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Amritsar)

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 for the welfare of children, women and aged and infirms, 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 were started. Keeping in view the difficulties of the needy public, these schemes have been decentralized from 1 November 1980 and District Social Welfare Officers have been appointed in all the districts under the

supervision of Deputy Commissioners. The payments to the beneficiaries are made by the District Social Welfare Officer through banks. The important schemes functioning in the Amritsar District are detailed below:

Old Age Pension Scheme.—This is one of the most important scheme of the Social Welfare Department. This scheme was started in January 1964. Under this scheme, aged infirm and destitute persons, above 65 years in case of men, and above 60 years in case of 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 district, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79, and 1982-83 to 1986-87, are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1968-69	2,81,520	1,564
1973-74	34,09,800	5,683
1978-79	57,64,800	9,608
1982-83	55,00,000	11,672
1983-84	54,90,435	11,005
1984-85	59,39,950	13,015
1985-86	66,99,705	13,081
1986-87	72,99,701	14,539

(Source: Director, Social Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

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 district, during 1968-69, 1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1968-69	10,260	57
1973-74	3,51,000	585
1978-79	17,49,000	2,915
1982-83	11,30,000	4,251
1983-84	23,01,209	3,500
1984-85	27,99,695	4,178
1985-86	23,49,275	4,630
1986-87	26,97,950	4,714

(Source: Director, Social Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

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 head.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district, during 1968-69,

1973-74, 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1968-69	7,800	13
1973-74	21,600	36
1978-79	2,43,000	405
1982-83	1,80,000	750
1983-84	1,29,950	2,212
1984-85	4,10,425	935
1985-86	6,27,527	1,023
1986-87	5,77,691	1,086

(Source: Director, Social Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Financial Assistance to Victims of Chronic Diseases.—This scheme was started in 1974-75. It aims at providing financial assistance upto Rs 100 per month per head to the patients of chronic diseases discharged from hospitals to enable them to continue treatment and special diet at home. A person who is suffering from a chronic disease like T.B., leprosy, etc. or is mentally ill and is not in a position to bear the cost of medicines, drugs, is eligible for the grant of financial assistance on the recommendations of the Civil Surgeon of the district provided the annual income of the family does not exceed Rs 3,000 per annum from all sources.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district during 1973-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1973-79	8,401.	16
1982-83	5,800	6
1983-84	3,700	3

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1984-85	5,300	4
1985-86	1,500	2
1986-87	1,500	1

(Source: Director, Social Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Scholarships to Physically Handicapped Students.—This scheme was started in the year 1970-71. Under this scheme, scholarships are provided to physically handicapped students for undergoing various educational courses and vocational training. Persons in the age group of 6-30 years, who are orthopaedically handicapped or deaf and dumb or blind and the income of whose parents/guardians is less than Rs 450 per month are given scholarship ranging from Rs 15 per month to Rs 100 per month each according to the standard of education/training.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district, during 1978-79 and 1982-83 to 1986-87, are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1978-79	1,416	2
1982-83	3,330	3
1983-84	14,410	6
1984-85	8,190	6
1985-86	12,985	6
1986-87	11,745	7

(Source: Director, Social Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Financial Assistance to Victims of Riots.—This scheme was started in 1985 with a view to providing financial assistance to the victims of riots for grant of

pension to widows. Financial assistance of Rs 250 per month per widow is provided to the widows whose husbands were killed during the riots following the assassination of former prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi on 31 October 1984.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1985-86	7,00,000	199
1986-87	5,94,000	203

(Source: Director, Social Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Financial Assistance to Widows whose Husbands were killed by Terrorists.—This scheme was introduced in the State in August 1982. Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs 250 per month per widow is given.

Under this scheme, Rs 6,00,000 were given to 220 beneficiaries during 1986-87 in the Amritsar District.

Table on Charitable Trusts

The following table gives the tahsilwise number of public trusts registered in the district, during 1968 to 1987:

Serial No.	Nature of Public Trust	Number of Public Trusts				
		Tahsil Amritsar	Tahsil Tarn Taran	Tahsil Patti	Tahsil Baba Bakala	Tahsil Ajnala
1	Purely religious	1	1	-	1	1
2	Educational	7	4	-	3	-
3	Rendering of other Social services	6	1	-	2	-
4	Partly religious and partly charitable	4	1	-	2	-
5	Running of <i>dharanshalas</i>	2	3	-	-	-
6	Medical	3	10	-	2	-
Total		23	20	-	10	1

(Source: Tahsildar, Amritsar, Tarn Taran, Patti, Baba Bakala and Ajnala)

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Delimitations of Constituencies

Under the provisions of the Constitution, the number of seats allotted to each State in the House of the people and the State Vidhan Sabha division of the State into territorial constituencies so allocated is required to be readjusted 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.

The population of Punjab (reorganized State) in 1966, according to the 1961 Census, 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 which was published in Punjab Government Gazettee (Extra) 24 May 1975 Delimitation Order 1976.

According to the 1981 Census, the population of Punjab was 1,67,88,915 persons, which included 45,11,703 (26.87 per cent) persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The Delimitation Commission provided 13 Lok Sabha seats, including 3 reserved and 117 Assembly seats including 29 reserved for Punjab.

The details of the delimitation of constituencies in the Amritsar District are given in the following

table :-

Name of Constituency	Extent in terms of Assembly Constituencies
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(a) Parliamentary Constituencies

Amritsar

2—Batala, 3—Qadian, 13—Majitha 14—Verka (SC), 16—Amritsar North, 17—Amritsar West, 18—Amritsar Central, 19—Amritsar South and 20—Ajnala.

Tarn Taran

12—Beas, 15—Jandiala (SC), 21—Raja Sansi 22—Atari (SC), 23—Tarn Taran, 24—Khadur Sahib (SC), 25—Naushehra Pannuan, 26—Patti and 27—Valtoha.

(b) Assembly Constituencies

Beas

Beas K.C. and PCs. 75—Bhorchi Rajputan, 76—Mudhal, 77—Dhulke, 84—Mahsampur Kalan, 92—Jalal and 93—Udho Nangal in Tarsikka K.C. in Amritsar Tahsil.

Majitha

Majitha K.C. and Tarsikka K.C. (excluding PCs., 74 Chhajjalwadi, 75—Bhorchi Rajputan, 78—Mudhal, 77—Dhulka, 78—Dehriwala, 79—Jabbowal, 80—Malowal, 81—Lola, 82—Tarsikka 84—Mahsampur, Kalan, 92—Jalal and 95—Udho Nangal) in Amritsar Tahsil.

Verka (SC)

Verka K.C. PCs. 38—Heir and 39—Wadala Bhitteywad in Atari K.C., PCs. 45—Tungpain in Amritsar K.C. and PCs., 74—Chhajjalwadi, 78—Dehriwala, 79—Jabbowal, 80—Malowal, 81—Lola, and 82—Tarsikka in Tarsikka K.C. in Amritsar Tahsil.

Name of Constituency	Extent in terms of Assembly Constituencies
Jandiala (SC)	Jandiala K.C. PCs. 54—Baserke and 55—Sanghana in Atari K.C. and PCs. 46 to 48 Sultanwind and 54—Fetehepur in Amritsar K.C. in Amritsar Tahsil.
Amritsar (North)	Wards 1 to 5, 9, 24, 31 to 34 and 34 A in Amritsar Municipality PCs. 52—Amritsar in Amritsar K.C. in Amritsar Tahsil.
Amritsar (West)	Wards 29, 30, 38, 38A, 40 and 41 in Amritsar Municipality and PCs. 42—Wadali Guru, 43 Kala Ghanupur, 44—Gumtala and 50—51—Amritsar in Amritsar K.C. and Amritsar Cantonment and 41—Chak Mukand in Atari K.C. in Amritsar Tahsil.
Amritsar (Central)	Wards 10, 12, 15, 19 to 23, 25 to 28, 37 and 39 in Amritsar Municipality.
Amritsar (South)	Wards 6 to 8, 11, 13, 14, 16 to 18, 18A, 35, 36 and 36A in Amritsar Municipality, and PCs. 49—Amritsar in Amritsar K.C. in Amritsar Tahsil.
Ajnala	Ajnala, Ramdas and Jasterwal K.Cs., in Ajnala Tahsil.
Raja Sansi	Lopoke and Raja Sansi K.Cs., in Ajnala Tahsil.
Atari (SC)	Atari K.C. (excluding P.Cs. 38—Heir, 39—Wadala Bhitteywad, 40—Gumnampura, 41—Chak Mukand, 54—Baserke and 55—Sanghana) in Amritsar Tahsil and P.Cs 65—Gago Bua, 67—Muse, 68—Paddri, 69 Shaikh 70—

Name of Constituency	Extent in terms of Assembly Constituencies
Tarn Taran	70—Malowal, 71—Jeobala, 72—Bakipur, 73—Walipur, 74—Mano Chahal and 83—Rure Asal in Kairon K.C. and Jebal Kalan K.C. (excluding P.Cs. 37 Pandori Ram Singh, 38—Lalu Ghuman, 40—Kot Dharam Chand Kalan, 41—Jhabal Kalan, 42—Jhabal—Manan and 43—Thath Garh) in Tarn Taran Tahsil. Tarn Taran K.C. and P.Cs. 37—Pandori Ran Singh, 38—Lalu Ghuman, 40—Kot dharam Chand Kalan, 41—Jhabal Kalan, 42—Jhabal Manan and 43—Tath Garh in Jhabal Kalan K.C. and P.Cs. ; 66—Panjwar in Kairon K.C. in Tarn Taran Tahsil. Khadur Sahib K.C. and P.Cs. 89—Philoke 90—Kot Mehmud Khan, 91—Jama Rai, 92—Bhail Dhawiwal, 93—Munda and 94—Lohar in Naushehra Pannuan K.C. in Tarn Taran Tahsil. Naushehra Pannuan K.C. (excluding P.Cs., 89—Philoke, 90—Kot Mehmud Khan, 91—Jama Rai, 92—Bhail Dhawiwal, 93—Munda and 94—Lohar) and Kairon K.C. (excluding P.Cs. 65—Gago Bua, 66—Panjwar, 67—Muse, 68—Paddri, 69—Sheikh, 70—Malowal, 71—Joobala, 72—Bakipur, 73—Walipur, 74—Mano Chahal and 83—Rure Asal), in Tarn Taran Tahsil.
Khadur Sahib (SC)	
Naushehra Pannuan	
Patti	Patti K.C. and P.Cs. 21—Bhikhi wind, 22—Dialpura, 23—Kacha Pakka, 24—Sugga and

Name of Constituency	Extent in terms of Assembly Constituencies
	25—Sur Singh in Bhikhiwind K.C. in Patti Tahsil.
Valtoha	Valtoha K.C. and Bhikhiwind K.C. (excluding P.Cs. 21—Bhikhiwind 22—Dialpura, 23—Kacha Pakka, 24—Sugga and 25—Sur Singh) in Patti Tahsil.

(Source : Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Newspapers and Periodicals

Out of total 887 newspapers and periodicals published in the State during the year 1984, as many as 143 were published in the Amritsar District. *Khalsa Samachar Society*, a Punjabi weekly published from Amritsar is the oldest in the State. It was started as early as in 1899. The particulars in respect of newspapers and periodicals published in the district, as on 31 December 1984, are given in the following statement :-

Newspapers and periodicals published in Amritsar District
as on 31 December 1984

Serial No.	Name of periodical	Year when started	Place of publication	Language	Calculation	Classification
DAILIES						
1	<i>Siyasi Jang</i>	1979	Amritsar	Hindi	N.S.	News and Current Affairs
2	<i>Sikh</i>	1948	Do	Punjabi	N.S.	Do
3	<i>Docta</i>	1960	Do	Bilingual	N.S.	Do
WEEKLIES						
4	<i>International Detective</i>	1974	Amritsar	Hindi	N.S.	Social Welfare
5	<i>Daler Khalsa</i>	1982	Do	Punjabi	2704	News and Current Affairs
6	<i>Jado Jihad</i>	1974	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
7	<i>Jal Trang</i>	1973	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
8	<i>Janata Agy</i>	1978	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
9	<i>Khalsa Advocate</i>	1903	Do	Do	2,000	Do

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Serial No.	Name of periodical	Year when started	Place of publication	Language	Circulation	Classification
10	Khalsa Samachar Society	1899	Amritsar	Punjabi	2,212	Religion and Philosophy
11	Mahatma	1950	Do	Do	N.S.	News and Current Affairs
12	Nan Sarovar	1974	Do	Do	2,500	Do
13	Nirmal Udash	1960	Do	Do	N.S.	Religion and Philosophy
14	Quami Jawan	1975	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
15	Quami Bulara	1984	Do	Do	3,916	News and Current Affairs
16	Quami Samantantar	1962	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
17	Sangharsha	1962	Do	Do	7,250	Do
18	Ubharada Punjab	1976	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
19	Vekhya Sunya	1976	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
20	Vikas Times	1978	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
21	Awami Tehrik	1960	Do	Urdu	N.S.	Do
22	Gardsha Ayyam	1973	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
23	Jai Punjab	1966	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
24	Sahgathan	1965	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
25	Shakti	1948	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
FORTNIGHTLIES						
26	Tab News	1978	Amritsar	English	N.S.	News and Current Affairs
27	Ganpath	1976	Do	Hindi	N.S.	News and Current Affairs
28	Punjab DooB	1976	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
29	Sain Vichar	1980	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
30	Ahle Jhakham	1980	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
31	Naado Nanju	1977	Do	Punjabi	7,500	Do
32	Lok Neta	1972	Do	Do	N.S.	Literary and Cultural
33	Lokta	1977	Do	Do	N.S.	News and Current Affairs
34	Nirankar Sandesh	1971	Do	Do	N.S.	Literary and Cultural
35	Phool Patthar	1974	Do	Punjabi	N.S.	Religion and Philosophy
36	Pradeshik Samachar	1978	Tarn Taran	Do	N.S.	News and Current Affairs
37	Siasat Sudhar	1974	Amritsar	Do	4,000	Do
38	Awami Leader	1972	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
			Do	Urdu	N.S.	Do

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Serial No.	Name of Periodical	Year when started	Place of publication	Language	Circulation	Classification
39	Itfaq	1962 1969	Tarn Taran	Urdu	N.S.	News and Current Affairs
40	Nai Lahar	1971	Amritsar	Do	N.S.	Do
41	Sanatan Dharam Parcharak	1981	Do	Do	N.S.	Religion and Philosophy
MONTHLIES						
42	Art of Living	1974	Amritsar	English	2,652	Religion and Philosophy
43	Darbar Chemist	1975	Do	Do	N.S.	Medicine and Health
44	Inspectors Voice	1982	Do	Do	500	Current Affairs
45	Pingalwara Studies in Current Affairs	1977	Do	Do	N.S.	News and Current Affairs
46	Postal Views	1978	Do	Do	N.S.	Labour
47	Silvern International	1972	Do	Do	N.S.	Literary and Cultural
48	Your Voice	1979	Do	Do	N.S.	Current Affairs
49	Banda Bairagi	1970	Do	Hindi	N.S.	Religion and Philosophy
50	Dharam Janya	1974	Do	Do	N.S.	Philosophy
51	Kala Suman	1976	Tarn Taran	Do	1,025	Art
52	Parmeshthi	1977	Amritsar	Do	1,000	Current Affairs
53	Pingalwara Darpan	1977	Amritsar	Hindi	N.S.	Medicine and Health
54	Amar Kahanivan	1950	Do	Punjabi	N.S.	Literary and Cultural
55	Amrit Vola	1963	Do	Do	N.S.	Religion and Philosophy
56	Anmol Rattan	1951	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
57	Bal Sandesh	1943	Preet Nagar	Do	N.S.	Children
58	Charcha	1973	Amritsar	Do	N.S.	Literary and Cultural
59	Chitarhar	1976	Do	Do	N.S.	Film
60	Dukh Niwaran	1986	Do	Do	5,666	Medicine and Health
61	Film Pujari	1974	Do	Do	N.S.	News and Current Affairs
62	Film Sansar	1952	Do	Do	N.S.	Film
63	Filmi Thakur	1974	Tarn Taran	Do	N.S.	News and Current Affairs

Serial No.	Name of periodical	Year when started	Place of publication	Language	Circulation	Classification
64	Gian Amric	1956	Amritsar	Punjabi	N.S.	News and Current Affairs
65	Gurmat	1955	Do	Do	N.S.	Religion and Philosophy
66	Gurmat Parkash	1957	Do	Do	4,050	Religion
67	Gursikh Darshan	1975	Do	Do	2,000	Religion
68	Hazwaidata	1982	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
69	Kanwal	1940	Do	Do	3,500	Literary and Cultural
70	Komal Punjab	1979	Do	Do	N.S.	Current Affairs
71	Lo	1979	Do	Do	1,500	Literary and Cultural
72	Mastana	1963	Do	Do	500	Religion and Philosophy
73	Nav Ban	1974	Do	Do	N.S.	Literary
74	Nirguniara	1901	Do	Do	1,372	Religion and Philosophy
75	Preet Lari	1939	Preet Nagar	Do	5,714	Literary and Cultural
76	Sachio Uray	1975	Amritsar	Do	N.S.	Medicine and Health
77	Sahitkar	1979	Do	Do	2,750	Literary and Cultural
78	Sangat Samachar	1965	Do	Do	N.S.	Religion and Philosophy
79	Sant Sipani	1945	Amritsar	Punjabi	40,165	DO
80	Sikh Dheram	1963	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
81	Singh Sabha Patrika	1975	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
82	Sukh Sandesh	1972	Do	Do	N.S.	Medicine and Health
83	Sura	1966	Do	Do	3,300	Literary and Cultural
84	Vodic Rattan	1964	Do	Do	N.S.	Religion and Philosophy
85	Balmiki Sandesh	1958	Do	Urdu	N.S.	Current Affairs
86	Girdab	1972	Do	Do	N.S.	News and Current Affairs
87	Humayun	1966	Do	Do	N.S.	Literary and Cultural
88	Jan Nissar	1966	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
89	Maha-E-Munir	1974	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
90	Nigariash	1959	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
91	Postman	1951	Do	Do	300	Labour

Serial No.	Name of periodical	Year when started	Place of publication	Language	Circulation	Classification
92	Textile	1971	Amritsar	Urdu	N.S.	News and Current Affairs
93	Nirdoshika of Punjab	1980	Do	Bilingual	N.S.	Literary and Cultural
94	Down School Bulletin	1979	Do	Multilingual	2,000	News and Current Affairs
95	Nasha Bandi Samachar	1977	Do	Do	N.S.	Social Welfare
QUARTERLIES*						
96	Industrial North	1979	Amritsar	English	N.S.	Commerce and Industry
97	Law Journal of Guru Nanak University	1973	Do	Do	N.S.	Law and Public Administration
98	Chitchor	1974	Amritsar	Hindi	N.S.	Literary and Cultural
BI-MONTHLIES AND HALF-YEARLIES, ETC.						
99	Bulletin of the Indian Medical Association Punjab State Branch (Bi-Monthly)	1983	Amritsar	English	1,400	Medicine
100	Journal of Chemical Sciences (Half Yearly)	1973	Do	* Do	N.S.	Science
101	Journal of Sikh Studies (Half yearly)	1974	Do	Do	500	Religion and Philosophy
102	Akhar (Bi-monthly)	1976	Do	Punjabi	N.S.	Literary and Cultural
103	Khoj Darpan	1976	Do	Do	100	Do
104	Lakoer	1970	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
ANNUAL						
105	Punjab Journal Politics	1977	Amritsar	English	100	Education
MISCELLANEOUS JOURNALS FORTNIGHTLIES						
106	Punjab Market	1959	Amritsar	English	N.S.	Miscellaneous
107	Scientific Surgical and Chemical News Bulletin	1974	Do	Do	N.S.	Price List Miscellaneous
108	Gurdwara Gazettee	1979	Do	Punjabi	3,350	Miscellaneous
109	Nirankari Leharan	1971	Do	Do	N.S.	Miscellaneous Gross Awards

Serial No.	Name of Periodical	Year when started	Place of publication	Language	Circulation	Classification
110	<i>Munnawar</i>	1963	Do	Urdu	500	Miscellaneous Community Papers
111	<i>Sood, Nitaishi</i>	1960	Katra Karam Amritsar	Do	N.S.	Do
112	<i>Ayurvedic Reporter</i>	1974	Do	Bilingual	N.S.	Miscellaneous Price list
113	<i>Sood Magazine</i>	1973	Amritsar	Do	N.S.	Miscellaneous

QUARTERLIES

114	<i>News, Bulletin of the Guru Nanak Dev University</i>	1971	Amritsar	English	N.S.	College Magazine
115	<i>Darbar</i>	1950	Do	Multilingual	N.S.	DO
116	<i>Jiwan Udash</i>	1956	Do	Do	1,100	School Magazine

BI-MONTHLIES AND HALF YEARLY ETC.

117	<i>Arun</i>	1955	Amritsar	Multilingual	3,600	School Magazine
118	<i>Atal Khalsa Training College Magazine</i>	1962	Do	Do	N.S.	College Magazine
119	<i>Japtap</i>	1970	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
120	<i>Medicus</i>	1943	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
121	<i>Nau Nihal</i>	1969	Do	Do	N.S.	School Magazine

ANNUALS

122	<i>College Bulletin</i>	1957	Amritsar	English	N.S.	College Magazine
123	<i>Aavesh</i>	1970	Do	Multilingual	N.S.	Do
124	<i>Amar</i>	1938	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
125	<i>Amar Grover (The)</i>	1973	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
126	<i>Sibek Ser</i>	1974	Do	Do	N.S.	School Magazine
127	<i>Crade (The)</i>	1972	Tarn Taran	Do	N.S.	Do
128	<i>Divekar</i>	1965	Amritsar	Do	1,100	Do
129	<i>Franciscan</i>	1965	Do	Do	N.S.	College Magazine
130	<i>Gyan Patnaker</i>	1971	Do	Do	N.S.	School Magazine
131	<i>Nariawal</i>	1961	Do	Do	N.S.	College Magazine
132	<i>Niroa</i>	1978	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
133	<i>Pran Purakh</i>	1973	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
134	<i>Pheruman Memorial Magazine</i>	1976	Do	Do	N.S.	Do

Serial No.	Name of Periodical	Year when started	Place of publication	Language	Circulation	Classification
135	<i>Phul Kari</i>	1975	Amritsar	English	N.S.	College Magazine
136	<i>Ramsar</i>	1975	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
137	<i>Richa</i>	1967	Do	Do	500	Do
138	<i>Saave Pattar</i>	1976	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
139	<i>Sahit Ganga</i>	1971	Tarn Taran	Do	400	College Magazine
140	<i>Seema</i>	1967	Amritsar	Do	N.S.	Do
141	<i>Shachi</i>	1958	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
142	<i>Shanti punj</i>	1976	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
143	<i>Suprabhat</i>	1958	Do	Do	1000	Do

[Press in India, 1985, 29th Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India under the press and Registration of Books Act, 1967, part II, pp 648-695]

Voluntary Social Service Organizations

The voluntary social service organizations are self government bodies of people working together to mitigate the human sufferings, prevention of diseases and for the betterment of society. Voluntary social service organized by concerned public effort is thus a recent phenomenon closely associated with the democratic form of Government promising equal status and opportunities to all sections of society. The main functions of these voluntary organizations are the welfare of the handicapped and economically weaker sections of society; family planning work; opening of maternity and child welfare centres; to provide first aid; home nursing and ambulance services; to provide education to deaf and dumb and help to mentally retarded children, etc. Rotary clubs/Lion clubs/Jaycee clubs, provide community services such as eye operations camps, blood donations, children health check-up, etc. The list of such voluntary social service organizations existing in the Amritsar District are given below :

- 1 Central Khalsa Jatim Khana
(Chief Khalsa Diwan),
G T Road, Amritsar
- 2 Surma Singh Ashram
(Chief Khalsa Diwan),
G T Road, Amritsar

- 3 Bhai Vir Singh Birdh Ashram,
Jandiala Road, Tarn Taran
- 4 Guru Ram Dass Kushat Ashram,
Bhikhiwind Road, Amritsar
- 5 Samaj Bhalie Sabha, Chowak Namak Mandi,
Amritsar
- 6 Social Welfare Society, Naraingarh, opposite
Punjab Woollen Mills Chheharta, Amritsar

General and Bye-Election Results

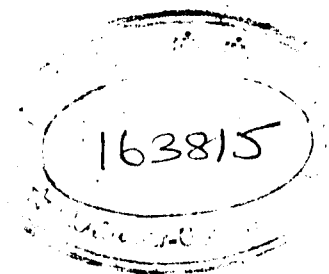
The results of the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha seats in the Amritsar District (after the Mid-Term General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1969) are given in the following statement :—

Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha results in the Amritsar District

Year	Total Constituencies in the district	INC(I)	SAD	Janata Party	CPI	CPI(M)	Independents	INC(U)	JNP(S)	BLD	PSP	JS
(a) Lok Sabha												
1971	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1977	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
1980	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Vidhan Sabha												
1972	14	12	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1977	16	—	9	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
1980	16	8	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985	16	6	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

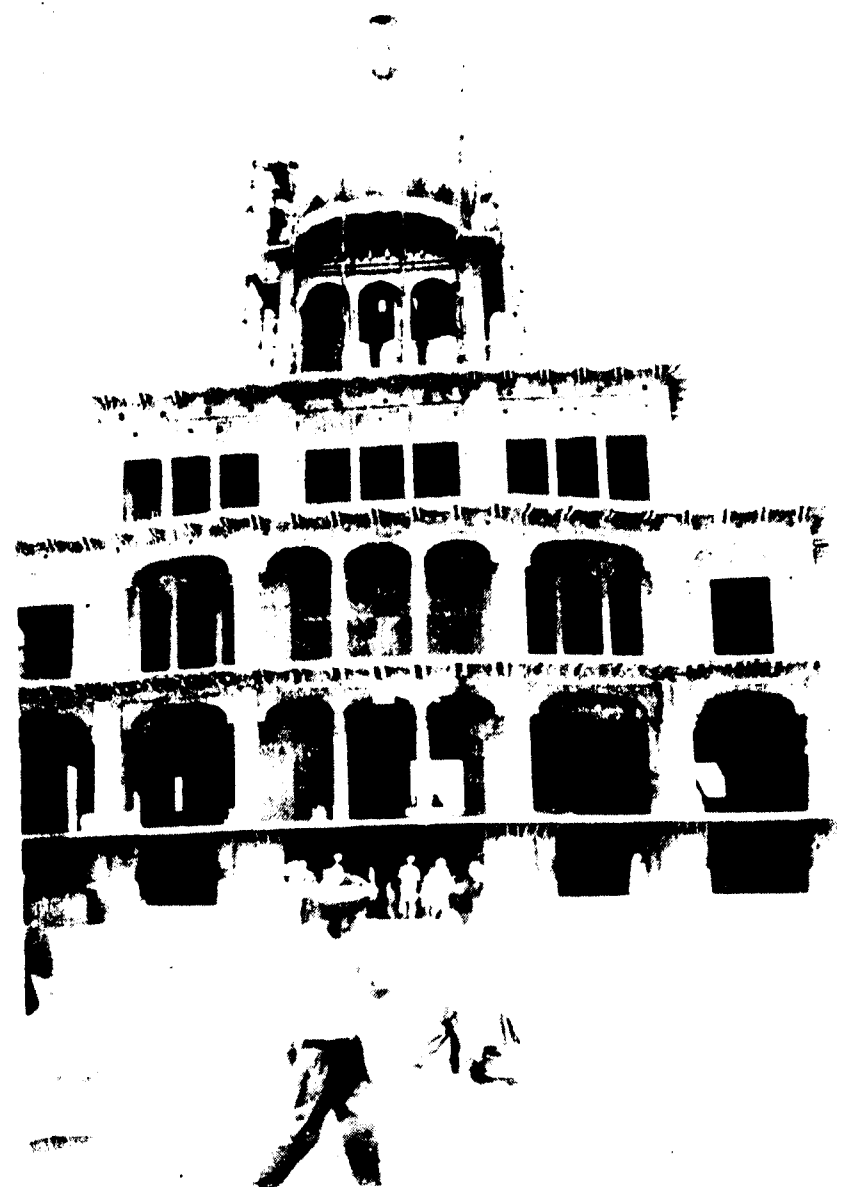
(Reports on the General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1971, 1972, 1977, 1980 and 1985)

INC(I) = Indian National Congress (I)
 SAD = Shiromani Akali Dal
 CPI = Communist Party of India
 CPI(M) = Communist Party of India (Marxist)
 INC(U) = Indian National Congress (U)
 JNP(S) = Janata Party (Secular)
 BLD = Bhartiya Lok Dal
 PSP = Praja Socialist Party
 JS = Jan Sangh

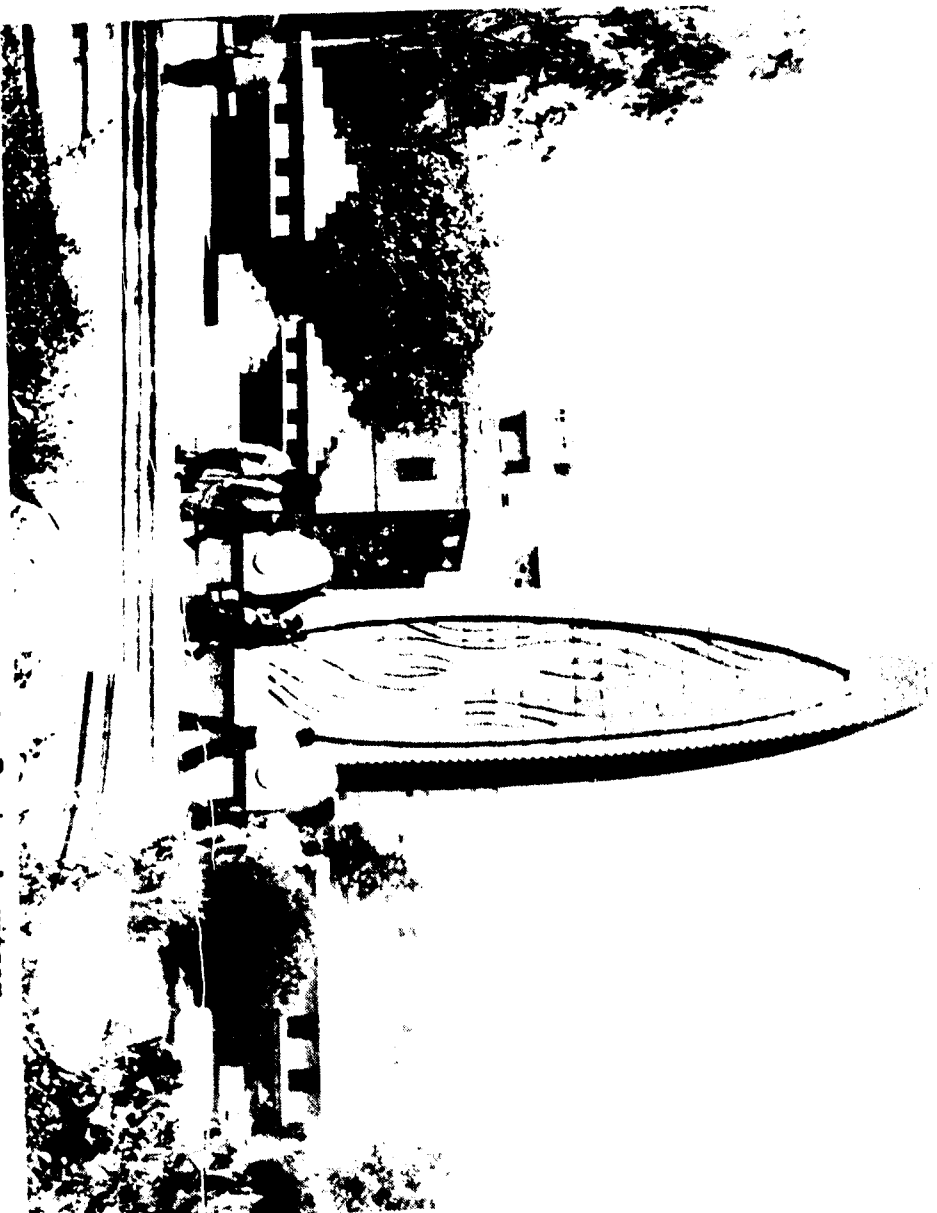




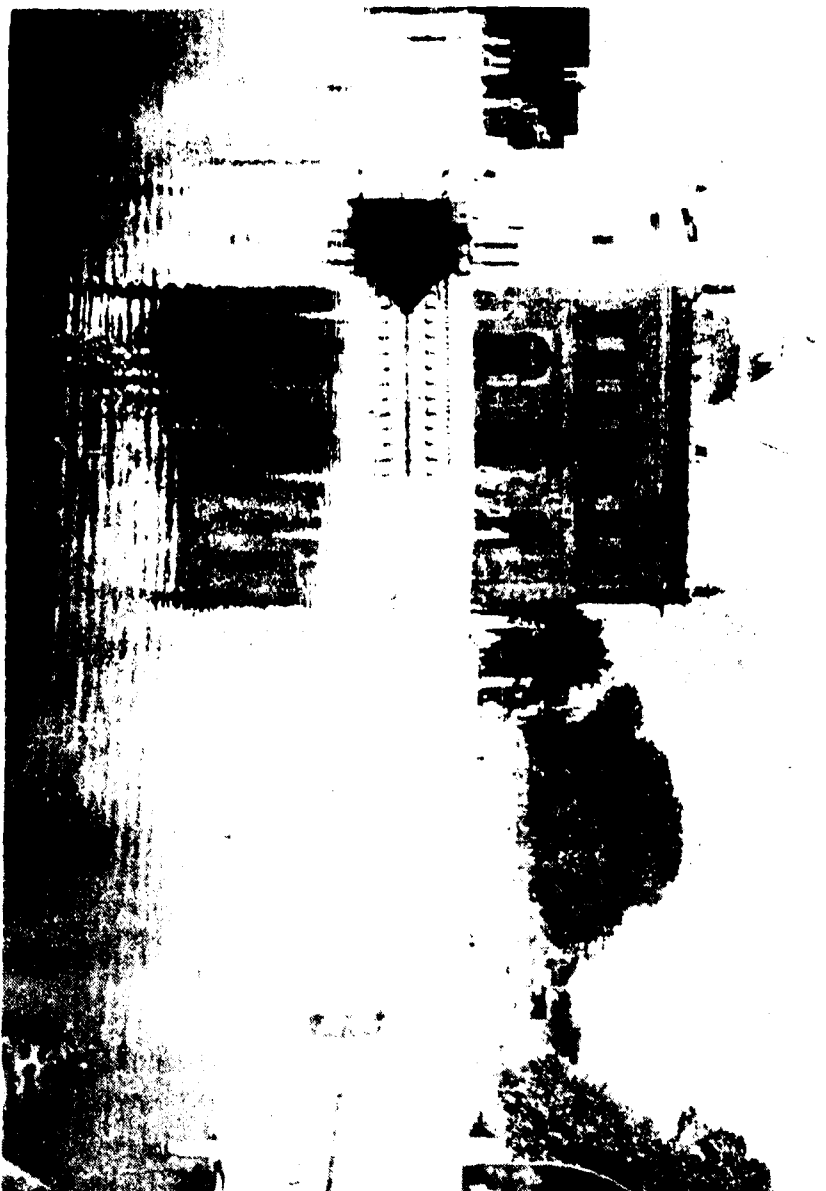
Golden Temple, Amritsar



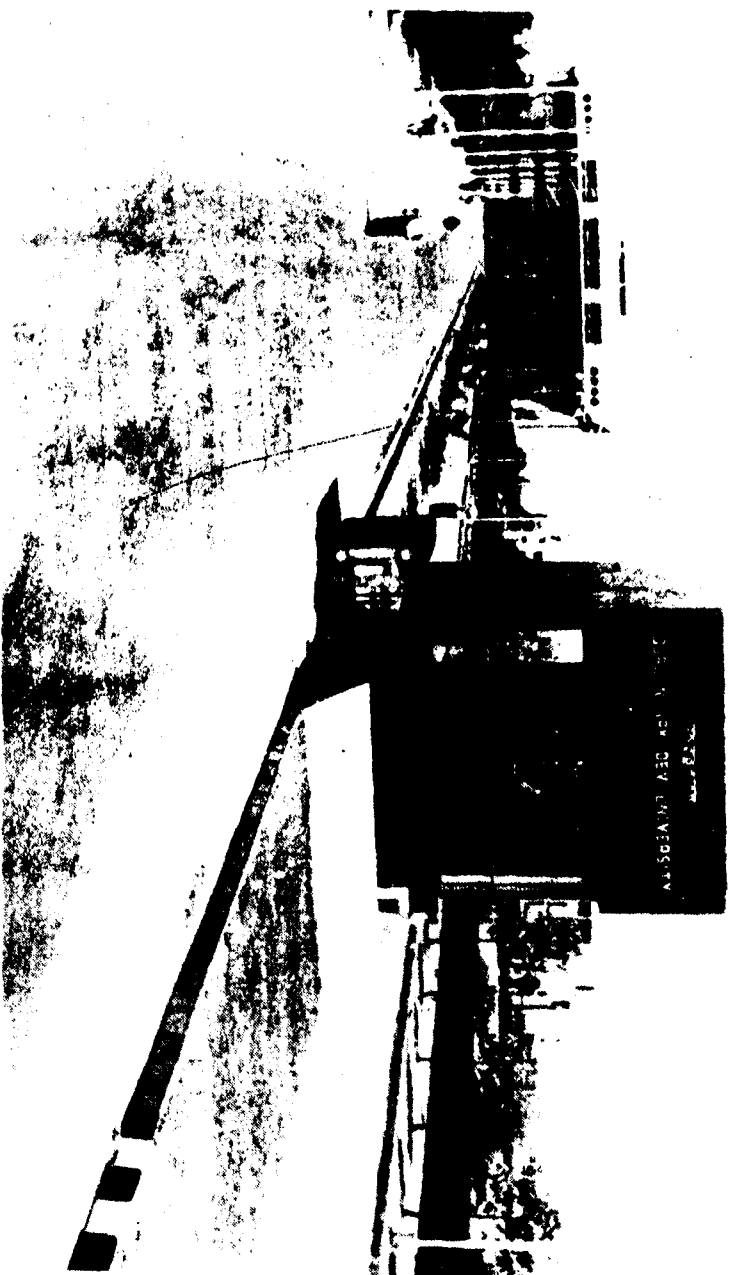
New Building of Akal Takht Sahib, Amritsar



Flame of Liberty, Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar



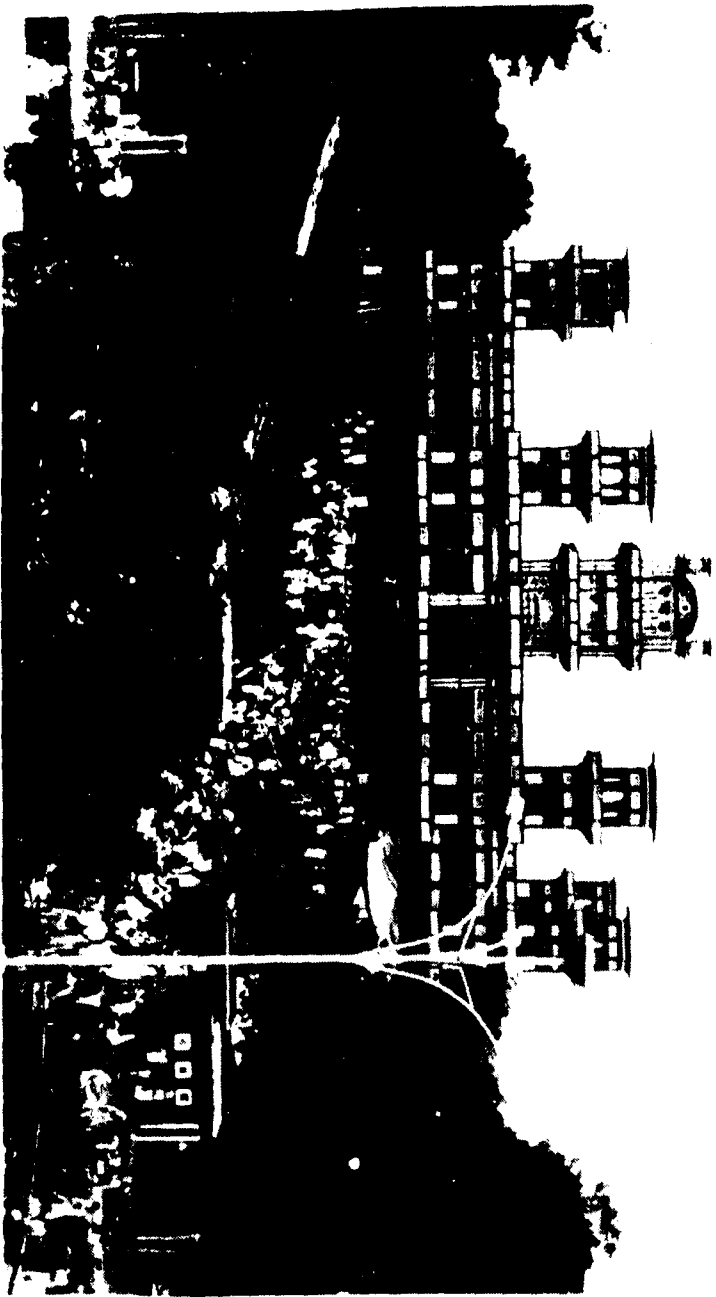
Durgiana Mandir, Amritsar



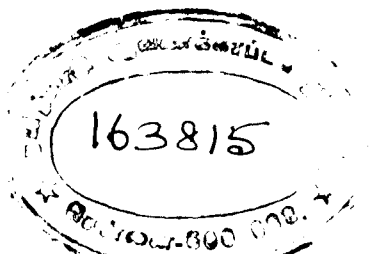
Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar



Statue of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Amritsar



Radha Soami Satsang Ghar, Beas



தமிழ்நாடு - ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,
எழும்பு, சென்னை-600 008.

தவணைத்தாள்.

தவணைத்தாள். V24311
08 எண் : 16-2415 ப. எண் : 1102

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