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PATIALA

PUNJAB DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



PATIALA

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB,
CHANDIGARH**

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

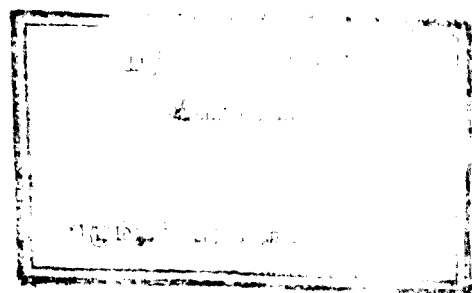
The towns of Patiala and Nabha had been the headquarters of the erstwhile Phulkian States of Patiala and Nabha. Besides, the towns of Samana, Sirhind and Banur had been the important seats of the Government during the medieval period. One of the important historical places in the district is Gurudwara Fatehgarh Sahib which commemorates the martyrdom of two younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh. Patiala is known as a city of gardens, palaces and magnificent buildings. There are a number of places of historical, religious and tourist interest in the district.

In the present volume, an attempt has been made to depict the significant changes and developments which have taken place during different periods of history in the district. Shri B.K. Sharma, State Editor, Gazetteers and his staff deserve appreciation for putting in hard work and labour in the compilation of this volume. I hope this edition will give fascinating account of the history of the district and will prove of special interest both to research scholars and general readers who may like to learn more about this district.

HARDIAL SINCH

CHANDIGARH
17 January 1991

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important seats of Government during medieval period. Patiala and Nabha had been the headquarters of the erstwhile Phulkian States of Patiala and Nabha. The most historical place in the district is Gurudwara Fatehgarh Sahib which commemorates the martyrdom of two younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh. The Zoo at Chhat Bir is the largest one in the Northern India. Patiala has been the important educational centre from the very beginning. Mohindra College, Patiala was the first college started in 1875 in the whole area of present day Punjab. Besides, Punjabi University has been established in 1961 at Patiala. It is the first University in India to be named after a regional language and the second in the world.

After the attainment of Independence, vast developments have taken place in political, social, cultural and economic life of the people. The implementation of the successive Five-Year Plans have also been instrumental in bringing about remarkable changes in various spheres of life. An attempt has been made to depict the impact of such developments and changes in the present volume of the Gazetteer. The reference year of the Gazetteer pertains to 1988-89.

In the preparation of this volume, the Gazetteers Unit has received great inspiration and encouragement from the Financial Commissioner, Revenue and other officers of the Department from time to time. I am grateful to S. Paramjit Singh, IAS (Retd.) for vetting the draft of the Gazetteer.

I am thankful to the staff of the Gazetteers Unit, especially to Sarvshri Jagmohan Singh Hans, Senior Editor; Rajinder Singh Gandhi, Rajinder Kumar Gupta, Editors; Ved Parkash Rampal, Mohinder Singh Sandhu, Shaminder Singh Bains, Ms Gurdip Kaur Khokhar, Compilers; and Dinesh Bedi, Draftsman-cum-Artist for assisting me in the preparation of this volume.

I am grateful to the various Heads of departments and offices in the State, especially the Deputy Commissioner, Patiala, and the different officers working under him for extending whole-hearted co-operation in supplying the requisite information and data for the compilation of this volume.

Above all, my thanks are due to the Controller, Printing and Stationery, U.T., Chandigarh, and his staff for extending co-operation in the printing of this volume.

CHANDIGARH

15 January 1991

B.R. SHARMA

State Editor, Gazetteers

EDITOR'S NOTE

When the Gazetteer of Patiala District was at the printing stage, a new district of Fatehgarh Sahib, with headquarters at Fatehgarh Sahib, has been created *vide* Punjab Government Notification No. 2/3/92/REII (I)/4412, dated 9 April 1992, with effect from 13 April 1992. It comprises three tahsils/subdivisions, viz. Fatehgarh Sahib (275 villages), Khamanon (80 villages) and Amloh (99 villages). The new district (Fatehgarh Sahib) has been included in the Patiala Division.

Prior to its formation, Fatehgarh Sahib was a subdivision of Patiala District. The newly created Fatehgarh Sahib District will comprise the entire subdivision of Fatehgarh Sahib (except 14 villages which have been included in tahsil Patiala), 92 villages from tahsil Nabha, 10 from tahsil Rajpura of Patiala District, 7 from tahsil Kharar, 22 from tahsil Rupnagar of Rupnagar District, 58 from tahsil Samrala and 6 from tahsil Khanna of Ludhiana District. The list of villages excluded from the existing Patiala District and included in the newly created Fatehgarh Sahib District is given in Appendix at the end of the Gazetteer.

The information/data given in this Gazetteer pertains to entire district of Patiala including the areas now forming part of newly created Fatehgarh Sahib District. However, a separate Gazetteer of Fatehgarh Sahib District will be prepared in due course.

CHANDIGARH

6 May 1992

B. R. SHARMA

State Editor, Gazetteers,
Punjab.

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

(a) Introductory

(i) **Origin of the Name of the District.**--The district derives its name from the city of Patiala which was founded by Raja Ala Singh, the first independent ruler of the Patiala State. The name of Patiala city consists of two words, 'Pati' and 'Ala'. 'Pati' means territory and 'Ala' is the name of the founder. Baba Ala Singh laid its foundation in about 1762. He took an active part in 1763 in the overthrow of Zain Khan, the Afghan Governor of Sirhind. After this victory, the town of Sirhind and its neighbourhood were handed over to Raja Ala Singh. He encouraged the inhabitants of Sirhind to settle at his newly founded town of Patiala, where he soon after built a fort.

(ii) **Location, General Boundaries, Total Area and Population of the District.**--Patiala is one of the four districts in Patiala Division. Forming the south-eastern part of the State, it lies between 29°-49' and 30°-47' north latitude and 75°-58' and 76°-54' east longitude. It is surrounded by Ludhiana, Rupnagar districts and Union Territory of Chandigarh in north, Sangrur District (which stretches parallel to it) in the west, Ambala and Kurukshetra districts (Haryana State) in the east and Jind District (Haryana State) in the south.

Patiala, the headquarters of the district administration is directly linked by road with Chandigarh (70 km), Ludhiana (96 km), Delhi (253 km) and Sangrur (56 km). It is directly linked by rail with Rajpura and Bathinda. All the municipal towns of the district except Amloh, Samana and Dera Bassi have railway stations.

According to Director of Land Records, Punjab, Jalandhar, the area of Patiala District in 1985-86 was 4,628 sq. km. In terms of area, the district ranks 6th in the State after Firozpur, Faridkot, Bathinda, Sangrur and Amritsar districts. The tahsilwise area of the

district, in 1985-86 is given below :

Tahsil	Area (sq. km.)
Patiala	1,112.37
Nabha	862.84
Rajpura	1,138.03
Fatehgarh Sahib	701.47
Samana	813.29
District Patiala :	4,628.00

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

According to the 1981 Census, the population of the district was 15,68,898 persons (11,04,603 rural, 4,64,295 urban) comprising 8,41,916 males and 7,26,982 females.

(iii) **History of the District as an Administrative Unit and the changes in its Component Parts.**--Patiala was the headquarters of princely State of Patiala. Prior to 1919, it was a tahsil headquarter of Bhawanigarh District of Patiala State. In 1919, the districts of State were reorganised and Patiala was made a district with three tahsils, viz. Rajpura, Patiala and Ghanaur. Later on, Ghanaur Tahsil was merged in Patiala Tahsil. On 20 August 1948 when PEPSU (Patiala and East Punjab States Union) was formed, the district again underwent a territorial change. Nabha Tahsil of erstwhile Nabha State was merged in this district.

In 1950, 5 villages of the district were transferred in the then Ambala District, two patwar circles of the district were transferred to Ludhiana District and one patwar circle Sidhuwal of Karnal District was transferred to the district. In 1953, Fatehgarh Sahib and Kandaghat districts of PEPSU were abolished and their whole area was included in the district. In 1956, at the time of merger of PEPSU with Punjab State, 55 villages of former Kalsia State were transferred to Rajpura Tahsil of the district. In January 1964, 82 villages of sub-tahsil Payal were transferred to Ludhiana District and 4 villages to

Sangrur District. In 1972, 23 villages of Fatehgarh Sahib Tahsil of the district were transferred to Kharar Tahsil of Rupnagar District. Subsequently, 4 more villages of Fatehgarh Sahib Tahsil were transferred to Kharar Tahsil and 9 villages of Kharar Tahsil were transferred to Rajpura Tahsil of the district in 1974.

(iv) **Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas.**--According to 1981 Census, the district comprised 1,470 villages (1,426 inhabited and 35 uninhabited and 9 merged in towns) and 13 towns constituted into five tahsils, viz. Patiala (358 villages), Nabha (268 villages), Rajpura (429 villages), Fatehgarh Sahib (269 villages), and Samana (137 villages). All the tahsils have been made subdivisions--Patiala in 1962, Nabha in 1948, Rajpura in 1960, Fatehgarh Sahib in 1953 and Samana in 1970.

Besides, there are 4 sub-tahsils, viz. Amloh (formed in 1948) in tahsil Nabha, Dera Bassi in tahsil Rajpura, Patran in tahsil Samana and Dudhan Sadhan in tahsil Patiala all formed in 1970.

The tahsilwise list of police stations and police posts has been given in Chapter XII 'Law and Order and Justice'.

(b) Topography*

Topography refers to the configuration of land surface. The undulations or smoothness of land surface along with its slopes and surface materials exert a strong influence on human activities of an area and Patiala District is no exception.

The district forms a part of the Indo-Gangetic plain. It is composed of materials deposited by rivers during recent geological past. These deposits belong to the quarternary era and thus are either equal to or less than 1.8 million years in age. The district is a level plain with gentle slopes. It has highest elevation of 320 metres near village Nimbnia located in extreme east-central part of Rajpura Tahsil. The lowest elevation of the district has been observed near village Kutbanpur located in southern part of Samana Tahsil. Its land surface slopes in the north-east-south-east direction with a gentle gradient of about 0.8 metre per

*Material supplied by Dr Jhujar Singh, Department of Geography, Panjab University, Chandigarh.

kilometre. Direction of flow and sinuous courses of streams flowing through the district are evident of the same. The following are the elevations of some important stations of the district. :--

Name of the Station	Height in Metres
Dera Bassi ..	300
Banur ..	282
Rajpura ..	270
Mandi Gobindgarh ..	266
Sirhind ..	262
Amloh ..	260
Patiala ..	252
Nabha ..	250
Samana ..	242

The district has mean elevation of about 265 metres. It extends over a distance of about 91 kilometres in the east-west direction and nearly 113 kilometres in the north-south direction. Its geographical centre roughly coincides with Patiala City where the headquarters of the district are located. Thus the district administration of Patiala is centrally located.

Physiographic Division

As mentioned earlier, Patiala District is a part of the great north Indian plain. Its land surface is flat and featureless. However, if viewed microscopically, there do exist some minor variations in its topography. Accordingly, this flat plain may be divided into the following three types of regions :--

(a) The Upland Plain

(b) The Cho-infested Foothill Plain

(c) The Floodplain of the Ghaggar River

(a) The Upland Plain.--This terrain unit singly covers about 80 per cent of the total area of the district.

Leaving aside a small cho-infested tract in the north-east and a narrow belt running along river Ghaggar in the east, south-east and south, the whole of the district is covered by this unit. It is higher in elevation than the flood plain but is lower than the cho-infested plain. In general, its land surface is smooth. However, the smoothness of its surface is disturbed by the presence of sand dunes in its western part. Accordingly, this physiographic unit may be further divided into two sub regions :--

(i) The Eastern Upland Plain

(ii) The Western Upland Plain

(i) The Eastern Upland Plain

The eastern upland plain covers the whole of Fatehgarh Sahib Tahsil, most of Rajpura Tahsil and eastern as well as southern areas of Patiala Tahsil. This terrain unit is flat and featureless. Being alluvial in origin, its soils are well drained and fairly fertile. Sub-soil water conditions over here are favourable for the development of tubewell irrigation. Its flat land surface coupled with easily workable loamy soils and favourable groundwater situation provide excellent conditions for agriculture. No wonder, almost the whole of its cultivable land is subjected to agriculture. Its agriculture is highly developed. Wheat and rice are its major crops.

(ii) The Western Upland Plain

The western upland plain occupies the whole of Nabha and Samana tahsils and north-western and western parts of Patiala Tahsil. This part of the upland plain is superimposed by sand dunes at various places. These mounds of sand, popularly known as *tibas*, are founded in belts. Those areas of this plain which are not affected by sand features are more or less like the eastern sub region discussed above. Fast blowing winds from neighbouring Thar desert in the past deposited sand in the form of dunes in linear belts. Generally, dunes extend in south-west--north east direction in consonance with the flow of south-east monsoons. Their height from the surface range between 2 to 10 metres. Majority of them, however, are about 5 metres in height. Their length varies from a minimum of a few metres to a maximum of over a kilometre. Most of them, of course, are less than half a

kilometre in length. These mounds of sand are gradually disappearing. As a result of the growing pressure of population on limited land, mechanization of farm operations, extension of tubewell irrigation over the dune sites and growing commercialization in agriculture, many of them have been reclaimed. This is especially true of the post 1966 (Green Revolution) period. The energetic and hardworking farmers have installed tubewells over these sand features and have levelled them with their tractors for practising irrigation. Some of them, however, still are visible. Even those levelled have left their marks in the form of sandy soils and relatively elevated fields at their original sites. This terrain unit is also cultivated to its near limits. However, its sandy parts are less productive. Wheat and rice are its major crops. Sandy soils of this region are devoted to groundnut, cotton, jowar, bajra, pulses, etc.

(b) The Cho-infested Foothill Plain.—This terrain unit occupies nearly 4 per cent of the area of Patiala District. It covers eastern most part of Rajpura Tahsil. Its western boundary is demarcated roughly by the Chandigarh-Ambala Highway, whereas its southern boundary is marked by a line joining Lalru town with Rani Majra village. Its eastern boundary, of course coincides with the district boundary. Its elevation ranges between 290 and 320 metres. Thus, it is located at a higher elevation than the rest of the district. Its gradient too is steeper. It slopes at the rate of 2.5 metres per kilometre (as against the district's average of 0.8) in the north-east-south-west direction. A number of seasonal streams, locally known as *chos* traverse through this unit, which is its special feature. They originate in the Shiwalik Hills and after traversing this region join either the Ghaggar River or any of its tributaries. These hill torrents bring floods during rainy season and spread sand on the neighbouring lands. The soils of this region are exposed. They are lighter, porous, and hence are less fertile. A notable part of its land is under the beds of seasonal streams and thus is not available for cultivation. Underground water over here is deep and inadequate. As a result, the development of tubewell irrigation has been rather slow. Agriculturally, this is the least developed part of the district. Wheat, maize and rice are predominantly grown in this region.

(c) The Floodplain of the Ghaggar River.—This terrain unit covers nearly 16 per cent of the total area of the district. It runs in a narrow belt all along the river. Being a mighty river in the past, its floodplain extends upto 6 kilometers on both sides of the river at places. However, its current floodplain is not more than 3 kilometres in width on either side of the river at any place. Its present floodplain is flooded during heavy rainfall years. It results in damaging crops in low lying areas. However, in relatively higher areas, its floods bring boom for rice cultivators. Floods deposit silt and enrich its soils. Its soils are heavier (silty-loams) and are ideal for the cultivation of rice. Sub-soil water in this tract is relatively close to the surface and is found in adequate amount. This fact has encouraged the development of tubewell irrigation. Wheat and rice are its major crops.

(c) River System and Water Resources

River Ghaggar and its tributaries form a major natural drainage system of the district. Apart from this, some canals too flow through it for considerable length.

Ghaggar River.—Ghaggar is the most important water channel of the district. It was once a mighty river with Yamuna and Satluj as its tributaries. At that time, it formed a part of the Indus system. But the uplift of Yamuna-Satluj divide in the past is considered to have shifted Yamuna to the east and Satluj to the west, leaving Ghaggar as a misfit river. Now it loses itself in the sands of the Thar desert.

River Ghaggar originates in Sirmaur District of Himachal Pradesh, flows through the Himalayas for some distance ultimately to enter Punjab plains near Panchkula town of Kalka Tahsil in Haryana. Flowing further down for a short distance, it enters Patiala District near Mubarakpur village. After entering the district, it continues its march in an overall north-east--south-west direction. It passes through the eastern, south-eastern and southern parts of the district. It traverses approximately 110 kilometers of distance within Patiala District. After flowing for a distance of about 80 kilometres, it leaves the district near

village Jalalpur of Patiala Tahsil and re-enters near village Rattan Heri in Samana Tahsil. Thereafter, it flows towards south along the eastern boundary of tahsil Samana upto Rasauli village from where it turns towards south-west and finally leaves the district near Gulahar village of Samana Tahsil. On the way, it is joined by a number of seasonal streams, such as Dangri Nadi, Markanda River and Patialewali Nadi at various points of its course. Ghaggar is essentially a seasonal stream. It contains a streak of water in its upper course throughout the year, but remains dry in its lower parts during most of the year. However, during rainy seasons, it is full of water. It is flooded during heavy rainfall years and affect the life and property of the people settled in its floodplain. It has a braided course in its upper parts where its channel is shallow and wide. Its depth ranges from 2 to 4 metres in Rajpura Tahsil. But in Patiala and Samana tahsils, the depth of its channel increases from 7 to 9 metres. Along with, it becomes narrow. The water of this river has so far not been used for any purpose.

Dangri Nadi.—After originating in the outer Himalayas, it flows for most of its length through Ambala District of Haryana. It passes through Patiala District at two places (i) south-eastern tip of Rajpura Tahsil for about 8 kilometres and (ii) south-eastern Patiala Tahsil for nearly 30 kilometres. Further down, it merges with Ghaggar River. It is a seasonal stream. Although it traverses only a distance of 30 kilometres in Patiala Tahsil, yet is known for severe floods over there. Recently, it has been channelized. But it breaks its embankments during heavy rainfall years and damages crops. It flows through a narrow and entrenched channel of 2 to 3 metres deep in Patiala Tahsil. However, it is wider and less deep in Rajpura Tahsil.

Patialewali Nadi.—This seasonal stream originates from the Shiwalik Hills. After traversing some distance in Kharar Tahsil of Rupnagar District, enters Patiala District near Machhli Kalan village in Rajpura Tahsil. Further down, it passes through northern parts of Rajpura and eastern parts of Fatehgarh Sahib tahsils. Flowing further, it enters Patiala Tahsil from the north, touches Patiala city and moves south-east to join river Ghaggar near village Ratta Khera. It is known as Patiala Rao

till Patiala city beyond which its name changes to Patialewali Nadi. It has a total length of about 95 kilometres within the district. It has been channelized during recent years. As a result, it rarely floods neighbouring areas.

Sirhind Choa.—Sirhind *choa* is another seasonal stream of the district. It originates near Sirhind town from the rain waters of the area. Jainti Devi-ki-Rao, another seasonal stream, which terminates in this area might be partly contributing to its origin. It flows through northern parts of Fatehgarh Sahib, and central parts of Nabha Tahsil ultimately to leave the district near Chhintanwala village. It has a total length of about 80 kilometres within the district. It is known as Sirhind *Choa* till second feeder of Sirhind Canal after which its name changes to *Choa Nala*. It remains dry except during rainy season.

Jhambowali Choi.—This seasonal stream originates near Chanarthal Kalan in Fatehgarh Sahib Tahsil by taking rain waters of the area. Thereafter, it flows southward through Patiala and Samana tahsils before falling into Bhupinder Sagar lake. Beyond this lake, it leaves Patiala District to join river Ghaggar. It has a total length of about 95 kilometres within the district.

Tangauri Choi.—This drainage line originates from the sewerage and rain water of the Chandigarh City and areas around it. After flowing for some distance through Kharar Tahsil of Rupnagar District, it enters Patiala District near Kalauli village in Rajpura Tahsil. Flowing further down to the south-west, it touches outskirts of Rajpura town after which it runs south ultimately to join river Ghaggar near village Sural Kalan. It is seasonal in character and is full of water during rainy season. However, it does not dry completely during other seasons. It contains a streak of water during other seasons too because of the disposal of sewerage waters of Chandigarh City into it.

Since its water is charged with sewerage contents, it is highly beneficial for crops. That is why the local farmers pump it at many places for irrigation. By doing so, they have succeeded in extracting bumper crops. Sometimes, the farmers enter into feuds and

factions among each other for securing its water. Thus, it creates social problem as well.

Besides the above mentioned drainage lines, there are a few others which are also seasonal in nature and shorter in length. They originate within or outside the district, flow for short distance within in and are lost.

Canals.—Apart from the natural drainage lines, the district has some man made water channels too. Of this category, Bhakra Canal is the most important. It runs through the centre of the district in north-south direction for a distance of about 110 kilometres. Sirhind Canal is another drainage line of this type. It runs for a length of about 32 kilometres through south-eastern parts of Nabha Tahsil. These main canals, through their branches, distributaries and minors, provide irrigation water to various areas of the district.

Other Water Bodies.—A lake and innumerable ponds are the other water bodies of the district. Bhupinder Sagar is its important lake. It is located in southern part of Samana Tahsil. It is about 12 kilometres in length and one kilometre in breadth. It is fed by Choa Nala, and is full of water during rainy season. Its water level is minimum in summer months.

Besides, the district has a large number of water ponds. These are typical of each village settlement. Invariably, the water of village settlements drains into them. These are the heavens of water for buffaloes who bath in them, especially during summer months for evading scorching heat. Some of these ponds get dried in summer. They are full of water during the monsoon period. These act as breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

(d) Geology

(i) Geological Formation.—The whole of the area of Patiala District is covered by Indo-Gangetic alluvium which consists of sandy clay, sand, clay, gravel, pebble and *kankar*. The lithology of the area is not uniform. A close study of the lithological logs reveals that except for the major units, the sub-surface geology is marked by heterogeneity.

In Rajpura area, the major units occur in a definite pattern which is as follows :

- 1 Soft clay, slightly sandy (sandy clay)
- 2 Hard clay (locally known as *Chis*)
- 3 Coarse greyish sand

The first unit, i.e. sandy clay occurs upto an average depth of 4.18 metres, the second at 9 metres and the third at 17.92 metres. The marked variation in depth and thickness of the units suggests the alluvium deposits of the area have been brought by the *nallas* flowing from the Shiwalik Hills. The alluvium deposits have been responsible for the introduction of heterogeneity in the lithological column.

(ii) Mineral Resources.—The district is poor as regards mineral wealth. A few minor minerals are, however, found.

Kankar.—It is massive, hard and compact nodular calcareous material light grey to dark grey. Sand, silt and clay are found associated with *kankar*. In general, its thickness varies from a few centimetres to that of a metre. It occurs mostly in the form of isolated beds and pockets. It can be used for white washing and road metalling. *Kankar* occurs in Wazidpur and Dogal area in the district.

Saltpetre.—Saltpetre is a general trade name for all the nitrates of sodium, potassium and calcium. Nitrates of potassium are known as nitre of saltpetre whereas those of sodium are called sodanitre, caliche or chile saltpetre. Well saltpetre or notrocalcite is the nitrate of Ca. It is seen that like any other crop saltpetre also grows. It appears on the surface as an alkaline efflorescence during summer month. It is used in manufacture of gun powder, preparation of agricultural fertilizers, etc.

Occurrences of saltpetre are reported from areas around Rajpura ($32^{\circ} 29'$: $75^{\circ} 36'$) and on either side of the Patiala-Chandigarh road.

Alkaline Earth.—Some brick earth and foundary sands are reported from the district.

Groundwater.—Groundwater occurs both under

phreatic and confined conditions. The depth of water is comparatively shallow in the areas lying in the vicinity of canals and adjacent to the Ghaggar River. The depth to water ranges from 1.0 m to 12 m below ground level.

Exploration has been carried out in the eastern parts of the district down to a maximum depth of 590 m. This has revealed that the aquifers in the area are constituted of silt and very fine sand. A tubewell at Dhappar constructed to a depth of 308.30 metres yields a discharge of 2680 LPM for a drawdown of 21 metres. The shallow tubewells are found to be successful along the sides of Ghaggar River. The yield ranges from 300 to 450 LPM.

Flowing conditions exist at Bhankarpur and around Banur. Groundwater movement in the district is from north-east to south-west. The groundwater in general is suitable for irrigation and domestic purposes.

(iii) Seismicity.—Seismically, the district of Patiala lies in a region which is liable to moderate damage by earthquakes. Earthquakes of slight to moderate intensity are occasionally reported from this region. Of the earthquakes which caused damage to structures in this area in the past, mention may be made of the Kangra earthquake of 4 April 1905 and Chamba earthquake of 22 June 1945. Due to proximity of Himalayan Boundary fault, which is not far from Patiala, damage to structures due to destructive earthquakes originating from this fault, cannot be precluded.

In the seismiczonic map of India prepared under the auspices of Indian Standards Institution, the area has been placed in zone III and close to zone IV' which corresponds to maximum seismic intensity of VII M.M. for zone III and VIII MM for zone IV'. During the Kangra earthquake of 1905, the intensity at Patiala

1 Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale of 1931

Scale	Specifications
III	Felt quite noticeable indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings, but many people do not recognise it as an earthquake. Standing motor-cars may rock slightly. Vibrations like passing of lorry. Duration estimated.

Continued on page 13 Footnote

reached VII in M M scale. The intensity VII corresponds to horizontal ground acceleration range of 18--40 cm/sec² or an average acceleration of 67 cm/sec² in one direction. Intensity VIII corresponds to a horizontal ground acceleration of 51-350 cm/sec² or an average acceleration of 172 cm/sec². The wide range of variation in acceleration is due to the fact that acceleration is larger on soft filled up ground and less on hard rock.

(e) Flora

The flora of the district does not differ much from that of the adjoining districts of Punjab. The common trees found in the district are : *Acacia senegal* Willd., *Wightia tinctoria* R.Br., *Cordia dichotoma* Forest. F., *Anogeissus pendula* Edgew., *Boswellia serrata* Roxb., *Balanites aegyptiaca* (L.) Del. The thorny shrubby vegetation consists of *Euphorbia nivuli* Buch.-Ham., *Capparis sepiaria* L., *C. decidua* (Forsk.) Edgew., *Mimosa hamata* Willd., *Grewia tenax* Fieri, *Maytenus emarginatus* (Willd.) Dinghow, *Mesua obongifolia* A. Rich, and typical lithophyte *Corbichonia decumbens* (Forsk.) Exell. During rainy season many annuals come up which belong to the genera

IV	During the day felt indoors by many outdoors by few. At night some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors, disturbed walls make cracking sound. Sensation like heavy lorry striking building. Standing motor-cars rocked noticeably.
VII	Everybody runs outdoors. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken. Noticed by persons driving motor-cars.
VIII	Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse; great in poorly built structures. Panel walls thrown out of frame structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments walls. Heavy furniture overturned. Sand and mud objected in small amounts. Changes in well water disturbs persons driving motor-cars.

(Source : Director General of Meteorology, New Delhi)

Tribulus, *Vernonia*, *Euphorbia*, *Corchorus*, *Cenchrus*, *Oropetium*, *Aristida* and *Melanocenthrus* etc. Species of *Rhynchosia*, *Melothria*, *Pergularia* and *Ipomoea* are common climbers.

Since major portion of land is under cultivation, there are no reserve forests in the district. However, areas unfit for cultivation are used for planting firewood trees.

Acacia nilotica (L.) Del. subsp. *tomentosa* (Bth.) Brenan is the most common tree in the district. Rest of the trees are generally planted. Among the species which are generally seen throughout along the road or in or around the villages and canal banks are *Kigelia pinnata* DC., *Butea monosperma* (Lamk.) Taub. (Dhak, Palas), *Mangifera indica* L. (Am), *Ficus religiosa* L. (Peepal), *F. bengalense* L. (Bar, Bargad), *Ehretia aspera* Roxb. etc. Those planted in the garden include *Swietenia mahagoni* Jacq., *Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack. *Pterospermum acerifolium* Willd., *Hibiscus schizopetalus* Hook. f. (Gulhar), *Bauhinia corymbosa* Roxb., *Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (L.) Swartz. (Krishnachari), *Delonix regia* (Boj) Ruf (Gulmohar) *Hardwickia binnata* Roxb., *Saraca asoca* (Roxb.) De Wilde, *Clitoria ternata* L., *Erythrina suberosa* Roxb. (Dhoolohak), *Sesbania grandiflora* Pers., *Callistemon lanceolata* DC. (Bottal Brass), *Alastonia scholaris* (L.) R. Br., *Helianthus annuus* L. (Suraj-mukhi), *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd ex Klotz. *Ricinus communis* L. and *Tagetes minuta* L. (Genda) etc.

The herbaceous flora include *Ranunculus arvensis* L., *Alysicarpus bupleurifolius* DC., *Tephrosia purpurea* Pers., *Cirsium aryense* (L.) Scop. (Bhur-bhur), *Sonchus oleraceus* L. (Pili Dhuti, Dadak), *Verbesina encelioides* (Cav.) A. Gay which is poisonous to cattle, *Xanthium strumarium* L. (Chota-dhatura), *Sphenoclea zeylanica* Gaertn., *Calotropis procera* R. Br. (Ak, Madar), *Solanum nigrum* L. (Makoo), *Hemidelfus polyspermus* Nees, *Polygonum glaberrimum* Willd., *Euphorbia granulata* Forsk., *E. hirta* L. etc.

The district is rich in weeds which commonly occur along the roads, waste places and in cultivated lands and gardens. Among such weeds are : *Chenopodium ambrosioides* L., *C. murale* L. (Bathewa), *Croton bonplandianum* Bail., *Scoparia dulcis* L., *Acanthospermum*

hispidum DC., *Trichodesma amplexicaule* Roth (Nela Karai), *Ammi majus* L., *Vicia griffithii* Baker, *Lathyrus sphaericus* Retz., *Coronopus didymus* (L.) Smith, *Rorippa indica* (L.) Hiern. etc.

A number of aquatic species are found in ponds and canals. Species of green algae can be collected soon after the rains. They decay as the climate becomes hotter. In still water, *Chara* and *Nitella* are among the common species. Among the common submerged hydrophytes are *Vallisneria*, *Zannichellia*, *Ceratophyllum*, *Hydrilla*, *Potamogeton* and *Najas* etc. Whereas *Potamogeton nodosus* Poir., *Ipomoea reptans* Poir., *Sagittaria sagittifolia* L., *Nymphaea nouchali* Burm. f. and *Marsilea minuta* L. are among the floating species rooted in the mud. among the free floating species are *Aponogeton natans* (L.) Engl. & Krause, *Lemna paucicostata* Hegal, *Spirodela polyrrhiza* (L.) Schleid, *Trapa natans* L. var. *bispinosa* (Roxb.) Makino (Singara), *Eichhornia crassipes* Solms. and *Azolla pinnata* R. Br. etc., while in moist places slightly away from the canal banks, species like *Alhagi pseudalhagi* Desv., *Equisetum* sp., *Grangea maderaspatana* Poir., *Vetiveria zizanioides* Nash, *Polygonum barbatum* L., *P. plebejum* R. Br., *Centella asiatica* Urb. *Rorippa indica* Hiern. and *Ageratum conyzoides* L. etc. are commonly seen.

Common grasses found in the district are *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Poir (Doob), *Vetiveria zizanioides* (L.) Nash (Panni), *Andropogon pumilus* Roxb., *Paspalidium flaccidum* (Burm.) A. Camus, *Lophochloa pumila* (Desf.) *Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Poir and *Andropogon pumilus* Roxb. are much valued as cattle fodder.

A number of sedges occur in marshy places. These are : *Cyperus difformis* L., *Cyperus diffusus* Vall. *C. iria* L., *Fimbristylis ovata* (Burm.) Kern, *Scirpus meritima* L. and *S. roylei* (Nees) Duthie etc. *Phoenix sylvestris* (L.) Roxb (Khajur) is sometimes seen in sandy areas.

There are no reserve forests in the district. Bir are Government owned lands under the control of the Divisional Forest Officer. Some of them have been declared as Wild Life sanctuaries or converted into zoological parks. Among the Wild Life sanctuaries, Moti Bagh Patiala, Bir Bhunheri and Bir Gurdiyal Pura are worth mentioning.

Certain birds have been transferred to other departments e.g. Bir Beran in Nabha transferred to Jail Department. The entire area of Bir Chhat has been converted into a zoological park.

Afforestation work particularly social forestry was greatly facilitated due to network of canal system after the independence. Large number of tree species like *Dalbergia* sissou Roxb. (Sissam), *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels (Jamun), *Mangifera indica* L. (Am), *Azadirachta indica* Juss. (Neem), *Albizia lebbek* Bth. (Siris), *Acacia nilotica* (L. Willd. ex. Del. subsp. *indica* (Kikar), *Prosopis cineraria* L. Druce (Jand), *Butea monosperma* (Lamk.) (Dhak, Palas), *Terminalia arjuna* (Roxb.) Wt. & Arn. (Arjan) and *Eucalyptus* species, etc. have been planted in and around the villages throughout the district. In places unfit for cultivation, *Diospyros longifolia* Roxb. (Kaindu) trees are raised for fuel wood which gradually reduce the consumption of cow dung which is now generally employed as manure. Timber of this tree is also used for making good quality furniture, agricultural implements and for the construction of houses in the rural areas. Special attention also has been paid for the regular supply of raw material like *Eucalyptus* wood, *Saccharum spontaneum* L. (Kahi kana) and *Vetiveria zizanioides* L. Nash (Panny) used in paper industry.

(f) Fauna

Small mongoose, Indian palm squirrel, common field mouse, hare, jackal, langur and bengal fox are found in the district. Partridges (black & grey), pigeons (bengal green and blue rock), doves (Indian ring, red turtle, little brown and spotted), house sparrow and crow are found in the fields and the jungle areas of the district.

There is separate wildlife staff posted in the district, which provides protection to the wildlife in the fields and jungle areas. The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 has been enforced in the State w.e.f. 1 April 1975, which affords protection to the wild animals and birds. The public is also being educated by way of various publicity medias like meetings, conferences, lectures, appeals, distribution of wildlife literature amongst masses, etc.

There are three wildlife sanctuaries in the district, viz. Bir Moti Bagh Patiala, Bir Bhuner Heri and Gurdialpura.

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

(1) **Pisces (Fishes).**—There are about 55 species of fishes in the district. The important food fishes from fisheries point of view are *Labeo rohita*, *Labeo calbasu*, *Labeo bata*, *Cirrhinus mirigala*, *Cirrhinus reba*, *Catla catla*, *Wallago attu*, *Aorichthys seenghala*, *Bagarius yarrelli*, etc. The exotic species like *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*, Silver carp, *Cyprinus carpio* var. *specularis*, the Mirror carp have been introduced in the district for their culture.

(2) **Amphibians (Frogs and Toads).**—The common frogs and toads of the area are *Rana tigerina* (Indian bull frog), *Rana cyanophlyctos* (skipping frog), *Rana limnococharis*, (paddy-field frog) and two species of toads, viz. *Bufo melanostictus* and *Bufo stomaticus* (Common Indian toad).

(3) **Reptiles.**—The reptilian fauna of the district comprises snakes, tortoises and lizards. The poisonous snakes in the district are *Bungarus caeruleus* (common Krait) or *Karagat* and *Naga naga naga*, spectacled Indian Cobra or *Naag*. The venom of both these snakes is deadly poisonous. The non-poisonous snakes like *Eryx johni* sand be a or (*do mu-sarp*) and *Typhlops* porrectus, (blind snake or *andha-sarp*) are common in the area. The blind snake is small and worm-like with dark coloured body.

The only species of tortoise found in the district is *Apalone hamiltoni* (common Kachua). Its shell is dark coloured marked with yellow spots.

The common lizards found in the district are *Lacerta versicolor*, (Blood sucker or girgit) and *Hemidactylus flaviviridis*, (House lizard or Chhipkli). The girgit mostly inhabits the gardens and around bushes. Its male changes to red during breeding season.

(4) **Mammals.**—The mammals found in the district are; *Pteropus giganteus* (Indian Flying Fox); *Scotophilus heathi* (Greater Yellow Bat); *Macaca mulatta* (Rhesus macaques); *Presbytis entellus* (Langur); *Canis*

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aureus (Asiatic Jackal); *Vuipes bengalensis* (Bengal Fox); *Herpestes auropunctatus* (Small Indian Mongoose); *Funambulus pennanti* Wroughten (Indian Palm Squirrel); *Apodemus sylvaticus* (Common Field Mouse); *Lepus migricollis* (Indian Hare).

Birds.—A list of birds found in the Patiala District is as under :

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|
| | Order | : | Podicipediformes |
| | Family | : | Podicipedidae |
| 1 | <i>Podiceps ruficollis capensis</i> | | Salvadori Dabchick |
| | Order | .. | Pelecaniformes |
| | Family | : | Phalacrocoracidae |
| 2 | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i> | | (Shaw)
Large Cormorant |
| 3 | <i>Phalacrocorax niger</i> | | (Vieillot)
Little Cormorant |
| | Order | : | Ciconiiformes |
| | Family | : | Ardeidae |
| 4 | <i>Ardeola grayii grayii</i> | | (Sykes)
Indian Pond Heron |
| 5 | <i>Bubulcus ibis coromandus</i> | | (Boddaert)
Cattle Egret |
| 6 | <i>Egretta intermedia intermedia</i> | | (Wagler)
Medium Egret |
| 7 | <i>Egretta garzetta garzetta</i> | | (Linnaeus)
Little Egret |
| | Family | : | Ciconiidae |
| 8 | <i>Ibis leucocephalus</i> | | (Pennant)
Painted stork |
| 9 | <i>Ciconia ciconia ciconia</i> | | (Linnaeus)
White stock |
| | Family | : | Threskiornithidae |
| 10 | <i>Threskiornis melanocephala</i> | | White Ibis |
| 11 | <i>Pseudibis papillosa papillosa</i> | | (Temminck) |
| | Order | : | Anseriformes |
| | Family | : | Anatidae |

- 12
- Tadorna ferruginea*
- (Pallas)

Brahminy Duck

- 13
- Anas acuta*
- Linnaeus

Pintail

- 14
- Anas crecca crecca*
- Linnaeus

Common Teal

- 15
- Anas poecilorhyncha poecilorhyncha*
- Forster

Spotbill Duck

- 16
- Anas platyrhynchos*
- Linnaeus

Mallard

- 17
- Anas penelope*
- (Linnaeus)

Wigeon

- 18
- Aythya ferina*
- (Linnaeus)

Common Pochard

- 19
- Nettapus coromandelianus coromandelianus*
- (Gmelin)

Cotton Teal

Order : Falconiformes

Family : Accipitridae

- 20
- Elanus caerulus vociferus*
- (Latham)

Blackwinged Kite

- 21
- Milvus migrans govinda*
- (Sykes)

Pariah Kite

- 22
- Haliastur indus indus*
- (Boddaert)

Brahminy Kite

- 23
- Accipiter badius dussumieri*
- (Temminck)

Indian Shikra

- 24
- Aquila rapax vindhiana*
- (Franklin)

Tawny Eagle

- 25
- Gyps fulvus fulvescens*
- (Hume)

Indian Griffon Vulture

- 26
- Gyps bengalensis*
- (Gmelin)

Indian Whitebacked Vulture

- 27
- Neophron percnopterus percnopterus*
- (Linnaeus)

Egyptian Vulture

Family : Falconidae

- 28 *Falco tinnunculus tinnunculus* Linnaeus
Kestrel
Order : Galliformes
Family : Bhasianidae
- 29 *Francolinus francolinus asiaticus* Bonaparte
Indian Black Partridge
- 30 *Francolinus pondicerianus interpositus* Hartert
Grey Partridge
- 31 *Perdica asiatica punjabensis* Whistler
Jungle Bush Quail
- 32 *Pavo cristatus* Linnaeus
Indian Peafowl
Order : Gruiformes
Family : Gruidae
- 33 *Grus grus lilfordi* Sharpe
Common Crane
Family : Rallidae
- 34 *Amaurornis phoenicurus chinensis* (Boddaert)
Whitebreasted Waterhen
- 35 *Gallinula chloropus indicus* Blyth
Moorhen
- 36 *Fulica atra atra* Linnaeus
Coot
Order : Charadriiformes
Family : Charadriidae
- 37 *Vanellus vanellus* (Linnaeus)
Green Plover
- 38 *Vanellus indicus indicus* (Boddaert)
Redwattled Lapwing
- 39 *Charadrius dubius* Scopoli
Little Ringed Plover
- 40 *Iringa erythropus* (Pallas)
Spotted Redshank
- 41 *Iringa nebularia* (Günner)
Green Shank
- 42 *Iringa totanus eurhinus* (Oberholser)
Eastern Redshank

- 43 *Iringa glareola* Linnaeus
Spotted Sandpiper
- 44 *Iringa hypoleucos* Linnaeus
Common Sandpiper
- 45 *Calidris minutus* (Leisler)
Little Stint
- 46 *Himantopus himantopus himantopus* (Linnaeus)
Indian Blackwinged stilt
Family : Burhinidae
- 47 *Burhinus dedichenus* (Linnaeus)
Stone Curlew
Family : Laridae
- 48 *Sterna aurantia* J.E. Grey
Indian River Tern
- 49 *Sterna acuticauda* J.E. Grey
Blackbellied Tern
Order : Columbiformes
Family : Columbidae
- 50 *Ireron phoenicopters phoenicopters* (Latham)
Bengal Green Pigeon
- 51 *Columba livia* Gmelin
Blue Rock Pigeon
- 52 *Streptopelia decaocto* (Frivaldszky)
Indian Ring Dove
- 53 *Streptopelia tranquebarica* (Hermann)
Red Turtle Dove
- 54 *Streptopelia chinensis* (Scopoli)
Spotted Dove
- 55 *Streptopelia senegalensis* (Linnaeus)
Little Brown Dove
Order : Psittaciformes
Family : Psittacidae
- 56 *Psittacula eupatria* (Linnaeus)
Large Indian Parakeet

- 57 **Psittacula krameri** (*Scopoli*)
Rosaringed Parakeet
Order : Cuculiformes
Family : Cuculidae
- 58 **Clamator Jacobinus** (*Boddaert*)
Pied Crested Cuckoo
- 59 **Cuculus varius vahl**
Brainfever Bird
- 60 **Cuculus micropterus** *Gould*
Indian Cuckoo
- 61 **Eudynamys scolopacea** (*Linnaeus*)
Koel
- 62 **Taccocua leschenaultii** *Lesson*
Sirkeer Cuckoo
- 63 **Centropus sincnsis** (*Stephens*)
Crow-Pheasant
Order : Strongiformes
Family : Strigidae
- 64 **Bubo bubo bengalensis** (*Franklin*)
Great Horned Owl
- 65 **Athene brama** (*Temminck*)
Spotted Owlet
Order : Caprimulgiformes
Family : Caprimulgidae
- 66 **Caprimulgus asiaticus** *Latham*
Indian Nightjar
Order : Apodiformes
Family : Apodidae
- 67 **Apus affinis affinis** (*J.E. Grey*)
Indian House Swift
Order : Coraciiformes
Family : Alcedinidae
- 68 **Ceryle lugubris** (*Temminck*)
Pied Kingfisher
- 69 **Alcedo atthis** (*Linnaeus*)
Small Blue Kingfisher

- 70 **Halcyon smyrnensis** (*Linnaeus*)
Whitebreasted Kingfisher
Family : Meropidae
- 71 **Merops orientalis** *Latham*
Green Bee-eater
Family : Coraciidae
- 72 **Coracias benghalensis** (*Linnaeus*)
Indian Roller
Family : Upupidae
- 73 **Upupa epops** *Linnaeus*
Hoopoe
Family : Bucerotidae
- 74 **Tockus birostris** (*Scopoli*)
Common Grey Hornbill
Order : Piciformes
Family : Capitonidae
- 75 **Megalaima zeylancia** (*Gmelin*)
Green Barbet
- 76 **Megalaima haemacephala** (*Muller*)
Cooper smith
Family : Picidae
- 77 **Dinopium benghalense** (*Linnaeus*)
Goldenbacked Woodpecker
- 78 **Picoides mahrattensis mahrattensis** (*Latham*)
Mahratta Woodpecker
Order : Passeriformes
Family : Alaudidae
- 79 **Eremopterix nigriceps** (*Gould*)
Blackcrowned Finch-Lark
- 80 **Galerida cristata** (*Linnaeus*)
Crested Lark
Family : Hirundinidae
- 81 **Hirundo rustica** (*Linnaeus*)
Western Swallow
- 82 **Hirundu smithii** *Leach*
Wiretailed Swallow

- 83 *Hirundo daurica* Linnaeus
Striated Swallow
Family : Laniidae
- 84 *Lanius schach* Linnaeus
Rufousbacked Shrike
Family : Orioldiae
- 85 *Oriolus oriolus* (Linnaeus)
Golden Oriole
Family : Dicruridae
- 86 *Dicrurus adsimilis* (Bechstein)
Black Drongo
Family : Sturnidae
- 87 *Sturnus pagodarum* (Gmelin)
Brahminy Myna
- 88 *Sturnus contra contra* Linnaeus
Pied Myna
- 89 *Acridotheres tristis* (Linnaeus)
Common Myna
- 90 *Acridotheres ginginianus* (Latham)
Bank Myna
- 91 *Acridotheres fuscus* (Wegler)
Jungle Myna
Family : Corvidae
- 92 *Corvus splendens* Vieillot
House Crow
- 93 *Corvus macrorhynchos* Wagler
Jungle Crow
Family : Campephagidae
- 94 *Tephrodornis pondicerianus* (Gmelin)
Wood Shrike
- 95 *Pericrocotus cinnamomeus* (Linnaeus)
Small Minivet
Family : Pycnonotidae
- 96 *Pycnonotus leucogenys* (Grey)
Whitechecked Bulbul

- 97 *Pycnonotus cafer* (Linnaeus)
Redvented Bulbul
Family : Muscicapidae
- 98 *Chrysomma sinensis* (Gmelin)
Yelloweyed Babbler
- 99 *Turdoides caudatus* (Dumont)
Common Babbler
- 100 *Turdoides striatus* (Dumont)
Jungle Babbler
- 101 *Muscicapa thalassian* Swainson
Verditer Flycatcher
- 102 *Prinia subflava* (Gmelin)
Plain Wren Warbler
- 103 *Prinia socialis* Sykes
Ashy Wren Warbler
- 104 *Orthotomus sutorius* (Pennant)
Tailor Bird
- 105 *Erithacus Svecicus* (Linnaeus)
Bluethroat
- 106 *Copsychus saularis* (Linnaeus)
Magpie Robin
- 107 *Cercomela fusca* (Blyth)
Brown Rock Chat
- 108 *Saxicola caprata* (Linnaeus)
Pied Bush Chat
- 109 *Saxicola ferrea* Grey
Dark-grey Bush Chat
- 110 *Saxicoloides fulicata* (Linnaeus)
Indian Robin
- 111 *Turdus ruficollis* Pallas
Blackthroated Thrush
Family : Paridae
- 112 *Parus major* Linnaeus
Grey Tit
Family : Motacillidae

- 113 *Anthus novaeseelandiae* Gmelin
Paddy field pipit
- 114 *Anthus similis* Jerdon
Rock Pipit
- 115 *Motacilla flava* Linnaeus
Yellow Wagtail
- 116 *Motacilla citreola* Pallas
Yellowheaded Wagtail
- 117 *Motacilla caspica* (Gmelin)
Grey Wagtail
- 118 *Motacilla alba* Linnaeus
White Wagtail
- 119 *Motacilla maderaspatensis* Gmelin
Large Pied Wagtail
Family : Dicaeidae
- 120 *Dicaeum agile* (Tickell)
Thickbilled Flowerpecker
Family : Nectariniidae
- 121 *Nectarinia asiatica* (Latham)
Purple Sunbird
Family : Zosteropidae
- 122 *Zosterops palpebross* (Temminck)
White-eye
Family : Ploceidae
- 123 *Passer domesticus* (Linnaeus)
House Sparrow
- 124 *Petronia xanthocollis* (Burton)
Yellowthroated sparrow
- 125 *Ploceus philippinus* (Linnaeus)
Baya
- 126 *Ploceus benghalensis* (Linnaeus)
Blackthroated Weaver Bird
- 127 *Ploceus Manyar* (Horsfield)
Streaked Weaver Bird
- 128 *Estrilda amandava* (Linnaeus)
Lal Munia

- 129 *Lonchura malabarica* (Linnaeus)
Whitethroated Munia
- 130 *Lonchura punctulata* (Linnaeus)
Spotted Munia

(g) Climate¹

(i) Climate Divisions' and Seasons and Their Duration

The district is generally dry except during the brief monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from November to February is followed by the hot season from March to the end of June. The period from July to middle of September constitutes the south-west monsoon season. The latter half of September and October may be termed as the post-monsoon or transition period.

(ii) Temperature and Humidity

Temperature.—There is an observatory in the district at Patiala and records of this observatory may be taken as representative of the climate conditions in the district in general. After February, both the day and night temperatures increase rapidly till June which is generally the hottest month. The mean daily maximum temperature during June is 40.4°C. The summer is intensely hot and on individual days, the maximum temperature goes upto about 46°C. The scorching dust laden winds which often blow during the summer make the weather very trying. Afternoon thunderstorms which occur on some days bring some relief although only temporarily. With the onset of the monsoon in the district by about the beginning of July, there is an appreciable drop in the day temperatures. Due to increased moisture in the monsoon air, the weather is uncomfortable in between the rains. The nights during the monsoon season are about as warm as during the latter part of the summer. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by about mid-September there is a drop in the temperatures, the drop in night temperatures being more rapid. After October, both the day and night temperatures decrease rapidly and the sharp fall in temperatures after nightfall is particularly

¹ Material supplied by the Additional Director General of Meteorology (Research), Pune.

trying. January is usually the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 20.2°C and the mean daily minimum at 7.1°C. In winter, cold waves affect the district in the wake of passing western disturbances and the minimum temperature drops occasionally to about the freezing point of water.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Patiala was 46.7° on 27 May 1954. The lowest minimum was 0.9°C on 17 January 1962.

Humidity.—Mornings are comparatively more humid than the afternoons. The humidity is high during the monsoon season. Humidities decrease thereafter and by summer which is the driest part of the year, the relative humidities in the afternoons become less than 30 per cent.

(iii) Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for three stations for periods ranging from 67 to 73 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Tables 1 and 2. Records of rainfall in the district are also available for 10 more stations for about a decade. The account of the rainfall in the district which follows is based on the records of the three stations which extend to a long period of years. The average annual rainfall in the district is 604.3mm. The rainfall in the district in general increases from south-west towards the north-east and varies from 508.2mm at Dhanetha to 674.2mm at Patiala. About 70 per cent of the annual normal rainfall in the district is received during the south-west monsoon period, July to September, July and August being the rainiest months. Some rainfall is also received during June and October and in the cold season. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is large. During the period 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 189 per cent of the normal occurred in 1933. The lowest annual rainfall which was 52 per cent of the normal occurred in 1929. In the same 50 years period, rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred in 14 years in the district, 3 consecutive years of annual rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred

once and 2 consecutive years thrice in the district. Considering the rainfall at the individual stations, 4 consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred once at Patiala and Lehlan, 3 consecutive years once at Lehlan and Dhanetha and 2 consecutive years once each at all the three stations. It will be seen from Table 2 that the annual rainfall in the district was between 400 and 800mm in 41 years out of 50.

On an average, there are about 32 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 27 at Dhanetha to 36 at Patiala.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded in the district was 238.0 mm recorded at Patiala on 14 July 1949.

Cloudiness.—The skies are generally moderately to heavily clouded during the monsoon season 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, skies are mainly clear or lightly clouded.

(iv) Atmospheric Pressure and Winds

Winds are generally light with some strengthening in force during the period February to June. In the postmonsoon and cold season, the winds are predominantly from the north-west. In March and April, easterly to south-easterly winds also blow on some days, especially in the mornings. In the period May to September, easterlies and south-easterlies winds predominate, but on many days north-westerlies also blow in the afternoons.

Special Weather Phenomena.—In the cold season, western disturbances affect the district causing occasional heavy rain sometimes associated with thunder. Rain during June and the monsoon season is often associated with thunder. Dust-storms occur occasionally in the hot season.

Tables 3, 4 and 5 give the temperature and relative humidity, mean wind speed and special weather phenomena, respectively for Patiala.

TABLE

Normals and Extremes of

Station	Number of years of data	January	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Patiala .. 37	a	32.5	31.2	30.7	11.9	14.0	52.1	180.3
	b	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.4	3.1	8.3
Lehlan .. 49	a	33.5	32.5	22.6	11.4	8.9	48.0	158.2
	b	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.0	0.9	3.0	7.9
Dhanetha .. 49	a	21.8	24.9	16.8	9.7	8.6	46.7	129.0
	b	1.7	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.9	2.4	6.4
Patiala .. (District)	a	29.3	29.5	23.4	11.0	10.5	48.9	155.8
	b	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.0	1.1	2.8	7.5

I

Rainfall in the Patiala District

Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal and year	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal and year*	Heaviest rain- fall in 24 hours**	Amount (mm)	Date
176.3	112.5	15.0	3.8	12.9	674.2	171	50	238.0	1949	
8.1	4.6	0.9	0.4	1.2	35.8(1917)	(1929)				July 14
174.2	113.8	12.5	2.3	12.7	630.6	224	44	181.6	1947	
7.8	4.2	0.6	0.3	1.2	33.2(1933)	(1921)				July 22
145.3	80.0	13.5	2.0	9.9	508.2	240	48	177.8	1945	
6.7	3.1	0.6	0.3	0.9	27.0(1917)	(1938)				Sept 26
165.3	102.1	14.0	2.7	11.8	604.3	189	52			
7.5	4.0	0.7	0.3	1.1	32.0(1933)	(1929)				

(a) Normal rainfall in mm

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

* Years given in brackets

** Based on all available data up to 1980

TABLE 2
Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the Patiala District
 (Data 1901 to 1950)

Range in mm	No. of years	Range in mm	No. of years
301--400	.. 2	701--800	.. 6
401--500	.. 17	801--900	.. 2
501--600	.. 9	901--1000	.. 1
601--700	.. 9	1001--1100	.. 1
		1101--1200	.. 3

TABLE 3
Period Averages of Temperature and Relative Humidity
 (Patiala)

Months	Mean Daily Maximum Temperature		Mean Daily Minimum Temperature		Highest Maximum ever recorded	Lowest Minimum ever recorded	Relative Humidity	
	C	F	C	F			0830	1730*
January	20.2	68.4	7.1	44.8	27.8	0.0	81	55
February	24.2	75.6	9.3	48.7	33.3	0.4	69	41
March	29.4	84.9	13.8	56.8	37.8	3.5	59	34
April	36.0	96.8	19.2	66.6	42.8	10.3	40	20
May	40.2	104.4	24.0	75.2	46.7	16.1	36	20
June	40.4	104.7	26.7	80.1	46.4	18.2	51	31
July	35.2	95.4	26.4	79.5	45.0	20.7	77	60
August	33.5	92.3	25.5	77.9	40.4	20.9	83	67
September	34.4	93.9	23.8	74.8	40.6	16.3	76	58
October	32.4	90.3	17.8	64.0	38.9	10.0	66	47
November	28.2	82.8	10.6	51.1	34.4	4.4	62	45
December	23.1	73.6	7.3	45.1	29.4	0.4	78	53
Annual	31.4	88.5	17.6	63.7			65	44

*Hours IST

TABLE 4
Mean Wind Speed in Km/Hr
(Patiala)

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
7.2	9.3	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.3	7.5	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.2	7.7

TABLE 5
Special Weather Phenomena
(Patiala)

Mean Number of days with	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
Thunder	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.5	2.0	4.0	4.0	3	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	22.0
Hail	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Dust-storm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Squall	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5
Fog	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3

*Number of days 2 and above are given in whole numbers

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

The history of Patiala District is very fascinating. The district is comprised of the areas belonging to the erstwhile states of Patiala, Nabha and Kalsia, and also of the British Territory. However, before the establishment of the above Sikh States during the latter half of the 18th century, the area of Patiala District was part of Sirhind Province. It is beyond doubt that Sirhind had great importance during Muhammadan period and even earlier during the rule of Hindushahis. It is interesting to note that Sirhind was the most flourishing city during the medieval period in the whole of present day Punjab. Accordingly, the medieval history of Patiala District is mainly the history of Sirhind, because most of the area of Patiala District is roundabout Sirhind. An attempt has been made to depict the history of Patiala District in the foregoing pages.

(a) Ancient Period

The area of present Patiala District is very rich in ancient history. The main source of the history of this period is archaeology which reveals many hidden facts about the past. Excavations and explorations of the various objects buried in the ground help the scholars to trace the history of the past. Excavations and explorations of various sites in the area of Patiala District give an ample proof that the district was a part of the Indus Valley Civilization, whose important centres were on the bank of the Indus River. The two most important sites of this civilization are Harappa and Mohenjodaro which are in Pakistan. This civilization was spread over a vast area of India right upto the south of India. Many seals and other articles belonging to this civilization have been found by the explorers of the Archaeological Department of Punjab, through excavation of various sites in the Patiala District. These excavations, undoubtedly link the area of Patiala District with the Indus Valley Civilization which existed before the Aryans. Various types of pottery, coins, beads and objects of sculpture have

been found at various places. Explorers of Archaeological Department on the basis of these ancient finds, have derived important conclusions which facilitate the reconstruction of the ancient history of the district. Seals have also been found belonging to Indus Valley Civilization. But so far the language of these seals have not been deciphered inspite of the persistent efforts of the scholars in this direction. Many more facts regarding the Indus Valley Civilization will come to light as and when the Indus script is read.

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

After the Indus Valley Civilization, Rigvedic culture was then a part of Sapt Sindhu. The founders of this culture were the brave Aryans who might have occupied the area after defeating the people belonging to Indus Valley Civilization. Vedas are the important books which reflect the life of ancient Aryans. Rigveda is the oldest Veda and it is believed that most of its hymns were written by *Rishis* on the banks of rivers in Panjab, then known as Sapt Sindhu. The Ghaggar River, which flows through the area of Patiala District, is thought to be remnant of the original Saraswati River. The Aryans were proud of this grand river. The Vedas were said to have been revealed and preserved on the banks of Saraswati by a clan of Pandits whose descendants are known as 'Saraswat

Brahmans', who are now spread from Kashmir to the south¹.

Rigveda reflects the fight of the Aryans with the original inhabitants of this area. It indicates that Aryans were fully established in Punjab by the time of Rigveda. From the close study of the Rigveda, one can draw the inference that Dasas or Dasyus were the pre-Aryans Panjabis who were the builders of the Indus Valley Civilization. These people were overpowered by war-like Aryans. Besides, Vedas, Ramayana and Mahabharata are the two important epics which reflect the social, political and religious life of the ancient Aryans. Bhagwat Gita is also an important religious book of the ancient Aryans. It clearly illustrates that the ancient Aryans were fond of war. This book is a powerful advocate of war-philosophy of the ancient Panjabis.

The present area of Patiala District has many links with the period of Ramayana and Mahabharata. It is believed that Lord Rama, the hero of Ramayana had his maternal uncles at Ghuram. It is said that Kaushaliya, Rama's mother belonged to this place of Patiala District. Scholars also believe that Bharat, the brother of Rama, passed through Bassi Pathana in Patiala District while marching from the home of his maternal grandfather (now in Pakistan) to Ayodhya. Even during the period of Mahabharata, Yaudheyas, a war-like tribe of this area participated in the famous battle of Kurukshetra on behalf of the Kauravas. Some coins belonging to these people have been found from Rajpura and various other sites in Patiala District. It shows that the area of Patiala District was occupied by Yaudheyas.

About 5 km north-east of Dera Bassi, there is a famous place of pilgrimage known as Kaimlon which speaks of antiquity. This place is believed to be belonging to the time of Pandavas. According to Mahant Rama Nand Puri of this Dera, Pandavas stayed here for a period of two and a half years. It is also believed that during their stay, Bhim, one of the five Pandavas, killed a notorious monster named Tamrid.

After the famous battle of Mahabharat fought
¹ B. N. Datar, Himalayan Pilgrimage (Delhi, 1961)

at Kurukshetra, chaos prevailed in Panjab and taking advantage of this situation, Persians and Greeks occupied Punjab. Credit goes to the Mauryas who freed Punjab from foreign yoke and established a powerful empire in India. It is beyond doubt that the area of present Patiala District was a part of the famous Maurya Empire and probably it was included in the larger province of Gandhara whose capital was at Takshila (now in Pakistan) which was a flourishing centre of education, government and commerce. Ashoka was the provincial Governor of this region during the times of Bindusar (in the third century BC), the son of Chander Gupta Maurya, the first great emperor of ancient India after the period of Mahabharata.

Patali-putra (Patna) was the capital of the Maurya Empire. Ashoka who succeeded Bindusar, was undoubtedly the most illustrious emperor of ancient India. After the famous Kalinga war, Ashoka embraced Buddhism and devoted his whole energy for the welfare of his people. Thus the ancient people of the area of Patiala District had the privilege of welfare rule of Ashoka, the Great. Moreover, they came under the influence of Buddhism during his period and his successors. The impact of Buddhism had adverse effect on the martial spirit of the ancient Panjabis who were again subjugated by the foreigners.

After a few centuries of foreign rule following the disintegration of Maurya Empire, the Gupta Dynasty (AD 320--490) established a very strong empire in India. King Samundra Gupta, the first outstanding ruler of this dynasty succeeded in wiping out the Scythians and established very powerful empire. His successor, Chander Gupta II was an ideal ruler. Undoubtedly, the present area of Patiala District was a part of the mighty Gupta Empire. The Gupta Age is known as golden period in Indian history because of all-around development in various fields. There was tremendous progress in the field of art, literature and science. Kalidas, the greatest of ancient Sanskrit poets also lived during Gupta period. The celebrated astronomers, Aryabhata and Varahamitira also belonged to this period. Fahien, a Chinese pilgrim, who visited India during the Gupta period, has also given a vivid account of the all-round progress in various fields during this

period. It can be concluded from the writings of Fahien that during the period of Gupta Empire, Hindu civilization achieved its greatest glory. Hindu art and literature, architecture and science, all flourished during this golden period of Hindu civilization. Among the surviving Gupta paintings, the frescoes on the walls and ceilings of the Ajanta caves are world famous for their artistry. India then was probably the most civilized country in the world.

In the latter half of the 6th century arose the great kingdom of Thanesar under the Vardhanas. The area of Patiala District seems to be a part of this kingdom. Harshvardhana was an important king of this dynasty. During his time, the great Chinese traveller, Hieun Tsang visited India. He speaks well of the social conditions prevalent during that period. This Chinese traveller also speaks highly of the ancient town of Sirhind, now in Patiala District. According to him, the town was the capital of the State of Satadru which was 2000 li or 333 miles in circuit with a large river forming its western boundary. The numismatic evidence also supports this view that Sirhind was certainly a flourishing town in AD 900 and that it was most probably in existence at the beginning of the Christian era. This evidence clearly proves that almost the whole area of present Patiala District was a significant part of the Satadru State and its town Sirhind had the credit of being the capital of this Kingdom. Subsequently, the independence of Satadru State was lost and it became part of a vast Kingdom called Trigut, of which Jalandhar was the capital.

During the invasions of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni (AD 1000--1030), the area of Patiala District along with the adjoining areas was under the Hindushahi dynasty. The Hindushahi Raja Jaipal was successful in building up a vast empire extending from Sirhind to Lamghan with Bathinda its capital. After establishing its firm sway over Afghanistan, the new Turkish regime entered into armed clashes with Hindushahi Jaipal of the Punjab. The struggle between the two powers lasted for several decades. In or about AD 991, Jaipal organised a confederacy of Hindu Kings, to ward off the growing Muslim menace, but failed in his endeavour. However, Trilochan Pal of this dynasty, who ruled

from AD 1012 to 1021, restored some of the prestige of the dynasty. He shifted his capital from Bathinda to Sirhind. Thus Sirhind acquired the honour of being the capital and first city of the Hindushahis.

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

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

(b) Medieval Period

Punjab under the Sultans (1206--1526).—The successors of Muhammad Ghorī founded the Sultanate of Delhi and the area of Patiala District was undoubtedly a part of their empire. During their reign, Sirhind retained much of its reputation as a political and administrative unit. Indeed, it was one of the most important Muslim possessions west of Delhi and was

always kept in the hands of trusted and efficient administrators. Almost the whole area of Patiala District was a part of Sirhind Province. Under Qutubuddin the first Sultan of Delhi, Aibak was Amir (Governor) of the Province of Sirhind.

After Qutubuddin's death in 1210, Sirhind was captured by Nasiruddin Qubacha, the Governor of Multan and Sind. The Qubacha's hold on Sirhind did not go unchallenged for long. Illutmish, the successor of Qutubuddin, gave a crushing defeat to Qubacha in 1217-18 and annexed Sirhind to his kingdom and placed it under Malik Ikhtiyaruddin, who also remained the administrator of Sirhind during the reign of Sultana Razia.

During the period of Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud (1246-1266) Malik Sher Khan, a cousin of Balban, administered Sirhind very efficiently. However in 1267, Balban appointed his own son as administrator of Sirhind. During this period, Sirhind was fortified in order to check frequent invasions of Mongols.

Under the Khalji Sultans, Samana gained more importance than Sirhind. Sirhind was attached to the province of Samana. However, in 1360, Firoz Shah Tughlaq again resorted to Sirhind its independent status.

Under the Tughlaq Sultans, Sirhind gained a far more prominent position in the political and administrative affairs of the Sultanate, and it continued to increase in wealth and importance until the time of Akbar when the rival cities of Sunam and Samana were both made subordinate to it and included in Sirhind Sarkar of the Subah of Delhi. Its prosperity was further increased by the gradual encroachment of the sandy desert, which at last forced the Mughal Emperors to abandon the old line of road by Hansi and Sunam and to seek for a permanent line farther to the north, by Sirhind and Arbala²

Sirhind gained a great boost during the period of Firoz Shah Tughlaq. It was put under the governorship of Malik Zi-ul-Mulak Shamsuddin Aburija. Firoz Shah Tughlaq was very famous for construction of canals. One of the many canals dug out by him passed

² Fauja Singh, *Sirhind through the Ages* (Patiala, 1972), p. 13

through Sirhind. Many steps were taken for the development of Sirhind town. Consequently, Sirhind became the most flourishing city of medieval Punjab, during the reign of Firoz Shah Tughlaq.

During the brief period of Abu Bakar (1389-1390), who was able to establish his authority at Delhi, after murdering Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq on 19 February 1389, a serious rebellion broke out at Samana, now in Patiala District. The Amir rose against the governor, Khurshid, a loyal adherent of Abu Bakar and put him to death at Samana. Nasir-ud-din Muhammad was invited to capture the throne of Delhi from Abu Bakar. Consequently, Muhammad immediately arrived at Samana and crowned himself as the Sultan in April 1389. Some discontented nobles from Delhi also joined him there. Muhammad started from Samana to Delhi with a big force, but he was defeated by Abu Bakar. However, he did not lose courage to make another attempt for the throne. He sent his son Humayun Khan to Samana to enrol fresh troops. Moreover, nobles of various provinces also supported Muhammad. Ultimately, Abu Bakar was imprisoned and Muhammad was made the Sultan of Delhi on 31 August 1390. It may be stated here that next to Sirhind, Samana was the most strategic place in the present day Patiala District. Its nobles played a significant role in the politics of Delhi.

During the period of Khizar Khan, the office of Governorship of Sirhind was held by Bahram Khan. After his death, Khizar Khan appointed his son, Prince Mubarak Shah, the Governor of Sirhind and Samana. But the Prince stayed here only for a few years and after appointing Malik Sadho Nadira, his Deputy, the Governor of Sirhind, and Zirak Khan, the Governor of Samana, returned to Delhi in 146. Soon after, Tughan Khan, the Governor of Jalandhar made an attack upon Sirhind and laid siege to it. Malik Nadira was killed in a battle fought with Tughan's men. Under orders from the Sultan of Delhi, Zirak Khan, the Governor of Samana marched to the rescue of the besieged and put the enemy to flight³.

In 1419, the Governorship of Sirhind was offered by the Sultan of Delhi to Sultan Shh Lodhi. He won

³ *Ibid*, p. 15

a notable success in crushing the uprising of Sarang Khan whom he defeated in a battle fought near Sirhind. Under Mubarak Shah and his two successors, Sirhind remained under the control of Afghan Governors and emerged as a great centre of Afghan powers.

Sirhind was the birth place of Bahlol Lodhi who had his up-bringing and won his early prominence at this place. He was a very competent Afghan chief who remained Governor of Sirhind from 1431 to 1451. He made repeated attempts to capture Delhi. Ultimately in 1451, he succeeded in dislodging the sayyids from their control of Delhi. After leaving Sirhind, Bahlol Lodhi appointed his son Nizam Khan its Governor who took much interest in development activities. In 1489, Nizam Khan succeeded his father Bahlol under the title of Sikandar Lodhi, as the Sultan of Delhi. He placed the administration of Sirhind under the control of Daulat Khan Lodhi. Sirhind assumed special significance in view of its being the strongest Afghan fortification between Delhi and Lahore. That is why its administration was entrusted to very capable persons. Daulat Khan Lodhi proved an efficient administrator and was so successful in maintaining peace in his areas that he was soon elevated to the supreme position of the Governor of the Punjab.

Keeping in view the strategic importance of Sirhind, Babur marched against the last Lodhi ruler, Ibrahim via Sirhind in 1525. Before he proceeded to Panipat for his trial of strength with the Sultan of Delhi, he encamped at Sirhind and completed his preparations. Starting from Sirhind, Babur halted for some time at Banur for his onward march to Panipat in 1526. It was at Banur that he received the intelligence that Ibrahim Lodhi was marching towards Panipat. The Tuzuk-i-Babari contains a picturesque account of the valley of Ghaggar near Banur. This brave man who stayed for some time at Sirhind and Banur, laid the foundation of Mughal Dynasty in India after defeating Ibrahim in the first battle of Panipat in 1526.

The Mughal Dynasty and the Sikh Gurus.—Babur, the son of Omer Sheikh Mirza, who had blood of Timur and Changez Khan running in his veins, laid the foundation of the Mughal Empire in India in 1526 when

he defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the first battle of Panipat. The whole Panjab including the area comprising present day Patiala District fell under the Mughal Rule.

At the time of invasion of Babur, the social and religious conditions were deplorable in Panjab. Many saints and reformers were doing their utmost to eliminate the evils of the time. They were doing their best to patch up the differences between the Hindus and the Muslims and thereby to bring the two communities closer and closer. They are collectively known as the Bhakti reformers. In the Punjab, the Bhakti movement was led by Guru Nanak Dev, the first Guru of the Sikhs, and after his death, by his nine successors. The belief common among the Sikhs is that the spirit of Guru Nanak Dev is inherited by each successive Guru. Guru Nanak Dev lived in the time of the Lodhis and the first two Mughal Emperors. It is interesting to note that the Sikhism was founded in Punjab by Guru Nanak Dev simultaneously when Babur laid the foundation of Mughal Empire in India. It is believed that Guru Nanak Dev also travelled through the Patiala District and influenced the people with his lofty teachings. Hence, whereas in the political sphere, the present area of Patiala District fell under the Mughal Rule, in the spiritual sphere, it came under the benign influence of the philosophy of Sikhism as preached by the Sikh Gurus. In due course, the Sikhs became also politically strong as they were able to give a fatal blow to the tottering Mughal Empire. It was at Sirhind in Patiala District that the severest blow was given to the Mughal power in Panjab. Wazir Khan, the Governor of Sirhind was badly defeated and killed by the Sikhs as he was responsible for many sufferings of Guru Gobind Singh.

During the short period of Babur (1526--1530), consolidation of empire could not keep pace with his conquests. The Mundahir Rajputs in the neighbourhood of Sirhind were not prepared to reconcile themselves to this political change. In March 1530, towards the end of Babur's reign, the Mundahir Rajputs raised their heads against the local Mughal officials. Annoyed apparently at some outrageous conduct of the Qazi of Sirhind, the Mundahir Rajputs, under the courageous

lead of Mohan Mundahir attached the Qazi's estate at Sirhind burning and plundering the place and also killing his son. Upon the Qazi's complaint against this outrage, Babur sent Ali Quli of Hamadan with 3,000 horses to avenge the Qazi's wrongs. Early in the morning of 4 March 1530, he reached Mohan's village situated in the Kaithal Pargana, but was defeated by Mohan's men.

Babur again despatched from Sirhind Tarsam Bahadur and Naurang Beg with 6,000 horses and several elephants. The Mundahir Rajputs had nearly defeated this task force too, when by a clever ruse, played by the Mughals, the brave Rajputs were put to rout. One thousand of them were pierced to death in the battle-field, while all their women and children were enslaved. A pillar of heads was raised, Mohan Mundahir was captured and later on buried to the waist and shot to death with arrows.

Humayun, the successor of Babur failed to hold in India because of the rising of Sher Shah Suri. However, during the rule of Sikandar Suri, the weak successor of Sher Shah Suri, Humayun was able to regain his position in India, through the famous battle of Sirhind fought on 22 June 1555. A brief description of this battle is given below :

The Battle of Sirhind, 1555 : When Sikandar Suri was the emperor of India, Humayun was making hectic preparations to return to India. In this struggle for political supremacy in India, Sirhind once again played a very important role. In the first quarter of 1555, the advance guards of Humayun reached Sirhind under the leadership of his general, Bairam Khan. By this time, Bairam Khan had captured Sirhind and had fortified the town. He inflicted a crushing defeat on the Afghan troops of Sikandar Suri. Sikandar Suri was upset by this defeat, but he again sent 80,000 horses and elephants to Sirhind and took the field in person. On reaching Sirhind, he entrenched himself before the city. Humayun himself arrived in Sirhind on 28 May 1555 to encounter the enemy. Now ensued a serious struggle for supremacy, which is known in history as the battle of Sirhind. On 22 June 1555 was fought this decisive battle of Sirhind. The entire force of

Sikandar Suri was dispersed and he himself was forced to flee for safety to the Shiwalik Hills. The battle of Sirhind like the other decisive battles of Indian history, seriously altered the political situation in the country. The Afghans were beaten disastrously and were almost expelled from the Punjab⁴.

After the death of Humayun, Hemu conquered Delhi from the Mughals. Tardi Beg, the Mughal general left Delhi without engaging his rival in any fight and returned to Sirhind. Hearing this news at Jalandhar, Akbar alongwith Bairam Khan, his guardian and commander, marched to Sirhind on 13 October 1556. Akbar expressed his displeasure at the cowardice of Tardi Beg and he was put to death. Thereafter, Hemu was defeated in the Second Battle of Panipat in 1556 and Sirhind again came under the Mughals.

Under Akbar, Sirhind continued to play a prominent role in the social, political and cultural history of the people. At that time, Hafiz Sultan Rakhana of Herat was the Shiqdar of Sirhind. He was responsible for raising numerous buildings and gardens at Sirhind. It was the matchless beauty of its gardens and buildings that Akbar was so deeply fascinated with Sirhind⁵.

The Uzbeks were creating a serious distraction for the Mughals in Badakhshan. Within a decade of Akbar's accession to the throne, they had risen up in arms against the Mughals. Raja Man Singh was deputed to proceed against them. He came to Sirhind. Nasiri Sirhindi, a contemporary historian, has given a graphic account of how Raja Man Singh succeeded in galvanizing the entire Sud population of Sirhind into action against the rebellious Mirzas. According to this historian, no less than 5,000 well-built and sturdy Suds of Sirhind assembled round Raja Man Singh with Rajput like martial pomp and glow and volunteered to fight for the Emperor against his Pathan enemies. According to Nasiri, the Suds were the most conspicuous section of the population of Sirhind. According to him, Sirhind at that time possessed buildings which had no parallel in the whole of India, and it enjoyed such

⁴ Fauja Singh, *Sirhind Through the Ages* (Patiala, 1972), p. 28

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp 30-31

commercial importance that the property in Sirhind fetched twice as much price as the property at Delhi fetched at that time⁶.

Under Akbar, Sirhind had achieved great prominence. He made it a mint town for minting copper coins. It was strongly fortified by an outer wall and strong towers. The Hindu money-lenders were quite a prosperous class and they owned some beautiful gardens. A fort built in the centre of the town was linked with the Shahi Bagh through a mine. The Mughal Emperor stayed in the Shahi Bagh, whenever he visited the town. The town was also famous for producing delicious mangoes.

Sirhind had also become a great centre for trade. Because of its proximity to the hills, Chinese goods were pouring in large quantities for commercial purposes. This increasing amount of trade had enabled its inhabitants to acquire immense riches. Under such circumstances, population was bound to increase and extension took place towards the north-western direction and the boundary wall towards that side had to be dismantled for facilitating further development⁷.

During Akbar's times, Sirhind was a great centre of education. There were 360 mosques and in those days a *maktab* (school) was generally attached to a mosque. After Akbar, Sirhind continued to develop under Jahangir and Shah Jahan who visited this place many times being attracted by its magnificent gardens. Shah Jahan laid the foundations of a few more buildings. The Emperor had another important interest in Sirhind. This place abounded in birds which could be utilised for the purposes of hunting. That is why Shah Jahan sent one Shah Nawaz Qash Begi in the month of *Ramzan* in the same year to collect such hunting birds from this place⁸.

Todar Mal, a native and a businessman of Sirhind was appointed by Shah Jahan as the Faujdar of Sirhind. He was entrusted with the duties of Amin, Diwan and the Faujdar. Todar Mal had, perhaps earned this distinction by virtue of his rich and varied experience

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 31-32

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 33

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 40

in different administrative spheres. This celebrated official discharged his functions so efficiently that the imperial favours continued to pour in on him in quick and rapid succession. When Shah Jahan visited Sirhind in the fourth year of his succession, he became the recipient of a distinction which added considerably to the martial as well as official prestige of this tried official. The *Faujdar* of the *Lakhi Jungle* was also added to his existing charge. Soon after, Todar mal was rewarded with a *Khillat* (robe of honour), a horse and a caprisoned elephant. Under this able and versatile administrator, Sirhind made such a spectacular progress that in 1634 when Shah Jahan again visited the place, Todar Mal was elevated to the *Mansab*⁹ of a very high rank. In 1648, the title of Raja was conferred upon him.

There is thus no doubt that under the patronage of Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan, Sirhind continued to march on the road to peace and prosperity, and it became one of the most flourishing towns of the Mughal Empire. However, the policy of religious persecution launched by Aurangzeb reversed the all development of Sirhind. Under Aurangzeb, Wazir Khan was the *Faujdar* of Sirhind. The practice of continuing to vest all the three powers in the same hands, just as it was done in the case of Todar Mal, was continued and Wazir Khan was *Faujdar*, *Amin* as well as the *Diwan* for the *Sarkar* of Sirhind!¹⁰

Wazir Khan, taking cue from the policy of religious fanaticism unleashed by Aurangzeb, started persecuting non-muslim population of Sirhind. In 1704, he bricked alive two younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh. This single incident led to the destruction of Sirhind time and again by the devoted followers of the Guru, who considered Sirhind as an instrument of the sufferings of Guru Gobind Singh.

In this context, it may be stated that people of Patiala District, were much influenced by the teachings of the Sikh Gurus. Phul, the ancestor of Maharaja Ala Singh of Patiala had the blessings of Guru Hargobind. Guru Teg Bahadur had also much impact on the minds

⁹ *Ibid*, p. 41

¹⁰ *Ibid*. p. 42

of people of Patiala District as he made extensive touring in this area. It is stated that when Guru Teg Bahadur was on his way to Delhi to offer the supreme sacrifice, he took a long route to Delhi so that he might be able to preach at many places on his way. He stayed for some time near Bahadurgarh. People began to come from far and near to listen to the teachings of their Guru. He also stayed for some time at the site of the Gurudwara Dukhniwaran at Patiala which was then known as Lehal village.

Patiala District is also sanctified by the holy visits of Guru Gobind Singh, who is said to have spent a few days of his childhood at village Rani Majra in Dera Bassi Sub-Tehsil while going to Anandpur Sahib from Patna where he was born. Again during his youth, while returning from Paonta Sahib after winning the Battle of Bhangani, the Guru stayed for some time at a few villages near about Zirakpur in Rajpura Tahsil before his onward march to Anandpur Sahib. A magnificent Gurudwara, known as Gurudwara Baoli Sahib has been built at village Dhakoli near Zirakpur in the sacred memory of Guru Gobind Singh who stayed here for some time.

Later on when Guru Gobind Singh came in clash with Mughal forces, he issued *hukamnamas* (religious orders) to his followers to give him liberal help. There are proofs that such *hukamnamas* were issued to Taloka and Rama, the ancestors of Maharaj Ala Singh of Patiala and to the people of Banur. Subsequently, martyrdom of Guru's younger sons at Sirhind inspired the Sikhs to crush the tyrannical Mughal power under the leadership of Banda Bahadur. The people of Patiala District also gave their significant contribution by joining the forces of Banda Bahadur to punish Wazir Khan, the Governor of Sirhind.

Banda Bahadur

Banda Bahadur was the first great commander of the Sikhs who led them to great victories over the Mughals in Punjab. The role of Banda Bahadur in the context of Patiala District is very significant, as the conquest of Sirhind, now falling in Patiala District was the greatest achievement of Banda Bahadur. The conquests of Samana,

Ghulam and Chhat-Banur were also great achievements of this brave man. Banda Bahadur was the first great Sikh general who shook the very foundation of the mighty Mughal Empire in Punjab, more particularly in the area of Patiala District, as most of his glorious victories were achieved in this area. If it is observed minutely, it will be apparent that weakening of the Mughal Empire by Banda Bahadur became a potent factor in helping the Phulkian families to establish themselves in this area.

After having come into contact with Guru Gobind Singh at Nander (in Maharashtra) in 1708, Banda Bahadur marched to the Punjab and waged a series of fights against the Mughal rulers. His fight was neither a religious campaign nor a war against Islam; nor was it a vindictive mission as is commonly believed. In fact, it was war against tyranny and injustice of the alien rulers. In doing so, he tried to chastise the evil-doers for their sins and excesses perpetrated on innocent people, including the sons of the Guru. So it can be said that Banda was an ardent advocate of the cause of the common people and a fighter for the liberation of India.

Before his departure to the heavenly abode, Guru Gobind Singh had deputed Banda Bahadur to wage a relentless war against the tyrannical rulers of Punjab. After receiving the Guru's commandments, instructions and blessings, Banda left for Punjab with 25 Singhs, sometimes in October 1708. He was briefed by Guru Gobind Singh about the route to be followed, the tasks to be accomplished, the source of his reinforcements and the sequence of action. At the same time, Guru Gobind Singh issued decrees to the Singhs in the Punjab to join Banda in his adventure.

The news of the Guru's assassination set the Punjab Sikhs literally on fire. The cold-blooded murder of his two young sons at Sirhind only a few years ago was still rankling in their minds and hearts. Therefore, when they heard of Banda's coming, they gathered round him from all sides, irrespective of the difficulties put in their way by the local administrations. Of course, they knew what formidable force they were fighting against.

A brief description of the conquests of Banda Bahadur in the area of Patiala District is given below :

Conquest of Samana, 1709.—Before falling upon Sirhind, Banda thought it militarily prudent that first of all, the places surrounding Sirhind should be attacked so that enemy could not get reinforcement from these places. In 1709, Banda attacked Samana, the native village of Jalal-ud-din, the executioner of Guru Teg Bahadur, the father of Banda's master.

As Samana was an ancient and wealthy town in those times, it was expected to yield a good booty. The town was inhabited by highly placed Sayyids and Mughals. Banda and his followers advanced upon Samana. Its faujadar and the Mughals had a low estimate of the invaders. The Sikhs fell upon Samana and ravaged it, "with a thorough massacre of the Muslim population, without any regard to sex or age." The families of Sayyid Jalal-ud-din and those leaders and grandees, who had deceived Guru Gobind Singh by treacherously including him to evacuate the fort of Anandpur were put to death and the town was plundered".

Commenting on the Samana fight, the author of *Banda Bahadur*, writes : "In a twinkling was the Sikh sword seen working a terrible havoc upon the enemy, who were cut to pieces as carrots and radish are cut with a knife, their corpses swelling into heaps, through which flowed rivulets of blood. Each Sikh fought to his heart's content vying with one another in their work of slaughter, some with a view to wreaking vengeance, others with the object of punishing the tyrants in obedience to their Guru's order. The battle being over, they entered the town like famished lions, and gratified themselves with a further slaughter and plunder. Only the Hindus escaped."

Thus in a few hours, "a beautiful town, furnished with palatial buildings and beautified by metalled streets and macadamised bazaars, was converted into a large heap of ruins". The number of people put to death was estimated at 10,000. The majority of them were Mughals. Bhai Fateh Singh displayed commendable spirit and bravery in the Samana battle. Impressed by his gallantry, Banda appointed him the Faujdar of this place.

It is held that every member of Banda's army made sufficient money from this plunder to live upon for many days to come, whereas this exploit also added to the resources of Banda for his further expeditions. Banda himself stayed here for about a week and then marched towards Sirhind¹².

Conquest of Ghuram.—The next village falling a prey to Banda was Ghuram, east of Samana. Its inhabitants were Pathans. They could not stand against the Singhs of the Guru and had to flee. According to Ganda Singh, "The town was laid waste and plundered and was annexed to the territories of Bhai Fateh Singh."

Conquest of Chhat and Banur.—After the conquest of Samana and Ghuram, Banda Bahadur conquered Shahbad, Sadhaura and many other places now falling in Ambala District of Haryana. After increasing his strength by these victories, Banda thought it now appropriate to turn towards Sirhind. Chhat and Banur were on his way to Sirhind. Banda wanted to punish the Muslims of those places because of their bigotry and slaughtering of cows. Banda was able to occupy both these places without much opposition. After the conquest of Chhat and Banur, Banda Bahadur started his march towards the battlefield of Chappar Chiri (near Landran in Kharar Tahsil of Rupnagar District), where the famous battle with Wazir Khan of Sirhind was fought and won.

However, small these victories may be, they certainly encouraged the followers of Banda, boosted their morale and attracted others to come under his banner. These victories also served as a stepping stone to a bigger one to follow, i.e. the victory of Sirhind.

The Battle of Chappar Chiri (Sirhind)

Sirhind was the main target of Banda, as two sons of Guru Gobind Singh were bricked alive at this place by Wazir Khan, Governor of Sirhind. It is believed that this most famous battle of Banda with Wazir Khan was fought in the plain of Chappar Chiri which falls in Kharar Tahsil on Banur-Kharar Road.

But, Sirhind was not an easy target to capture. It was the seat of the provincial capital. Its Nawab,

¹² Ibid. pp 35-36

Wazir Khan was one of the pillars of the Mughal empire with a huge army under his command. He had been in power for long years and had accumulated considerable wealth and position.

Wazir Khan made extensive arrangements to meet the challenge of Sikhs under Banda. He proclaimed a *jehad*—a religious war against Sikhs, the accursed infidels or *kaifirs*. A large number of *gazis* or religious warriors from far and wide responded to his call. He collected his noted *faujdars*, *zamindars* and *sardars*. He had a large number of elephants, mounted gunnery, archers, lancers and swordsmen. Banda had no artillery, no elephants and not even sufficient supply of good horses. He and his soldiers only possessed long spears, arrows and swords.

The organization and regrouping of troops before they are launched into battle is one of the fundamentals of war, in which Banda Bahadur was not lacking. So he organized his troops into two assaulting groups (*Jathas*). In the first group were the Malwais put under the command of Fateh Singh, Karam Singh, Dharam Singh and Ali Singh. The Majhel Singhs formed the second group under the command of Baba Binod Singh, Bhais Baj Singh, Ram Singh and Sham Singh.

Now Faujdar Wazir Khan marched out in person with his large army with elephants in front to check the advance of the Sikhs. Banda ordered his commanders to advance and himself sat on a mound nearby to watch and direct the operation. The moment the battle started, the irregulars comprising robbers took to their heels. It is with regard to these people that Irvine in his *Later Mughals* remarks, "At the first shock, the Sikhs, after a feeble resistance turned and fled." A sanguinary battle now ensued. The Sikhs shouted the war cry of 'Sat Sri Akal,' whereas, the war cry of 'Ali, Ali' was raised by the Muslims. The entire atmosphere resounded with these war cries. First, the Muslim artillery caused a heavy destruction of lives. Realizing this disadvantage, the soldiers of Guru Kalgidhar decided to do or die for a noble cause and sallied forth en masse towards the cannon. Though they suffered heavy casualties, they succeeded in snatching the cannon. Then they started a hand-to-hand fight. Even then, the enemy was as an

advantage. Then Baj Singh, second-in-command, rushed to Banda, who had remained aloof so far, with a request to play his role. Banda then rushed forward to the forefront of his army. To quote Sohan Singh. "Then rose he (Banda) like a hungry lion from his cave and sprang upon the army like a bolt from the blue. His appearance very much encouraged the Khalsa, whereas it struck a general terror among the enemy. Just as Julius Caesar, all of a sudden and with a single attack had turned the tables of fortunes against the hitherto obviously winning Gauls, the irresistible Banda with a single sally changed the whole scene."

Encouraged by the advent of their leader on the battlefield, the Singhs fell in a compact body upon the Muhammadans. The onslaught was so penetrating that it became difficult for the enemy to stand it. Khazan Singh holds that "when the battle was raging, a strong storm set in and with that the Sikhs rushed at the enemy with drawn swords and put them to flight. "Money and baggage, horses, elephants, fell" says Khazan Singh "into the hands of the infidels (Singhs) and not a man of the army of Islam escaped with more than his life and the clothes he stood in. Horsemen and footmen in great numbers fell under the swords of the infidels who pursued them as far as Sirhind." During that confusion, Wazir Khan fell from his horse and was captured alive, as stated by Khazan Singh. However, thereafter he was put to death.

This was the first territorial conquest of the Sikhs which placed them in possession of the entire country south of the Satluj to the neighbourhood of Delhi. And with this the *ilaga*, now included in the Patiala District became the first centre of the first independent Sikh Kingdom in the Punjab; and it fired the people of the country with hopes of greater successes.

Banda Bahadur repaired the old imperial fort of Mukhlispur occupied by him at the time of conquest of Sadhaura, gave it the name of Lohgarh and established his capital.

Establishment of Government.—After capturing Sirhind, Banda Bahadur had established his own government here. The entire administration was taken into hand by the Sikhs. Baj Singh was appointed the Governor

of Sirhind with Baba Ali Singh as his Naib. Taking Sirhind as a firm base, detachments were sent to occupy the surrounding territories. All the twenty-eight *parganas* of Sirhind with an annual income of Rs. 52 lakhs came under the control of Sikhs. Thus the Sikhs under Banda were able to acquire sovereign power for the first time in the province of Sirhind including most of the area of present day Patiala District.

Banda Bahadur also introduced an official seal for his *hukamnamas* (orders) and *firmanas* (letters). He introduced his own *sammats* or year commencing with his victory at Sirhind. His coins and seals are the living monuments of his unflinching devotion to Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Gobind Singh whom he claimed to be his guiding angels and from whom he proclaimed to have obtained all the *Tegh* and *Deg*, power and property.

Banda was really a great personality. Credit goes to him for introducing the peasant proprietorship in the Punjab and giving the concept of a standing national army among the Khalsa. Another contribution of Banda to the history of the Punjab is that he was the first Sikh hero who prepared the ground for the establishment of the Sikh rule. Banda Singh also endorses this point when he records that it was Banda Singh Bahadur who laid the foundation of the Sikh Empire in 1710. After giving defeat to Mughals in various battles, Banda was captured at Gurdas Nangal in Gurdaspur District and met a heroic death in the hands of Mughals.

Moreover, credit goes to Banda for introducing reforms in the land tenure in the Punjab. The Mughals had introduced the *zamindari* system, which had led to absentee landlordism which was responsible for the exploitation of the cultivators and reducing them to the position of serfs. On assuming power after the fall of Sirhind, Banda took up the question of land reforms. He abolished the *zamindari* system, thus eliminating big landlords. The land, thus taken away from them, was distributed among the actual tillers of the land and they were given proprietary rights. In a nutshell, he introduced the system of peasant-proprietorship in place of the *zamindari* system, which was later put on firm footing by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Thus Banda

Bahadur can be said to be the true advocate of the peasant-proprietorship in the Punjab, which is his greatest contribution to the fiscal reforms in the country¹³.

Paying his tribute to Banda, Ganda Singh says, "He (Banda) was the first man to deal a severe blow to the intolerant rule of the Mughals in the Punjab and to break the first sod in the conquest of that province by the Sikhs. Although it was forty years after his death that the capital of Lahore was occupied by the Khalsa and a regular Sikh *Badshahat* was declared, with Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia as *Padshah*; it was Banda Singh Bahadur who laid the foundation of the Sikh Empire in 1710¹⁴.

Really, Banda Bahadur was one of the most remarkable men that India produced during the eighteenth century. The people of Patiala District were fortunate enough to have come under his benevolent rule after the fall of Sirhind in 1710. The peasant-community of this area will ever remain grateful to him for liberating them from the oppressive *zamindari* system.

History of Patiala State.—The founder of Patiala State was Raja Ala Singh who belonged to the Sidhu Jat clan of Rajput origin. It was the fall of Sirhind in 1763 which facilitated the establishment of Patiala State. It is worthwhile to note that Ala Singh took an active part to overthrow Zain Khan, the Afghan Governor of Sirhind. After this victory, the town of Sirhind and its neighbourhood was made over to Raja Ala Singh who made no attempt to rebuild the city of Sirhind which was considered to be accursed by the Sikhs. Instead, he encouraged the inhabitants of Sirhind to settle at his newly founded town of Patiala where he soon afterwards built a fort from the proceeds of the custom duties collected at Sirhind.

Ala Singh was certainly one of the most distinguished Sikh chiefs of his days. He was the most powerful Chief, south of the Satluj. He had three sons, Sardul Singh, Bummian Singh and Lal Singh who all died during his life time. When Raja Ala Singh died in August 1765, his grandson, Amar Singh became the Raja of Patiala.

¹³ Gurdev Singh Deol, *Banda Bahadur* (Jalandhar, 1972) p. 113

¹⁴ Ganda Singh, *Banda Singh Bahadur* (Amritsar, 1935), p. 256

Amar Singh was the second son of Sardul Singh and was born in 1747. He was eighteen years old when his grandfather died. In 1767, Ahmad Shah Abdali, for the last time invaded India, but he advanced no further than Ludhiana. Here he was met by Amar Singh, who was cordially received, and the title of Raja, which had been granted to his grandfather, was continued to him with additional honour as 'Raja-i-Rajgan Buhadur'. In honour of this reception, Amar Singh spent a lakh of rupees in ransoming the captives who had been taken by the Delhi Emperor in the neighbourhood of Mathura and Saharanpur, gaining for himself the popular title of "*Bandi Chhor*" or "Releaser of captives".

Raja Amar Singh of Patiala was a great conqueror. He defeated Garib Das of Manimajra with the support of hilly Rajas and annexed Pinjour District to his Kingdom. He also gave a crushing defeat to Jodh Singh, the Brar Chief of Kot Kapura. In 1771, he conquered the fort of Bathinda and thus enlarged his territory. He was also successful in suppressing the intrigues of Himmat Singh, his step-brother who wanted to usurp his empire.

About 7 km to the north-east of Patiala was a strong fort, which had been built by Nawab Sef Khan, and called Sefabad after his own name. It is now known as Bahadurgarh. Its nearness to the town was a sufficient reason for Raja Amar Singh to capture it. Consequently, he attacked Sefabad with the assistance of the Raja of Nahan and conquered it.

The next important battle of Amar Singh was with Hari Singh of Sialba (now in Kharar Tahsil of Rupnagar District). Sardar Hari Singh had the support of many powerful Chiefs and it was not very easy to defeat him. Patiala forces were utterly routed with the loss of several hundred men, among whom was Bakshi Lokhna. Diwan Nanun Mal was also wounded, and Sardar Chandu Singh and Mahan Singh were taken prisoners.

Raja Amar Singh was much distressed at this defeat. He sent messengers to his kinsmen and friends to assemble at Patiala with all their forces. Consequently, various chiefs friendly to Patiala offered their services. The command of the Patiala troops was given to Sardar Chuhr Singh Malod, while the contingents of

the Chiefs marched under their own leaders. A large number of soldiers of Sialba went to other side by accepting bribe. Moreover, due to the clever diplomacy of Patiala, many chiefs who had promised Hari Singh to help, deserted him. At last, Sardar Hari Singh found himself, left almost alone, and had no option but to make such terms for himself as he best could. He accordingly submitted and presented *nazrana* in token of obedience to the Raja Amar Singh of Patiala who withdrew his troops without attempting to retain possession of any of the Sialba territories.

In February 1781, Raja Amar Singh who was only thirty-five years of age, died.

Raja Sahib Singh, the new Chief of the Patiala State was only six years of age. Through the influence of Rani Hukman, the grandmother of the young Chief, Diwan Nanun Mal was appointed Prime Minister. The Diwan was an Aggarwal of Sunam, who had served Raja Amar Singh, both in the council and in the field. But after the death of Raja Amar Singh, it became very difficult for him to maintain law and order as there were revolts all round, he persuaded Dhara Rao, a Maratha leader to help him in this behalf for a consideration of two lakhs of rupees.

The Diwan, in company with Dhara Rao, marched against Banur. This Town, with the neighbouring villages, had been conquered by the Singhpuria Sardars. But Raja Amar Singh, who had assisted in its conquest, obtained half share of the revenue. However, during the troubles which followed the death of Amar Singh, Sardar Khushal Singh Singhpuria had seized the whole district. But Diwan Nanun Mal was able to recover the Patiala share of the town. He had, moreover, recovered much of the territory which the neighbouring Chiefs had seized during the troubles which followed Amar Singh's death.

However, in due course, as Raja Sahib Singh grew in years, his mind was poisoned against the Diwan by the cunning intrigues of courtiers. Consequently, he was thrown out of power. However, he did his best to regain power with the help of Ataulla Khan, the Nawab of Malerkotla, but failed miserably. He did not long survive and died at Malerkotla in 1792. It goes to the credit of Dewan Nanun Mal that he alone saved Patiala

from utter collapse after the death of Raja Amar Singh, when every neighbouring Chief was ready to dismember it, and when feudatories and subjects were in open revolt.

Rani Rajinder Kaur was another remarkable personality who had served Patiala State during the minority of Sahib Singh. The Marathas had occupied the fort of Bahadurgarh and then demanded a huge *nazrana*. But Rani Rajinder Kaur had paid her visit to Sindhia, the Maratha Chief at Mathura and settled the issue. Unfortunately, when she returned to Patiala, a great suspicion was created against her in the mind of Sahib Singh by the intriguing courtiers. She made several attempts to see Sahib Singh, but he persistently avoided her, and at last, wearied out and mortified at the ingratitude which she received in return of her most devoted service, she took to her bed and died at Patiala, after a short illness.

Raja Sahib Singh was not competent enough to control the affairs of the State. He was compelled to call for Sahib Kaur, her sister who was married to Sardar Jaimal Singh Kanheya, the master of a great part of the Bari Doab, above Dinanagar. She was as courageous as her cousin Rani Rajinder Kaur.

In 1794, a large Maratha force, under the command of Anta Rao and Lachhman Rao crossed the Yamuna and marched in the direction of Patiala. Many of the chiefs made their submission and expressed their devotion. But Sahib Kaur who now ruled the feeble Patiala chief was not inclined to yield to the invaders without a struggle. Raja Bhag Singh of Jind, Jodh Singh Kalsia, Bhanga Singh and Mehtab Singh of Thanesar, and the Bhadour Sardars, Dip Singh and Bir Singh, agreed to join her against the Marathas. The whole force, numbering together about 7,000 men, marched to meet the enemy near Murdanpur, a few miles from Ambala, where a brisk engagement took place. But the Sikhs who were far inferior in discipline and numbers to the marathas, began to give way. Retreat would have soon turned to flight had not Bibi Sahib Kaur, who had come herself with the troops, leaving her brother in his *zanana* at Patiala, stepped down from her chariot and, drawing her sword, declared that the Sikhs would be for ever

disgraced if they allowed her, a woman and sister of their chief, to be slain, for she was determined never to retreat. This gallantry so ashamed and encouraged the soldiers that they returned with renewed fury to the fight. Moreover Bibi Sahib Kaur arranged a night attack on Maratha camp which proved successful and great confusion was created among Marathas. Ultimately, Anta Rao was compelled to retire towards Karnal.

Rani Aus Kaur wife of Raja Sahib Singh became jealous of the rising power of Sahib Kaur. This lady, both clever and ambitious, thought the influence possessed by Bibi Sahib Kaur over the Raja belonged legitimately to her. Accordingly, in alliance with the cunning courtiers, she was able to poison the mind of her husband against Bibi Sahib Kaur. Consequently, she was thrown out of power, and the unjust treatment of her brother probably shortened her life and she died in 1799.

Rani Aus Kaur was very ambitious and her relations with her husband became much strained. She turned her arms against Raja Jaswant Singh of Nabha and Raja Bhag Singh of Jind. For this purpose, she made alliance with Bhai Lal Singh of Kaithal and Sardar Bhanga Singh of Thanesar. Raja Bhag Singh and Raja Jaswant Singh requested Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore to interfere in the matter. Ranjit Singh felt very happy in getting an opportunity of interference and on 26 July 1806, crossed the Satluj with a big force. Though both Raja Bhag Singh and Raja Jaswant Singh were able to strengthen their positions with the help of Ranjit Singh, yet he did not make sincere efforts to restore friendship between the Patiala Raja and his wife. However, he received from both large sums of money to secure his good-will. Consequently, the Patiala House was completely despoiled to reward the friends and allies of Ranjit Singh. Moreover, in spite of the heavy expenses incurred by the Patiala State in connection with the visit of Ranjit Singh, the relations between the Raja and the Rani did not improve. The departure of the Raja of Lahore was the signal for a renewal of the conflict between Raja Sahib Singh and Rani Aus Kaur again.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh was again invited and he reached Patiala in September 1807, with a big force.

Both the Raja and the Rani did their best in order to induce him to espouse the cause of one party or the other. It was a mere question of money, and the Rani bribed highest. Besides money and diamonds, she gave Ranjit Singh brass gun named Khuri Khan afterwards taken by the English during the Satluj campaign. A compromise was at last effected, by which an estate of Rs 50,000, consisting of the districts of Banur, Manimajra, Sanour, Surali, Bissoli and Minarthal, was settled upon Rani Aus Kaur for the maintenance of herself and her son Kaur Karam Singh.

In order to strengthen the ties of friendship with Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala, Maharaja Ranjit Singh arranged a meeting with him at Lakhnaur (Ambala District) on 24 November 1808. He received Raja Sahib Singh with the utmost kindness and swore to remain always his friend. As a token of eternal brotherhood, Ranjit Singh exchanged turban with Sahib Singh. Maharaja Ranjit Singh had to take this diplomatic step so that Raja Sahib Singh might not seek the shelter of the British. But Raja Sahib Singh did not believe in the sincerity of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He alongwith other Cis-Satluj chiefs requested the British Government to give protection to them against the aggressive designs of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The British Government acceded to their request and according to their treaty with Maharaja Ranjit Singh made on 25 April 1809, Cis-Satluj chiefs were made free from any kind of interference from Lahore Government.

Colonel Ochterlony arrived at Patiala on 6 April 1812 in order to settle disputes between Raja Sahib Singh and Rani Aus Kaur. The Treasury and Toshakhana (Private Royal Treasury) were put in charge of the Rani. The monthly stipend of the Raja was reduced to Rs 12,000 for his private expenses and amusements, and he was given to understand that any improper conduct would reduce his allowance and subject him to personal restraint. After this settlement, Raja Sahib Singh did not survive for long. He fell suddenly ill and died on 26 March 1813.

Maharaja Sahib Singh was succeeded by Maharaja Karam Singh who was only a minor. During his minority till 1820, the whole administration was in the hands of his mother, Rani Aus Kaur. She carried the administration efficiently with the help of Misr Noudha, who was

Chief Minister of Patiala. Misr Noudha was a very capable man who had saved Patiala from anarchy and restored it to prosperity.

However, Raja Karam Singh fell into the hands of bad advisers and determined to remove Misr Noudha and the Rani from power. Misr Noudha died in October 1818, and after his death, Rani continued to lose influence and power. A dispute arose between the mother and the son, which was ultimately settled by the British Government in October 1823. She was offered the town and fort of Sanaur and she voluntarily gave all power to his son.

In 1845, when hostilities became certain between the British and Lahore Government, Maharaja Karam Singh declared his loyalty and devotion to the British Government. Besides men and materials, he gave them a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs and himself marched at the head of his troops towards Ambala and Karnal keeping the roads to Delhi clear. But soon he fell seriously ill and died in December 1845.

Raja Karam Singh was succeeded by his son, Narinder Singh who was a youngman of 23. He gave much support to the British during the Anglo-Sikh Wars. He provided them with a contingent of men, supplies and carriage during the war. At the conclusion of the wars, the Maharaja of Patiala was rewarded for his services by the grant of a *Sanad* expressing the high sense which the Government entertained of his loyalty. Moreover, Maharaja Narinder Singh was given full control over Banur estate. Previously, Banur was shared with the Singhpuria Sardars. He had also been rewarded by the British with certain estates which had been resumed from Raja Devinder Singh of Nabha who had proved to be anti British during the Anglo-Sikh War. Maharaja Narinder Singh of Patiala remained very loyal to the British Government during Mutiny of 1857. He, unhesitatingly placed his whole power, resources, and influence at the absolute command of the English, during the mutiny.

In this context, it is pointed out that the success of the great Indian Mutiny of 1857 mainly aimed at the restoration of the Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah. The people of the Punjab, particularly the Sikhs, had suffered very heavily at the hands of the Mughals and

had fought so vehemently against them during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that they could not be persuaded to take up their cause. The Maharaja of Patiala, alongwith many other Indian Chiefs, helped the British Government to curb the mutiny and maintain law and order in the country.

Maharaja Narinder Singh of Patiala was amply rewarded for his services to the British during the Mutiny of 1857. More territories including Narnaul Division of the Jhajjar territory were added to Patiala State. Like other Phulkian Chiefs, he was granted the right of adoption and power to inflict capital punishment. On 1 November 1861, he was invested with Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, at Allahabad. He was also appointed a member of the Governor General's Council for making laws and regulations. The Maharaja accordingly left for Calcutta, arriving there in time for the opening of the Session, on 15 January 1862. However, it was a great calamity for Patiala that the life of this enlightened ruler was destined to be short as he died on 13 November 1862, at the age of 39, after reigning about for 17 years.

Mohinder Singh, the only son of the Maharaja, was only 10 years old at the time of his father's death. Accordingly, the whole administration of Patiala State was carried on by the Council of Regency till February 1870, when Maharaja Mohinder Singh was invested with full powers. In May 1870, the Maharaja was nominated a Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Maharaja Mohinder Singh was very liberal and generous. He donated one crore and twenty-three lakhs towards the cost of the construction of the Sirhind Canal. He donated twenty thousand for the University College Lahore. He also founded the Mahendra College at Patiala.

Maharaja Mohinder Singh of Patiala deserved much praise for his patronage of learning, works of public utility, and for measures connected with the improvement and general well-being of the State. He promoted higher education in his State by establishing Mahendra College, Patiala. He was charitable for temperament and donated one lakh of rupees for the relief of the

famine stricken people of Bengal. This great Maharaja of Patiala died in April 1876.

Maharaja Mohinder Singh was succeeded by Maharaja Rajinder Singh who was only four years old when his father had died. A Council of Regency worked during his minority. During his reign, the broad-gauge railway line between Rajpura-Patiala and Bathinda was opened. He was exempted from presentation of *nazars* in Durbar in recognition of the services rendered by his troops during the Afghan War. He died in 1900.

Maharaja Rajinder Singh was succeeded by Bhupinder Singh who again was a minor of 9 years. A council of Regency worked during his minority. Maharaja Bhupinder Singh was a good administrator and a successful ruler. He was an influential representative of the Indian States, and in 1928 he presented the Princes case before the Indian States Committee. He was also selected as one of the representatives of the Princes at the Round Table Conference in London in 1930. He was a great patron of art and literature, and his collections of great historical, artistic and zoological interest were highly admired by all who happened to see them. His efforts in the cause of Panjabi language deserves highest commendation. He did his best to raise it to the position of the Court language and the Patiala State Gazette, started in 1910, was also published in Punjabi. It was at his suggestion that the Remingtons invented the Gurmukhi typewriter and named it Bhupendra typewriter. In the field of sports, Maharaja Bhupinder Singh was an international figure and was known all over the world for his polo and cricket.

In spite of his merits, Maharaja Bhupindra Singh was extremely arrogant and despotic. He crushed mercilessly the Praja Mandal Movement started by Sardar Sewa Singh Thikriwala for the human rights. His clash with Praja Mandal and Sewa Singh Thikriwala has been detailed elsewhere in the chapter. He died in 1938 at the age of 47.

Maharaja Yadvindra Singh was the last ruler of Patiala State. He succeeded Maharaja Bhupinder Singh in 1938. He was a progressive ruler who repealed many oppressive laws operating in the State. He was ruling at the time of Independence and partition of the country

in 1947. On 5 May 1948, the eight princely States of Patiala, Kapurthala, Jind, Nabha, Faridkot, Malerkotla, Nalagarh and Kalsia were amalgamated as the Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) of which Maharaja Yadvindra Singh became the Rajpramukh and Maharaja Jagatjit Singh of Kapurthala became the Up-Rajpramukh. As a result of the passing of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, PEPSU and Punjab were amalgamated into the new State of Punjab with effect from 1 November 1956.

History of Nabha State.—The founder of Nabha State was Hamir Singh who was the fourth descendant of Chaudhary Phul, the common ancestor of the Phulkian ruler of Nabha, Patiala and Jind States. He was a brave and energetic chief who was able to acquire a large territory. He founded the town of Nabha in 1755 and made it his capital. In 1763, he joined Raja Ala Singh of Patiala and the other Sikh Chiefs in the final fall of Sirhind when Zain Khan, the Muhammadan Governor of Sirhind was slain. After this victory, Raja Hamir Singh got Amloh as his share of the spoil. Many of the successes of Hamir Singh were mainly due to the ability of his Muhammadan Diwan, popularly known as 'kubba' or the hump-backed. A mint was also established at Nabha.

In 1774, the marriage of Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia, the father of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was celebrated with Raj Kaur, the daughter of Raja Gajpat Singh at Badrukhan (near Sangrur). The Gujranwala Chief came with a large retinue and a trifling incident became the cause of a serious quarrel between Nabha and Jind. As the attendants of the bridegroom were cutting grass for their horses in the Nabha territory, they were attacked by the Nabha forces. After the departure of the marriage party, Raja Gajpat Singh of Jind State resolved to avenge the insult. On some pretext he imprisoned Hamir Singh and attacked Amloh and Bhadson, two strong places in Nabha territory, and attached Sangrur. Before this incident, Sangrur was a part of Nabha State.

Sardarni Deso, wife of Hamir Singh put up a strong defence, but she was no match for the Raja of Jind. Ultimately with the interference of Raja of

Patiala, the dispute was settled. Bhadson and Amloh were restored to Raja of Nabha, but Sangrur was retained by the ruler of Jind State. The prestige of Hamir Singh suffered a lot due to this incident. He died in 1783. At the time of death of Hamir Singh, his son Jaswant Singh was only eight years of age. Rani Deso was selected as a Regent to carry on the administration of the State. She was a competent lady who carried on the administration efficiently on behalf of his son till her death in 1790. Raja Jaswant Singh of Nabha made friendly relations with the Raja of Jind and the British. That is why he refused to give any help to Holkar, the Maratha Chief who had halted at Nabha while advancing towards Lahore. In 1809, he received Colonel Ochterlony on his arrival at Nabha with the utmost cordiality and sought the protection of the British Government.

Raja Jaswant Singh had always administered the affairs of Nabha State justly and well. His police was excellent and his subjects were contented. He had been a faithful ally of the British Government. He died on 22 May 1840 and his death was much lamented because he was very popular with his people.

Devinder Singh, the son and successor of Raja Jaswant Singh was formally installed as Raja on 5 October 1840 in the presence of the Agent of the Governor General. This was the first installation that had taken place in Nabha since the English connection with the States. But he earned the displeasure of the British Government during the Anglo-Sikh wars of 1845-46, wherein he did not give adequate help to the British. Rather the conduct of the Raja was found hostile to the English during these wars. Accordingly, Raja Devinder Singh was deposed. His eldest son, Bharpur Singh who was then a boy of seven was placed on the throne under the guardianship of his step-grandmother, Rani Chand Kaur. One-fourth of the Nabha territory was also confiscated. A pension of Rs 50,000 was allowed to Raja Devinder Singh for life from the revenue of Nabha. First he was shifted to Mathura and then to Lahore in 1855 in the palace of Maharaja Kharak Singh. Raja Devinder Singh died at Lahore in November 1865.

Major Mackeson, Commissioner of the Cis-Satluj States visited Nabha in January 1847 to install Bharpur Singh as Raja of Nabha, under the guardianship of grand-mother, Rani Chand Kaur. Raja Bharpur Singh attained his majority a few months after the breaking out of the mutiny of 1857. At this critical time, he acted with utmost loyalty and intelligence. He deputed his forces for the British cause and advanced to Government a loan of two and a half lakhs of rupees. The Raja was suitably rewarded for his services after the mutiny. A *sanad* was granted to Raja Bharpur Singh in May 1860, confirming to him his estates and conferring independent powers and privileges. The right of adoption was also included in this *sanad*. In September 1863, Lord Elgin, the Viceroy offered Raja Bharpur Singh a seat in the Legislative Council.

Raja Bharpur Singh of Nabha was an enlightened ruler. The good of his people was always in his mind. He was well-learned and of studious disposition. He died issueless on 9 November 1863.

Bhagwan Singh, the younger brother of Raja Bharpur Singh was installed as Raja of Nabha on 17 February 1864, in the presence of Maharaja of Patiala, the Raja of Jind, the Nawab of Malerkotla and a number of cis-Satluj chiefs. Raja Bhagwan Singh was well read in Persian and gave good administration to Nabha. He ruled only for seven years and died in 1871 without an issue.

Hira Singh was one of the most capable rulers of Nabha State. Before becoming the Raja of Nabha, he was a *Jagirdar* of Badrukhan, a small village near Sangrur, then falling in Jind State. He was descendant of Phul, common ancestor of Phulkian rulers, and a relative of Raja Bhagwan Singh who died issueless. The claim of Hira Singh was duly recognised and he was installed as ruler of the Nabha State in 1871 with the help of the British Government. That is why he remained fully devoted to the Britishers throughout his rule. Sewa Singh of village Dhamo Majra (Tatale Tahsil) also gave him much support to be fully recognised as ruler of Nabha. For this very reason, Sewa Singh rose to the position of Prime Minister of Nabha. Even two of his descendants continued to hold the important position.

Like Raja Jaswant Singh, Hira Singh ruled over Nabha State for over 40 years and did much to consolidate the State. When he became the Raja of Nabha, there was a deposit of Rs 20 lakhs in the State treasury which he spent in beautifying his State. The construction of Hira Mahal and a large number of palatial houses numbering about 40 in number at Shimla is a standing monument to his wisdom and intelligence. The city was like a village when he came and Hira Singh spent large sums of money in the construction of roads and beautifying the city. Raja Hira Singh was a great patron of education. He established a High School at Nabha and also gave liberal stipends to brilliant students of his State for study of engineering at Roorkee.

Raja Hira Singh had great respect for all religions. He would patiently listen to the scholars of various religions. He had a perfect secular outlook.

Hira Singh had two issues, one son, Ripudaman Singh and one daughter, Ripudaman Kaur who was married to the Maharana Sahib of Dholpur. Adequate arrangements were made by Raja Hira Singh for proper education of Ripudaman Singh. As it was a general practice with the Britishers to safeguard themselves as much as possible from the princes by offering them positions of trust, Ripudaman Singh was nominated by them as a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, which had its office at Calcutta in those days. Ripudaman Singh, on joining the Council made good friends with the political leaders of the time. He had great regard for Gokhale whom he gave full support in all the proceedings of the Council. Ripudaman Singh was also sent to England to study the British Parliamentary System.

In 1911, Raja Hira Singh fell seriously ill when his son, Ripudaman Singh was in England. He died on 25 December 1911. The cremation ceremonies of Raja Hira Singh were performed by Maharaja Bhupinder Singh of Patiala State who then enjoyed complete confidence of Ripudaman Singh.

Ripudaman Singh returned to India in January 1912 and State mourning was declared for a year during which there were no festivities on behalf of the State.

The Maharaja and the members of his personal staff wore mourning dress throughout the year.

Raja Ripudaman Singh introduced many reforms in Nabha State. He wanted to move with the requirements of time. He established a High Court to be presided over by three judges. The Penal Law, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Evidence Act and all other laws were made applicable to the Nabha State. The High Court had below it a proper Sessions Court and courts of magistrates. He also enacted, "The Nabha Courts Act".

On the executive side, he had a proper ministry to help and guide the Maharaja in executive matters. The Maharaja was himself responsible for the foreign office. Pandit Madan Mohan Malvia, a great patriot of India was his friend and guide, and as per his advice, he appointed Rajrishi Shree Purushottam Dass Tandon as Political Advisor. Mr Tandon was then a practising Lawyer at Allahabad and later on became the President of the All India Congress Committee.

Maharaja Ripudaman Singh also encouraged his people for higher education. A special fund was collected and Hira Singh Trust was established. The interest was to be utilised for sending brilliant boys to England for higher education. But it is astonishing to note that these beneficiaries, after availing themselves of the State help for higher education, generally preferred to serve elsewhere than Nabha.

Maharaja Ripudaman Singh was also anxious to introduce democratic form of Government in Nabha State. Accordingly, in 1917, he established a Legislative Council for Nabha. A Legislative Council Act was introduced and to begin with 8 members were taken. Meetings were often held and one or two important measures were passed. But later on, in view of political troubles, the council was abolished. With the introduction of Montague Chelmsford Reforms, there came into being the Chamber of Princes of which the Maharaja was an active member. He had thought that the Chamber would give a valuable opportunity for the princes to fight their battles. Having been a Parliamentarian himself and having seen much of parliament life of England, he was perfectly sanguine that it was

a big boon granted to the Indian Princes. However, after a couple of years, he felt greatly disappointed. Of Course, the annual gathering was a big show and princes appeared in their best. Ripudaman Singh drove in his specially manufactured Swan Car which was more of an ornamental type and was to be easily recognised. With the assumption of the office of Political Agency by Mr Crump, many of the troubles had subsided. The Maharaja had just then selected Mr D.M. Narasinga Rao, the then Chief Secretary to the Mysore Government as his Prime Minister.

The Maharaja had full faith in Narasinga Rao, as he had been successful in solving most of his problems. He was able to get sanction of the British Government for the Maharaja to purchase the 'Himalaya Club', a building with 40 rooms at Mussoorie. In 1921, a meeting of the Tilak School of politics was held at Mussoorie where the Maharaja was residing. The Maharaja received invitations to preside which he accepted in spite of the protests made by his Prime Minister. On this occasion, he gave a speech which annoyed the British Government. Later on, he criticised the British Government and more particularly General Dyer who was responsible for imposing martial law in Punjab and massacring a large number of men, women and children in Jallianwala Bagh Amritsar on 13 April 1919. It may also be mentioned here that the area of Jallianwala Bagh had once belonged to one Bhai Hamit Singh Jallawala, courtier of Raja Jaswant Singh of Nabha. Maharaja Ripudaman Singh expressed much anger against the British Government for Nankana Sahib Tragedy where Mahant Narayan Das had been responsible for burning down several Sikhs alive. As a protest, the Maharaja began to tie a black turban. He even attended the meetings of the Political Department in black turban. This considerably enraged the Political Department.

By the end of 1922, relations between Nabha and Patiala became much strained. Each had complaints against the other. Consequently an enquiry had to be instituted by the British Government. Accordingly, the enquiry was started at Ambala on 3 January 1923 at the Circuit House. When the Maharaja found

that the proceedings of the enquiry were going against him, he preferred to abdicate on grounds of ill-health. Consequently, Col. Minchin arrived at Nabha on 8 July 1923 with a force and took the charge of Nabha State. On 9 July 1923, Maharaja was taken to Dehradun along with his wife and children, just like a prisoner. However, a big meeting was held in Gurudwara Akalgarh (Nabha) to condemn the action of the British Government. Many arrests were also made. Thus, in this mysterious manner, Maharaja Ripudaman Singh of Nabha was deposed by the British Government in July 1923. This sent up a strong wave of resentment among the Sikhs who looked upon the deposed prince as a great patriot and a devout Sikh. Sewa Singh Thikriwala expressed deep sympathy with the deposed Maharaja and criticised in strong terms anti-Nabha policy of the British Government.

Jaito Morcha is an important event in the history of the Sikhs. At that time, Jaito was in Nabha. A large number of Sikhs of Nabha State took part in this Morcha and lost their lives. The terrible situation might have been avoided if only the Government could have grasped the religious character of the Akali movement and left the Sikhs to settle their own problems. It may be recalled that Maharaja Ripudaman Singh had been taken to Dehradun on 9 July 1923 and the Nabha administration was placed under the British Administrators. Political meetings were prohibited by the administration of Nabha within the State. But even then, agitation continued and many people were arrested. The Akalis demanded the restoration of the Maharaja. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, late Prime Minister also visited Nabha to support the agitation of Akalis. But he was arrested and kept in a jail for a few days. The jail building, where Nehru spent a few days has now been turned into a public park with the statue of Maharaja Hira Singh. The arrest of Jawahar Lal Nehru brought the Nabha situation to a greater significance. Pandit Moti Lal Nehru also visited Nabha to see his son.

Maharaja Ripudaman Singh was shifted forcibly from Dehradun to Kodaikanal in the distant south. He was completely isolated from his family. He died there in December 1942. Four years after his death, just

a few months before Independence, his son Mohinder Partap Singh was installed as ruler of Nabha. India became free in August 1947 and Maharaja Partap Singh signed the instrument of accession to India. In 1948, the State of Nabha merged with the Patiala and East Punjab States Union called by the name of PEPSU and in November 1956, PEPSU also disappeared from the map and merged with Punjab.

History of Kalsia State.—It is significant to note that about 52 villages of the present Dere Bassi Sub-Tahsil were part of the erstwhile Kalsia State, whose headquarters were at Chhachhrauli near Jagadhri in Haryana State. After the defeat of Zain Khan, the last Muhammadan Governor of Sirhind, by the joint forces of the several *misl*dars, Gurbaksh Singh a Sindhu jat of Kalsia (a village in Kasur Tahsil of Lahore District of Pakistan) of the Karora Singhia *Misl* occupied a large number of villages of the *Parganas* of Chhachhrauli (Ambala District), Dere Bassi (Patiala District) and Chirak (Faridkot District) in 1763. Dere Bassi was the *thana* and tahsil of the Kalsia State.

Sardar Jodh Singh, son of Gurbaksh Singh was also a great conqueror who made considerable additions to his otherwise small principality of Kalsia. He was a devoted friend of Maharaja Ranjit Singh who helped him to strengthen his position. Sardar Jodh Singh fought in many battles of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and his role in the conquest of Multan was commendable. It was at Multan that he died in 1818 of the wounds received in the battle. His son and successor, Sardar Sobha Singh was for sometime under the guardianship of Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala. Sardar Sobha Singh ruled the Kalsia State for forty years and died in 1858, just at the close of the Mutiny, during which he remained devotedly loyal to the British Government.

The rulers of Kalsia State were in good books of the British Government. In 1849, Punjab was annexed and the same year it was declared that except Buria and Kalsian, all chiefs would cease to hold sovereign powers and lose all civil, criminal and fiscal jurisdiction. In this way, many privileges were given to the rulers of Kalsia State. The status of Kalsia State was further

elevated by the British by giving it the name of Kalsia Bahadur State.

After the death of Sardar Sobha Singh in 1858, Sardar Lehna Singh, Sardar Bishan Singh, Sardar Jagjit Singh and Sardar Ranjit Singh were the successors of Kalsia State. The last ruler of Kalsia State was Ravi Sher Singh, who was very popular among his people. He was a man of exemplary qualities and ran the administration on secular lines. He was also a great poet. He ruled the State from 1922 to 1946. After his coronation in 1922, he made a visit of Dere Bassi where he was given a warm welcome by his people. Ravi Sher Singh died on 4 January, 1947. After Ravi Sher Singh, the affairs of Kalsia State were controlled by a Council of Regency till 1948 when it was merged with PEPSU.

The Struggle for freedom

Most of the people of Patiala District were not under the direct control of the British Government. They were under the autocratic rule of the Maharajas of Patiala. There was not much reaction in the parts of Patiala District which were then in Kalsia and Nabha States. However, people were not happy with the Maharajas of Patiala for their oppressive policies. As the Phulkian rulers of Patiala had full support of the British Government, they did not bother for the sentiments of the people.

In spite of this, people of Patiala District did not remain completely unaffected by the National Movements going in the British areas. They were inspired by the revolutionary ideas created by the Ghadar Movement and episode of Kamagata Maru. They were also inspired by the visits of national leaders like Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru who infused patriotic spirit in them during the famous Jaito Morcha launched by the Akalis.

The Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandhak Committee launched a strong agitation against the British when Maharaja Ripudaman Singh of Nabha was forced to abdicate. The S G P C passed resolution demanding the restoration of the Maharaja and asked the Sikhs to observe 9 September 1923 as Nabha Day. The Sikhs of Nabha State organised *Akhand Paths* (continuous recital of Guru Granth Sahib) on the occasion. One such *Akhand Path*

was organised at Gurudwara Gangsar in Jaitu. The Police of Punjab and Nabha States entered the shrine, interrupted the recitation of the holy Granth and arrested some Akalis. This greatly hurt the Sikh sentiments and a new *morcha* was launched. The Government declared SGPC and Shiromani Akali Dal as unlawful bodies. Prominent Akali leaders including Mehtab Singh, Teja Singh Samundri and Master Tara Singh were arrested on the charge of waging war against the British Government and brought to Lahore fort for trial. The *jathas* continued to march to Jaitu. The members of the *jathas* were severely beaten and many of them were imprisoned. On 21 February 1923, a *jatha* of 500 men was fired upon, but the members of the *jatha* continued marching resulting considerable loss of life. The Indian National Congress declared its full support to the Akali Morcha at Jaitu. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, along with some prominent members of the All India Congress Committee, proceeded to Jaitu from Delhi to ascertain the exact position. They were arrested on the orders of J. Wilson Johnston, I C S the Administrator of Nabha on 3 October 1923 and subsequently released after a few days. The Government ultimately surrendered in October 1924 and allowed a *jatha* of Sikh Sudhar Sabha to enter the *gurudwara* at Jaitu in order to hold the *Akhand Path*. The result of the peaceful Akali *Morchas* was that the Government passed the Sikh Gurudwara and Shrines Act in 1925.

A struggle was also launched by the people of Patiala State in the form of Punjab Riasti Praja Mandal Movement. Sardar Sewa Singh Thikriwala was a prominent figure, who organised a strong reaction against autocratic regime of self-willed Maharaja Bhupinder Singh of Patiala. A brief description of the role of Punjab Riasti Praja Mandal Movement and Sardar Sewa Singh Thikriwala is briefly given as under:

Punjab Riasti Praja Mandal Movement

The Punjab Riasti Praja Mandal Movement came into existence in 1928. The main objects of the Praja Mandal were to agitate against the princely rulers so as to compel them to run the administration on democratic lines. At that time, in Patiala State, autocracy prevailed and political leaders were subjected

to inhuman tortures. Therefore, the main aim of the movement was to put pressure on princely rulers, especially the Maharaja of Patiala, to end their tyrannical rule and also undue harassment to the political workers and release political detainees. The condition of common people in Patiala State was the worst. Anybody, who wished to seek some sort of reforms in any branch of Government, was thrown in the jail without specifying the cause of his offence. False cases were often made against people involved in these activities. The Maharaja bothered more to please political agents of the British Government than to care for the public. Fundamental rights were denied to the people.

Sewa Singh Thikriwala, popularly known as 'Kirpan Bahadur' was the prominent hero of the Punjab Riasti Praja Mandal to raise his powerful voice against despotic rule of Maharaja of Patiala. His death in 1934 caused a serious setback to Riasti Praja Mandal Movement. However, the movement received a great impetus after the death of Maharaja Bhupinder Singh in 1938 because his policies were repressive and anti-people. Moreover, the Congress Mandal also joined Praja Mandal.

The Praja Mandal Movement also gave birth to *Muzara* Movement, whose main object was to incite the tenants against the payment of *batai* (share of crop) to the *biswedars* (landlords). A *Muzara* Committee was formed and its representatives approached Maharaja Patiala to settle the outstanding disputes of the peasants with their landlords. But the Maharaja did not pay heed to their demands. So they made a complaint to the British Resident who referred their case to the Patiala State. Accordingly, the deputationists met the Revenue Minister, Patiala who appointed a Commission. But the tenants were not allowed by landlords to present their case before the Commission. In 1942, the *muzaras* with their leaders reached Patiala to put their case before the British Resident who happened to be there in connection with an industrial exhibition. But nothing was done to settle their grievances.

Through public meetings, the Punjab Riasti Praja Mandal was inciting the people to demand for responsible Government. According to the Praja Mandal,

CHAPTER III PEOPLE

(a) Population

(i) Total Population

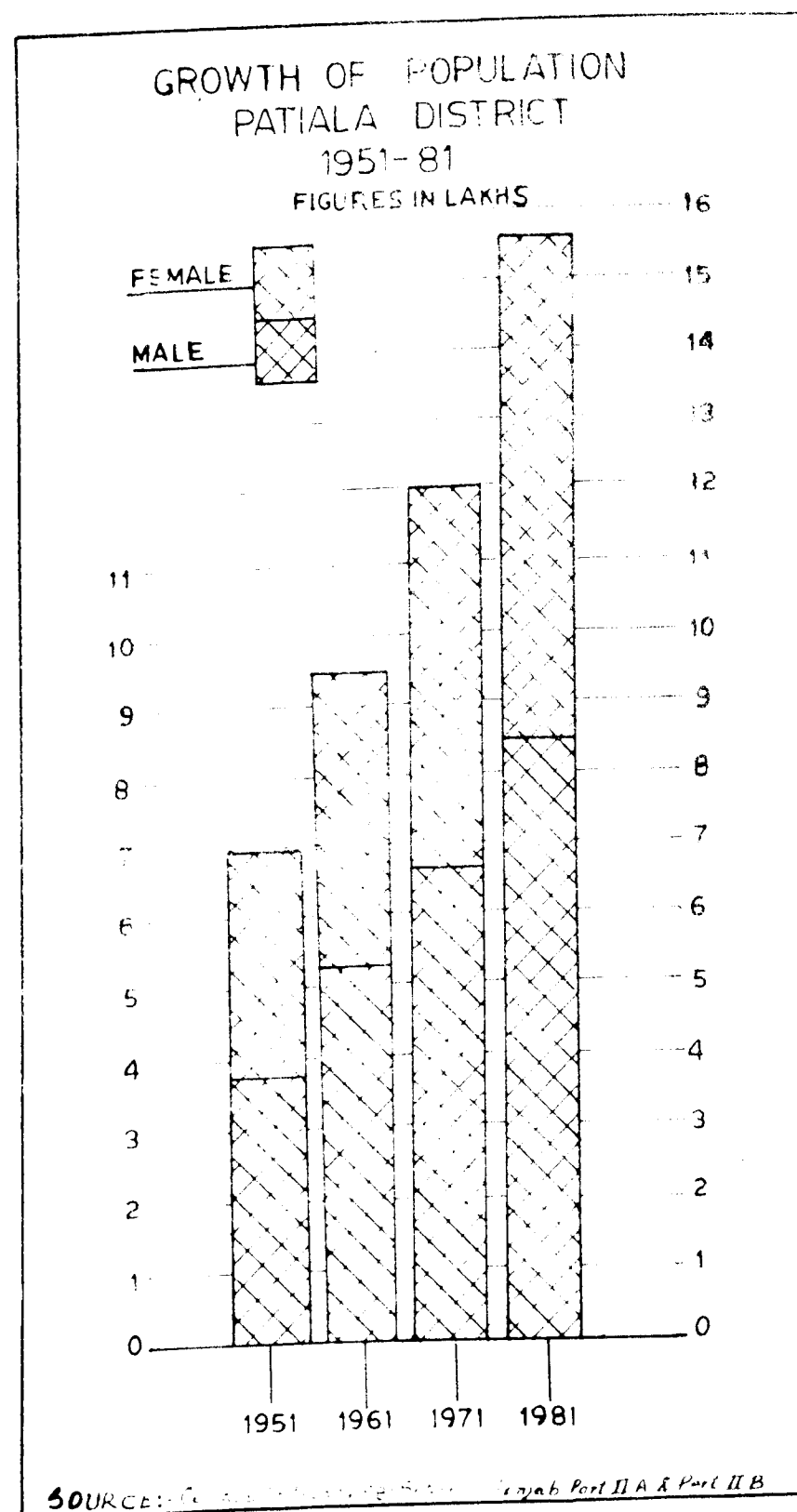
The total population of the Patiala District according to the 1981 Census was 15,68,898, comprising 8,41,916 males (53.66 per cent) and 7,26,982 females (46.34 per cent). Of the total population of the district, 11,04,603 persons, i.e. 70.41 per cent lived in rural areas, while 4,64,295 persons, i.e. 29.59 per cent lived in urban areas. Of the people living in rural areas, 8,41,916 were males and 7,26,982 were females and out of those living in urban areas, 2,49,419 were males and 2,14,876 were females. The district ranked fourth in terms of population as compared to other districts of the State.

Growth of Population.—The population of the district increased from 6,97,960 in 1951 to 15,68,898 in 1981. The decadal variation in population of the district during the thirty-year period, i.e. 1951 to 1981 is given in the following table:—

Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1951	6,97,860	N.A.	N.A.	3,86,687	3,11,173
1961	9,55,385	+ 2,57,525	+ 36.90	5,22,462	4,32,923
1971	12,11,003	+ 2,55,618	+ 26.76	6,55,696	5,55,307
1981	15,68,898	+ 3,57,895	+ 29.55	8,41,916	7,26,982

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

Emigration and Immigration.—According to the 1961 Census, out of 10,48,778 persons enumerated in the district, as many as 5,91,453 persons or 56.30 per cent were born at the place of enumeration. Among the rural population, this percentage worked out to



the only solution for all the ills was fully responsible Government with the rulers as constitutional head and the only way to achieve it was through the struggle. In this context, it is worthwhile to mention here that in the Dera Bassi area of Patiala District, which was then a part of Kalsia State, the Praja Mandal was very weak. The issue of constitutional reforms gained momentum after the partition of the country in 1947. Ultimately, the Maharaja of Patiala, compromising with the force of the circumstances, announced constitutional reforms at his birthday Durbar in January 1948. It was followed by other States. However, the Praja Mandal carried on its activities for merger with Punjab. The traders were also anxious to move out of the oppressive atmosphere of the States and breathe in the free air of the Punjab where the political, economic and administrative conditions were better.

With the formation of the PEPSU in 1948, the Praja Mandal also changed its name to the PEPSU Pradesh Congress. The Patiala ruler was no more than the constitutional head of the State and the real power passed into the hands of people's representatives. With the merger of PEPSU with Punjab on 1 November 1956, the area of the present Patiala District became part of Punjab. With this even the constitutional position of the Maharaja of Patiala ended. In this way, the Punjab Riasti Praja Mandal achieved its goal through a persistent struggle which they had launched nearly thirty years earlier.

Independence and its Aftermath

At the time of Independence in 1947, Maharaja Yadvindra Singh was ruling the Patiala State. He played a significant role in the history of India by his sympathetic alliance and cooperation with the nationalist forces of the country and took a leading part in negotiations with the British Cabinet mission in 1946. He so moulded the opinions of the ruling princes as to bring them in line with the progressive leaders of the country and helped them achieve independence particularly in the crisis of 1947 when it was feared that some of them might play an obstructive role. Under the Independence Act of 1947, India was declared a free nation with effect from 15 August 1947. The most

agonising factor during this process was the mass migration of the members of different communities from the West Punjab to the East Punjab and vice versa. The intensity of disturbances was also felt in the Patiala District alongwith adjoining areas. Almost the whole of Muhammadan population of Patiala migrated to Pakistan. A large number of non-Muslims from West Pakistan shifted to Patiala District which disrupted the whole economy in the district. Maharaja Yadvindra Singh of Patiala deserves appreciation for taking commendable steps for the relief and resettlement of the refugees who had been reduced to a stage of utter penury and misery.

Formation of PEPSU and its Merger with Punjab

The Patiala and the East Punjab States Union, or the PEPSU came into existence on 20 August 1948, with the integration of the princely states of Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Faridkot, Kapurthala, Kalsia, Nalagarh and Malerkotla. This union came into being under the active guidance of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, who was then the Home Minister and in charge of Indian State Department. Maharaja Yadvindra Singh of Patiala was appointed as the Rajpramukh of PEPSU. With effect from 1 November 1956, PEPSU was merged with Punjab and the area of the present Patiala District became a part of Punjab.

61.51 and in urban areas to 40.76, denoting a higher degree of mobility in towns. Among the males, as many as 65.57 per cent were born at the place of enumeration as against 45.34 per cent in the case of females. The low figure for females springs from the extra factor of their leaving of ancestral place on marriage. Another 12.55 per cent of the population was born at other places within the district. This percentage was 7.68 in case of males and 18.42 in the case of females, the higher percentage for females being due to the factor of marriage.

Persons born in the Punjab districts other than Patiala numbered 1,57,898 or 15.06 per cent of the population. The Punjab-born persons formed 84 per cent of the population of the district. The remaining 16 per cent hailed from areas shown below:—

Place of Birth	Number	Percentage to the total population
Other States of India	21,322	2.03
Pakistan	1,43,527	13.69
Other Countries	863	0.08
Information not available	2,095	0.20

(Census of India, 1961, Punjab District Census Handbook No. 18, Patiala District, p. 32)

Persons born in other Indian States were mostly from Uttar Pradesh (13,408), Rajasthan (1,946), Delhi (1,655) and Jammu and Kashmir (878).

The Pakistan born persons were those who migrated in the wake of partition. The persons reported to have been born in countries other than Pakistan were mostly the children of Punjabis who in their youth went abroad and had now come back or had despatched their children home.

Density of Population.—According to the 1981 Census, the density of population in the Patiala District was 342 persons per square kilometre, as against 333 for the State as a whole. The tahsilwise density

of population of the district, according to the 1981 Census is given in the following table :—

Name of Tahsil	Density of population per sq. km.		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Fatehgarh Sahib	306	244	3,057
Rajpura	347	288	3,410
Patiala	417	227	6,044
Samana	263	211	4,555
Nabha	327	242	2,932
Patiala District	342	247	4,213

(Census of India, 1981, Series 17, Punjab, Part II-A and Part II-B, General Population Tables, and Primary Census Abstract, pp. 30-31)

Sex Ratio.—According to the 1981 Census, out of total population of 15,68,898 of the district, 8,41,916 were males and 7,26,982 were females, i.e. showing a ratio of 53.66 : 47.34.

There were 863 females per 1,000 males in the district, as against the corresponding figure of the Punjab State which stood at 865. However, the Census carried out in the past reveals the position as follows :

Year	Females per thousand Males					
	Patiala District			Punjab		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1951	804	811	788	844	854	807
1961	828	830	822	854	865	817
1971	847	844	855	865	868	856
1981	863	864	862	879	884	865

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

Age Composition.—According to the 1961 Census, the age composition of the population of the district is given in the following table :—

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each Sex by Age-Group according to 1961 Census in the Patiala District

Age-Group	Total Population			Rural		Urban	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—9	311.46	300.22	325.02	309.91	331.69	270.76	304.54
10—14	126.01	123.64	128.87	126.46	130.72	115.07	123.19
15—19	91.68	91.97	91.33	90.01	90.93	97.93	92.58
20—24	85.92	83.29	89.08	77.17	86.00	101.93	98.56
25—29	76.10	74.78	77.70	71.22	75.74	85.59	83.71
30—34	60.28	59.76	60.91	56.64	59.44	69.27	65.40
35—39	46.09	46.05	46.13	43.36	44.58	54.22	50.87
40—44	46.86	47.51	46.08	46.59	45.69	50.29	47.28
45—49	34.91	36.81	32.62	36.38	32.14	38.14	34.10
50—54	36.92	40.31	32.82	41.16	32.88	37.74	32.64
55—59	18.10	20.26	15.50	20.74	15.45	18.80	15.66
60—64	27.37	30.78	23.27	32.47	23.20	25.62	23.48
65—69	10.51	12.40	8.22	13.10	8.28	10.28	8.05
70 +	27.30	31.74	21.94	34.44	22.81	23.54	19.25
Age not stated	0.49	0.48	0.51	0.36	0.45	0.82	0.69

(Census of India, 1961, Punjab District Census Handbook No. 18, Patiala District, p. 29)

The figures given in the above table will not give highly dependable conclusions, since a district is a small geographical area and the inflow and outflow of population as a disturbing factor may be substantial. With this reservation, some inferences are mentioned below:

The age pyramid of the district has a broad base and it tapers rather obliquely : 311 persons per thousand of the population are below the age of 10 only and 83 of the age 55 years and above. Roughly speaking, 4 out of every 10 persons are below the age of 15, 5 in the age groups 15 years to below 55, and one past the age of 55. Males below 15 years are 424 per thousand; corresponding figure for females is 454. For ages between 15 and below 55 years, the males counted 480 per thousand males and females 477 per thousand females. In ages 55 years and above, the males are 95 and females 69.

It is a common observation that a large number of persons shift from villages to towns for study and livelihood. The low-paid among them leave their families behind and live in the towns by themselves. When past the age of useful work, some among them return to their villages. The effect of this type of movement is reflected in the statistics of rural and urban age composition. For age groups below 15, 15 to below 55 and 55 and above, the distribution among males is 436, 463 and 101 per thousand males in the rural area, and 386, 535 and 78 in the urban area. The corresponding figures for females are 462, 467 and 70 in the rural area and 428, 505 and 66 in the urban area.

Marital Status.—In the following table, population in various age groups in the district, according to the 1961 Census is further classified according to their marital status. To comprehend the significance of these statistics, one thousand males and one thousand females for Patiala District as a whole and for rural and urban

areas are distributed according to marital status :

One thousand males and females, classified according to their marital status, as per 1961 Census
in the Patiala District

	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Never married	592.89	509.35	592.01	504.23	595.58	525.05
Married	357.48	426.40	355.03	434.88	364.94	400.37
Widowed	48.19	63.15	51.59	59.99	37.82	72.83
Divorced or Separated	0.96	0.65	0.99	0.58	0.88	0.88
Unspecified status	0.48	0.45	0.38	0.32	0.78	0.87

(Census of India 1961, Punjab District Census Handbook No. 18, Patiala District, p. 30)

It will be seen that in the district, as a whole, 59 per cent of males and 51 per cent of females are unmarried. The higher number of unmarried males is due to shortage of females. Correspondingly, there is a higher proportion of the married among females than among males.

The proportion of the married males is higher in towns than in villages, but the proportion of married females is higher in villages than the towns. Girls are easier to be married in the villages than in the towns, but reverse is the case in the case of boys.

(ii) Distribution of Population between Rural and Urban Areas

The tahsilwise population of the Patiala District,

according to the 1981 Census is given in the following table :—

District/Tahsil	Persons	Males	Females
Patiala District	15,68,898	8,41,916	7,26,982
Rural	11,04,603	5,92,497	5,12,106
Urban	4,64,295	2,49,419	2,14,876
Fatehgarh Sahib Tahsil	2,14,745	1,15,699	99,046
Rural	1,67,693	90,234	77,459
Urban	47,052	25,465	21,587
Rajpura Tahsil	3,94,604	2,11,573	1,83,031
Rural	3,21,085	1,71,794	1,49,291
Urban	73,519	39,779	33,740
Patiala Tahsil	4,63,635	2,47,517	2,16,118
Rural	2,43,747	1,30,643	1,13,104
Urban	2,19,888	1,16,874	1,03,114
Samana Tahsil	2,13,642	1,13,657	99,985
Rural	1,69,462	90,390	79,072
Urban	44,180	23,267	20,913
Nabha Tahsil	2,82,272	1,53,470	1,28,802
Rural	2,02,616	1,09,436	93,180
Urban	79,656	44,034	35,622

(Census of India, 1981, Series-17, Punjab, Part II-A and Part II-B, General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract, pp. 30-31)

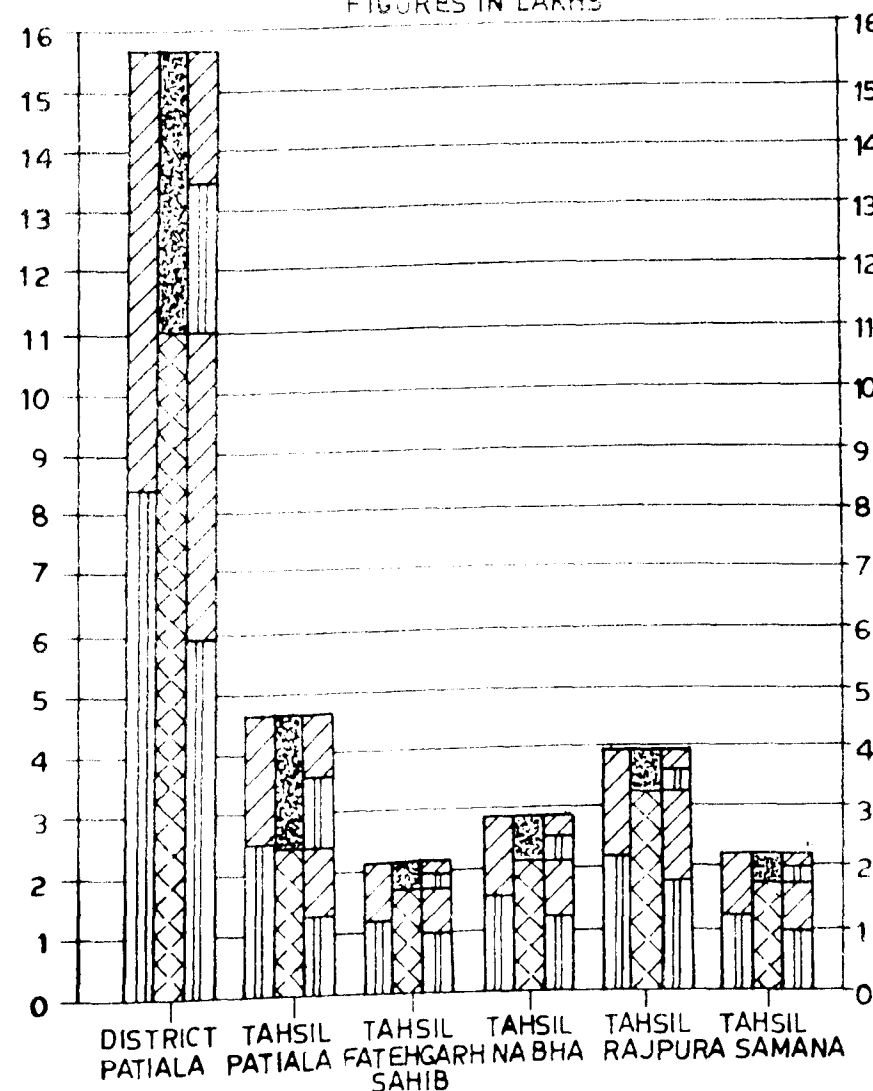
(iii) Displaced Persons

The partition of India in 1947 witnessed unprecedented migration of minority communities from both sides of the border. The Muslim population from Patiala District migrated to Pakistan, whereas a number of Hindus and Sikhs, displaced from Pakistan took refuge in this district. According to 1951 Census, the displaced persons in the district were enumerated as 1,19,518. The table given in Appendix on pages 112-113 shows the details of the refugee population by the

TAHSIL-WISE POPULATION PATIALA DISTRICT 1981

URBAN — FEMALE
RURAL — MALE

FIGURES IN LAKHS



district of origin in Pakistan settled in the Patiala District.

(b) Language

There is no uniformity in the language spoken by the people of the district. Punjabi is the predominantly spoken language in the district and its puadhi dialect is spoken in most of this area.

Geographically, Punjab is divided into four regions, viz. Malwa, Majha, Doaba and Puadh. The regional area known as Puadh covers the districts of Rupnagar, Patiala, parts of Ludhiana and Ambala (Haryana). The dialect of Punjabi which is spoken in the area of Patiala District is known as Puadhi. It is a dialect of standard Punjabi of Amritsar.

The most western Puadhi is spoken in the Puadh tract of Ludhiana is almost the same as the standard and has indeed served as foundation for most of the grammar of the language rather than the Punjabi of Amritsar. Most of the Puadhi words are due to the influence of the neighbouring western Hindi. Such are the occasional use of words like 'age' (ਅਗੇ) instead of 'agge' (ਅੱਗੇ) and of 'kēṛa' (ਕਹਿਣਾ) instead of 'akhrā' (ਅਖਣ). So also the substitution of 'm' (ਮ) for 'w' (ਵ) between two vowels 'amaga' (ਅਮਾਗਾ) instead of 'awaga' (ਆਵਾਗਾ)।

In Puadhi dialect there are three tenses : present, past and future 'h-' (ਹ-) 'to be' for present; 'th' (ਥ-) for past and 'q-' (ਗ-) for future express the tenses as auxiliaries. Besides these, the tenses are expressed syntactically by verbal phrases also. We find the forms 'hamanu' (ਹਮਨੂੰ) 'to us' 'tumanū' (ਤਮਨੂੰ) 'to you' along side the true Punjabi forms; and the genitive of the reflexive pronoun is 'appa' (ਆਪਣਾ) not 'apna' (ਅਪਨਾ) 'jad' (ਜਦ) is used both 'then and when' exactly its in the dialects of western Hindi and as in Rajasthani. In verbs, 'tha' (ਥਾ) is more common for 'si' (ਸੀ) though both are used. The first person plural some times ends in the western Hindi 'ai' (ਐ) instead of in 'ā' (ਐ). For examples; 'hcai' (ਹੋਐ) changes into 'howai' (ਹੋਐ), Let us become, 'chhakai' (ਛਾਕੈ) changes into 'chhakai' (ਛਾਕੈ). 'let us eat'. People of the area pronounce 'vic' (ਵਿਚ) as 'bic' (ਬਿਚ). In pronouns, there

is an occasional employment of 'tohada' (ਤੋਹੜਾ) 'for you' and of 'oh' (ਓਹ) for the oblique from singular of the third personal pronoun. Also in frequent of an apirate as in :

'unhu' (ਉਨ੍ਹ) 'unhu' (ਉਹਨ੍ਹ) (to them)
 'odha' (ਓਧਾ) 'ohda' (ਓਹਦਾ) (of him)
 'idha' (ਇਧਾ) 'ihda' (ਇਹਦਾ) (of this)
 'jehra' (ਜੇਹਰਾ) 'jehra' (ਜੇਹੜਾ) (who)

There are some peculiar features of the dialect which can be easily recognised and used by the local speakers. These include 'yani ke' (ਯਾਨੀ ਕੇ) 'means', 'mere yar' (ਮੇਰੇ ਯਾਰ) 'my friend', 'kya E' (ਕਿਆ ਐ) 'what', 'qEI qEI' (ਗੈਲ ਗੈਲ) 'with', 'blc ma' (ਬਿਚ ਮਾਂ) 'in', etc. Actual utterances are given as under:

'tE pipe ke blc ma te səkər ka lədu kəḍ ke kha liya'.
 ਤੇ ਪੀਪੇ ਕੇ ਬਿਚ ਮਾਂ ਤੇ ਸ਼ੱਕਰ ਦਾ ਲੱਡੂ ਕੌੜ ਕੇ ਮਾਂ ਖੀਆ

There are some other main features which are also found in this dialect 'b' (ਬ) is used for both (b)(p) and 'v' (ਵ) as in 'bal' (ਬਾਲ) and 'val' (ਵਾਲ). All the vowels are voiced. Vowel is in close syllables are shorter than the vowels in open syllables. Vowels under low tone are longer in duration than the vowels under high or mid tone. Auxiliary verb 'tha' (ਥਾ) is more common for 'si' (ਸੀ) 'he was' though both are used. Voiced glottal fricative 'h' (ਹ) occurs initially and medially, but sometimes it disappears with high or low tone for example, 'bahar' (ਬਾਹਰ) becomes 'bar' (ਬਾਰੂ).

Puadhi speech community seems to have characteristically different phonological behaviour. It is quite possible to stratify the Puadhi speech community on the basis of phonological behaviour. The differences found in the vowels consonants, semi-vowels and consonant sequence correlate with the corresponding differences in the socio-economic strata of the people. The total number of the phonemes may be the same in all socio classes. Yet some vowels and consonants show variations from one social group to another social group.

There are some super segmental features found in this dialect. In this dialect, it is not possible to isolate stress from tone. Both are mixed together. Another super segmental feature in puadhi dialect is nasalization. Nasalization is phonemic in the dialect.

(c) Religion and Caste

Principal Communities

The total population of the district, according to the 1981 Census was 15,68,898. The Sikhs accounted for 55.95 per cent, while Hindus formed 42.30 per cent of the total population of the district. The Muslims formed the third religious community in the district with 1.41 per cent of the total population. The religion-wise population of the district, according to the 1981 Census was as under :--

Religion	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to total population
Sikhs	4,68,550	4,09,215	8,77,765	55.95
Hindus	3,58,494	3,05,212	6,63,706	42.30
Muslims	12,115	10,059	22,174	1.41
Christains	1,249	1,138	2,387	0.15
Jains	941	872	1,813	0.12
Buddhists	5	4	9	N*
Other religions and persuasions	544	456	1,000	0.06
Religion not stated	18	26	44	0.01
Total	8,41,916	7,26,982	15,68,898	100.00

(Census of India, 1981, Series 17, Punjab, Paper I of 1984, Household Population by Religion of Head of Household, pp. 4-5 and 32-35)

N* means negligible

Sikhs.—According to 1981 Census, the Sikhs in the district numbered 8,77,765 (4,68,550 males and 4,09,215 females) forming 55.95 per cent of the total population.

The word 'Sikh' has its origin from the Sanskrit word 'Shishya' which means a disciple. Sikhs are the followers of Guru Nanak Dev and believe in the teachings of the ten Gurus and their holy book is *Adi Granth*

that is the *Granth Sahib*. The Sikhs are monotheists, opposed to idol worship and are against asceticism and casteism.

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

The Sikhs comprise Jats, Sainis, Khatri, Aroras, etc.

Jats

Jats are muscular, stout, tall, handsome, with reddish brown complexion and generally long lived. They are agriculturists of par excellence and take pride in calling themselves Zamindars. Many of the jat classes lay claim to the Rajput origin. The jats are sub-divided into different classes or *gots*. The important jat *gots* in the district are; Sidhu, Chahal, Dhaliwal, Mann, Dhillon, Dhindsa, Randhawa, Tiwana, Ghuman, Bhullar, Grewal, Sekhon, Mander, Malhi, etc.

Hindus.—The number of Hindus in the district, according to 1981 Censuses, was 6,63,706 (3,58,494 males and 3,05,212 females), which formed 42.30 per cent of the total population. Hindus are mostly settled in towns. They also hold land in villages and are engaged in cultivation.

Hindus are divided into various groups, viz. Brahmans, Khatri, Aroras, Banians, Suds, etc. These groups are further divided into castes and sub-castes.

Brahmans

The Brahmans in the district are mostly from Saraswat and Gaur stock. The Saraswats derive their

name from the river Saraswati. The Gaur originally migrated from Uttar Pradesh. The Saraswats are divided into *Dhai Gharas*, Athwans and Baunjais. The distinction among these groups has disappeared and they now inter-marry. The Brahmans are a handsome and literate community and are engaged in Government and private services, business and agriculture. A small number of them perform priestly duties.

Khatri

The word Khatri is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Kashatriya'. Like Brahmans, they are also divided into various groups and sub-groups, such as *Dhai Gharas*, *Char Gharas*, *Bara Gharas*, Sarins, Baunjais and Khukhrain. In short, they inter-marry within the group or outside the group but within their sub-castes like other Hindus. They are easily distinguishable by their peculiar dialect and dress. Avocations are no bar to them, but rather a matter of convenience. They are engaged in trade, commerce, industry, in private and Government services and also join the army.

Aroras

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

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

Banians

The word 'Banian' is derived from the Sanskrit word *baniya* or trade. As the name implies, Banians are primarily a trade class. They have deep rooted links in trade, commerce and industry. Since they are able to carve out enviable fortune in business, they

generally desist from the temptation of joining services. They are traders par excellence, as they have been engaged in business since generations. Their main sub-castes are Aggarwal, Oswal, Maheshwari, Saralia or Dasa. They trace their origin from Agroha in the Hisar District (Haryana) and claim to be descendants of Raja Ugarsen. The most prevalent sub-castes of Banians in the district are Garg, Jindal, Bansal, Singla, Goel, Mittal, etc.

Suds

Suds are the descendants of those Rajputs who had come from Rajputana and settled at Sirhind. During the Mughal rule, they formed the bulk of population of Sirhind and were concentrated in twenty *mchallas*. They were very rich and known for their bravery and martial spirit. Many Suds were given high military ranks in Mughal army.

Suds are engaged in trade, commerce, industry, private and Government services, etc. and are also adept in business.

Muslims.—According to the 1981 Census, the number of Muslims in the district was 22,174 (12,115 males and 10,059 females) forming 1.41 per cent of the total population. Islam teaches theism. Literally, it means submission to the will of God. It is held that the religion was revealed by God through Muhammad, the Prophet. The teachings are contained in the holy *Koran*. Every Muslim is enjoined to say *namaz* (prayer) five times a day and observe *roza* (fast) during the month of *Ramzan*.

Christians.—The number of Christians is very small in the district. According to 1981 Census, the number of Christians was 2,387 (1,249 males and 1,138 females), which formed only 0.15 per cent of the total population of the district.

The important festivals among the Christians are 'New Year' Day, Easter, Good Friday and Christmas.

Jains.—According to 1981 Census, the Jains numbered 1,813 (941 males and 872 females) forming only 0.12 per cent of the total population of the district. Jainism is essentially a faith of Indian origin and is still popular in the country. It preaches the observance of doctrine of non-violence (*ahinsa*) in the very scrupulous manner.

Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.—The number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes in the district according to 1981 Census, was 3,47,102 (1,86,619 males and 1,7,483 females), which formed 22.12 per cent of the total population. They are divided in groups, sub-groups, castes and sub-castes. Previously, like others, they did not marry in other groups, but this rigidity is on the wane. A list of their castes alongwith their main professions is given in Chapter XVII, 'Other Social Services'.

Formerly, the avocations of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes were restricted and they could not change them. Things have, however, changed after the Independence. The Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes are now at liberty to adopt any profession they like. They are engaged in trade, commerce, industry, private and government services including police and even in the armed forces. Since 25 per cent of the civil posts are reserved for them, the literate Scheduled Castes find it more lucrative to join civil services, where, if fulfilling the necessary conditions, they are entitled to reservation in appointments and promotions. Illiterate Scheduled Castes, however, are generally engaged in agriculture. Before Independence, they were not allowed to own land but all restrictions in this regard have been dispensed with under the Constitution of India. They can now purchase land or any other immovable or movable property anywhere in the country. According to government policies, the surplus land with the government is being allotted to them at a nominal price.

(d) Social Life

With the advancement of education and under the stresses and strains of the modern economic and social set up, the joint family system is breaking up day-by-day. Due to increase in population and new ways of life, there is a general trend among the younger generation to move out to the urban areas in search of job opportunities. It, however, cannot be said that the institution of joint family has disappeared totally. In certain cases, the younger people keep their families with their parents or otherwise extend financial help to them in the time of need, i.e. at the time of marriages, repaying of the outstanding debts, purchasing of land

and building of houses. They would often send their families to their parents or would keep the parents with them for a period convenient to both sides. Thus in real sense, the link of joint family does not break. The younger generation had the benefits of both the systems, i.e. the single family and joint family system.

The condition of women has considerably improved and they are competing with men in all walks of life. They are no longer merely slaves to their home and hearth. They receive higher education and do various kinds of jobs in schools, colleges and offices, etc. They are seen in various fields of life along with their male counterparts. All avenues of life are now open to the women and day by day they are becoming more economically independent.

With the passage of Untouchability Act, 1955, the caste feeling in the society is decreasing and the people of different castes mix together quite freely in their day-to-day life. In rural areas of the district, some sort of aversion still persists in social contact, particularly with regard to the Scheduled Castes.

(i) Property and Inheritance

Before the passing of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, sons used to inherit property after the death of the father, and if there was no son, the widow of the deceased inherited it. In this case, she was not legally entitled to dispose it of. A woman was not supposed to be the last owner of the property nor could a married daughter claim a share in her father's property. With the passing of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, things, however, changed. Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists inherit property under this Act. The property of the deceased is distributed equally among his sons, daughters, widow, mother, etc. However, during his lifetime, a person may dispose of by will or other testamentary disposition, any property, which is capable of being so disposed of by him in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, or under any other law in force at that time and applicable to a Hindu. In case a person dies intestate, his sons, daughters, widow, and mother inherit the property in equal share. The adoption of children and the maintenance allowance to

the wife are governed by the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956.

Muslims are governed by the Shariat Act, 1937. Under Islamic law, the property of the deceased is inherited in equal shares by his sons, daughters, and wives. The wife is the sole owner of the *mehar* given to her at the time of marriage.

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

(ii) Morals and Marriages

Morals.—Morals do not differ in the Patiala District in any way from those in other districts of the State. The age-old institution of prostitution ended at the time of Independence. No new licences were issued in the Punjab State. The institution was subsequently banned in the whole of India. The other moral offences of enticing away girls or women for immoral purposes are governed under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

Marriages.—Marriage is celebrated in Punjab still with great gusto. Until a few decades ago, a marriage celebration meant a long chain of ceremonies and rituals, but now it has become a comparatively simple affair. Nevertheless, marriage still means rituals and festivity.

Marriages amongst the Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims, Jains and Christians are performed according to their respective customary and traditional ceremonies. Civil marriages are performed to avoid social taboos and ostensibly to save the heavy costs involved in traditional marriage.

Among the Hindus, marriage is enjoined as a religious obligation, because a father is believed to achieve salvation only through a son.

Formerly, a girl had no say in the choice of her husband. However, in these days, the marriage is generally arranged by the parents, but the boy and the girl are now allowed to have a glance at each other. The parents of the girl approach the parents of the boy either directly or through a mediator. In urban areas, amongst the advanced families, matrimonial alliances

are contracted through advertisements as well. The use of the services of *Nai* (barbar) as mediator has become obsolete. After preliminary inquiries about the required particulars, the parties agree to effect matrimonial alliances. After consulting the priest, the date is fixed for engagement. The father of the girl offers money and sweets to the boy, who is also given seven dry dates out of which he is to eat one. Sometime after their betrothal ceremony, a date for marriage is fixed. Hindus are very particular about the auspiciousness of the day. They call the family priest who consults his books and *almanac* and then fixes a day which is called *saha*. Sikhs don't bother about these things. They see the convenience of both the families concerned and fix the date of marriage. When the *saha* is fixed, the girl's father informs the boy's father through a formal letter. Earlier this letter used to be written in saffron water and the family priest himself wrote it. Now-a-days, only a little saffron water is sprinkled over it.

A very peculiar custom generally followed as part of preparation of the marriage is that of *maiyan*. It is sort of individual confinement of the bride and the groom for a few days before the marriage. The boy and girl are not allowed to go out of their houses. A couple of days prior to the wedding, *Vetna*, scented powder consisting of barley flour, turmeric *Kachur* and mustard oil is applied to the boy and the girl. In some cases, this ceremony is performed only one day before the marriage.

The wedding eve is called *mehndi raat* (night of henna). The women assemble to apply henna on the hands of the bride and sing songs specially meant for the occasion. The henna left over is then used by the other women present.

On the morning of the day or before the time for departure of marriage party, *ghori* or *sohta baran* ceremony is performed. The bridegroom's *bhabhi* (brother's wife), dressed in her best and accompanied by other female relatives, at this time puts collyrium in his eyes and his sister hold the reins of the mare. In return, the bridegroom gives them money. Then the *barat* (marriage party) proceeds to the bride's house singing and dancing. At the bride's house, the relatives and

friends gather to receive the *barat*, where *milni* (reception) of parents and relatives of both parties takes place. The *jaimala* ceremony, i.e. garlanding between the bride and bridegroom is performed. Thereafter, the marriage party is served with sumptuous food.

At the appointed time, the ceremony of *lawan* or *phere* (circumambulation the holy fire by the bridegroom and the groom) is performed by the priest in the presence of relatives and friends of both parties. During performance of *phere*, a number of ceremonies, such as *madh parkh*, *ganth jorna*, *Kanyadan*, etc. are also performed.

The next ceremony after the marriage is bride's departure, the *doli* (palanquin). To the accompaniment of the songs of separation, the *doli* is sent away. In villages, even today, a maid servant generally *Nain* (barber's wife) is sent with the bride. She is there to help the girl in case she faces with any difficulty in her new environments.

When the marriage party along with the bride reaches home, the *pani varna* ceremony is performed. Diluted milk called *Kachni lassi* is put in a small vessel and the bridegroom's mother and sisters turn it over the head of the bride three times each. Each time they pretend to make an attempt to drink it, but the bridegroom puts his hand across and stops them. Thereafter, some oil is poured over the threshold and the couple enters the house. The bride is escorted to a separate room where she is seated. In the *munh dekhai* ceremony, the bride is presented some gifts, usually cash, on showing her face to the female relatives, and women friends from the neighbourhood. After staying for a day or two, the couple visits the bride's house. It is called *phera pana*, with which the marriage ceremonies come to end.

Prior to 1909, marriages amongst Sikhs were performed according to Hindu rites. With the passage of Anand Marriage Act, 1909, the marriages are now performed by *anand karaj*. The Jat Sikhs are very particular about their *got* (clan) and do not marry into the *gots* of the parents and grand-parents on both sides.

The marriage system of Sikhs closely resembles that of the Hindus. The notable difference is that *lawan*

(*phere*) are performed around the *Guru Granth Sahib*, which is always on the spot. Some texts from the *Guru Granth Sahib* are recited. The couple is supposed to have received *pahul* before *lawan*. This condition is sometimes relaxed and the couple may be advised to receive *pahul* at some later stage after marriage, if not already done.

Marriage rites under *anand karaj* are very simple. Unlike the Hindus, the services of Brahmans are not required; but instead the *granthi* (religious preacher) performs the duties.

The marriage system among the Namdharis is the simplest and the cheapest. It was introduced by Baba Ram Singh in 1863. Earlier marriages were solemnised according to the Hindu system, which involved a lot of time, money and cumbersome ceremonies. All these have been reduced to the making of four rounds of a sacrificial fire (*hawan*).

The would be union by marriage is determined by parents, but the blessed approval of the Guru is most essential. A Namdhari girl is generally married to a Namdhari. No dowry is allowed. Expensive and showy customs have been done away with.

Marriages among the Muhammadans is called *nikah*. Muhammadan marriage is a mutual contract agreed upon by the man and woman and certain prescribed rituals are performed at the time of the ceremony.

The marriage among Muhammadans is arranged by the parents of the boy and girl either by direct negotiations or through some mediator. The initiative is taken by groom's parents. The amount of the *mehr* by the bridegroom to the bride is settled. *manqni* (betrothal) takes place and on the appointed day of marriage, the marriage party goes to the bride's house. With the usual feast, the *nikah* takes place. The bride's *vakil* (agent) obtains her consent in the presence of two witnesses and conveys it to the groom. The *mullah* or his deputy obtains the consent of the bridegroom and sanctifies the *nikah* (confirms the marriage).

Marriage among the Christians is solemnised in the Church and the priest performs the marriage

ceremonies. Before the marriage ceremony, he baptises the bride and bridegroom. If a Christian wants to marry a girl of some other faith, she must accept Christianity and vice-versa. After the ceremonies, the friends and relations are served with a feast. There is not much difference in rituals among the Roman Catholics and the Protestants.

The Jains have the same system of marriage as the Hindus. The notable difference is that marriage ceremonies are performed by their own priest instead of a Brahman.

Widow Remarriage.-- According to the custom prevalent in the past, widow remarriage was generally not permitted in the district. A few decades ago, when child-marriage was in vogue, many young girls would become widows without seeing the face of their husbands even once and spent their whole life in their parents home in the state of widowhood. The position has now changed. Widow remarriage is encouraged by the modern society. Amongst the Jat Sikhs, widow is generally remarried to the *dever* or *jeth* (younger or elder brother of the deceased husband). This marriage is called *kareva* or *chadar andazi*. In the presence of the near relatives, the prospective husband puts a *chadar* (white sheet) over the head of the wife-to-be and puts bangles on her wrist. The corners of the sheet are dyed yellow. Namdharis also preach widow remarriage. Among jains, remarriage is not popular. Christians and Muslims, however, remarry widows.

(iii) Birth and Death Ceremonies

Birth Ceremonies among Hindus.-- Religious Ceremonies start among the Hindus before the birth of a child. The expectant mother is served with *reet* (gifts) by her relations in the rural areas. She is put in separate room where no one else except the *dai* (midwife) and some elderly women of the family are allowed to go. When the child is born, the woman present at the time call out that a baby girl is born even if it is a boy. This is done with a purpose because it is feared that with the happiness resulting from the birth of a son, the mother's placenta may not be released thus spreading poison in her body. If infant is a son, *shirin* leaves are hung outside the house, as an indication of the lucky incident.

Shortly after the birth, the baby is made to taste by its first liquid food (*gurhuti*) which is generally administered by some elderly member of the family. Next the breast washing (*chuchi dhaul*) ceremony is performed. One of the father's unmarried sister or some other related girl washes the mother's breast with warm water. In return for this performance, the girl is given some money as a gift. After this rite, the baby is put to the mother's breast for feeding.

Ghuti is given to the infant with a piece of cotton (*phoa*). It contains boiled *sanna*, *amaltas*, *saunf*, *harar* and black salt. *Chhuani*, made of *ajwain*, ghee and sugar, is first distributed among girls and then given to mother for three days. On the fourth day, *moi* made of flour, ghee and sugar is given to her. *Panjiri* made of wheat flour, ghee, sugar and dry fruits is given to the mother on the tenth day, and in case the child is a boy, it is also distributed among the brotherhood.

The house where a child is born is considered impure for the first ten days or more. This impurity is called *sootak*. On the eleventh day of child birth, the *khatris* make the mother bathe and also wash her hair, after which whole house is washed and smeared with dung mixture. Sugar candy or pieces of jaggery are distributed among the relatives and friends. Women from the families of friends and relatives come to offer congratulations and give money in the form of *shagan* (gift) to the child.

When the mother steps out of the house after confinement, generally after eleven days, a rite is performed. This is called *Bahar vadhavan*. In some cases, it is performed on the thirteenth day.

The mother of the wife sends sweets, *panjiri*, gold and silver ornaments, suits of clothes for the woman and for the boy. This is called *chhuchhak* or *hua ka dena*.

On the 40th day, the mother takes bath and distributes *panjiri* among the brotherhood. This is called *chhila* ceremony.

When the child cuts his first tooth, fresh coconut is distributed. If a child cuts his upper tooth first, it is considered an ill for the maternal uncles.

The maternal uncles, on seeing this child, perform a rite and touch his teeth with a silver cup and then offer it to the child as a gift.

Birth Ceremonies among Muhammadans.—Muhammadans do not as a rule observe any ceremony before birth. In accouchement, the mother is laid on a quilt spread on a *charpai*, her head being kept towards the north and her face towards Mecca. The *dai* severs the *navi* or naval string and buries it in the ground. Afterwards a Qazi is sent for and he recites the *bang* in the child's right ear and the *takbir* in the left ear, receiving some cash and some *gur*/sweets. Some date-juice is then poured into the child's mouth as a token of welcome if it is a boy.

Circumcision (*sunat*) is a ceremony of importance among Muhammadans. It is performed on boys at any time before the age of twelve in the presence of the *baradari*. A child who is born circumcised is called *rasulia*, though it is a rare phenomenon.

Birth Ceremonies among Sikhs.—The Sikhs do not consult priests on the birth of a child. They only name the child by opening *Guru Granth Sahib* at random and the child has to be found a name beginning with the first letter of first word of the first passage on the left page. Jat Sikhs generally do not observe forty days seclusion (*chila*) unless required for special reasons. Some of the Sikhs perform *Kesi dahi* ceremony by putting curd in the hair of boy—a ceremony corresponding to *mundan* among the Hindus.

Birth Ceremonies among Christians.—A child born in a Christian family is christened by the priest. This ceremony is called baptism. The Christians also rejoice at the birth of the son, but they do not dislike the birth of a daughter. The mother observes no period of impurity.

Death Ceremonies.—Among Hindus when a person is on the death-bed, someone recites verses from the *Bhagwat Geeta*. The Sikhs offer strength to the departing soul by reciting *Sukhmani*—the psalm of peace. In case of death among Hindus when a person is about to die, he is often removed from the bed and put on the floor, his feet turned towards the north. (There is a common belief that a person who dies on his cot

becomes a ghost). Thereafter, the ceremony of *deeva batti* is performed.

When the actual death takes place, the women of the house sit around the dead person and lament loudly. Men spread a cover in the courtyard and sit silently, while friends, neighbours and relatives come in to console. Among some Hindus, the sons of the deceased have their heads shaven off. The widow of the deceased takes off all her jewellery and, if she happens to be young and is still wearing wedding bangles, these are broken.

Certain rites are performed before the body of the deceased is taken for cremation. His body is rubbed with curd, bathed and wrapped in a shroud. The body is put on a bier and carried to cremation ground with recitation of *mantras*. The bier is put on pyre and put to fire by sprinkling *samagri* and ghee. When the body is almost burnt, the ritual *kapal kirya* (breaking the skull) is performed. On the third day, a few persons go to collect the *phul* (the ashes). These are broken into pieces and immersed into the Ganges at Hardwar (U P) in the presence of a priest. Similar custom prevails amongst the Sikhs with the only difference that the ceremonies are performed by a *Granthi* or any learned man. They immerse the ashes in the Satluj river at Kiratpur in Rupnagar District.

Hindus mourn their dead for thirteen days. This mourning ends by feeding the Brahmans. Sikhs end the mourning with *bhog* ceremony.

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

Like the Hindus, the Jains also cremate the dead body. The only difference is that the Jains do not mourn the dead, but instead forget all about it immediately after the death.

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

(iv) Home Life

Dwellings.—Types and quality of residential units in a particular geographical area are fairly indicative of the pattern and quality of life of the people inhabiting that area. On the basis of homesteads revealed after excavations, historians have drawn conclusions regarding the standard of living of the people of the Indus Valley Civilization. Knowledge about the dwelling units in which people lived on a particular period of time is, therefore, very relevant to assess the pattern of life of the people, with prosperity and advancement of knowledge, it is but natural that people should think of having better quality houses.

Previously, most of the houses in the villages of the Patiala District were *kachcha*. The walls of these houses were made of mudbricks. The roofs of the houses were also of mud, the beams which supported it were made of wood. These beams were rested on mud walls. Across these beams, smaller beams and over these *kana* or grass, lastly upon the grass mud mixed with straw and a layer of earth was laid. These *kachcha* houses are now being rapidly replaced by pucca houses with a provision of hand pump or electric motor in the courtyard. These new houses have separated kitchens and bath rooms. The percentage of *kachcha* houses in the rural areas of the district has considerably decreased. With spread of education, economic and social developments and growing outlook for better sanitation and health facilities, the villagers are changing the pattern of their houses. The modern houses are just like the houses in urban areas with a separate provision of cattle shed.

Patiala and Rajpura are the most flourishing towns of the district. Patiala and Nabha, being the headquarters of the erstwhile princely States, have many palaces and well constructed buildings. The recently constructed houses, however, are of modern designs. Cement and iron are mostly used in the construction of modern dwellings.

Decoration and Furniture.—In the urban areas, the items of furniture generally chairs and tables are placed in the drawing room. The houses of the well-to-do persons are tastefully furnished and decorated in a

modern style. In these days, the status of people is judged by the standard of their dwellings and the decoration thereof. Since furniture and decorations have become a matter of prestige, people vie with one another in having costly and elegant things. The preferred items of furniture are modern types of beds and cots, dressing table, sofa set, dining table and chairs, electric fans, air coolers, air conditioners, floor carpet or drugget particularly for the drawing room, steel almirahs, etc. Table radios or portable transistors and tape recorders are found in almost every home, rich or poor. Television and VCRs are also becoming popular not only in urban areas, but also in rural areas of the district. The well-off people in rural areas have almost all the items of furniture as those found in urban areas. In the houses of economically weaker sections of people, chairs and a small table besides old type of furniture like *pihri*, *muhra*, could invariably be seen.

The stainless steel utensils are becoming more and more popular in urban and rural areas of the district. However, the people in the rural areas have still not abandoned the use of bronze and brass utensils like *thalis*, *karahis*, glasses, *lotas*, kettles, etc. Modern cutlery is in big demand and the well-to-do people entertain guests in dinner sets of fine-type china ware.

Dress and Ornaments.—The dress of the people in the rural areas of the district is simple. The men wear a *safa* (turban), a *kurta* (shirt) and a *chadra* (knee deep cloth tied round the waist). *Chadra* which was a part of dress is now less in fashion. This type of dress is used in summer, while in winter, a *chader*, *khes*, *loi* (thin warm cloth) or blanket is used as a wrap.

In the urban areas, educated villagers, especially the younger generation, have mostly taken to the western dress, i.e. pants, shirt, bushshirt, coat, pullover, etc. The use of pyjama and *kurta* is confined to homewear. The women in rural areas generally wear *salwar-kameez*, suit and cover their heads with *dupattas*. In the urban areas also, the women wear, *salwar kameez* suit and *dupatta*, but among the younger generation, sari is becoming very popular. The school as well as college-going girls also wear *salwar* and shirt. However, the

use of western trousers among college going girls is also becoming popular in the district.

Women here as elsewhere in the State are fond of jewellery. Earlier, ornaments made of gold were used by them. But now gold is being substituted either by silver or artificial jewellery. In urban areas, it is only the middle aged women who wear a small quantity of gold, a small chain around the neck, a nose pin, a ring and ear rings. The modern young and educated ladies who generally move out wear artificial jewellery besides a ring made of gold. Ladies from very well-off families, besides the gold ornaments, also wear diamond jewellery. Silver ornaments are becoming very popular among the lower middle class, mainly due to the reason that the price of gold has soared beyond their reach.

In the rural areas, ladies generally use silver jewellery, although in some well-to-do families, gold jewellery is also used. The newly married women display a good deal of jewellery, the commonest among which are : *shingar patti* on the forehead, *chaunk* on the head top, ear rings and a *nath* (a large nose ring). The *nath* is used only at the time of one's marriage and is replaced by *till* or *dandi* thereafter. They also wear *mattermala* (a kind of golden neckalce) The brides also wear *chura* of white plastic in decorative designs.

Food.—The simple food of the people in rural areas have little variety. The number of meals varies according to seasons and the nature of work done by the people. In the morning, an average villager takes three or four loaves of *makki* (maize) in winter and of wheat or grams and wheat mixed in summer with *dahi* (curd) and tea or *lassi* (butter milk). Mid-day meal and the evening meal (dinner) consists of *roti* with some cooked pulses and vegetables with onion and mango pickle. During winter, maize *rotis* with *saag* (cooked mustard leaves) is taken. Meat and eggs are also taken by the people. On the occasion of marriage, the use of rice is very common. On festive occasions, *khir*, *halwa* and other sweet dishes are prepared. Tea has become very popular and is taken atleast thrice a day. It is replacing *lassi* to a great extent. In the post-partition period, on account of the rise in the

price of *desi* ghee, the use of vegetable oils, as cooking medium, has become almost universal.

As in other parts of the State, smoking is not uncommon in the district. The people of Patiala also make use of liquor though in less proportion as compared to the neighbouring district of Ludhiana.

(v) Communal Life

Fairs and Festivals.—The Punjabis are very fond of fairs and festivals and almost every fortnight, there is a fair or a festival in one part of the State or the other. People come to participate in such fairs from far off places, trudging dusty distance. These fairs and festivals provide an index to the cultural, social and domestic life of the people.

There is a chain of functions, fairs and festivals all the year round, among the Sikhs, Hindus, Muslims, etc. Some of them signify the change of season and celebrate the anniversaries of incarnations of God, gurus, saints and notable personages. *Gurpurbs* are the religious festivals of the Sikhs which are celebrated with great devotion and love for the gurus. Big *diwans* (congregations of people) are held on the birth days of Guru Nank Dev and Guru Gobind Singh and on the martyrdom day of Guru Arjan Dev and Guru Teg Bahadur. The *gurpurb* of Guru Ravi Dass is also celebrated in the month of February with great enthusiasm. People show great interest in celebrating the religious festivals of Shivratri, Holi, Janam Ashtami, Mahavir Jayanti, Rakhi, Dussehra, Diwali, Ram Naumi, Guga Naumi, etc. The seasonal festivals of Lohri, Maghi, Basant and Baisakhi are also celebrated with a good deal of fanfare.

The Republic Day (26 January), Independence Day (15 August) and the birth day of Mahatma Gandhi (2 October) are observed as common national days of rejoicing all over the country.

Besides the above fairs and festivals, Shahidi Jor Mela at Fatehgarh Sahib is celebrated with great enthusiasm. A brief description of the Jor Mela is given as under :

Shahidi Jor Mela Fatehgarh Sahib.—The Shahidi Jor Mela is held at Fatehgarh Sahib to commemorate the martyrdom of the two younger sons of Guru Gobind

Singh, the tenth Guru of the Sikhs. The fair is held from 11 to 14 of *Poh* of the Bikrami calendar. These dates generally fall during the last week of December. The fair was first held in 1944 Bikrami (AD 1888) and has continued to be held since then.

In 1704, the united forces of the Governors of Lahore and Sirhind and the hill chieftains of the Shiwaliks, under the orders of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb besieged the fort of Anandpur Sahib, where Guru Gobind Singh, his family and Sikh warriors were encamping. The siege continued for three months. The Sikhs ran short of provisions and were on the point of starvation. The enemy made an offer to the Guru that if he left the fort, the siege would be lifted and he would not be attacked on the way. The Guru accepted the offer and left the fort, but the enemy did not keep his word and suddenly attacked the Guru and his followers on the bank of the River Sirsa which was then in spate. During the attack, Mata Gujri, the mother of Guru Gobind Singh and his two younger sons, Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh aged, 9 and 7 years, respectively, got separated from the party. They reached village Kheri and took shelter with their old servant, Gangu. The latter, out of fear of the Mughal wrath and allured of reward, got them arrested by the administrator of Morinda who handed them over to the Governor of Sirhind. This happened on 9 *Poh* of 1761 Bikrami. At Sirhind, the sons and the mother of the Guru were imprisoned in one of the minarets of the fort, where Gurudwara Burj Mata Gujri stands. On 10 *Poh*, the boys were brought before the Governor, who persuaded them to embrace Islam. On their refusal, he ordered that they be bricked up alive in a wall. The legend goes that they were bricked up to the height of their necks, they became unconscious, the wall burst and they were removed to the minaret where they regained consciousness. On the 12 and 13 *Poh*, they were again called to the court and asked to choose between life and death, but they resolutely refused to embrace Islam and were slain. When Mata Gujri, their grand mother learnt of the tragedy, she also fell dead. The three dead bodies were allowed to be cremated according to Sikh rites. The rites were performed by one Diwan Todar Mal of Sirhind who purchased a piece of land for the purpose from the ruling fanatics after

paying a heavy price in gold *mohars*.

Besides the daily routine religious observances, the following celebrations are held during the course of the fair :

Akhand Path (non-stop recitation of Granth Sahib) at the Gurudwara Joti Saroop from 11 to 13 of *Poh*.

Diwan (religious gathering) in the Gurudwara Fatehgarh Sahib on 11, 12 and 13 of *Poh*.

Amrit Prachar (Sikh baptism) on the 12 *Poh* late in the evening. A big *diwan* (religious gathering) is held on the 14 *Poh* at the Gurudwara Burj Mata Gujri.

This is a very colourful function. On the 13 *Poh*, a big procession goes from Gurudwara Fatehgarh Sahib to Gurudwara Jyoti Sarup. The spectators start occupying vantage points all along the road sides hours earlier. At about 9 AM, a golden palanquin garlanded and decorated with flowers is brought inside the sanctuary of Gurudwara Fatehgarh Sahib. The Granthi (priest) recites the path of *Japji Sahib*, and a member of the ruling family of erstwhile Patiala State places the *gaddi* of *Granth Sahib* on it. He is honoured by the head priest by offering a *saropa* (turban). The Nihang Sikhs of the Buddha Dal come wearing signs of the faith and weapons, and their guru pays obeisance to the *gaddi*. The procession reaches Gurudwara Jyoti Sarup by 11 AM. A *diwan* is held here with the palanquin of *Granth Sahib* placed on a platform. The Granthi recites the *kirtan sohila*, and after that the procession returns to the Gurudwara Fatehgarh Sahib. Most of the visitors return home after witnessing the procession.

Besides the religious *diwans* in the *gurudwaras*, a number of politico-religious meetings are organised by various parties.

The fair is attended by more than a lakh of people. They are mostly Sikhs, coming from all parts of the country, but the Hindus of the neighbouring areas also participate with equal eclat and enthusiasm.

Games, Sports and Recreations.—Games and recreations are essential for the proper physical development of young and the old like. Almost all sorts of modern games and sports are played in schools and colleges, the most important among these being,

hockey, football, volleyball, basketball, handball, cycling, boxing, athletic's etc. Among the indigeneous games. mention may be made of *kabaddi*, wrestling, chess, playing cards and *chaupat*. Dramas, cinema, cultural shows including *bhangra* and *giddha*, etc. form the usual sources of entertainment.

Cyclists from the Patiala District have excelled in cycling events in many State level and national competitions

Folk Songs and Cultural Life.—Folk songs have remained an essential part of Punjabi culture from the very beginning. These express the ideas and sentiments of the people. These are sung on various occasions like birth of a child, marriage or engagement of a boy or girl, fairs or other social and religious celebrations, etc. Brief extracts from some of folk songs common in the district are given below :

1 ਨੀ ਨਾਭੇ ਦੀਏ ਬੰਦ ਬੋਤਲੇ,
ਤੇਨੂੰ ਪੀਣਗੇ ਨਾਭੇ ਵਾਲੇ।

*Nee nabhe diye band bottle,
Tenu peenge nasiban wale.*

O' sealed bottle of Nabha wine,
Only the fortunate will drink you.

2 ਰਾਤੀ ਟੁੱਟ ਗਈ ਨੀਂਦ ਨਾ ਆਈ,
ਕਾਲੀ ਗਾਨੀ ਮਿੱਤਰਾਂ ਦੀ।

*Ratin tut gae neend na aye,
Kali gani mittran dee.*

During night, I could not sleep,
As the black string offered by my lover got broken.

3 ਉਥੇ ਲੈ ਚਲ ਚਰਖਾ ਮੇਰਾ,
ਜਿਥੇ ਤੇਰੇ ਹਲ ਵਗਦੇ।

*Utthe lai chal charkha mera,
Jithe tere hal wagde.*

Carry my spinning-wheel,
Where your ploughs are plying.

- 4 ਫੁਲਕਾਰੀ ਸਾਡੀ ਰੇਸ਼ਮੀ, ਉਤੇ ਚਮਕਣ ਮੋਰ,
ਗੱਲਾਂ 'ਤੁਹਾਡੀਆਂ ਮਿੱਠੀਆਂ, ਅੰਦਰ ਦਿੱਲ ਦੇ ਹੋਰ।

*Phulkari sadi reshmi, utte chamkan mor,
Gallan thuhadian mitthian, andron dil de hor.
Peacocks shine on my silken phulkari,
Your talk sounds so sweet, but you are false within.*

- 5 ਦੇ ਪੱਤਰ ਅਨਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ,
ਸਾਡੀ ਗਲੀ ਆ ਚੰਨ ਵੇ,
ਤਾਪ ਟੁੱਟਣ ਬਿਮਾਰਾਂ ਦੇ।

*Do pattar anaran de,
sadi gali aa chan ve,
tap tutan bemarkan de.
Two leaves of pomegranate,
O' dear ! come to my street,
and rid me of my ailment.*

- 6 ਹੋ ਆਰੀ ਆਰੀ ਆਰੀ

ਕੋਠੇ ਚੜ੍ਹਕੇ ਵੇਖਣ ਲੱਗੀ, ਲੱਦੇ ਜਾਣ ਵਪਾਰੀ।
ਉਤਰ ਦੀ ਦੇ ਕੰਡਾ ਲੱਗ ਗਿਆ, ਰੋਗਣ ਹੋ ਗਈ ਭਾਰੀ।
ਵਿਅਹੀਆਂ ਤੀਵੀਆਂ ਨਚਣੇ ਰਹਿ ਗਈਆਂ
ਕੁਆਰੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਅਈ ਵਾਰੀ
ਬੜ੍ਹੇ ਬਲਦ ਤਾਂ ਚੜ੍ਹਣੇ ਰਹਿ ਗਏ, ਅਲਕਾ ਕੰਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਤੀ
ਦਾਤਣ ਸੱਪ ਵਰਗੀ, ਕਰਦੀ ਫਿਰੇ ਕੁਆਰੀ, ਦਾਤਣ ਸੱਪ ਵਰਗੀ.....

*Ho aari aari aari,
Kothe charh ke vekhan laggi, lade jaan vapari,
Uttardi de kanda lagg giya, rogan ho gai bhari.
Viahian tiwian nachno raih gayian,
kuarian di aye vari
Burhe balad tan chalno raih gaye,
alkan kannah panjali.
Datan sap vergi, kardi phire kuari.
Datan sap vergi.....*

O' saw, saw, saw,
After going upstairs, she saw caravan of merchants,
while coming down, she was pricked by thorn and
became much afflicted.
The married women could dance no more,
So the virgins had to dance.
The old oxen could not be put to plough,
So the untrained oxen had to yoke.
Serpent like twig, the virgin was brushing her teeth,
Serpent like twig.....

- 7 ਉਡੀ ਉਡੀ ਵੇ ਤਿਲੀਅਰ ਕਾਗ਼ਾ
ਲਮੀ ਤੇ ਲਾਈ ਵੇ ਉਡਾਰੀ
ਜਾ ਆਖੀ ਮੇਰੇ ਮਾਹੀ ਨੂੰ
ਗੋਰੀ ਖਿਉਂ ਮਨੋਂ ਵਿਸਾਰੀ
ਦਿਲ ਦਾ ਟੁਕੜਾ ਮੇਂ ਕਾਗ਼ਜ਼ ਬਣਾਵਾਂ
ਉਂਗਲੀ ਕੱਟ ਕੇ ਕਾਨੀ
ਅੱਖਾਂ ਦਾ ਕੱਜਲਾ ਮੇਂ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਬਣਾਵਾਂ
ਹੰਝੂਆਂ ਦਾ ਪਾਦੀ ਆ ਪਾਨੀ।

*Uddin uddin ve tilyar kaga,
lami te lain ve udari.
Ja akhin mere mahi nu,
Gori kyon manon visari ?
Dil da tukrha main kagaz banawan,
Ungali kat ke kani
Akhan da kajla main shahi banawan,
Hanjuan da pandi an pani.
Fly, Fly, O' starling !
Go on a long, long flight,
Go and ask my sweet heart (or love),
why have you forgotten your fair love ?
I cut my heart and make it parchment.
Of my finger, I make a pen,
From the collyrium in my eyes I gather ink,
I wet it with my tears.*

- 8 ਨਵੀਂ ਬਹੁ ਮੁਕਲਾਵੇ ਆਈ, ਬਹਿ ਗਈ ਪੀੜਾ ਡਾਹ ਕੇ
ਲਹਿੰਗਾ ਜਾਮਨੀ, ਕੁਰਤੀ ਵਰੀ ਦੀ, ਬਹਿ ਗਈ ਚੌਂਕ ਚੰਦ ਪਾਕੇ
ਪਿੰਡ ਦੀਆਂ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਚਾਵਾਂ ਮੱਤੀਆਂ, ਅਈਆਂ ਹੁੰਮ ਹੁੰਮਾਕੇ।
ਨਵੀਂ ਵਿਆਹੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਪੁੱਛਦੀਆਂ ਘੁੰਡ ਚੁਕਾ ਕੇ।
ਨਵੀਂ ਵਿਆਹੀ ਦਾ.....

*Navin bahu muklave aye, baih gai pihra dah ke
Lehinga jamni, kurti wari di, baih gai chaunk chand pake.
Pind dian kurian chawan mattian, ayian hum humake.
Navin viahi da na puchhdian, ghund chuka ke.
Navin viahi da.....*

The bride came to her in-laws for the first time and
sat on a decorated stool,
She was looking very charming in her violet wedding
dress and jewellery.
The village girls came to see her in excitement,
They asked the name of the newly wed after lifting be
veil,
They asked the name of the newly wed.....

- 9 ਤੂੰ ਹਸਦੀ ਦਿਲ ਰਾਜੀ ਮੇਰਾ, ਲਗਦੇ ਨੇ ਬੋਲ ਪਿਆਰੇ,
ਚਲ ਕਿਧਰੇ ਦੋ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਕਰੀਏ ਬਹਿ ਕੇ ਨਦੀ ਕਿਨਾਰੇ।
ਲੁੱਕ ਲੁੱਕ ਲਾਈਆਂ ਪਰਗਟ ਹੋਈਆਂ, ਵਜ ਗਏ ਢੋਲ ਨਿਗਾਰੇ,
ਸੋਹਣੀਏ, ਆਜਾ ਨੀ, ਡੁੱਬਦੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਰੱਬ ਤਾਰੇ।

*Tun hasdi dil razi mera, lagde ne bol piare,
Chal kidhre do gallan kariye, baih ke nadi kinare,
Luk luk laian pargat hoian, vaj gae dhol nigare,
Sohniye, aja ni dubdian nu rab tare.*

Your smile gives me pleasure, I adore your every word,
Come let us talk of love on the river bank,
Our secret is now exposed through the beat of drum,
Come my darling, trust every thing to God.

- 10 ਸਾਡਾ ਚਿੜੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਚੰਬਾ ਵੇ, ਬਾਬਲ ਅਸਾਂ ਉੱਡ ਜਾਣਾ,
ਸਾਡੀ ਲੰਮੀ ਉਡਾਰੀ ਵੇ, ਬਾਬਲ ਕੋਹੜੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਜਾਣਾ।
ਤੇਰੇ ਮਹਿਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੇ, ਬਾਬਲ ਡੋਲਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੰਘਦਾ,
ਇਕ ਇੱਟ ਪੁੱਟ ਦੇਵਾਂ, ਧੀਏ ਘਰ ਜਾ ਆਪਣੇ।
ਤੇਰੇ ਬਾਗਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੇ, ਬਾਬਲ ਡੋਲਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਲੰਘਦਾ,
ਇਕ ਟਾਹਲੀ ਪੁਟ ਦੇਵਾਂ, ਧੀਏ ਘਰ ਜਾ ਆਪਣੇ।
ਤੇਰੇ ਮਹਿਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੇ, ਬਾਬਲ ਚਰਖਾ ਕੋਟ ਕੱਢੂ ?
ਮੇਰੀਆਂ ਕੱਤਣ ਪੰਤਰੀਆਂ, ਨੀ ਧੀਏ ਘਰ ਜਾ ਆਪਣੇ।
ਮੇਰਾ ਛੱਡਾ ਕਸੀਦਾ ਵੇ, ਬਾਬਲ ਦਸ ਕੋਟ ਕੱਢੂ ?
ਮੇਰੀਆਂ ਕੱਢਣ ਪੰਤਰੀਆਂ, ਧੀਏ ਘਰ ਜਾ ਆਪਣੇ।

*Sada chirian da chamba ve, babal assan ud jana,
Sadi lammi udari ve, babal kehrhe desh jana.
Tere mehlan de dar vich ve, babal dola nahin langda,
Ik it put dewan, dhiya ghar ja apne.
Tere bagan de vich vich ve, babal dola nahin langda,
Ik tahli put dewan, dhiya ghar ja apne.
Tere mehlan de vich vich ve, babal charkha kaun katte ?
Merian kattan potrian, dhiya ghar ja apne.
Mera chhada kasida ve, babal das kaun kadhu ?
Merian kadhan potrian, dhiya ghar ja apne.*

Ours is a flock of sparrows, dear father, we 'll fly
away,
On a long long flight, we know not to which land we
shall go.
Through your palace's door, dear father, the planquin
won't pass.
I 'll have a brick dislodged, O' daughter, go for that
is your home, my dear.

Through your orchards, dear father, the planquin won't
pass,
I 'll have a *shisham* tree uprooted, go for that is
your home, my dear.
In your palace, dear father, who will do spinning ?
My grand daughters will spin, you go to your home, O'
dear daughter.
There is my left-over embroidery, who will finish it,
my dear father ?
My grand daughters will do that, O' daughter, you
must depart, for that is your home.

Appendix

(Vide page 84)

Displaced persons from Pakistan, who on the
partition of the country in 1947, settled
in Patiala District

District of Origin (Pakistan)	Persons	Males	Females
Dacca	1	—	1
Lahore	6,909	3,455	3,454
Sialkot	4,836	2,668	2,168
Gujranwala	15,405	8,069	7,336
Sheikupura	13,389	6,256	7,133
Gujrat	4,745	2,620	2,125
Shahpure	2,676	1,345	1,331
Jehlum	3,439	1,713	1,726
Rawalpindi	5,094	2,586	2,508
Attock	3,867	1,886	1,981
Mianwali	634	60	574
Montgomery	2,693	1,623	1,070
Lyallpur ,	4,897	2,773	2,124
Jhang	319	152	167
Multan	4,660	2,979	1,681
Muzaffargarh	1,937	999	938
Dera Gazi Khan	2,293	1,258	1,035
Gurdaspur (Shakargarh Tahsil transferred to Pakistan in 1947)	28	11	17
Hyderabad	57	57	—
Karachi	33	5	28
Larkhana	6	6	—
Sukkar	19	19	—
Sindh Frontier	64	12	52
Hazara	2,471	1,567	904
Mardan	2,970	1,538	1,432
Peshawar	4,224	1,870	2,354
Kohat	163	109	54
Bannu	155	104	51

District of Origin (Pakistan)	Persons	Males	Females
Dera Ismaili Khan	19	11	8
Quetta	129	75	54
Lora Lai	204	90	114
Sibi	5	—	5
Bahawalpur	31,177	16,840	14,337
Total	1,19,518	62,756	56,762

(Census of India, 1951, PEPSU District Census Hand-
book, Vol. I, District Patiala, Table No. DV, p. 24)

CHAPTER IV AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

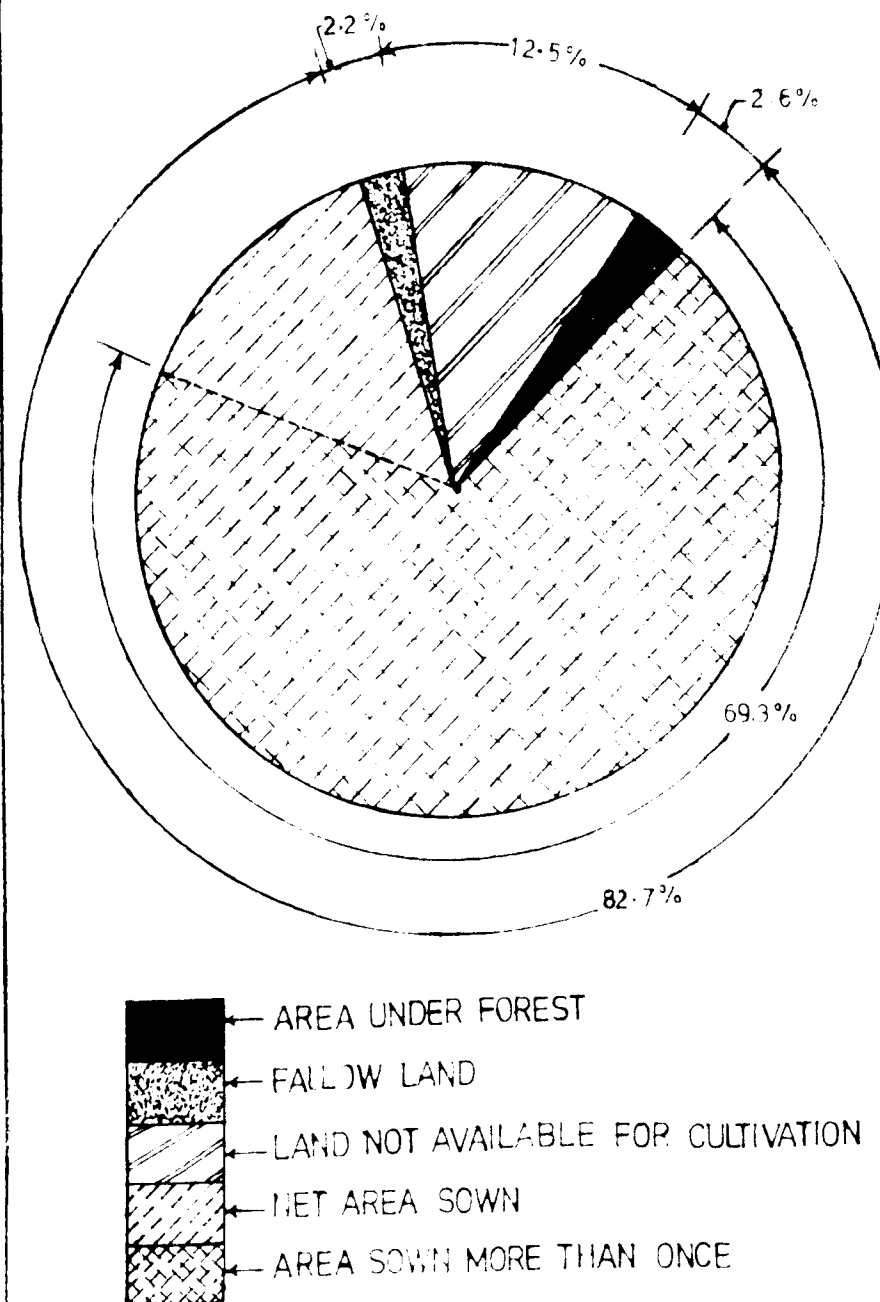
As per 1981 Census, - more than two-third of the total area of the Patiala District was under cultivation. Of the total working force of the district, 57.55 per cent depended on agriculture as cultivators and agricultural labourers. The following table shows the persons engaged in agriculture in the district as per Census of 1981 :-

	Males	Females	Total
As Cultivators	1,64,071	633	1,64,704
As Agricultural Labourers	1,02,068	3,248	1,05,316
Total :	2,66,139	3,881	2,70,020

(i) Land Reclamation and Utilization

Land Utilization.—The pattern of land utilization in the Patiala District, during 1977-78 to 1988-89 is given in the following statement :-

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA BY LAND USE IN PATIALA DISTRICT 1988-89



SOURCE:- STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF PUNJAB, 1989.

Classification of area by land use in Patiala District during 1977-78 to 1988-89

(Thousand hectares)

Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1 Total area according to village papers	463	463	463	463	463	463	463	463	463	463	463	463
2 Area under forests	10	12	12	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12
3 Land not available for cultivation	58	56	56	56	56	56	56	57	56	57	56	58
4 Other uncultivable land excluding fallow land	—	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	—	(a)	(a)
5 Fallow land	6	5	5	3	3	5	4	5	3	6	14	10
6 Net area sown	389	390	390	393	393	391	392	389	392	388	381	383
7 Area sown more than once	247	287	278	278	294	290	292	296	308	324	288	321
8 Total cropped area (6+7)	636	677	668	671	687	681	684	685	760	712	669	704

(a) below 500 hectares (Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1978 to 1989)

The area, according to village papers is based on returns of area prepared by village staff for revenue purposes in the district, whereas area by professional survey is worked out by the Surveyor General of India. There is some difference in the two sets of figures because of different methods adopted by them. In 1988-89, total area of the district was 463 thousand hectares.

The area under forests in the district during 1988-89 was 12 thousand hectares. This includes actually forested area on the lands classed or administered as forest under any legal enactment dealing with forests whether State owned or private except in areas not cadastrally surveyed. The area under forests given in this section does not tally with that of the Forest Department owing to the fact that certain lands, though not wooded, are taken as forest by the Forest Department, while these are not treated as such by the Director of Land Records, Punjab.

Land not available for cultivation includes absolutely barren and unculturable land, mountains, deserts, etc. which cannot be brought under plough except at exorbitant cost, or land covered by buildings roads and railways and water or otherwise appropriated for non-agricultural purposes. The total area of land not available for cultivation in the district was 58 thousand hectares in 1988-89.

Other uncultivated land, excluding fallow lands denotes land available for cultivation either not taken up for cultivations or abandoned later on for one reason or the other and includes culturable wastes, permanent pastures, other grazing lands, and lands under miscellaneous tree crops and groves. In 1988-89, the area under this head was less than 5 hundred hectares in the district.

Fallow lands denote cultivable land which after abandonment remains uncultivated over a long period called old fallows and those kept uncultivated during the current year are called current fallows. The area under current fallow lands in the district during 1988-89 was 10 thousand hectares.

Net area sown is the area on which sowing is actually done during the course of a year. In 1988-89,

the net area sown in the Patiala District was 3,83,121 hectares. Area sown more than once is that portion of the net sown area which was sown more than once. Such area in the Patiala District, during 1988-89 was 3,21,314 hectares. The culturable area per agricultural worker in the district during 1988-89 was 1.40 hectares as against 1.66 hectares in 1971. The net area sown per agricultural worker also decreased in 1988-89 to 1.15 hectares from 1.65 hectares in 1970-71.

(ii) **Reclamation of Waterlogged Area, Swamps, etc.**—There is no perennial river flowing through the district. The main seasonal stream which traverses this district is Ghaggar. After receiving the waters of some hill torrents like Sukhna, Jhajjara and Sirsala, Ghaggar enters the plains near Mubarakpur and after skirling the border of Kharar (Rupnagar District), it enters the Patiala District from north-east. During its course in the district, Banga, Tangri and Patiala Nadis merge into it. Its bed is narrow and till defined in Banur and Ghanaur. Its banks are low and the stream floods easily. During the rainy season, considerable water flows into it and with other numerous torrents jointly, it causes extensive floods and damage in the region. Patiala Nadi rising from near Chandigarh and carrying with the water of other torrents flows past Patiala and falls into the Ghaggar near village Ghanaura in Samana. Sirhind Cho commencing from near Rupnagar flows through the areas of Fatehgarh Sahib, Bhawanigarh and Sunam (Sangrur District).

During 1988, 152 hectares of land & 453 villages were affected by *thur* in the district.

(b) Irrigation

Patiala, being predominantly agricultural district, the well-being and prosperity of the tiller depends upon to a large extent on the irrigation. A majority of the population of the district depends on land. All-out efforts are made to bring more areas under irrigation and a number of irrigation schemes are being taken up. During 1988-89, the total area under irrigation in the district was 652.7 thousand hectares (92.7) per cent of the total cropped area.

(i) **Rainfall.**—Rains normally set in by the first

week of July and continue till about the middle of September. In winter, rains are generally received in January and February. The average annual rainfall in the district during the last five years i.e. from 1984 to 1988 was 507.92 centimetres. The following statement shows the month-wise rainfall in the district during the period 1977—1988 :—

Rainfall in the Patiala District, 1977 to 1988

Year	Annual Rainfall (cm)	Average rainfall during the month											
		Jan- uary (cm)	Feb- ruary (cm)	March (cm)	April (cm)	May (cm)	June (cm)	July (cm)	August (cm)	Sep- tember (cm)	Octo- ber (cm)	Novem- ber (cm)	December (cm)
1977	94.37	3.25	0.04	0.18	0.82	5.40	6.80	30.41	26.00	18.67	0.21	—	2.55
1978	64.97	3.25	1.83	5.92	1.19	1.40	0.90	18.33	17.63	11.25	1.60	0.58	1.29
1979	48.88	2.92	8.83	3.35	0.16	2.22	3.01	16.36	4.71	5.03	—	0.58	1.71
1980	83.57	1.03	0.55	3.05	0.30	0.97	4.89	30.63	14.50	7.73	2.95	3.52	15.65
1981	66.50	3.25	2.20	3.07	1.19	1.40	5.21	18.03	17.63	11.25	1.60	0.38	1.29
1982	68.10	3.30	3.10	3.10	1.20	1.40	5.20	18.60	17.60	11.30	1.60	0.40	1.30
1983	84.30	11.28	1.47	3.02	14.66	8.06	2.95	28.42	26.68	6.41	0.80	—	0.55
1984	69.62	1.68	7.45	0.48	2.39	4.87	5.63	22.76	17.56	6.70	—	0.02	0.08
1985	69.70	0.10	—	0.01	0.54	0.19	4.42	26.78	22.81	6.50	3.75	—	4.60
1986	674.10	32.50	31.00	30.70	11.90	14.00	52.20	180.30	176.30	112.50	16.00	3.80	12.90
1987	196.70	19.80	28.10	4.60	11.70	65.30	25.70	11.50	16.00	—	11.10	—	2.90
1988	1529.50	2.10	9.50	13.30	0.60	1.50	78.00	659.00	241.90	483.40	—	—	40.20

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1978 to 1989)

Irrigation facilities.--There is a positive correlation between agricultural production and irrigation facilities. Tube-wells, wells and canals are the main sources of irrigation in the district. However, well irrigation is giving way to tube-well irrigation. The gross area irrigated in the district during 1988-89 was 652.7 thousand hectares (92.7 per cent of the gross cropped area).

The table below shows the net area irrigated alongwith the percentage to the net area sown, through different sources of irrigation in the district, during 1981-82 to 1988-89 :

Year	(Thousand hectares)				Percentage to net area sown
	Government canals	Wells including tube-wells and pumping sets	Other sources	Total	
1981-82	36.1	274.1	1.2	311.4	79.2
1982-83	34.5	290.3	1.3	326.1	83.4
1983-84	37.0	299.6	1.9	338.5	86.4
1984-85	28.0	302.7	1.6	332.3	65.4
1985-86	29.4	309.0	1.3	339.7	86.0
1986-87	32.8	306.0	1.5	340.3	87.7
1987-88	27.5	310.7	1.0	339.2	89.0
1988-89	51.4	285.5	2.0	338.9	88.5

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1982 to 1989)

Canals

The idea of irrigating Patiala territory from the Satluj River originated with Maharaja Narinder Singh in 1861, and a survey was made by Captain (afterwards General) Crofton in 1862 at his desire at the cost of the State. The project was, however, dropped for a time, as the cost was considered prohibitive for the irrigation of such a limited area. A partial estimate for a combined British and Native States system was submitted by Captain (Colonel) Robert Home in 1869

and sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1870. The closure of the account after construction took place on 31 March 1889. The three Native States--Patiala, Jind and Nabha were associated in the construction under the terms of an agreement executed on 18 February 1873. The Sirhind Canal was first estimated to command 4,027 square miles in British territory and 4,450 in that of the Native States, 2,970 square miles of the latter being in Patiala. This estimate was subsequently corrected on the completion of the system to 5,322 square miles in British territory and 2,998 square miles in the Native States. The canal was originally designed as navigable waterway. The main line of the Native States Branches from Manpur to Patiala was navigable. Irrigation began on the Patiala distributaries in the *rabi* crop of 1984-85.

The Sirhind Canal and Bhakra Main Line are the main sources of irrigation in the district. The Sirhind canal takes off from the left bank of Satluj river from the Rupnagar Headworks. After entering the district, it traverses considerable length and irrigates the area of Fatehgarh Sahib, Patiala and Nabha tahsils. The Bhakra Main line enters the district at village Fatehpur in Fatehgarh Sahib Tahsil and covers the whole district through its various branches. The Banur canal has been taken off from the Ghaggar River near Banur. It is a seasonal canal and besides being a source of irrigation is an old anti-flood measure. Besides these canals, the well known drains are, the Patiala Model canals, the Rohit Drain, the Nabha Drain and the Mohalgowara Drain.

The following table shows the area irrigated by canals in the district during 1981-82 to 1988-89:--

Year	Area irrigated by canals (thousand hectares)
1981-82	36.1
1982-83	34.5
1983-84	37.00
1984-85	28.00

Year	Area irrigated by canals (thousand hectares)
1985-86	29.40
1986-87	32.80
1987-88	27.50
1988-89	51.40

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1982 to 1989)

Tube-Wells and Pumping-Sets

Tube-wells and pumping-sets, another source of irrigation, come next to canals for irrigation purposes. Well irrigation in the Punjab is very old. Earlier bullocks and camels provided the main source of power for running the persian wheel. However, in recent years, the number of pumping-sets run by diesel and hydro electric power has considerably increased in the district. Well irrigation does not cause any water-logging. The number of tube-wells and pumping-sets installed in the district and used for irrigation purposes, during the years 1983-84 to 1988-89 are given in the following table :—

Item	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Tube-wells and Pumping-sets—						
(1) Electric operated	31,775	31,839	33,937	55,002	..	..
(2) Diesel operated	62,873	63,080	64,502	88,723	..	..
Additional Bores	26,226	25,970	26,767	16,652	..	..

(Punjab at a Glance 1985-86, Publication No. 562, issued by Economic and Statistical Adviser, Punjab and Director, Agriculture, Punjab)

(c) Agriculture and Horticulture

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

At the district level, the department of Agriculture is represented by the Chief Agricultural Officer, who is under the control of the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, Chandigarh. He is responsible for the entire agricultural activities in the district. He guides the farmers in proper cultivation of land, proper use of artificial manures and in arranging good quality seeds. In doing so, the Chief Agricultural Officer, Patiala is assisted by 1 District Training Officer, 1 Project Officer (Reclamation), 48 Agricultural Inspectors, 75 Agricultural Sub-Inspectors, 1 Technical Assistant, 6 Statistical Assistants, 4 Field Assistants, 10 Senior Laboratory Assistants, 10 Laboratory Assistants, 2 Superintendents, 14 Accountants, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and Class IV staff.

To look after the Plant Protection Scheme, there are 1 Assistant Plant Protection Officer, 5 Plant Protection Inspectors, 1 Agricultural Sub-Inspector 5 Mechanics, 7 Beldars, 1 Accountant, 1 Clerk, 1 Driver, 1 Peon and 1 Chowkidar working under the control of the Chief Agricultural Officer.

The Agriculture Department guides the farmers in controlling various pests and diseases affecting agricultural crops in the management and procurement of fertilizers and good quality seeds and in laying out demonstration plots to bring home to the cultivators the superiority of varieties recommended for cultivation in the district. Loans are advanced by the Government to the cultivators for repairing old wells and constructing new ones and installing tube-wells and pumping-sets. Besides, assistance is also rendered in getting taccavi loans. Loans for the reclamation of land are also advanced to the cultivators.

(ii) Soils and Crops

Patiala District consists of five main physiographical divisions; viz. sand dunes, alluvial terraces plains, floodplains of Patiale Wali Nadi and Choa Nadi floodplains of Ghaggar and dissecting rolling plains in the north. The general slope of the district is from

north east to south west. The highest attitude to 280 M above mean sea level in Rajpura in the north-east and lowest is 237 M above mean sea level in Samana in north-west. There are several *chos* in the northern part of the district, most important are *Patiale Wali Nadi* and *Choa Nadi* all draining to the river Ghaggar. The present material of the district is alluvial originated from the sedimentary beds from the Shivalik.

Soils.—The soils in the sand dune area are sandy to loamy sand in texture with low available moisture capacity 2.3 to 5.0 cm/100 cm profile. Soils in the interdunal plains are relatively heavier (sandy loam to sandy clay loam) with moderate available moisture capacity 4.8 to 18.0 cm/100 cm. The soils in the levelled plains are characterized by loam to clay loam texture occasionally heavier profiles with clay texture are observed locally. Low lying areas in these terraces are salt affected.

The soils in the old channels of *Patiale Wali Nadi* and *Choa Nadi* are very fine textured (clay and silty clay) and they contain lot of shrinking and swelling type of clays. These areas also experienced seasonal flooding resulting in high water table and are mostly salt affected. The soils of the Ghaggar floodplain are variable in texture. The soils of the river sand bars are sandy and those of the surrounding floodplains are generally sandy loam to silty clay loam in texture. The stratified soils are calcareous in nature.

The soils in the undulating plains (near the Shivalik) are having 2–15 per cent slope and are sandy loam to loam in texture. These soils are susceptible to erosion by *chos* during monsoon season.

Physico-Chemical Characteristics

The district of Patiala consists of nine developmental blocks, viz. Bassi Pathana, Rajpura, Dera Bassi, Sirhind, Nabha, Patiala, Ghanaur, Bhuner Heri and Samana. The soils samples received in Soil Testing Laboratory, Ludhiana show that the soils of all the developmental blocks are normal with respect to salt contents of soils and there is no salinity problem in the cultivated areas of the district.

With respect to soil alkalinity, the percentage of normal soils varies from 53 (Nabha Block) to 91 (Dera Bassi Block). The marginal soils which are having PM value 8.7 to 9.3 varies from 8 (Dera Bassi Block) to 40 (Nabha Block) per cent. There are some alkaline soils also and these are having PM value more than 9.3 and needs reclamation with the addition of gypsum. The percentage of alkaline soils varies from nil (Bassi Pathana Block) to 7 (Nabha Block).

The organic carbon (which is an index of available nitrogen) content of the soils of the district is low to medium and most of these soils need a heavy nitrogen fertilization for an excellent crop production. About 60 per cent of the cultivable area is having low organic carbon status (0.4 per cent) and the rest 40 per cent having medium (0.4–75 per cent) organic carbon status.

The available phosphorus, content of the soils varied a lot because of the addition of phosphatic fertilizers for crop production. The percentage of soils samples falling in low available phosphorus (5 kg p/acre) category ranges from 12 (Bassi Pathana Block) to 58 (Dera Bassi Block). The percentage of soil samples falling in medium available phosphorus (5–9 kg p/acre) ranges from 16 (Dera Bassi Block) to 32 (Bhuner Heri Block). The percentage of soil samples falling in high category (9 kg p/acre) varied from 17 (Samana Block) to 56 (Bassi Pathana).

Most of the soils of the district are medium to high in available potassium status and do not require any addition of potassium fertilizers. The percentage of soils samples falling in low available potassium category (55 kg K_2O /acre) ranged from 2 (Bhuner Heri and Bassi Pathana blocks) to 16 (Samana Block). The percentage of soil samples falling in medium available category (55–135 kg K_2O /acre) ranged from 20 (Rajpura Block) to 70 (Samana Block). The samples falling in high category (7, 135 K_2O /acre) ranged from 14 (Samana Block) to 75 (Rajpura Block) per cent.

Major and Subsidiary Crops.—There are two main harvests, the *rabi* (*hari*) or spring harvest, and the *khariif* (*sawani*) or autumn harvest. The *rabi* crops are sown in October–November and harvested from mid-March to mid-May. Late sowing of some H Y V, e.g. wheat

(MDM 1553, WG-377) and Barley (C-64) are also sown up to December. The *kharif* sowings take place from June to August and harvesting lasts from early September to late December. Sugarcane and cotton are counted among the autumn crops though sown earlier. The cultivation of some crops fall in between the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons and these are classed as *rainy season* crop and melons which are harvested late in June, are among the *rainy season* crops.

The principal *rabi* crop is wheat, while minor ones or subsidiary crops are barley, gram, oilseeds (*sarson*, *taramira*, *alsi* and *toria*) and winter vegetables such as peas, cabbage, cauliflower, turnip, carrot, etc. The principal *kharif* crops are paddy, sugarcane, cotton and groundnut, while maize, *jowar* and *bajra* are minor crops. *Kharif* vegetables include tomato and ladyfinger, *kharif* pulses are mainly *moong*, *mash*, *arhar*, *soyabean*, etc; while grapes, pear, peach, guava, etc. are the *kharif* fruits grown in the district.

Detailed particulars regarding the area under different crops and their total production in the district from 1981-82 to 1988-89 are given in Appendix I and II at the end of this chapter. The important *kharif* and *rabi* crops are described as under :

Wheat

Among foodgrains, wheat is the most important *rabi* crop of the district. It is the staple diet of the people and is generally sown in early November. It is harvested between April and May.

With the improvement in irrigation facilities, the area under this crop in the district has increased from 286 thousand hectares in 1980-81 to 321 thousand hectares in 1988-89. During 1988-89, the district produced 1,249 thousand metric tonnes of wheat. The farmers in the district have in general adopted High Yielding Varieties (H Y V), the cultivation of which permits late sowing upto the month of December.

Paddy

Paddy is an important *kharif* crop of the district. Increased irrigation facilities, and heavy rains and floods

resulting in waterlogging, have contributed to the increased cultivation of this crop. The area under this crop in the district during 1980-81 was 191 thousand hectares, which increased to 254 thousand hectares in 1988-89. Consequently, production of this crop has also gone up from 44 thousand metric tonnes to 778 thousand metric tonnes. Its nursery is sown in May and June and the transplantation is done at the end of the June and in the beginning of July. Its harvesting season is October-November.

Maize

Maize is yet another major *kharif* crop of the district. It is consumed mostly in winter. It is sown in irrigated lands. Hybrid varieties have found favour with the farmers. The production of the crop in the district during 1980-81 was 27 thousand metric tonnes which decreased to 13 thousand metric tonnes in 1988-89. The reason for decrease in production is that the area under maize cultivation has progressively been diverted to paddy cultivation. The area under maize cultivation during 1988-89 was only 20 thousand hectares as against 27 thousand hectares in 1980-81.

Bajra

It is also a *kharif* crop of the district. It is sown in early July when summer rains set in and is reaped in October-November. Production of the crop in the district was 1.6 thousand metric tonnes in 1980-81 and in 1988-89 became 0.7 metric tonnes. The area under *bajra* cultivation in 1980-81 was 1.2 thousand hectares which decreased to 0.8 thousand hectares in 1988-89 due to diversion of area in favour of high-yielding varieties.

Barley

It is a *rabi* cereal sown from October to early January and harvested in early April. It requires less water than that required by wheat. With the improvement in irrigation facilities, the area is being diverted to other remunerative crops and as such the area under the crop has decreased from 8.4 thousand hectares in 1980-81 to 2.8 thousand hectares in 1988-89. The production also decreased from 16 thousand metric tonnes to 8 thousand metric tonnes.

Pulses

Pulses are the main source of protein in the food. The pulses grown in the district are gram, *mash*, *moong*, *arhar* and *massar*. Gram is an important cash crop and occupies large area like other major crops of the district. The area under gram cultivation in the district was 12 thousand hectares during 1980-81 which decreased to 1.5 thousand hectares in 1988-89.

Oilseeds

Groundnut, rape and mustard, linseed and sesamum are the oilseeds grown in sandy loam and clay loam types of soil. The area under groundnut gradually decreased from 14 thousand hectares in 1980-81 to 1.2 thousand hectares in 1988-89. The production of this crop in the district, during 1980-81 was 18 thousand metric tonnes which came down to 1 thousand metric tonnes in 1988-89.

Cotton

Cotton is a major *kharif* cash crop sown all over the district. It has two varieties, viz. American and *desi*. *Desi* cotton is more popular than American, because American cotton cannot stand heavy rains and rough weather as the *desi* cotton can. Moreover, there has been no substantial difference between the yield of American cotton and *desi* cotton.

The area under cotton in the district, during 1980-81 was 19.6 thousand hectares, which declined to 9.3 thousand hectares in 1988-89.

Sugarcane

Sugarcane is one of the major cash crops of the district. It is grown all over the district. During 1980-81, the area under sugarcane was 8 thousand hectares which produced 41 thousand metric tonnes of *sar*. During 1988-89, the area under sugarcane marginally fell to 8.4 thousand hectares. However, the production of *sar* increased to 51 thousand metric tonnes due to high yielding varieties.

Barseem

Barseem is an important green fodder crop of *rabi*. It is sown during the last week of September and first

week of October. It is highly nutritious fodder and keeps on growing after repeated cuttings throughout the winter and early summer seasons. The crop gets ready within 60 days after sowing.

Chillies and potatoes are also grown in the district. During 1988-89, the area under chillies and potatoes was 0.61 thousand hectares and 2.7 thousand hectares, respectively. The district occupies top position in the State in the production of chillies.

Vegetables.—There is an ample scope for increasing the production of vegetables in the district, because agro-climatically, it is suitable for the production of almost all the vegetables. The total area under vegetables, excluding chillies in the district during 1988-89 was 7,083 hectares. The following vegetables are grown in the district :

Winter Vegetables : Cauliflower (*phul gobhi*), cabbage (*band gobhi*), potato (*alu*), turnip (*shalgam*), carrot (*gajar*), radish (*muli*), spinach (*palak*), fenugreek (*methi*), onion (*piaz*), garlic (*lassan*), capsicum (*shimla mirch*) and peas (*matar*).

Summer Vegetables : Lady finger (*bhindi*), bottle-gourd (*ghia kaddu*), ash-gourd (*petha*), pumpkin (*halwa kaddu*), brinjal round and long (*baingan*), tomato (*tamatar*), musk-melon (*sarda khar-buza*), bitter gourd (*karela*), sponge-gourd (*ghia*), water melon (*tarbuz*), chillies (*mirch*), arum (*arbi*), sweet-potato (*shakarkandi*), long-melon (*tar*) and squash melon (*tinda*).

(iii) Set-up and Activities of the Horticulture Department

Prior to 2 May 1979, the horticultural activities were being looked after by the Agriculture Department at the State as well as the district level. Keeping in view the importance of horticulture in the economy of the State, a separate department of Horticulture was created on 2 May 1979.

The horticultural activities in the Patiala District are being looked after by an Assistant Director, Landscape, who functions under the administrative control of Director of Horticulture, Punjab, Chandigarh. In the performance of his duties, he is assisted by 1 Horticulture Development Officer, 11 Horticultural Inspectors, 5 Horticultural Sub-Inspectors, 1 Superintendent, 1 Accountant, besides other miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.

The main functions of the Horticulture Department in the district are as under :

- (i) Helping site selection, soil testing, water testing and layout of orchards and arrangement of fruit plants,
- (ii) Educating the fruit growers regarding right and proper use of all horticultural operations in their orchards such as training, pruning and spraying of orchards,
- (iii) Grant of 50 per cent subsidy on plant materials, garden tools, insecticides and pesticides,
- (iv) Advancement of long term loans through commercial banks for establishing new orchards and nurseries;
- (v) Beautification of public places by arranging ornamental plants,
- (vi) Training in fruit and vegetables preservation through community canning centre.

The following demonstration-cum-nursery centres are functioning in the district, which are looked after by Horticulture Department for the improvement of fruit varieties :

(1) Baradari Garden and Landscape Nursery, Patiala.—Baradari Gardens of Patiala are maintained by the Horticulture Department, Punjab. The existing plant material is the produce of flower nursery of this unit.

Flower nursery is well stocked with several varieties of ornamental plants. About 40 varieties of roses are propagated here which are sold to the flower fans. In addition, seedlings of annual are also raised for sale.

(2) Government Garden and Fruit Nursery, Patiala.—It comprises five units, viz, Nihal Bagh, Bhupindra Kothi, Old Guest House, Fruit Nursery and Bhedpur. The total area under this unit is about 100 acres. Bhupindra Kothi and Nihal Bagh are well known for *dusehri* and *langra* varieties of mango in the country. In addition, peach, pear, grape, litchi and guava plants are also propagated in this unit.

(3) Government Garden and Nursery, Nabha.—It comprises six units, viz : Garden Mai Chhattian, Garden His Highness Smadhan, Garden Mai Desan, Garden Malkan Wala, Guest House and Pacca Bagh. Its total area is about 58 acres. The main fruits being propagated here are, litchi, pear, peach, grapes and guava.

(4) Aam Khas Bagh, Sirhind.—This is a landscape unit of the Department as well as tourist spot which is jointly managed by the Department of Horticulture, Punjab and Punjab Tourism Corporation. It is situated on G T Road, about 2 km from Fatehgarh Sahib. This unit has outstanding varieties of loquat, mango grafted and seedling.

(5) Government Garden and Nursery, Bassi Pathana.—This unit consists of 25 acres and is situated at the link road from Bassi Pathana to Sanghol. Pear and peach fruit plants are propagated here. This unit is also used as progeny orchard for multiplying good quality nursery fruit plants with its material as scion wood.

(6) Government Garden and Nursery, Wazidpur.—This is a 25 acre unit situated on the Patiala-Sangrur road about 1 km from the main road. The main fruits being propagated here are *ber*, peach, guava and citrus.

(7) Government Garden and Nursery, Dhangi.—This is also 25 acres unit, where peach and pear plants are propagated. This unit is exclusively meant for good quality scion wood material serving as a progeny orchard.

(8) Government Fruit Preservation laboratory, Patiala.—This laboratory is located in the Baradari Garden, Patiala, where fruit products of different kinds like squash, juice, jam, etc. are prepared and sold to the public on 'no profit no loss' basis.

Community Canning Scheme is also in operation to train the aspirants for different fruit and vegetables products preparation. These products are also prepared on 'custom basis' on nominal charges.

(9) Mushroom Spawn Laboratory and Demonstration Farm, Patiala.—For the benefit of mushroom growers of the district, a spawn producing laboratory is functioning from where a good quality mushroom seed is available.

A demonstration is also held every year to provide a technical know-how to the mushroom growers. The produce of this farm is also sold on concessional rates to develop dietic-taste among the mushroom lovers.

On 31 March 1989, 3,009.68 hectares of land was under horticulture in the district.

(iv) Farmer's Training Camps.—The scheme for Farmer's Training was introduced in the district in March 1972 alongwith other districts of the State. It is centrally sponsored scheme. The main objectives of the Farmer's Training Camps are to give a fillip to the agricultural production and to popularise multiple cropping by involving large number of farmers in the High Yielding Varieties Programme. The training camps are held at district/block/village level at the start of the cropping season. The extension staff and progressive farmers are given training in seminars which are attended by experts of the Punjab Agricultural University and Agriculture Department, Punjab. Practical demonstrations in respect of seed treatment, drill sowing and optimum/efficient use of fertilizers are also given at these camps. The Agriculture Department Punjab and other similar organisations organised 180 village level and 18 block level camps in the district. Besides, 6 demonstrations, 9 farmers discussions, 77 production-cum-demonstrations and 43 demonstration plots were arranged.

(v) Rural Development Agency, Patiala.—The District Rural Development Agency, Patiala came into existence on 1 April 1980 which replaced the Small Farmer's Development Agency and Marginal Farmer's and Agricultural Labour Agency (SFDA and MFALA). The main objects of the Rural Development Agency are to identify the eligible small farmers/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers

in rural areas of Patiala District, having yellow cards; to investigate and identify their problems; to formulate programmes to tackle the problem of targets group; to devise ways and means to implement various schemes; to prepare schemes providing employment to the people of weaker section, to implement TRYSEM scheme to face the national problem, viz. unemployment, to arrange unit set up of self-employment to the rural youth trained under TRYSEM scheme; to implement income supplementary scheme for the eligible persons; to arrange meetings with banks and others for credit arrangements for the beneficiaries; to release the capital subsidy on completion of the project and monitoring & evaluation work arrangement.

The Rural Development Agency, Patiala granted loans worth Rs 236.77 lakhs during the year 1988-89 to 4,910 beneficiaries.

(vi) Agricultural Co-operatives.—The Co-operative Movement seeks to protect the agriculturist both against economic evils and moral degeneration. The theory of co-operation is, that an isolated and powerless individual can, by association with others and by moral development and mutual support obtain credit and other material advantages beyond his reach, if he works independently. In other words, co-operation emphasises the importance of self-reliance and mutual help for preventing material and moral deterioration of the downtrodden of the society.

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

Primary Agricultural Credit/Service Societies.—

These societies play a significant role in increasing the agricultural production, advancement of short-term loans and supply of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs through village co-operatives and long-term loans for agriculture through the primary land co-operative mortgage banks. During 1988-89, loans amounting to Rs 3,335 lakhs were advanced by these societies in the district.

The major objectives of the primary agricultural credit service societies are to supply agricultural credit, distribution of essential consumer commodities, provide storage and marketing facilities and loans for light agricultural implements and machinery.

In 1988-89, there were 495 co-operative agricultural credit societies in the district with a membership of 1,49,849.

Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Societies

Marketing is an art especially in the case of agricultural produce. The marketing of farm products should be so systematic, scientific and well organised as to enable the farmer to get a fair share of the value of his produce. For this purpose, agricultural co-operative marketing societies are functioning at different places in the district. Besides providing marketing facilities, these societies make arrangements for the supply of agricultural necessities and consumer articles in the rural area.

At the State level, there is the Punjab State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation (MARKFED), wholesale societies at the district level and marketing societies at the market level.

In 1988-89, there was 9 agricultural co-operative marketing societies in the district, with a total membership of 7,906 (971 societies and 6,935 individuals). These societies marketed produce worth Rs 484.80 lakhs during the year.

Other Societies

Besides the above, there are a number of other co-operative societies in the agricultural and allied

fields. Their number in the district in 1988-89 was as under :

Serial No.	Type of Societies	Number (1988-89)
1	Housing Societies	87
2	Labour Societies	41
3	Milk Producer Societies	472
4	Industrial Societies	478
5	Irrigation Societies	2

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

Co-operative Farming Societies

Co-operative farming, is in a sense, an extension of the concept of joint-family system to agriculture. It is a compromise between collective farming and peasant proprietorship and has all merits of large-scale farming without abolishing private property. It implies an organisation of farmers on the basis of common efforts for common interests. Under this system, all landowners in the village form a co-operative society for cultivating the land. The land is pooled, but each farmer retains the right to property. The produce is distributed among the members in proportion to the land and labour contributed by each. They are allowed to withdraw from the co-operative farm, whenever they so desire.

In 1988-89, there were 84 co-operative farming societies in the district, with a membership of 1,192.

(vii) **Progress of Scientific Agriculture.**—There are two methods for increasing the agricultural production, i.e. by bringing more land under the plough, called 'extensive cultivation' or by putting more inputs in the land called 'intensive cultivation'. Since land is a scarce factor, it has its own limitations. Therefore, for increasing the agricultural production, intensive cultivation has to be adopted. It consists of adoption of scientific methods in cultivation, provision of better seeds and

improved agricultural implements and use of chemical fertilizers, etc. A few of these are discussed below :

Agricultural Implements

This is one of the tools of intensive cultivation for increasing agricultural production. The Department of Agriculture, Punjab, has been giving demonstrations and educating the farmers as to how to make use of improved agricultural implements. To train the farmers in successful operation of improved agricultural implements, a scheme for demonstration of the implements has been introduced in the district under the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme.

The persian wheels were not only used in this district but throughout the State. But it has been replaced by the tube-wells and pumping-sets. Similarly, the mechanical method of using power threshers, operated with tractors or small motors and the harvest combine has almost completely replaced the threshing of wheat under the feet of bullocks. Likewise precision machines, such as seed drills, seed-cum-fertilizer drills, corn planters, etc. are being adopted by the farmers for sowing their crops. The old type of agricultural implements still in vogue in the district are cotton drill, *thirphali*, S S plough, disc harrow, seed-cum-fertilizer, drill, wheel hand hoe, sickle, etc. All out efforts are being made by the Agriculture Department and Punjab Agricultural University to make the modern agricultural implements popular through the mass media, i.e. radio and television and through the field staff who personally contact the farmers.

The number of tube-wells and pumping-sets, etc. in the district was 94,648 in 1985-86, which increased upto 1,00,378 in 1986-87. Likewise tractors are also becoming very popular because of its multipurpose use. Their number in the district increased from 13,302 in 1980-81 to 26,682 in 1988-89.

Seeds.—One of the basic input for increasing the agricultural production is good quality seed. The Government of India has laid down norms according to which a seed should be replaced after 3-4 years. To intensify the seed supply to the farmers, the State Government

has set up Punjab Seeds Corporation and the State Seed Certification Authority. Besides, a number of schemes have been introduced to provide seed, seedlings and plants to the farmers which give higher yield. The National Seeds Corporation and a number of private agencies also assist the farmers in the supply and distribution of various types of seeds.

The Punjab Improved Seeds and Seedlings Act, 1950 provides for the use of pure seeds and seedlings recommended by the department of Agriculture and makes it incumbent on the cultivator in any notified areas to use only improved varieties of seeds stored by the authorised agents.

Seed Farms.—There are three seed farms in the district, viz. Tarain Seed Farm, Bara Seed Farm and Shamsher Nagar Seed Farm. Tarain Seed Farm which is spread over 50 acres is located near Dakala in Patiala Block. Wheat and paddy crops are generally grown at this seed farm. Bara Seed Farm is in an area of 23 acres, 2 *kanals* and 6 *marlas*. It is located near Sirhind. Paddy, wheat and oilseed crops like *gobhi sarson* and sun-flowers as well as *toria* are grown at this farm. Shamsher Nagar Seed Farm is in an area of 25 acres, 2 *kanals* and 8 *marlas*. It is also located in Sirhind Block. Wheat Paddy and oilseed crops like *gobhi sarson*, *toria* and *Arhar* are grown at this farm.

High Yielding Varieties.—High yielding varieties of crops sown in the district are given below :

Wheat : WL 711, WL 1562, WL 5023, HD 2009, WG 357, Sonalika, KSML-3

Rice : IR 8, PR 106, Jaya, Basmati

Maize : Ageti 76, Ganga No. 5, Vijay

The area under high yielding varieties of wheat, paddy and maize during 1988-89 was 320 thousand hectares, 246 thousand hectares and 5 thousand hectares, respectively.

The percentage of area under high yielding varieties to the total cropped area in the Patiala District for

wheat, paddy and maize during the year 1982-83 to 1988-89 is given below :

Name of crop	Year						
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Wheat	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Paddy	95	94	100	98	95	95	97
Maize	80	64	60	65	57	27	39

(Source : Chief Agricultural Officer, Patiala)

Crop Rotation.—Crop rotation is another measure of increasing the fertility of soil. Farmers adopt crop rotation according to the type of soil. This rotation differs from district to district.

The crop rotation followed in the Patiala District is paddy-wheat-cotton-wheat.

Fallow Cultivation.—Although this is also a measure for increasing the fertility of soils, the method of fallow cultivation is slowly waning. In 1988-89, only 10,000 hectares were left as fallow land in the district. The area under fallow land is falling due to the adoption of scientific methods of cultivation, abundant irrigation facilities, increasing use of chemical fertilizers and decrease in per capita holding on account of the increasing load of population.

Fertilizers and Manures.—After every harvesting, the soil loses its fertility and becomes deficient in certain nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. To make good this loss of nutrients, the application of fertilizers becomes essential. Application of these inputs are essential to improve the fertility of the soil.

Chemical Fertilizers

The important nutrients required by crops in abundant quantities are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Chemical fertilizers are applied to the soil because it becomes generally deficient in one or more nutrients. This helps in raising the fertility of the

land. To know the deficiency of the particular nutrients of the soil of a particular area, MARKFED and Agriculture Department have set up laboratories at various places where the farmer can get the samples of soil tested and apply that chemical fertilizer in which it is found deficient.

The following table shows the use of chemical fertilizers in the district, during 1981-82 to 1988-89:—

Year	Fertilizers used ('000' nutrients tonnes)
1981-82	—
1982-83	—
1983-84	100
1984-85	109
1985-86	112
1986-87	115
1987-88	117
1988-89	119

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1984 to 1989)

Local Manurial Resources

Rural Compost and Cattle-Dung Manure.—Compost is a very useful organic manure for increasing fertility of the soil. It contains micro-nutrients in addition to major nutrients which are most essential particularly for high-yielding varieties. About 50 per cent of compost in the rural areas is wasted as fuel in the form of dung cakes since the farming community is not fully aware of its importance. It consists mainly of vegetable substances mixed with animal dung and urine. It, therefore, contains all the elements present in the plant itself and provides an appropriate additive to the soil for restoring the ingredients removed from it by the crop. In view of the importance of this manure, Government has launched a campaign to make the best use of farm yard manure and other

wastes. The East Punjab Conservation of Manures Act, 1949 (1950 Amendment), provides for the setting up of manure conservation committees and empowers the State Government to notify particular areas for the purpose of conserving manure and makes it incumbent on cultivators to take such measures as may be necessary for the purpose. The rural compost scheme was made permanent in the State in October 1966. The rural compost prepared in the district, during 1980-81 to 1988-89 is given below :

Year	Rural compost prepared (metric tonnes)
1980-81	17,30,000
1981-82	18,00,900
1982-83	16,90,600
1983-84	16,71,000
1984-85	17,20,500
1985-86	18,70,560
1986-87	18,47,000
1987-88	21,00,000
1988-89	21,50,000

(Source : Field Manure Officer, Punjab, S A S Nagar)

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

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

1980-81 to 1988-89 is given below :

Year	Area under green manuring (hectares)
1980-81	49,500
1981-82	51,500
1982-83	50,950
1983-84	50,000
1984-85	61,000
1985-86	60,200
1986-87	70,814
1987-88	17,921
1988-89	10,916

(Source : Field Manure Officer, Punjab, S A S Nagar)

Town Compost.—Urban wastes are a potential sources of plant food ingredients. The Town Compost Scheme was introduced in the State in 1944. Under this scheme, all town wastes are collected and allowed to decompose in trenches, yielding organic manure of high quality, which is sold to the cultivators. The quantity of town compost prepared by the municipalities in the district, during 1980-81 to 1988-89, is given below :

Year	Urban compost prepared (metric tonnes)
1980-81	34,200
1981-82	37,300
1982-83	38,600
1983-84	36,100
1984-85	38,200
1985-86	27,106
1986-87	60,000
1987-88	40,800
1988-89	62,000

(Source : Field Manure Officer, Punjab, S A S Nagar)

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

(viii) Agricultural Insect-pests and Diseases

Insect-Pests and Diseases.—Insect-pests and diseases can play havoc with the crops if they are not properly protected. The farmers can protect the crops by availing the facilities provided by the Government for ground and sprayings. The Government launch special campaigns to control insect pests of sugarcane and *rabi* oilseed crops at the block level. The farmers are assisted by the staff of Plant Protection Scheme to combat the pest menace. Treatment for controlling seed-borne diseases and improving germination of some crops, is being undertaken extensively. Use of weedicides is being taken up on a large-scale for controlling the weeds effectively and economically. Special campaigns are also launched for rat control.

The Plant Protection Scheme was in operation in the district even when it was in PEPSU. Under this scheme, one Assistant Plant Protection Officer, 5 Plant Protection Inspectors, 1 Agricultural Sub-Inspector, 7 Beldars, 5 Mechanics, 1 Accountant, 1 Clerk, 1 Driver, 1 Peon and 1 Chowkidar were employed to guide the cultivators, as to how to protect the crops from diseases.

Following are the major pests and diseases which damage crops, in the district :—

Crop Pests and Diseases

Crop	Disease
Wheat	Aphid, Termites, Field rats
Maize	Maize borer
Paddy	Root weevil, White backed plant hopper stem borer

Crop	Disease
Sugarcane	Pharella white fly, Termites, Shoot borer, Top borer
Sarson (Mustard)	Caterpillar, Jassid, Aphid
Groundnut	Aphid, Jassid
Cotton	Sucking pests like Aphid, Jassid, Pink ball worm

(d) Animal Husbandry, Poultry and Fisheries

The main activities of the Animal Husbandry Department in the Patiala District are to increase the genetic potential of livestock through cross breeding and selective breeding, to provide efficient health cover, to provide extension services by holding sterility camps, film shows, etc., to educate farmers regarding improved feeding and management practices to get maximum return from their animals; to implement 20-Point Economic Programme, and to provide improved fodder seeds at concessional rates.

After the Green Revolution, the State is poised for White Revolution and the farmers are prepared to make it a success. To achieve this objective, a large number of schemes have been launched and incentives are being given to the farmers.

The district is fairly rich in livestock which includes cattle, buffaloes, camels, sheep, goats, horses and ponies, mules, donkeys and pigs. The number of livestock in the district, according to 1966, 1972 and 1977 livestock Census is given in the following table :—

Particulars	Hundreds		
	1966	1972	1977
Cattle	344.5	336.9	341.8
Buffaloes	256.5	320.1	379.6
Horses & Ponies	1.5	2.2	3.0

Particulars	Hundreds		
	1966	1972	1977
Donkeys	5.6	3.7	3.5
Mules	0.5	1.0	2.2
Sheep	35.9	21.0	43.8
Goats	4.0	55.2	55.6
Camels	10.2	1.9	0.4
Pigs	16.4	11.3	33.4
Poultry	162.0	326.5	515.4

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1969, 1981 and 1986)

(i) Animal Health and Animal Breeding Wing

At the district level, Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry, Patiala is responsible for the activities of the Animal Husbandry Department. This department at the district level has been divided into two wings, viz. Animal Health Wing and Animal Breeding Wing.

Animal Health Wing.—It is under the charge of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Patiala, who is assisted by 61 Veterinary Officers, 204 Pharmacists, 10 Assistant Extension Officers and 7 Live Stock Inseminators. The main functions of the Animal Health Wing are; to provide efficient health cover for the treatment of sick animals; to protect livestock from contagious diseases by doing prophylactic vaccination, to protect livestock from worms by deworming the young and adult at proper times.

In order to provide efficient health cover, a network of veterinary hospitals, dispensaries and insemination units has been created in the district. As on 31 March, 1989, there were 68 veterinary hospitals, 40 veterinary dispensaries and 38 insemination units in the district.

Animal Breeding Wing.—With a view to increasing the milk production in the shortest possible time, the Animal Husbandry Department has launched a large-scale cross-breeding programme in cows in the district.

In buffaloes, selective breeding is being done with the pedigreed bulls.

Frozen semen technique is being used for artificial insemination in the district. For the production of frozen semen straws, 2 frozen semen banks-cum-bulls stations alongwith 2 liquid nitrogen plants have been set up. On 31 March 1989, there were 68 veterinary hospitals, 40 permanent outlying dispensaries and 3 temporary outlying dispensaries. Besides, 38 insemination units are attached to the veterinary hospitals/dispensaries. Artificial insemination facilities are provided in veterinary institutions.

In any breeding programme, bull plays an important role. By adopting frozen semen techniques for artificial insemination, the role of bull has become all the more important. With a view to produce large number of pedigreed bulls of exotic/cross bred/buffalo bulls, the Animal Husbandry Department has set up three cattle/buffalo breeding farms at Patiala, Nabha and Bir Dosanjh(Nabha) in the district.

The Key Village Scheme is now covered in Intensive Cattle Development Programme. Its aim is to improve the livestock through artificial insemination and to provide health cover to the livestock.

Semen Banks.—There are two semen banks functioning in the district, one each at Patiala and Nabha. Semen from cow bulls of HF, HF Cross-bred and Jersey bulls is frozen at Patiala and despatched to various districts for carrying out the cross-breeding programme. During 1988-89, 3,84,101 doses of semen were frozen at this bank.

The semen from buffalo bulls is frozen at Semen Bank, Nabha and supplied to various districts of the State for carrying out the selective breeding programme in buffaloes with pedigreed bulls. Progeny testing of buffalo bulls is also carried out in the districts of Patiala and Sangrur. During the year 1988-89, 2,52,667 doses of semen were frozen at this bank.

Development of Gaushalas

There were six gaushalas at Patiala, Rajpura, Samana, Nabha, Mandi Gobindgarh and Bassi Pathana in the district during 1988-89.

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Gosadans

Only one *gosadan* is functioning at *Kothi Rani Di* near Bhadson in the district.

Cattle Fairs and Shows

The main objective of the cattle fairs and shows is to bring together the cattle breeders and the buyers. To achieve this objective and to remove the malpractices at the cattle fairs and shows, the Punjab Government nationalized the cattle fairs and shows throughout the State by promulgating Punjab Cattle Fairs (Regulations) Ordinance which was subsequently replaced by the Punjab Cattle Fairs (Regulations) Act of 1967.

The State Government provides a number of facilities to the buyers and sellers at these cattle fairs and shows. It makes arrangements for light to avoid chances of theft of cattle. Tents are provided for night stay free of cost. Besides, sufficient quantity of fodder is also arranged at the site of the fair. The owners of good quality cattle are given awards.

The Cattle Fair Officer, Patiala, with necessary supporting staff is responsible for holding cattle fairs and shows in the district. These fairs are held in the district every month at Samana, Patiala, Banur, Dera Bassi, Sirhind, Sarai Banjara, Rajpura, Shambu, Patran, Nabha, Devigarh and Lalru. These are generally held near the railway stations and the main roads.

These fairs and shows are also a source of income to the Government, as it charges 4 per cent of the price of cattle from the buyer and 2 per cent from the seller.

Castration

For eliminating the undesirable male calves, castration is adopted. It controls the reproductive ability and scrub of inferior bulls because breeding such bulls results in the genetic potential of the progeny. Castration facilities are provided in each veterinary institution of Animal Husbandry Department. During the year 1988-89, 1,723 animals were castrated in the district.

Control of Menace of Wild and Stray Cattle.—In order to control the menace of wild and stray cattle,

the scheme for their rounding up known as Wild and Stray Cattle Catching Scheme was launched in the State in 1962-63. Under this scheme, cattle catching parties are organised to round up wild and stray cattle. This scheme is being operated in the district by the General Manager, Bir Dosanj, Nabha. Under this scheme, wild and stray cattle are collected and sent to *gosadan* at *Kothi Rani Di* near Bhadson.

(ii) Area under Fodder Crops

Fodder crops are the main food of the cattle. The availability of agricultural wastes, permanent pastures and grazing lands are decreasing day by day. With the decrease in grazing facilities, fodder crops have gained much importance. The area under such crops was 1,04,198 hectares in 1980-81 which decreased to 64,980 hectares in 1988-89. The important among the fodder crops are *chari guara*, *berseem*, etc.

The following table gives the area under fodder crops in the district from 1980-81 to 1988-89:—

Area under Fodder Crops in the Patiala District, 1980-81 to 1988-89

	(in hectares)									
Fodder Crops	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
Kharif Crops										
Jowar (Chari)	2,948	31,174	2,776	33,133	35,777	26,244	17,167	19,021	20,251	
Guara	7,029	4,390	2,546	516	3,635	2,535	2,071	5,498	1,646	
Other Fodders	41,499	11,737	36,487	9,791	5,359	3,412	24,089	16,727	20,087	
Total	51,476	47,301	41,809	43,440	44,771	32,191	43,327	41,246	41,984	
Rabi Crops										
Barseem	21,392	21,680	21,158	21,890	22,333	22,017	19,536	19,045	18,087	
Oats (Javi)	311	136	209	229	367	399	113	205	237	
Other Fodders	31,019	1,081	784	562	443	12,236	4,666	4,958	4,672	
Total	52,722	22,897	22,151	22,681	23,143	34,652	24,315	24,208	22,996	
Grand Total	1,04,198	70,198	63,960	66,121	67,914	66,843	67,642	65,454	64,980	

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Patiala)

(iii) Dairy Farming

For making Green Revolution a great success and for further improving the per capita rural income, the need was felt for developing dairy industry. The State Government is also conscious of the important role which milk plays in the diet of the community and is, therefore encouraging the development of modern dairy farming as subsidiary to agriculture. As a result of the persistent efforts of the Government, per capita availability of milk has gone upto 594 grams in the State as against 131 grams at the national level which is highest in the country. The dairy farming in the State is in private, public and cooperative sectors. In the co-operative sector, the developmental activity is on well recognised Anand Pattern. This programme is being financed under Operation Flood II Programmes of Government of India. In the Patiala District, M/s Hindustan Milk Manufactures Ltd., Nabha and M/s Milk Food Ltd., Bahadurgarh are the milk procuring agencies, besides the Punjab Dairy Development Corporation.

With a view to encouraging dairy farming, 21 days training is also imparted in educating young men and women belonging to the weaker section of the society to provide self employment by setting up mini dairy units. During the training period, each candidate is given an amount of Rs 100 as stipend. After the completion of the training, the candidates are assisted in securing loans from financial institutions for the purchase of 5 milch animals. The beneficiaries are also given an amount of Rs 1,000 for the construction of modern cattle sheds. 5 per cent interest subsidy, 2/3 insurance subsidy and Rs 240 for the purchase of cattle feed is also given to the beneficiaries.

According to livestock Census of 1977, the number of milch cows and buffaloes in the district was 3,41,800.

(iv) Sheep Breeding

The department of Animal husbandry arranges special camps to educate the farmers for dairy farming, sheep rearing, poultry and piggery farming. There is one polytechnic institute at Patiala which imparts training regarding dairy farming, sheep rearing and poultry and

piggery farming. The sheep and wool extension centres provide special services to the sheep breeders in the villages. According to livestock Census of 1977, the number of sheep and goats in the district was 43,000 and 55,600, respectively.

(v) Poultry Farming

The demand for non-vegetarian nutritious diet was resulted in the increase in demand for poultry birds. To meet the increased demand for these, there has been mushroom growth of poultry farms in the district. A poultry farm is also functioning at Patiala to provide day old chicks and broilers to the poultry breeders. Poultry service centres are also functioning at various places in the district to provide extension facilities to the poultry breeders. The Government is also encouraging poultry breeders by advancing loans for setting up poultry farms. The number of poultry birds in the district, according to 1977 livestock Census was 5,15,400.

(vi) Piggery

Pig is one of the most efficient food converting animal amongst the domestic livestock. In order to produce crossbred pigs on scientific lines, 8 Government Pig Breeding Farms have been established in the State where pigs of large white, york-hare and land race breeds are produced. The piglets produced at these farms are supplied to pig breeders. For the production of pedigree boars and sows, a Government Pig Breeding Farm is functioning at Nabha. According to 1977 Cattle Livestock Census, there were 33,400 pigs in the district.

(vii) Fisheries

The fishing in the Patiala District was started since PEPSU era. The department then used to manage the natural fisheries of river Ghaggar, its tributaries and other canals, etc. It was run under the control of the Forest Department. The office of the District Fisheries Officer, Patiala was established in 1972, and later on this post was upgraded as Assistant Director, Fisheries. He is the in charge of Fisheries Department in the Patiala District. He is assisted by

5 Fisheries Officers (one each posted at the sub-divisional level), 11 Field Assistants (2 posted in each subdivision, including one at the headquarters), 14 fishermen, besides other allied staff.

There are three commercial seed farms functioning in the Patiala District at Bir Dosanjh; Nabha, Phagan Majra and Patrikham farm. The seed farm Phagan Majra is functioning under the National Seed Production Programme of Government of India and the Patrikham farm is used for rearing brood stock. Besides, there is one fish seed nursery at Patran. The fish seed is supplied to fish farmers, panchayats, etc., on cash basis at the rate of Rs 100 per thousand from 1" to 2" size. The total production potential from all these farms/nurseries is about 25 lakhs. All the six cultural varieties, Indian and exotic fishes, i.e. catla, rohu, mrig common carp, grass carp and silver carp are bred at these fish farms. The breeding is done in the months of July and August and then in January and February. During 1988-89, there were 262 ponds within an area of 164.59 hectares. The average production from pond fishery per hectare per year is 35 tonnes to 4 tonnes. Different varieties of fish found in the district are mentioned in Chapter-I 'General' in its section 'Fauna'.

To encourage fish farming in private sector, the subsidy is provided by the department for the excavation of new ponds at the rate of Rs 6,250 per hectare and for renovation Rs 2,500 per hectare. Besides, short term training is also imparted to prospective fish farmers to educate them in fish culture practices on modern scientific line at fish seed nursery, Patran. During 1988-89, under Fish Farmers Development Agency, a centrally sponsored scheme under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner has also been set up in the district.

(viii) Animal Diseases and Veterinary Hospitals

Animal Diseases.—Animal suffer from a number of diseases in the district. The most common diseases are as under :

Category of Animal	Disease
Cattle	Foot and Mouth, B O Parasitic Sirrah, Pica, Degnala
Buffaloes	H S Sirraha, Parasitic, Degnala and Pica
Horse/Ponies	Diseases of Respiratory and Digestivetract
Donkeys	Diseases of Respiratory and Digestivetract
Mules	Diseases of Respiratory and Digestivetract
Sheep	Emterotoximice Sheep Pox Parasitic
Goats	Parasitic Diseases of Respiratory and Digestivetract
Camels	Kumari, Sirraha, Respiratory and Digestivetract
Pigs	Swin fever, Parasitic and Respiratory and Digestivetract
Poultry	Fowl Pox, Coccidoss, E-Coli, Parasitic

Veterinary Hospitals.—For the treatment of animal diseases in the district, a network of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries has been laid. In 1988-89, there were 68 veterinary hospitals, 40 outlying dispensaries and 38 artificial insemination units in the district. The list of veterinary hospitals, dispensaries and artificial units in the district as on 31 March 1989 is given in the following table :—

Veterinary Hospitals, Permanent Outlying Dispensaries, Insemination Units and Key Village Units, in the Patiala District as on 31 March 1989

	Veterinary Hospitals	Permanent outlying Dispensaries	Temporary outlying Dispensaries	Insemination units	Key village units
1	Patiala	1 Dhareri	Patiala Tehsil	Dhakre	Wazidpur
2	Kaleyan	2 Sidhowal	Main Kothi	Daun Khurd	Mandeur
3	Kallar Bheini	3 Bersat		Lelauchhi	
4	Leng	4 Kauli		Shermajra	
5	Daun Kalen	5 Dekala		Gaushala (Patiala)	
6	Gajju Majra	6 Khansian		Tripuri (Patiala)	
7	Dheblen	7 Naina Khurd		Tafazalpura	
8	Kamalpur			Hazimajra	
9	Masingan			Ranbirpura	
10	Ghuram			Hassanpur	
11	Dudhan Sedhan			Bangran	

Veterinary hospitals	Permanent outlying dispensaries	Temporary out-lying dispensaries	Insemination units	Key village units
12 Saneur			Devi Nagar	
13 Roshanpur			Nizamniwala	
14 Pinjole			Udaipur	
15 Miranpur			Jogipur	
16 Meggar Sahib				
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		Rajpura Tehsil		
17 Harpelpur	8 Nanhera	Powala	Mirzapur	Aluna
18 Shambu Kalan	9 Mohi Khurd		Pahri	Bhapal
19 Kapur	10 Ramgarh Rurki		Hassanpur	Dhekansu Kalan
20 Ghaneur	11 Bhenkerpur		Kabulpur	Menekpur
21 Ajraur	12 Pandwala		Lohsambli	Ukai
22 Rajpura	13 Nadiali			Said Kheri
23 Jhesla	14 Ramgarh Budha			Mardanpur
24 Khara Gajju	15 Barana			Narra
25 Khri Gurana	16 Maru-Tiwana			Thuha

26 Bandur	17 Medanpur			
27 Chhat				
28 Tiwana				
29 Ambala				
30 Hamayunpur Tasimbli				
31 Dera Bassi				
32 Lalru				
33 Hendesra				
34 Kheri Gujran				
35 Dhekauli				
36 Jaulan Kalan				
Fatehgarh Tehsil				
37 Nandpur Kalaurei	18 Kalla Shai Ka		Jhampur	Nogawan
38 Buras			Mohedian	Badhochhi
39 Bassi Pathana	19 Ghumardgarn		Mustafabad	Kalan
40 Pirzein	20 Kheri Bir Singh		Phagan-Mejra	Bhamarsi
41 Kerimpura	21 Bhatari		Reons Ucha	Sangarpura
42 Bedali Ala Singh	22 Sirhind City			

Veterinary Hospitals	Permanent outlying Dispensaries	Temporary out-lying Dispensaries	Insemination units	Key Village units
43 Boran	23 Nalini			
44 Chanarthal Kelen	24 Sihra			
45 Bara	25 Khara			
46 Nandpur Kesho	26 Peheri			
47 Nabipur				
Nabha Tehsil				
48 Shamsपुरा	27 Khanian	Halla	Ladpur	Kukar Majra
49 Amlah	28 Bherpurgarh		Narsingarh	Dhingri
50 Gobindgarh	29 Kaulgarh		Behara-Kalan	Gunike
51 Jhambela	30 Baraichen		Dittupur	Khokh
52 Dandrale-Dhindse	31 Lout		Sukhawel	Kekrala
53 Ageul	32 Bishengarh		Khanora	Ronta
54 Tohra	33 Paidon		Kishengarh	Rajgarh
55 Nabha	34 Mangewal			Kaldopur
56 Mallewal	35 Sangotpora			Thuhi
57 Chhittawala	36 Rangarh			Belpur

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58 Nohra	37 Dhangersa			
59 Bhedson				
60 Salana				
Samana Tehsil				
61 Gajewas	38 Bijelpur		Kekrala	Mavi Kelen
62 Gulzarpora	39 Fatehgarh Channa		Kularan	Tawandi
63 Samana	40 Gurunanekpora		Dugal	Malik
64 Ghagga			Badshahpur	Rattan Heri
65 Lutki Majra			Kulburchhan	Kartarpura
66 Shatrana			Kalwanoo	Shedipur
67 Petran				Bhamna
68 Ham Jheri				

(Source : Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry, Patiala)

(e) Forestry

During the times of princely States, the importance of forestry was also recognised. The question of maintaining the source of the fuel supply, both for the people and the hill stations, received attention in 1845 and probably earlier. In 1860, Lord William Hay directed the attention of the State to the urgent necessity of protecting its forests and husbanding their produce. Since that time, the matter has never been entirely lost sight of. In 1861, a forest protective establishment was instituted. The forests were placed under the civil *nizamat* and between 1861 and 1870, many changes in the control tending to more effective management were carried out. British officers of the Forest Department made reports on the fuel supply in 1876, 1878 and 1888. On receipt of a letter from the Punjab Government in 1879, the Patiala State took action, appointed a Superintendent of Forests, and introduced the Conservancy Rules proposed by Mr Baden-Powell. This was really the first step towards effective management. In 1885, Pandit Sunder Lal, who had passed the Forest Ranger's test in the Imperial Forest School at Dehradun, was appointed *Nazim* of Forests and he at once stopped the reckless cutting for lime burning, charcoal making, etc. In 1890, a Forest Settlement was carried out by Mr G.G. Minniken, who also prepared a working plan which was accepted by the *Darbar*. Besides the forests proper, the Patiala State owned 12,000 acres of *bir* in the plains. Considerable quantities of *kikar* and *dhrek* flourished in these *birs*, which were under the control of the *Nazim* of Forests.

The Divisional Forest Officer, Patiala looks after forestry in the district. His jurisdiction extends to the entire district. The forests of the district are divided into eight ranges, viz. Patiala Range, Rajpura Range, Dera Bassi Range, Bhuner Heri Range, Samana Range, Nabha Range, Bhadson Range and Sirhind Range. The Divisional Forest Officer, Patiala is assisted by 1 Deputy Divisional Forest Officer, 7 Forest Rangers, 3 Deputy Rangers, 18 Foresters, 90 Forest Guards in the field and 1 Superintendent, 1 Assistant and 10 Clerks, besides 5 other Class III and 19 Class IV employees at the headquarters.

(1) Importance of Forestry in the Economy of the District

Forest Department is fully alive to the requirements of the people and in improving the environment which is being polluted day by day. According to Forest Policy, in order to maintain ecological balance, the total forest area in the district should be 20 per cent of the total geographical area of the district in the plains, whereas at present only 2.84 per cent area is under forest in the district. The plantations on government *birs* and along the rail, road and canal strips are being raised to save cowdung from its use as fuel and to save the land from erosion and floods and to maintain ecological balance. The farmers are encouraged to raise fuelwood plantations on the boundary of their fields and many compact areas have also been planted by the private individuals.

Forests in the district which consist of *birs* and along the rail, road and canal strips are managed under proper working plans. Plantation under private lands is done under the Farm Forestry Scheme.

The *bir* areas were transferred from erstwhile States of Patiala, Nabha, Kalsia and Jind and the strips areas were transferred to the Forest Department for scientific management. The Farm Forestry Scheme implemented in the entire State has been appreciated by the farmers. A large number of farmers have planted considerable areas with mostly eucalyptus, *kikar*, *shisham* and popular species.

The existing forests comprise mainly of *shisham*, *kikar*, eucalyptus, mango, mulberry, *Jamun*, *neem*, *dhrek*, etc. However, there is also a sprinkling of other species like *pipal*, *khajur* and *beri*, etc.

Area under Forests.—The area of Patiala District is almost plain and is mostly under agriculture. The land of the district is very suitable for agricultural crops like wheat, paddy, sugarcane, cotton and various pulses. There is a little scope for raising of forest in such fertile lands but the farm forestry operations

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have yielded good results and good pockets of compact blocks have come up in addition to plenty of plantations on boundaries of the fields.

There are no Reserved Forests in the Patiala Division. The forest areas consist of Unclassed Forests and area under Section 38 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927. The strips along PWD roads, railway lines, canal and drains are also being managed as Protected Forests under the Indian Forest Act.

The forests in the district are classified, according to the legal status into Protected and Unclassed, which are mentioned below :

Protected Forests

(i) Reserve Forests

There is no Reserve Forest in Patiala Forest Division.

(ii) Protected Forests

All strips of railways, canal and PWD roads are declared as Protected Forests by Punjab Government, for Canals, vide notification No. 3059-Ft-58/1951 of 24 June 1958, for railways, vide notification No. 4362-Ft-58/145, dated 19 November 1958, and for P W D Roads, vide notification No. 6058-Ft-III-57/3305, dated 31 December 1957. *Birs* have also been declared Protected Forests, vide Punjab Government notification No. 2026-Ft-(iv)-61/3654, dated 5 July 1961.

(iii) Birs

Previously, these *birs* were grazing lands and have come from erstwhile PEPSU State. These are not in compact blocks, but are detached lands here and there. Inferior crops of kana, bushes, *kikar*, *beri*, *jand* and grasses or sandy blank/alkaline areas are found in the *birs*. Bhuner Heri and Bhadsan ranges have been created since 1981-82 for the intensive working of these *birs*. Plantations of eucalyptus, *kikar* and other economical species have been raised in these forest areas.

During 1988-89, the area under Protected Forests in the district was 16,250.94 hectares.

Unclassed Forests

The area under forests in the district in 1988-89 was as under :

Particulars	Area (in hectares)
(i) Reserved Forests	Nil
(ii) Protected forests (<i>Birs</i>)	5,569.40
Road Strips	1,784.40
Link Road Strips	1,100.00
Rail Strips	663.75
Canal Strips	4,446.77
Drains Strips	188.50
<i>Bir</i> Forests (unclassified)	2,358.12
(iii) Unclassed Forests	Nil
(iv) Under Section 38 of Indian Forests Act, 1927	140.00
(v) Under Land Preservation Act, 1980	Nil
Total :	16,250.94

(iii) Forest Produce

Timber and fuelwood are the major produce. Trees are handed over to Punjab State Forest Development Corporation for felling and conversion timber and fuelwood which is sold by the corporation through auction from its depots. The minor forest produce are grasses, *kahi*, *kana* and *panni*, which are generally auctioned for cutting every year. Fruit is also auctioned as minor forest produce.

The annual income realised by the department from the sale of forest produce in the district, during 1980-81 to 1988-89 was as under :

Year	Major forest produce	Minor forest produce
	(Rs)	(Rs)
1980-81	50,48,780	3,06,625
1981-82	47,63,220	3,36,310
1982-83	41,36,010	1,41,330
1983-84	12,70,384	1,16,935

Year	Major forest produce (Rs)	Minor forest produce (Rs)
1984-85	24,69,885	1,34,165
1985-86	60,16,683	1,54,065
1986-87	35,50,000	91,157
1987-88	45,50,000	39,090
1988-89	14,50,000	73,396

(Source : Divisional Forest Officer, Patiala)

Floods

Floods are caused by overflowing of rivers or by excessive rains. There is no perennial river flowing through the district. The main seasonal stream which traverses this district is Ghaggar. With a view to controlling floods due to untimely and heavy rains and minimising waterlogging arising due to canals, spurs and stuts have been built into the beds of Ghaggar at some points. Additional syphon has been provided in the branch of Bhakra Main Line and bunds and embankments have been provided at various ends.

There were floods in 1975, 1978, 1980, 1981 and 1983 in the district which caused damage to crops and property. There was also loss of human lives during these floods.

The Government provides relief to the flood affected people in the form of gratuitous grant and taccavi loans, remission of land revenue/abiana and electricity charges to the tube-well owners. Recoveries of various taccavi loans, etc. are also postponed.

The following table shows the damage caused by floods and heavy rains in the district during 1975-1989 :-

Damage caused to private property and area under crops, its produce and value due to floods during rainy season in the Patiala District, 1975 to 1987

Year	Number of villages/towns affected	Area affected (Sq. Km.)	Number of human lives lost	Number of cattle heads lost	Number of houses damaged	Area affected (hectares)	Produce damaged ('000' Qtls)	Value ('000' Rs)
1975	67	-	-	1	362	3,681	••	1,199
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	279	230	-	29	5,621	13,898	••	35,850
1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	40	-	4	12	355	2,222	-	1,484
1981	25	•	-	11	8	3,035	•	1,237
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	60	7,209	12	6	9,274	5,751	•	33,606
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1976 to 1989)

APPENDIX I

(Vide page 126)

Area under principal crops in Patiala District, 1981-82 to 1988-89

(Thousand hectares)

Crops	Year									
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
Cereals										
Rice	191	209	216	232	240	247	258	227	254	
Jowar	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	—	
Bajra	1.6	2.3	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.8	
Maize	27	22	16	14	14	13	14	11	20	
Wheat	286	301	314	314	309	314	320	314	321	
Barley	8.4	7.4	7.1	4.4	3.7	4.3	3.7	3.2	2.8	
Pulses										
Gram	12	7	1	1.0	1.6	2.4	0.3	1.6	1.5	
Mash	1.86	1.3	0.63	0.77	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.19	0.32	
Moong	4.23	0.2	0.13	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.13	0.17	
Massar	3.94	—	—	—	—	3.80	3.86	2.60	2.52	

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Oilseeds									
Groundnut	14	17	12.9	10.4	8.6	7.4	6.0	2.7	1.2
Rape and mustard	5.3	3.8	3.6	2.9	8.1	9.3	10.3	9	—
Sesamum	0.2	0.3	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.1	0.1	(a)	(a)
Linseed	0.2	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	(—)
Other Crops									
Sugarcane	8	10	9	8	7.6	7.6	9.7	9.8	8.4
Dry chillies	3.6	2.3	2.42	1.76	0.92	1.88	1.4	0.74	0.61
Tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potato	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.2	—	2.2	2.7
Cotton (American)	5.9	7.3	7.2	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.1	1.8	7.0
Cotton (Desi)	13.7	11.2	2.45	3.2	8.7	4.1	2.2	1.5	2.0

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1981 to 1989)

(a) less than 50 hectares

Production of principal crops in Patiala District, 1981-82 to 1988-89

(Vide page 126)
(Thousand metric tons)

Crops	Year									
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
Cereals										
Rice	583	644	751	723	737	819	897	827	788	
Jowar	—	—	0.70	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	
Bajra	1	1	1	1	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.7	
Maize	49	25	17	18	24	19	28	19	20	
Wheat	753	907	957	1,013	1,093	1,245	1,085	1,199	1,249	
Barley	16	12	12	9	7	14	9	9	8	
Pulses										
Gram	8	9	(c)	1.0	1.8	2.3	3.1	0.7	1.2	
Mash	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.30	
Moong	2.0	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Massar	1.7	1.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	2.1	2.8	2.1	1.9	

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Oilseeds									
Groundnut	18	16	12	9	6	7	5	1	1
Rape and Mustard	2	1	2	3	3	7	9	6	—
Sesamum	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linseed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other crops									
Sugarcane	41	54	35	59	8	46	65	60	49
Dry chillies	2.8	3	2.6	—	9	2	1.9	0.9	1.1
Tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potato	52.0	48.7	37.6	37.8	45.3	—	—	40.7	—
Cotton (American)	1.80	1.9	1.5	—	0.34	—	0.5	0.59	2.72
Cotton (Desi)	2.42	14	1.52	0.54	0.90	1.19	0.72	0.45	0.51

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1981 to 1989)

⊙ Under verification
(c) Below 500 M Tons

CHAPTER V INDUSTRIES

(a) Old Time Industries and Industrial Development

Though the people of Patiala District depended mainly on agriculture for earning their livelihood, many crafts and industries also flourished in the district in the past. Patiala has long been known for its *gota* and *zari* work as also for silk *azarbands* (trouser strings), *daryai* (silk cloth) due to the patronage of the princely house and gentry *susi* and *durries* were made at Patiala, Nabha, Bassi and Amloh, and brass and bell metal utensils at Patiala. Sanaur was famous for hand fans made out of date palm leaves. Patiala and Nabha are still known for *nala*, *parandas* and *desi juti*. The jails at Patiala and Nabha manufactured and still continue to manufacture *durries*, *niwar* and *ban* of very good quality.

Silver cups were made at Patiala. Gold and silver wire was made from bars of silver (*kandla*) moulded in the State mint. Thin sheets of gold were wrapped round the silver to make gold wire, while for silver wire pure bar silver, with an alloy of copper to stiffen it, was used. The wire was then used in the manufacture of gold and silver lace (*gota*) which was said to be superior to that made in Delhi, though it was not so light as the best quality. Flattened wire (*badla*) was woven with silk thread to make *gota* and twisted with it to make *zari*. Then again *zari* and silk thread were woven to make *katun*. Ivory bracelets, *surmedanis* (boxes for collyrium) and combs were made to a small extent. At the capital, there was a large manufacture of brass and bell-metal ware and it was noted for its *phul ke kaul* (light cups). There was a large market for handsome bedsteads woven with cotton string. The silk *azarbands*, *daryai* and *churia* (striped silk) of Patiala were well-known, and though the last two materials were inferior to those made in Amritsar, the first was quite as good.

The Amloh *Nizamat* had a local reputation for *ghabrun* and *susi*. *Durries* were made in the towns of Amloh and Nabha, but they were sold locally. There

was a cotton-ginning factory at Nabha Town, and the cotton when ginned was exported to Ambala. A cotton press had also been erected at Gobindgarh.

Some noticeable changes, however, came about in the industrial set up of the district in the forties. The Maharaja of Nabha allotted free plots of land at Gobindgarh for the installation of steel re-rolling mills. He exempted them from octroi duty and helped them in getting quotas of iron and steel. These concessions led to the establishment of a large number of re-rolling mills at Gobindgarh. The Patiala Darbar facilitated the establishment of a cement factory at Surajpur and a biscuit factory and a starch factory at Rajpura.

The post-independence period saw further expansion in industry. A factory area was set up at Patiala and plots were allotted to the industrial parties on liberal terms. Another industrial area came up at Rajpura for boosting industrial development in the district. Supply of electricity from the Bhakra-Nangal project accelerated the pace of industrialisation both in expanse and diversity.

In the field of industry, the district had registered some progress in the sixties. Over one hundred iron and steel foundries and re-rolling mills had mushroomed in the industrial town of Gobindgarh. Rajpura Town had also made a sizable dent in the economy of the district with the coming up of the Road Master Industries and the Industrial Cable Factory, well-known for the manufacture of high quality cycles and industrial cables, respectively. The district is also known for its biscuit factory at Rajpura—the only factory in the State and the Horlicks factory at Nabha and a few units manufacturing electrical goods like power transmitters, ceiling fans, power stabilizers, etc. The State Government extended a number of facilities, like tax exemptions, cheap power, etc. to the entrepreneurs for setting up of industrial units in this area.

The prominent industrial town of the district is Gobindgarh, which is known as 'steel town' of India. In 1902, Maharaja Hira Singh of Patiala State got started some industrial units here. It was declared a free trade zone for steel by Maharaja Partap Singh in 1928.

The first re-rolling mill was established in 1940. Later on, a number of re-rolling mills came into existence. These mills are exporting re-rolled steel to various parts of the country and also to some foreign countries. It is due to vast industrial activity that Gobindgarh Town has almost touched Khanna Town (in Ludhiana District) and both towns look as one town. Since now expansion towards Khanna Town is not possible, a number of steel re-rolling mills are being established on Gobindgarh-Amloh road. In 1981, there were about 205 steel re-rolling mills in Gobindgarh.

Patiala and Nabha towns are known for household industries of fancy and colourful waist-cords and hairtying cords (*nalas* and *parandas*) and *jutis* (type of casual footwear). Patiala City has a distinction in *zari* and *gota* works. Sirhind Town has recently developed as a centre for building truck and bus bodies.

The survey conducted by the Economic and Statistical Organisation, Punjab, during October 1975 to May 1977 revealed that Patiala District had 5,782 unregistered factories employing 11,811 persons with an investment of Rs 831.8 lakhs. The value of production by these industries during the above said period was to the tune of Rs 1,661.3 lakhs. The number of small-scale factories in Patiala registered with the Industries Department, Punjab, were 1,337 in 1978-79 which went up to 1,652 in 1979-80. The investment in these small units during 1979-80 was Rs 1,401.5 lakhs employing 13,029 persons. Among these, units manufacturing agricultural implements had predominance.

For the development of industrial sector, industrial focal points have been declared in Nabha and Rajpura where Government provides economic assistance to industries.

A prominent industry in the private sector is Milkfood Limited, which is situated in Bahadurgarh, about 11 km from Patiala City. This unit produces *desi* ghee, milk powder, sterilized flavoured milk. The Goetze India Limited, another important factory in this sector manufactures auto pistons and rings. Hindustan Milkfood Manufacture Limited (HMM) situated

at Nabha manufactures *desi* ghee and 'Horlicks', the well-known beverage.

The Government of India in collaboration with the Punjab Government has established a diesel component workshop at the northern fringe of Patiala City. It is another big step forward in the field of industrialisation of the district as also of the State.

(b) State Aid to Industries

The State Government provides financial aid to industry in the form of loans, subsidies and grants-in-aid. The Industries Department issues essentiality certificates for granting import licences for raw materials, machinery and their components. It also arranges procurement and distribution of coal, coke, cement, iron and steel. It provides technical guidance for starting new industries and imparts industrial training at its various institutions. Another assistance from Government is in the form of establishing industrial areas and industrial estates.

The State Industries Department has many attractive schemes to encourage industrialists in setting up new industrial units. These include concessions regarding land, finance and capital, power, taxation, and in procuring of raw material, etc. Financial assistance for the development of industries under the Punjab Aid to Industries Act, 1935, is given to the small-scale units on liberal terms and low rate of interest. Besides, nationalised commercial banks also advance working capital and loans to the industry. The Punjab Financial Corporation provides finance to the medium and large-scale industrial units, whereas the commercial banks offer loans to the small-scale units for short period.

The following table shows the amount of financial assistance given under the Punjab State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, for the development of small-scale industries in the Patiala District, during 1981-82 to 1988-89 :-

Year	Loans		Subsidies (State and Central)	
	No. of units	Amount (000 Rs)	No. of units	Amount (000 Rs)
1981-82	9	65	19	873
1982-83	—	—	7	502

Year	Loans		Subsidies (State and Central)	
	No. of units	Amount (000 Rs)	No. of units	Amount (000 Rs)
1983-84	—	—	16	4,232
1984-85	—	—	33	6,060
1985-86	—	—	28	3,850
1986-87	—	—	21	5,076
1987-88	—	—	23	4,755
1988-89	—	—	12	3,086

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1982 to 1989)

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

1 Quality Marking Scheme.—This is another measure taken by the State Government for the proper growth of small-scale industries in the district. It provides testing and instructive facilities to the industrialists and renders guidance to them in improving the quality of their products and in standardising the products of small-scale units. The following Quality Marking Centres and Common Facility Centres (Industrial Development-cum-Service Centres) have been set up in the Patiala District under the Scheme:—

- (i) Quality Marking Centre for Engineering goods, Patiala
- (ii) Quality Marking Centre for Engineering goods, Rajpura
- (iii) Common Facility Centre for Preparation of Dies, Jiga and Fixtures, Patiala
- (iv) Common Facility Centre for Heat Treatment of Metals, Patiala
- (v) Common Facility Centre for Heat Treatment of Metals, Bassi Pathana
- (vi) Common Facility Centre for Development and Testing Electrical Appliances, Patiala

2 Rural Industrialisation.—There are five Rural Industrial Development Centres and Common Facility Workshops running in the district. These workshops besides rendering technical assistance, undertake the manufacturing of all types of common agricultural implements, like persian wheels components, gur making equipment, poultry feeders, grain storage bins, ploughs etc. The following are the Rural Industrial Development Centres/Common Facility Workshops run in the Patiala District :—

- (i) Rural Industrial Development Centre for Leather (Footwear), Patiala
- (ii) Rural Industrial Development Centre for Light Engineering, Dera Bassi
- (iii) Rural Industrial Development Centre for Carpentry and Blacksmithy, Banur
- (iv) Common Facility Workshop for Light Engineering Trade, Samana
- (v) Common Facility Workshop for Light Engineering Trade, Sirhind

3 Supply of Machinery on Hire-Purchase Basis.—The scheme was started in 1971-72 to assist the entrepreneurs in the procurement of indigenously built machinery on hire-purchase basis and to save them from liabilities involved in the lump sum investment. This scheme is operated through the Punjab State Small Industries Corporation. All educated unemployed persons are eligible under this scheme. The advance for machinery for a single small-scale unit is limited to Rs 50,000. The amount is recoverable in half-yearly instalments ranging from 9 to 13.

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

them to run their business efficiently. The duration of the training is three months. Stipends are paid by the Government to the trainees.

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

6 Allotment of Built up Factory Sheds.—Industrial estates have been established at various places in the State where sheds are allotted for setting up industries. The allotment is made by the Director of Industries, Punjab, on the recommendation of the Allotment Committee headed by the Director of Industries. Each shed is allotted on lease hold basis for a period 99 years which may be renewable for another 99 years. Two such industrial estates have been established, one each at Patiala and Rajpura.

7 Other Organisations for the Development of Industries.—Besides the above mentioned measures, a number of organisations have been set up for the development and promotion of industries in the State. These are mentioned as under :

(i) The Punjab Small Industries & Export Corporation Limited, Chandigarh.—Established in March 1967, it has gradually matured into a multi-service agency designed to provide a variety of services and assistance for small-scale industries. Its main activities are : supply of raw materials; industrial infrastructural development; handicrafts promotion; emporia; marketing assistance; and export promotion. The alround steady growth and expansion of the multifarious activities of the Corporation is reflected in the steep rise in its turnover from Rs 78.83 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs 3,264.66 lakhs in 1984-85, and Rs 3,455.00 lakhs in 1987-88. The Corporation has acted as a catalyst in the industrialization of Punjab.

Procurement and distribution of scarce raw material to the small-scale industrial units is the main activity of the Corporation from its very inception.

Important raw materials, viz. iron and steel and pig iron are procured and distributed on the basis of firm booking made by SSI units at uniform rate. The distribution of raw materials is done through a network of depots located at various places in the State. One such depot is located at Mandi Gobindgarh in the Patiala District. The service charges are nominal. Besides, the Corporation has been running a consignment agency of Steel Authority of India Limited, at Mandi Gobindgarh, since 1976. Material handled at this consignment agency during 1982-83 to 1988-89 is given below :

Year	SAIL Consignment Agency, Mandi Gobindgarh
1982-83	3,27,398 MT
1983-84	3,44,818 MT
1984-85	2,61,757 MT
1985-86	2,54,433 MT
1986-87	2,88,580 MT
1987-88	2,19,086 MT
1988-89	1,62,303 MT

The Corporation is also running an emporia, named Phulkari Emporium at Patiala. The emporia is marketing among other products, handloom cloth and handicrafts of the State. The Corporation is also participating in various national/state level exhibitions for publicity and sale of products in general and handloom/handicrafts products in particular.

(ii) The Punjab Financial Corporation, Chandigarh.—It was established in 1953 under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 with the object of providing medium and long-term loans to the industrial concerns located in the State of Punjab. It was reconstituted under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, on 1 April 1967. Loans are provided by the Corporation for setting up new industrial projects as also for the expansion, diversification renovation and modernisation of existing projects. Its upper limit of providing finances/loans to a public/private limited company or a co-operative society is Rs 60 lakhs, whereas it is

Rs 30 lakhs in other cases. For loans to household industries, artisans, village and cottage industries, the upper limit is Rs 50,000 and the lower limit is Rs 2,000. For loans to physically handicapped entrepreneurs, the upper limit is Rs 2 lakhs and the lower limit is Rs 2,000. In addition, special capital upto Rs 4 lakhs at service charge of 1 per cent only is provided to technical entrepreneurs to meet the gap in their resources as compared to the minimum promoters contribution. The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Limited in joint participation with the Punjab Financial Corporation can extend a further loan of Rs 90 lakhs, besides equity participation. For loans above Rs 150 lakhs, joint financing in participation with PSIDC and the commercial banks can also be undertaken. The rate of interest charged by the Corporation depends upon various categories of borrowers. It varies from 9.25 per cent to 11.5 per cent per annum. The categories to whom loan is granted on concessional rate of interest include artisans, village and cottage industries, household industries, etc. in industrially backward districts. Further, loans at concessional rate of interest are also provided for modernisation and rehabilitation of sick units. Loan is advanced against registered mortgage of fixed assets of the industrial concerns, on personal guarantee of the partners, etc. It is repayable in 7 to 10 years. But its repayment period may be extended to 12 years in the case of units located in the industrially backward areas.

(iii) The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation, Chandigarh.--It was established in 1966 under the Companies Act, 1956 with a view to promoting new medium and large-scale industrial projects in the State. In pursuance of this objective, the corporation undertakes techno-economic investigation and preparation of feasibility reports. Based on the results of its investigations, it approaches Government of India for issue of letters of intent/industrial licences and take necessary steps for converting letter of intent into industrial licences. After finalisation of technical and financial collaboration, wherever required, it floats companies for implementation of the projects. As a matter of policy, the projects are implemented in the joint sector. The Corporation holds not less than 26 per cent and the private sector co-promoters not

more than 25 per cent of the paid-up equity capital of the company-incorporated for the implementation of a project. The balance of 49 per cent of the equity capital and the entire preference capital, if any, is offered to the public for subscription. The Corporation also provides financial assistance to projects promoted by private entrepreneurs in the State. The medium and large-scale projects set up by the Corporation are not only helpful to the existing small-scale units, but also in the emergence of a number of new ancillary units in the small-scale sector.

(iv) The Punjab Khadi and Village Industries Board, Chandigarh.--Established in 1957-58 under the Punjab Khadi and Village Industries Board Act, 1955, the Board is actively engaged in the economic uplift of the rural masses of the Punjab State; particularly the village industries artisans belonging to Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes, weaker section of the society, yellow card holders, I T I trained, unemployed educated, ex-servicemen and widows through the programme and scheme of Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Under the 20 Point Programme, it provides financial assistance to the village industries artisans, entrepreneurs, co-operatives and registered institutions for the development and promotion of village industries (including khadi). In addition to this, the Board issues eligibility certificates for raising loans from various banks under Interest Subsidy Scheme. The Board also supplies crushers and ban making machines to the beneficiaries.

(c) Industrial Training Institutes

The Department of Technical Education and Industrial Training, Punjab, imparts industrial, technical and vocational training to boys and girls through its various industrial training schools/institutions/centres. Industrial Training Wing of the Department is charged with the responsibility of imparting training in various skills and educate in single technologies through various institutions under its control. The purpose is to train manpower at the works and supervisors' level for the industry. The department is engaged in the implementation of various schemes, viz.

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Radio, T V Mechanic	32
			Do	Refrigeration and Air Condition Mechanic	32
			1 year	Stenography (English)	32
			2 years	Diesel Mechanic	32
			Do	Surveyor	32
			1 year	Stenography (Hindi)	16
			Do	Stenography (Punjabi)	16
			Do	Plumber	16
			2 years	Mechinist (Grinder)	12
			Do	Instrument Mechanic	16
			Do	Watch & Clock Maker	16
			1 year	Painter	16
			Do	H C & P R	16
			Do	Accountancy	16
			Do	Library Science	32
			Do	Store-keeping	16
			2 years	Farm Mechanic	16

Government Industrial Training Institute, Banur	1962	2 years	Turner	12
		Do	Electrician	16
		1 year	Tractor Mechanic	16
		Do	Cutting & Tailoring	16
Government Industrial Training Institute, Lalru	1976	2 years	Draftsman (Civil)	16
		Do	Surveyor	16
		Do	Radio, T V Mechanic	16
		Do	Refrigeration and Air Condition Mechanic	16
		1 year	Tractor Mechanic	16
		Do	Stenography (Punjabi)	16
Government Industrial Training Institute, Rajpura	1960	2 years	Fitter	32
		Do	Turner	24
		Do	Motor Vehicle Mechanic	32

PATIALA

1	2	3	4	5	6
			1 year	Carpenter	16
			Do	Painter	16
			Do	Cutting & Tailoring	16
			Do	H C & P R	16
			Do	Moulder	16
			Do	P M O	16
			2 years	Electrician	32
			1 year	Stenography (Punjabi)	16
			2 years	Radio, T V Mechanic	16
			Do	Refrigeration and Air Condition Mechanic	16
5	Government Industrial Training Institute, Nabha	1956	2 years	Fitter	32
			Do	Wireman	16
			Do	Electrician	32
			1 year	Carpenter	16
			Do	Cutting & Tailoring	16
			Do	Welder (Gas & Electric)	24

INDUSTRIES

			2 years	Turner	24
			1 year	Stenography (Punjabi)	16
			2 years	Lineaman	16
			Do	Farm Mechanic	16
6	Government Industrial Training Institute, Bassi Pathana	1963	2 years	Fitter	16
			Do	Turner	24
			Do	Mechinist (Composite)	24
			Do	Instrument Mechanic	32
			Do	Pattern Maker	16
			Do	Electrician	32
			Do	Motor Vehicle Mechanic	32
			1 year	Tractor Mechanic	32
			Do	Stenography (English)	32
			Do	Stenography (Punjabi)	32
			Do	Welder (Gas & Electric)	12
			2 years	Wireman	16
			Do	Radio & T V Mechanic	16
			1 year	Diesel Mechanic	16

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Government Industrial Teachers' Training Institute for Women, Patiala		1 year	Cutting & Tailoring	48
			Do	Embroidery and Needle Work	32
			Do	Stenography (Punjabi)	48
			Do	Fruit and Vegetable Preservation	16
			Do	Knitting with hand & Machine	16
			Do	Hair & skin care	16
			Do	Teachers' Training Course	40
			Do	Training-cum-Production Course	30
8	Government Industrial Schools for Girls, Dera Bassi		Do	Cutting and Tailoring	32
			Do	Embroidery and Needle work	16
9	Government Industrial School for Girls, Sirhind		1 year	Cutting and Tailoring	32
			Do	Embroidery & Needle Work	16
10	Government Industrial School for Girls, Nabha		1 year	Cutting and Tailoring	48
			Do	Embroidery & Needle Work	32
			Do	Punjabi Stenography	16

(Source : Director, Technical Education & Industrial Training, Punjab)

(d) Industrial Estates and Industrial Areas/ Focal Points

The State Government gives assistance for establishing industrial estates, industrial areas and focal points. The industrial estates are used as a mechanism to stimulate the growth and efficiency of small industries in the district. With the development of plans for small industries, the aims of industrial estates are further broadened. The estates are expected to relieve the existing congestion in industrial areas and big towns and thus serve as a tool of city planning, to stimulate growth of small industries in the townships surrounding some major industrial plants and thus promote growth of ancillary industries and to decentralise industries towards small towns and large villages and thus control urban growth and regulate location of industries. To enable the estates to implement these objectives, all the prevailing methods of assistance devised for the promotion of small-scale industries such as technical advice, marketing aids, financial assistance, greater availability of raw material and power, etc. are provided by the Government.

Industrial Estates.—The Punjab Government decided in 1956-57 to establish Industrial Estates in which built up industrial sheds were to be allotted to the small-scale industrialists on nominal monthly rent. There are two Urban Industrial Estates at Patiala and Rajpura with 20 sheds each and Rural Industrial Estate at Banur with 11 sheds.

Industrial Areas.—In the Patiala District, an industrial area was set up at Patiala. Plots of various sizes are provided to meet the requirement of small, medium and large-scale industries. The plots were initially allotted on 'no profit no loss' basis and the prices so worked out were fixed as reserve prices. The allotment of plots is made by the Director of Industries on an application by the entrepreneur. The total number of plots constructed in the industrial area is 28.

For the development of industrial sector, industrial focal points have been developed at Nabha and Rajpura, where Government provides economic assistance to industries. The number of industrial plots developed

at Nabha and Rajpura, as on 31 December 1989 was 104 and 25, respectively.

(e) Sources of Power

The various sources of power in the district comprise electricity, coal, oil and woodfuel. The State has been scarcely endowed with resources like coal, oil or woodfuel compared to hydro-electric power for which it is most suited. Hydro-electric power plays a major role in the field of industrial development in the district. The demand for the electricity has been growing at a much faster rate than other forms of energy. Development of electric power has been given paramount importance and the programmes relating to the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity are being assigned high priorities in the State's planning and development programmes. Electricity is replacing the other sources of power. The district is also a pioneer in extending electricity to rural areas to light the homes, to turn the wheels of rural industries and for lift irrigation pump-sets to augment agricultural production, thus improving the rural economy.

The supply of hydro-electric power in the district is satisfactory. As on 31 March 1989, two grid sub-stations with 220 KV capacity were functioning in the district, one each at Ablowal and Mandi Gobindgarh, one grid sub-station with 132 KV capacity at Mandi Gobindgarh, and 29 grid sub-stations with 66 KV capacity at Passiana, Patiala, Devigarh, Sanaur, Ghanaur, Bahadurgarh, Old Rajpura, Focal Point, Rajpura, Gajju Majra, Samundgarh, Nabha, Samana, Khanouri, Patran, Badshapur, Balbera, Gajewas, Bhadson, Tanda Badha, Sirhind, Bassi Pathana, Badali, Chaurwala, Kakrala Tulewal, Sarai Banjara, Naushehra, NIS, Patiala, Rakhra and Baran.

The district is served by the Patiala and Khanna circles of Punjab State Electricity Board. The Patiala Circle comprises 6 Electrical Divisions, viz. West Division, Patiala; East Division Patiala; Sub-Urban Division, Nabha; and Distribution Division, Samana. These divisions are under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Distribution Circle,

Punjab State Electricity Board, Patiala. Mandi Gobindgarh Distribution Division and Fatehgarh Sahib Division at Sirhind are served by the Superintending Engineer, Distribution Circle, PSEB, Khanna.

The number of towns/villages electrified in the district as on 31 March 1989 was 1,337. The number of industrial consumers and the number of units consumed by the industrial concerns in the district, during 1980-81 to 1988-89, is given below :

Year	Number of industrial consumers	Number of units consumed (in Kwh)
1980-81	4,072	22,34,09,236
1981-82	4,465	23,22,10,567
1982-83	4,796	23,86,85,564
1983-84	4,637	21,88,03,833
1984-85	5,220	30,76,02,906
1985-86	5,366	25,88,52,810
1986-87	6,367	33,40,60,213
1987-88	6,633	36,27,07,196
1988-89	6,927	41,02,98,400

(Source : Superintending Engineers, Distribution Circle, PSEB, Patiala and Khanna)

(f) Growth and Development of Industries

After Independence of the country in 1947, re-rolling industry has developed fastly in Mandi Gobindgarh. The first re-rolling mill was established at this place during 1940. During British regime in 1941-42, some restrictions were imposed under the Iron & Steel Licensing System that no person could produce iron rounds, etc. without the permission of the Government. There were some steel re-rolling factories functioning at that time at Khanna, which shifted to Mandi Gobindgarh as Maharaja of Nabha declared this area as Free Trade Zone. This was an open invitation to the steel re-rolling industry in those days. Till the end of 1959, there were only 32 re-rolling mills at this place. On 14 April 1960, the Government announced general relaxation in rules for installation of this industry. Then

people started installing re-rolling mills here. At present, more than 300 re-rolling mills are functioning here. Mandi Gobindgarh has become to be known as steel town of the country. All type of steel is being manufactured here besides, structural steel and even complicated sections are also re-rolled here. Two carbon arch furnaces have also been set up for manufacturing of ingots and alloy steel casting, etc.

Patiala District with the development of agriculture has become a major paddy producing district of the country. A large number of rice shellers have been set up in the district. At present, the rice shelling capacity of this district is more than 450 tons per day which is highest to any district in the country. Some units for the manufacture of rice shellers and parts have also been established here.

Rajpura has become a good industrial base with the setting up of a number of large and medium-scale units. Industrial focal points have also been set up here. Traditional small & village industrial units which continue in the district are *desi jutti, nala, paranda* and *durries* manufacturing units.

(g) Industries and Manufacturers of the District

The industries in the district may be classified under three broad heads, viz. large and medium-scale, small-scale and cottage and village industries. The details of these are given below :

(i) Large and Medium-Scale Industries

In 1988-89, there were 42 units in the large and medium-scale sector in the district, which are detailed below :

(1) **Vimal Alloys (P) Ltd., Village Saundi (Amloh).**—It was established in 1983 and its capital investment is Rs 50 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is melting scrap, ferrow alloys, etc. The main products of the industry is steel casting, steel ingots and alloy iron rolls.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 44 persons.

(2) **Atma Tube Products (P) Ltd., Dera Bassi.**—Established in 1979, its capital investment

is Rs 198 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is H.R. coil, skelp and CR/coil/strip. The main products of the industry is steel tubes and CR/strips. The capacity of the unit is 10,405 and 6,901 metric tonnes respectively per annum.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 187 persons and produced goods worth Rs 2,144.37 lakhs.

(3) **J.M.A. Industries Ltd., Village Haripur Kura (Dera Bassi).**—Established in 1982, its capital investment is Rs 126 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is indigenous such as diffusing lense, CRCA sheets, super enamelled, copperwire, bakalite sheets, etc. The main products of the industry are switches, flashed units and head lamps.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 131 persons and produced goods worth Rs 158.52 lakhs.

(4) **Samrat Forgings Limited, Village Ghollu Majra (Dera Bassi).**—Established in 1985, its capital investment is Rs 381 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is indigenous. The main product of the industry is die forgings. The capacity of the unit is 991 metric tonnes per annum.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 166 persons and produced goods worth Rs 200 lakhs.

(5) **Mount Shivalik Breweries Limited, Bhankarpur (Dera Bassi).**—Established in 1974, its capital investment is Rs 159 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is indigenous. The main products of the industry is beer and liquor.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 180 persons.

(6) **Punjab Scooters Limited, Nabha.**—Established in 1979, its capital investment is Rs 101 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is stores and spares. The main products of the industry are hallow enamel wires and seats for passenger cars and drivers' cabins for light commercial vehicles.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 240 persons and produced goods worth Rs 2,500 lakhs.

(7) **Surinera Steel Rolling Mill, Mandi Gobindgarh.**—Established in 1966, its capital investment is Rs 28 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is billeteer blooms, slabs, ingots and rolling material. The main products of the industry are steel, flat, channel, joists and rounds.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 170 persons and produced goods worth Rs 950 lakhs.

(8) **Nabha Solvex (P) Ltd., Village Duladi (Nabha).**—Established in 1983, its capital investment is Rs 96 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is rice-bran and phak. The main products of the industry are rice, rice-bran oil and de-oiled rice bran.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 90 persons and produced goods worth Rs 250 lakhs.

(9) **Anaesthetic Gases (P) Ltd., Village Gholu Majra (Dera Bassi).**—Established in 1984, its capital investment is Rs 51.97 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is ammonium nitrate and chemicals. The main product of the industry is nitrous oxide gas. The capacity of the unit is 100 million litres per annum.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 20 persons.

(10) **Goetze India Limited, Bahadurgarh.**—Established in 1954, its capital investment is Rs 2,730 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is indigenous. The main product of the industry is pistons, rings, cylinders-liners, etc.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 1,540 persons and produced goods worth Rs 13 crores.

(11) **Rallis India Ltd., Village Bir Dandrala (Dera Bassi).**—Established in 1984, its capital investment is Rs 325 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is indigenous. The main product of the industry is fenylalate (technical). The annual production of the unit is 1,57,968 MT worth Rs 1,334.80 lakhs.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 137 persons.

(12) **Patiala Distillers and Manufactures (P) Ltd., Village Main (Tahsil Patiala).**—Established in 1977, its capital investment is Rs 175 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is molasses. The main products of the industry are spirit and denatured spirit.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 250 persons and produced goods worth Rs 720 lakhs.

(13) **Gopala Gases (P) Ltd., Mandi Gobindgarh.**—Established in 1981, its capital investment is Rs 24 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is indigenous. The main products of the industry are oxygen gas and nitrogen gas.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 20 persons and produced goods worth Rs 5 lakhs.

(14) **Modern Steel Ltd., Mandi Gobindgarh.**—Established in 1976, its capital investment is Rs 406 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is melting scrap. The main products of the industry are steel ingots and re-rolled products.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 240 persons and produced goods worth Rs 2,500 lakhs.

(15) **Patiala Flour Mills, Ltd., Lower Mall, Patiala.**—Established in 1946, its capital investment is Rs 25 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is wheat. The main products of the industry are atta, maida, suji and bran.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 88 persons and produced goods worth Rs 5 crores.

(16) **United Watches Ltd., Village Haibatpur (Dera Bassi).**—Established in 1983, its capital investment is Rs 169 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is indigenous. The main products of the industry are watch jewels, watch minerals and watch glasses.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 128 persons and produced goods worth Rs 134 lakhs.

(17) **Sukhna Paper Mills Ltd., Village Nagla (Tahsil Rajpura).**—Established in 1982, its capital

investment is Rs 473 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is indigenous. The main product of the industry is M C kraft paper.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 506 persons and produced paper worth Rs 733.69 lakhs.

(18) **Bharat Commerce and Industries Ltd., Rajpura.**—Established in 1964, its capital investment is Rs 563 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is cotton staple, acrylic & synthetic, etc. The main product of the industry is yarn. The capacity of the unit is 25,320 spindles.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 2,497 persons.

(19) **Hindustan Tools Forgings (P) Ltd. Rajpura.**—Established in 1976, its capital investment is Rs 88 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is sheet flat, round bar, etc. The main products of the industry is hand tools.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 521 persons and produced 9,53,070 tools during the year.

(20) **Milk Food Ltd., Bahadurgarh.**—Established in 1974, its capital investment is Rs 1,137 lakhs. The raw material used by the unit is milk. The main products of the industry are ghee and milk powder.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 300 persons.

(21) **Maltex Malsters Ltd., Village Rauni (Tahsil Rajpura).**—Established in 1970, its capital investment is Rs 101.37 lakhs. The raw material used in the industry is barley. The main product of the industry is barley malt.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 200 persons.

(22) **Guru Nanak Solvex and Chemicals (P) Ltd., Village Rauni.**—Established in 1982, its capital investment is Rs 26 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is rice bran. The main products of the industry are rice bran oil and de-oiled cake.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 50 persons.

(23) **Punjab Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bhankerpur.**—Established in 1978, its capital investment is Rs 238 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is indigenous. The main product of the industry is Oxalic Acid Dee.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 251 persons.

(24) **Bansal Tools Company, Patiala.**—Established in 1948, its capital investment is Rs 8 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is steel, H.S. cutting and oil chemicals. The main product of the industry is cutting tools, slotting cutter and thread.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 20 persons and produced goods worth Rs 20 lakhs.

(25) **Road Master Industries of India (Pvt) Ltd., Rajpura.**—Established in 1954, its capital investment is Rs 150 lakhs. The raw material used in the industry is iron and steel, steel pipes, tyres, tubes and chains. The main product of the industry is bicycles, chainwheels, cranks, handles, pedals, forks, mudguards and spokes.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 630 persons.

(26) **Dalima Biscuits (P) Ltd., Rajpura.**—Established in 1944, its capital investment is Rs 167.47 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is indigenous. The main products of the industry are biscuits, confectionary and bread.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 723 persons and produced goods worth Rs 6,55,51,054.

(27) **Industrial Oxygen Company (P) Ltd., Mandi Gobindgarh.**—Established in 1981, its capital investment is Rs 213 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is L.P.G. sheet, calcium, carbide, etc. The main products of the industry are oxygen gas, D/A gas, nitrogen gas and LPG cylinders.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 120 persons and produced goods worth Rs 70 lakhs.

(28) **Stepan Chemicals Ltd., Focal Point, Rajpura.**—Established in 1979, its capital investment is Rs 741 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is indigenous. The main products of the industry are

detergent and soaps. The capacity of the unit is 17,200 metric tonnes per annum.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 640 persons.

(29) Hindustan Wire Products Ltd., Patiala.—Established in 1954, its capital investment is Rs 221 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is copper, enamel spools and stores. The main product of the industry is enamelled copper wire.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 350 persons and produced goods worth Rs 18 lakhs.

(30) Hindustan Milk Manufactures Ltd., Nabha.—Established in 1958, its capital investment is Rs 180 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is milk powder, milk malt and malt extract flour, etc. The main products of the industry are malted milk food, soft drinks, ghee and butter.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 4900 persons.

(31) Bakesman Home Products (Pvt) Ltd., Patiala.—Established in 1977, its capital investment is Rs 61 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is maida, sugar and other chemicals. The main product of the industry is biscuits of various varieties.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 520 persons and produced goods worth Rs 2,030 lakhs.

(32) Amrit Banaspati Company Ltd., Rajpura.—Established in 1970, its capital investment is Rs 1,120 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is indigenous. The main products of the industry are vanaspati and refined oil. The capacity of the unit is 100 metric tonnes and 625 metric tonnes per annum, respectively.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 552 persons.

(33) Partap Steel Rolling Mill, Gobindgarh.—The unit was established in 1967. The raw material used by the industry is melt scrap. The main products of the industry are steel ingots and steel castings.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 170 persons and produced goods worth Rs 500 lakhs.

(34) Industrial Cables India Ltd., Rajpura.—Established in 1964 (cable division), its capital investment is Rs 3,182.63 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is indigenous. The main products of the industry are power cables, contract wire, conductors and aluminium rod XIPE compound.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 394 persons.

(35) Escorts Ltd., Bahadurgarh.—Established in 1960, its capital investment is Rs 1,274 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is aluminium, silicon, magnesium, nickel, copper and steel pins. The main products of the industry are pistons and pins.

In 1988-89, the unit gave employment to 1,900 persons.

(36) Archana Steels (P) Ltd., Village Haripur (Dera Bassi).—This unit was established in 1975. Its capital investment is Rs 36 lakhs. The raw material used by the industry is H R coil, skelp & strip. The annual capacity is 5,500 M T. The unit gave employment to 32 persons during 1988-89.

(37) Agro Chemicals, Punjab, Ltd., Village Singhpura (Dera Bassi).—The unit was registered in 1984. Its capital investment is Rs 751 lakhs. The raw material used by the unit is rock phosphate, sulphur and sulphuric acid, etc. The production of the unit during 1988-89 was 71,261 M T worth Rs 1,207.12 lakhs. The unit gave employment to 307 persons during the same year.

(38) Mohindra Cranks (P) Ltd., Dera Bassi.—The unit was established in 1987. Its capital investment is Rs 101 lakhs. The main product of this unit is crankshaft. The unit gave employment to 60 persons during 1989.

(39) Mohan Meakins Ltd., Village Bhankapur (Dera Bassi).—This unit was established in 1987. Its capital investment is Rs 48 lakhs. The main product of the industry is Indian Made Foreign Liquor. The raw material consumed by the industry is sorghum, wheat, straw, wild grass, gunny bags, chemical pulp, etc. The unit gave employment to 38 persons during 1988.

(40) **The Patiala Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Patiala.**--The unit was established in 1985. The raw material used by the unit is sugarcane. The main product of the unit is sugar filer cake. The unit gave employment to 600 persons & produced goods worth Rs 6 crores.

(41) **Patiala District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Patiala.**--The unit was established in 1985. The capital investment of the unit is Rs 183 lakhs. The raw material used by the unit is milk. The main products of the unit are ghee and pasturised milk. The unit gave employment to 120 persons & produced goods worth Rs 15 lakhs.

(42) **M/s Asson Alloys (P) Ltd., Mandi Gobindgarh.**--The unit was established in 1987. Its capital investment is Rs 93.7 lakhs. The raw material used by the unit is steel scrap. The main product of the unit is alloy steel castings. The unit gave employment to 66 persons during 1988-89 and produced goods worth Rs 520.17 lakhs.

(ii) Small-Scale Industries

Small-scale industries have a significant role to play, especially in the context of our urgent need for accelerated industrial growth. Such industries mostly use power and small machines and employ a few hired labourers and mechanics. The different small-scale industries existing in the district during 1988-89 are mentioned below:

(1) **Food Products.**--There were 537 units engaged in the production of food products. Set up with a capital investment of Rs 1,835.31 lakhs, these units employed about 4,716 persons and produced goods worth Rs 5,895.81 lakhs.

(2) **Beverages.**--There were 8 units engaged in the production of beverages. Set up with a capital investment of Rs 7.02 lakhs, these units employed 30 persons and produced goods worth Rs 9.97 lakhs.

(3) **Hosiery.**--There were 59 units engaged in the production of hosiery goods. Set up with a capital investment of Rs 104.87 lakhs, these units employed 239 persons and produced goods worth Rs 100.79 lakhs.

(4) **Wood Products.**--There were 634 units engaged in the manufacturing of wooden goods. Set up with a capital investment of Rs 300.79 lakhs, these units employed 1,545 persons and produced goods worth Rs 821 lakhs.

(5) **Paper and Paper Products.**--There were 214 units engaged in the production of paper and paper goods. Set up with a capital investment of Rs 261.49 lakhs, these units employed 870 persons and produced goods worth Rs 542.06 lakhs.

(6) **Leather and Leather Products.**--There were 898 units engaged in the production of leather and leather goods. Set up with a capital investment of Rs 87.01 lakhs, these units employed 1,455 persons and produced goods worth Rs 169.79 lakhs.

(7) **Rubber and Plastic Industry.**--There were 191 units engaged in the production of rubber and plastic goods. Set up with a capital investment of Rs 342.46 lakhs, these units employed 747 persons and produced goods worth Rs 720.40 lakhs.

(8) **Chemicals.**--There were 169 units engaged in the production of chemicals. Set up with a capital investment of Rs 382.73 lakhs, these units employed 844 persons and produced goods worth Rs 1,156.57 lakhs.

(9) **Non-Metallic Mineral Products.**--There were 103 units engaged in the production of non-metallic mineral products. Set up with a capital investment of Rs 309.90 lakhs, these units employed 1,451 persons and produced goods worth Rs 1,756.75 lakhs.

(10) **Basic Metal.**--There were 518 units engaged in the manufacture of basic metal goods. Set up with a capital investment of Rs 3,382.90 lakhs. These units employed 2,270 persons and produced worth Rs 13,581 lakhs.

(11) **Metal Products.**--There were 924 units engaged in the production of metal goods. Set up with a capital investment of Rs 518.21 lakhs, these units employed 2,739 persons and produced goods worth Rs 1,528.91 lakhs.

(12) **Machinery and Parts except Electrical.**--There were 370 units engaged in the manufacture of

machinery and its parts except electrical in the district. Set up with a capital investment of Rs 255.56 lakhs, these units employed 1,727 persons and produced goods worth Rs 1,193.45 lakhs.

(13) **Electrical Machinery and Apparatus.**--There were 135 units engaged in the manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus in the district. Set up with a capital investment of Rs 285.74 lakhs, these units employed 534 persons and produced goods worth Rs 605.25 lakhs.

(14) **Transport Equipment and Parts.**--There were 241 units engaged in the manufacture of transport equipment and parts in the district. Set up with a capital investment of Rs 560.81 lakhs, these units employed 1,149 persons and produced goods worth Rs 939.29 lakhs.

(15) **Repairing and Servicing Units.**--There were 2,596 units engaged in repairing and servicing in the district. Set up with a capital investment of Rs 994.17 lakhs, these units employed 4,262 persons and produced goods worth Rs 1,489.84 lakhs during 1985-86.

(iii) Cottage and Village Industries

Cottage and village industries play an important role in the development of rural economy of a district. The important cottage and village industries in the Patiala District are Khadi and NON SIDO (Small Industries Development Organisation), Village Industries (KVI), handicrafts, textiles, handloom, etc. In 1988-89, there were 2,905 units in this sector which employed 6,771 persons.

(1) **Handloom.**--There were 307 units in the district engaged in handloom/weaving with an investment of Rs 28.99 lakhs. These employed 736 persons and produced goods worth Rs 59.26 lakhs.

(2) **Khadi and Village Industries.**--There were 837 units in the district engaged in ban making, pottery, gur, khandasari, having an investment of Rs 217.82 lakhs. These units employed 2,528 persons and produced goods worth Rs 1,033.87 lakhs.

(3) **Handicrafts.**--There were 742 units in the district engaged in handicrafts set up with an investment of Rs 84.48 lakhs. These units employed 1,290 persons and produced goods worth Rs 321.01 lakhs.

(4) **Miscellaneous.**--There were 1,019 units in the district engaged in tailoring, bee-keeping, atta chakki and spice grinding set up with an investment of Rs 517.07 lakhs. These units employed 2,217 persons and produced goods worth Rs 624.13 lakhs.

(h) Role of Industrial Co-operatives

A number of cottage industries like pottery, carpentry, rope and fibre making, brick making, bamboo processing, leather works, manufacture of gur and khandasari, etc. are being patronised by the Government and the Khadi and Village Industries Board. Industrial Co-operative Societies have been organized to unite the artisans for better management of the cottage industries, to get government assistance in a systematic manner and to give employment to weaker sections of the society. In 1988-89, there were 166 industrial co-operative societies in the Patiala District, out of which 21 were handloom weaving societies, 36 were khadi and village industries and 87 were small-scale societies. Small-scale societies are engaged in manufacturing electric goods, plastic goods, domestic hardware goods, wooden furniture, soap making, etc. These societies are the only source for the poor artisans through which they avail of the facilities such as financial assistance, supply of raw material, technical guidance and marketing. This organization has improved the economic condition of the artisans and played an important role in the development and growth of various industries in the district.

The particulars regarding the industrial co-operative societies in the district, during 1988-89, are given in the following table :—

Name of Industry	Number of Industrial Co-operative Societies	Membership	Value of goods produced (Rs in lakhs)	Sale of goods (Rs in lakhs)
Handloom Weaving	21	347	6.62	9.13
Khadi and Village Industries	36	422	2.69	2.42

Name of Industry	Number of Industrial Co-operative Societies	Membership	Value of goods produced (Rs in lakhs)	Sale of goods (Rs in lakhs)
Small-scale Industries	87	1,001	12.26	11.63
Others	22	254	3.35	3.32

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

The industrial co-operatives in the State were under the control of the Co-operative Department till April 1963, when the industrial co-operative wing was transferred to the Industries Department. In June 1974, these were again put under the Co-operative Department. The Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Patiala is in charge of the industrial co-operative societies in the Patiala District.

The amount of loans and subsidies given by Government to the industrial co-operative societies in the district, during 1982-83 to 1988-89 is given below :

Particulars	(Rs in lakhs)						
	Year						
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Loans advanced	7.30	7.41	7.40	7.03	4.48	9.49	1.86
Subsidies given	0.92	0.94	0.91	1.89	1.09	1.137	0.054

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

The details regarding the share capital and working capital of the industrial co-operative societies in the

district, during 1987-88 to 1988-89 are given below :

(Rs in lakhs)

Category of the Industrial Co-operative Society	Share capital		Working capital	
	1987-88	1988-89	1987-88	1988-89
Handloom Weaving	3.01	3.16	5.71	6.42
Khadi and Village Industries	2.30	2.41	4.67	4.70
Small-scale Industries	2.45	2.65	28.51	15.72
Others	2.39	2.41	4.00	4.50

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

(i) Labour and Employers' Organisations

Labour Organisations.—Labour organisations have come into existence to protect the labourers against exploitation by the owners of the means of production. These organizations have established not only health conventions, but as they grew in strength have put pressure upon the government to incorporate these conventions in the laws of the country through parliamentary legislation. Prior to 1919, the labour legislation in India was rudimentary and related only to factories, mines and migration. The first Act which gave recognition to the right of the labourers to combine themselves into a union to secure redress of their grievances was the Trade Union Act of 1926. This Act recognised the All India Trade Union Congress, which had been holding annual sessions since 1920 and had a number of unions affiliated to it. In spite of the stupendous difficulties in the way of trade union movement because of the peculiar conditions prevailing in India such as the floating character of the labour population, its heterogeneity, indiscipline, poverty, illiteracy, etc. the movement had made considerable headway. The representation given to labour, first by the Government of India Act, 1935 and later by the Constitution through special constituencies comprising registered trade unions has been responsible for

not only an increase in the number of unions, but has also promoted the efficiency of their working. The compulsory recognition by the employers of the trade unions (made possible by the Indian Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1947) has given further impetus to the movement by imparting more strength and vitality to the unions. Besides, the trade union movement provides not only security of employment to the workers, but also enables them to secure an advancement in their wages. Since the Independence of the country, there has been a considerable growth of trade union movement in the Patiala District and, as a result, there has been a constant increase in the number of registered trade unions. The particulars of trade unions, registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, functioning in the district are given in Appendix at the end of this Chapter.

Manufacturers' Associations.—These associations play an important role in the development and growth of industries in the district. The main function of these associations is to look after, promote and protect the interests of their respective members. They also help the members in the procurement of raw materials, etc. There is only one such registered association functioning in the district, known as Steel Re-rolling Association, Mandi Gobindgarh.

(j) Welfare of Industrial Labour

Welfare comprises all matters affecting the health, safety, comfort and general welfare of the workman and includes provision for education, recreation, Thrift schemes, convalescent homes, etc. It falls into two categories, viz. activities inside the factory or intra-mural welfare work and activities outside the factory or extra-mural welfare work. The various items of welfare work are education, medical aid, maternity benefits, recreation, housing, co-operative societies, grain and cloth shops, tea shops and canteens, etc.

The welfare of the industrial labour is mainly of two types, viz. statutory and voluntary. In the first type fall those concessions which are to be provided under law and secondly which are provided voluntarily by the management on humanitarian grounds or other allied and varied reasons. The Constitution itself provides

that the State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial and otherwise, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring decent standards of living and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities.

Industrialization in India took place in the middle of the nineteenth century when there were no statutory provisions for labour welfare. Consequently, the workers were forced to work in dungy and unhygienic conditions on meagre salaries with long working hours. It was only after the World War I (1914-19) that the labour welfare problem was seriously thought of. Prior to 1919, the labour legislation in the country was rudimentary and related only to factories, mines and migration. The setting up of the Royal Commission on labour in 1929 resulted in a recommendation to lend greater weight to the Conventions of the International Labour Organisation and the establishment by the Ministry of Labour in 1942 of the Indian Labour Conference--almost exactly on the tripartite pattern of the I.L.O. Thus the labour welfare was more seriously looked into. Besides, the trade union movement provided not only security of employment to the workers, but also enabled them to secure an advancement in their wages.

After the Independence of the country, more and more stress was laid on labour welfare. Statutory provisions, i.e. fixed working hours, hygienic conditions, fixed salaries, provision of creche, etc. have substantially contributed to the welfare of the labour. Provisions of canteens, sports and games and other allied concessions are voluntary which management provides. The wage rates paid to industrial labour are either fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, or under awards and settlements.

In order to promote welfare of the workers outside the factory, the Government has set up a Labour Welfare Board under the Punjab Welfare Fund Act, 1965. In addition to the funds which the board collects, the State Government since 1973-74 has been giving an annual grant-in-aid to the board. The Board also gives stipends to the children of the industrial workers to enable them to pursue their studies in schools and colleges. All

establishments/factories employing 100 or more workers have been asked to open fair price shops for their workers.

For the welfare of labourers, Labour Welfare Officers are employed in 7 factories in the Patiala District, viz. H M M Ltd., Nabha, Bharat Commerce and Industries Limited, Rajpura, Punjab Scooter Limited, Nabha, the Patiala Co-operative Sugar Mills Limited, Rakhra, Government Press, Patiala, Escorts Limited, Bahadurgarh; and Goetze (India) Limited, Bahadurgarh. Under the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme, 100 houses were constructed by the Government for industrial workers at Mandi Gobindgarh and 40 houses at Rajpura upto 31 March 1989.

APPENDIX

(Vide page 202)

List of Registered Trade Unions in the Patiala District as on 31 March 1989

Serial No.	Name of Trade Union
1	P U P C L Workers' Union Bhankharpur
2	Punjab Agro Industries Point Workers' Union, Rajpura
3	P U P S U L Employees' Union, Bhankharpur Office at Rajpura
4	Mazdoor Union, Dalima Biscuits, Rajpura
5	Ghee Mill Karamchari Sangh, Rajpura
6	Ghee Mill Mazdoor Union, Rajpura
7	Amrit Banaspati Company Workers' Union, Rajpura
8	Mount Shivalik Workers' Union, Bhankharpur
9	Bharat Commerce Workers' Union, Rajpura
10	Dhurga Mill Mazdoor Union, Rajpura
11	Bharat Commerce Mazdoor Sangh, Rajpura
12	Patiala Paper Board Workers' Union, Rajpura
13	Chemical Industrial Workers' Union, Dera Bassi
14	Bhatta Mazdoor Union, Rajpura
15	Orissa Cement Workers' Union, Mubarakpur
16	Atma Tube Steel Workers' Union, Dera Bassi
17	H T E Workers' Union, Rajpura
18	United Watches Workers' Union, Dera Bassi
19	Mazdoor Union, Industrial Cable, Rajpura
20	Employees Union, Industrial Cable (India), Rajpura
21	Road Master Workers' Union, Rajpura
22	Mazdoor Union, Nabha Solvex, Rajpura
23	Punjab Agro Industries Workers' Union, Rajpura

Serial No.	Name of Trade Union
24	Patiala Distillery Main Workers' Union, Patiala
25	National Container Mazdoor Dal, Rajpura
26	Dhaga Mill Mazdoor Dal, Rajpura
27	Galob Industries Mazdoor Dal, Rajpura
28	Government Work Centre, Mazdoor Dal, Rajpura
29	Dalima Biscuit Mazdoor Dal, Rajpura
30	Stepan Chemical Mazdoor Dal, Rajpura
31	Samrat Forging Workers' Union, Dera Bassi
32	Sugar Mill Workers' Union, Rakhra
33	Stepan Chemical Mazdoor Union, Rajpura
34	Alkan Wire Mazdoor Union, Rajpura
35	Galob Industry Workers' Union, Rajpura
36	D C W Railway Workers' Union, Patiala
37	D C W Bahukarim Sangathan, Patiala
38	Diesel Component Worers' Union, Patiala

(Source: Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer, Patiala)

CHAPTER VI

BANKING TRADE AND COMMERCE

(A) Banking and Finance

If agriculture and industries represent productive activity, banking and financial institutions facilitate the growth of production by mobilisation and deployment of the resources to various productive sectors. On the other hand, trade and commerce facilitate the distribution of output through various channels.

(a) History of Indigenous Banking

The history of banking in India has been as old as trade. In ancient Indian literature, i.e. the Vedas and the Manusmriti, there are quite a number of references to the indigenous banking system which financed the Indian trade and commerce in an age when the West had not even evolved the monetary system. Kautalya's *Arthashastra* a famous treatise on the science of politics and economics-mentions the presence of bankers in the times of Chandragupt Maurya. The fact that Manu fixed the minimum and maximum rate of interest shows that the institution of money-lending was in vogue during his days.

Banking, however, was a special feature of the economic life of towns in ancient times. At all times until the coming of the Europeans, banking in India was a by-product of trading. Craft and Trade Guilds were very powerful, well-organised corporate bodies. They were engaged in merchant banking besides trading. The merchants of trade guilds were doing banking business individually and collectively. They were collecting deposits as trustees and were paying interest. They earned much goodwill for their efficient handling of public money. The rate of interest varied according to the type of capital and the purpose of loan. The rate of interest of fixed deposit increased according to the size of the deposit made, but not according to the duration as is found in modern banking. Kautalya, Yajnyavalkya and Manu recommended 15 per cent interest per annum on capital. However, there are other instances where the rate of interest varied according to caste-superiority. Different rates of interest were charged for different debtors. Accordingly, the rate of interest charged to Brahmana debtor was 24, Kshatriya

36, Vaishya 48 and Sudra 60 per cent. These differences seem to appear on the basis of security or credit worthiness of each category of debtor.

In early periods, lending money was easier and simple, as it was only the *sahukar* (the indigenous money-lender), who financed his clients closely known to him. Very little documentation was involved. The money-lenders, who at some stage were known for fulfilling the emergent needs of the people, later on came to be regarded as usurious for their malpractices. Exorbitant rates of interest were charged and fictitious entries worked to the detriment of the illiterate borrowers. The interest was compounded at short intervals and it soon exceeded the principal, creating circumstances under which the borrower had to part with all his land and belongings.

With the advent of the British rule, indigenous banking received a great set-back. The indigenous bankers received a jolt with the establishment of European types of banks and the introduction of a uniform currency which hit the important money-changing part of their business. They, however, managed to survive.

As in other parts of the country, need for borrowed money in the Patiala District has been met from two main sources; the conservative part of banking represented by the indigenous bankers and the modern part represented by the commercial banks and co-operative banks. Indigenous part has been by far the largest constituent of the Indian banking and credit system, especially before the coming into existence of the joint-stock banks. It comprised village money-lender and indigenous bankers in the cities.

The money-lender has been operating in the villages since time immemorial and providing credit to the cultivators and others for all sorts of purposes. In the absence of an organised system of banking and credit, he had been financing the rural population. During the pre-British period, the number of money-lenders was small and equally inadequate was the extent credit.

The various malpractices in the business of the money-lending attracted the attention of the Government. To safeguard the interests of the cultivators, the

Government passed the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900. The Act, however, failed to improve the lot of the tillers. Though the money-lender had now to be content with the produce, yet a new class of agriculturists money-lenders came to the fore. According to the Act, credit could be given by the *sahukars* upto the limit of the produce raised on the land, but the agriculturist money-lender, to whom the Act did not apply, could lend up to the value of the land. Thus, the Act merely changed the name of the money-lender from *sahukar* to agriculturist money-lender and aggravated the difficulties of the borrowers instead of lessening them.

The passage of the Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act, 1930, the Punjab Relief of indebtedness Act, 1934, the Punjab Debtors' Protection Act, 1936 and the Punjab Registration of Money-Lenders' Act, 1938, adversely affected the village money-lenders. This created a scare in the minds of the money-lenders who began to restrict their credit operations.

Need was, therefore, felt to create some agency for providing finance to the agriculturists. The Royal Commission on Agriculture in its recommendations stressed the necessity of developing the co-operative movement for the progress and prosperity of rural India. There was a rapid growth in the number of activities of the co-operative societies between 1906 and 1911.

The Act of 1904, which pioneered the co-operative movement in India was found insufficient to meet the growing needs of the movement. The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, was, therefore, passed which widened the scope of the co-operative movement by permitting the formation and registration of non-credit forms of societies and central institutions like central co-operative banks, provincial banks and unions consisting of primary societies for control and audit. The distinction between rural and urban societies was abolished and its place was substituted the classification of societies with unlimited or limited liability. Despite the passing of Act of 1912, the co-operative movement remained essentially a credit movement and the non-credit societies, did not develop to the same

extent as credit societies. However, the number of co-operative societies formed for the purpose of consumption, sale, insurance, purchase or production has been steadily on the increase. All the same, the credit side of the movement still continues to occupy a predominant position. This is evident from the fact that during 1988-89, there were 495 agricultural credit societies in the district with a membership of 1,49,849.

There have been remarkable changes in the banking development in the district in the recent years. These changes have been of a fundamental nature. The regulatory measures introduced through the enactment of Banking Companies Regulation Act of 1949 had salutary effects on the banking industry. A process of banking structure was introduced through this legislation. The Reserve Bank of India was empowered to regulate the functions of the banking companies through inspection and control. The haphazard growth of banking was brought under systematised control through the branch licensing policy. The stipulations regarding the minimum capital base halted the mushroom growth in banking companies. The inherent weakness of the banking industry manifested in bank failures. To arrest this situation, the Reserve Bank of India initiated a process of voluntary merger of small banks with bigger and viable ones in the sixties. A good number of weaklings were eliminated in this manner. The social control on banks was introduced in 1968. Then, on 19 July 1969, 14 major commercial banks were nationalised in the country.

(b) General Credit Facilities

(i) Indebtedness, Rural and Urban

Indebtedness means the amount borrowed by the people from various sources for investment in various fields. Rural indebtedness is the amount borrowed by the agriculturists from various sources. This amount is to be used for improvement in agriculture, for the purchase of improved agricultural implements, better seeds, fertilizers, etc. But the amount, thus borrowed, is not generally used for the purpose for which it is borrowed. The funds are utilized for un-productive purposes such as observance of orthodox customs, heavy expenditure on weddings, festivals, etc.

By urban indebtedness is meant the amount borrowed by the industrialists, traders and other business community. Their business needs are met to some extent by the commercial banks and government agencies, but for incurring non-productive expenditure, they have to resort to borrowing from the money-lenders. Contrary to the rural indebtedness, the amount borrowed is generally utilized for proper use in the respective establishments.

Rate of Interest.—The rate of interest charged in the district varies from place to place, from one lending agency to another and from purpose to purpose. It also varies with respect to surety or security offered.

The commercial banks in the district charge rate of interest fixed by the Reserve Bank of India, from time to time. Their rates also differ from person to person and according to the amount advanced and for the purpose it is lent. The co-operative societies advance loans at the lower rates of interest. The amount advanced under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, also carry lower rates of interest.

The indigenous money-lenders charge interest varying from 12 to 25 per cent or even more. The un-registered money-lenders advance loans at a still higher rate of interest. The interest is also sometimes calculated in kind in rural areas, when the loan is advanced in kind. For instance, a *sahukar* may advance loan in the form of a quintal of wheat and in return he recovers a quintal and a half in lieu thereof at the time of harvest. This practice is, however, disappearing by and by, because of the coming up of the institutions which extend financial assistance liberally in the rural areas.

Since people have become literate and there are adequate banking facilities available to meet their requirements, the system of usury has become outdated. However, in the remote areas where people are still backward, the money-lenders take advantage of their ignorance and helplessness by charging high rate of interest.

(ii) Role of Private Money-lenders and Financiers

Money-lenders.—The money-lenders have been by far the most important credit agency since time

immemorial. The money-lender or the banian still dominates the rural sector of the district economy. Though the co-operative movement has given a death blow to the money-lenders, yet their existence has not eliminated. Several methods of advancing loans are employed by the rural money-lender such as loans on personal surety against produce, land, ornaments, property, etc. The village money-lender mainly advances loans to the needy and is responsible for a good amount of banking credit available in the rural areas of the district. Generally, he runs his grocery shop in the village and advances loans to the village people for consumption purposes. The clearance of the debt is generally done at the harvesting time. The village money-lender still continues to be the refuge of the indigent cultivator in times of need.

The money-lenders are now required to get themselves registered with the concerned Sub Divisional Officer (Civil) and get a licence under the provision of the Punjab Registration of Money-lenders Act, 1938. Besides, they are required to maintain regular accounts in the books prescribed under the Act. The number of registered money-lenders in the district, as on 31 March 1989, was 48 (38 in urban and 10 in rural areas).

(iii) Government and Semi-Government Credit Agencies

The money-lending business of the indigenous bankers like *sahukar* and money-lenders has been adversely affected during recent years, because the Government and semi-Government credit agencies advance loans and provide finances in the rural and urban areas of the district. The loans are advanced by the agencies like the Punjab Financial Corporation, the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Joint Stock Banks, Co-operative Banks and Co-operative Societies.

The Punjab Financial Corporation was established in 1953 under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 with the object of providing medium and long-term loans to the industrial concerns located in the State of Punjab. It was reconstituted under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, on 1 April 1967. The Corporation provides loans to the medium and small-scale industries, nursing homes/small hospitals, weigh bridges, hotels

and transport establishment in the district. Loans are provided by the Corporation for setting up new industrial projects as also for the expansion, diversification, renovation and modernisation of existing projects. Its upper limit of providing finances/loans to a public/private limited company or a co-operative society is Rs 60 lakhs, whereas it is Rs 30 lakhs in other cases. For loans to household industries, artisans, village and cottage industries, the upper limit is Rs 50,000 and the lower limit is Rs 2,000. For loans to physically handicapped entrepreneurs, the upper limit is Rs 2 lakhs and the lower limit is Rs 2,000. In addition, special capital upto Rs 4 lakhs at service charge of 1 per cent only is provided to technical entrepreneurs to meet the gap in their resources as compared to the minimum promoters contribution. The Corporation also sponsors many promotional activities like entrepreneurship development programmes, market studies/surveys, etc. The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. in joint participation with the Punjab Financial Corporation can extend a further loan of Rs 90 lakhs, besides equity participation. For loans above Rs 150 lakhs, joint financing in participation with PSIDC and the commercial banks, can also be undertaken. The rate of interest charged by the Corporation depends upon the various categories of borrowers. It varies from 9.25 per cent to 11.5 per cent per annum. The categories to whom loan is granted on concessional rate of interest include artisans, village and cottage industries, household industries, physically handicapped persons, ex-service-men, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs, unemployed persons, etc. in industrially backward districts. Further, loans at concessional rate of interest are also provided for modernisation & rehabilitation of sick units. Loan is advanced against registered mortgage of fixed assets of the industrial concerns, on personal guarantee of the partners, etc. It is repayable in 7 to 10 years. But its repayment period may be extended to 12 years in the case of units located in the industrially backward areas.

The Punjab Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the Industries Department also advance loans. Whereas, the former meets the requirements of the village industries by advancing short-term loans, the

latter gives financial assistance to the industries for setting up new industrial units and for extension/modernizing of existing units under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, on nominal rates of interest. Besides, the Government and the Co-operative Societies advance loans to the agriculturists for the purchase of agricultural implements, seeds, fertilizers, etc. against promissory notes. The Joint Stock Banks and Co-operative Banks advance loans against gold, shares and securities, agricultural commodities and other easily marketable goods.

Besides the commercial banks, government and semi-government credit agencies, there are other financial institutions and term-lending institutions operating in the State. These are the institutions like the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation which are functioning at all-India level, extending finance for investments in the States also.

(iv) Commercial Banks

Although banking was efficiently practised in India in early times, joint stock banking started developing on organised pattern in the early part of this century. There was an enormous growth of these banks during the first decade of the twentieth century. But later on there were bank failures on a large-scale. In the circumstances, the inefficient and uneconomic banking units were closed down and the weaker ones were merged into the stronger ones, which was instrumental in strengthening the banking structure.

Ever since the social controls on banks were introduced, the banking activities are being increasingly regulated by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India. The private sector banks also have been directed to diversify their lending activities. There is uniformity in the rates of interest charged by these banks, as they are governed by the directives of the Reserve Bank of India. On 15 April 1980, for the second time, nationalisation of six more major commercial banks took place. The six banks which joined the list of public sector banks were

Vijay Bank, Corporation Bank, Andhra Bank, Punjab and Sind Bank, New Bank of India and Oriental Bank of Commerce.

There are a good number of commercial banks which are operating their branches in the Patiala District. The average population served by a branch of the commercial banks comes to 9,946 in the district as against 17,000 on all-India basis. State Bank of Patiala is the 'lead Bank' for the Patiala District. The Lead Bank Scheme owes its origin to the concept of 'Area Approach' floated by the Gadgil Study on organisational framework for the implementation of the social objectives.

The different leading Commercial Banks alongwith their branches in the district, as on 31 December 1989, was as under :

Name of the Bank		Number of Branches
1	State Bank of Patiala	71
2	Punjab National Bank	17
3	Punjab & Sind Bank	25
4	Central Bank of India	5
5	Union Bank of India	3
6	Oriental Bank of Commerce	12
7	New Bank of India	11
8	Bank of India	6
9	Indian Overseas Bank	2
10	State Bank of India	9
11	Canara Bank	4
12	Dena Bank	1
13	Vijay Bank	1
14	Syndicate Bank	2
15	Allahabad Bank	3
16	Bank of Baroda	2
17	Indian Bank	2
18	United Commercial Bank	2
19	Malwa Gramin Bank	14

A list of banking offices at various places in the district as on 31 December 1989, is given in Appendix I on page 235.

The total deposits and advances in the district, as on 31 December 1989 amounted to Rs 772 crores and Rs 407 crores, respectively.

(v) Post Office Savings Bank Account

The Post Office Savings Banks in India have been handling savings bank deposits since 1886. With the spread of post office in towns and bigger villages, the post offices savings banks got a wider area of operation. In the years after Independence, specially when the planning era was ushered in, efforts were made to tap the savings of the community through the post office savings banks. Different varieties of savings schemes were also introduced.

In 1988-89, the number of depositors who opened new accounts with the post office savings banks in the Patiala District was 20,540. The gross deposit in all the accounts with the post office savings banks in the district, as on 31 March 1989, amounted to Rs 12,18,07,707.

(vi) Co-operative Credit

The co-operative credit movement was ushered in the State during the early years of the present century. It was essentially a credit movement which was fostered and supported by the State Governments to institutionalise rural credit. As rural indebtedness had become almost a proverbial phenomena of rural life, it was considered by the State Governments and confirmed by the committees and commissions which studied the rural credit situation, that the expansion of co-operative credit was the only solution to the problem of rural credit.

• With the passage of the first Co-operative Societies Act, 1904, the co-operative movement was launched in the country. As this Act was found inadequate, a new Act was passed in 1912 which gave a fresh impetus specially to the formation of non-credit societies and central institutions. The co-operative credit structure which was introduced with the enactment of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 had

undergone many changes and refinements. The co-operative credit system has taken firm roots in rural India specially since the fifties. The passage of the Acts of 1954 and 1961 further gave a fillip to the movement, thereby resulting in the multiplication of co-operative societies. In 1988-89, there were 1,919 co-operative societies in the district, of which 592 were co-operative credit societies. Besides, there is a Central Co-operative Bank functioning at Patiala with 47 branches (including Head Office) at different places in the district. Five Primary Land Mortgage Banks are also functioning in the district.

Co-operative Credit Societies.—Usually, the money-lender advanced loans and other essential commodities on credit to the borrowers and preferred to buy the produce of the latter, in lieu thereof, at concessional rates. This exploitation of the cultivators acted like a double-edged blade, i.e. high rate of interest on the loans advanced to the poor cultivators, and the low price given for their produce. The powers of the money-lenders were curtailed considerably with the passage of the Punjab Registration of Money-Lenders Act, 1938. The co-operative societies aim at eliminating the money-lender, as a class.

During 1988-89, there were 592 co-operative credit (495 agricultural, 88 non-agricultural and 9 marketing) societies in the district. These societies mobilise savings of the members and advance loans at reasonable rate of interest for productive purposes.

The details regarding the membership and the working of the agricultural and non-agricultural societies, functioning in the district, during 1980-81 to 1989-90, are given in Appendices II and III on pages 241-243.

(c) Insurance and Small Savings

Insurance.—Life Insurance Corporation of India plays an important role in tapping a portion of the public savings in the form of life insurance premia. Prior to 1956, there was neither any branch office nor any chief agency of any insurance company in the district. Only the Agents and Inspectors of various insurance companies procured business for their respective insurance companies. With the establishment

of life Insurance Corporation of India on 1 September 1956, the position became quite different. A branch of the Life Insurance Corporation of India was set up at Patiala on 1 September 1956. Later on, three more branches were opened at Rajpura, Nabha and Mandi Gobindgarh in 1972, 1983 and 1986, respectively. Senior Branch Managers are in charge of these branches and are assisted by Assistant Branch Managers. These are fulledged independent branches performing all the functions relating to new business underwriting policy holders servicing, settlement of claim accounts, etc. The number of confirmed Development Officers and Agents in the Patiala District, as on 31 March 1989, was 37 and 646, respectively.

The Life Insurance Corporation of India advances loans to the policy holders, government and semi-government institutions/agencies for different purposes at various rates of interest.

The following statement shows the performance of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the Patiala District, during 1980-81 to 1988-89 :-

Year	No. of Policies	Sum Assured (Rs in lakhs)
1980-81	4,055	863
1981-82	4,012	870
1982-83	4,308	1,094
1983-84	4,287	1,178
1984-85	4,618	1,219
1985-86	5,591	1,677
1986-87	6,368	2,066
1987-88	8,775	3,275
1988-89	10,503	4,187

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

Before the nationalisation of general insurance companies on 1 January 1973, a number of private

companies were engaged in the work of general insurance. Besides, the Life Insurance Corporation of India had also started the general insurance business with effect from 1 January 1964. On 1 January 1973, all private companies were nationalised and an apex body known as the General Insurance Corporation, came into existence. The general insurance wing of Life Insurance Corporation and four general insurance companies function under the General Insurance Corporation. The four general insurance companies are the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd., the New India Assurance Company Ltd., the National Insurance Company Ltd., and the United India Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd.

The general insurance policies of every type are issued for only one year and are renewable every year. The risks covered under the general insurance are broadly of three types, viz. fire, marine (transportation of goods) and miscellaneous insurance. Under the miscellaneous insurance, there are about 20 to 25 types of insurance including motor and all other types of insurance like fidelity guarantee, aviation insurance, burglary, personal accidents, etc.

Small Savings.—The purpose of Small Savings Scheme is to mobilise public savings and to raise funds for financing development projects and to, simultaneously, encourage the habit of thrift among the people. Originally, the Small Savings Scheme was introduced by the Government of India during the First World War (1914-18). During the Second World War (1939-45), the Government of India started the Post Office National Savings Certificates Scheme in 1943 with a view to withdrawing excess purchasing power from the people. After Independence, the scheme was made more attractive for the people by offering higher rates of interest and inculcating in them the habit to save. This was done with the objective of meeting the rising developmental expenditure for the Five-Year Plans of the country.

Small Savings Scheme is a centrally-sponsored scheme and is controlled by the Ministry of Finance.

(Department of Economic Affairs), Government of India. The National Savings Commissioner, Government of India, with his headquarters at Nagpur, heads the National Savings Organisation and looks after the small savings work in the country. Under his direct control, there are Regional Directors, National Savings, posted in different States. The Regional Director, National Savings, Punjab, is posted at Chandigarh. He has under him five Deputy Regional Directors, National Savings, at Patiala, Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Chandigarh. In each district, there is a District Savings Officer. All these officers are under the direct control of the National Savings Commissioner. In the Patiala District, there is one District Savings Officer at Patiala.

The Directorates of Small Savings have been set up in the States to ensure better co-ordination between the Central Organisation and the State Governments. The Director, Small Savings, Punjab, Chandigarh, is the head of the State Government's Small Savings Department. At the district level, the District Savings Officer is the co-ordinating agency between the Central Organisation and the district authorities in the promotion and growth of the movement. The main advantage to a State under this programme is that out of the money invested by the people in small savings, two-thirds of it is available to the State Government as interest-bearing loan from the Government of India for financing developmental activities within the State.

The number of agents who canvassed and propagated for the Small Saving Scheme on commission basis in the Patiala District, as on 31 March 1986, 31 March 1987 and 31 March 1989 were 349, 443 and 409, respectively.

The gross and net investments under the Small Savings Scheme in the district, during 1982-83 to 1988-89, are given below :

Year	Gross Investment (Rs in lakhs)	Net Investment (Rs in lakhs)
1982-83	89,573	5,730
1983-84	1,36,510	46,824

Year	Gross Investment (Rs in lakhs)	Net Investment (Rs in lakhs)
1984-85	1,99,806	1,00,097
1985-86	2,50,277	1,51,578
1986-87	3,08,510	1,87,750
1987-88	3,42,200	2,19,300
1988-89	4,44,100	2,70,300

(Source : District Savings Officer, Patiala)

The National Savings Schemes offer certain unique facilities including nomination, immediate encashment by nominee on death of account holder; interest accrued on yearly basis for income tax purposes in the case of National Savings Certificates (VI Issue) and Social Security Certificates and no tax deduction at source. Amounts invested in these schemes are exempt from wealth tax upto Rs 5 lakh for an individual; and investment made in National Savings Certificates VI and VII issues on or after 2 April 1983 qualifies for rebate in income tax under section 80-C.

National Savings Certificates.—The Government of India have released National Savings Certificates (Series VI and VII). On investment under these certificates, an investor gets income tax exemption under section 80-C of Income Tax Act, 1961. Further interest ~~paid~~ ^{accrued} is exempted from income tax upto Rs 7,000 per annum. There is no upper limit for investment in these series. These certificates are available in denomination of Rs 50, Rs 100, Rs 500, Rs 1,000, Rs 5,000 and Rs 10,000 in the VI series and Rs 100, Rs 500, Rs 1,000, Rs 5,000 and Rs 10,000 in the VII series. In the VI series, Rs 100 invested becomes Rs 190.10 after six years and in the VII series, the investor gets interest at half yearly intervals. The annual rate of interest payable on these certificates is 11 per cent.

Besides, Post Office Time Deposits and Post Office Recurring Deposit Account Schemes are also available.

Indira Vikas Patra.—The Scheme was introduced in the Patiala District from 19 November 1986. Under the Scheme, certificates in denomination of Rs 200, Rs 500, Rs 1,000 and Rs 5,000 can be purchased from the post offices for Rs 100, Rs 250, Rs 500 and Rs 2,500, respectively. The money invested in these certificates becomes double in 5 years. There is no maximum limit for their purchase and these are freely transferable by one person to another. The duplicate certificates can, however, be issued by the Post Office only in case of defacement or mutilation of the certificate. The scheme yielded a sum of Rs 7.95 crores upto 31 March 1989 in the district.

(d) Currency and Coinage

The adoption of decimal coinage system by Government of India in April 1957, brought about a tremendous change in the coinage system of our country. The old rupee was divided into half a rupee (*dheli* or *athani*), one-fourth of a rupee (*pauli* or *chcani*), one-eighth of a rupee (*dcani*), one-sixteenth of a rupee (*anna*), one-thirty second of a rupee (*takka*) and one-sixty fourth (*paisa*) of a rupee). An *anna* was equal to 4 paise or 12 pies.

Decimal system of currency and coinage has been adopted by almost all countries in the world. Therefore, with a view to bringing about uniformity and facilitating comparison with currencies of other countries of the world, decimal coinage system was introduced in the country in 1957. A rupee now consists of 100 paise with coins in the denominations of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 paise. Besides coins of rupee one, two and five are in vogue. Currency notes are issued in the denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 rupees. Earlier, currency notes were also issued in the denomination of 1,000 rupees, but these have been demonetised w.e.f. 16 January 1978. Simultaneously with other districts of the Punjab, the decimal coinage completely replaced the old coinage in the Patiala District with effect from 1 April 1964. In the initial stages of the introduction of the new currency, the public in general and rural masses in particular faced some difficulties, as the old system was deep-rooted in them. To acquaint the people with

the decimal coinage, the Government issued pamphlets and displayed posters all over the country to facilitate the switchover to new currency. In course of time, people became quite familiar with the new system. 'Naya paisa' named in the beginning is now called 'paisa'. On the withdrawal of the old coinage from circulation, the prefix '*naya*' became redundant and was dropped with effect from 7 June 1964.

The decimal coinage system has brought about a great transformation in the whole accounting procedure. Undoubtedly, it has made the accountancy and book-keeping much easier, quicker and simpler.

(B) Trade and Commerce

The district is surplus in agricultural produce and has good markets at Patiala, Nabha, Samana, Rajpura, Dera Bassi, Sirhind, Bassi Pathana and Gobindgarh, where the surplus commodities are brought for sale. Iron and steel products, rolling stocks, diesel engines, cycle/cycle parts, spare parts of sewing machines, enamelled copper, agricultural implements, piston rings, PVC cables, electric wires, staple yarn, groundnut oil, seeds, foodgrains (wheat, rice and maize), pulses, chillies, *desi* ghee, biscuits and world famous beverage marketed under the trade name 'Horlics' are the most important commodities exported from the district. Pig iron, aluminium, medicines, cotton, spices, sugar, vegetables are some of the important commodities imported into the district.

In 1988-89, the value of export of industrial goods from the Patiala District was to the tune of Rs 2,352.07 lakhs. The State Government is extending a number of facilities, like tax exemptions, cheap power, loans, etc. to the entrepreneurs for setting up of industrial units in this area.

(a) Course of Trade

Marketing in respect of agricultural produce is mainly confined to surplus produce after the personal consumption by the grower in local markets. During the pre-Independence period, in the absence of adequate institutional credit, regulated marketing facilities, standardised weights and measures, storage,

grading and standardisation, etc. were some of the impediments, which made the economic position of the agriculturists very difficult. Now stress is being given to arrange marketing of the agricultural produce on remunerative price. The usual course of trade for agricultural produce in the district is through the dealers/middlemen who are members of the regulated market committees. The growers bring their agricultural produce to a nearby *mandi* and the dealers sell it to the traders. Commission agents, whole-sellers and retailers act as middlemen between the growers and the consumers.

The purchasers of the grain market gather at the shop of *kachcha arhtia* and the sale of the commodities starts in open auction, under the supervision of the auctioneers appointed by the market committee, through the commission agents turn by turn. Such sales are conducted daily during the hours fixed for this purpose. *Kachcha arhtias*, who sell the commodities on behalf of the cultivators, receive commission on fixed rates permissible under the bye-laws of the market committee. The delivery of the goods is made at the shop of the *kachcha arhtia* and the purchaser himself arranges for their carriage to his premises at his own cost. The *kachcha arhtia* pays the sale price to the seller immediately after the transaction is completed. A few transactions of food-grains also take place in the village, where *kachcha arhtias* charge cheaper rates.

(b) Trade Centres

(i) **Regulated and Unregulated Markets.**—In order to save the agriculturists from exploitation by middlemen, the State Marketing Board (now named as Punjab Mandi Board) has been set up by the State Government. The activities of agricultural markets are regulated by the Board under the Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1961, which provides for regulation of markets and formation of market committees. These regulated markets play an important role in helping the sale of commodities at fair and reasonable price. The cultivator is now better protected against the various malpractices usually adopted earlier by traders (*Beonaris*) and other intermediaries. The whole of the district

has been covered by the regulated markets and purchase centres to save the cultivator from unhealthy market practices and to ensure him the fair price for his produce.

In the regulated markets, all commodities brought by the growers, village traders, etc. are sold in open auction in the presence of dealers under the supervision of the auctioneers appointed by the market committee. Auction is held during the market hours at each shop turn by turn. When the auction is over, a receipt showing the weight, rate and net price after making necessary deductions is issued to the cultivator who later on showing the same, receives payment from the *arhtias*.

As on 31 March 1989, there were 16 regulated markets in the district at Bassi Pathana, Dera Bassi, Nabha, Patiala, Rajpura, Samana, Sirhind, Patran, Lalru, Banur, Ghanaur, Amloh, Dudhan Sadhan, Dakala, Chanarthal and Bhadson. Besides, there were 42 sub-yards attached with regulated markets in the district. The average number of villages and area served per regulated market were 89 and 287 sq. km., respectively. In these regulated markets, the main commodities for which transactions usually take place are wheat, maize, paddy, oilseeds, cotton, groundnut, etc.

There is no unregulated market in the district, as the whole of the Punjab State has been brought under the regulated markets.

(ii) Fairs (Melas) and other Rural Marketing Centres

Fairs (Melas).—A number of religious, social, recreational and seasonal fairs and festivals are held in the district at various places. Fatehgarh Sahib is known for two important fairs. The Shahidi Jor Mela is held here annually in December (from 11th to 14th Poh of Bikarami) to commemorate the martyrdom of the two younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh. Fatehgarh Sahib is equally sacred to the Muslims because of the mausoleum of Sheikh Ahmed Mujaddid Alf-i-Sani. An *urs* (death anniversary) at the grave of the Sheikh is celebrated every year. The Sil Chapper Fair at village Sil in tahsil Sirhind is dedicated to a Goddess. People from far and wide flock at the temple of the Goddess

on Chet Chaudash (March-April). Besides normal activities, many kinds of trading activities also take place at these fairs and festivals. The important fairs and festivals held in the district are mentioned in Chapter III, 'People'.

Cattle Fairs.—These fairs are of great advantage to the agriculturists, as they facilitate the sale and purchase of cattle. These are also a source of income to the Government by way of fees charged on the sale/purchase of cattle. Such fairs are held at Madhaur, Basantpura, Lalru, Dhablan, Dugal Kalan, Ram Singh Nau, Bhadson and Galwat in the district.

(C) Co-operation in Trade

(i) Co-operative Marketing.—Besides functioning as commission agents in the markets for marketing of produce of the area, these societies purchase wheat and other commodities for the Government whenever required. The co-operatives are encouraged to build godowns and cold stores. These godowns are much useful in collecting the produce in the villages. Arrangements are made for transportation of produce to the nearest marketing society. The storage charges in these godowns are very nominal.

As on 31 March 1989, there were 5 Sugarcane Supply Co-operative Societies in the Patiala District providing facilities for the sale of cane to the sugar mills.

Milk Supply Societies are fairly popular, particularly as there is ready demand for milk by the milkfood manufacturing factory at Nabha. The number of Milk Supply Societies in the district, as on 31 March 1989, was 472.

Small-scale and cottage industries are also encouraged to organise themselves on co-operative lines. The industries thus served are handloom weaving, leather tanning, shoe-making, cycle parts and the like. There were 50 Weavers' Societies in the district, as on 31 March 1989. Farming Societies are also organised in the district and their number in 1988-89, was 84. Besides, Women Societies are also organised. Mostly, they are thrift societies and provide finance for keeping deposits. They also undertake training and production

of handicrafts and cottage industries like soap and oil making. The number of Women Societies in the district was 56 in 1988-89.

In addition to above, there is a District Wholesale Co-operative Marketing and Supply Society at Patiala which was registered on 19 February 1959. The society undertakes wholesale business of Government supplies of agricultural implements, seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and some other essential goods like kerosene oil, sugar, etc. Besides, following are the registered Co-operative Marketing Societies in the district :—

Name of Society	Date of Registration	Working/defunct
1 Co-operative Marketing Society, Patiala	6-1-1958	Working
2 Co-operative Marketing Society, Nabha	24-12-1958	-do-
3 Co-operative Marketing Society, Amloh	21-12-1968	-do-
4 Co-operative Marketing Society, Sirhind	26-4-1956	-do-
5 Co-operative Marketing Society, Bassi Pathana	8-9-1977	-do-
6 Co-operative Marketing Society, Rajpura	3-6-1955	-do-
7 Co-operative Marketing Society, Samana	8-11-1958	-do-
8 Co-operative Marketing Society, Patran	18-3-1975	-do-

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

These societies serve the economic interests of the farming and other sections of the community in the district in an effective manner. These also provide adequate storage facilities for agricultural inputs, foodgrains and essential consumers' articles both at mandi and village level.

The work done by the co-operative marketing societies in the Patiala District, during 1980-81 to 1988-89, is shown in Appendix IV on page 243.

(ii) Co-operative Consumers' Stores.—The primary Co-operative Consumers' Stores did not prove useful due to inadequate active membership, meagre share capital, lack of business experience and weak organisation structure. Consequently, a centrally sponsored scheme for the organisation of Co-operative Consumers' Stores in big cities was introduced. The Patiala Central Co-operative Consumers' Store Limited, Patiala was registered on 12 July 1963 and started functioning from 9 October 1963. It aims at ensuring equitable distribution of various kinds of commodities to the consumers at competitive rates. On 30 June 1989, it was running 11 branches in the city. The membership of the Store as on 30 June 1989 was 9,391, with a paid up share capital (Individual and Government) of Rs 1,16,725.

(d) State Trading

The State Trading Scheme in foodgrains was introduced in Patiala District alongwith the rest of the State in 1958-59 to provide essential commodities to the consumers at reasonable rates. The Food and Supplies Department is engaged in the procurement of foodgrains in order to give support price to the farmers and the distribution of essential commodities in the State. The department has opened purchase centres for the facility of farmers so that they are not to cover a distance of more than 5-6 km to sell their produce. It also ensures that there is no glut in the *mandis* and the produce is lifted the same day. On 31 March 1989, there were 213 fair price shops functioning in urban and 1,065 in rural areas of the district. The total quantity of foodgrains purchased by the Food and Supplies Department under the State Trading Scheme in the Patiala District, during 1980-81 to 1988-89 is given as under :

Year	Quantity Purchased (Metric Tonnes)
1980-81	1,79,228
1981-82	1,35,123

Year	Quantity Purchased (Metric Tonnes)
1982-83	1,93,196
1983-84	2,05,879
1984-85	2,27,559
1985-86	2,72,628
1986-87	1,89,862
1987-88	1,73,266
1988-89	92,362

(Source : District Food & Supplies Controller, Patiala)

(e) Merchants' and Consumers' Associations and Organs for Dissemination of Trade News

Merchants' Associations.—There is only one Merchants' Association in the district, viz. Steel Re-rolling Association, Mandi Gobindgarh. This has been formed to safeguard the interests of the employers of the rolling mills.

Marketing Intelligence.—There is no regular agency for the collection and dissemination of market news in the district. The public in general visits the marketing centers periodically and keeps itself in touch with affairs of the market. The village traders who are regularly in touch with the market conditions often communicate the market news to the public. In some of the regular markets, the market committees exhibit the market news on a board for the public to know the market fluctuations. Market news are also communicated to dealers at different places through correspondence and by telephone. The co-operative marketing societies receive market information cards from allied societies. The All India Radio, Jalandhar, broadcasts a daily bulletin on the rates prevailing in various grain markets of the State.

(f) Weights & Measures

Weights and measures remained at the base of every field of human endeavour during all the period

of history, Kautilya's Arthashastra indicates the existence of weights and measures system during the period of Chandragupt Maurya. This system though maintained during the later centuries even during the Mughal period had no uniformity and the standards not only differed from town to town, but also varied commodity to commodity.

During the British period, several attempts were made to attain uniformity in the standards of weights and measures. The most significant was the establishment of 'tola' which was equal to 180 grains as unit of measurement of weight and deviations of other denomination such as 'seer' of 80 tolas, and 'maund' of 40 seers. The first Weights and Measures Act was enacted in 1870. But the total uniformity could not be achieved till 1956.

After the Independence, Weights and Measures was included in the concurrent list under the 7th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. In 1956, Parliament passed the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, in order to attain uniformity with the International Standards. Accordingly, the legislatures of different States were directed to enact legislations for the implementation of the same. The Act envisages the uniform system of weights and measures, viz. the metric system, having following units of measurement :--

Meter	(for length);
Kilogram	(for mass);
Second	(for time);
Ampere	(for electric current);
Kelvin	(for thermodynamic temperatures);
	and
Candela	(for luminous intensity);

A period of 2 years was allowed for this change over.

Before the enforcement of 1956 Act, the system of maunds, seers, Chhatanks, tolas, mashas and ratties, as established in the British period, was followed in the urban areas of this district, whereas in the rural areas, the system followed has standards derived from

this system known as *kachcha* denominations :

2½ <i>manu kachcha</i>	= 1 maund
14 <i>manu kachcha</i>	= 20 seers
1 <i>manu kachcha</i>	= 16 seers
1 <i>dhari 10 ser kachcha</i>	= 4 seers
1 <i>panjori 2 ser kachcha</i>	= 2 seers
2½ <i>ser kachcha</i>	= 1 seer

The Punjab Government in November 1958 enacted the Punjab Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and in February 1959 notified the rules for its enforcement. From October 1960, the use of metric weights and measures was made compulsory. The use of metric system became obligatory from April 1962.

At present, a uniform metric system of weights and measures is being followed in the district. For the enforcement of the system, enforcement staff comprising an Assistant Controller, Weights and Measures, at the district headquarters and inspectors, Weights and Measures at the subdivisional level are working. The enforcement staff in the district works under the overall control of the Controller, Weights and Measures, Punjab having headquarters at Chandigarh. There exists a Reference Standard Laboratory at the headquarters, whereas a Secondary Standard Laboratory is at the district level. The working standards used by the enforcement staff for the verification of commercial standards are calibrated once in 12 months with the secondary standards in the Secondary Standard Laboratory at the district level.

In order to protect the interest of consumers, all weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments used by the trade and commercial establishments in the district are being verified at least once in every 12 months. Besides this, manufacturers/repairing of weights and measures are licensed in order to facilitate traders for the correctness/upkeep of their weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments. For the verification of weights and measures, the State Government has fixed a nominal fee. The annual collection of this fee from the trading and commercial establishments in the Patiala District is about Rs 3.4 lakhs.

The Organisation of Weights and Measures at the State/District level also looks after the provisions of Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 for enforcement on behalf of the Government of India and for the purpose, Controller of Weights and Measures as well as the other enforcement staff have been delegated powers under the rules.

(g) Storage and Warehousing

According to the prevailing local conditions, different methods of conserving foodgrains are in vogue in different parts of the State especially by the agriculturists. The Royal Commission on Agriculture in 1928, the Reserve Bank of India in 1944 and the Rural Banking Enquiry Commission in 1950 had emphasised the need for the establishment of a warehousing system for agricultural produce and creation of a negotiable papers. It was not until the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee which again reiterated and recommended in 1954 that the concept of warehousing had taken a concrete shape. These recommendations paved the way for enactment of Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956 (since replaced by the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962) and establishment of the Central and State Warehousing Corporations.

Warehousing, in the public sector, operates under the Central Warehousing Corporation at the Centre, the State Warehousing Corporations at the State, towns and village levels. The Warehousing Corporations provide, scientific storage facilities and save the producers from making distress sale by providing them cheap credit against pledging of their stocks which are covered by warehouse receipts.

Under the Act, Warehousing Corporations were established in each State. The Punjab State Warehousing Corporation was set up on 2 January 1958 under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956. It was reconstituted with effect from 1 November 1967 after the reorganization of the Punjab State under the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962. In 1988-89, the Corporation was running nine warehouses at various places in the district. The average capacity and average utilization in each warehouse

alongwith year of its opening are given below :

Serial No.	Name of Centre	Date of opening of Warehouse	Average capacity (in MTs)	Average utilization (in MTs)	Percentage Occupancy
1	Amloh	August 1973	15,300	1,885	12
2	Bassi Pathana	April 1972	20,677	4,835	23
3	Bhadson	April 1964	10,800	3,926	36
4	Chagga	May 1985	4,133	4,148	100
5	Mandi Gobindgarh	July 1975	9,430	5,188	55
6	Patiala	November 1980	26,674	21,240	80
7	Patran	August 1973	9,341	7,687	82
8	Rajpura	November 1981	44,100	31,566	71
9	Samana	August 1973	36,925	11,523	31

(Source : General Manager, Punjab State Warehousing Corporation, Chandigarh)

The Warehousing Corporation has been contributing to the national economy by avoiding wastage in handling and storage of agricultural produce, inputs and other commodities. The chief commodities accepted for storage in warehouses include foodgrains, pulses, cotton, vegetable oil, oilseeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements and notified commodities. Stocks stored for storage in the warehouses are examined and graded according to the national grades of specifications and are recognised by the traders banks and others.

The storage charges cover operating expenses on account of rent, insurance against fire, burglary, theft and cost of preservation of stocks, watch and ward, management of warehouses and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses including overheads. The Corporation also supplies on hire empty gunny bags on very nominal charges to the growers to enable them to store in the warehouses their produce brought

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in bulk from their villages. For the storage of perishable commodities like vegetables and fruits, cold storages are being set up in the private sector in the district.

The present methods of storage and warehousing at various level in the Patiala District are given below :

Village Market.—Bulk storage of foodgrain stocks are done at village level in mostly by the farmers for a short period, i.e. *Kachchi kothi, Pakki kothi, pachhare*; and in bags. All these method are unscientific.

Shops.—Mostly storage is done in bags, but occasionally in bulk by shopkeepers in unscientific way.

Mills and Factories.—The mill owners have their own godowns in the premises of their mills and factories for storage of foodgrain stocks. Stocks are stored in bags on unscientific lines. The godowns are prone to insect infestation.

Railway Station.—The Railways has its own sheds at railway stations for storage of foodgrain stocks for the purpose of only loading and unloading of the stocks. There is no permanent storage structures there.

Mandi Level.—The various organisations including the Warehousing Corporation have their own godowns, campuses at *mandi* level for storage and warehousing of foodgrains for the purpose of long storage on scientific lines to enable the supply to the deficit places.

APPENDIX I

(Vide page 216)

Number of Banking Offices at Various Places in the Patiala District as on 31 December 1989

Name of the Bank

I State Bank of Patiala

- 1 Mall Road, Patiala
- 2 Chowk Fort, Patiala
- 3 Bhupindra Nagar, Patiala
- 4 Arya Samaj, Patiala
- 5 Agriculture Development Bank, Patiala
- 6 Punjabi University, Patiala
- 7 Industrial Estate, Patiala
- 8 Sirhindi Bazar, Patiala
- 9 Tripari Saidan, Patiala
- 10 Dharampura Bazar, Patiala
- 11 NIS, Patiala
- 12 Modi College, Patiala
- 13 Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala
- 14 Rajendra Hospital, Patiala
- 15 Yadvindra Public School, Patiala
- 16 Dukh Niwaran Sahib, Patiala
- 17 PSEB, Patiala
- 18 Aurbindo Bhawan, Patiala
- 19 Patiala Cantt, Patiala
- 20 Model Town, Patiala
- 21 Indian Oil Corporation, Patiala
- 22 Sai Market, Patiala
- 23 Don Kalan
- 24 Bahadurgarh
- 25 Kalyan
- 26 Kauli
- 27 Bakhshiwal
- 28 DCW, Patiala
- 29 Theri
- 30 Devigarh
- 31 Balbehra
- 32 Kamalpur
- 33 Dudhan Sadhan
- 34 Sanaur
- 35 Nabha
- 36 HMM, Nabha

- 37 Grain Market, Nabha
- 38 New Grain Market, Nabha
- 39 Bhadson
- 40 Gurditpura
- 41 Samana
- 42 Agriculture Development Bank, Samana
- 43 Patran
- 44 Gajewas
- 45 Badshahpur
- 46 Gulzarpur
- 47 Rajpura
- 48 Rajpura Township
- 49 New Grain Market, Rajpura
- 50 Khera Gajju
- 51 Banur
- 52 Jalalpur
- 53 Shambu Kalan
- 54 Jand Magoli
- 55 Dera Bassi
- 56 Dehar
- 57 Amiala
- 58 Handesra
- 59 Sirhind Mandi
- 60 Sirhind City
- 61 Amloh
- 62 Mandi Gobindgarh
- 63 Guru Ki Nagri, Mandi Gobindgarh
- 64 Chalaila
- 65 Jakhwali
- 66 Himatgarh
- 67 Bassi Pathana
- 68 Agriculture Development Bank, Bassi Pathana
- 69 Burass
- 70 Charnarthal Kalan
- 71 Kakrala

II Punjab National Bank

- 1 Gur Mandi, Patiala
- 2 Mall Road, Patiala
- 3 Model Town, Patiala
- 4 Dakala
- 5 22 No. Phatak, Patiala
- 6 Sanaur
- 7 Nabha

- 8 Malkana
- 9 Rajpura Town
- 10 Ghanaur
- 11 Lalru
- 12 Sirhind Mandi
- 13 Mandi Gobindgarh
- 14 Nandpur Kalor
- 15 Badli Ala Singh
- 16 Bassi Pathana
- 17 Basantpura

III Punjab & Sind Bank

- 1 Gur Mandi, Patiala
- 2 The Mall, Patiala
- 3 Model Town, Patiala
- 4 Namdar Khan Road, Patiala
- 5 Jhill, Sirhind Road, Patiala
- 6 Rakhra
- 7 Rasoolpur Saidan
- 8 Gurbax Colony, Patiala
- 9 Main
- 10 Bhuner Heri
- 11 Roshanpur
- 12 Nabha
- 13 Tohra
- 14 Samana
- 15 Ghagga
- 16 Patran
- 17 Dhanetha
- 18 Bhankherpur
- 19 Kukar Majra (G T Road, Mandi Gobindgarh)
- 20 Jassran
- 21 Kharora
- 22 Fatehgarh Sahib
- 23 Nogawan
- 24 Rajpura Town
- 25 Rajbaha Road, Patiala

IV Central Bank of India

- 1 Mall Road, Patiala
- 2 Adalat Bazar, Patiala
- 3 Rajpura Town
- 4 Ajrawar
- 5 Mandi Gobindgarh

V Union Bank of India

- 1 Mall Road, Patiala
- 2 Dharampura Bazar, Patiala
- 3 Mandi Gobindgarh

VI Oriental Bank of Commerce

- 1 Adalat Bazar, Patiala
- 2 Sirhind Road, Patiala
- 3 Chhoti Baradari, The Mall, Patiala
- 4 Nabha
- 5 Chhintanwala
- 6 Samana
- 7 Behmna
- 8 Kakrala
- 9 Rajpura Town
- 10 Chappar
- 11 Trivedi Camp, Mubarkpur
- 12 Sirhind

VII New Bank of India

- 1 Dharampura Bazar, Patiala
- 2 Dhablan
- 3 Lang
- 4 Massingham
- 5 Nabha
- 6 Dandrara Dhindsa
- 7 Rajpura Town
- 8 Harpalpur
- 9 Mubarkpur
- 10 Lalru
- 11 Sirhind Mandi

VIII Bank of India

- 1 Fountain, The Mall, Patiala
- 2 New Grain Market, Patiala
- 3 Madaur
- 4 Rajpura Town
- 5 Banur
- 6 Mandi Gobindgarh

IX Indian Overseas Bank

- 1 Inside Sheranwala Gate, Patiala
- 2 Rajpura Town

X State Bank of India

- 1 Choti Baradari, Patiala
- 2 Gajju Majra
- 3 Model Town, Patiala
- 4 Ghuram
- 5 Nabha
- 6 Kularan
- 7 Rajpura Town
- 8 Focal Point, Rajpura
- 9 Mandi Gobindgarh

XI Canara Bank

- 1 Dharampura Bazar, Patiala
- 2 Dharampura Bazar, Patiala
- 3 Nabha
- 4 Salana

XII Dena Bank

- 1 Dharampura Bazar, Patiala

XIII Vijay Bank

- 1 Dharampura Bazar, Patiala

XIV Syndicate Bank

- 1 Near Leela Bhawan, Patiala

XV Allahabad Bank

- 1 Top Khana Gate, Patiala
- 2 Lohsimbly

XVI Bank of Baroda

- 1 Dharampura Bazar, Patiala
- 2 Nabha
- 3 Amlon

XVII Indian Bank

- 1 Darzian Wali Gali, Patiala
- 2 Nabha

XVIII UCO Bank

- 1 Old Kotwali Chowk, Patiala
- 2 Industrial Estate, Patiala

XIX Malwa Gramin Bank

- 1 Pilli Sarak, Ragho Majra, Patiala
- 2 Bhankher
- 3 Agoul
- 4 Kullurchan
- 5 Talwandi Malik
- 6 Duggal Kalan
- 7 Chaunth
- 8 Bhagrana
- 9 Pawala
- 10 Tepla
- 11 Samgoli
- 12 Bhamari Bulland
- 13 Budhochi Kalan
- 14 Khera

(Source : Lead Bank Officer, State Bank of Patiala,
Head Office, Patiala)

APPENDIX II

Work done by the Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies in the Patiala District, 1980-81 to 1988-89
(Vide page 217)

Co-operative year ending June	No. of Co-operative Societies at the end of the year	Membership		Share capital paid up (Rs in lakhs)	Loans advanced during the year (Rs in lakhs)	Deposits (Rs in lakhs)
		Societies	Individuals			
1980-81	504	--	1,40,784	362.23	2,030.36	58.34
1981-82	504	--	1,41,077	411.64	3,897.25	77.98
1982-83	504	--	1,41,241	456.84	4,273.81	72.78
1983-84	504	--	1,42,612	477.02	3,178.72	64.93
1984-85	474	--	1,44,007	530.00	4,766.99	76.98
1985-86	474	--	1,44,903	560.40	5,820.85	71.56
1986-87	474	--	1,45,814	607.64	3,953.85	77.55
1987-88	495	--	1,47,844	647.21	5,032.51	98.16
1988-89	495	--	1,49,849	665.65	3,334.81	91.97

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

APPENDIX III

(Vide page 217)

Work done by the Co-operative Non-Agricultural Credit Societies in the Patiala District, 1980-81 to 1988-89

Co-operative year ending June	No. of Co-operative Societies at the end of the year	Membership		Share capital paid up (Rs in lakhs)	Loans advanced during the year (Rs in lakhs)	Deposits (Rs in lakhs)
		Societies	Individuals			
1980-81	85	--	4,296	2.60	0.58	4.84
1981-82	85	--	4,296	1.69	0.70	4.66
1982-83	85	--	4,371	1.97	5.90	5.63
1983-84	86	--	4,408	2.30	6.41	5.63
1984-85	86	--	4,783	2.48	8.27	7.61
1985-86	86	--	4,900	2.60	13.03	8.28
1986-87	86	--	5,047	3.06	19.58	18.54
1987-88	88	--	5,227	4.17	31.55	21.17
1988-89	88	--	5,277	4.43	27.40	28.67

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

APPENDIX IV

(Vide page 217)

Work done by the Co-operative Marketing Societies in the Patiala District, 1980-81 to 1988-89

Co-operative year ending June	No. of Societies	Membership		Share capital paid up (Rs in lakhs)	Working capital (Rs in lakhs)	Value of goods marketed (Rs in lakhs)
		Societies	Individuals			
1980-81	9	971	5,694	6.665	149.20	738.36
1981-82	9	971	5,800	6.780	192.41	1,817.04
1982-83	9	973	6,414	7.387	191.35	2,126.63
1983-84	9	971	6,578	7.551	187.52	2,043.12
1984-85	9	971	6,051	7.622	194.49	7,385.64
1985-86	9	971	6,935	7.906	196.18	484.80
1986-87	9	971	6,828	7,819	190.79	1,857.05
1987-88	9	971	6,906	7,877	198.59	1,149.47
1988-89	9	971	6,935	7,906	196.18	484.80

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

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Old-time Roads and Highways and Modes of Conveyance

Transport and communications system of a territory has been often compared to the nervous system of blood circulatory network in a human body. Economic activity can prosper only when the facilities of transport and communications are properly organised. The trade, agriculture, industry, etc. are mainly connected with development of communication system. The roads play a paramount role in the field of defence. Indian history is full of references which bear testimony to the existence of roads and keen interest taken by the ancient, medieval and modern rulers in the construction of roads. Chandragupta Maurya, Ashoka, Muhammad Tughlaq and Sher Shah Suri are known to have constructed a good network of roads connecting various parts of their domains.

In the days when mechanised vehicles were not seen in the area, the landlords and well-to-do persons used horses, etc. as means of conveyance. Common people depended on bullock carts, and pack animals for the purpose of transportation of goods in rural and urban areas of the district. Tongas and ekkas were used by the people for travel in the urban areas only.

With the development of rail and road transport, old modes of transport have been replaced by the modern ones. However, though motor vehicles have become much popular, yet the bullock carts still hold the sway in the countryside. These are suited to the rugged countryside when the sophisticated modern vehicles dare not tread. An improvement introduced in their structure is pneumatic tyre in place of the traditional wooden wheel. But these have been considerably replaced by horse carts (rehras) and tractor trailers. Though the modern means of transport have become popular in the district, yet tongas and ekkas are plied at Patiala and other towns of the district.

(b) Roads Transport

Roads play a pivotal role in the economic development of a region. A well-knit road system helps

in improving the efficiency of output and input of markets. Roads, being an important component of the basic infrastructure for a developing economy, not only facilitate development but also assist in mobilization of untapped resources by opening up new region and thus reduce social disparity.

Roads have been often compared to arteries in a human body, as these ameliorate the lot of agriculture oriented people in the remote and fertile stretch. The present Patiala District includes the areas of erstwhile princely states of Patiala, Nabha, Jind and some parts of the British Territory. Prior to Independence, Patiala, being capital of princely State of Patiala was comparatively well served with roads. The main metalled roads which were partly or fully falling in the present Patiala District maintained by the rulers of the erstwhile princely States were Patiala-Sunam, Patiala-Rajpura, Bassi-Sirhind, Patiala-Bhuner Heri, Patiala-Majal, Patiala-Sanaur, Patiala-Nabha, Nabha-Kotla (now Malerkotla), Nabha-Bhawanigarh, Sunam-Samana, Bassi-Alampur, Nabha-Khanna, Amloh-Gobindgarh and Patiala City roads. The post-Independence period has witnessed a considerable expansion in road construction in the district as the following figures bear out:-

Year	Metalled roads (km)	Unmetalled roads (km)	Total length of roads (km)
1950-51	251	199	450
1955-56	309	221	530
1959-60	420	263	683
1969-70	881	201	1,082
1980-81	3,491	103	3,594
1984-85	3,584	65	3,649
1985-86	3,668	65	3,733
1986-87	3,786	17	3,803
1987-88	3,852	13	3,865
1988-89	3,865	-	3,865

(Punjab Census Hand-Book No. 18 Patiala District 1961 and Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1971, 1981, 1985 and 1989)

(i) Classification of Roads

Keeping in view the Nagpur Road Plan of 1943, roads may be classified into four categories, viz. National Highways, State Highways, District Roads and Village Roads. Presently, roads in the district have been maintained under five categories, viz. National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads. The total road length in the Patiala District during 1988-89 was 3,865 km. The district is on the top among all the districts in the Punjab so far as length of roads is concerned. The length of National Highways was 79 km, State Highways 221 km, Major District Roads 151 km. Other District Roads 277 km, and Village Roads 3,137 km. The National Highways and State Highways are maintained by the CPWD and State PWD (B&R), respectively. The Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads are also under the State PWD (B&R). The municipalities maintain their respective roads. A detailed description of each category of roads in the Patiala District is given below:

National Highways.—The National Highways are the main highways running through the length and breadth of the country, connecting ports, foreign highways, capitals of states, large towns and industrial areas. These are constructed and maintained by the State Public Works Department out of the funds provided by the Central Government. The total length of the National Highways passing through the district is 79 km. The National Highways passing through the district are : National Highway No. 1, viz. Sher Shah Suri Marg (from Haryana Border to Amritsar and on to Indo-Pakistan Border near Wagha) passes through Rajpura, Sirhind and Gobindgarh towns of the district and National Highway No. 22 (Ambala-Kalka-Shimla-Tibet Road) passes through Lalru and Dera Bassi town in Rajpura Tahsil of the district.

State Highways.—These are main roads of the State and are generally connected to the National Highways or to the highways of the neighbouring States, district headquarters, important cities, etc. These are constructed and maintained by the Public Works Department of the State. The total length of State

Highways in the district on 31 March 1989 was 221 km. The following five State Highways traverse through the district :—

State Highway No. 8	Pehowa-Bhuner Heri-Patiala
State Highway No. 9	Bassi-Naraingarh
State Highway No. 10	Chandigarh (Dakauli)-Rajpura-Patiala-Patran-Tohana-Hisar
State Highway No. 11	Ludhiana-Sangrur-Patran-Bathinda
State Highway No. 12	Patiala-Sangrur-Barnala-Bathinda

Major District Roads.—These roads connect the areas of production and markets with each other and also with highways and railways. In fact, these roads provide hauling service even into the heart of rural areas throughout the State. These are also constructed and maintained by PWD (B & R). On 31 March 1989, the total length of such roads in the district was 151 km.

Other District Roads.—These roads also play an important role like Major District Roads to connect the local markets, streets, State Highways, National Highways, railway stations, etc. These roads include the roads previously falling under the head 'district minor roads' and the roads constructed and maintained by the municipal committees out of their own funds. The total length of such roads in the district, on 31 March 1989, was 277 km.

Village Roads.—All the villages in the district are connected with one another by approach roads by one way or the other. Such roads which connect villages, nearest main roads, markets, etc. are known as village approach roads. These were previously constructed by the efforts of the people of concerned villages or on matching grant basis. The funds for the construction of these roads were made available by the Government through Zila Parishad, Patiala. The maintenance of these roads was also done by the Zila Parishad, Patiala,

which has now been transferred to State Public Works Department. The total length of these roads in the district, on 31 March 1989, was 3,137 km.

(ii) Vehicles and Conveyances

In the ancient times, bullock-drawn i.e. carts and horse/camel-drawn carts were used as means of conveyance. In the populous areas/localities of the cities or main bazars/markets for short distances to carry loads and articles, *thelas* were used.

With the passage of time, the quality of roads improved and side by side, improved vehicles came to ply on them. In the urban areas, these means of conveyance have become out of date and fully replaced by motor vehicles. However, *ekkas/tongas* in urban areas and bullock and horse-carts in the rural areas are still used.

The different means of conveyance available in the district comprise *rehris*, donkey, camel and horse-carts (*rehras*), bullock-carts, *tongas/ekkas*, bicycles, rickshaws, mopeds, motor-cycles, scooters, jeeps, station wagons, cars, buses, trucks, tractors, tempos (three-wheeled motor transport), light commercial vehicles, etc. The use of bicycle and moped as conveyance has become very popular in the urban as well as in the countryside. The rickshaws also hold much importance in the urban areas because these are cheaper means of conveyance and common people can get their lift easily. Motor vehicles and scooters for local conveyance is a feature of post-Independence period.

Automobiles.—The automobiles have become common means of travel, transportation of goods for short as well as long distances. These include motor cycles, scooters, mopeds, three-wheelers, jeeps, motor cars, taxis, mini-buses, buses, mini-trucks, tractors, auto-rickshaws, etc. The number of different types of motor vehicles registered in the district, on 31 March 1989, is given in Appendix I at page 259.

Bicycles.—With the improvement and extension of roads and the indigenous cycle industry, cycles are being used as extensively in villages and in towns. It is a cheaper means of conveyance and easier to maintain. A man in the street can buy easily and use

it. It can be used in narrow streets and field tracks where space covering vehicle's approach is not possible. It increases the mobility of the labour. The villagers bring vegetables, milk and other agricultural produce to urban markets on cycles. The people who sell vegetables, fruits and other commodities in the villages use cycle for carrying these commodities.

Cycle-Rickshaws.—The use of this conveyance is generally confined to urban areas, but its use cannot be denied in rural areas where the motor buses are either not plying or the availability of bus service is after a long gap of time. It is a cheap, convenient and easy type of conveyance. Much space is not required for its plying and it can pass through the narrow lanes and can reach in the interior of the populous localities. On the other hand, its carrying capacity is two passengers and is cheaper to hire. The use of *ekka* and *tonga* has generally been replaced by it. The use of rickshaws has become popular because its service has been extended from towns to adjoining villages on account of the construction of link roads. The Government is also encouraging this profession so that the poor men may be able to make their both ends meet. The persons who are physically fit and are between the age of 18 to 45 years can ply this vehicle according to the bye-laws framed by the State Government. The banks are also liberal in advancing loans to such people under the Punjab Cycle Rickshaw (Regulation of Licence) Act, 1976. Licences are issued to the owners only.

Horse Carriages.—The use of bullock-carts in the urban areas as well as in the rural areas has mostly been replaced by horse-carts (*rehras*). It is pulled by one horse and carries less load than that of bullock-cart. But it is comparatively faster means of transport. It is useful for carrying load for short distances. In the villages, the farmers and shopkeepers who are not in a position to buy heavy load carrying vehicles (trolley, trucks) have maintained horse-carts. The farmers transport/carry seeds to the fields, grain and fodder to the markets from their fields and labourers from the labour colonies to their fields for sowing, weeding, reaping/harvesting crops and *vice-versa*. The shopkeepers use these carts to carry their commodities from cities to villages, etc. In urban areas, it is mostly used to

carry cement to building construction sites. The major factor of their survival is that their carrying charges are quite reasonable and within the reach of the common men.

(iii) Public and Private Transport

Till June 1969, the Provincial Transport Controller headed the Transport Department and was responsible for the enforcement of Motor Vehicles Act and the rules framed thereunder. The commercial wing of the department also functioned under his control. In order to give equal justice to the private operators and State owned transport, the Transport Department was bifurcated in June 1969, into two wings viz. Commercial Wing and Non-commercial Wing. The former, known as Punjab Roadways, was placed under the control of the Director, State Transport, Punjab and the latter under the State Transport Commissioner, Punjab, as Head of the Department. The Director, State Transport, being overall incharge of the Commercial Wing, is concerned with the development and operation of State Transport buses on commercial basis. The State Transport Commissioner is concerned with the issuing of route permits, enforcement of the Motor Vehicles Act and the rules framed thereunder, grant of route permits for stage carriers to both public and private operators and for public carriers, tempos, taxis, etc.

Before the Independence, road transport in the district was only in the hands of private owners, who were interested only in large profits and seldom cared for the convenience of the passengers. Keeping in view the difficulties faced by the people, the policy of nationalisation of passenger transport was adopted by the erstwhile PEPSU Government as early as February 1949. The arrangements for the implementation of this policy could be completed only by September 1954. In the meantime, the provisions of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 were extended to the State by the Government of India with effect from 10 March 1955 and the State Transport Corporation came into being. The latter took over the Pepsu Roadways in 1956. With the merger of PEPSU with Punjab, the Corporation was constituted with Secretary to Government, Punjab, Transport Department as its Chairman, and the Finance

Secretary, Director of Industries, Provincial Transport Controller, Punjab, and the Chief Commercial Superintendent, Northern Railway, as members. The Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation is the General Manager who also works as its non-Member Secretary. This is the only Corporation of its kind in the State and covers far-flung territory.

With the increase in the network of roads and industrialisation, both passenger and goods transport has considerably increased. Therefore, the Government have started gradual and progressive nationalisation of passenger transport. At present, there is a partial nationalisation of passenger transport service in the State and 60:40 scheme is in operation. Under this scheme, all further operation on the existing local routes not exceeding 16 km as well as monopoly routes shall be undertaken exclusively by the Punjab Roadways and Pepsu Road Transport Corporation. The goods transport is only handled by the private operators in the district.

State Owned Services.—The State Owned Service, Pepsu Roadways was started in 1955 with a fleet of 12 buses. It covered 9 routes to begin with. In 1962-63, it was running 56 routes with a fleet of 187 buses which rose to 1,055 buses in 1985-86. The routes operated by the PEPSU Road Transport Corporation Patiala Depot I and II on 31 March 1989 have been given in Appendix II at the end of this Chapter at pages 260-265.

Private Bus Services.—The bus routes in the district operated by the private transport companies (company-wise) on 31 March 1989 have been given in Appendix III at pages 266-287.

Goods Transport by Road.—The goods transport in the district is still handled by the private owners and it is not much rationalised. The system of booking agencies has developed which caters to the needs of both the operators and the traders. The operators are provided with parking facilities. The traders get satisfactory service through goods transport agencies. The private goods transport agencies/companies have organised themselves to reduce competition, to regulate traffic and to share profits.

(c) Railways

The Patiala District is in the jurisdiction of Delhi Division of Northern Railway and is served fairly well with railway lines. Four railway lines pass through the district, viz. Ambala-Kalka line, Delhi-Amritsar line, Rajpura-Bathinda line and Sirhind-Rupnagar line. The Ambala-Kalka line passes through Rajpura Tahsil and serves the north-eastern portion of the district. The railway stations falling on this line are Lalru, Dappar and Ghaggar. The Delhi-Amritsar line passes through Rajpura and Sirhind Tahsils. The railway stations falling on this line are Mandi-Gobindgarh, Sirhind, Sadhugarh, Sarai Banjara, Rajpura, and Shambu. The Rajpura-Bathinda line runs through Patiala and Nabha tahsils and serves Chhitanwala, Kairala, Nabha, Kalhe Majra halt, Dhablan, Patiala Cantt. halt, Patiala, Daunkalan, Kauli and Rajpura stations. The Sirhind-Rupnagar line serves the northern portion of Sirhind Tahsil and Noganwan, Bassi Pathana, Fatehgarh Sahib and Sirhind stations are located on this line.

Rail-Road Competition.—Every means of transport has its own sphere of economic service and limitation. Before the advent of the motor transport in the beginning of the twentieth century, the railways enjoyed full monopoly in long distance traffic. The road development was seriously retarded during the second half of the nineteenth century as roads were considered to be unprofitable. But the position changed altogether after the World War I (1914-18), when mechanical road haulage became popular throughout the country. A large number of motor-buses began to ply on the roads and actively competed with railways for short distance passenger traffic. The motor-buses could afford to carry goods at a cheap rate, because they had to pay nothing for the construction or maintenance of the highways. Their cost was also less per kilometre than that of the railways. It is said to be 'door-to-door' service and is best suited to certain types of commodities such as eggs, vegetables and dairy products, which must be speedily despatched to the nearby markets in good condition to fetch high prices. Therefore, with the development of motor transport after 1920, the railways began to lose financially owing to this unhealthy competition. The Railway Board Report of 1926-27 pointed out that the

Indian Railways had begun to feel the pressure of competition from motor vehicles.

The competition between the railways and road transport has been more acute than the competition between other forms of transport. The financial loss of railways increased especially during the period of world-wide trade depression of 1929. The Government of India appointed in 1933 the Mitchell-Kirkness Committee to study the problem and make suggestions for improving the situation. The committee recommended a strict regulation of road traffic to eliminate competition. In 1937, the Wedge-wood Committee also recommended the protection of railways against unfair competition from road transport by controlling, supervising, regulating and licensing of motor vehicles. In 1939, Motor Vehicle Act was passed for regulating motor transport. During the Second World War (1939-45), there was practically no rail-road competition. In 1950, the Government appointed Motor Vehicles Taxation Enquiry Commission, which recommended the imposition of taxes on motor vehicles. Consequently, the rail-road competition was reduced due to heavy taxation imposed on road vehicles. However, the vast development of agriculture and industry in the country and consequent increase in traffic, the rail-road competition has become a thing of the past and the two systems of transport have become complementary rather than competitive.

(d) Waterways, Ferries and Bridges

There is no perennial river flowing through the district. The main seasonal stream which traverses the district is Ghaggar. There is neither navigation through canals nor ferry system is in vogue in the district. Bridges have been constructed on important crossing of the waterways for smooth running of the road traffic.

(e) Air Transport

A Civil Aviation Club has been functioning at Patiala since 1962. It is maintaining a small aerodrome. The nearest civil airport from Patiala is Chandigarh at a distance of 70 km. From there, regular air service is available to New Delhi, Amritsar, Jammu and Srinagar and in summer, to Leh and Kulu.

(f) Travel and Tourist Facilities

The State Government is making serious efforts to develop tourist facilities at the existing places with a view to ensuring that the available potential for the growth of the tourist industry is fully exploited. Two tourist spots, viz. Floating Restaurant, Sirhind and Mulsari Tourist Complex Aam Khas Bagh, Sirhind have been developed for tourist attraction. At Floating Restaurant facilities like night stay, snacks and drinks are available for the tourists. This unique restaurant is floating in the Bhakhra Main Line Canal. The Aam Khas Bagh was the residence of the local Governor during the Mughal period. It was an extensive garden walled from all sides and contained fine buildings, some of which even stand today. One of these buildings is now used as rest-house. The State Horticulture Department maintains a fruit garden and nursery here. The State Tourism Development Corporation has converted it into beautiful tourist resort. Water flowing through drains and fountains is a welcome sight for the tourists. Tea, coffee, snacks and cold drinks are available to the tourists.

There are a number of restaurants and hotels in the urban areas in the district. In some of the hotels, lodging facilities are also available. Besides, there are a number of *dharamshalas* and *serais* in the district for the travellers, tourists and visitors. *Gurudwaras* in the urban as well as in rural areas provide free boarding and lodging to the visitors.

Rest Houses.—These are maintained by various departments of Government for the use of their employees while on official tour to the districts. However, when available these might be utilised by members of the public (for private occupation) on prescribed rent which is higher than that chargeable from the Government officials on tour. A list of rest houses in the district is given in Appendix IV, on pages 288–290.

(g) Post, Telegraphs and Telephones

Originally, the postal arrangements in the Patiala State were confined to the conveyance of official communications which were carried by *sowars* and *harkaras*

retained in the various *sadr* offices and no facilities were offered to the public for the exchange of their private correspondence. In 1860, in the reign of Maharaja Narinder Singh, the postal system was organised under the control of the *munshikhana* (Foreign office). Runners' lines were laid between various *thanas* and the public allowed to post letters at these *thanas*. A special officer on a salary of Rs 30 per mensem was appointed by the *munshikhana* as *munsarim* of the postal arrangements. The postal service was given out on contract. The contractor made arrangement of delivery of *dak* by appointing runners and *sarbarahs* or overseers. All postal articles were handed over to the runners, who were responsible to the Deputy Superintendents of Police. These officials received the money paid for the postage from the runners, and remitted it monthly to the treasury, where the balance, after paying the amount due by contract to the State, was handed over to the contractor. Postal articles for British India were despatched to the British Post Office by paying the usual rates and *vice versa*. There were no facilities for money orders, insurance, or other minor branches of postal business. In 1900, a mutual exchange of correspondence, parcels, money orders and Indian postal notes was established between the Imperial Post Office and the Patiala State Post Office. By an agreement on 14 August 1872, the British Government agreed to construct for the state a single line of wires from Ambala to Rajpura and thence to Patiala at a cost of Rs 15,500, the Maharaja agreeing to pay the actual cost of construction and of the maintenance of the line and the office at Patiala.

Post offices in the Patiala District are under the control of the Senior Superintendent, Post Offices, Patiala Division, Patiala, who assists the Director Postal Services, Punjab and Union Territory, Chandigarh. To provide postal facilities to the public, letter boxes have been arranged at suitable places in the towns which are cleared at fixed intervals once or twice a day. All the villages of the Patiala District have been covered under daily *dak* delivery system. The list of post offices functioning in the district is given in Appendix V on pages 291–301.

The Postal Index Number (PIN)* Code was introduced in the country on 15 August 1972. It is a six digit code that identifies and locates every departmental delivery service. It provides with a built-in-routing information for postal sorting and quick delivery of the post. The PIN Code of Patiala is 147 001.

Telegraphs.--The district is served by a good number of combined post and telegraph offices. There are two TP/Morse offices, 10 Morse sub-offices and 35 Phono-cum-sub-offices and 7 extra departmental sub-offices in the district. There is prompt delivery of telegrams in the district. On 31 March 1989, telegraph facility was available in 54 post offices (7 rural combined offices have not been included in the list) in the Patiala District as given in Appendix VI at pages 302-303.

Telephones.--Patiala SSA covers the Revenue District Patiala except the Dera Bassi Block of tahsil Rajpura. The SSA was upgraded to the level of junior Administrative Grade during April 1989. The important places in the SSA are Patiala, Rajpura, Mandi Gobindgarh, Nabha, Sirhind, Samana and Patran. There is no such industry in the district except at Rajpura, Mandi Gobindgarh and few industries at Nabha. There are 47 telephone exchanges in this SSA as given below:

Amloh	Devigarh	Nogawan
Ajrawar	Gajjukhera	Nabha
Ajnoda	Ghanour	Patiala
Banur	Ghagga	Punjab University, Patiala
Basantpura	Gajewas	Patran
Bassi Pathana	Galwali	Rajpura
Bhumarsi Buland	Hussainpura	Rampur
Bhuner Heri	Jakhwali	Nobad
Balbera	Kaidpur	Rakhra
Badali	Kauli	Salana

*The first digit represents the zone, the second the sub-zone and the routing, the third digit 'PIN' points the routing district and the last three digits indicate the specific post office included in that sorting district.

Bhadson	Khanewal	Sanaur
	Koulgarh	
Bakshiwala	Khanoun	Sirhind
Badshapur	Mandi Gobindgarh	Samana
Chinartahal Kalan	Nabipur	Shera Sheri
Chintawala	Nandpur Kalour	Shambu
Dakala	Nandpur Kesho	

SFD PCO's are working at Patiala, Rajpura, Sirhind and Mandi Gobindgarh for the use of public. These are under the control of Telecom District Manager, Patiala. The total number of connections provided by these exchanges as on 31 March 1990 were 18,217.

Radios and Televisions.--There is no radio broadcasting or television station in the district. The number of radio and television owners have however, increased substantially in the recent years. The actual number of radio and television sets in the district is not available, as the radios/transistors of all bands and television sets have been exempted from licence.

(h) Organizations of Owners and Employees in the Field of Transport and Communications ,

The transport owners and workers/employees of transport companies/departments do not have any registered organization in the district. Transport workers/employees have, however, formed Unions to look after their interests. The particulars of these unions functioning in the district, as on 31 March 1989, are given below :

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Date of Registration
1	Guru Nanak Khachar Rehra Union Village Branch Patti, Post Office Kotvanpur, Tansil Samana, District Patiala	26 December 1985
	Punjab Tonga Mazdoor Union, Devigarh C/o B M S Chowk Arya Samaj, Patiala	20 March 1986
	Rickshaw Mazdoor Association, Rajpura	26 June 1986

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Date of Registration
4	Rajpura Rickshaw Wahak Mazdoor Union, Rajpura	21 October 1986
5	Four Wheelers Tempo Owners' Union, Dera Bassi	20 January 1987
6	The Cartmen Union, Patiala	25 May 1987
7	Patiala Auto Rickshaw Chalak Union, Rajpura	19 June 1987
8	The Half-Body Truck Operators' Union, Dhakolji (Patiala)	16 November 1987
9	Shehri Rehra Mazdoor Sangh, Rajpura	23 November 1987
10	Super Speed Transport Union, Sirhind	4 April 1988
11	The Malwa Tempo Operators' Union, Samania Gate, Patiala	9 June 1988
12	Guru Nanak Tempo Drivers' Union, Bahadurgarh (Patiala)	21 November 1988
13	Truck Drivers' Union, B M S Arya Samaj Chowk, Patiala	9 December 1988
14	Truck Drivers' Union, Patran	20 December 1988

(Source : Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh)

APPENDIX I

(Vide page 248)
Number of different types of Motor Vehicles Registered in Patiala District during 1981-82 to 1988-89

Year	Goods Vehicles			Passenger Vehicles/Four Wheelers and above												Total
	Four wheel-ers & above Trucks & Lorries	Three wheel-ers (including Tempos)	Buses	Cars and Station Wagons	Taxis	Jeeps	Three Wheel-ers	Two Wheel-ers	Trac-tors	Trail-ors	Others					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
1980-81	2,190	5	936	3,408	107	570	204	21,058	13,313	--	3	41,794				
1981-82	2,414	13	619	597	53	791	90	6,631	4,241	--	2	15,451				
1982-83	3,406	15	1,247	3,680	149	624	423	26,949	17,786	--	68	54,347				
1983-84	3,719	26	1,388	3,765	160	663	474	32,082	19,557	--	105	61,939				
1984-85	3,865	37	1,442	4,002	170	718	516	37,955	20,951	--	127	69,783				
1985-86	4,149	55	1,564	4,145	216	742	559	43,481	22,368	--	147	77,426				
1986-87	4,530	71	1,658	4,548	235	828	637	51,175	24,042	--	245	87,969				
1987-88	4,930	75	1,777	5,146	252	906	690	59,107	25,538	--	308	98,729				
1988-89	5,192	75	1,882	5,867	262	950	730	67,412	26,022	--	315	1,08,707				

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1981 to 1989)

APPENDIX II

(Vide page 251)

Bus Routes operated by the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation,
Patiala Depot I & II as on 31 March 1969

Serial No.	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total service (km)
1	Patiala-Chandigarh	2	70	280
2	Patiala-Kalka	5	99	990
3	Patiala-Khamano	2	82	328
4	Patiala-Behrampur	2	102	408
5	Patiala-Ambala Cantt.	16	56	1,792
6	Patiala-Samana	26	32	1,664
7	Patiala-Talwandi	4	48	384
8	Patiala-Samana (via Main)	2	36	144
9	Patiala-Jallakheri	3	30	180
10	Patiala-Ghurem	11	36	792
11	Patiala-Marw	5	43	430
12	Patiala-Binzal	2	38	152
13	Patiala-Hisar	1	176	352
14	Patiala-Rajpura	14	26	728
15	Rajpura-Kabulpura	3	16	96
16	Rajpura-Shambhu	3	23	138
17	Patiala-Delhi	2	253	1,012
18	Rajpura-Sehir	4	14	112
19	Patiala-Chail	2	184	736
20	Patiala-Haridwar	1+1	224	448
21	Samana-Narwana	4	73	584
22	Fatehgarh-Delhi	1	253	506
23	Patiala-Sangatpura	2	64	256

Serial No.	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total service (km)
24	Patiala-Kaithal	2	69	276
25	Patiala-Shambhu	4	39	312
26	Samana-Patran	3	26	156
27	Samana-Ghullar	1	38	76
28	Patiala-Amritsar	1	248	496
29	Patiala-Samana (via Dakala, Ramnagar)	4	50	400
30	Patiala-Samana (via Balbera, Ramnagar)	6	47	564
31	Patiala-Chandigarh (via Dera Bassi)	2	87	348
32	Jakkhal-Budhla	1	37	74
33	Samana-Patran (via Dhanetha, Badshahpur)	3	42	252
34	Rajpura-Harpelpura	4	15	120
35	Patiala-Gulle	13	40	1,040
36	Patiala-Ajraur	4	21	168
37	Patiala-Nandpur Kesho	2	30	120
38	Patiala-Dera Bassi (via Ghanaur, Ambala City)	2	77	308
39	Patiala-Maghar Sahib	3	38	228
40	Samana-Kaithal	4	55	440
41	Patiala-Binzal	2	47	188
42	Patiala-Menali	1	364	728
43	Patiala-Jogindernagar	1	305	610
44	Rajpura-Ambala Cantt.	2	30	120
45	Patiala-Pahewa	2	69	276
46	Patiala-Kaithal	2	71	284
47	Samana-Delhi	1	285	570
48	Budhlada-Ratia	1	35	60
49	Patiala-Ratia	1	135	270

Serial No.	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total service (km)
50	Patiala-Barnala	1	100	200
51	Patiala-Rohtak-Delhi	1	280	560
52	Patiala-Jakkhal	4	91	728
53	Patiala-Budhlada	1	110	220
54	Patiala-Muktsar	1	230	460
55	Patiala-Shergarh	3	86	516
56	Ratia-Sardulgarh	1	35	70
57	Barnala-Bathinda	1	75	150
58	Patiala-Ghanaur	3	25	150
59	Samana-Kapurthala	1	220	440
60	Patiala-Gurgaon	1	293	586
61	Patiala-Delhi	1	245	490
62	Patiala-Retiowa	1	53	106
63	Sangrur-Patiala-Ambala City	4	51	408
64	Barnala-Ambala City	2	51	204
65	Patiala-Fatehpur	8	27	432
66	Patiala-Jhanehrion	6	18	216
67	Patiala-Jogipur	4	17	136
68	Patiala-Kauli	4	19	152
69	Patiala-Bathoi	4	21	168
70	Patiala-Tarion	4	31	248
71	Bassi-Khumano	4	21	168
72	Patiala-Shekhupur	8	21	336
73	Patiala-Manjoli	4	25	200
74	Samana-Patiala	1	26	52

Serial No.	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total service (km)
DEPOT-II				
1	Patiala-Amritsar	1	262	524
2	Patiala-Nabha	9	29	522
3	Nabha-Malerkotla	4	33	264
4	Patiala-Dhuri (via Chhintanwala)	6	60	720
5	Patiala-Ludhiana (via Nabha)	2	111	444
6	Patiala-Malerkotla	10	62	1,240
7	Patiala-Shree Naina Devi	2	155	620
8	Patiala-Jammu	2	407	1,628
9	Patiala-Katra	1	455	910
0	Patiala-Kaithal	1	69	138
11	Patiala-Bhadson	2	47	188
12	Bassi-Bhadson	4	33	264
13	Nabha-Samana	4	42	336
14	Patiala-Khanna	4	62	496
15	Patiala-Dalhousie	1	369	738
16	Patiala-Samana (via Bhawanigarh)	3	70	420
17	Nabha-Dhuri (via Bagrian)	6	33	396
18	Patiala-Dhuri (via Amargarh)	1	68	136
19	Patiala-Gurdaspur	3	277	1,662
20	Patiala-Amritsar (via Sirhind)	2	248	992
21	Patiala-Jagraon	1	123	256
22	Patiala-Bassi	10	45	900
23	Nabha-Chaunda	6	22	264
24	Patiala-Malewal	4	50	400
25	Khanna-Bhadson	2	29	116

Serial No.	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total service (km)
26	Patiala-Khalra	1	262	524
27	Patiala-Jalandhar	1	165	330
28	Patiala-Hoshiarpur	1	180	360
29	Bassi-Kurali	2	25	100
30	Patiala-Newanshahr	1	134	268
31	Samana-Amritsar	1	278	556
32	Patiala-Jawalaji	1	254	508
33	Patiala-Hamirpur	1	266	532
34	Tohra-Sirhind	6	17	204
35	Patiala-Udhampur	1	472	944
36	Patiala-Dharmshala Cantt.	1	311	622
37	Model Town-Sanaur (via Qila Chowk)	26	20	1,040
38	Anardana-Bakshiwala	4	20	160
39	Passiana-Dittupur	4	31	248
40	Punjabi University-Lalochi	3	29	174
41	Punjabi University-Bhima Kheri	3	32	192
42	Patiala-Rakhra-Ghauroda	4	22	176
43	Patiala-Panjoli	4	16	128
44	Patiala-Mulepur	4	33	264
45	Patiala-Chalaile	4	18	144
46	Railway Station-Laung	3	15	90
47	Railway Station-Kathmathi	3	18	108
48	Patiala-Bhankhar	4	16	128
49	Patiala-Naulakha	3	23	138
50	Sanaur-Asarpur	4	4	32
51	Sanaur-Bolar	3	5	30

Serial No.	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total service (km)
52	Nabha-Gobindgarh	2	37	148
53	Patiala-Delhi (via Kaithal)	1	256	512
54	Malerkotla-Delhi	1	315	630
55	Patiala-Muktsar	1	232	464
56	Patiala-Faridkot	1	238	476
57.	Patiala-Dharmshala Cantt.	1	311	622

(Source : Depot Managers, Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala I & II)

APPENDIX III

(Vide page 251)

Bus Routes operated by Private Transport Companies in Patiala
District as on 30th June 1969

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
1	Amlah Bus Service (Regd.), Gobindgarh	Nabha-Samrala (via Gobindgarh)	1	64	128
		Samrala-Khanna	1	27	54
		Samrala-Kurali	1	40	80
		Rupnagar-Hawara (via Morinda)	1	38	76
		Machhiwara-Khanna	1	26	52
		Bela-Khanna	1	45	90
		Patiala-Amlah	1	55	110
2	Amlah Bus Highways (Regd.), Gobindgarh	Nabha-Samrala	2	64	256
		Bassi-Gobindgarh	6	19	228
		Samrala-Khanna (via Arya Samaj College)	1	27	54
		Machhiwara-Khanna	1	26	52
		Samrala-Khanna	2	16	64
3	Amlah Roadways (Regd.), Amlah	Nabha-Samrala (via Gobindgarh)	2	64	256
		Machhiwara-Khanna	1	26	52
4	Amlah Transport Co. (Regd.), Amlah	Khanna-Raikot (via Bahadurgarh)	1	69	138

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
		Samrala-Khanna	1	16	32
		Raikot-Mathur (via Jagraon)	1	22	44
5	Afghan Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala-Sangrur	3	56	336
		Patiala-Sunam	3	66	396
6	Amar Singh S/o Sewa Singh of Patiala	Patiala-Ludhiana (via Sirhind)	1	96	192
7	Bir Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala-Ghanaur-Rajpura	2	93	372
		Patiala-Samana (via Dekala)	2	50	200
		Patiala-Nabha (via Chano)	3	38	228
		Patiala-Maghar (via Masinghan)	1	38	76
		Patiala-Binjal (via Devigarh)	1	47	94
		Patiala-Ghanaur	1	25	50
8	Dashmesh Motor Transport Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala-Nagawan (via Balbera)	2	28	112
		Patiala-Binjal	1	47	94

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
9	Dhanesar Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Kurar Chhapa-Sangrur	1	55	110
		Kurar Chhapa-Sangrur up to Raikot	2	74	296
		Sangrur-Barnala (via Gohnon-Jagraon)	1	98	196
		Sangrur-Ludhiana, (via Kutba)	1	115	230
10	Fatehgarh Highways (Regd.), Sirhind	Bassi-Malerkotla (via Sehora, Payal)	4	81	648
11	Fatehgarh Sahib Khanna Bus Service (Regd.), Sirhind	Bassi-Malerkotla (via Sehora)	2	81	324
12	Guru Nanak Transport Co. (Regd.), Gobindgarh	Patiala-Samrala (via Rajpura, Khamano)	2	98	392
13	Gobindgarh Roadways (Regd.), Gobindgarh	Nabha-Samrala (via Gobindgarh-Khanna)	4	93	744
		Malerkotla-Khanna	1	49	98
		Nabha-Gobindgarh	1	39	78
14	Garg Transport Society Private Ltd., Samana	Samana-Patran	3	26	156
		Samana-Khanauri (via Chunagra)	1	53	106

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
15	Gian Bus Service (Regd.), Rajpura	Rajpur-Kharar (via Devinagar)	2	37	148
		Rajpura-Jamitgarh (via Ghanaur)	3	43	258
		Rajpura-Bassi (via Serai, Banjara, Bhagrana)	1	73	146
16	Gian Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala-Ghanaur	1	25	50
17	Ghaggar Transport Co. (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala-Ghulam	1	39	78
18	Hira Bus Service (Regd.), Amloh	Nabha-Ludhiana (via Gobindgarh)	1	91	182
		Bassi-Amargarh (via Sirhind)	1	63	126
19	Jain Motors (Regd.), Patran	Patran-Lehra-Duska Duska-Ralli-Budhlada	2	75	300
20	Jagdambay Bus Service (Regd.), Patran	Samana-Moniana (via Shatrana)	2	84	336
		Samana-Khanauri	1	53	106
		Patran-Baharjachh	1	33	66
		Patran-Lahru (via Kaurian)	1	30	60
		Patran-Lehra	1	30	60
21	Kulwant Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Nabha-Dhuri (via Bagrian)	2	32	128

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Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
		Sangrur-Chaunda (via Bagrian)	2	43	172
		Nabha-Patiala (via Ajnauda)	1	30	60
		Patiala-Ghulam	2	39	156
22	Kartar Bus and Transport Service (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala-Sunam	1	66	132
		Patiala-Sunam	1	66	132
23	Kansala Bus Service (Regd.), Sirhind	Ropar-Amloh	1	64	128
24	Lok Sewak Bus Service Private Ltd., Sirhind	Nabha-Samrala	2	64	256
		Patiala-Khanna	1	51	102
		Rajpura-Sirhind (via Badali)	1	47	94
		Patiala-Khanna	1	51	102
		Sirhind-Kharar (via Chuni)	1	40	80
		Ahmedgarh-Barnala (via Mangewal)	1	77	154
		Sangrur-Nangal (via Nabha)	1	195	390
		Nabha-Bassi (via Bhadson)	1	48	96
		Patiala-Ludhiana (via Bhadson)	1	96	96

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
		Patiala-Amloh	1	55	110
		Bassi-Amargarh-Malerkotla	2	76	304
		Bassi-Amargarh-Malerkotla	1	88	176
		Patiala-Anandpur Sahib	1	133	133
25	Nabha Transport Co. (Regd.), Nabha	Nabha-Samrala (via Gobindgarh)	4	72	576
		Nabha-Samrala (via Gobindgarh)	4	72	576
		Patiala-Mallewal (via Bakhshiwal, Bhadson)	2	48	192
		Nabha-Bassi (via Bhadson, Bhumarsi)	1	48	96
		Khanna-Samrala	1	27	54
		Bela-Khanna	2	45	180
		Nabha-Gobindgarh	1	39	78
		Patiala-Chamkaur Sahib (via Dittapur)	1	98	196
26	Nyal Bus Service (Regd.), Patran	Samana-Patran (via Prem Singh)	1	40	80
		Sunam-Samana (via Wigharwal)	1	48	48
27	Nabha Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Nabha	Nabha-Sirhind (via Chaunda-Bhadson)	1	49	98

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
28	National Transport & Engineering Co., Private Ltd., Patiala	Patiala-Sunam	5	66	660
		Patiala-Sangrur	4	56	448
		Sunam-Samana (via Mehlan Suhlar)	1	57	114
		Patiala-Samana (via Nadampur)	2	39	156
		Patiala-Sangrur	1	72	144
		Patiala-Samana (via Dekala Mavi Sappanwali)	2	68	272
29	New National Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala-Sunam	2	66	264
		Patiala-Budhlada	1	105	210
		Sunam-Baratta	1	49	98
30	New Fatehgarh Sahib Sirhind Bus Transport Private Ltd., Sirhind	Sirhind-Kharar (via Morinda)	3	48	288
		Sirhind-Kharar-S.A.S. Nagar	3	40	240
		Bassi-Ahmedgarh (via Payal)	2½	98	490
		Bassi-Ahmedgarh (via Payal)	2½	111	555
		Patiala-Ludhiana (via Bhadson)	1	96	192

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
		Ahmedgarh-SAS Nagar	1	109	218
		Fatehgarh-Amritsar (via Saunda)	1	291	582
		Bassi-Amargarh (Via Sirhind-Chambala, Nurpura)	1	63	126
		Sirhind-Kharar (via Madanheri)	1	42	84
		Patiala-Ludhiana (via Bhadson)	1	96	192
		Patiala-Amloh	1	55	110
		Bassi-Ahmedgarh (via Khanna)	2½	78	390
		Patiala-Kapurthala	½	180	180
		Ludhiana-Samrala	1	37	74
		Mechhiwara-Khanna	1	26	52
		Ludhiana-Ambala Cantt.	1	115	230
		Ludhiana-Raikot	1	44	88
		Ludhiana-Maherna Kalan	1	56	112
31	Punia Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala-Ghulam	1	39	78
32	Public Bus Service (Regd.), Sirhind	Patiala-Binjal (via Devigarh)	1	47	94
33	Patiala Bus and General Transporters Private Ltd., Sirhind	Sangrur-Khanauri (via Upli, Sunam, Hamirgarh)	1	104	208

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
34	Patiala Bus Highways Private Ltd., Patiala	Patiala-Bassi (via Nandpur Kesho, Morinda, etc.)	1	68	68
		Patiala-Amloh (via Sirhind)	1	55	110
		Patiala-Khanna	2	53	252
		Patiala-Khanna (via Nandpur Kesho)	2	79	316
		Patiala-Ludhiana (via Nandpur Kesho)	2	136	544
		Patiala-Kapurthala (via Nandpur Kesho)	$\frac{1}{2}$	180	270
		Ludhiana-Khanna	1	63	126
		Patiala-Kapurthala (via Rajpura)	1	197	197
		Patiala-Anandpur Sahib	1	133	133
		Patiala-Bassi (via Nandpur Kesho)	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	322
		Patiala-Jalandhar (via Nandpur Kesho)	1	157	314
		Patiala-Ludhiana (via Bhadson)	1	96	96
35	Patiala Bus Service Private Ltd., Sirhind	Patiala-Bassi (via Nandpur, Ghuram, etc.)	2	68	272

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
		Rajpura-Sirhind (via Badali Ala Singh)	1	28	56
		Patiala-Amloh	1	55	110
		Patiala-Kapurthala (via Nandpur Kesho)	$\frac{1}{3}$	180	120
		Patiala-Ludhiana (via Nandpur Kesho)	1	96	192
		Patiala-Kapurthala (via Rajpura)	1	197	197
		Patiala-Morinda (via Rajpura, Bassi, Mohali)	2	96	384
		Patiala-Jalandhar (via Nandpur Kesho)	1	157	314
		Patiala-Ludhiana (via Bhadson)	1	96	192
		Patiala-Bassi	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	138
		Patiala-Bhumarsi-Gurdhanpur extended upto Khanna	4	77	616
		Ludhiana-Ambala Cantt.	1	115	230
		Ludhiana-Jaurepul	1	71	142
		Patiala-Anandpur Sahib	1	133	133

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
36	Rajpura Bus Service (Regd.), Rajpura	Sirhind-Kharar (via Chuni)	1	40	80
		Patiala-Kharar (via Rajpura, Serai, Banjara)	1	75	150
		Rajpura-Bassi (via Serai, Banjara, Sirhind)	1	58	116
		Rajpura-Bassi (via Serai, Banjara, Sirhind)	1	58	116
37	Sirhind Khanna Transporters Private Ltd., Sirhind	Patiala-Morinda (via Rajpura)	2	96	384
		Patiala-Bassi (via Sirhind)	1	68	136
		Patiala-Khamano-Samrala	2	98	392
		Patiala-Khamano	2	82	328
		Patiala-Amloh	1	55	110
		Patiala-Kharar (via Rajpura, Serai, Banjara upto Rupnagar)	2½	102	510
		Patiala-Samrala-Bela (via Rajpura, Khamano)	2	98	392
		Patiala-Amritsar (via Sangrur, Moga)	1	269	538
		Patiala-Anandpur Sahib	1	133	133

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
		Patiala-Kharar	1	75	75
		Ludhiana-Ambala Cantt.	1	115	230
		Ludhiana-Lohat Baddi	1	44	88
38	Sukhdev Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala-Kharar	1	75	150
		Patiala-Kharar	1	102	204
39	Sharma Transport Co. (Regd.), Talwandi Malik	Patiala-Samana (via Bhawanigarh)	2	72	288
		Samana-Bhawanigarh (via Kulburchha)	1	33	66
		Bhawanigarh-Chhintan Wala	1	12	24
40	Sewak Tourist Bus Service (Regd.), Rajpura	Patiala-Dera Bassi (via Zirakpur)	2	62	248
41	Mallewal Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala-Mallewal (via Bakhshiwala)	2	48	192
42	New Punjab Bus Service (Regd.), Amloh	Bassi-Malerkotla (via Saunda)	1	77	154
		Tohra-Chaunda	1	40	80
		Bassi-Tauhra	1	32	64
		Patiala-Tauhra	1	38	76
		Bassi-Amargarh (via Sirhind)	1	63	126

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
43	Nirankar Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala—Ghura—Rajgarh	1	44	88
		Patiala—Samana (via Karhali)	1	50	100
		Patiala—Samana (via Dakala)	2	68	272
		Sunam—Lehra (via Bhaiks Pishaur)	1	31	62
44	Singh Transport Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala—Sunam	1	66	132
		Patiala—Sunam	1	66	132
45	Sirhind Bus Service (Regd.), Sirhind	Sirhind—Kharar (via Chuni)	2	40	160
		Sirhind—Kharar (via Chuni)	2	40	160
		Rupnagar—Ghanauli	2	24	96
46	Verma Bus Service (Regd.), Rajpura	Rajpura—Shambu (via GT Road and return to Rajpura via Nanhera, Ghuram, Thuha)	2	34	136
		Rajpura—Kharar (via Machhli)	3	40	240
		Jamitgarh—Kharar (via Machhli)	2	80	320

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
47	Upkar Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala--Chamkaur Sahib (via Dittupur)	1	98	196
		Patiala--Khanna (via Lung--Dittupur)	1	62	124
		Patiala--Khanna (via Sidhuwal, Bnadson, etc.)	1	51	102
48	Ajit Transport Co. (Regd.), Nabha	Nabha--Bassi (via Allowal)	1	64	128
		Nabha--Dhuri (via Sangrur)	1	73	146
		Nabha--Samrala (via Gobindgarh)	2	72	288
49	Avtar Transport Co. (Regd.), Rajpura	Patiala--Khanna (via Lung Dittupur, Amloh)	1	62	124
		Patiala--Khanna (via Sidhuwal, Bakani wala, Bhadson)	1	51	102
50	Anandpur Sahib Transport Co. (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala--Ludhiana (via Nabha, Malerkotla)	1	106	212
51	Ajai Bus Service (Regd.), Patran	Patran--Lehra (via Jakhal)	2	49	196
52	Devigarh Transport Co. (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala--Ghanaur	1	25	50

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
53	Dalip Singh S/o Sant Singh of Patiala	Patiala--Amritsar (via Nandpur Kesho, Ludhiana)	1	233	233
54	Dev Raj S/o Banta Ram of Hussainpur District Patiala	Patiala--Nawanshehr (via Sirhind Rupnagar)	1	143	286
55	Gian Transporters (Regd.), Patiala	Samana--Balbera	2	23	92
		Samana--Khanauri	1	53	106
56	Gurpreet Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala--Ghulam	1	39	78
		Patiala--Samana (via Balbera)	2	47	188
57	Garg Bus Service (Regd.), Patran	Patran--Kulrian	2	54	216
		Patran--Lehra (via Kaurian)	1	30	60
		Samana--Patran	1	26	52
		Sunam--Baretta	1	48	96
		Patran--Sunam (via khandial, etc.)	2	90	360
		Patiala--Samana (extended up to Ghanri)	2	96	104
		Patiala--Nawanshahar (Via Ludhiana Rahon)	1	163	326

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
59	Jeet Transport Co. (Regd.), Rasulpur Saidon	Patiala--Samana (via Balbera, Badshahpur)	2	89	356
		Patiala--Samana (via Balbera)	2	47	188
60	Jagdeep Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala--Rohar (up to Aerou Khurd)	2	49	196
		Patiala--Ghulam	1	39	78
61	Kumar Bus Service (Regd.), Sirhind	Nabha--Malerkotla (via Chaudhrimajra)	1	51	102
		Bassi--Malerkotla (via Daud)	1	84	168
		Malerkotla--Mehl kalan	1	37	74
		Bassi--Malerkotla (via Bhumarsi)	1	75	150
		Machhiwara--Dhamot	2	35	140
62	Kabir Transport Co. (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala--Anandpur Sahib	1	133	266
63	Khalsa Transport Co. (Regd.), Dugal	Patran--Kulrian (extended up to Boha)	2	78	312
64	Kaushalya Devi Sinderpal Jasbir Singh and Randhir Singh of Samana	Samana--Sangrur (via Prem Singh Wala)	1	52	104

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
65	Ludhiana Bus Service (Regd.), Nabha	Nabha—Jarg (via Jaurepul)	1	85	170
		Nabha—Doraha—Ludhiana (via Khanna)	6	91	1,092
		Nabha—Mallaud (via Jaurepul)	1	42	84
		Nabha—Jarg (via Dandrala, etc.)	1	58	116
		Nabha—Malerkotla (via Chaudhri Majra)	1	51	102
		Patiala—Nabha (via Shekhupur, Banesa)	3	35	210
		Nabha—Gobindgarh	1	39	78
66	Mann Bus Service (Regd.), Patran	Sunam—Samana (via Wigherwal)	1	48	48
67	Manjit Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala—Sunam	1	66	132
		Patiala—Sangrur	1	56	112
		Patiala—Samana (via main Sher majra)	1	36	72
		Patiala—Maru	1	46	92
		Patiala—Sunam	1	66	132

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
68	Nyal Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Patran	Samana—Patran (via Shatrana)	2	42	168
		Lehra—Budhlada (via Duska)	1	27	54
		Patran—Lehra (via Dugal, etc.)	2	30	120
69	New Pritam Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala—Ghanaur	1	25	50
70	New Avtar Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Samana—Patran (via Badshahpur)	1	42	168
71	Onkar Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala—Sunam	2	66	264
		Patiala—Sunam	2	66	264
		Patiala—Sangrur	1	56	112
		Patiala—Sangrur	1	56	112
		Patiala—Kharar (via Rajpura, Rupnagar, etc.)	1	102	204
		Patiala—Kharar (via Mulepur)	1	68	136
		Patiala—Anandpur Sahib	1	133	133
72	Om Parkash S/o Latti Ram of Patiala	Patiala—Nangal (via Sirhind, Bassi, Rupnagar)	1	152	304

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
73	Pammi Bus Service (Regd.), Sirhind	Nabha—Bassi (via Allowal)	1	64	128
74	Patiala Roadways (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala—Sangrur	1	56	56
		Patiala—Sangrur	1	56	56
75	Prince Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala—Sangrur	2	56	224
		Barnala—Sangrur	1	41	82
76	Pawan kumar S/o Gian Chand of Nabha	Malerkotla—Khanna (via Jarg, Jaurepul)	1	48	96
77	Pali Transport Co. (Regd.), Sirhind	Patiala—Nangal (via Rajpura, Banur)	1	149	298
78	Roshan Lal of Ramgarh	Samana—Nabha (via Ramgarh)	3	32	192
79	Ravi Dass Transport Co. (Regd.), Dera Bassi	Patiala—Anandpur Sahib	1	133	266
80	Rattan Singh Ashok Kumar and Vijay Luxmi of Samana	Patiala—Kapurthala	1	180	360
81	Ravindra Motors (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala—Budhlada (via Sunam, Jaurepul)	1	105	210
82	Ranbir Bus Service (Regd.), Amloh	Rupa—Amloh	1	64	128
		Nabha—Gobindgarh	1	39	78

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
83	Sewak Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala—Sangrur	1	56	56
		Patiala—Sangrur	1	56	56
		Patiala—Sunam	1	66	132
84	Singla Motor and Transport Co. (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala—Sunam (via Bhowanagarh)	2	66	264
		Patiala—Sangrur	1	56	56
85	Satnam Bus Highways (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala—Ghanaur -- Rajpura, etc.	3	93	558
		Patiala—Maru	1	46	92
		Patiala—Maghar	1	38	76
		Patiala—Ghuram	1	39	78
		Patiala—Ghanaur	1	25	50
86	Sidhu Roadlines (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala—Ghuram	2	39	156
87	Sandhu Transport Co. (Regd.), Patiala	Patiala—Sunam	1	66	132
		Patiala—Sunam	1	66	132
		Sunam—Fatehgarh	1	23	23
88	Tiwana Transport Co. (Regd.), Patiala	Rajpura—Khanna (via Sehra Sehri)	1	64	128
89	Tiwana Bus Service Village Dittupur, Patiala	Patiala—Mallewal (via Bakhshiwaia)	2	48	192
90	Tojindra Motors (Regd.), Samana	Samana—Sangrur (via Kalaran, etc.)	2	55	220

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
		Samana—Sangrur (via Bhatiwala)	1	55	110
91	Tejbir Singh S/o Bhupinder Singh of Patiala	Patiala—Jalandhar	1	157	314
92	United Bus Service (Regd.), Patiala	Ludhiana—Nihal Singh Wala (via Guru Gobind Singh Marg)	1	101	101
93	Vishav Karma Bus Service (Regd.), Amloh	Patiala—Bhadson (via Nandpur Kesho)	1	48	96
		Bassi—Tohra	1	32	64
		Khanna—Morinda (via Bhootgarh, Bhorl)	2	32	128
		Nabha—Samrala	1	72	144
94	Sirhind Transport Co., (Regd.), Sirhind	Ludhiana—Amloh	1	56	112
		Amloh—Patiala	1	50	100
		Ludhiana—Mallaud	2	48	192
		Ludhiana—Pakhowal—Raikot	1	44	88
		Ludhiana—Phallowal	1	28	56
		Ludhiana—Mullanpur Mohi	2	25	100
		Ludhiana—Phagla—Issewal—Mullanpur	1	27	54
		Ludhiana—Jodhan	2	20	80

Serial No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of Route	Number of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
		Ludhiana—Sahabha	1	24	48
		Raikot—Hathur	2	21	84
		Jagraon—Dholan--Halwara	1	27	54
		Jagraon—Nathowal	1	24	48
95	Bhatal Bus Service (Regd.), Patran	Sunam—Patran—Beharjachh	2	71	284
96	Baldev Motors (Regd.), Village Ugoke	Samana—Moniana via Shatrana	2	84	336
97	Baba Zorawar Singh Fateh Singh Bus Service Regd., Sirhind	Rajpura—Sirhind	3	38	228
98	Balbir Singh S/o Makha Ram of Sirhind	Bassi—Morinda	1	16	32
99	Chawla Bus Service Regd., Amloh	Rajpura—Kharar via Dyalpura, Jhuggian	1	53	106
		Rajpura—Khanna via Sehra, Sehri	1	64	128
100	Duggal Bus Service Regd., Patran	Samana—Kulrian upto Bhawanigarh	2	106	424
		Duggal—Lehra	4	43	384
		Kulrian—Boha	1	24	48

(Source : Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Patiala.)

APPENDIX IV

Rest Houses in Patiala District as on 31 March 1989 (Vide page 254)

Serial No.	Place	No. of Suites	Reserving Authority
Tahsil Patiala			
1	Circuit House, Patiala	6	Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab
2	Civil Rest House, Patiala	8	Deputy Commissioner, Patiala
3	Bhakra Rest House, Patiala	2	Executive Engineer, Bhakra Main Line Division, Patiala
4	Railway Rest House, Patiala	1	Assistant Engineer, Railway, Bathinda
5	Sainik Rest House, Patiala	3	Secretary, Soldiers and Sailors and Airmen Board, Patiala
6	Pepsu-Bhakra Colony, Rest House, Patiala	3	Executive Engineer, Lehla Division, IB Patiala
7	PSEB Rest House, (VIP) Patiala	..	Secretary, PSEB, Patiala
8	PSEB Rest House (ii) (VIP) Patiala	..	Secretary, PSEB, Patiala
9	Canal Rest House, Hiragarh	2	Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division, IB, Patiala
10	Canal Rest House, Maru	2	Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division, IB, Patiala
11	Canal Rest House, Dhakraba	2	Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division, IB, Patiala
12	Canal Rest House, Karhali	2	Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division, IB, Patiala
13	NIS Rest House, Patiala	..	Administrative Officer, NIS Patiala
14	Forest Rest House, Bhunerheri	2	Divisional Forest Officer, Patiala
15	DCW Rest House, Patiala	..	Administrative Officer, Diesel Component Workshop, Patiala

Serial No.	Place	No. of Suites	Reserving Authority
16	Canal Rest House Devigarh	2	Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division, IB, Patiala
Tahsil Fatehgarh Sahib			
17	Canal Rest House, Nandpur Kesho	1	Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division, Patiala
18	Canal Rest House, Soundha	3	Executive Engineer, Bhakra Main Line Division, Patiala
19	Canal Rest House, Adampur	2	Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division, IB, Patiala
20	Canal Rest House, Sikanderpur	1	Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division, Patiala
21	Canal Rest House, Changherian	1	Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division, Patiala
22	PWD Rest House, Tarkhan Majra	2	Executive Engineer, PWD (B&R), Fatehgarh Sahib
23	Canal Rest House, Pola	1	Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division, IB, Patiala
24	Rest House, Aam Khas Bagh, Sirhind	4	Tourist Officer, Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs, Aam Khas Bagh, Sirhind
Tahsil Nabha			
25	Canal Rest House, Himatgarh	2	Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division, Patiala
26	PWD Rest House, Nabha	3	Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, PWD (B&R), Patiala
27	Canal Rest House, Rohti	2	Executive Engineer, Lehla Division, IB, Patiala
28	Canal Rest House, Dittupur Jattan	2	Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division, IB, Patiala
29	Canal Rest House, Amloh	2	Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division, IB, Patiala

Serial No.	Place	No. of Suites	Reserving Authority
30	PWD Rest House, Gobindgarh	2	Executive Engineer, Fatehgarh Sahib, Construction Division, Sirhind
31	Canal Rest House, Sakrali	2	Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division, IB, Patiala
Tahsil Rajpura			
32	PWD Rest House, Rajpura	3	Executive Engineer, Fatehgarh Sahib, Construction Division, Sirhind
33	Canal Rest House, Surron	2	Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division, Patiala
34	Canal Rest House, Banur	2	Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division, Patiala
35	PWD Rest House Mubarikpur	2	Executive Engineer, PWD (B&R), SAS Nagar
Tahsil Samana			
36	Canal Rest House, Namada	2	Executive Engineer, Lehla Division (+Hall) IB, Patiala
37	Canal Rest House, Dedhana	2	Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division, IB, Patiala
38	Canal Rest House, Dhanetha	2	Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division, IB, Patiala
39	Canal Rest House, Hamshari	2	Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division (+Hall) IB, Patiala
Others			
40	Canal Rest House, Genda Kheri	2	Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division, IB, Patiala
41	Canal Rest House, Sarala	2	Executive Engineer, Bhakhra Main Line Division, Patiala
42	Canal Rest House, Seel	2	Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division, IB, Patiala

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Patiala)

APPENDIX V

(Vide page 255)

Post Offices in Patiala District as on 31 March 1969

Head Post Office	Branch Post Office
Patiala Public Call Office	1 Allowal
	2 Bakhshiwal
	3 Bazidpur
	4 Chalaila
	5 Dekala
	6 Cajjumajra
	7 Jhandi
	8 Kalia
	9 Lang
	10 Mulepur
	11 Nain Kalan
	12 Nandpur Kesho
	13 Ranbirpura
	14 Sidhuwal
	15 Suphera
	16 Sunlar
Amloh Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office	1 Bharourgarh
	2 Kolgarh
	3 Khanian
	4 Machhrai Kalan
	5 Naraingarh
	6 Nurpura
	7 Shamshpur
	8 Tibbi

Head Post Office

Branch Post Office

Anaj Mandi, Nabha, Non-Delivery,
Time Scale, Sub-Post Office,
Combined Office, Public Call Office,
Delivery from Nabha Sub-Office

Baradari Garden, Patiala
Non-Delivery, Time Scale,
Sub-Post Office, Delivery
Patiala Head Office

Bahera Road, Patiala,
Non-Delivery, Time Scale,
Sub-Post Office, Public Call Office,
Delivery Patiala Head Office

Bhadson, Sub-Office,
Combined Office, Public
Call Office

- 1 Agaul
- 2 Bhari Panaich
- 3 Fatehpur
- 4 Jessu Mazra
- 5 Jindalpur
- 6 Khanaura
- 7 Mangewal
- 8 Mallewal
- 9 Mataura
- 10 Raisai
- 11 Ramgarh
- 12 Sakrali

BS Press, Patiala, Non-Delivery,
Time Scale, Sub-Post Office,
Combined Office, Public Call
Office, Patiala Head Office

Chanarthai Kalan, Sub-Office

- 1 Dakaunda
- 2 Rurki
- 3 Turkheri
- 4 Tauhra

Head Post Office

Branch Post Office

Civil Lines, Patiala, Non-Delivery,
Time Scale, Sub-Post Office,
Combined Office, Public Call Office,
Delivery Patiala Head Office

Dharampura Bazar Patiala,
Non-Delivery, Time Scale,
Sub-Post Office, Combined Office,
Public Call Office, Delivery Patiala

Devigarh Sub-Office,
Public Call Office

- 1 Aero Kalan
- 2 Baihru
- 3 Bhunarheri
- 4 Devinagar
- 5 Dudhan Sadhan
- 6 Ghuram
- 7 Julkan
- 8 Massigan
- 9 Miranpur
- 10 Roshanpur

Dukhniwaran, Patiala, Non-Delivery,
Time Scale, Sub-Post Office,
Combined Office, Public Call Office,
Delivery Patiala Head Office

Ghagga Sub-Office, Public Call Office

- 1 Buzarg
- 2 Badshahpur
- 3 Deghna
- 4 Harchandpura
- 5 Kakrala
- 6 Kalbaun
- 7 Sadheranpur

Head Post Office

Branch Post Office

Government Printing Press,
Non-Delivery, Time Scale,
Sub-Post Office, Patiala Delivery
Patiala Head Office

Gurbux Colony, Patiala
Non-Delivery, Time Scale,
Sub-Post Office, Combined Office,
Public Call Office, Delivery
Patiala Head Office
Guru Teghbahadurgarh, Sub-Office,
Public Call Office, Combined Office

- 1 Daun Kalan
- 2 Kheri Mandian

Jaurian Bhatian, Patiala,
Non-Delivery, Time Scale,
Sub-Post Office, Combined Office,
Public Call Office, Delivery
Patiala Head Office

Law Courts, Patiala,
Non-Delivery, Time Scale,
Sub-Post Office, Combined Office,
Public Call Office, Delivery
Patiala Head Office

Medical College, Patiala
Non-Delivery, Time Scale,
Sub-Post Office, Combined Office,
Public Call Office, Delivery
Patiala Head Office

Model Town, Patiala,
Non-Delivery, Time Scale,
Sub-Post Office, Combined Office,
Delivery Patiala Head Office

Railway Station, Nabha,
Non-Delivery, Time Scale,
Sub-Post Office, Public Call Office,
Delivery from Nabha

New Lal Bagh Colony, Patiala,
Non-Delivery, Time Scale,
Sub-Post Office, Public Call Office

Head Post Office

Branch Post Office

NSNIS, Patiala, Non-Delivery,
Time Scale, Sub-Post Office,
Public Call Office, Combined Office,
Delivery through Patiala

Nabha, Sub-Office, Combined Office,
Public Call Office

- 1 Ajnauda Kalan
- 2 Bansal
- 3 Binnaheri
- 4 Chhintanwala
- 5 Dhablan
- 6 G.T.C. Nabha
- 7 Guneki
- 8 Kakrala
- 9 Dhangi
- 10 Kaloomajra
- 11 Labana
- 12 Mandaaur
- 13 Galwati
- 14 Nawan Rakhra
- 15 Godaya
- 16 Ramgarh
- 17 Rohta
- 18 Thuhi

Patiala City, Patiala,
Non-Delivery, Time Scale,
Sub-Post Office, Public Call
Office, Combined Office,
Delivery Patiala Head Office

Patiala Gate Nabha, Non-Delivery,
Time Scale, Sub-Post Office,
Combined Office, Public Call
Office, Delivery from Nabha

Head Post Office	Branch Post Office
Patran Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office	1 Daftriwala 2 Dogal 3 Hariau Khurd 4 Shatrana 5 Kartarpur
Raghomajra, Patiala, Time Scale, Sub-Post Office, Non-Delivery, Public Call Office, Combined Office, Delivery, Patiala Head Office	
Saffabadi Gate, Patiala, Non-Delivery, Time Scale, Sub-Post Office, Public Call Office, Delivery Patiala Head Office	
Samana Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office	1 Bahmna 2 Balbehra 3 Bibipur 4 Charasonkarterpur 5 Dhaneta 6 Dhainthal 7 Gajebas 8 Kularan 9 Kamalpur Ist 10 Talwandi Malik 11 Karnali 12 Kuthanpur 13 Marori 14 Panjola 15 Rajla

Head Post Office	Branch Post Office
Sanaur Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office	1 Bhankhar
Shahi Samadhan, Patiala, Non-Delivery, Time Scale, Sub-Post Office, Combined Office, Delivery, Patiala Head Office	
Sheranwala Gate, Patiala, Non-Delivery, Time Scale, Sub-Post Office, Public Call Office, Delivery Patiala Head Office	
Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala, Non-Delivery, Time Scale, Sub-Post Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office, Delivery Patiala Head Office	
Tripri, Patiala, Non-Delivery, Time Scale, Sub-Post Office, Delivery Patiala Head Office	
University, Patiala, Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office	
Rajpura Head Post Office, HSG-II, Public Call Office	1 Basantpura 2 Bahpal 3 Bhedwal 4 Chamaru 5 Chalheri Kalan 6 Dhakansu 7 Kotla 8 Pola 9 Samdu 10 Suron 11 Ugani 12 Khelan 13 Losimbly

Head Post Office	Branch Post Office
Banur Sub-Office, Public Call Office, Combined Office	1 Jansla 2 Dyalpur Sodhian 3 Karala 4 Naggal Chharbar
Bassi Sub-Office, Public Call Office, Combined Office	1 Khalaspur 2 Bazidpur 3 Badwala 4 Dhunda 5 Chumandgarh 6 Noganwan 7 Nandpur Kalaur 8 Badwala 9 Fatehgarh Sahib 10 Talania 11 Mohadian
Dapper Ammunition Depot Sub-Office	1 Dapper 2 Jangipur
Dera Bassi, Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office	1 Barauli 2 Devinagar 3 Khurhanwala 4 Rampur Sainian 5 Rampur Sangholi
Ghanaur, Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office	1 Lechharu Kalan 2 Maru 3 Sarala Kalan
Industrial Area, Ranpura, Non-Delivery Time Scale, Sub-Office, Delivery Rajpura Head Office	
Industrial Focal Point, Rajpura, Non-Delivery, Time Scale, Sub-Post	

Head Post Office	Branch Post Office
Office, Public Call Office, Combined Office, Delivery Rajpura Head Office	
Kasturba Sewa Mandir, Rajpura, Non-Delivery Time Scale, Sub-Post Office, Delivery from Rajpura Head Office	
Kauli Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office	1 Ajrawar 2 Bhat Majra 3 Chapar 4 Gopalpur 5 Harpalpur 6 Janheri 7 Jogipur 8 Khanpur 9 Mandauli 10 Maru 11 Sehra
Lalru Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office	1 Handesra 2 Jaraut 3 Jaula Kalan 4 Jauli 5 Jharmary 6 Rani Majra 7 Sar Sini 8 Tasimbli 9 Tiwana
Mandi Gobindgarh Industrial Town Non-Delivery, Time Scale, Sub-Post Office; Delivery from Mandi Gobindgarh	

Head Post Office	Branch Post Office
Mandi Gobindgarh, Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office	1 Kumbh 2 Salana 3 Shahpur
Mandi Gobindgarh Railway Road, Non-Delivery, Public Call Office Combined Office, Delivery from Mandi Gobindgarh Manekpur Sub-Office	1 Bhagrana 2 Boras 3 Dadu Mazer 4 Dhuman 5 Khera Gajju 6 Machhli Kalan 7 Urdan 8 Bhankarpur 2 Dhakauli
Mubarikpur Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office	
Rajpura Township, Non-Delivery, Town Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office, Delivery from Rajpura Head Office	
Railway Road, Sirhind, Non-Delivery, Time Scale, Sub-Post Office, Delivery from Sirhind Sub-Office	
Sangatpur Sodhian, Sub-Office, Combined Office, Public Call Office	1 Baduchi Kalan 2 Bhimesi Bulland 3 Jahla 4 Mulanpur Kalan 5 Sanipur 1 Gadapur 2 Jand Mangauli 3 Kheri Gurna
Shambhu Sub-Office	

Head Post Office	Branch Post Office
	4 Nanhera 5 Naugawan 6 Sandhersa 7 Shambhu Kalan 8 Tepla 9 Thuha 10 Untsar
Sirhind Sub-Office, Combined Office Public Call Office	1 Adampur 2 Badali Ala Singh 3 Balaheeri Kalan 4 Dangherian 5 Khera 6 Lataur 7 Malkomajra 8 Makarampur 9 Manunpur 10 Nabipur 11 Pamaour 12 Rajindargarh 13 Rampura Landiali 14 Ruhna Uncha 15 Saidpura 16 Sadhugarh 17 Rupalheri 18 Hariampur

Sirhind City, Town Sub-Office,

Combined Office, Public Call Office

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

11-6-96

APPENDIX VI

(Vide page 256)
 Combined Post and Telegraph Office in the Patiala
 District as on 31 March 1989

-
- | | |
|----|---------------------------|
| 1 | Amloh |
| 2 | Banur |
| 3 | Bassi |
| 4 | B.S. Press, Patiala |
| 5 | Bahera Road, Patiala |
| 6 | Bhadson |
| 7 | Bagrian |
| 8 | Civil Lines, Patiala |
| 9 | Chanarthal Kalan |
| 10 | Dukhniwaran, Patiala |
| 11 | Dharampura Bazar, Patiala |
| 12 | Dera Bassi |
| 13 | Ghanaur |
| 14 | Guru Teg Bahadurgarh |
| 15 | Gurbux Colony, Patiala |
| 16 | Jaurian Bhatian, Patiala |
| 17 | Kauli |
| 18 | Law Courts, Patiala |
| 19 | Saifabadi Gate, Patiala |
| 20 | Lalru |
| 21 | Mandi Gobindgarh, TP* |
| 22 | Medical College, Patiala |
| 23 | Model Town, Patiala |
| 24 | Mubarikpur |
| 25 | Nabha, Teleprinter |
| 26 | Nabha Railway Station |
-

(*Teleprinter facility available)

- | | |
|----|------------------------------|
| 27 | Patran |
| 28 | Patiala Gate, Nabha |
| 29 | Patiala City |
| 30 | Rajpura Township |
| 31 | Raghomajra, Patiala |
| 32 | Sangatpur Sodhian |
| 33 | Samana |
| 34 | Sanaur |
| 35 | Manakpur |
| 36 | Shahi Samadhan, Patiala |
| 37 | Sirhind |
| 38 | Sirhind City |
| 39 | Tripri Patiala |
| 40 | Thapar College, Patiala |
| 41 | Punjabi University, Patiala |
| 42 | Anaj Mandi, Nabha |
| 43 | NSNIS, Patiala |
| 44 | Baradari Garden, Patiala |
| 45 | Devigarh |
| 46 | New Lal Bagh Colony, Patiala |
-

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

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

There are certain means of livelihood which come neither directly under the purview of major sectors of economy, viz. agriculture, industry, trade and transport, but provide livelihood to a majority of the population. The people falling under these professions are engaged in earning that livelihood on a self employed basis. Either they work in their own houses or in shops run by themselves or, they go about on foot or on bicycles hawking their goods. These occupations also include persons, working as domestic servants. A brief account of certain selected miscellaneous occupations, not mentioned elsewhere in this Gazetteer, is given in this chapter. The data pertaining to the sections 'Miscellaneous Occupations' and Personal and Domestic Services' is not available with the Census Department and it has been collected from the municipal committees functioning in the district.

(a) Public Administration

Central, State and Local Government Services.--After the Independence, there has been a considerable increase in the number of jobs in public services under the State and Central Governments, local bodies and quasi-government organizations. With the increase in the population, the Central and State Governments have taken up various schemes/projects for the welfare of the people. The expansion in the development activities of the Government led to the creation of several new departments. As a result of this expansion, the number of persons entering in Government services is also increasing. As on 31 March 1989, there were 34,927 Punjab Government employees in the Patiala District, as compared to 21,153 on 31 March 1981. Besides, a good number of employees were working in the Central Government and quasi-government offices in the district.

More and more people are now opting for Government service, because it is relatively secure. Moreover, it provides various benefits, such as family pension on death, pension on retirement, gratuity, general provident fund, medical reimbursement, casual and earned leave, etc. Female Government employees are entitled to maternity leave upto 180 days. Loans

are advanced by the Government to its employees for the purchase of vehicles and for the purchase/construction of houses. Residential accommodation to the extent available is also provided to the employees. The State Government has been allowing financial relief to its employees so as to bring them on par with the Central Government employees in regard to grant of dearness allowance and other benefits. Free liveries are provided to Class IV employees. The Central as well as State Government employees are entitled to avail themselves of Leave Travel Concession alongwith members of their family to visit any place in the country in a block of four years.

The Group Insurance Scheme was introduced for all State Government employees in 1982. Under this scheme, each employee contributes fixed Amount¹ per month which is deducted from his pay. Provisions have been made to pay fixed insurance amount² to the family of the employee who dies while in service.

Public Employees' Organizations.--The following public employees organizations which exist in the district have been formed by the employees to look after their interests :

- 1 Oriental Bank Employees' Union, Northern Region, Patiala
- 2 State Bank of Patiala Officers' Association, Patiala
- 3 All India Oriental Bank Employees' Federation, Patiala
- 4 State Bank of Patiala Employees' Union, Patiala
- 5 State Bank of Patiala Class IV Employees' Union, Patiala
- 6 State Bank of Patiala Staff Association, Patiala
- 7 All India State Bank of Patiala Officers' Association, Patiala

-
- 1 Rs 120 for Class I, Rs 60 for Class II, Rs 30 for Class III, Rs 15 for Class IV employees.
 - 2 Insurance amount is Rs 1,20,000, 50,000, 30,000 and 15,000 for Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV employees, respectively.

- 8 All India Punjab & Sind Bank Officers' Federation, Patiala
- 9 Punjab & Sind Bank Staff Organization, Patiala
- 10 Punjab & Sind Bank Officers' Federation, Patiala
- 11 Bank of Baroda Officers' Union (North Zone), Patiala
- 12 N I S IV Class Employees' Union, Patiala
- 13 Horticulture Fourth Class Employees' Union, Patiala
- 14 Punjab Government Press Workers' Union, Patiala
- 15 Punjab Balwari Workers' Union, Lalru, District Patiala
- 16 Punjabi University Ministerial Staff Association, Punjabi University Camp, Patiala
- 17 Punjab Raj Bijli Board Karmchari Union, Patiala
- 18 Punjab State Board Workers' Welfare Union, Patiala
- 19 P S E B Board Employees' Federation, Patiala
- 20 P S E B Power Line Communications staff Association, Punjab, Patiala
- 21 P S E B Board A M I E Engineering Association, Patiala
- 22 P S E B Driver, Operator Union, Patiala
- 23 P S E B Accounts, Audit Administrative Services Association, Patiala
- 24 P S E B Class IV Workers' Union, Patiala
- 25 United P W D Technical Employees' Union, Rajpura
- 26 Punjab P W D, (B & R) Mechanical Association, Mechanical Subdivision, P W D, (B & R), Patiala
- 27 Punjab Para Medical Staff Association, P S E B Patiala
- 28 Technical Employees' Union, Patiala
- 29 Punjab State Tubewell Employees' Union, Patiala
- 30 P R T C Employees' Union, Patiala
- 31 P R T C Supervisory Staff Association, Patiala

- 32 Punjab Aviation Employees' Union, Patiala
- 33 Punjab State Co-operative Land Mortgage Progress Employees' Association, Patiala
- 34 Patiala Central Co-operative Bank Field Staff Union, Patiala
- 35 Fourth Class Employees' Union, Patiala
- 36 Municipal Employees' Union, Patiala
- 37 Octroi Employees' Union, Rajpura
- 38 Municipal Employees' Union, Gobindgarh
- 39 Municipal Employees' Union, Patiala
- 40 Samana Municipal Employees' Union, Samana
- 41 Municipal Employees' Union, Bassi Pathana
- 42 F C I Watch Ward Employees' Union, Patiala
- 43 Food Corporation of India Employees' Congress, Patiala
- 44 P S E B Draftsman Association, Patiala
- 45 Municipal Employees' Association, Patiala
- 46 P S E B Cashier Union, Patiala
- 47 Punjabi University Technical Employees Union, Patiala
- 48 Punjab Tourism Development Corporation Limited, Karmchari Dal, Patiala
- 49 Water Supply and Sewerage Board Karmchari Sangh, Rajpura
- 50 Co-operative Employees' Union, Rajpura
- 51 Punjab Power Employees' Union, Patiala
- 52 Punjab State Warehousing Corporation Employees' Union, Patiala
- 53 Punjab Raj Bizli Board Karmchari Dal, Patiala
- 54 Chunqi Karmchari Sangh Nagar Palika, Rajpura
- 55 Octroi Employees' Municipal Committee, Rajpura
- 56 Municipal Employees' Union, Banur
- 57 Patiala Co-operative Societies Union, Patiala
- 58 Fourth Class Civilian Defence Employees' Union, Patiala
- 59 Punjab Operation Theatre Assistant Supervisors' Union, Patiala

- 60 Hospital Workers' Union, Patiala
- 61 Technical Workers' Union, Milk Plant, Patiala

(Source : Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh)

(b) Learned Professions

Teachers, medical practitioners, advocates, engineers, architects, journalists, etc. can broadly be grouped under this category. They have a good educational background and specialisation in their respective fields. They have their own separate organizations which strive for their common interests.

Teaching Profession.--Due to the expansion and quantitative development of educational activities, there has been a remarkable increase in the number of persons engaged in this profession. This profession includes professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers. They are employed in the Punjabi University, Patiala and colleges, schools and other educational institutions functioning in the district. As on 30 September 1989, there were 9,745 teachers in the district. Out of these, 9,745 teachers (4,418 males and 5,327 females) were working in 1,622 recognised schools of all categories in the district. Besides, a large number of persons were working as professors, lecturers, research workers in the University and various colleges functioning in the district. The persons engaged in the teaching profession are much respected by the people. They are also well paid now. For sometime past, the number of women teachers is on the increase.

Medical Profession.--It is a lucrative and prosperous profession and an increasing number of persons aspire to get themselves qualified for it. This profession includes physicians, surgeons, ayurvedic and homoeopathic doctors, dentists, ophthalmologists, nurses, midwives, vaccinators, compounders, *vaid*s, *hakims*, etc. working in various hospitals and dispensaries in the district. Doctors are also running their private clinics and nursing homes.

On 31 March 1989, 2,130 doctors, 724 nurses and 2,483 *dais* were working in 198 allopathic medical institutions in the district. Besides, 50 *vaid*s/*hakims*,

50 up-*vaid*s/dispensers and 50 trained *dais* were also working in 50 Ayurvedic/Unani medical institutions. The para-medical staff working in the Government Medical College, Patiala and Government Ayurvedic College, Patiala has not been included.

Legal Profession.--This is also a very prosperous profession. There is an increasing tendency among the people to study law and adopt this profession. These services include judges, barristers, advocates, pleaders, *munshis*, etc. Due to increase in litigation, this profession has attracted a good number of persons during the recent years. Besides, a number of law graduates are employed in various departments of the Government. On 31 March 1989, there were 5 Bar Associations functioning in the district, one each at Patiala, Rajpura, Fatehgarh Sahib, Nabha and Samana.

Engineering Services.--People are also adopting engineering as a profession, because it is highly technical in nature and well paid. Engineers are engaged by the Government in the Public Works Department, Building and Roads, Public Health and Irrigation, and Electrical Engineers by the Punjab State Electricity Board. Details of the persons employed in engineering services in various Government Departments have been given in Chapter XIII 'Other Departments'. Besides, a good number of persons have adopted this profession as contractors and architects or consulting engineers.

(c) Personal and Domestic Services

These services include barbers, washermen, launderers, tailors, water-carriers, weavers, cobblers, carpenters and the like which employ a number of persons. There is a considerable change in the mode of their working. Though the number of persons in these services has decreased, yet these are essential services and many persons get employment in these.

Barbers.--The hair dressing and hair cutting services are rendered by the barbers, hair dressers, and beauticians. The nature of this system which was in vogue in the past has absolutely changed. Earlier in rural areas, the barber used to render services to the villagers on regular basis on a sort of contract for which he was paid in kind at the time of harvest. He had a main role in marriages and other such ceremonies. He generally acted as messenger from bride's

family to bridegroom's family and vice versa. The *nain* (barber's wife) who used to render her services in looking after the bride in marriage is still in vogue in rural areas. She can still be seen in extending invitations and helping the family during marriages and other functions.

In urban areas, the old practice of family barbers is now extinct and people pay in cash for their service at home or in hair cutting saloons. The hair dressing saloons/shops are becoming very popular in towns of the district. These are equipped with modern tools and instruments for hair cutting and dressing. The barbers in urban areas have their unions who enjoin upon its members to follow regulations about charges for their services and other matters. The rates of hair cuttings and hair dressing vary from place to place. Generally, the barbers charge Rs 2 to 5 for a hair cut, Rs 1 to 2 for a shave and Rs 15 to 25 for hair dressing. The barbers and hair dressers, etc. functioning in municipal areas of the district were 642.

Washermen.—Washermen and *dhobis* form an important occupations class in the society. This service in these days include *dhobis* (washermen), launderers, dry-cleaners and dyers. With the growth of urbanization, washing of clothes turned out to be a commercial proposition and led to the establishment of laundries in towns as well as in big villages. The work of washerman has been adversely affected by the laundries. Although the charges of laundries are higher, their services are prompt and efficient than the washerman. Generally, the laundries employ washermen for washing and ironing of clothes. The washing charges vary from Rs 1 to Rs 2 per piece and pressing from 30—50 paise per piece. These laundries switch over to dry-cleaning in winter. There are a number of exclusive dry-cleaning shops in the towns. Most of them have set up modern dry-cleaning plants. Their charges vary from Rs 12 to 15 for dry-cleaning of a woollen/terylene suit. The number of pressers, launderers, dry-cleaners functioning in the municipal areas of the district was 298.

Tailors.—Tailoring service is indispensable for society as it fulfils the primary need of community to

attire it according to its taste and fashion. This occupation includes the services of tailors dress-makers, sewers, cutters and related workers. It has flourished to a great extent in urban areas because the people of the cities are generally affected by the new fashion. The other reasons for its flourishing are that it is a paying profession and there is no social bar for its adoption. Well-to-do persons, high income professionals and college students generally prefer to wear quality stitched clothes and the services of expert tailors even if they have to pay more.

Most of the tailors have their own sewing machines and work independently. There are also some big tailoring concerns which get the work done on commission basis. In the rural areas, the old practice of *darzi* (tailor) going to different houses for stitching the clothes does not exist, except on occasion of marriages, etc.

The total number of tailors, cutters and related workers functioning in the municipal areas of the district was 1,651.

Carpenters.—The carpenters in the urban areas make and repair wooden structures, doors, windows, tables, chairs, and domestic articles on cash payment. The village carpenters used to make plough, carts and other agricultural implements and domestic articles. Many carpenters manufacture the items of furniture in their residential houses. They get their remuneration in cash as well as in kind at the time of harvesting.

The number of carpenters functioning in the municipal areas of the district was 1,125.

Cobblers.—The job of the cobblers or *mochies* in the past was to mend the old or worn out shoes in the rural areas. In lieu of it, they got payment in kind at the time of *rabi* and *kharif* harvests. But this practice has come to an end and some experienced shoe-makers have opened their own shops to make new shoes. In urban areas, some of them have small establishments for making footwears like shoes, *chappals*, and *sandals* but their business has been adversely affected in recent times with the availability of mechanised footwears manufactured in large factories.

The number of leather cutters, lasters and sewers, shoe-makers and shoe repairers in the municipal areas of the district was-834.

Self-employed Persons.--The scope of work of self-employed is very wide. This category of employment includes weavers, potters, sweepers, hand-cart peddlers, porters, thatheras, hawkers, shopkeepers and all other persons who produce articles of use for their living or provide their individual services on demand. These self-employed persons are spread throughout the district and serve the rural as well as the urban community by producing articles or rendering service. Some persons help the farmers in their agricultural activities and to some extent perform customary professional services on the occasion of marriages and other ceremonies. Hand-cart peddlers and hawkers generally go about the towns and villages hawking their goods. They sell articles of daily use, vegetables, fruits, eatables, general merchandise, crockery, clothes, toys, etc. The potters make earthen pitchers and *surahis* during summer season for rural and urban people.

The self-employed persons run all kinds of shops such as *halwai*, *pan*, *bidi*, grocery, vegetable and fruits, general merchandise ready-made garments, etc. The location of these shops depends upon the population. In the rural areas, there are only small and less shops and in urban areas, there are big and more shops. But these shops are scattered in the whole district.

Besides the above, there are shopkeepers who deal in the sale of cycles, mopeds, scooters and motor-cars. There are some people who make cycle-rickshaws, auto-rickshaws and also carry out their repair, etc.

Domestic Services.--These include cooks, housekeepers and other indoor servants. They are found all over the district. Most of these servants are illiterate. Generally, they are employed by businessmen and other well-to-do families. A full-time domestic servant engaged in a household is required to do all the daily chores to assist the house wife. These domestic servants are paid Rs 200 to Rs 300 per month alongwith food, clothing and shelter.

In urban areas, the practice of engaging part-time female domestic servants (*maits*) for cleaning utensils, washing clothes, sweeping and scrubbing of floors and helping the housewives in their daily chores, is in vogue. The demand of domestic servants has increased due to the disintegration of joint family system and the tendency of employment by the female spouses. The female spouses get help in domestic work by employing *maits*, cooks, washermen, etc. as domestic servants. Usually, widows and other poor women and their children adopt this profession to supplement their income. Such part-time servants are paid Rs 50 to Rs 100 per month in addition to sundry facilities provided by their employers.

(d) Miscellaneous Services

(1) Transport Services.--These services include persons who work on various transports like railways, buses and motor vehicles and all those who drive bullock carts, and ply rickshaws, tongas auto-rickshaws, tempos, etc.

Transport plays a vital role in the economic and social life of the people. After the Independence of the country, transport services have enormously improved. Every village of the district in one way or the other has been linked by metalled roads. On 31 March 1989, there were 54 registered private transport companies operating in the district, besides the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation with two depots at Patiala. In addition to bus services, the other modes of transportation like taxis, rickshaws, auto-rickshaws and tongas also render much service. Rickshaws ply in urban and semi-urban areas and provide cheaper means of conveyance. A few tongas are also still seen plying on the roads of the district. Auto-rickshaws and taxis which are much faster are also catering to the needs of transport of the people.

Private cars and jeeps also cater to the needs of their owners in their day-to-day avocation. Some owners of these vehicles keep drivers. The number of such vehicles has generally been on the increase. The number of cars (including station wagons and jeeps) in the district, during 1983-89 was 5,867 and 950, respectively.

A number of transport workers, such as drivers, conductors and cleaners, are employed in the transport

companies. They are provided with various facilities, viz. free uniforms, bonus, allowances for overtime, etc.

For the carriage of goods, hand carts and animals driven carts are used where the load is light and the destination distance is short. However, for heavy loads and longer distance, the services of goods transport companies are utilised.

The total number of drivers, conductors, autorickshaws, tempo drivers, rickshaw pullers, tonga drivers, etc. in the municipal areas of the district was 11,491.

CHAPTER IX ECONOMIC TRENDS

The economic progress of a region depends on a number of factors, important among which are its natural resources, opportunities for their exploitation, availability of finance, its political structure and social set-up obtaining at a particular time. Economic trends serve as a yardstick by which the economic progress and growth of a region can be measured. They also reflect the economic conditions of the people inhabiting it.

(a) Livelihood Pattern, General Level of Prices and Wages and Standard of Living

Livelihood Pattern.--The livelihood pursuits of the people depend on their occupational set-up, following from the stage of socio-economic development and resource mobilization. The economy and life pattern of the people of the Patiala District are predominantly agro-based. According to the 1981 Census, about 70.4 per cent of the population of the district lived in the rural areas, which is lower than the percentage for the State (about 72.3 per cent).

According to the 1981 Census, out of the total population of 15,68,898 of the district, 4,69,151 persons were engaged in some kind of economic activity. The number of non-workers and marginal workers in the district was 10,80,472 and 19,275, respectively. The ratio of workers to non-workers was 29.90 : 70.10, as against the corresponding ratio of 29.35 : 70.65 for the entire State. More than three persons depended upon one worker for their livelihood. Out of the total working force of the district, 35.1 per cent were engaged as cultivators, 22.4 per cent as agricultural labourers, 1.3 per cent in household industry (including manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs) and 41.2 per cent as other workers. Thus the economy of the district continues to be predominantly agricultural.

The classification of workers in the Patiala District, according to the 1981 Census is shown in the following table :--

Classification of Workers in the Patiala District, according to the 1981 Census

Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Household Industry (Manufacturing, Processing, Service- ing & Repairs V(a))		Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)		Total Main Workers (I to IX)							
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Total	1,64,704	1,64,071	633	1,05,316	1,02,068	3,248	5,995	5,496	499	1,93,136	1,79,677	13,459	4,69,151	4,51,312	17,939
Rural	1,58,805	1,58,228	577	96,119	93,485	2,634	3,844	3,544	300	72,503	69,176	3,327	3,31,271	3,24,433	5,838
Urban	5,899	5,843	56	9,197	8,583	614	2,151	1,952	199	1,20,633	1,10,501	10,132	1,37,880	1,26,879	11,001

(Census of India, 1981, Series-17, Punjab, Part II-A and Part II-B, General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstracts, pp. 195 & 219)

To create better living conditions in the urban as well as in the rural areas, various housing schemes such as construction of houses for the landless agricultural workers in rural areas; construction of houses for Government employees; low income group housing scheme; middle income group housing scheme; subsidised industrial housing scheme; village housing project scheme, etc. are being implemented by the Government.

In order to make further improvement in the living standard of rural people, the Government of India launched the Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1978-79. This programme was started in the Punjab State during 1980 to cover all blocks.

Among other things, the housing pattern also reflects the standard of living of the people. The provision of cheap and decent housing accommodation is the basic necessity of human life in a civilized society. The dwellings in the urban areas are pukka and all modern facilities including sewerage, drainage, sanitation, etc. are available. In the rural areas, majority of the houses are pukka. However, there are still *kachcha* dwellings of the economically weaker sections of the society. In certain cases, the houses are provided with a *baithak* (drawing room) for guests, etc. Cattle fodder is generally kept by the villagers in a separate portion or *haveli* built for the purpose of keeping cattle. Straw fodder is usually kept in *kups* (a type of silo) in the fields.

According to the 1981 Census, the total number of occupied residential houses in the district was 2,46,939 (rural 1,65,267 and urban 81,672). The average number of persons per household in the district was 6.35.

Prices and Wages.--The prices are the most important indicators of the nation's wealth. Prices in the Patiala District, as in the rest of the country, have shown a remarkable fluctuation and rising trend. A steep price rise inhibits growth, distorts all economic calculations, seriously affects the poor and transfers the income from the poor to the rich. Inequality of income and wealth and concentration of economic power accentuate. Savings and investments get a serious setback, and capital formation suffers.

There are a number of factors which influence the general prices in the State. Some of these are; money supply, production of essential commodities and problem of warehousing, transport, etc. The changes in season, rainfall and other physical factors are also responsible for temporary fluctuation in the prices. Further, the consumer prices move in sympathy with the wholesale prices and often the consumer prices are a little higher than the wholesale prices. From the point view of common people, the general rise in the prices of consumer goods is a matter of serious concern, as they affect the level of their standard of living. Consumer price indices are of different kinds, such as consumer price index for working class and middle class, etc. These indices have shown a spectacular rise from 1980-81 to 1988-89.

The table below indicates the consumer price index number for the working class in Patiala Centre for the period 1983-84 to 1988-89 (Base 1976=100) :

	Year					
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Food Index	169	179	189	199	212	236
General Index	162	173	184	195	207	226

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1986 to 1989)

The table below indicates the consumer price index number for the middle class in Patiala Centre for the period 1983-84 to 1988-89 (base 1966 = 100) :

	Year					
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Food Index	343	366	383	417	436	..
General Index	324	345	369	395	420	..

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1986 to 1989)

The relative prices of different commodities have also undergone considerable changes by 1983. The table

below indicates the fluctuating trend in the retail prices of the main agricultural commodities in the district, during 1983 to 1989 :

		(In rupees per kg)						
Sr. No.	Name of agri-cultural commodities	1983*	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1	Wheat	1.777	1.82	1.89	1.95	1.98	2.37	2.42
2	Rice	3.43	3.44	3.39	3.65	3.79	4.35	4.40
3	Moong	5.06	6.09	7.09	6.38	6.71	9.94	10.37
4	Mash	5.57	6.40	6.63	6.71	6.91	8.64	10.44
5	Gram	3.53	5.24	6.41	5.63	5.36	7.77	8.76
6	Massar	4.50	6.04	6.45	6.71	6.73	7.99	9.70
7	Potatoes	1.73	1.42	1.33	2.99	1.90	1.88	2.84
8	Onion	2.17	1.73	1.69	2.00	3.38	2.84	2.44

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1984 to 1989)

*Average upto October

Wages are a major contributor to the gross national product as well as basic support to the working sections of society mainly constituted of manual labour classes. It is widely accepted that the workers are under-paid in the developing countries because it generate enough surplus for investment. With the advent of trade unions, workers in the organised sector could form their unions to fight out their legitimate share of wages. There are two major factors which tend to push up the wages. There are inflationary trends and a rise in the productivity of the workers themselves. But there is no automatic force in the market of the agricultural labourers to bring about corresponding variations in tune with the changes in the cost of living and productivity. They are totally unorganised and are affected by large-scale seasonal unemployment and under-employment. Their bargaining capacity for wages is poor. However, the major part of the income of the agricultural labourer is derived from wages.

The skilled labourers like carpenters, blacksmiths, cobblers, etc. have relatively higher wages. It

is the children who are paid the least. There are discriminatory wages between those paid to the men and women and the latter is always paid less. Over the years, the wages have more than doubled. However, this cannot be a matter of satisfaction, as the cost of living of labourer has risen more over the period.

Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, minimum wages have been fixed in almost all areas of employment and these are suitably revised from time to time. It has also been decided that for male and female workers in the agricultural sector, the rates of wages fixed on yearly, monthly or daily basis shall be equal for equal work. The minimum wages of different categories of workers in the agricultural and industrial sectors have been increased and linked with the price index. This action is in keeping with the Government's policy of safeguarding the interests of workers.

The rates of pay fixed for labourers/workers (in Government employment) in the Patiala District during 1990-91, are given in Appendix I on pages 332-336.

Standard of Living.--The way to judge the standard of living of the people is to measure the economic prosperity in the district in monetary terms in relation to fluctuation in price level. Besides, the other method is to survey the income and expenditure of various people engaged in different occupations. The size and composition of the family, its tastes and preferences also determine the standard of living. However, these are relative terms and differ from place to place, from time to time and from person to person.

The Economic and Statistical Organisation, Punjab, during 1987-88, conducted a survey¹ regarding family budgets of selected cultivators in the State with bullock-operated holdings as well as tractor-operated holdings. During the survey, family budgets of forty-five peasant proprietors having bullock-operated holdings and forty-six tractor-operated holdings were studied. The aim of the survey was to find out the returns accruing to the cultivators and to find out the extent to which the goods consumed were produced in the farm or purchased from outside. The families of

¹ Family Budgets of Selected Cultivators in Punjab for the Year 1987-88 (Publication No. 593, issued by the Economic Advisor to Government, Punjab, Chandigarh in 1989)

five villages, (bullock-operated) viz. Chamaru (tahsil Rajpura), Duggal Khurd (tahsil Samana), Jalalpur (tahsil Nabha), Alampur (tahsil Fatehgarh Sahib) and Hardaspur (tahsil Patiala) in the Patiala District were selected for the survey.

The findings of the bullock-operated cultivator's survey pertaining to income and expenditure are shown in the following table :--

Name of family/ village	Net income from all sources (Rs)	Net expenditure (Rs)	Surplus/deficit (Rs)
Chamaru	46,859	49,837	(-) 2,978
Duggal Khurd	67,234	33,534	+ 33,720
Jalalpur	36,421	29,633	+ 6,788
Alampur	17,807	19,451	(-) 1,644
Hardaspur	37,213	22,715	+ 14,498

The above figures show that the families of Duggal Khurd, Jalalpur and Hardaspur villages had a surplus budget, while Chamaru and Alampur had a deficit budget. The survey also revealed that on an average, a peasant proprietor's family in the Punjab spent 50 per cent of its income on food, 8 per cent on fuel, 12 per cent on clothing, 13 per cent on housing, 5 per cent on social, 2 per cent each on lighting, medicine, travelling, education and amusement and luxuries, 1 per cent each on religion and miscellaneous.

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

Name of the family/ village	Total expendi- ture (Rs)	Supplied by the farm (Rs)	Percentage	Purchased from outside (Rs)	Percentage
Chamaru	49,837	28,892	58	20,945	42
Duggal Khurd	33,534	15,943	48	17,591	52

Name of the family/village	Total expenditure (Rs)	Supplied by the farm (Rs)	Percentage	Purchased from outside (Rs)	Percentage
Jalalpur	29,633	15,470	52	14,163	48
Alampur	19,451	10,143	52	9,308	48
Hardaspur	22,715	11,834	52	10,881	48

During 1987-88, the families of five villages (tractor-operated), viz. Wazirabad (tahsil Rajpura), Lutki Majra (tahsil Samana), Shahpur (tahsil Nabha), Chanarthal Khurd (tahsil Fatehgarh Sahib) and Jalalabad (tahsil Patiala) in the Patiala District were selected for the survey.

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

Name of family/village	Net income from all sources (Rs)	Net expenditure (Rs)	Surplus/deficit
Wazirabad	1,09,806	43,059	+ 66,747
Lutki Majra	39,269	36,553	+ 2,716
Shahpur	3,32,528	65,489	+2,67,039
Chanarthal Khurd	1,67,564	51,489	+1,16,075
Jalalabad	3,14,187	84,060	+2,30,127

The above figures show that the families of Wazirabad, Lutki Majra, Shahpur, Chanarthal Khurd and Jalalabad villages had surplus budget. The survey also revealed that on an average, a peasant proprietor's family in the Punjab spent 58 per cent of its income on food, 6 per cent on fuel, 9 per cent on clothing, 13 per cent on housing, 2 per cent each on lighting, medicine, travelling social, amusement and luxuries and miscellaneous, 1 per cent each on education and religion.

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

Name of the family/village	Total expenditure (Rs)	Supplied by the farm (Rs)	Percentage	Purchased from outside (Rs)	Percentage
Wazirabad	43,059	25,959	60	17,100	40
Lutki Majra	36,553	15,690	43	20,863	57
Shahpur	65,489	33,951	52	31,538	48
Chanarthal Khurd	51,489	29,141	57	22,348	43
Jalalabad	84,060	47,081	56	36,979	44

In 1987-88, the per capita income of the Patiala District at the then current prices was Rs 5,594, as compared to Rs 5,619 for the Punjab State as a whole.

(b) Employment Situation

The manpower of the State is an asset if used properly, and otherwise it can be a liability. Though agriculture provides adequate employment opportunities, unemployment is more in this sector than in the industrial sector. Unemployment in this sector remains hidden in the form of under-employment, which is further divided into visible and invisible, indicates the low-earning less utilisation of skill or employment in the low productive units.

The economy of the Patiala District is predominantly agricultural, with 70.4 per cent of the population living in rural areas. A level of full employment can be achieved only after a total green revolution and a complete network of industrial structure, which in turn will enable the diversion of surplus labour force from agriculture to industry. Employment has also been a major objective of planning. Full utilization of available manpower resources can also be achieved after considerable period of development.

The employment situation in the Patiala District is in accordance with the general pattern in the State.

The number of unemployed persons registered with the employment exchange in the district has been on the increase.

The number of persons waiting for employment in the district as on 31 March 1988 was 61,144, which remained 56,894 on 31 March 1989 (excluding University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Punjabi University, Patiala). 17,347 persons got themselves registered with the employment exchanges at Patiala, Rajpura and Sirhind during the year 1988-89. Generally, there is non-availability of experienced skilled working force in adequate number to meet the demand. On the other hand, there is a glut of new applicants having no working experience.

Employment Exchanges.--For the utilisation of man-power and to avoid frictional unemployment, employment exchanges have been started at various places in the district. The main function of the employment exchange is to find jobs for job seekers and suitable workers for employers. There are three employment exchanges in the district, one each at Patiala, Rajpura and Sirhind. Besides, there is a University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau at Punjabi University, Patiala. The Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Patiala was established in 1951. The Town Employment Exchanges at Rajpura and Sirhind were opened on 25 December 1959 and 2 November 1979, respectively.

The main function of an employment exchange are: to register applicants and to provide assistance ; to impart vocational guidance to the youth and adults to choose a better career ; to elicit employment market information to assess the employment trends ; impact of Government Plans on the employment situation ; and to collect employment statistics for the Planning Commission of India.

The work done by the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Patiala, Town Employment Exchanges, Rajpura and Sirhind and University Employment Information & Guidance Bureau, Patiala, has been shown in Appendices II to V at the end of the chapter.

Employment Market Information Scheme.--The aim of this Scheme is to watch the trends of employment in the State so as to make available to the Government and to the Planning Commission information about the periodical situation of employment in various industries and occupations in each district and in the State as a whole. The information thus collected is also used for determining the location of industrial training institutes and the trades to be taught therein.

The Scheme was introduced in the State in 1957-58, and is operated by the Director of Employment, Punjab, Chandigarh. Initially, it covered only the public sector, but since 1960-61, it has been extended to the private sector as well.

Under the Scheme, the employment exchange is responsible for collecting regular information about the employment situation in private as well as in public sectors. This is done by what is known as "Establishment Reporting System." Under this scheme, all establishments in the public sector and selected establishments in the private sector engaged in non-agricultural activities are asked to give details regularly about the number of persons they are employing, the vacancies that have occurred and the type of persons they find to be in short supply. The information is collected from all establishments in the public sector and those employing 25 or more persons in the private sector under the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, which makes it obligatory on them to submit is to the local employment exchange. Information from smaller establishments in the private sector is, however, collected on voluntary basis.

The information which is processed at the district level is finally tabulated at the State and National level to know precisely the employment potential at these levels. An Employment Market Unit in the Employment Exchange, Patiala has been functioning since 1961.

The number of employees working in private and public sectors, as on 31 December 1988 was 71,047, whereas on 31 December 1989, their number rose to 74,913. The number of establishments in private and

public sectors, as on 31 December 1988 was 874, whereas on 31 December 1989, their number rose 853. The table showing the changes in the volume of employment both in private and public sectors in the district, as on 31 December 1983 to 31 December 1989 has been given in Appendix VI at the end of the chapter.

Vocational Guidance Scheme.—The Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling programmes are designed to give intensive vocational guidance to those who seek such assistance. The term 'vocational guidance' more appropriately connotes assistance to the youth, whereas 'employment counselling' refers to the assistance given to adults.

The programme is jointly operated by the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Union Ministry of Labour and Employment, and Directorate of Employment in the State. The Ministry of Labour and Employment, through the Director of Employment Exchange, is responsible for the general policies and procedure which are devised in collaboration with the State Government through the National Working Group of the Employment Service. The State Directorate of Employment administers the service through employment exchanges and co-ordinates with the guidance service of the Education Department of the State Government.

The Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Patiala, is responsible for the efficient working and general supervision of the scheme in the district. The functions of a Vocational Guidance Unit are : to provide vocational guidance and employment counselling to youth (boys and girls) and adults (men and women) in groups as well as individually; to assist in the placement of youth in institutions or training centres or in entry jobs; follow up and review the progress of guided youth and adults; to review the records of applicants on the live register and to give them such guidance as would lead to their early and suitable placement; to assist other sections of the exchanges in improving the quality of registrations and submissions, and also to assist the exchanges in the collection and compilation of upto-date information occupations, training facilities, educational

courses, employment trends and employment outlook for youth and adults, available scholarships and sources of financial assistance. Its other functions include maintenance of regular information for the use of applicants and visitors seeking information; maintenance of upto-date library on occupation literature; and educate the public by undertaking publicity measures in vocational guidance principles with a view to encouraging community consciousness. The guidance procedure at an employment exchange, with a vocational guidance unit, consists of group guidance comprising invitational talks, group discussions and invitational talk-cum-group discussions according to the needs of the groups; individual guidance; and giving information individually.

There are two vocational guidance units in the district, one each at Patiala and Rajpura. The work done by these units is given in Appendix VII and VIII at the end of the chapter.

(c) Planning and Rural Development

Planning.—The First Five-Year Plan was launched in 1951, aiming at strengthening the economy at the base, stressing on agricultural development and multi-purpose river valley projects. The Community Development Programme and the National Extension Service Schemes were also introduced.

The Second Five-Year Plan laid more emphasis on industrial progress. During the period of the two plans (1951–1961), the national income is estimated to have increased by 42 per cent. The per capita income increased by only 16 per cent, because the population growth was 21 per cent. Agriculture production increased by 41 per cent and industrial production by 94 per cent. The aim of the Third Plan was to raise national income by 6 per cent annually, to increase self-sufficiency in foodgrains, to expand basic industries of steel, fuel and power; to utilise man-power resource to bring about a reduction in the inequalities of income having more even, distribution of economic power. The objectives of Fourth Five-Year Plan were to have increased agricultural production; to provide more employment opportunities, higher production of consumer

goods and control of the population problem. In the later plans, stress was laid on the development of industries. The Patiala District has also benefited by the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Plans in respect of agricultural and industrial development.

Rural Development.--The object of the Rural Development is to improve the whole texture of the rural life by organising a self generating process of change and growth. The rural development programme has on the whole met with popular support and is slowly changing the face of the countryside.

The cultivators are supplied with improved seeds, improved implements and fruit plants. New strains of crops with better yields and resistance are being distributed through the agency of co-operatives. Seeds and fertilizers are supplied to the cultivators on subsidy basis. The farmers are encouraged to make compost pits, reclaim land and lay out model farms. Financial assistance is being given for constructing and repairing percolation wells, and installing pumping sets and tube-wells.

Bulls of improved breeds are supplied to the villages. Artificial insemination centres have been set up. Each centre has some key villages attached to it and has pedigree bulls to propagate pure strains. Improved varieties of fowls are also supplied to encourage poultry-farming.

Health and sanitation activities cover opening of new hospitals, primary health centres, rural dispensaries, child welfare and maternity centres, construction of drains, dry latrines and smokeless *chulhas*, pavement of streets, installation of hand-pumps and construction of wells for drinking water.

Educational activities cover starting of new schools, upgrading of old schools, conversion of schools into basic ones, and construction and repairing of school buildings. In adult literacy centres, men and women are encouraged to learn the three R's. Libraries and reading rooms are started and the young villagers are encouraged to organise themselves into youth clubs. *Mahila Samitis* are organised for women-folk. Children

parks and *balwadis* (nurseries) are started for children. Panchayat *ghars* and community centres and radio-sets are provided for the benefit of the community at large.

People are encouraged to construct roads, to repair old ones and also to construct culverts on these roads. The villagers are encouraged to organise themselves into co-operative credit societies, industrial societies, farming societies, and service societies of various kinds. Village and small-scale industries are encouraged by setting up demonstration-cum-training centres.

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).--

This programme was launched in the State as per guidelines of the Government of India on 2 October 1980 to cover all the blocks in the Punjab. The objective of the programme is to supplement income of identified rural poor families consisting of small and marginal farmers, share croppers, agricultural and non-agricultural labourers, rural artisans and craftsmen and Scheduled Castes/Tribes by providing them supplementary employment through productive programmes and thus enable these families to rise above the poverty line. The programme is implemented by twelve Rural Development Agencies, one in each district, who coordinate their functions with various financial institutions, departments and agencies in their respective areas.

Assistance to identified poor rural families is made available under the programme by way of loans and subsidy varying from 25 per cent to 33½ per cent of the capital cost of the project, depending upon the status of the beneficiaries, subject to a ceiling of Rs 3,000 for establishment of a single unit. This assistance is available for supplementary occupations like dairy, poultry, piggery, pisci-culture, sericulture, bee-keeping, fruit and vegetable cultivation, etc. Assistance is also provided to petty artisans for rural crafts, cottage and village industries and for setting up repair and service shops particularly for agricultural machinery, and for small business units under various self-employment schemes.

1 Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)

This Scheme is a part of Integrated Rural Development Programme. Under this Scheme, training in various trades for self-employment varying from 6 months to one year, is provided to the poor rural youth. It provides for payment of stipend to trainees and honorarium to trainers and expenses on tool kits raw material, etc. On completion of the training, trained persons are given assistance by way of loans/subsidy to enable them to set up their own enterprises.

2 National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

This programme is dove-tailed in this State with pavement of streets and construction of drains in the villages and with social forestry.

3 Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

This is an ambitious programme launched in 1983-84. The objective of this programme is to generate employment for the rural landless workers and to create durable and productive community assets.

4 Pavement of Streets and Construction of Drains

In 1980-81, the State Government decided to cover all the villages in Punjab in a phased manner for pavement of streets and construction of drains. This is an important programme to improve environmental sanitation in the villages.

5 National Project on Demonstration of improved Chulhas in Rural Areas

This project, initiated by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Government of India, has been introduced in the State during 1984-85. The objective of the project is to solve the cooking energy crisis and mitigate drudgery and health hazards faced by the rural women.

Under the project, it is envisaged to train women workers in the villages for the construction and installation of improved *chulhas* and also provide

subsidy to beneficiaries and installation fee to trained workers for construction and installation. The subsidy available per improved fixed *chulhas* is 100 per cent of the cost subject to the maximum of Rs 50 and for portable *chulhas*, subsidy is 75 per cent of the cost for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and in hilly areas, etc. and 50 per cent for others.

As on 31 March 1989, all the 1,426 inhabited villages in the district were covered under the programme. Of the total population of 15,68,898, the programme served a population of 12,25,558 in the district.

APPENDIX I

(Vide page 320)
 Wage rates of different types of labourers/workers (in Government
 employment) per day/month fixed in the Patiala
 District during 1990-91

Serial Category of labourers/workers No.	Rates of pay	
	Per day (Rs)	Per month (Rs)
BOY LABOUR		
1 Beldar Boy	29	665
2 Cane Boy	29	665
3 Pankha Collie Boy	29	665
GENERAL CATEGORY		
4 Assistant Cook	51.70	825
5 Boatman/Ferryman	51.70	825
6 Beldar/Servant	51.70	825
7 Bottle cleaner	51.70	825
8 Bearer cook/attached to Circuit House	51.70	825
9 Cartman	51.70	825
10 Chowkidar	51.70	825
11 Cycle Saver	51.70	825
12 Chainman	51.70	825
13 Dak Munshi	51.70	825
14 Dairy/Poultry Attendant	51.70	825
15 Dak Runner	51.70	825
16 Delivery Man	51.70	825
17 Frash	51.70	825
18 Flagman	51.70	825
19 Garden Coolie	51.70	825
20 Gunman	51.70	825
21 Information Centre Attendant	51.70	825

Serial Category of labourers/workers No.	Rates of pay	
	Per day (Rs)	Per month (Rs)
22 Kahar	51.70	825
23 Khalasi/Survey Khalasi	51.70	825
24 Khansama	51.70	825
25 Misalchi	51.70	825
26 Mai	51.70	825
27 Packer	51.70	825
28 Pankha Collie	51.70	825
29 Railway Gang Collie	51.70	825
30 Sweeper	51.70	825
31 Sweeper-cum-Chowkidar	51.70	825
32 Sayce	51.70	825
33 Telephone Peon	51.70	825
34 Waterman	51.70	825
35 Water Carrier	51.70	825
36 Peon-cum-Chowkidar	55.60	875
37 Foreman	46.50	1069
38 Bulldozer Mechanic	46.50	1069
39 Junior Bulldozer Mechanic	45.50	1046
40 Tractor Driver	55.60	875
41 Bulldozer Driver	55.60	875
42 Auto Electrician	51.70	825
43 Workshop Helper	51.70	825
44 Pump Driver	51.70	825
GENERAL CATEGORY II		
45 Barber	55.60	875

Serial No.	Category of labourers/workers	Rates of pay	
		Per day (Rs)	Per month (Rs)
46	Dhobi		
47	Head Cook	33.60	875
48	Mochi	33.60	875
49	Mali	33.60	875
50	Tailor	33.60	875
51	Painter Grade I	33.60	875
52	Painter Grade II	60.00	1580
53	Carpenter	39.00	897
54	Blacksmith	60.00	1580
55	Mono Caster	60.00	1580
56	Press Mechanic	60.00	1580
57	Mason	60.00	1580
CATEGORY III			
58	Gallary Attendant		
59	Un-skilled Gangman	31.70	825
60	Labourer	31.70	825
61	Woman Labourer	31.70	825
62	Additional Conductor	31.70	825
63	Cane Weaver	31.70	825
64	Conductor	31.70	825
65	Driver Light Vehicle	31.70	825
66	Gatti Man	31.70	825
67	Ploughman without Bullocks	31.70	825
68	White Washman	31.70	825
DAILY RATES ONLY			
69	Mate		
		33.90	--

Serial No.	Category of labourers/workers	Rates of pay	
		Per day (Rs)	Per month (Rs)
70	Semi-skilled Labourer	33.90	--
71	Hammer Man	33.90	--
72	Aligner	33.90	--
73	Boulders	33.90	--
74	Looters	33.90	--
75	Buldozer Helper	33.90	--
76	Motor/Grinder Helper	33.90	--
77	Fitter	33.90	--
78	Casual skilled Labourer	33.90	--
79	Driver Heavy Vehicles	33.90	--
80	Expert Attendant of Animals	35.70	--
81	Beldar/Saw Mistri	35.70	--
82	Man with Bullock	43.60	--
83	Saw Mistri	43.60	--
84	Electrician	43.60	--
85	Man with Mule	46.90	--
86	Plumber	46.90	--
87	Man with Camel	46.90	--
88	Saw Mistri Grade I	57.00	--
89	Cartman with pair of Bullocks	50.70	--
90	Waterman with pair of Bullocks	50.70	--
RATES FOR MILITARY ONLY			
		Rates with Meals	Rates with out Meals
91	Cook	31.00	33.70

Serial Category of labourers/workers
No.

Rates of pay

Per day (Rs)	Per month (Rs)
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92	Labourer	31.00	33.70
93	Sweeper	31.00	33.70
94	Water Carrier	31.00	33.70
95	Head Cook	33.00	35.70
96	Mochi	33.00	35.70
97	Barber	33.00	35.70
98	Halwai	41.00	43.60
99	Mason	57.00	60.00
100	Dhobi	45.00	47.60
101	Tailor	45.00	47.60

(Per hundred
clothes)

RATES FOR PUNJABI UNIVERSITY, PATIALA

102	Un-skilled Helper	31.70	
103	Guttiman	31.70	
104	Skilled Helper	33.90	
105	Electrician	43.60	
106	Wireman	43.60	
107	Board saw Operator	43.60	
108	Generator Operator	60.00	
109	Mason	60.00	
110	Tubewell Operator	31.70	

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Patiala)

APPENDIX II
Work done by the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Patiala, 1975-76 to 1988-89
(Vide Page 324)

Year	Number of registrations during the year	Number of vacancies notified	Number of applicants placed in employment during the year	Number of applicants on live regis- ter at the end of the year	Monthly number of employees using the exchange	Vacancies carried over at the end of the year
1975-76	20,695	5,030	2,725	28,748	31	2,868
1976-77	16,255	5,000	2,324	29,051	37	2,976
1977-78	21,652	5,786	2,122	32,967	29	2,667
1978-79	20,038	3,245	1,549	34,094	27	2,473
1979-80	16,068	3,035	1,095	27,773	21	1,904
1980-81	14,949	2,668	1,515	29,088	18	1,708
1981-82	13,896	2,946	978	31,743	27	2,982
1982-83	15,685	2,644	1,220	33,643	28	2,993
1983-84	12,635	2,410	1,624	34,181	23	1,564
1984-85	11,503	1,889	798	35,237	17	410
1985-86	13,614	2,037	721	36,003	18	219
1986-87	13,438	2,340	597	37,952	448	1,308
1987-88	13,022	2,016	735	37,907	688	1,056
1988-89	10,337	2,094	766	34,444	561	844

(Source : Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Patiala)

APPENDIX III

(Vide page 324)

Work done by the Town Employment Exchange, Rajpura, 1979-80 to 1988-89

Year	Number of registrations during the year	Number of vacancies notified	Number of applicants placed in employment during the year	Number of applicants on live register at the end of the year	Monthly number of employees using the exchange	Vacancies carried over at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1979-80	5,985	533	376	9,796	130	3,661
1980-81	5,157	345	320	9,871	96	1,758
1981-82	5,230	375	318	11,421	148	1,206
1982-83	5,003	295	398	12,274	124	1,075
1983-84	5,229	257	327	13,172	71	701
1984-85	4,727	265	313	13,355	74	610
1985-86	5,800	190	325	15,006	5	51
1986-87	5,870	458	222	16,150	74	220
1987-88	6,175	344	203	17,811	46	170
1988-89	4,741	360	250	16,871	49	61

(Source : Assistant Employment Officer, Rajpura)

PATIALA

APPENDIX IV

(Vide page 324)

Work done by the Town Employment Exchange, Sirhind, 1979-80 to 1988-89

Year	Number of registrations during the year	Number of vacancies notified	Number of applicants placed in employment during the year	Number of applicants on live register at the end of the year	Monthly number of employees using the exchange	Vacancies carried over at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1979-80	192	3	5	2,731	3	65
1980-81	3,027	78	306	3,964	5	94
1981-82	2,763	61	270	4,980	4	30
1982-83	2,602	53	201	5,088	2	66
1983-84	2,933	54	210	5,442	2	77
1984-85	2,351	72	302	5,142	3	37
1985-86	2,671	123	182	5,343	5	3
1986-87	2,334	73	175	5,389	24	19
1987-88	2,577	239	205	5,426	17	61
1988-89	2,269	232	321	5,599	16	19

(Source : Assistant Employment Officer, Sirhind)

APPENDIX V

(Vide page 324)

Work done by the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Punjab University, Patiala

Year	Number of registrations during the year	Number of vacancies notified	Number of applicants placed in employment during the year	Number of applicants on live register at the end of the year	Monthly number of employees using the exchange	Vacancies carried over at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1981	704	63	31	1,631	20	12
1982	609	114	66	1,656	21	51
1983	574	85	49	1,563	23	20
1984	445	28	12	1,042	12	1
1985	1,317	14	6	1,314	7	1
1986	437	35	13	951	15	66
1987	536	144	22	1,054	11	116
1988	445	75	23	1,004	16	24
1989	356	58	11	1,156	10	32

(Source : Sub-Regional Employment Officer, University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Punjab University, Patiala)

PATIALA

APPENDIX VI

(Vide page 326)

Volume of employment, both in private and public sectors in the Patiala District, during 1981 to 1989

Industrial Division	Number of establishments												Number of employees											
	31 Dec. 1983	31 Dec. 1984	31 Dec. 1985	31 Dec. 1986	31 Dec. 1987	31 Dec. 1988	31 Dec. 1989	31 Dec. 1989	31 Dec. 1988	31 Dec. 1987	31 Dec. 1986	31 Dec. 1985	31 Dec. 1984	31 Dec. 1983	31 Dec. 1982	31 Dec. 1981	31 Dec. 1980	31 Dec. 1979	31 Dec. 1978	31 Dec. 1977	31 Dec. 1976	31 Dec. 1975	31 Dec. 1974	31 Dec. 1973
Public Sector																								
1 Manufacturing	6	7	7	7	9	9	8	951	1,163	1,385	1,996	1,715	2,376	2,779										
2 Trade and Commerce	6	6	6	8	199	199	199	126	150	148	174	5,490	5,707	5,591										
3 Transport, Storage & Communications	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	3,998	4,160	4,139	4,189	4,178	4,103	4,243										
4 Services	502	526	549	372	381	407	406	37,983	14,099	38,338	38,144	37,387	33,961	37,499										
Private Sector																								
1 Manufacturing	137	151	154	155	166	173	156	16,891	17,702	18,872	18,758	20,298	19,998	19,791										
2 Trade and Commerce	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	148	149	159	157	119	124	125										
3 Transport Storage & Communications	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	71	74	73	72	72	64	66										
4 Services	58	60	60	67	66	65	64	4,068	4,204	4,334	4,510	4,687	4,714	4,819										

(Source : Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Patiala)

ECONOMIC TRENDS

APPENDIX VII

(Vide page 327)

Work done by the Vocational Guidance Unit, Patiala
during 1982 to 1989

Year	Number of Individuals Provided		
	Group guidance talks	Individual guidance cases	Individuals information
1982	1,244	315	1,448
1983	1,172	263	1,533
1984	1,094	205	1,753
1985	1,247	224	1,910
1986	1,484	204	2,130
1987	1,403	314	420
1988	1,220	1,396	446
1989	1,235	1,031	459

(Source : Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Patiala)

APPENDIX VIII

(Vide page 327)

Work done by the Vocational Guidance Unit, Rajpura
during 1979 to 1989

Year	Number of Individuals Provided		
	Group Guidance talks	Individuals guidance cases	Individuals information
1979	412	156	87
1980	568	128	151
1981	240	26	103
1982	247	56	126
1983	817	87	181
1984	786	79	156
1985	937	159	184
1986	371	1,067	159
1987	183	671	141
1988	149	576	92
1989	163	162	65

(Source : Assistant Employment Officer, Rajpura)

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

(a) Historical Background and Divisions of the District

The term 'general administration' in so far as the district is concerned, refers to the management of the public affairs within an area demarcated as a district. The administration of Patiala District differed from other districts as prior to independence of the country in 1947. It was a princely state ruled by a Maharaja who had full powers of independent jurisdiction.

Before independence in 1947, various parts of Patiala District were administered by the erstwhile princely states of Patiala, Nabha and Kalsia and some British territory. The princely states were divided into various *nizamats* (districts). Each *nizamat* was further divided into a number of *tahsils*. Patiala State was divided into 5 *nizamats*, viz. Karamgarh Nizamat (also called Bhawanigarh), Amargarh Nizamat (also called Basi), Anahadgarh Nizamat (also called Barnala), Pinjaur Nizamat and Mohindergarh Nizamat, popularly called Narnaul and 16 *tahsils*. Three *tahsils*, viz. Patiala (of Karamgarh Nizamat), Fatehgarh Sahib (of Amargarh Nizamat) and Rajpura (of Pinjaur Nizamat) now form part of Patiala District. Each *nizamat* was under a *Nazim*, *Naib-Nazim* and *tahsildars*. The system of administration prevailing in the then princely State of Patiala is described in the Punjab Gazetteers, Volume XVII-A, Phulkian States, 1904 (Patiala, Jind and Nabha).

There were four High Departments of State, the Finance Department (*Diwani Mal*), the Foreign Office (*Munshi Khana*); the Judicial Department (*Adalat Sadr*); and the Military Department (*Bakshi Khana*). The Finance Minister *Diwan* in the early days of the State had full powers in all matters connected with the land revenue and the treasury. He decided land cases and was sometimes allowed to farm the land revenue. Maharaja Karm Singh put a stop to this practice and organised the Financial Department. The *Diwan* was made the appellate court in revenue cases, and all matters of revenue and finance were submitted to him. The Foreign Minister

Mir Munshi transacted all business with other Governments, signed agreements, contracts, etc. and conducted the external affairs of the State. The Judicial Minister-*Adalati* was made dating from the reign of Maharaja Karm Singh. The Commander-in-Chief--*Bakhshi* formerly combined the duties of Pay-Master with his own, but the office became purely military later on. Maharaja Rajindar Singh created a Chief Court of three members to hear appeals from the decisions of the Finance, Judicial and Foreign ministers. The headquarters staff of each *nizamat* consisted of a *Nazim*, two *Naib-Nazims* and a *Tahsildar* in charge of the headquarters *tahsil*. *Nazims* dated from the reign of Maharaja Narindar Singh, when, under the name of *Munsarim hadbast*, they were appointed to introduce cash assessments. The *Nazim* was practically a Deputy Commissioner with powers of a Sessions Judge in addition. He heard all the appeals of his *Naib-Nazim* and *tahsildars*, whether civil, criminal or revenue. Karmgarh and Amargarh *nizamats* had each two *naib-nazim*; Anahadgarh had three, two at Barnala and one at Bathinda; Mohindergarh one, posted at Narnaul; and Pinjaur two at Rajpura and Sanaur. The *Naib-Nazim* was the court of original jurisdiction both civil and criminal, the *Tahsildar* having criminal jurisdiction in a few petty cases only. The *Tahsildar* was the court of original jurisdiction in revenue cases, and had criminal powers in cases falling under Section 425 and 441--447 of the Indian Penal Code. The *Tahsildar* of Pinjaur had both civil and criminal powers of a *Naib-Nazim*. The *tahsildars* had no civil cases and hardly any criminal. Hence they worked with a small establishment consisting of a *Siaha-navis*, an *Ahlmad* and two *Muawan Siaha-navis*. Only the *Tahsildar* of Pinjaur had a *Naib-Tahsildar*. The *patwaris*, who were working under the Settlement Department were normally under the *Tahsildar*. There were no *kanungos* except in the Mohindargarh District.

Patiala was the headquarter of the princely State of Patiala. Prior to 1919, it was the *tahsil* headquarter of Bhawanigarh District of Patiala State. In 1919, the district of Patiala was reorganised, as Patiala was made a district with three *tahsils*, viz. Rajpura, Patiala and Ghanaur. Later on, Ghanaur *Tahsil* was merged in Patiala *Tahsil*. On the formation of PEPSU (Patiala and

East Punjab States Union) on 20 August 1948, the district again underwent a territorial change. Nabha Tahsil of erstwhile Nabha Princely State was merged in this district. In 1950, five villages of the district were transferred to the then Ambala District; two patwar circles of the district were transferred to Ludhiana District and one Patwar Circle Sidhuwal of Karnal District was transferred to the Patiala District. In 1953, Fatehgarh Sahib and Kandaghat (now in Himachal Pradesh) District of PEPSU were abolished and the whole area was included in the district. In 1956 at the time of merger of PEPSU with Punjab State, 55 villages of former Kalsia State were transferred to Rajpura Tahsil of the district. In 1964, 82 villages of sub-tahsil Paval were transferred to Ludhiana District and 4 villages to Sangrur District. In 1972, 23 villages of Fatehgarh Sahib Tahsil of the district were transferred to Kharar Tahsil of Rupnagar District. Subsequently, 4 more villages of Fatehgarh Sahib were transferred to Kharar Tahsil and 9 villages of Kharar Tahsil were transferred to Rajpura Tahsil in 1974.

Administrative Divisions.—Patiala is one of the four districts in the Patiala Division. It is divided into five tahsils, namely Patiala (including sub-tahsil Dudhan Sadhan), Nabha (including sub-tahsil Amloh), Rajpura (including sub-tahsil Dera Bassi), Samana (including sub-tahsil Patran) and Fatehgarh Sahib. All these tahsils have since been made subdivisions.

The strength of Sub Divisional Officers (Civil), Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars in the district, as on 31 March 1989 is given below :

Subdivision	S D O (C)	Number of Posts	
		Tahsildar	Naib-Tahsildar
Patiala	1	1	2
Nabha	1	1	2
Rajpura	1	1	2
Samana	1	1	2
Fatehgarh Sahib	1	1	2
District Patiala	5	5	10

(b) District Authorities

The general administration of the district is vested in the Deputy Commissioner, Patiala, who functions under the administrative control of the Divisional Commissioner, Patiala. He has wide powers and manifold responsibilities. He is, in short a pivot on which runs the district administration. The Deputy Commissioner also acts as District Collector and District Magistrate on different occasions. His role as Deputy Commissioner, District Collector and District Magistrate, in brief, is described as under :

(i) As Deputy Commissioner, he is the executive head of the district. Due to immense importance of his office, the Deputy Commissioner is considered to be the measuring rod of efficiency in district administration. He performs numerous responsibilities in the sphere of civil administration, development, panchayats, local bodies, etc.

The Deputy Commissioner has an Office Superintendent under him, to supervise the work of the clerical staff. He guides the functioning of different branches of his office. Each branch is headed by an Assistant and is functionally known after him.

The number of branches in the office of the Deputy Commissioner differs from district to district depending upon the requirements in each case, but more important branches existing in almost all the districts are; Establishment Branch, Nazarat Branch, Sadr Kanungo Branch, Development Branch, Miscellaneous Branch, Licensing Branch, Complaint and Enquiries Branch, Local Funds Branch, District Revenue Accounts Branch, Flood Relief Branch, Revenue Records Branch, Records and Issue Branch, Sadr Copying Agency, Registration Branch, Peshi Branch, etc.

(ii) As District Collector, the Deputy Commissioner is the chief revenue officer responsible for collection of revenue and other Government dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue. In revenue matters, he is responsible to the Government through the Divisional Commissioner and the Financial Commissioner, Revenue. He is responsible for ensuring the maintenance of accurate and upto-date records of rights as regards the land.

The Deputy Commissioner is also the appointing authority for Patwaris and Kanungos and ministerial staff posted in the tahsil offices, and in the offices of Sub Divisional Officers (Civil) and Deputy Commissioner, except in the case of Superintendent of Deputy Commissioner's Office and for most of the subordinate revenue staff in the district. As the District Collector, he is the highest revenue judicial authority in the district.

(iii) As District Magistrate, the Deputy Commissioner is primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. He is the head of criminal administration and supervises all Executive Magistrates in the district and controls and directs the actions of the police. He has supervisory powers over the administration of jails and lock-ups in the district.

Besides his above mentioned duties as Deputy Commissioner, District Collector and District Magistrate, he plays an important role as Deputy Custodian, under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954. In this capacity, his duties are : revision against the orders of Tahsildars and Officer-in-Charge, Rural, regarding allotment of land and houses in rural areas; revision against the orders of the District Rent Officer, regarding allotment of houses and shops in urban area and disposal of cases received from the Assistant Custodian (Judicial) regarding evacuee property.

The position of Deputy Commissioner as head of the district administration has become one of expanding responsibilities. As he is the executive head of the civil administration, all departments in the district, which otherwise have their own officers look to him for guidance and co-ordination. He plays an important role in the administration of municipal committees, market committees, panchayats, panchayat samitis, community development blocks and the zila parishad, which came into existence with the decentralisation of authority and expansion of the Panchayati Raj. He is also responsible for the execution of rural development scheme. Besides, he is responsible, as District Election Officer, for the peaceful and orderly conduct of elections held in the district from time to time. For elections to Lok Sabha constituency/constituencies of his district, he

functions as Returning Officer. He renders active help during decennial census. He controls and regulates the distribution of scarce essential commodities, etc. He keeps liaison with military authorities in his jurisdiction and is the competent authority for requisition of land for military purposes. In any matter of public importance which does not fall specifically in the sphere of any government department, State or Central, he, as a general administrator, is required to take cognizance of the matter in public interest and take it to its logical conclusion with the help of some Government department or by processing the matter in his own office. In short, there is nothing of importance which takes place in the district with which he is not associated, directly or indirectly.

Sub Divisional Officer (Civil)

The Sub Divisional Officer (Civil) is the executive head of the subdivision. He is either a junior member of the Indian Administrative Service or a senior member of the State Civil Service, who has earned extensive experience in subordinate positions. Under many revenue legislations, he is invariably vested with powers of Collector, to be exercised within his jurisdiction. He also hears appeals as Collector of the subdivision, against the orders of Assistant collectors, Grade II (Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars) and Assistant Collector, Grade I (Tahsildars in partition cases). He exercises direct control over the Tahsildars and his staff in his subdivision. He is the normal channel of correspondence between the Deputy Commissioner and the Tahsildar in his subdivision.

The powers and responsibilities of the Sub Divisional Officer relating to revenue, magisterial, executive and development matters within his jurisdiction, are analogous to those of the Deputy Commissioner. His revenue duties include supervision and inspection of all matters from assessment to collection of land revenue; co-ordination of work of all officials in the subdivision, particularly in the departments of Revenue, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Public Health within the subdivision.

His magisterial duties are : liaison and co-ordination with police in the subdivision; watch over the relations between various communities and classes; special precautions and actions in emergency, especially connected with festivals and recommendations to the District Magistrate, when he is himself not competent, for grant of arms licences. He has ample powers under the Criminal Procedure Code, Punjab Police Rules, and other laws to exercise effective supervision over the law and order situation in his area.

In his executive capacity, he can call for any of the records and registers which deal with crime from a police station and can call the Station House Officer to come to him to explain the matters. He can bind down anti-social elements for peaceful conduct over a period. He commands closer contact with the public and more intimate association with the local bodies and market committees. He also plays an important role in the rural development programmes. He needs co-operation and help from other Government officials in the subdivision for the smooth running of administration and successful implementation of development schemes. On important policy matters, however, he is required to route the matters through the Deputy Commissioner.

For the elections to the Vidhan Sabha, he is generally appointed as Returning Officer for the constituency/constituencies in his jurisdiction. For elections to the Lok Sabha constituencies, he is also appointed as Assistant Returning Officer.

Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars

The officer incharge of a tahsil is called Tahsildar assisted by Naib-Tahsildars. However, there is no substantial difference in the revenue and magisterial duties of a Tahsildar and a Naib-Tahsildar. In revenue matters, both exercise the powers of Assistant Collector, Grade II, in their circles as Circle Revenue Officers. Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars are appointed as ex-officio Executive Magistrate in the district of their posting provided they have passed the respective prescribed Departmental Examinations in Criminal Law Paper

by the Lower Standard as well as in the Language Paper. However, a Tahsildar is vested with powers of Assistant Collector, Grade I, with regard to the partition cases, which power he exercises in whole of the tahsil, the Naib-Tahsildars are not vested with this power. Also, as senior Revenue Officer of the tahsil and as overall in charge thereof, a Tahsildar has powers of co-ordination and distribution work among Circle Revenue Officers, the Naib-Tahsildars and himself. He is a Class II gazetted officer of the State Government which a Naib-Tahsildar is not. In this regard, a Tahsildar is competent to make and issue certificates as a gazetted officer. All recommendations in *lambardari* cases, even in the revenue circles of Naib-Tahsildars, are routed through him to the Sub Divisional Officer (Civil) and the Deputy Commissioner.

For elections to the Vidhan Sabha, a Tahsildar is invariably appointed as Assistant Returning Officer for the constituency/constituencies falling in his tahsil.

The Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars are responsible for collection of land revenue and other dues payable to the Government. To remain in touch with the subordinate revenue staff, to observe the seasonal conditions and condition of crops, to listen to the difficulties of the cultivators and to distribute the *taccavi* loans, the Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildars extensively tour the areas in their jurisdiction. They decide urgent matters on the spot, like correction of entries in the account books, providing relief to the people faced with natural calamities. On their return from tour, they prepare reports and recommend to the Government remission or suspension of land revenue and bring the records up-to-date. They also sit in the courts to settle disputes of tenancy, arrears of rent, ejectment of tenants, entries in account books, etc. besides doing other kind of work.

In the performance of their above functions, the Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildars in Patiala District are assisted by a *Sadr* Kanungo, who is in charge of revenue records at the district headquarters, 5 Office Kanungos (one each at tahsil headquarters) 5 Assistant Office Kanungos, 25 Field Kanungos (6 in Patiala, 5 in Nabha, 7 in Rajpura 3 in Samana and 4 in Fatehgarh Sahib tahsils) and 375 Patwaris.

Kanungo.--He is an important link between the Tahsildar/Naib-Tahsildar and the Patwari. The main duties of a Kanungo are to supervise the work of the Patwaris. Each Tahsildar is assisted by an Office Kanungo, besides a number of Field Kanungos. The main duty of an Office Kanungo is to consolidate the information on different aspects of revenue administration. Similarly, in the Deputy Commissioner's Office, there is a *Sadr* Kanungo who *inter-alia* is in charge of Patwaris' and Kanungos' establishments and carries out inspections of Patwar Circles and Kanungos Circles.

Special Kanungo or Patwari *Moharrir* makes the information contained in revenue records, accessible to the litigating public and to the courts, by preparing extracts from revenue records. Special Kanungo assists the courts of law in the examination of revenue records by giving evidence and by putting the records before the court and by drawing attention to those parts of the records which the court ought to examine.

Patwaris.--Whereas, the Deputy Commissioner is regarded as the pivot of the district administration, the Patwari is the representative of Government at the village level. Upto 1906, he was paid by the village itself, but now he is a salaried Government employee. He has usually one or two villages in his charge. His local knowledge is so extensive that there is hardly any information about the village and its occupants of which he is not aware or of which he cannot make a guess. As such, he is viewed as the eyes and ears of the Collector.

The duties of Patwari include conducting of surveys, field inspections, recording of crops, revision of maps or reports relating to mutations, partitions, revenue or rents, *taccavi*, etc. Under the orders of the Collector, he prepares the records of rights. He is also required to assist in providing relief to agriculturists in distress or in census operations. He reports the crime and prepares maps to illustrate police inquiries. His special duty is the preparation of *dhal bachh* (papers regarding distribution of revenue over holdings).

Lambardars.--Lambardar is the most important functionary in the village. His main function is to keep watch over the law and order situation in his area and report the matter to the nearest police station in case of breach of law. He is also responsible for the collection of revenue dues for Government from various sources and to remit these into treasury. He is given 5 per cent of land revenue collection which is called *pachotra*. He is the custodian of all Government properties in the village. He also reports to the Tahsildar about the deaths of assignees and pensioners and their absence for over a year. Above all, he is the representative of Government in the village. He is assisted by a village Chowkidar.

(c) Development Organisation

The Community Development (now known as Rural Development) programme was launched on 2 October 1952 to raise the living standard and to ameliorate the lot of the rural people. The entire district of Patiala has been brought under the programme. The district is divided into 9 development blocks, viz. Patiala, Bhuner Heri, Bassi Pathana, Sirhind, Nabha, Rajpura, Dera Bassi, Ghanaur and Samana. For each block, there is a Block Development and Panchayat Officer, who is under the control of Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti, the Sub Divisional Officer (Civil) of the subdivision, and the District Development and Panchayat Officer of the district, besides being under the overall control of the Deputy Commissioner.

The Block Development and Panchayat Officer is responsible for the successful implementation of development schemes in his block. He also guides and supervises the work of other departments in his block. He is assisted by a Social Education and Panchayat Officer, a Mukhya Sevika, an Overseer (popularly known as Extension Officer), a number of Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas, besides other ministerial Class III and Class IV staff. Besides, he has also a number of Inspectors or Extension Officers belonging to the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, and Industries Departments, who assist and advise him in their respective spheres. This was done after the introduction of Panchayati Raj in the State to enable him to

co-ordinate the activities of various departments engaged in developmental work.

(d) General Arrangement for Disposal of Business

In addition to the Sub Divisional Officer (Civil), Tahsildars, and Block Development and Panchayat Officers, the Deputy Commissioner, Patiala, is assisted by a General Assistant, a District Officer for Removal of Grievances, a District Transport Officer, a District Development and Panchayat Officer, Oath Commissioners, and a District Attorney. The functions of each of these officers are discussed below in brief :

General Assistant.--He is an executive officer under the Deputy Commissioner and assists the latter in all his executive and administrative functions. As such, he is the principal administrative officer and attends to routine correspondence, attestation, complaints, etc. He does little touring as he has to keep a vigilant eye on the office. Almost all important branches of the Deputy Commissioners' Office are under his supervision. He is competent to correspond with the Government and other departments in routine matters. He is a member of the Punjab Civil Services and an Executive Magistrate. However, since the separation of judiciary from the executive in PEPSU in 1951, he tries only security cases.

District Officer, Removal of Grievances.--He is an Executive Magistrate or an officer of equivalent status and belongs to State Civil Services. He redresses grievances of the public in the district and expedites action on the complaints received by him relating to all departments. He also acts as Co-ordinating Officer for the disposal of complaints from the public.

District Transport Officer.--He is a Senior Magistrate or an officer of equivalent status and belongs to the State Civil Services. His duties and functions are to realise the road tax in respect of all types of vehicles; to regulate the vehicles of all categories covered under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1939, to issue special passes for stage carriages/taxi cars for marriage and tour parties; to inspect transport vehicles and grant certificate of fitness in respect of

such vehicles for which technical assistance is provided by Motor Vehicle Inspector (MVI) ; to enforce traffic rules, etc. The District Transport Officer is the Chairman of Condemnation Board, which condemns the vehicles of all Government departments. He issues full and half paid concession passes to blind and physically handicapped persons, on behalf of Deputy Commissioner.

District Development and Panchayat Officer.--He is in charge of the work relating to development including local development, Five-Year Plans, Panchayats, National Extension Service, etc. He co-ordinates the activities of all the development departments in the district. The Development Branch of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, which deals with the planning of development programmes and agricultural production, functions under his supervision. All the Block Development and Panchayat Officers in the district are under his control in respect of the implementation of the Community Development Programme.

Registration.--The Deputy Commissioner is the Registrar for the district under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 and in that capacity, he is responsible for registration work in the district. In the Patiala District, the Registrar is assisted by 5 Tahsildars as Sub-Registrars, one each in five tahsils, viz. Patiala, Nabha, Rajpura, Samana and Fatehgarh Sahib. The Naib Tahsildar in a tahsil is the ex-officio Joint Sub-Registrar and he undertakes the registration work only when the regular Sub-Registrar is on leave or away from the headquarters. The Sub-Registrar and the Joint Sub-Registrar do registration work in addition to their own duties for which they get monthly honorarium.

The Sub-Registrar registers the documents pertaining to the properties situated in his jurisdiction. The Registrar is, however, empowered to register any document from any tahsil of his district. He hears appeals and applications referred to him under Sections 72 and 73 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, against refusal to register documents by the Sub-Registrars under him.

A Head Registration Clerk assists the Registrar at the district headquarters and Clerk/Readers assist the

Sub-Registrars/Joint Sub-Registrars in the tahsil in performing the registration work.

Official Receiver.—At the district headquarters, there is an Official Receiver who is appointed by the Government on the recommendations of the District and Sessions Judge. He is in charge of the work concerning insolvency cases. When any person applies for insolvency, his property is put under his charge and he disposes it of according to the orders of the Insolvency Court. He keeps $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the proceeds as his remuneration. He also acts as a Court Auctioner and is paid a commission of 4 per cent on the auction proceeds.

Oath Commissioners.—An Oath Commissioner is a practising lawyer who is authorised on application by the High Court to make attestations of affidavits. As on 31 March 1989, there were 23 Oath Commissioners in the district, 11 at Patiala, 4 at Nabha, 2 at Fatehgarh Sahib, 3 at Rajpura 1 at Amlah and 2 at Samana. They charge Rs 2 to 5 as attestation fee for an affidavit.

District Attorney.—The District Attorney is under the administrative control of the Director, Prosecution and Litigation and Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab. At the district headquarters, he presents the Government cases in the court of District and Sessions Judge. He is assisted by 11 Assistant District Attorneys, Grade I, 21 Assistant District Attorneys, Grade II, 1 Assistant, 1 Junior Scale Stenographer, 8 Clerks; besides other ministerial Class III and Class IV staff. The District Attorney and Assistant Attorneys are permanent employees of the Government. They are not allowed to engage in private practice.

(e) District Committees

District Committees have been constituted to accelerate the disposal of business. Meetings of these committees are held at the district headquarters to discuss the progress made in the various plan schemes and the difficulties experienced by the different Government departments in relation to each other. The Deputy Commissioner presides over these meetings and

acts as a coordinator. The following Committees have been constituted in the Patiala District :-

- 1 District Empowered Committee
- 2 District Advisory Committee Mandir Kali Devi, Patiala
- 3 20-Point Programme- Implementation Committee
- 4 House Allotment Committee (Lower)
- 5 District Agricultural Production Committee
- 6 District Planning Committee/Board
- 7 Public Utility Committee (Telephones, etc.)
- 8 District Consultative Committee for Banks
9. District Environment Committee
- 10 District Development Works Committee
- 11 District Free Legal Aid Committee
- 12 District Red Cross Committee
- 13 Site Selection Committee
- 14 District Industries Centre Advisory Committee
- 15 District Level Committee for Sanctioning State Capital Subsidy.

(f) State and Central Government Officers

The following State and Central Government Officers are posted at the district headquarters:-

State Government Officers

- 1 Commissioner, Patiala Division, Punjab
- 2 Deputy Commissioner, Patiala
- 3 Additional Deputy Commissioner, Patiala
- 4 Additional Deputy Commissioner (Development), Patiala
- 5 General Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Patiala
- 6 District Officer, Removal of Obstructions, Patiala
- 7 District Transport Officer, Patiala

- 8 District and Sessions Judge, Patiala
- 9 Additional District and Sessions Judge, Patiala
- 10 Special Judicial Magistrate Class I, Patiala
- 11 District Election Officer, Patiala
- 12 District Attorney, Patiala
- 13 District Development and Panchayat Officer, Patiala
- 14 Director, Language Department, Punjab, Patiala
- 15 Tahsildar, Special Duty, Patiala
- 16 District Savings Officer, Patiala
- 17 Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Patiala
- 18 Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Patiala Division, Patiala
- 19 Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Patiala
- 20 Senior Superintendent of Police, Patiala
- 21 Deputy Inspector General of Police, Patiala Range, Patiala
- 22 Deputy Superintendent of Police (C I D), Patiala
- 23 Principal, Training School, Excise and Taxation Department, Patiala
- 24 Secretary, Punjab Public Service Commission, Patiala
- 25 Commandant, 36 Bn, P A P Qila Bahadurgarh, Patiala
- 26 Commandant, 82 Bn, P A P Qila Bahadurgarh, Patiala
- 27 Deputy Inspector General of Police Railway, Punjab, Patiala
- 28 Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Bureau, Flying Squad-2, Patiala

- 29 Divisional Commander, Punjab Home Guards, Patiala
- 30 District Commander, Home Guards, Patiala
- 31 Superintendent, Central Jail, Patiala
- 32 Superintendent, District Jail, Patiala
- 33 Superintendent, Open Jail, Nabha
- 34 Superintendent, Sub Jail, Bassi Pathana
- 35 District Probation Officer, Patiala
- 36 Treasury Officer, Patiala
- 37 Chief Electrical Inspector, Punjab, Patiala
- 38 Mining Officer, Industries Department, Punjab, Mubarkpur
- 39 Senior Sub Judge, Patiala
- 40 Chief Judicial Magistrate, Patiala
- 41 Sub Divisional Officer, Patiala
- 42 Sub Divisional Officer, Rajpura
- 43 Sub Divisional Officer, Nabha
- 44 Sub Divisional Officer, Samana
- 45 Sub Divisional Officer, Fatehgarh Sahib
- 46 Tahsildar, Patiala
- 47 Tahsildar, Rajpura
- 48 Tahsildar, Nabha
- 49 Tahsildar, Samana
- 50 Tahsildar, Fatehgarh Sahib
- 51 Deputy Controller, Printing and Stationery Department, Patiala
- 52 Deputy Controller, Stamp Section, Old Printing Press, Patiala
- 53 Manager, Government Typewriters Workshop, Printing and Stationery Department, Patiala
- 54 Deputy Director, Local Self Government, Patiala

- 55 Divisional Social Education Officer, Patiala Division, Patiala
- 56 District Education Officer (Secondary), Patiala
- 57 District Education Officer (Primary), Patiala
- 58 Divisional Education Officer, Patiala Division, Patiala
- 59 Chief Librarian, Musafir Memorial Central State Library, Patiala
- 60 Senior District Sports Officer, Patiala
- 61 Assistant Director, Youth Services, Patiala
- 62 Director, Archaeology Department, Punjab State, Patiala
- 63 District Ayurvedic and Unani Officer, Patiala
- 64 Civil Surgeon, Patiala
- 65 Chief Engineer, P W D (B&R), North Zone, Patiala
- 66 Chief Engineer, P W D (B&R), South Zone, Patiala
- 67 Chief Engineer, P W D (B&R), Central Zone, Patiala
- 68 Chief Engineer, P W D, Public Health (RWS), Patiala
- 69 Chief Engineer, P W D, Public Health (GW), Patiala
- 70 Chief Engineer, Vigilance and Technical, I B, Patiala
- 71 Superintending Engineer, Public Health Division (RWS), Patiala
- 72 Executive Engineer, Public Health Division (RWS), Patiala
- 73 Executive Engineer, Public Health Division (GW), Patiala
- 74 Executive Engineer, Public Health Division (RWS), Rajpura

- 75 Superintending Engineer, Patiala Electrical Circle, PWD (B&R), Patiala
- 76 Superintending Engineer, Mechanical Circle, PWD (B&R), Patiala
- 77 Superintending Engineer, Construction Circle No. I, PWD (B&R), Patiala
- 78 Superintending Engineer, Construction Circle No. II, PWD (B&R), Patiala
- 79 Executive Engineer, Electricity Circle, PWD (B&R), Patiala
- 80 Executive Engineer, Construction Division No. 1, PWD (B&R), Patiala
- 81 Executive Engineer, Construction Division No. 2, PWD (B&R), Patiala
- 82 Executive Engineer, Construction Division, PWD (B&R), Nabha
- 83 Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, PWD (B&R), Patiala
- 84 Executive Engineer, National Highway Division, PWD (B&R), Patiala
- 85 Executive Engineer, Construction Division, PWD (B&R), Sirhind
- 86 Executive Engineer, Bhakra Main Line Circle, Patiala
- 87 Superintending Engineer, Bhakra Main Line Division, Patiala
- 88 Executive Engineer, Patiala Circle, I B, Patiala
- 89 Superintending Engineer, Lehal Division, I B, Patiala
- 90 Executive Engineer, Devigarh Division, I B, Patiala
- 91 Superintending Engineer, Water Supply Circle, Patiala
- 92 Executive Engineer, Water Supply Division, Patiala

- 93 Superintending Engineer, Canal Lining Circle, Patiala
- 94 Executive Engineer, Canal Lining Division, I B , Patiala
- 95 Superintending Engineer, Construction Circle No. IV, S Y L , Canal Project, Patiala
- 96 Land Acquisition Officer, S Y L Canal Project, Patiala
- 97 Executive Engineer, Patiala Construction Division, S Y L Canal Project, Patiala
- 98 Executive Engineer, Rajpura Construction Division, S Y L Canal Project, Patiala
- 99 Executive Engineer, Sarola Construction, S Y L Canal Project, Patiala
- 100 Executive Engineer, Ghaggar Mechanical Division, S Y L Canal Project, Patiala
- 101 Superintending Engineer, Patiala Drainage Circle, Patiala
- 102 Executive Engineer, Patiala Drainage Division, Patiala
- 103 Managing Director, P R T C , Patiala
- 104 Divisional Town Planner, Patiala Division, Patiala
- 105 Senior Town Planner (South), Patiala
- 106 Senior Architect (North), Patiala
- 107 District Public Relations Officer, Patiala
- 108 District Social Welfare Officer, Patiala
- 109 District Welfare Officer, Patiala
- 110 Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer, Patiala
- 111 Sub Regional Employment Officer, Patiala
- 112 Assistant Employment Officer, Rajpura
- 113 Assistant Employment Officer, Sirhind
- 114 Secretary, Zila Sainik Board, Patiala
- 115 Secretary, Zila Parishad, Patiala

- 116 Tahsildar Sales, Rehabilitation Department, Patiala
- 117 Chief Agricultural Officer, Patiala
- 118 Assistant Sugarcane Development Officer, Patiala
- 119 District Family Planning Officer, Patiala
- 120 Project Officer, I C D P, Patiala
- 121 General Manager, Buffalo Breeding Farm, Nabha
- 122 Assistant Poultry Development Officer, Patiala
- 123 Dairy Development Officer, Patiala
- 124 Assistant Director, Fisheries, Patiala Division, Patiala
- 125 Divisional Forest Officer, Patiala Division, Patiala
- 126 Conservator of Forests (South Circle), Patiala
- 127 Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Patiala
- 128 Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Bhunerheri
- 129 Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Nabha
- 130 Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Samana
- 131 Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Sirhind
- 132 Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Bassi Pathana
- 133 Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Rajpura
- 134 Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Ghanaur at Rajpura
- 135 Block Development and Panchayat Officer, Dera Bassi

- 136 Principal, Co-operative Training Centre, Nabha
- 137 Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Patiala
- 138 Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Patiala
- 139 Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies, Sirhind
- 140 Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Samana at Patiala
- 141 Audit Officer, Co-operative Societies, Patiala
- 142 Deputy Director, Panchayati Raj, Patiala
- 143 Executive Engineer, Panchayati Raj, PWD, Patiala
- 144 Senior General Manager, District Industries Centre, Patiala
- 145 Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Patiala
- 146 District Transport Officer, Patiala
- 147 Deputy Economic and Statistical Adviser, Patiala
- 148 District Food and Supplies Controller, Patiala
- 149 Chairman, P S F B, Patiala

Central Government Officers

- 1 Chief Commissioner, Income Tax, Patiala
- 2 Commissioner, Income Tax, Patiala
- 3 Deputy Commissioner, Income Tax, Patiala
- 4 I T O Headquarter, Patiala
- 5 Director, Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala
- 6 District Engineer, Telephones, Patiala
- 7 Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Patiala

- 8 Assistant Collector, Excise and Customs, Patiala
- 9 Superintendent, Excise and Customs, Patiala
- 10 Superintendent (Revenue), Excise and Customs, Patiala
- 11 Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau, Patiala
- 12 Chief Engineer, Diesel Component Workshop, Patiala

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

(a) Land Revenue Administration

(i) History of Land Revenue Assessment and Management

The history of land revenue of the Patiala District is a bit complicated, as it contains the areas falling in the erstwhile princely States of Patiala, Nabha and Kalsia and a part of the British territory. Each of these princely States had a different system of land revenue also different from that prevailing in the British territory. Prior to the formation of princely States, the land revenue was imposed and collected as per orders of the Mughal emperors who reigned India from time to time.

Land Revenue System in the former Patiala State areas

The revenue of the Patiala State from Akbar to the times of Ala Singh and his successors was being collected in kind known as *Kham* (collection in kind) upto 1862. This arrangement was occasionally replaced by cash assessments made for a period of one or two years, but these rare and irregular assessments or contracts were not based on any fixed rule or established principles, for whenever there was a good crop and the *Diwan* expected to realize more by collection in kind than by adhering to a fixed cash assessment, he at once cancelled the agreement without the slightest scruple and did not wait for its term to expire. As a consequence of this short-sighted policy, the *zamindar* (tiller) never put his heart into his work and no waste lands were ever brought under cultivation.

The share of the produce taken by the State differed in different *parganas*; it was mostly one-third but one-fourth to two-fifths was also taken, and there was a large number of extra dues called *abwab*. A cash rate per *bigha*, called *zabti*, was charged on crops that could not be easily divided. The State's share of grain was realized either by actually dividing the produce (*batai* or *bhawali*) or by appraisement, *kankut*, *kan*, or *Kachh*. *Batai* was with rare exceptions, usually resorted to in the *rabi* and appraisement was a rule

in the *kharif*. The officials who made the *batai* was called *Batawas* and those who made the appraisements were known as *Kachhus*.

At each harvest, the *Tahsildar* divided the *parganas* into a number of suitable circles and the land was measured by horse pacing, and two *Kachhus*, or measurers and two *Batawas* were appointed for each circle, two *Muharris* called *Likharis* were also sent with them. One out of each pair of *Kachhus*, *Batawas* and *Likharis* was the *Tahsildar*'s nominee and the other called '*sarkari*' was appointed by the *Diwan*.

When the crop was ready for the sickle, one or two *Muhassals* or watchmen were appointed in the village to watch the crop and the grain before division. The *zamindar* himself was not allowed to touch his crop or take a single handful of grain for his cattle. The *Muhassal* used to get $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas a day, of which an anna was paid by the village and half-an-anna by the State. This establishment was temporary. But *Kachhu* was all in all in making *Khasra* entries *pakka* in the name of *zamindar* which was known as *nawan pakana*. It could not be changed later on and to change it was considered a serious crime. In a similar way, the *Batawas* got the produce weighted by the village banian called the *dharwahi*, deducted 15 per cent as *kamin's* dues, divided the rest at the *pargana* rate of *batai*, and recorded in the same way (*nawan pakana*) the amount due from each man against his name in the *khasra*.

Owing to the negligence or dishonesty on the part of the *Batawa*, the delay in effecting the *batai* often caused great damage to the grain when its price, full or half, as the case may be, was realized from the *zamindars*. This was the system of *Kham* collection that prevailed upto 1862.

In 1861-62, the first contract settlement on a cash basis was effected in all districts of the Patiala State. An estimate was made of the average value of the actual realization in cash or in kind, during the previous twenty one years, and the assessment arrived at was announced for one year.

A regular settlement of the whole Patiala State was commenced in 1901 and completed in 1908. The revenue assessment for the whole State was Rs 41,48,155.

In the areas falling in the then Nabha princely State, the ancient system of levying the revenue in kind remained in force up to 1860. However, since 1860 the system of cash assessment was introduced in the princely State. After the summary assessment, a regular settlement was initiated in 1948 *Sampat* (A D 1891) and completed in 1959 (A D 1902). This assessment was conducted on the lines of the British Revenue Law of 1884, the land was measured and the record of rights prepared as in the British district.

(ii) Collection of Land Revenue

Prior to 1861, the collection of land revenue in the erstwhile Patiala State was collected by Lambardars in the supervision of *Kachhus*, *Batawas* and *Muharris* under the *Kham* system. Being a defective system, it was abolished by Maharaja Narinder Singh. Since the regular settlement commenced in 1901, Lambardari cess of 5 per cent was levied and a small *sum panchai* or *pachotra* began to be paid to the Lambardars out of the State revenues. In the areas of erstwhile Nabha State, now parts of Patiala District, land revenue was collected by Lambardars. *Zaildari* system was prevalent in the Patiala and Nabha states. The post of *Zaildar* was abolished in 1947 recreated after 1948 and re-abolished in 1964 leaving the Lambardars alone for the collection of land revenue.

Lambardar is responsible for the collection of land revenue from the right holders. For discharging this function, he is assisted by a *Chowkidar* another village worker and the *Patwari* a Government official. The Lambardar also collects *abiana* in the district for which he is paid 3 per cent as collection charges.

(iii) Income from Land Revenue and Special Cesses

Land Revenue.--The last regular settlements relating to Patiala District (erstwhile Patiala State) took place in 1901--1908 (Patiala) and in 1892--1903 (Nabha).

Land revenue fixed under these settlements is being collected by adding other cesses, etc., imposed by the State Government from time to time. The land revenue is realised for *kharif* crops in the month of January and for *rabi* crops in the month of June every year.

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

Land revenue on individual holding (on owners' total holding in the State) upto 5 standard acres was abolished from *rabi* of agricultural year, 1966-67 under the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1968. A landowner is eligible for this concession as and when he falls into this category.

The following statement gives the details of income from land revenue, and remission in the Patiala District, during 1981-82 to 1988-89:--

Year ending <i>Rabi</i>	Receipt of Land Revenue (Rs)	Remission (Rs)
1981-82	10,84,084	6,518
1982-83	10,85,055	5,830
1983-84	10,65,706	5,082
1984-85	10,58,366	4,058
1985-86	10,51,684	..
1986-87	10,44,117	688
1987-88	10,52,361	504
1988-89	10,56,697	300

(Source: Deputy Commissioner, Patiala)

Additional Land Revenue.--The additional land revenue has been imposed under the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act 1974-75, with effect from kharif crop of the agricultural year 1974-75 and is payable by all landowners, paying land revenue exceeding Rs 20 per year. The liability of additional land revenue increases progressively with land revenue payable.

The rates of additional land revenue are as under :

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Where the total land revenue exceeds twenty rupees but does not exceed fifty rupees annually | The hundred per cent of the amount by which the total land revenue exceeds twenty rupees. |
| 2 Where the total land revenue exceeds fifty rupees but does not exceed one hundred annually | Sixty rupees plus two hundred and fifty per cent of the amount by which the total land revenue exceeds fifty rupees. |
| 3 Where the total land revenue exceeds one hundred rupees but does not exceed two hundred rupees annually | One hundred and eighty-five rupees plus three hundred per cent of the amount by which the total land revenue exceeds one hundred rupees. |
| 4 Where the total land revenue exceeds two hundred rupees annually | Four hundred and eighty-five rupees plus three hundred and fifty per cent of the amount by which the total land revenue exceeds two hundred rupees. |

The following statement gives the details of income from additional land revenue in the Patiala

District, during 1981-82 to 1988-89 :--

Year	Income (Rs)
1981-82	1,74,772
1982-83	1,65,738
1983-84	6,276
1984-85	16,589
1985-86	1,53,442
1986-87	1,46,236
1987-88	2,18,393
1988-89	1,41,342

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Patiala)

Cess on Commercial Crops.--A cess under the Punjab Commercial Crops Act, 1974, has been imposed on commercial crops, namely, chillies, cotton (*desi* and *American*), mustard seeds, potatoes, *karamira* and *toria*, sugarcane, tomato and orchards including vine yards at the rate of Rs 6 per acre in case of irrigated land and Rs 3 per acre in the case of unirrigated land under these crops. The cess was levied with effect from the kharif crops of the agricultural year 1974-75 up to the rabi harvest of the agricultural year 1978-79. The tenure of this Act was extended for another five years,--vide Punjab Commercial Crops Cess (Amendment) Act, 1979. The cess has been extended for another five years beginning from rabi harvest of agricultural year 1984-85.

The cess is applicable to and is payable by the landowners growing commercial crops on their land irrespective of the fact whether they are assignees of land revenue or not. The following statement shows the collection of Commercial Cess (tahsil-wise) in the Patiala District, during 1980-81 to 1988-89 :--

Collection of Commercial Cess in the Patiala District, during 1980-81 to 1988-89

Year	Tahsil Patiala	Tahsil Rajpura	Tahsil Nabha	Tahsil Samana	Tahsil Sirhind	Total
1980-81	72,800	1,49,306	1,74,482	99,923	63,443	5,59,954
1981-82	84,098	1,30,748	1,70,790	1,04,001	74,776	5,64,413
1982-83	78,524	1,36,993	1,12,283	1,20,928	65,567	5,14,295
1983-84	62,727	1,30,140	66,634	80,855	54,646	3,95,002
1984-85	42,924	1,35,889	57,411	58,908	54,568	3,49,700
1985-86	42,924	1,35,889	57,411	72,738	54,568	3,63,530
1986-87	48,250	1,16,223	55,340	64,524	70,469	3,49,806
1987-88	35,631	87,598	51,875	71,645	65,268	3,12,017
1988-89	52,967	74,743	73,231	1,23,183	62,961	3,87,085

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Patiala)

Special Cesses

Village Officers' Cess

The village officers' cess was included in the *patwar* cess. In the erstwhile Patiala princely State, since the regular settlement commenced in 1901, the cesses levied in the State included *patwar* cess at the rate of 2½ per cent. After the formation of PEPSU and with the abolition of *zaildari* and *Sufedposhi* agencies in 1948, only *pachotra* is being charged as a Village Officers' Cess.

Local Rate

It was usual in early settlements to levy on extra cess or local rate cess on land revenue to maintain schools, hospitals and roads, etc. In the erstwhile Patiala State, it was levied at the rate of 4 per cent (1 per cent road cess, 1 per cent school cess, 1 per cent hospital cess and 1 per cent postal cess).

The local rate in princely states was raised from time to time. At the time of independence, local rate in the princely States was different not only in the States, but the rates varied from *chak* to *chak* even in one State. In most of the *chaks* of Patiala State, it was levied at the rate of 11 per cent. But in some *chaks*, it was levied at the rate of 13 per cent too. Similarly in the Nabha State, it was levied at the rate of 7 per cent, 10 per cent and 18 per cent. Later on, on the merger of PEPSU in Punjab in 1956, the local rate in the whole district was brought at par with the Punjab State. Local rate is now levied Under Section 61 of the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961, at the rate of 50 per cent of the land revenue. The following table shows the collection of local rate in the district during 1981-82 to 1988-89 :-

Year	Income from local rate (Rs)
1981-82	5,77,650
1982-83	5,74,558

Year	Income from local rate (Rs)
1983-84	5,62,393
1984-85	5,60,500
1985-86	5,60,200
1986-87	5,57,744
1987-88	6,05,045
1988-89	5,58,622

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Patiala)

Abiana

The *abaina* or water rate is charged on the area irrigated by canals. The income from this source in the Patiala District, during 1981-82 to 1988-89 is given below :

Year	Income from <i>abiana</i> (Rs)
1981-82	43,45,352
1982-83	44,73,790
1983-84	42,34,378
1984-85	34,50,624
1985-86	36,11,702
1986-87	26,02,203
1987-88	39,71,914
1988-89	42,02,620

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Patiala)

(b) Land Reforms

Prior to the introduction of land reforms, the tenants had no hereditary cultivating rights, they

cultivated at the will of the owners, who could eject them whenever they chose, after a harvest, unless they were admitted to the *maurusis*. In some areas, the cultivators had hereditary cultivating rights, and were called *muzarian-i-maurusi*. They were not deemed to hold any proprietary rights, but paid a fixed rent in cash or grain as *malikana* to the owner. The owner had the further advantage that he used to obtain possession of the land of his hereditary cultivator in the event of his death without male issue or next of kin within three generations. Most of the tenants were suffering from the non-conferment of ownership rights. They did not take serious interest in cultivation. They were fed up with exploitation by the land owners.

Since time immemorial, attempts have been to solve the problem of small cultivators who were constantly harassed by the big land-lords and zamindars and were deprived of their due share and ownership right in agricultural land.

The major step taken in the direction of land reforms was the abolition of intermediaries like zamindars, jagirs, inams, etc. Consequently, tenants of former intermediaries have come into direct relationship with the State and have become owners of their holdings. To better the lot of tenants, the PEPSU Government controlling the entire area of the present Patiala District, and the Punjab Government passed a number of laws which are given as under :

- 1 The East Punjab Utilization of Lands Act, 1949
- 2 The PEPSU Abolition of Ala Malikiyat Rights Act, 1954
- 3 The PEPSU Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1954
- 4 The PEPSU Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955
- 5 The Punjab Bhudan Yagna Act, 1955
- 6 The Punjab Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1957
- 7 The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961
- 8 The Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972

Under the East Punjab Utilization of Lands Act, 1949, which has been applicable to the area in this district from 1956, the Collector can take into possession and lease out any land which can be cultivated, but has not been cultivated for the last six harvests. Under the PEPSU Abolition of Ala Malikiyat Rights Act, 1954, the superior landowners were abolished and the inferior landowners were upgraded and for this the superior landowners were given five times the amount of rent they got from the inferior landowners. Under the PEPSU Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1954, tenants were made fullfledged landowners liable to Government for paying land revenue, while the landowners were compensated for this loss. This measure not only ended an anachronism by eliminating an out-moded class but the actual tiller, and brought him in direct relationship with Government. Besides the classes of cultivators mentioned above, a large area was cultivated by the tenants-at-will who were at the mercy of landlord and they had not security of tenancy. The amount of rent was not fixed and they had no remedy to seek in case of distress. To better their lot, PEPSU Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955 was enacted, which not only gave security of tenancy to the tenants but also laid down the maximum amount of rent that could be charged from them and prescribed certain grounds on which alone could tenants be ejected and not otherwise. Besides, the maximum area that could be cultivated by a landlord himself was prescribed. Thus a large area was released for the tenants. However, it was later on considered necessary that these provisions should be further modified and on the basis of national guidelines, the Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972, was drafted and passed on 14 December 1972.

In order to carry out the objectives of the Act, the Punjab Land Reforms Rules, 1973, were framed under the Act. A scheme, viz. the Punjab Utilization of Surplus Areas Scheme, 1973, was also introduced under the provisions of the Act for utilization of surplus areas.

In order to implement the land reforms programme in the State, an advisory committee at the State level and similar committees at the district

levels were constituted. Surplus land is being distributed to landless agricultural workers, members of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, and tenants who own no land or have an area less than two hectares of the first quality land.

The distribution of land among various classes of cultivators/landlords in the district during 1983-84 to 1988-89, is given in the following statement :—

Distribution of land among various classes of cultivators/landholders in the
Patiala District, 1983-84 to 1988-89
(Area in hectares)

Class of cultivators landholders	Year							
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		
	No. of holdings	Area	No. of holdings	Area	No. of holdings	Area	No. of holdings	Area
Owners	2,92,987	3,36,212	2,58,430	3,39,754	2,71,511	3,38,431	..	3,37,974
Tenants at will	31,702	46,447	12,554	15,057	25,689	42,734	..	42,804
Tenants with right of occupancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total culti- vated area	3,24,689	3,82,659	2,90,984	3,54,811	3,97,600	3,80,565	..	3,80,533
							..	3,60,878
							..	3,79,630

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Patiala)

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Security of Land Tenures.—The PEPSU Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955, provides for the security of land tenure. According to the provisions of the Act, no tenant can be ejected from his cultivated holding except in cases of default of payment of rent, or the tenant does not cultivate land, in the manner and to the extent customary in the locality in which the land is situated, or the tenant is using such land or part thereof in a manner which is likely to render the land unfit for the purpose for which it was leased to him, or the tenant on demand in writing by the landowner, has refused to execute a *kabuliyat* agreeing to pay a rent in respect of his tenancy.

The main objectives of the Act are : to provide a ceiling on individual land holdings, to give certain security of tenure to tenants, to provide for resettlement of tenants lawfully evicted, and to give a right to certain tenants to purchase land of their tenancy. By 31 March 1989, 6463 cases of surplus area had been decided and 15,705 acres of land was declared surplus in the district. By the same date, 1,658 eligible tenants were resettled on 4,493 acres of surplus area and on 1,471 acres of surplus land proprietary rights were given to the tenants.

Utilization of Land.—The East Punjab Utilization of Lands Act, 1949 was made applicable to the Patiala and East Punjab States Union in 1956 when it was merged in the Punjab State. Prior to its enforcement there were some areas in the district which were not brought, under cultivation. In pursuance of Government policy to utilize every inch of available culturable land for growing more food and other essential crops, the above Act has been enforced. Under this Act, a notice is served on every landowner who allowed his land to remain uncultivated for six or more consecutive harvests and the land thus taken over is leased out to some other person for a term ranging from 7 to 20 years, priority being given to Harijans.

Consolidation of Holdings.—Prior to the formation of PEPSU, the consolidation of holdings was started in the villages of the district, relating mainly to the erstwhile princely State of Nabha, by the Co-operative Department. At that time, it was taken up in old

villages at the request of the people. The consent of each land holder was necessary before any scheme of redistribution could be implemented in the village. The progress was consequently slow. The Government of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, therefore, passed the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 2007 (BK) (A D 1950). The Act provides for the consolidation of agricultural holdings and for preventing the fragmentation of agricultural holdings in the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

The Act provides, with the object of consolidation of holdings in any estate or group of estates or any part thereof for the purpose of better cultivation of lands therein, the Government may of its own motion or on application made in this behalf, declare by notification and by publication in the prescribed manner in the estate or estates concerned its intention to make scheme for the consolidation of holdings in such estate or estates or part thereof as may be specified. On such publication in the estate concerned, the Government may appoint a Consolidation Officer who shall after obtaining in the prescribed manner the advice of the landowners of the estates concerned, prepare a scheme for the consolidation of holdings in such estate or estates or part thereof as the case may be.

The Act further provides, that the transfer or partition of any land contrary to the provisions of the Act shall be void. No land in any notified area shall be transferred or partitioned so as to create a fragment. No owner of fragment who intends to sell it can do so without the prior approval of the Collector concerned. The owner shall in the first instance offer the fragment for sale to the owners of contiguous survey numbers or recognised subdivisions of survey numbers, and in case of their refusal to purchase, the owner may transfer it to the Government on payment. The Act provides compensation to any owner who is allotted a holding of less market value than that of his original holding.

After the merger of PEPSU in the Punjab, the consolidation of holdings of the district is undertaken

under the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1948.

By 31 March 1989, land measuring 11,33,116 acres was consolidated in the district.

Rural Wages and Condition of Agricultural Labour.--The daily wages paid to agricultural and skilled workers (men) in a selected village, viz. Kakrala in the Nabha Tahsil, during 1981-82 to 1989 are given in the following statement :—

**Daily wages paid to Agricultural and skilled labourers (men) in a selected village. Makrals
(Tahsil Nabha) in Patiala District during 1982 to 1989**

Year ending	Agricultural Labour					Skilled Labour	
	For ploughing	For sowing	For weeding	For harvesting	For picking of cotton	For other Agri-cultural operations	
	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)
1982	11.50	11.50	11.50	12.30	11.50	11.50	27.18
1983	12.50	13.00	12.54	15.67	13.25	12.85	30.25
1984	12.87	15.00	12.80	14.58	11.50	13.40	38.84
1985	16.32	17.50	16.00	18.60	12.50	16.93	42.93
1986	19.39	19.17	18.76	24.37	14.10	17.85	46.82
1987	23.44	24.18	23.25	27.33	--	22.17	51.75
1988	28.33	29.90	29.25	30.66	--	28.46	60.58
1989**	32.73	31.30	--	34.50	--	32.90	67.73

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* For Female Worker
**Provisional

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1982 to 1989)

(C) Other Sources of Revenue, State and Central

(i) Other Source of State Revenue

In addition to the land, the other sources from which State derives its revenue are described below

Stamp Duty.--In the Patiala princely State, until 1856, all deeds were executed on plain paper. But in that year, Maharaja Narinder Singh introduced the use of stamped paper and entrusted the State seal to a special officer. The State Stamp Act was introduced in 1867 by Diwan Lala Kulwant Rai. Process-fees (*dastakana*) were introduced in 1872 at the rate of 2 per cent. Up to that time the parties produced their own witnesses. A special stamp was used to realise arrears of land revenue. The Tahsildar gave a stamped authority to a *chaprasi* (Peon), who then proceeded to the defaulter's house and realised the arrears plus the value of the stamp. In 1901, the last year of the old stamp system, the income from stamps was nearly Rs 1,50,000, while the expenditure on establishment and contingencies was slightly over Rs 6,000. In 1902 the Stamp Department was transferred to the Accountant General on deputation, who reorganised the system of issue. The new rules provided for supply of stamps to be kept in the charge of the Treasury Officer, who issued them to *nizamat* treasuries on receipt of quarterly indents. Stamps could only be sold by licensed stamp vendors, of whom there were 25 in the State. The Patiala Stamp Act dealt with stamps and court-fees. Prior to independence, the Patiala Stamp Act was in force in the State. It was introduced in 1868.

In the Nabha princely State, impressed non-judicial sheets of foolscap size were issued by the State. The value of sheets being annas 1,2,4, and 8 and Rs 1,2,4,5,10,50,100 and 500.

Stamp revenue (duty) is derived from the sale of non-judicial stamps or revenue stamps.

The judicial or court fee stamps are sold under the Court Fee Act, 1870. This Act requires the Collector (Deputy Commissioner) to ensure that the documents are properly stamped according to the schedule.

The total income realized in the district from the sale on non-judicial stamps and miscellaneous stamps, during 1981-82 to 1988-89, was as under :

Year	Miscellaneous stamps (Rs)	Non-Judicial stamps (Rs)	Total (Rs)
1981-82	4,29,52,791	33,92,460	4,63,45,251
1982-83	3,82,91,076	39,70,982	4,22,62,058
1983-84	3,34,24,387	40,38,562	3,74,62,950
1984-85	3,08,01,988	31,66,235	3,39,68,224
1985-86	4,54,28,465	51,66,327	5,05,94,792
1986-87	5,11,58,802	40,43,500	5,52,02,400
1987-88	6,10,03,606	53,10,821	6,63,14,427
1988-89	7,12,28,628	51,46,705	7,63,75,333

(Source : Treasury Officer, Patiala)

Registration Fee.--Registration is compulsory of all documents pertaining to immovable property under the Indian Registration Act, 1908. However, registration is optional in the case of other documents. The main items of receipts collected by the Registration Department are in respect of registration of documents, making or granting of copies, searching of registers power of attorney, etc.

The following statement shows the number of registered documents, value of property transferred and receipts in the district from 1981-82 to 1988-89 :—

Number and description of registered documents and value of property transferred in the Patiala District during 1981-82 to 1988-89

Year	Number of Registration Offices	Number of registrations		Aggregate value of property transferred (Rs in '000')		Total receipts (Rs in '000')	
		Immovable property	Optional	Total	movable property	immovable property	Total
1981-82	10	33,545	3	33,548	1,925	79	18,49,733
1982-83	10	29,451	—	29,451	2,071	75	5,60,990
1983-84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984-85	9	23,216	1	23,217	1,465	—	4,36,609
1985-86	9	30,638	1	30,639	1,948	—	5,76,248
1986-87	9	33,357	—	33,357	2,169	88	6,18,866
1987-88	10	33,861	13	33,874	2,300	—	6,65,957
1988-89	10	35,294	—	35,294	2,639	116	9,86,131

*Includes wills including cancellation and authority to adopt

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1982 to 1989)

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

General Sales Tax.—It is levied under the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1948 which replaced the Punjab General Sales Tax Act of 1941. As a source of income of State exchequer, it occupies a distinct position in tax structure. It is levied on the sale or purchase of moveable goods.

Passengers and Goods Tax.—This tax is levied under the Punjab Passengers and Goods Tax Act 1952, which came into force on 1 August 1952. Under the Provisions of the Act, Passengers and Goods Tax is levied on all fares and freights in respect of passengers carried and goods transported in motor vehicles in the State. The rate of tax has been increased from time to time. According to Punjab Government Notification No. 3-Leg/86, dated 1 April 1986, it was 45 per cent of the fare/freight. In the year 1978 the annual rate of tax per truck was Rs 1,050 in the plains and Rs 155 per annum in the hilly areas in the Punjab. The Notification No. GSR 34/P. A. 16(52) Ss. 22 and 4/Amd. (16) 82, dated 21 June 1982 effective from 1 July 1982 raised the annual rate of tax per truck in the plains from Rs 1,050 to 1,100.

Entertainments Tax.—It is levied under the Punjab Entertainment Tax (Cinematograph Shows) Act, 1954, for every show on the number of occupied seats of a cinema. According to Punjab Government Notification No. S.O/P.A.8/54/S.3/78, dated 3 May 1978, the tax shall not exceed Rs 150 per show in any case and shall be charged proportionately for a fraction of 100 seats.

Entertainments Duty.—It is levied under the Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1955, which repealed the Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1936. The rates of duty change from time to time. According to Punjab Government, Excise & Taxation Department Notification

No. S.O. 23/P.A. 16/55/S.3/78, dated 3 May 1978, the rate of entertainment duty including that on complimentary tickets, shall be 125 per cent of the payment for admission (except 40 per cent of the total number of seats in the cinema hall nearer the screen which are subject to duty @ 100 per cent) to any entertainment to which persons are ordinarily admitted on payment.

Central Sales Tax.—The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 came into force in January 1957, enabling the State Government to tax interstate sales of goods. The States have been authorised to administer this tax on behalf of the Government of India, the entire collection being appropriated by the States.

Electricity Duty.—It is levied under the Punjab Electricity (Duty) Act, 1958, to meet the additional financial burden undertaken by the State on account of introduction of free education and provincialization of local body schools. The duty is levied on the energy supplied by the Punjab State Electricity Board to a consumer or a licensee and it is collected by the Board alongwith the bills for the energy thus supplied.

Copying Fee.—It is charged under the Punjab Copying Fee Act, 1936 for copies of orders, etc. supplied to the public. The charges vary for supplying copies on ordinary and urgent basis.

The collections from the above mentioned taxes, in the Patiala District, during 1982-83 to 1988-89 are given in the following statement:—

Collections from other sources of State revenue in the Patiala District,
1982-83 to 1988-89

Sr. No.	Tax	1982-83 (Rs)	1983-84 (Rs)	1984-85 (Rs)	1985-86 (Rs)	1986-87 (Rs)	1987-88 (Rs)	1988-89 (Rs)
1	Excise Tax	13,76,61,640	16,10,36,767	18,06,12,141		24,92,05,986	28,28,44,836	30,86,88,743
2	Motor Spirit Tax	1,96,83,027	1,16,97,656	88,78,649	..	4,56,54,625	4,92,90,808	5,42,83,387
3	Punjab General Sales Tax	49,40,29,449	48,21,20,427	51,22,10,620	..	75,31,66,639	86,53,27,382	78,09,42,944
4	Passengers and Goods Tax	3,77,50,964	3,77,90,906	3,74,92,366	..	3,15,80,954	5,43,18,565	7,02,96,720
5	Entertainment Tax	6,86,929	6,95,749	4,80,953	..	68,89,229	61,11,953	44,63,865
6	Entertainment Duty	93,86,350	81,25,181	69,66,455	..	4,38,937	5,50,383	5,73,205
7	Central Sales Tax	5,41,31,656	7,22,02,553	7,74,54,838	..	12,14,63,867	13,55,58,023	14,56,90,421
8	Electricity Duty	1,90,02,250	2,21,12,511	2,18,99,994	3,76,58,794	..	..	..
9	Copying Fee	94,057	1,05,445	94,425	95,159	41,798	48,227	39,045

(Source: Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Patiala; Deputy Commissioner, Patiala; and Chief Electrical Inspector to Government, Punjab, Patiala)

(ii) Central Source of Revenue

Central Excise Duties.—The Assistant Collector, Central Excise Division, Patiala is the overall in charge of the Patiala Division which comprises the districts of Faridkot, Firozpur, Sangrur, Patiala and Bathinda. He is assisted by 13 Superintendents, Central Excise in the performance of his duties.

The main sources of Central Excise Duty in the Patiala District are automobile parts, skimmed milk powder, detergent, horlicks, insulated winding wire of copper, biscuits, vegetable ghee, iron and steel (billets and flats, etc.) cotton yarn, Motor spirit, diesel oil, kerosene oil, etc.

Income Tax.—It is levied under the Income Tax Act, 1961, which replaced the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, on 1 April 1962. The rate of income tax varies from year to year in accordance with the Finance Act passed by the Parliament every year.

Estate Duty.—It is levied under the Estate Duty Act, 1953. It is leviable on the estates of persons dying after this date. The Assistant Controller of Estate Duty, Patiala is responsible for the levy and collection of this duty in the district.

The collection from the Central source of revenue in the district, from 1981-82 to 1988-89 are given below:

(Rs. in '000)					
Year	Central Excise Duties	Income Tax	Wealth Tax	Gift Duty	Estate Duty (includes collection of Sangrur District also)
1981-82	..	12,98,47	25,40	3,65	8,69
1982-83	..	17,01,17	25,39	3,65	12,37
1983-84	..	15,71,55	26,82	2,88	13,48
1984-85	..	21,45,56	35,18	40	11,47
1985-86	..	8,80,97	40,92	2,47	12,76
1986-87	3,019,00	8,90,20	39,31	2,98	7,74
1987-88	3,864,00	11,16,65	16,02	1,58	3,16
1988-89	4,553,00	12,23,45	25,85	76	4,52

(Source: Assistant Collector, Central Excise, Patiala, Commissioner, Income Tax, Patiala and Assistant Controller of Estate Duty, Patiala)

CHAPTER XII
LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE
(a) Incidence of Crime in the District

The characteristics of the inhabitants of the Patiala District are almost akin to that of their counterparts residing in Sangrur, Bathinda and Ludhiana districts. The crime statistics for the years 1976-1989 showed an upward trend upto 1988. There were 3,713 criminal cases registered in 1976 and 3,157 in 1988 in the district. The number, however, increased to 4,223 in 1989. The number of murders went up from 38 in 1976 to 88 in 1989. There was no case of dacoity and traffic in women in the district during 1976 to 1988. But in 1989, 5 cases of dacoity were registered. No case of rioting was reported in the district during the years 1982, 1985 and 1987 to 1989. The number of cattle lifting cases decreased during 1976-1989. Only one such case was reported during 1982, 1984 and 1986 to 1988. The incidence of crime under Local and Special Laws showed a mixed trend. It was, 1,435 in 1979, 1,044 in 1982, 999 in 1986 and 978 in 1989.

The trend of various crimes in the district during 1976 to 1989 is shown in the following statement:—

Number of reported cases relating to various crimes in Patiala District, during 1976 to 1989

Year	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Rioting	Theft	Cattle lifting	Traffic in Women	Cheating	Offences under Local and Special Laws	Others	Total
1976	38	—	3	139	4	259	7	—	39	1,130	2,094	3,713
1977	43	—	2	121	6	376	8	—	36	1,414	1,994	4,010
1978	41	—	3	182	7	331	20	—	34	1,402	2,073	4,093
1979	47	—	3	116	6	320	13	—	24	1,435	2,691	4,655
1980	43	—	2	97	2	204	8	—	22	1,261	3,274	4,913
1981	36	—	2	87	1	239	10	—	33	1,186	3,588	5,182
1982	49	—	—	85	—	197	1	—	25	1,044	3,794	5,195
1983	42	—	2	76	1	202	3	—	31	1,198	3,598	5,153
1984	61	—	1	93	4	196	1	—	31	1,253	3,395	4,935
1985	58	—	9	99	—	177	3	—	21	1,074	2,851	4,292
1986	62	—	11	143	1	225	1	—	38	999	2,039	3,519
1987	73	—	8	140	—	229	1	—	24	1,088	1,462	3,025
1988	92	—	12	165	—	227	1	—	40	978	1,642	3,157
1989	88	5	9	174	—	301	2	—	39	1,426	2,179	4,223

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Patiala)

The important categories of crimes are described as under :

Murder.—The important motives behind murder are usually traditional, that is illicit sexual relations, domestic quarrels, blood fueds, land disputes, lure of property, canal water disputes, personal enmity and party factions. Fortuitous crime is sometimes committed over minor and trifling issues in a sudden outburst of anger. There was fluctuation in the incidence of this crime in the district during 1976 to 1989, the minimum number of such cases being 36 in 1981 and maximum 92 in 1988.

Dacoity.—No case of dacoity was reported in the district during 1976 to 1986, but five cases were reported in 1989.

Robbery.—Robbery may be described as an aggravated form of theft or extortion. There were 9 cases of robbery reported in the district during 1989.

Burglary.—It is an act of breaking into a house to commit theft or felony. This crime is very common both in the urban and rural areas of the district. There was much fluctuation in the incidence of this crime in the district during 1976 to 1989, the minimum being 76 in 1983 and the maximum being 182 in 1978. There were 174 cases of burglary in the district during 1939.

Rioting.—Rioting takes place when an unlawful assembly of persons resorts to violent means which lead to arson and looting. No case of rioting was registered in the district during 1987-1989.

Theft.—The incidence or ordinary theft has drawn an upward trend in the district and mostly the increase has been reported from the urban areas of the district. Thefts in the rural areas take place in small numbers, because the village *abadis* are small and the inhabitants know one another. There was much fluctuation in the incidence of this crime in the district during 1976-89, the minimum number of cases being 177 in 1985 and maximum 376 in 1977. There were 301 cases of theft reported in the district during 1989.

Cattle Lifting.—This crime is mostly prevalent in the rural areas and its incidence has shown an downward trend. There was much fluctuation in the incidence of this crime in the district during 1976 to 1989, the minimum being 1 in 1988 and maximum being 20 in 1978.

Cheating.—Cheating means a wilful misrepresentation of a definite fact with intention to defraud. The incidence of this crime fluctuated between 21(1985) and 40(1988).

Offences under Local and Special Laws.—Under this head, the crimes include cases of public nuisance and those of under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, the Opium Act, 1878, the Pubic Gambling Act, 1867; the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, the Indian Railways Act, 1890 and the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947. There has been much fluctuation in the number of crimes under this head during 1976 to 1989, the minimum being 978 in 1988 and maximum 1,435 in 1979.

Incidence of Motor Vehicle Accidents.—With the expansion of vehicular traffic, incidence of road accidents in the district has been on the increase. There were road accidents reported in the district during 1988 as against 113 reported in 1978.

Road Traffic.—Besides, the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Indian Penal Code, the Punjab Municipal Act, 1914 and the Municipal Bye-Laws, the Stage Carriage Act, 1861 : the Police Act, 1888; the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890; the Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1925; and the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, regulate the road traffic. The prosecutions launched in the district under the above laws, during 1976 to 1989, are given in the following statement :—

Prosecutions launched under various Acts in Patiala District, 1976 to 1989

Serial No.	Name of the Act	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1	Indian Penal Code	614	730	795	863	682	711	614	786	899	705	777	743	1,535	1,609
2	Municipal Act and Municipal Bye-Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Stage Carriage Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Police Act	9	11	14	8	10	14	13	12	9	14	16	74	9	12
5	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	562	610	513	480	522	603	680	578	670	690	715	913	1,464	427
7	Hackney Carriage Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Pattala)

Number of Different Types of Motor Vehicles Registered in the Patiala District, during 1981-82 to 1988-89

Year	Passengers Vehicles				Goods Vehicles				Others		Grand Total		
	Buses	Cars and Station Wagons	Jeeps	Taxis	Three wheel-ers	Two wheel-ers	Total	Four Wheel-ers and above	Three Wheel-ers	Tractors		Other	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1981-82	988	3,560	594	136	394	23,556	29,288	2,811	15	2,826	15,667	32	47,753
1982-83	1,247	3,680	624	149	423	26,949	33,072	3,406	15	3,421	17,786	68	54,347
1983-84	1,388	3,765	663	160	474	32,082	38,532	3,719	26	3,745	19,557	105	61,939
1984-85	1,442	4,002	718	170	516	37,955	44,803	3,865	37	3,902	20,951		69,783
1985-86	1,564	4,145	742	216	559	43,481	50,707	4,149	55	4,204	22,368	147	77,426
1986-87	1,658	4,548	828	235	637	51,175	59,081	4,530	71	4,601	24,042	245	87,969
1987-88	1,777	5,146	906	252	690	59,107	67,878	4,930	75	5,005	25,538	308	98,729
1988-89	1,822	5,867	950	562	730	67,412	77,343	5,192	75	5,267	26,022	315	1,08,707

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1982 to 1989)

(b) History and Organisation of Police

The present district of Patiala takes its geographical shape by amalgamation of various territories of erstwhile princely states of Patiala, Kalsia, Nabha and a few villages of then forming part of British territory. Hence the police system of the district before the formation of Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) in 1956 was identical to that prevailing in the Patiala, Kalsia and Nabha princely states. However, in 1948 when the district was merged with PEPSU, it came under the system of police administration as prevailed in the Patiala Princely State.

The *thana* has always been the unit of police administration in the State. But, formerly the *thanadars* possessed judicial powers also. They were mostly illiterate men and each had an *amin* under him to carry on clerical work and to act for him generally in his absence. Outlying posts at the distance from a *thana* were under *Ziladars*, who were selected from amongst the constables or *chormars* and Chowkidars as they were then called. Till the reign of Maharaja Karam Singh, these *thana* functionaries were under the direct orders of the *adalati* in all police and judicial matters. Maharaja Narinder Singh divided the State into four districts and placed each under an officer called *Naib-i-adalat*. The *thanadars* were placed under the immediate control of these officers and as the clerical work in *thanas* had by this time increased, an assistant clerk or *madad-muharrir* was added to their establishment. In 1861, the office of *naib-i-adalat* was abolished and that of *nazim* created instead. At the same time, *Tahsildars* were given magisterial powers authorised to pass sentences of imprisonment upto 3 years, and named *naib-nazims* in their judicial capacity. The *nazims* were made Sessions Judges, and their courts findings were made appellate courts for the decisions of appeals from the findings of the *naib-nazims*. In 1870, Maharaja Mohinder Singh found that judicial work was interfering with the *tahsildars'* legitimate duties connected with revenue and finance, and he appointed separate officers as *naib-nazims* to carry on that work. The *thana* functionaries were then placed under *naib-nazims*, the *nazim* and the *hakim-i-adalati* *sadar* (commonly called the *adalati*) still continuing to be the chief of

them all. This system remained in force till 1882.

In 1882, the Council of Regency organised the police department on the British model. District Superintendents of Police were appointed at salaries ranging from Rs 80 to 100 a month. The *munshis* and *sepoys* were called sergeants and constables, while inspectors and court inspectors were appointed in every district. A Police Code was issued, closely modelled on the Code of Criminal Procedure and British Indian Criminal law became the Law of the State. The final step was the appointment in *sambat* 1942 (A D 1885) of an Inspector General of Police with an adequate headquarters staff. All departmental powers, formerly vested in the magistrates and *nazims* were then transferred to the Inspector-General and District Superintendents. Many improvements were carried out by Mr J.P. Warburton, who was appointed Inspector-General of Police by late Maharaja Rajinder Singh.

The above mentioned system of Police continued till PEPSU was formed in 1948, with headquarters at Patiala. Patiala was one of the districts of PEPSU. The district was governed by the Superintendent of Police who was under the control of the Inspector General of PEPSU. With the merger of PEPSU with Punjab in 1956, the police system in Patiala District became identical to that of the Punjab.

On the merger of PEPSU with Punjab, Patiala became district headquarters of Punjab. For police administration, it was put under the control of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Patiala Range, Patiala. At the district level, the head of the police force is the Senior Superintendent of Police who works under the general guidance and supervision of the District Magistrate. The Senior Superintendent of Police is assisted by 2 Superintendents of Police, 8 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 16 Inspectors, 46 Sub-Inspectors, 136 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 424 Head Constables and 1,799 Constables.

The number of police stations and police posts in each *tahsil*/subdivisions in the Patiala District, as on

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PATIALA

31 March 1989 was as under :

Tahsil/Sub-division	Number of Villages	Police Stations	Police Posts
Patiala	348	Kotwali Patiala, Civil Lines Patiala, Sadr Patiala Julkan G.R.P. Patiala	Tripuri, Patiala, Jadid Chowki Patiala, Sanaur Division No. 2, Patiala, Division No. 4, Patiala
Samana	137	Samana Patran Ghagga	City Samana Shatrana
Rajpura	408	Sadr Rajpura City Rajpura, Ghanaur Banur Lalru Dera Bassi	G.R.P. Rajpura
Nabha	267	Sadr Nabha Kotwali Nabha Amloh Bhadson Gobindgarh	City Nabha
Fatehgarh	266	Sirhind G.R.P. Sirhind Bassi Pathana Mulepur	Fatehgarh Sahib City Sirhind City Bassi Pathana

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Patiala)

Civil Police.—At the district level, Senior Superintendent of Police, Patiala heads the civil police force. There are 23 police stations and 12 police posts in the district. Each police station is under the charge of a Station House Officer, who is entrusted with the

task of maintaining peace and to investigate offences committed in the area under the jurisdiction of his police station. In the discharge of his duties, he is assisted by an Assistant Sub-Inspector(s), a Head Constable, a *Moharrir* and a number of Constables.

Vigilance Police.—The Vigilance Bureau has been functioning in the State since December 1959. But the present nomenclature was adopted, w.e.f. 14 August 1972. The main functions of the Vigilance Bureau are : to collect intelligence regarding corruption and corrupt public servants; to conduct enquiries into complaints of corruption against public servants; to conduct investigation of criminal cases involving corruption on the part of public servants; to assist the prosecution of cases against the defaulter public servants before the enquiry officer or in courts; to conduct raids to catch corrupt Government servants red-handed while accepting bribe; to submit information data and reports to Government regarding corruption and corrupt Government Servants; to suggest measures to check the scope of corruption in various departments and to keep watch over the progress of Departmental proceedings on charges of corruption against public servants entrusted to other Department.

However, the Vigilance Department is not empowered to conduct enquiries against Ministers, Presiding Officers of Vidhan Sabha, Judges of High Court and Members of the Judicial Services. There are two Vigilance Bureau Units functioning in the Patiala District at the district headquarters. As on 31 March 1989, the staff consisted of 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 3 Inspectors, 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector, 1 Head Constable and 10 Constables. Besides this Unit, a Flying Squad Vigilance Unit is also functioning at Patiala which covers the districts of Patiala, Ludhiana, Sangrur and Rupnagar. The Superintendent of Police, Patiala is also in charge of Vigilance Bureau, Patiala Range, Patiala. The sanctioned strength of Patiala Range, Patiala consists of 1 Superintendent of Police, 2 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 6 Inspectors, 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector, 4 Head Constables and 14 Constables.

Railway Police.—Railway Police is a part of the

State Organization, but it works under the Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, Punjab, with its headquarters at Patiala. It is not allotted to any district in particular. The circles of the Railway Police are formed according to the sections of the railway lines in which they control crime committed in railway trains and within the railway premises.

The main functions of the railway police are : to protect travellers from injury to person or loss to property; to maintain law and order at railway stations and in trains; to bring to the notice of the proper authorities all offences under Railway Act and breaches of bye-laws, and all cases of fraud oppression, etc. on the part of the railway officials; to keep railway platforms clear of idlers and beggars and to keep a watch over suspicious persons, travelling with arms without licences; to search all empty carriages for property left behind by passengers; to control the hackney carriages plying for hire at railway stations and enforces the regulation of railway passengers entering railway stations on occasions of fairs, festivals, etc. Besides, the railway police patrols all passenger trains and provides escorts to important night trains.

There are 20 railway stations in the Patiala District and total area of 158 km railway line is being looked after by the Government Railway Police. The total strength of Government Railway Police as on 31 March 1989 in the Patiala District included 1 Deputy Inspector-General, 1 Assistant Inspector General, 4 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 6 Inspectors, 33 Sub-Inspectors, 50 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 249 Head Constables and 1,163 Constables.

Punjab Armed Police.--Besides Civil Police, Punjab Armed Police also helps in the maintenance of law and order in the district. The personnel of Punjab Armed Police are posted at strategic points, such as bridges, etc. for security purposes. The main functions/duties of the Punjab Armed Police are: to protect rail or road bridges; to provide security to the VIP's of senior officers; to assist and protect the cash and staff of the Excise and Taxation Department at the check barriers. The total strength of Punjab Armed Police in the district during 1988-89 consisted

of 1 Commandant, 3 Assistant Commandants, 7 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 8 Inspectors, 21 Sub-Inspectors, 18 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 138 Head Constables and 652 Constables.

Excise Police Staff.--These officials are posted with the Excise and Taxation Officer/Officials.

Village Police.--The Chowkidar is at the lowest rung of the police organization. He helps the village Sarpanch in the maintenance of law and order. The village watchman helps in the detection of crimes. It is his duty to report the occurrence of any crime in the village to the concerned authorities.

Punjab Home Guards.--The Home Guards Organization came into existence in January 1960 at the district level. The set up of Home Guards is divided into two wings, viz. rural wing and urban wing. In the rural wing, people from rural areas are enrolled at the rate of one company of 99 guards per community development block. In the Patiala District, there are 11 rural companies with the total strength of 1,075 guards. In the urban wing, one company of Home Guard is raised after over 25,000 persons. There are 9 urban companies in the district (6 in Patiala City, 2 in Nabha and 1 at Rajpura). The total strength of Urban Home Guards in the district as on 31 March 1989 was 880 (including 76 women).

The Punjab Home Guards at Patiala has 1 District Commander, who is assisted by 5 Company Commanders, 6 Platoon Commanders, 9 Havaldar Instructors, 7 Corporal Instructors, 1 Sergeant Armour, besides, other Class III and Class IV staff. The main functions and activities of the Home Guards are : to serve as an auxiliary to the police and to help in maintaining internal security for the community in every kind of emergency..e.g. an air raid, fire, flood, an epidemic, etc. It also guards various strategic points such as railway lines, power stations, etc. in the district, as and when required.

(c) Jails and Lock ups

There are a Central Jail (Sudhar Ghar) at the district headquarters, a District Jail (Sudhar Ghar) at Nabha, an open Jail at Nabha and a Sub-Jail (Up Sudhar Ghar) at Bassi Pathana in the district. Besides, there are lock-ups attached to each police station, which are controlled by the Police Department.

Central Jail, Patiala.--It is located on Patiala-Nabha road. It came into existence before 1930 when Patiala was a Princely State. With the merger of PEPSU in Punjab in 1956, it came under the administrative control of the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab. The Central Jail, Patiala is under the charge of the Superintendent of Jails, who is assisted by 1 Deputy Superintendent Grade-I, 1 Deputy Superintendent Grade-II, 9 Assistant Superintendents Welfare Officers, 2 Medical Officers, 1 Office Superintendent, 1 Accountant, 15 Head Warders, 123 Warders/Matronas, 1 Armourer, 16 Technical Instructors, 1 Teacher and other allied staff.

The total admissions during the year, average daily population and maximum population on any one day in a year in the Central Jail, Patiala, during 1976 to 1989 are given in the following table :--

Year	Total admissions	Average daily population	Maximum population on any one day
1976	3,268	1,195	2,050
1977	3,146	1,205	2,125
1978	3,219	799	1,016
1979	3,199	813	998
1980	3,386	805	1,004
1981	4,175	849	1,084
1982	7,474	1,329	3,261
1983	4,827	1,153	2,178
1984	10,088	1,385	2,259
1985	6,625	1,425	1,661
1986	6,046	948.69	1,102 (5 August)
1987	5,739	1,042.68	1,313 (10 July)
1988	6,233	1,069.41	1,513 (20 May)
1989	6,896	958.94	1,616 (22 June)

(Source : Superintendent, Central Jail, Patiala and Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, Chandigarh)

The number of convicted prisoners released on different grounds such as parole/furlough, bail, transfer, remission, etc. during 1976 to 1989 is given below :

Year	Number of prisoners released on different grounds
1976	1,097
1977	1,013
1978	928
1979	922
1980	826
1981	1,171
1982	1,107
1983	1,042
1984	1,248
1985	1,325
1986	1,446
1987	1,210
1988	1,251
1989	1,251

(Source : Superintendent, Central Jail, Patiala, and Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, Chandigarh)

District Jail (Sudhar Ghar), Nabha.--District Jail, Nabha came into existence in about 1923. It is under the control of the Superintendent, Jail, who is assisted by 1 Deputy Superintendent, 4 Assistant Superintendents, 1 Medical Officer, 1 Teacher, 3 Head Warders, 34 Warders, 36 Temporary Warders, 1 Matron, 1 Accountant and other allied staff.

The total admissions during the year, average daily population and maximum population on any one day in a year in the District Jail, Nabha during 1976 to

1989 are given in the following table :--

Year	Total admissions	Average daily population	Maximum population on any one day
1976	751	102.11	600 10 October 1976
1977	975	132.76	454 18 January 1977
1978	1,479	11.85	505 29 December 1978
1979	816	190.19	434 18 February 1979
1980	595	232.38	306 13 July 1980
1981	851	185.33	268 1 February 1981
1982	2,202	260.52	1,024 24 September 1982
1983	1,477	133.97	490 12 January 1983
1984	1,383	155.86	395 11 December 1984
1985	770	126.86	406 27 January 1985
1986	1,113	244.74	416 7 December 1986
1987	564	346.97	394 1 January 1987
1988	940	295.47	355 21 June 1988
1989	1,704	211.53	279 15 October 1989

(Source : Superintendent, District Jail, Nabha and Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, Chandigarh)

The number of convicted prisoners released on different grounds such as parole/furlough, bail, transfer, remission, etc. during 1976 to 1989 is given below :

Year	Number of prisoners released on different grounds
1976	911
1977	947
1978	1,228
1979	955
1980	642
1981	955
1982	2,527
1983	1,182
1984	1,389
1985	1,110

Year	Number of prisoners released on different grounds
1986	148
1987	91
1988	340
1989	330

(Source : Superintendent, District Jail, Nabha and Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Sub-Jail or Up Sudhar Ghar, Bassi Pathana.--The Sub-Jail, Bassi Pathana functions under the supervision and control of the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Bassi Pathana. The total admissions, average daily population and maximum population on any one day in the Up Sudhar Ghar Bassi Pathana during 1976 to 1989 is given below :

Year	Total admissions	Average daily population	Maximum population on any one day
1976	3,399	9.3	12 June 1976 24
1977	3,518	9.7	16 November 1977 32
1978	5,117	14.0	27 December 1978 63
1979	6,271	17.0	3 January 1979 66
1980	9,125	24.5	14 July 1980 40
1981	10,311	28.3	17 July 1981 40
1982	8,234	22.6	27 June 1982 37
1983	10,769	29.5	7 August 1983 53
1984	13,623	37.4	7 July 1984 76
1985	11,980	32.3	4 January 1985 64
1986	550	22.76	28 January 1986 23
1987	208	9.51	23 July 1987 18
1988	220	10.80	31 May 1988 38
1988	334	14.94	24 August 1989 60

(Source : Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Bassi Pathana and Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, Chandigarh)

The total number of prisoners released on different grounds from the Up Sudhar Ghar Bassi Pathana during 1976 to 1989 is given in the following table :—

Year	Number of prisoners released on different grounds
1976	126
1977	202
1978	234
1979	317
1980	454
1981	334
1982	342
1983	327
1984	488
1985	368
1986	25
1987	17
1988	27
1989	124

(Source : Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Bassi Pathana and Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Open Air Jail, Nabha.—The Open Air Jail, Nabha started functioning in November 1970. This is the only institution of its kind in the State. It was set up with the idea of reformation and rehabilitation of the prisoners so that they may become good citizens after their release. The convicts of this jail are provided with the environment and living conditions like those prevailing in the villages in the State. The prisoners work in the fields freely. The Open Air Jail, Nabha is

functioning under the control of the Superintendent, Jail, who is assisted by 2 Assistant Superintendents, 2 Head Warders, 15 Warders, 1 Accountant, 1 Teacher, 1 Pharmacist, besides, other miscellaneous staff.

The total number of admissions, average daily population and maximum population on any one day during 1976 to 1989 in the Open Air Jail, Nabha is given in the following table :—

Year	Total admissions	Average daily population	Maximum population on any one day
1976	52,767	146.57	213 on 24 April 1976
1977	46,924	130.34	163 on 29 October 1977
1978	56,945	158.18	188 on 19 October 1978
1979	55,860	155.2	173 on 15 December 1979
1980	45,982	127.72	163 on 14 January 1980
1981	56,742	157.61	172 on 19 October 1981
1982	1,00,998	280.55	3,068 on 11 October 1982
1983	46,496	129.16	150 on 2 August 1983
1984	36,639	101.77	120 on 14 July 1984
1985	33,946	94.29	108 on 25 May 1985
1986	13,957	38.24	43 on
1987	13,543	37.10	41 on
1988	14,105	38.14	45 on

(Source : Superintendent, Open Air Jail, Nabha and the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, Chandigarh)

The number of prisoners released on different grounds from this jail, during 1976 to 1989 is given in the following table :—

Year	Number of prisoners released on different grounds
1976	90
1977	38

Year	Number of prisoners released on different grounds
1978	67
1979	16
1980	20
1981	103
1982	63
1983	63
1984	45
1985	56
1986	78
1987	61
1988	61

(Source : Superintendent, Open Air Jail, Nabha, and Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, Chandigarh)

There is no industry being run in the jail. However, prisoners do gardening and daily farming. The daily average of prisoners working in the jail farm, its production and gross profit during 1976 to 1989 are given in the following table :—

Year	Daily average of prisoners working in the jail farm	Production (Rs)	Gross Profit (Rs)
1976	129.84	5,72,808.00	1,61,421.00
1977	124.64	5,20,952.00	1,73,467.25
1978	157.97	8,84,724.00	3,99,270.00
1979	140.85	7,90,201.55	53,128.96
1980	134.95	10,64,956.15	2,62,855.85
1981	155.41	8,95,516.40	1,32,554.00
1982	142.63	8,92,500.19	1,91,678.68
1983	127.39	12,40,204.65	1,88,824.65
1984	103.81	12,50,419.32	6,78,222.35

Year	Daily average of prisoners working in the jail farm	Production (Rs)	Gross Profit (Rs)
1985	85.19	12,49,659.52	1,55,735.87
1986	36.91	15,26,948	2,00,483
1987	29.03	1,23,099	34,561
1988	32.07	15,90,768	5,38,615
1989	25.19	16,23,674	2,79,761

(Source : Superintendent, Open Air Jail, Nabha and Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, Chandigarh)

The canteen for the inmates is functioning in this jail from its inception. Panchayat system is also working in the jail. Festivals and other important days are celebrated in this jail with the help of the panchayat. The panchayat also helps in the functioning of jail canteen and in organising other recreational and sports activities. A Government teacher is also posted in the jail who takes classes of the prisoners.

Educational, Recreational and Medical Facilities

The prisoners are being provided all facilities for improving their educational qualifications up to university level inside the Central Jail, Patiala and District Jail, Nabha. These jails also provide facilities for learning 3 R's. There is one J B T teacher each at Central Jail, Patiala and District Jail, Nabha under adult Literacy Scheme. Besides, more teachers from amongst the convicts are also appointed, if required.

In the field of recreational activities, two T V sets have been provided inside the Central Jail, Patiala to show films dramas, etc. to the inmates. Besides, books, periodicals and daily newspapers are also supplied to the prisoners at the Government expenses. The prisoners are also associated in indoor and outdoor games such as football, volleyball, playing cards, chess, etc. which have been provided out of the prisoners welfare fund.

To look after the health of jail inmates, two Medical Officers and two Pharmacists have been posted.

A 48 bedded hospital and a T B ward is running inside the Central Jail, Patiala. Serious and emergent cases are referred to Rajindra Hospital, Patiala for specialised treatment and medicines are provided at the Government expenses.

A prisoners-co-operative canteen is working in the Jail. It is run by the convicts under the supervision of the Welfare Officer. Articles like stationery, eatables, fruits, drinks and soap, etc. are sold at 10 per cent profit. The profit earned from the canteen is utilised for celebration of national and other festivals and cultural activities like dramas, symposiums, etc.

Panchayat System

A panchayat of the prisoners is functioning each at the Central Jail, Patiala and Open Air Jail, Nabha. These have proved helpful in running the administration of the jails. The members of the panchayats are elected by the prisoners who in turn look after the welfare of the prisoners.

Jail Industries

In the Central Jail, Patiala, jail industries have been organised for providing training to the prisoners in different trades, such as carpentry, textile, poultry, tailoring, printing press, carpets, *durries* leather work, tents, etc. Every prisoner is required to do his assigned work.

Textile is the main trade in the industry of this jail. Special type of *durries* and carpets are also prepared. There is separate trained technical staff for providing training to the prisoners in different trades.

There is one Deputy Superintendent Factory, who supervises factory affairs and for his assistance one Assistant Factory Supervisor is provided. To run the work smoothly, clerical staff has also been provided. Generally, the articles manufactured in the factory are supplied to Government departments. The average number of prisoners employed in these industries, total production and the gross profit during 1976 to 1989 are

given in the following table :—

Year	Daily average of prisoners working in the jail industry	Production (Rs)	Gross profit (Rs)
1976	216	8,56,193	86,619
1977	310	8,16,757	81,676
1978	239	7,40,051	74,006
1979	214	6,10,988	51,099
1980	248	7,69,729	76,973
1981	281	11,95,243	1,19,626
1982	272	14,17,495	1,41,749
1983	367	16,10,185	1,61,018
1984	340	17,57,753	1,76,755
1985	371	20,83,582	2,13,637
1986	190.93	18,88,222	1,88,822
1987	181.43	29,83,973	2,83,397
1988	169.34	32,47,427	8,24,742

(Source : Superintendent, Central Jail, Patiala and Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Official and Non-Official Visitors

The visits of official and non-official visitors to the jails are regulated under the Punjab Jail Manual. These are helpful to the inmates as well as jail authorities. The non-official visitors visit the jail to provide a community touch to the inmates. The prisoners feel that they have not been forgotten by the society. Similarly, the prisoners are also benefited by the official visitors as they personally take notice of their problems and also see whether the provisions of the Prison Act, 1894 and all rules, regulations, orders and directions made or issued thereunder are fully observed by the prison management or not.

District Crime Prevention Society, Patiala.—The Crime Prevention Society was re-started with effect from 1 January 1980 for the welfare of prisoners under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner, Patiala. The

collection of funds for this society from the persons who come to interview with the prisoners has since been stopped by the Government which was utilised for the welfare of poor prisoners. The amount of Rs 7,800 stands in the name of this society is kept in the Bank which is being utilised for the welfare of prisoners as and when required with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

District Probation Officer, Patiala.—The District Probation Officer, Patiala works under the control of the Chief Probation Officer, Chandigarh who directs and supervises the activities in the entire State in the overall administrative control of the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, Chandigarh. The office of the District Probation Officer, Patiala was opened on 10 May 1966.

The Probation of Offenders' Act, 1958 is a reformative measure for the juvenile offenders (below the age of 21 years) and for first offenders irrespective of their age to save them from the confines of the jail. The Act provides for the release of offenders on bail after entering into a bond with one surety for an amount considered sufficient and for a period up to three years, as desired by the court, keeping in view the degree of crime. The Act does not cover those offenders who have committed an offence for which they can be sentenced to death or life imprisonment. Whenever, a juvenile or first offender is brought before the court with some charges for which the benefit of Probation of Offenders' Act can be given to the offender and as soon as the challan is put up by the police in the court, the latter asks for pre-sentence report from the District Probation Officer. The District Probation Officer enquires about the offenders' character, antecedents, socio-economic and environmental background and other particulars which the court directs him to enquire. Keeping in view the intensity of the crime and the report submitted by the District Probation Officer, the offender is released on probation with or without supervision.

Those offenders who are released on conditional supervision are kept under the supervision of the District Probation Officer who acts as a friend,

philosopher and guide to all the probationers. He looks into their personal problems and tries to solve them. He impresses upon them through personal advice, persuasion and warning, the necessity for keeping good conduct during probation. The District Probation Officer also tries to improve the behaviour, attitude, habits, character and moral of the probationers so that they may not revert to crime. All this is done by arranging meeting with the probationers in their villages and in the office of the Probation Officer. The District Probation Officer makes enquiries about the character and behaviour of the probationer from respectable persons of the villages like Sarpanch, panchayat member, Lambardar, etc.

The number of prisoners released on probation on various grounds, during 1975-76 to 1988-89, is given in the following table :—

Prisoners released on probation

Year	Under supervision	Without supervision	Under Section 3 of the Probation of Offenders Act after admonition	Social investigation Reports
1975-76	340	301	-	7
1976-77	291	299	-	5
1977-78	245	448	-	4
1978-79	214	344	-	8
1979-80	253	596	-	5
1980-81	139	370	-	3
1981-82	105	365	-	1
1982-83	67	387	-	4
1983-84	33	778	-	7

Year	Under supervision	Without supervision	Under Section 3 of the Probation of Offenders Act after admonition	Social investigation Reports
1984-85	43	304	--	4
1985-86	--	--	--	--
1986-87	42	613	--	7
1987-88	24	335	--	2
1988-89	5	311	--	2

(Source : District Probation Officer, Patiala)

(d) Organisation of Civil and Criminal Courts

Historical Retrospect

Before the time of Maharaja Karam Singh, the administrative and judicial work of the Patiala State was in the hands of the *thanadars* (*fauj-dars* of the *Ain-i-Akbari*), the collectors of revenue (*ugraha*) being under them. There was no treasury and no court. In each *pargana*, there was a *thanadar*, and in Sunam (now in Sangrur District) and Patiala proper there were *kotwals*. Their decisions in civil and criminal cases were final. Claims and offences, of whatever nature were disposed of after verbal enquiry. No record of evidence was made and no judgement prepared. Final orders were given by word of mouth. The people acquiesced in the decisions and seldom appealed to the *Diwan* or *Wazir*. There was no law in force, the customs and usages of the country were followed in deciding cases, and had the force of law. The panchayat system was generally in vogue, and boundary disputes specially were referred to arbitration. The administering of oaths (*mem*) to the litigants was a great factor in bringing cases to an amicable settlement.

The offenders were generally fined, but habitual and grave offenders were imprisoned without any fixed term of years and were released at the pleasure of the presiding officer. In murder case, the offender's relations were ordered to pay the price of blood to the heirs of the deceased by offering either a *nata* (female relative in marriage) or some culturable land or some cash, and thus to bring about an amicable settlement of the case, otherwise the perpetrator was hanged generally on a *kiker* tree, in some conspicuous place where the corpse was left hanging for many days. Barbarous punishments, such as maiming and mutilation, were in force to some extent. Sometimes the face, hands and feet of an offender were blackened and he was proclaimed by beat of drum, mounted on a donkey through the streets of the city.

Maharaja Karam Singh began the work of reform by appointing an *Adalati* (Judicial Minister), but no line of demarcation was drawn between his powers and those of the *thanadars*. Orders in criminal cases were still given verbally, but in civil cases files were made and judgements written. Cases of proprietorship in land were decided by the *Adalati*, though they were transferred subsequently to the *Diwan*. During the time of Maharaja Narinder Singh five *nizamats* were marked off and *nazims* appointed to each. One *tahsil* comprised two *thanas* and sixteen *tahsildars* were appointed, who, in addition to their revenue work, dealt with criminal and civil cases. Maharaja Narinder Singh introduced a Manual of Criminal Law, "The law of *Sambat* 1916," for the guidance of criminal courts. In most respects, it was similar to the Indian Penal Code. In the reign of Maharaja Mohinder Singh, *Tahsildars* were deprived of their judicial and criminal powers and two *naib-nazims* were appointed in each *nizamat* to decide civil and criminal cases and superintend the police. A code of Civil procedure, compiled from the British Indian Act VII of 1859 and Act XXIII of 1861 with suitable modifications, was introduced, which continued till the state became a part of the PEPSU.

On the formation of PEPSU, the High Court was completely overhauled and a Chief Justice was appointed. He brought in a high state of efficiency by pruning away unqualified and dishonest officers and laying down a rigid code of behaviour for the judicial officers.

The judiciary in the Patiala District is headed by a District and Sessions Judge, with 5 Additional District and Sessions Judges at the district headquarters. He superintends both criminal and civil judicial work in the district. A Chief Judicial Magistrate assists the District and Sessions Judge on the criminal side and a Senior Subordinate Judge and an Additional Senior Subordinate Judge and an Additional Senior Subordinate Judge work under him on the civil side. At the District headquarters, the civil and criminal cases are disposed of by 4 Judicial Officers who are allotted the work by the Chief Judicial Magistrate and Senior Subordinate Judge. Similarly, at the tahsil level, there are judicial officers who dispose of civil and criminal cases. The civil cases are directly instituted in the courts at the tahsil headquarters, while in regard to criminal cases, various police stations are allotted to different judicial officers who deal with the cases of those police stations allotted to their jurisdiction.

Civil Justice

The administration of civil justice in the district is controlled by the District and Sessions Judge, Patiala. He is assisted by 5 Additional District and Sessions Judges all posted at Patiala, one Senior Subordinate Judge, Patiala, one Additional Senior Subordinate Judge, Patiala and 13 Sub-Judges-cum-Judicial Magistrates (4 posted at Patiala, 3 at Rajpura, 2 at Fatehgarh Sahib, 3 at Nabha and 1 at Amloh).

The civil courts try all kinds of cases of civil nature upto the extent with which each Sub Judge or Senior Subordinate Judge has been empowered. A brief description of main functions of different civil courts in the district is mentioned below:

District Judge.--He is senior most judge in the district and controls the administration of civil justice in the district. His jurisdiction as a Civil Court is very wide. As Civil Judge of the district, he has both types of jurisdiction, appellate and original. The matters decided by him in exercise of his original jurisdiction are appealable to the High Court. As Appellate Civil Court, he hears appeals against the judgements and decrees of subordinate judges upto Rs 5 lakhs.

In the administration of civil justice, he is assisted by other Civil Judges as mentioned above. On administrative side, he co-ordinates the work of judicial officers in the district and is the competent authority for appointments, postings, transfers, etc. in respect of the ministerial staff working in all the courts in the district. For deciding civil cases, he and the Additional District Judge have concurrent jurisdiction. All cases, however, are instituted first in the Court of District Judge and then he decides as to whether a case or a category of cases is/are to be decided by him or by one of the Additional District Judges. As co-ordinating officer of the civil judiciary at district level, he is competent to transfer any case from one court to another in the district.

Additional District Judge, Patiala.--Additional District and Sessions Judge, Patiala, works as Additional District Judge on the civil side. Appeals against the judgements and decrees of Sub Judges upto Rs 20,000 and cases under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, are heard by him.

Senior Subordinate Judge, Patiala.--The Senior Subordinate Judge hears cases of rents, succession certificates, insolvency, guardianship and appellate work upto a certain limit, suits under the Torts and the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Sub Judge 1st Class.--All Subordinate Judges have been vested with the powers of unlimited jurisdiction of civil nature including rent cases, succession certificates, etc.

The following statement shows the number of cases tried by civil courts in the district from 1981 to 1988 :--

Year	Pending from the previous year	Instituted during the year	Total for disposal	Disposed of during the year	Balance at the close of the year
1981	8,276	11,658	19,934	11,275	8,659
1982	8,659	11,286	19,945	10,246	9,699
1983	9,699	13,382	23,081	12,341	10,740
1984	10,740	17,376	28,116	15,716	12,400

Year	Pending from the previous year	Instituted during the year	Total for disposal	Disposed of during the year	Balance at the close of the year
1985	12,400	18,863	31,263	17,459	13,804
1986	12,421	12,320	24,741	12,279	12,462
1987	12,462	12,390	24,652	12,644	12,008
1988	12,208	12,751	24,959	10,562	14,397

(Source : Registrar, Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh)

Criminal Justice

The judicial officers have both civil and criminal jurisdiction. The same judicial officer functions as a Civil Court when adjudicating upon civil matters and as a Criminal Court while deciding criminal cases. The main functions of different Criminal Courts in the district are described in brief as under:

Sessions Judge.—The District and Sessions Judge functions as Sessions Judge of the district in exercise of his criminal jurisdiction. He controls the administration of criminal justice in the district. As in civil cases, in criminal cases too, he has both types of jurisdiction appellate and original. The matters decided by him in exercise of his original jurisdiction are appealable to the High Court.

As the appellate Criminal Court, he hears appeals against the judgements and orders of Judicial Magistrates.

The District and Sessions Judge, Patiala, is assisted by 5 Additional Sessions Judges, a Chief Judicial Magistrate and 13 Judicial Magistrates-cum-Sub Judges (4 posted at Patiala, 3 at Rajpura, 2 at Fatehgarh Sahib, 3 at Nabha and 1 at Amloh).

Additional Sessions Judge, Patiala.—Additional District and Sessions Judge, works as Additional Sessions Judge on the criminal side. He determines appeals against the judgements and orders of Judicial Magistrates.

Chief Judicial Magistrate.—On the criminal side, the powers exercised previously by the District Magistrate have been vested in the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Patiala. With the separation of executive from the judiciary in the Patiala District in 1951, the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Patiala, functions under the supervision and control of the District and Sessions Judge, Patiala.

The Chief Judicial Magistrate, and Judicial Magistrates deal with all types of criminal cases except security cases. The Chief Judicial Magistrate is vested with the powers of a Judicial Magistrate I Class, i.e. the power to try juvenile offenders, to require delivery of letters, telegrams, etc. to issue search warrants for documents in custody of postal or telegraph, authorities to release persons imprisoned for failing to give security Under Section 106 of Criminal Procedure Code; to order police investigation into cognizable cases, to entertain cases on complaints, to transfer cases to a subordinate Magistrate, and to report certain cases to High Court, etc.

Judicial Magistrates.—All Judicial Magistrates try cases under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and other special Acts relating to the police stations under their jurisdiction. They have the powers to direct warrant to land-holders Under Section 78 of I P C; to issue search warrant for discovery of persons wrongfully confined; to record statements and confessions during police investigation; to recover penalty on forfeited bond; etc. All criminals apprehended by the police are produced before the Judicial Magistrate in whose jurisdiction the criminal may have been apprehended or in whose jurisdiction the crime may have been committed.

After investigation, the police put up the challans in the courts of Judicial Magistrates who also act as Ilaka Magistrates and watch the investigation of criminal cases. The Judicial Magistrates have also been vested with the powers of Sub Judges with varying jurisdiction.

Security Cases.—Cases of security for keeping

peace and security for good behaviour under the Criminal Procedure Code are tried by the Sub Divisional Magistrates of Patiala, Rajpura, Samana, Nabha and Fatehgarh Sahib. They are also called upon to perform executive functions in addition to the trial of above types of cases.

The following statement shows the number of criminal cases tried by the criminal courts in the district during 1981 to 1983:—

Number of criminal cases tried by the Criminal Courts in the Patiala District, during 1981 to 1988

Year	Cases brought forward from previous year	Cases reported during the year	Cases admitted	Cases tried (decided)	Persons convicted	Cases untraced	Balance at the close of the year
1981	11,015	10,819	21,834	9,346	5,514	-	12,483
1982	12,438	14,946	27,434	11,046	7,244	-	15,386
1983	16,388	17,139	33,527	18,018	12,827	-	15,509
1984	15,509	13,798	34,307	22,834	14,966	-	11,472
1985	11,472	17,005	28,481	15,514	10,243	-	12,967
1986	12,967	20,660	33,627	22,913	2,890	-	10,715
1987	10,715	21,324	32,549	20,501	5,720	-	12,048
1988	12,048	11,275	23,323	15,200	4,030	-	8,123

(Source : Registrar Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh)

Prosecution Agency.--The Directorate of Prosecution was set up in the State under the administrative control of Home Department, Punjab when the Prosecuting Agency was separated from the Police Department with effect from 1 April 1974. The posts of Prosecuting Deputy Superintendents of Police and Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors in the Police Department were abolished.

In the Patiala District, the Prosecuting Agency is divided into two wings, viz, District Prosecuting Agency, and Legal Advisory Agency. The head of Prosecuting Agency in the District is the District Attorney, who is assisted by Assistant District Attorneys Grade-I, and Assistant District Attorneys Grade-II, who have been appointed as Additional Public Prosecutors, and Assistant Public Prosecutors, respectively, under the Code of Criminal Procedure and are also appointed as Government Pleaders under its Code of Civil Procedure. Thus, the District Attorney, with the assistance of Assistant District Attorneys Grade-I and Assistant District Attorneys Grade-II, conducts criminal and civil cases of the State and its officers in the various courts in the district. The District Attorney works in the court of Session Judge, the Assistant District Attorney Grade-I in the Court of Additional Sessions Judge, whereas the Assistant District Attorney Grade-II works as Assistant Public Prosecutors in the courts of the Magistrates. They also advise the District Magistrates and other Heads of offices in the district on matters involving legal points. The District Magistrate supervises and controls the functioning of the Prosecuting Agency in the district.

The Police Department with the abolition of the posts of prosecuting Deputy Superintendents of Police, Prosecuting Inspectors and Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors was left with no law officer who could guide them in legal matters. One District Attorney is posted in the Police Department to render legal advice to the Senior Superintendent of Police and other Police Officers in the district. The District Attorney, in charge Legal Advisory Agency, is on the cadre strength of the Directorate of Prosecution, but is posted in the Police Department under the direct control of the Senior Superintendent of Police. The District Attorney in the Legal Agency is liable to be shifted to the Prosecuting Agency after two or three years and vice versa.

Besides, a District Attorney is also posted in the Excise and Taxation Department to render legal advice to the Department.

In the Patiala District, the District Attorney, Patiala is in charge of the Prosecution Agency. He is assisted by 11 Assistant District Attorneys Grade-I, 21 Assistant District Attorneys Grade-II, besides allied Class III and Class IV staff at the district headquarters. The offices of the Assistant District Attorneys are also functioning at Amloh, Bassi Pathana, Nabha, Rajpura and Bahadurgarh in the district.

Gram Panchayat Courts

From time immemorial, the gram panchayat has been the basic institution of democracy in India. Under the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, certain civil, criminal and revenue powers are vested in the panchayats. Under the Act, petty cases of various categories are disposed of by the panchayats. Besides, reducing the unnecessary burden on courts, it has also raised the status and prestige of the gram panchayat to grant bail to an individual against a surety not exceeding Rs 500.

On the criminal side, a gram panchayat tries offences specified in Schedule I-A and I-B of the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952. The panchayats are also competent to take cognizance *suo moto* of cases falling under Sections 160, 228, 264, 277, 289, 290, 294 and 510 of the Indian Penal Code and under Sections 3 and 4 of the Juvenile Smoking Act, 1913, or under any other Act for the time being in force.

On the civil and revenue side, the panchayats are competent to try suits for recovery of movable property or the value of such property suits for money or goods due on contracts or price thereof; suits for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring movable property; and suits mentioned in clauses (j), (k), (l), and (n) of sub-section (3) of Section 77 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, (or any other Act for the time being in force). While trying such suits, the panchayat is deemed to be a civil or criminal or revenue court, as the case may be.

The following statement shows the judicial work done by panchayats in the district during 1980-81 to 1988-89:--

Judicial work done by the panchayats in Patiala District, during 1980-81 to 1988-89

Revenue Cases		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	15	21	14	15	11	3	7	8	3
2	Cases instituted	63	53	30	26	47	28	14	14	16
3	Cases received by transfer	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
4	Cases transferred from panchayats and returned for presentation to courts and panchayats	5/2	4/-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
5	Cases decided	52	56	29	37	45	26	13	17	19
	(a) Cases dismissed	13	14	14	2	5	-	4	13	7
	(b) Cases compounded	39	44	15	35	40	9	-	3	12
	(c) Cases decreed	-	-	-	-	-	17	9	1	1
6	Cases pending at the end of the year	21	14	15	5	13	7	3	3	5

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1	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	32	18	15	14	4	13	7	10	7
2	Cases instituted	41	56	28	25	28	35	11	9	11
3	Cases received by transfer.	2	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	2
4	Cases transferred from the panchayats for presentation to courts and panchayats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
5	Cases decided	53	64	31	35	27	39	8	9	9
	(a) Cases dismissed	9	64	9	10	7	10	-	7	5
	(b) Cases compounded	37	-	22	25	20	29	3	2	4
	(c) Cases convicted	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Cases pending at the end of the year	18	15	14	4	5	7	10	7	9

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

Bar Associations

There are 5 Bar Associations in the district, one each at Patiala, Rajpura, Fatehgarh Sahib, Nabha and Samana. The District Bar Association, Patiala was formed in 1938. It had 350 members as on 31 March 1989. The Bar Association, Rajpura, is said to have been formed prior to 1921. It had 80 members as on 31 March 1989. The Bar Association, Samana was formed in 1989 and it had 38 members. The Nabha Bar Association was formed in 1948 and had 56 members as on 31 March 1989.

The main objects of the Bar Associations are to look after the interest of the members and maintain a high standard of professional conduct. They also render help to the courts in administering justice.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The departments, which have not been mentioned elsewhere in the Gazetteer, have been dealt within this Chapter in regard to the scope of their activities, jurisdiction and the strength of the staff (as on 31 March 1989) posted in the district. Their account will also explain the general administrative set-up in the Patiala District.

(a) Public Works Department

The Public Works Department is one of the important departments of Government, as various developmental works are executed through it. Patiala is the headquarters of the Chief Engineers, PWD, B&R Branch and Public Health. The activities of the Public Works Department may be divided mainly into construction and maintenance of buildings and roads, public health, drainage, irrigation, etc. The jurisdiction of the Chief Engineers, circles/divisions of the department is not necessarily confined to one district. The Chief Engineers with headquarters at Patiala and circles/divisions, which have jurisdiction over the Patiala District, are briefly mentioned below :

Chief Engineer, Punjab, PWD, B&R Branch, Patiala

The office of the Chief Engineer, Punjab, PWD, B & R Branch, Patiala was established on 1 November 1956, i.e. the date on which the State of PEPSU was merged with Punjab. This office has 4 Chief Engineers, 23 Executive Engineers, 7 Superintending Engineers, 39 Sub Divisional Engineers, 1 Administrative Officer, 1 Registrar, 14 Superintendents, besides other Class III and Class IV staff at the headquarters. The jurisdiction of the Chief Engineers, Punjab, PWD, B&R Branch is as under :

The Chief Engineer, Punjab, PWD, B&R Branch (Buildings), Patiala has 6 circles, under him viz., Patiala-I; Faridkot; Amritsar; Construction Circle. Chandigarh; Electrical Circle, Patiala and Electrical Circle, Chandigarh.

The Chief Engineer, Punjab, PWD, B & R Branch (Roads & Bridges), Patiala has 4 circles under him, viz. Ludhiana, Pathankot, Bathinda and Patiala-II.

The Chief Engineer, Punjab, PWD, B & R Branch (R & R) Patiala has 4 circles under him, viz. Jalandhar, Firozpur, Hoshiarpur and Construction Circle, Sangrur.

The Chief Engineer, Punjab, PWD, B & R Branch (N H), Patiala has 6 circles under him, viz. National Highway Circle, Jalandhar, Chandigarh, Amritsar, C W Circle, Firozpur, N H Circle (4-LP) Ludhiana and Mechanical Circle, Patiala.

(i) Superintending Engineer, Construction Circle No. 1 PWD, B & R Branch, Patiala

This Circle has been functioning prior to the partition of the country. It has four divisions under it, viz. Provincial Division, Patiala; Construction Division No. II, Patiala; Construction Division, Nabha and Construction Division, Sirhind, each headed by an Executive Engineer.

The Superintending Engineer is under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer, PWD, B & R Branch (Buildings), Patiala. He is assisted by 1 Superintendent Grade II, 1 Superintendent Grade III, 1 Circle Head Draftsman, 6 Assistants, 2 Draftsmen, 1 Stenographer, 3 Junior Draftsmen, 13 Clerks, besides other Class IV staff.

The main function of this circle are to exercise control over the construction and maintenance of Government buildings and roads in the area under its jurisdiction. The three divisions working under this circle are briefly described as under :

Executive Engineer, Provincial Divisions, PWD, B & R Branch, Patiala.—This division has been functioning prior to the partition of the country. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 1 Head Draftsman, 1 Superintendent Grade III, 2 Draftsmen, 2 Assistants, 11 Clerks, 2 Junior Draftsmen, besides other Class IV staff. This division has five subdivisions under it, viz. Provincial Subdivision, PWD, B & R Branch, Patiala; Bridge

Investigation Subdivision, Patiala; Construction Subdivision, Nabha at Patiala; Construction Subdivision No. 8, Patiala, and Estate Office, Patiala. Each subdivision is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Engineer who is assisted by a number of Junior Engineers, besides other Class III and Class IV staff. But in the Estate Office, Patiala, there are 1 Estate Officer, 1 Superintendent Grade III, 3 Supervisors, 3 Clerks and Class IV staff.

Executive Engineer, Construction Division No. II, Patiala.—This division was established in 1972. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 1 Superintendent Grade III, 1 Head Draftsman, 2 Draftsmen, 2 Junior Draftsmen, 2 Assistants, 9 Clerks, besides other Class IV staff.

This division has four subdivisions under it; Construction Subdivision No. 3, Patiala, Construction Subdivision No 5, Patiala; Construction Subdivisions No. 1, Samana and Construction subdivisions No. 2, Samana. Each of these subdivisions is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Engineer, Each Sub Divisional Engineer is assisted by 4 Junior Engineers, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

Executive Engineer, Construction Division, PWD, B & R Branch, Nabha.—This division was established in 1972. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 1 Superintendent Grade III, 1 Head Draftsman, 2 Draftsmen, 2 Junior Draftsmen, 2 Assistants and other Class III and Class IV staff.

This division has four subdivisions under it : Construction Subdivision No. 1, Nabha; Construction Subdivision No. 2, Nabha; Construction Subdivision, Amloh and Construction Subdivision, No. 4, Patiala. Each Subdivision is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Engineer. Each Sub Divisional Engineer is assisted by 4 Junior Engineers, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

Executive Engineer, Construction Division, Sirhind.—This division was opened in 1972. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 1 Superintendent Grade III, 2 Assistants, 1 Head Draftsman, 2 Draftsmen,

10 Clerks, 2 Junior Draftsmen, besides other Class IV staff. This division has three Subdivisions under it : Construction Subdivisions, Bassi Pathana; Construction Subdivisions, Sirhind and Construction Subdivision No. 11, Rajpura. Each of these subdivisions is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Engineer. Each Sub Divisional Engineer is assisted by 4 Junior Engineers, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

(ii) Superintending Engineer, Construction Circle No. 2, P W D, B & R Branch, Patiala

Opened on 3 January 1986, this office has three divisions under it : Construction Division No. 1, P W D, B & R Branch, Patiala; Construction Division No. 2, P W D, B & R Branch, Chandigarh at SAS Nagar and Construction Division No. 3, P W D, B & R Branch, Chandigarh at SAS Nagar.

The Superintending Engineer is under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer, P W D, B & R Branch (Roads & Bridges) Punjab, Patiala. He is assisted by 1 Sub Divisional Engineer, 4 Junior Engineers, 1 Superintendent Grade II, 1 Superintendent Grade III, 1 Stenographer, 4 Assistants, 7 Clerks, 1 Head Circle Draftsman, 2 Junior Draftsmen, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

The main functions of this Circle are to look after the construction and maintenance of buildings, roads and bridges. The divisional offices under this Circle functioning in the Patiala District are briefly described as under :

Executive Engineer, Construction Division No. 1, P W D, B & R Branch, Patiala.—This division came into existence in 1972. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 1 Superintendent Grade III, 1 Divisional Accountant, 2 Assistants, 2 Draftsmen, 1 Divisional Head Draftsman, 2 Junior Draftsmen, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

This division has four Subdivisions under it, viz. Construction Subdivisions No. 1, Patiala; Construction Subdivision No. 6, Patiala; Construction Subdivision No. 7, Patiala and Construction Subdivisions

No. 9, Patiala. All these subdivisions were opened in 1972. Each of these subdivisions is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Engineer. Each Sub Divisional Engineer is assisted by 4 Junior Engineers, 14 Clerks, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

(iii) Construction Subdivision No. 1, P W D, B & R Branch, Rajpura

This subdivision is headed by the Sub Divisional Engineer, Rajpura, who functions under the Executive Engineer, Construction Division No. 2, P W D, B & R Branch, Chandigarh at SAS Nagar. The Sub Divisional Engineer is assisted by 4 Junior Engineers, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

(iv) Superintending Engineer, Patiala Electrical Circle, P W D, B & R Branch, Patiala

Opened on 10 July 1964, this office has one division under it, viz. Electrical Division, P W D, B & R Branch Patiala. The Superintending Engineer is under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer P W D, B & R Branch, North Zone, Patiala. He is assisted by 1 Circle Head Draftsman, 2 Draftsmen, 1 Superintendent Grade II, 1 Superintendent Grade III, 6 Assistants, 2 Junior Draftsmen, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

The main functions of this circle are to plan, execute and maintain electrical services in the Government buildings and complexes.

Executive Engineer, Electrical Division, P W D, B & R Branch, Patiala.—This division was opened in 1956. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 1 Superintendent Grade III, 1 Divisional Accountant, 1 Head Draftsman, 2 Draftsmen, 2 Junior Draftsmen, 2 Assistants, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

The main functions of this division are to plan, execute and maintain electrical services in Government buildings and complexes. This division has 6 subdivisions under it, viz. Electrical Subdivision, P W D, B & R Branch No. 1, Patiala; Electrical Subdivision, P W D, B & R Branch No. 2, Patiala; Electrical Subdivision, P W D, B & R Branch No. 3, Patiala; Electrical Subdivision, P W D,

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B & R Branch, Sirhind, Planning Subdivision (Electrical), P W D, B & R Branch No. 1, Patiala and Planning Subdivision (Electrical), P W D, B & R Branch No. 2, Patiala. Each of these subdivisions is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Engineer. Each Sub Divisional Engineer is assisted by 4 Junior Engineers, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

(V) Superintending Engineer, Mechanical Circle, P W D, B & R Branch, Patiala

The circle was opened on 27 February 1973. The Superintending Engineer is under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer, Punjab, P W D, B & R Branch (Roads & Bridges), Patiala. He is assisted by a Circle Superintendent, 1 Circle Head Draftsman, 1 Superintendent Grade III, 1 Stenographer, 4 Draftsmen, 2 Junior Draftsmen, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

The main functions of this circle are : procurement of machinery, purchase of spares, repairs of machinery, running of heavy machinery, viz. hotmix plants, pavers, cranes, loaders, etc. and disposal of unserviceable machinery. The only divisional office under this circle is described as under :

Executive Engineer, Mechanical Division, P W D, B & R Branch, Patiala.—This division was opened on 2 July 1964. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 1 Divisional Accountant, 1 Divisional Head Draftsman, 4 Draftsmen, 4 Junior Draftsmen, 8 Accounts Clerks, besides other Class III and Class IV staff. The division has only one subdivision, which was opened on 16 September 1964. It is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Engineer, who is assisted by 4 Junior Engineers, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

(vi) Executive Engineer, National Highway Division, P W D, B & R Branch, Patiala

This division was opened on 6 December 1971. The Executive Engineer, National Highway, P W D, B & R Branch, Patiala, functions under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, National Highway

Circle, P W D, B & R Branch, Chandigarh. He is assisted by 1 Divisional Accountant, 1 Head Draftsman, 2 Assistant Draftsmen, 1 Head Clerk, 2 Junior Draftsmen, 2 Accounts Clerks, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

The main functions of the division are : to maintain national highway roads, strategic roads and state roads. This division has 3 subdivisions under it, which are under the charge of a Subdivisional Engineer. He is assisted by 4 Junior Engineers, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

Chief Engineer, Punjab, Public Health, Patiala

The office of the Chief Engineer, Punjab, Public Health, Patiala was established in 1957. In 1977, this office was bifurcated into two wings, viz. Rural Water Supply and Government Works, each under the charge of a Chief Engineer. The Chief Engineer, Punjab, Public Health (RWS) and Chief Engineer, Punjab, Public Health (GW) are assisted by 2 Superintending Engineers, 11 Executive Engineers, 20 Sub Divisional Engineers, 13 Junior Engineers, 1 Registrar, 6 Superintendents, 30 Assistants, 3 Stenographers, 6 Head Draftsmen Grade I, 9 Head Draftsmen Grade II, 20 Assistant Draftsmen, 34 Clerks, 15 Junior Draftsmen, besides other Class III and Class IV staff at the headquarters.

The office of the Chief Engineer, Punjab, Public Health (RWS), Patiala has following circles under its jurisdiction : Public Health (RWS) Circle, Patiala; Public Health (RWS) Circle, Faridkot; Public Health (RWS) Circle, Sangrur; Public Health (RWS) Circle, Ferozpur; Public Health (RWS) Circle, Bathinda; Public Health (RWS) Circle, Hoshiarpur; Public Health (RWS) Circle, Gurdaspur, Research Unit (Laboratory) Patiala and Superintending Engineer (Project) Patiala.

The main functions of this department are to deal with the rural water supply scheme, sewerage scheme and other public health sanitation works in the rural areas. The following offices of P W D, Public Health (RWS) are functioning in the Patiala District :—

(vii) Superintending Engineers, P W D, Public Health (RWS) Circle, Patiala

Formed in 1976, this circle has two divisions

under it, viz. Public Health (RWS) Division, Patiala and Public Health (RWS) Division, Rajpura.

The Superintending Engineer is assisted by 1 Superintendent Grade II, 1 Superintendent Grade III, 6 Assistants, 1 Head Draftsman, 1 Stenographer, 2 Junior Draftsmen, 2 Assistant Draftsmen, 12 Clerks besides other Class IV staff.

The main functions of this circle are to execute rural water supply scheme, sewerage scheme and other public health sanitation works in the district.

Executive Engineer, Public Health (RWS) Division, Patiala.—This division was opened in November 1976. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 1 Superintendent Grade III, 3 Assistant Accounts Clerks, 1 Head Draftsman, 2 Assistant Draftsmen, 2 Junior Draftsmen, 9 Clerks and Class IV staff. This division has four subdivisions under it, viz. Public Health (RWS) Subdivision, Patiala; Public Health (RWS) Subdivision No. 1, Samana; Public Health (RWS) Subdivision No. 2, Samana; Public Health (RWS) Subdivision, Moonak. Each subdivision is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Engineer, who is assisted by 4 Junior Engineer, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

Executive Engineer, Public Health (RWS) Division, Rajpura.—Opened in November 1976, this division is headed by an Executive Engineer. He is assisted by 1 Superintendent Grade III, 3 Assistant Accounts Clerks, 1 Steno-typist, 1 Head Draftsman, 2 Assistant Draftsmen, 2 Junior Draftsmen, 9 Clerks, besides other Class IV staff. This division has four subdivisions under it, viz. Public Health (RWS) Subdivision No. 1, Rajpura; Public Health (RWS) Subdivision No. 2, Rajpura; Public Health (RWS) Subdivision, Dera Bassi and Public Health (RWS) Subdivision Chamkaur Sahib. Each Subdivision is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Engineer. He is assisted by 4 Junior Engineers, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

(viii) Research Unit (Laboratory) Public Health, Patiala

This research unit was established in 1961-62. It is under the charge of a Senior Chemist, who is under

the administrative control of the Chief Engineer, Public Health (RWS), Patiala. He is assisted by 2 Chemists, 1 Assistant Chemist, 2 Laboratory Assistants, 2 Clerks, besides other Class IV staff.

The main functions of this research unit are to test the potable water.

(ix) Superintending Engineer (Project) Public Health Circle, Patiala

This office was set up on 8 August 1973 and is under the charge of a Superintending Engineer. He is under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer, Punjab, Public Health (RWS), Patiala. The Superintending Engineer is assisted by 2 Executive Engineer, 6 Sub Divisional Engineers, 12 Sectional Officers, 4 Surveyors, 16 Survey Khalasi, besides other Class III and Class IV staff. The main functions of this project are the preparation of project reports of the new works to be taken up in the State.

The office of the Chief Engineer, Punjab, Public Health (GW) Patiala, has three circles under it, viz. Public Health (GW) Circle, Amritsar, Public Health (GW) Circle, Ludhiana and Public Health (GW) Circle, Chandigarh.

The main functions of this department are to execute water supply and sanitation of the government institutions, etc. The offices functioning in the district under the P W D Public Health (GW) Wing are as under :

(x) Executive Engineer, Public Health (Mechanical) Division, Patiala

This division was opened in 1976. The Executive Engineer is functioning under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health (GW) Circle, Chandigarh. He is assisted by 1 Superintendent Grade III, 3 Assistant Accounts Clerks, 1 Head Draftsman, 2 Assistant Draftsmen, 2 Junior Draftsmen, 9 Clerks, besides other Class IV staff. This division has two subdivisions under it, viz. Public Health Tubewell Subdivision, Patiala and Public Health Store Subdivision, Patiala. Each subdivision is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Engineer, who is assisted

by 4 Junior Engineers and other Class III and Class IV staff.

(xi) Executive Engineer, Public Health (GW) Division, Patiala

The Executive Engineer Public (GW) division is under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, P W D, Public Health (GW), Chandigarh.

The Executive Engineer is assisted by 1 Superintendent Grade III, 3 Assistant Accounts Clerks, 1 Head Draftsman, 2 Assistant Draftsmen, 2 Junior Draftsmen, beside other Class III and Class IV staff. This division has six subdivisions under it, viz. Public Health (GW) Subdivision No. 1, Patiala; Public Health (GW) No. 2, Patiala; Public Health (GW) No. 3, Patiala; Public Health (GW) Store, Patiala; Public Health (GW), Nabha and Public Health (GW), Sirhind. Each subdivision is assisted by 4 Junior Engineer, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

The main functions of this office are to execute water supply and sanitation in Government institutions, etc.

Chief Engineer, Vigilance and Technical (I B), Punjab, Patiala.—The Office of the Chief Engineer, Vigilance and Technical (I B), Punjab, Patiala, was established on 14 May 1976. He is assisted by 3 Executive Engineers, 6 Sub Divisional Officers, 2 Junior Engineers, 2 Superintendents, 2 Assistants, 8 Clerks/Senior Clerks and other Class IV staff.

The main functions of this office are to initiate investigation/inquiry into any transaction in which public servant is suspected of having acted in a corrupt manner.

(xii) Superintending Engineer, Construction, Circle No. IV, SYL Canal Project, Patiala

Opened on May 1982, this office has five divisions under it, viz. Rajpura Construction Division, Rajpura; Gandakheri Construction Division, Patiala; Sarala Construction Division, Patiala; Patiala Construction Division, Patiala and Ghaggar Mechanical Division, Patiala.

The Superintending Engineer is assisted by 1 Circle Head Draftsman, 1 Superintendent Grade II, 6 Superintendents Grade III, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

The main functions of this circle are to entrust the work of construction of SYL Canal Project (Punjab portion) from RD 85-112 (old). The divisions functioning under this circle are mentioned below :

Executive Engineer, Rajpura Construction Division, Rajpura.—This division was opened in May 1982. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 1 Divisional Head Draftsman, 1 Superintendent Grade III, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

This division has five subdivisions under it, viz. Rajpura Construction Subdivision No. 1, II, III, IV and Gandakheri Subdivision No. I. Each subdivision is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Engineer, who is assisted by 4 Junior Engineers, 3 Senior Clerks, 1 Steno typist, 4 Junior Draftsmen, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

The main function of this division is the construction of SYL Canal Project from RD 85 to 94.

Executive Engineer, Gandakheri Construction, Division, Patiala.—This division was opened in May 1982. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 1 Divisional Head Draftsman, 1 Superintendent Grade III, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

This division has three subdivisions under it, viz. Gandakheri Construction Subdivision No. II, III and IV which were opened in May 1982. Each of these subdivisions is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Engineer, who is assisted by 4 Junior Engineers, 3 Clerks, 4 Junior Draftsmen and other Class III and Class IV staff.

The main function of this division is the construction of SYL Canal Project from RD 94 to 101.

Executive Engineer, Sarala Construction Division, Patiala.—This division was opened in May 1982. The

Executive Engineer is assisted by 1 Divisional Head Draftsman, 1 Superintendent Grade III, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

This division has four subdivisions under it, Sarala Construction Subdivision No. I, II, III and IV. Each subdivision is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Engineer, who is assisted by 4 Junior Engineers, 3 Clerks, 4 Junior Draftsmen, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

The main function of this division is the construction of SYL Canal Project from RD 101 to 108.

Executive Engineer, Patiala Construction Division, Patiala.—The division was opened in May 1982. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 1 Divisional Head Draftsman, 1 Superintendent Grade III, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

This division has four subdivisions under it: Patiala Construction Subdivision No. I, II, III and IV which were also opened in May 1982. Each of these subdivisions is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Engineer, who is assisted by 4 Junior Engineers, 4 Junior Draftsmen, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

The main function of this division is the construction of SYL Canal Project from RD 108 to 112.

Executive Engineer, Ghaggar Mechanical Division, Patiala.—This division was opened in May 1982. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 1 Divisional Head Draftsman, 1 Superintendent Grade III, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

This division has four subdivisions under it; Ghaggar Mechanical Subdivision No. I, II, III and IV which were also opened in May 1982. Each subdivision is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Engineer, who is assisted by 4 Junior Engineers, 4 Junior Draftsmen, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

The main functions of this division are the installation of H.T. lines, deployment of earth moving machinery for excavation of earth work of the early stage of

construction of canal and dewatering work where departmental pumps are required to be deployed, construction work of escape channel, etc.

(xiii) Superintending Engineer, Canal Lining Circle No. 1, Patiala

Opened on 3 June 1980, this office has one division under it, viz. Canal Lining Division No. 1, Patiala. The Superintending Engineer is assisted by 1 Circle Superintendent, 1 Personal Assistant, 1 Superintendent Grade III, 3 Assistants, 2 Senior Clerks, 1 Senior Scale Stenographer, 1 Divisional Head Draftsman, 2 Draftsmen, 2 Junior Draftsmen, besides other Class IV staff.

The main functions/activities of this circle at the district level are lining of channels, etc.

Executive Engineer, Canal Lining Division No. 1, Patiala.—This division came into existence with effect from June 1980 and is headed by an Executive Engineer. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 1 Divisional Head Draftsman, 2 Draftsmen, 2 Junior Draftsmen, 1 Divisional Accountant, 1 Superintendent Grade III, 2 Assistants, 1 Assistant Research Officer, 2 Research Assistants, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

This division has six subdivisions under it: Canal Lining Subdivision No. 1, Patiala; Lining Subdivision No. II, Patiala; Lining Subdivision No. III, Samana Lining Subdivision No. 5, Patiala and Samana Lining Subdivision No. VIII, Lining Subdivision No. VIII, Patiala. Each subdivision is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Engineer. Each Sub Divisional Engineer is assisted by 4 Junior Engineers, 1 Sub Divisional Clerk, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

(xiv) Superintending Engineer, Patiala Drainage Circle, Patiala

Opened on 28 November 1962, this circle has one division under it, viz. Patiala Drainage Division, Patiala. The Superintending Engineer is assisted by 1 Circle Head Draftsman, 1 Superintendent Grade II, 1 Superintendent Grade III, 2 Divisional Head Draftsmen, 3 Accounts Clerks, 1 Stenographer, 3 Draftsmen, 3 Junior

Draftsmen, 13 Clerks, besides other Class IV staff.

The main functions of this circle are to make new schemes, maintenance of existing *bunds*, drains for drawing out the flood water during the rainy season from the low lying areas and to protect the land and *abadies* from the fury of floods.

Executive Engineer, Patiala Drainage Division, Patiala.—Opened on 4 July 1960, this division is headed by an Executive Engineer. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 1 Divisional Head Draftsman, 1 Draftsman, 1 Accountant, besides other Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

This division has three subdivisions under it: Patiala Drainage Subdivision, Patiala; Tangri Subdivision, Patiala and Drainage Construction Subdivision No. 1, Patiala. Each subdivision is under the charge of a Sub Divisional Engineer, who is assisted by 6 Junior Engineers, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

(b) Public Relations Department

At the district level, the department is represented by the District Public Relations Officer, Patiala, whose office was established on 1 November 1956. He is assisted by 2 Assistant Public Relations Officers, 5 Tahsil Publicity Organizers, 2 Field Publicity Assistants, 2 Information Centre Assistants, 1 Accountant, 1 Drama Inspector, 1 Radio Mechanic, 2 Cinema Operators, 1 Stage Master, 1 *Tabla* Master, 1 Harmonium Master, 5 Actors, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and Class IV staff.

The functions of the District Public Relations Officer are: to serve as liaison between the State Government and the public; to disseminate and publicise governmental activities through media of staging drama; screening of cinema shows, holding of conferences and *Kavi darbars* (poetic symposia); setting up of exhibitions; display and distribution of literature; announcement of various orders of the government for the general public in urban as well as in rural areas, etc. Besides, he effects publicity through press and maintains close contacts

between government and the people and keeps government informed of public reaction to its plans and policies and conveys the public grievances to the district and State authorities. He also receives tourists not only from within the country but also from abroad. Besides, under the Community Listening Scheme, radio and transistor sets are supplied to the panchayats by the Government through the District Public Relations Officer on subsidised rates so as to enable the people in the villages, especially those in remote areas, to know about the day-to-day development and other progressive activities taking place in the country.

(c) Co-operative Department

The work of the Co-operative Department in the district is looked after by the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Patiala, whose office was established on 1 November 1956. He is under the administrative control of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, Chandigarh. He is assisted by three Assistant Registrars Co-operative Societies, one each at Patiala, Sirhind and Samana. Besides, he is assisted by 1 Superintendent Grade III, 1 Statistical Assistant, 2 Inspectors Grade I, 2 Inspectors Grade II, 1 Accountant and other ministerial and Class IV staff.

The office of Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Patiala was established on 1 September 1948*. He is assisted by 1 Accountant, 1 Superintendent Grade III, 1 Statistical Assistant, 26 Inspectors Grade I, 28 Inspectors Grade II, besides other ministerial Class III and Class IV staff.

The office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Sirhind was established on 5 August 1970. He is assisted by 1 Statistical Assistant, 1 Superintendent Grade III, 29 Inspectors, 29 Inspectors Grade II, besides other ministerial Class III and Class IV staff.

The office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Samana at Patiala was established on 28 May 1979. He is assisted by 14 Inspectors Grade I,

* The office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Patiala was in existence even before 1948 and was under the Bark of Patiala.

14 Inspectors Grade II, besides other ministerial Class III and Class IV staff.

The main functions of these offices are to ensure healthy growth and development of the co-operative movement; to register co-operative societies; to conduct inspection and supervision over the societies; to provide requisite credit to the societies for the purchase of fertilizers, farm machinery, implements, pesticides, seeds, installation of tube-wells, to distribute essential commodities in the rural areas, and to take legal action against defaulters of co-operative loans as per provisions of the Co-operative Act.

(d) Food and Supplies Department

The department is represented at the district level by the District Food and Supplies Controller, whose work is supervised by the Deputy Director, Field, Patiala at the divisional level. These officers are under the administrative control of the Director, Food and Supplies, Punjab, Chandigarh.

This office has been functioning since the merger of PEPSU into Punjab State in 1956, but exact date of its establishment is not available. The District Food and Supplies Controller is assisted by 1 Additional District Food and Supplies Controller, 5 District Food and Supplies Officers, 12 Assistant Food and Supplies Officers, 78 Inspectors, 100 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Superintendent, 1 Statistical Assistant, 3 Accountants, 1 Senior Auditor, 1 Sectional Officer, 1 Accounts Officer, 29 Junior Auditors, 5 Head Analysts, 15 Junior Analysts besides other allied Class III and Class IV staff.

The main functions of the department are procurement of foodgrains, distribution of sugar, rice, wheat flour and vegetable ghee, etc. through fair price shops in the urban as well as rural areas; issue/renewal of licences for brickkilns; firewood, coal depots, rice mills, pulses, allotment of coal/coke and cement, kerosene, ghee, rice, sugar, etc. The department also maintains its own godowns for storage of foodgrains.

(e) Finance Department

The department is represented at the district level by the Treasury Officer, Patiala, who is in charge

of the District Treasury, Patiala. Prior to 1957, the treasuries were under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner. The Treasury Officer, Patiala is assisted by 9 Assistant Treasury Officers, 2 Superintendents Grade III, 20 Assistants, 22 Senior Clerks, 1 District Treasurer, 9 Assistant Treasurers, besides other ministerial Class III and Class IV staff.

The main functions of the Treasury Officer and the Assistant Treasury Officers are to issue all kinds of stamps, to maintain the initial accounts of Government receipts and payments, passing the bills and pension vouchers, etc. They are also responsible to the Accountant General, Punjab, Chandigarh for the regular submission of monthly accounts and allied returns, etc.

(f) Planning Department

The department is represented at the district level by the Deputy Economic and Statistical Adviser, Patiala, whose office was established in 1958. The Deputy Economic and Statistical Adviser is assisted by 1 District Statistical Officer, 1 Research Officer, 4 Technical Assistants, 5 Statistical Assistants/Inspectors, 12 Investigators, 1 Office Assistant, besides other ministerial Class III and Class IV staff.

The main functions of this office are to collect, analyse and compile the statistical data from various offices at the district level, to conduct adhoc socio-economic surveys, to collect price data for supplying to the different Central and State Government agencies, to collect weekly retail prices, preparation of district plans and to assist the Deputy Commissioner in the formulation of district plans.

(g) Languages Department, Punjab, Patiala

The Languages Department, Punjab came into existence on 1 November 1956, consequent upon the integration of the Languages Department of erstwhile Punjab and the Punjabi Department of erstwhile PEPSU. On the reorganization of Punjab on 1 November 1966, on linguistic basis, the necessity for developing Punjabi language and literature and preparing reference books, informative books and children literature was felt. Consequently,

the Languages Department, formulated several schemes to introduce regional language in the administrative sphere upto the State level to adopt it as court language and as medium of instruction upto the University level as well. Besides, the department undertook the development and propagation of National language Hindi and also made efforts for the popularisation of Sanskrit and Urdu languages.

The Languages Department aims at the development and enrichment of Punjabi and Hindi and the promotion of Sanskrit and Urdu languages in the Punjab State. For this purpose, the Department has undertaken various programmes, such as to honour litterateurs; to organise book exhibitions; seminars; *kavi sammelans* (poetic symposia) literary contests, to award prizes to the best published books and best literature of the year; to bring out monthly journals in Punjabi, Hindi, Urdu and English; to grant financial aid to indigent writers/artists of the State and to provide financial assistance to Organisations/Institutions/Individuals for production of literary works, to compile encyclopaedia, to prepare unilingual, bilingual, trilingual dictionaries and dialectal glossaries, etc. to translate rules, forms and other Government material and classical literary works of all important languages of the world into Punjabi, to coin and adopt the terms both in Punjabi and Hindi and to conduct examination in Punjabi to enable the employees to qualify themselves in Punjabi and to impart training in Punjabi shorthand and typewriting to Government employees (English knowing Stenographers and Typists) as well as private candidates.

The Director, Languages Department, Punjab is the Head of the Department, who looks after the administrative as well as technical works of the Languages Department. He is assisted by 2 Deputy Directors, 1 Chief Editor (Encyclopaedia), 12 Assistant Directors, 3 Editors (Punjabi, Hindi and Urdu), 2 Section Editors, 1 Sales Officer, 228 Class III and 86 Class IV employees in the administrative as well as technical work. For the functional convenience, the work at the headquarters is divided into several sections, viz. Establishment, Accounts, Introduction, Translation, Terminology, Lexicography, Publication, Development, Informative and Children Literature and English Magazine and Extension Service, etc. Each section is headed by a Gazetted

Officer (Class II). At the district level, the work is looked after by 1 District Languages Officer, who is assisted by 1 Instructor and 1 Clerk-cum-typist.

District Languages Officer, Patiala.—The Office of the District Languages Officer, Patiala was established in November 1962. He is assisted by an Instructor, a Clerk and Class IV staff.

The main functions of the District Languages Officer, Patiala, are: to popularize Punjabi in the offices; to impart training in Punjabi shorthand and typewriting; to organize literary meetings, *Kavi darbars* (poetic symposia), seminars, drama debates and poetic compositions; to celebrate birth/death anniversaries of the reputed late poets/writers of the district at their native places, to undertake linguistic survey and to bring out glossaries; to award financial assistance to literary men and institutions/organizations; and to assist the government offices in translating pamphlets/books in Punjabi. The District Languages Officer also visits various government offices/institutions in the district to guide the staff.

(h) Soil Conservation Department

At the district level, the department is represented by three Sub Divisional Soil Conservation Officers, one each posted at Patiala, Nabha and Dera Bassi. They are under the administrative control of the Chief Conservator of Soils, Punjab, Chandigarh.

The Office of the Sub Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Patiala was established in April 1966. He is assisted by 1 Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, 4 Agricultural Inspectors/Soil Conservation Inspectors/Sectional Officers, 19 Agricultural Sub-Inspectors/Surveyors, 1 Draftsman, 2 Patwaris, 2 Tracers, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

The office of the Sub Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Nabha was established in July 1969. He is assisted by 1 Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, 4 Agricultural Inspectors/Sectional Officers, 19 Agricultural Sub Inspectors/Surveyors, 1 Draftsman, 3 Patwaris, 2 Tracers, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

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The office of the Sub Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Dera Bassi was opened in September 1975 in order to accelerate the tempo of soil conservation works in the district. He is assisted by 1 Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, 4 Agricultural Inspectors/Soil Conservation Inspectors/Sectional Officers, 18 Agricultural Sub Inspectors/Surveyors, 1 Draftsman, 2 Agricultural men, 2 Patwaris besides other miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.

The main functions of the department are the execution of land improvement schemes which include works for soil conservation, improving of irrigation system by constructing pucca water channels, the laying of underground irrigation system and installing sprinkler irrigation system in the fields of the cultivators. It also undertakes the levelling of land so that proper irrigation can be provided. The field work is got executed by the Assistant Soil Conservation Officers.

(i) Punjab Public Service Commission, Patiala

The office of the Punjab Public Service Commission was established at Shimla in 1947 after the partition of the Country. The Commission's constitution and the area of functioning underwent a change with the merger of PEPSU with Punjab in November 1956. In 1957, the headquarters of the Punjab Public Service Commission were shifted from Shimla to Patiala. Since then, it has been functioning at Patiala.

The Punjab Public Service Commission deals with matters of recruitment, approval of promotions, disciplinary actions, service rules, extension of tenure of appointments made by the State Government, etc. relating to Class I and Class II posts. Besides, the Commission holds combined examinations for recruitment to various posts, i.e. PCS (Executive Branch), Excise and Taxation Officers, Assistant Excise and Taxation Officers, Tahsildars/Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies, Assistant Employment Officers (Group I), PCS (Judicial Branch) (Group II), Deputy Superintendents of Jails and Police (Group III), Engineering Services Class I and Class II of all branches of the PWD and Temporary Engineers (Group IV), Labour Officers and Welfare Officers (Group V), Treasury Officers (Group IV), Punjab Forest

Services Class I and Class II (Group VII), and District Industries Officers, Assistant Director of Industries and Assistant Controller of Stores (Group VIII)

The Commission is comprised of a Chairman and 5 members. Besides, it has the following permanent staff: 1 Under Secretary, 1 OSD, 3 Superintendents Grade II, 1 Private Secretary to Chairman, 3 Superintendents Grade I, 3 Superintendents Grade III, Assistants, 1 Legal Assistant, 7 Senior Scale Stenographers, 1 Junior Scale Stenographer, 1 Senior Scale Stenographer with the Chairman, 15 Clerks and other Class III and Class IV staff.

(j) Chief Electrical Inspector, Patiala

The Office of the Chief Electrical Inspector to Government, Punjab, was established at Patiala to safeguard the life and property of the people of State from electricity hazards. The Chief Electrical Inspector is assisted by 2 Executive Engineers, 15 Assistant Electrical Inspectors, 12 Line Superintendents, 1 Superintendent, 3 Auditors, 1 Assistant, 1 Senior Scale Stenographer, 13 Clerks, 2 Junior Scale Stenographers, 1 Draftsman, besides Class IV staff.

The main functions of the department are investigation of electrical accidents; institution of prosecution against the defaulters for the violation of rules; determination of disputes between the supplier and consumers; inspection according to approval of new high and extra high voltage installations; periodical inspection of medium, high and extra voltage installations, inspection of neon signs and x-ray installation and to conduct examination for the grant of competency certificates/permits to Supervisors/wiremen, issuing of new contractor's license and renewal thereof; inspection/approval of cinema installation; to conduct cinema operator's examination for the grant of cinema operator certificate; to ensure that the electricity duty is paid to government correctly and promptly; to recover electricity duty with penalty from intentional evaders; to allow refund to a consumer in case of excess payment of electricity duty and to recover electricity duty as arrears of land revenue from the permanent defaulters.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

(a) Evolution of Local Self-Government in the District

Local self-government in the Patiala District, like other districts of Punjab, consists of municipal committees, notified area committees, zila parishad, panchayat samitis and panchayats. These units possess a defined area, a population, an organisation and also the authority to undertake and the power to perform public activities. Within its territory, a local government unit seeks to give opportunities to the people for the expression of their opinion in regard to local affairs. It enables them to choose their representatives to take care of local affairs on their behalf. While working within the guidelines provided by the State Government, these institutions are functionally autonomous in many respects.

Local self-government in Punjab is of two kinds : urban local self-government and rural local self-government. The important components of urban local self-government are municipal committees, and that of rural local self-government are zila parishads, panchayat samitis and gram panchayats. The development in urban areas is described here, while that of rural areas falls under the head 'Panchayati Raj'.

Before the partition of India, most area of this district was in the dominion of erstwhile princely State of Patiala. The State had its own local self-government department. The local bodies of the State functioned under this department. Except Patiala municipality, all other local bodies were declared as Small Town Committees. Officials and non-officials were nominated as members. Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars were nominated as President of the committees. Thus, before the constitution of municipal committees in the district in the first half of the 20th century, the functions of the local bodies were performed by the government departments of the erstwhile princely States.

The first step towards the establishment of local Government in the area now comprising the Patiala District was the constitution of municipality in 1890, at Dera

Bassi, which was at that time tahsil headquarters of Kalsia State. The next municipal committee was constituted at Patiala in about 1904. There were eight nominated members including officials and non-officials. In those days, only an official could be appointed as President by the State Government. With the lapse of time, the number of non-official members went on increasing in place of official members. The Municipal Committee, Patiala was administered by an elected body of 26 members. Out of these, 2 members belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Maharaja of Patiala enacted the Patiala Small Town Act in 1935 Bikrami (AD 1938), for the constitution of municipal committees falling within his State. Small Town Committees were constituted under the Act at Samana, Rajpura and Bassi Pathana in 1939, Banur and Sanaur in 1945 and Amloh, Gobindgarh and Nabha in 1949. All these were converted into Class II and Class III municipal committees in September 1956.

On the merger of princely states into Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) in 1948, the municipal committees were declared independent and self governing bodies. Provisions of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, amended upto 1949, and Patiala Small Town Act, 1946, were made applicable to Class II and Class III municipal committees of this district. The first municipal elections in the district were held in 1952 and the municipal committees became independent local bodies.

With the merger of PEPSU in the Punjab on 1 November 1956, all enactments relating to the municipal administration in the Punjab State became applicable to the municipalities of this district also. Thereafter, elected bodies came into being under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, which was in force in the Punjab. Provision was made for the appointment of official advisers who were empowered to participate in the meeting of the municipal committees but not entitled to vote. In this way, popular control over the local bodies was encouraged and powers were granted in regard to their functions and capacities. Zila parishads were also strengthened with delegation of large powers. Legislations were enacted to regulate the functions,

powers and responsibilities of the local bodies. New election rules were framed to provide for election on the basis of universal adult franchise. The system of communal electorate was done away with. In view thereof, provision was made for reservation of seats in the local bodies for members of the Scheduled Castes in proportion to their population within the area of municipal committees. Under the Punjab Municipal (Amended) Act, 1956, reservation was made for the members of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in the service of municipal committees. The term of office of a Municipal Commissioner in the State is five years.

The last elections to the municipal committees of the Patiala District, except Rajpura were held on 10 June 1979. These committees were superseded on 16 November 1985 and since then their affairs are looked after by the Administrators appointed by the Government. The elections to the Rajpura Municipality were, however, held on 11 May 1975 and the municipality was superseded on 20 June 1980. Since then, affairs of the municipality are also looked after by an Administrator appointed by the Government.

(b) Organization and Structure Functions and Duties of Municipal Committees

Statutorily, the Punjab municipal bodies have two types of functions: obligatory and optional. Obligatory functions are those which every municipal committee has to perform, and if for their performance the committee does not make sufficient provision in its budget, the State Government compels it to do so; and if the committee fails to perform these functions satisfactorily, the State Government may even supersede the Committee and place it under the charge of one of its own officers. Obligatory functions are largely of four types : public safety and convenience, medical relief, public works and public health. These include such activities as regulating or preventing abetment of offensive or dangerous trades, removing of obstructions and projections in public streets, lighting and cleaning of public streets, extinguishing of fires, provision and regulation of slaughter houses, burial grounds, latrines, picnic spots, drains and sewers, registration of births

and deaths, public vaccination, inoculation and primary education, etc.

The list of optional functions is comprehensive and includes construction and maintenance of public streets, establishing and maintaining public parks, gardens, libraries, museums, *dharamshalas*, rest-houses, lunatic asylums, furthering educational programmes other than primary education, planting and maintaining of roadside trees, arranging for the destruction of stray dogs, maintaining dairy farms and breeding studs, holding of exhibitions, etc.

There are 11 municipal committees in the district at Patiala, Samana, Rajpura, Amloh, Sirhind, Gobindgarh, Dera Bassi, Banur, Sanaur, Bassi Pathana and Nabha. Besides, there is one notified area committee at Patran. Out of these, 3 are Class I, 5 Class II and 3 Class III. The income and expenditure of each municipal committee is given in Appendix at the end of this chapter.

The sources of income of different municipalities include house tax, octroi, toll tax, water rate, licence fee, slaughter house fee, building application fee, *dhobi ghat* fee, advertisement fee, *adda* fee, show tax, entertainment tax, liquor tax, etc.

A brief account of each municipality in the district is given below :

Amloh Municipality

The municipality was first constituted as a Small Town Committee in 1949. A Magistrate was appointed as its President and the members were nominated from the public. Since 1955, the President as well as members are being elected. It is now a Class III municipality.

According to the 1981 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 2.69 sq. km. and its population was 7,098.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include street lighting, drainage, water supply and

disposal of town refuse. It maintains 5 km of metalled roads.

Banur Municipality

A Small Town Committee was first constituted at Banur in 1945 by the erstwhile Patiala State. It was converted into a Class III municipality in 1955.

According to the 1981 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 4.50 sq. km. and its population was 7,453.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include water supply, street lighting, cleanliness of the town and disposal of refuse. The committee maintains a library and a park. It has installed 38 tube points and 120 bulbs. The length of paved streets maintained by the municipality is 6 km. Besides, it maintains 2.25 km of metalled roads within the municipal area.

Bassi Pathana Municipality

The municipality was declared a Small Town Committee in 1939. Since 1955, it is a Class II municipality.

According to the 1981 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 3.89 sq. km. and its population was 16,672.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include water supply, roads, drains, street lighting and cleanliness of the town. The municipality has also installed 325 tube light points, 100 bulbs and 10 mercury lamp points in the town. Besides, it maintains 4 km of metalled roads.

Dera Bassi Municipality

The municipality of Dera Bassi was constituted in 1890. It was the first municipality constituted in the Patiala District. It is a Class II municipality.

According to the 1981 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 3.06 sq. km. and its population was 7,421.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include street lighting, water supply and arrangements for the cleanliness of the town and disposal of refuse. The municipality has covered 400 slum dwellers units under 20 Point Programme Slum Improvement Scheme. It has also provided 920 domestic water connections, 176 street light points, 98 tube light points and 78 lamp points. Besides, the municipality maintains 3 km of metalled roads.

Gobindgarh Municipality

The municipality was declared a Small Town Committee in 1949. Since 1976, it is a Class I municipality.

According to the 1981 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 9.00 sq. km. and its population was 26,637.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include water supply, sewerage, roads, drains, street lighting, bus stand and parks. It also maintains 23 km of roads.

Nabha Municipality

The municipality was first constituted by the PEPSU Government in 1949. It is a Class II municipality. According to the 1981 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 15.48 sq. km. and its population was 45,921.

Nabha is an important town of the district in the matter of civic and other amenities. There is a network of cement concrete roads in the town. It is also well-electrified. A large number of electric connections have been provided for domestic and commercial purposes. The municipal committee maintains its own water works for the supply of drinking water. The laying of underground sewerage in the old localities of the town is in progress. The town abounds in service latrines and the night soil is disposed of by wheel barrows. The municipality maintains a bus stand, 1 lavatory blocks, 5 urinals, 2 reading rooms, 2 parks,

1,680 street light points, 4 tubewells, 2 water tanks, 29 water stand posts, 10 rubbish depots and 25 rubbish drums, etc. It also maintains 5 tractors, 16 trollies, and 1 shopping centre. Besides, the municipality maintains 75.90 km of metalled roads.

Patiala Municipality

The municipality was constituted in 1903. It is a Class I municipality. According to the 1981 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 31.20 sq. km. and its population was 2,05,141.

In the matter of civic and other amenities, Patiala city has an edge over other towns of the district. The civic amenities provided by the municipality include sanitation, cleanliness, drains, maintenance of roads, street lighting, parks, children parks, fountains, libraries, water supply and sewerage, etc. The Mall Road in the city is a good specimen of concrete work. The supply of drinking water in many parks of the city is by tubewells and running water taps. The night soil is generally disposed of through tractor trollies and wheel barrows. The city is adequately electrified and well organised fire-fighting service is available. The municipality maintains 448 km of different types of roads.

Patran Notified Area Committee

A notified area committee was constituted at Patran in June 1970. According to the 1981 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 3.00 sq. km. and its population was 7,998.

The civic amenities provided by the committee include sanitation, water supply, street lighting, sewerage and cleanliness of the town and disposal of refuse. The committee maintains a tractor trolley and a sprinkling tank. It has installed 350 street light points in the town. It has provided 399 water connections to the residents. Besides, the committee maintains parks for its citizens.

Rajpura Municipality

A Small Town Committee was first constituted at

Rajpura during 1939. From 1950 onwards, it was under the control of the PEPSU Township Development Board. But in 1961, its administration was taken over by a Notified Area Committee. Since 12 May 1977, it is a Class I municipality.

According to the 1981 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 14.00 sq. km. and its population was 58,645.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include street lighting, water supply, sewerage and arrangements for the cleanliness of the town and disposal of town refuse. The committee maintains a library-cum-reading room in which 5,500 books, 50 daily newspapers and 35 magazines are being subscribed. The town is adequately electrified and fire fighting service is available. It has provided 5,003 sewerage connections and 5,248 water connections in the town. It has also provided 1,800 tube points and 50 mercury lamp points in the town. Besides, the committee has constructed a modern bus stand and two bus stops at the Patiala road. It also maintains a number of parks in the town. The municipality has provided 314 stand posts in the town. Besides, it maintains 99 km of roads in the town.

Samana Municipality

A Small Town Committee was first constituted at Samana in 1939. A Tahsildar was appointed as President of the committee. During 1955, it was converted into a Class II municipality.

According to the 1981 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 5.50 sq. km. and its population was 31,282.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include street lighting, water supply, hand-pumps, paving of streets culverts, stand posts, roads, drains, children parks, library, cleanliness of the town and disposal of refuse. It also maintains 13 km of metalled roads in the town.

Sanaur Municipality

A Small Town Committee was first constituted at Sanaur in 1945. In 1955, it was converted into a Class III municipality.

According to the 1981 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 5.18 sq. km. and its population was 13,031.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include drainage, water supply, parks, street lighting, cleanliness of the town and disposal of refuse. It maintains 2 km of metalled roads.

Sirhind Municipality

A Small Town Committee was first constituted at Sirhind a little before 1947. Later on, it was converted into a Class II municipality.

According to the 1981 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 11.50 sq. km. and its population was 30,380.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include cleanliness of the town, street lighting, drainage, and disposal of refuse. The municipality has also installed 796 light points and 145 temporary tube light points in the town. Besides, it maintains 12 km of metalled roads in the town.

(C) Town and Country Planning and Housing

The Office of the Divisional Town Planner, Patiala Division, Patiala, was first set up on 1 April 1967 at Chandigarh which was later on shifted to Patiala on 24 April 1967. Besides the Patiala District, the jurisdiction of this office also extends to the Rupnagar District. This office is the Government agency for any type of physical planning work within its jurisdiction and takes care of municipal committees, notified area committees and improvement trusts, besides planning works of housing and urban development department.

The activities of this division include the

preparation of Master Plans for various towns, development plan of controlled areas, preparation of layout plans and schemes of improvement trusts and preparation of urban development projects. It also gives advice to all the departments of State/Central Government and local bodies on matters relating to location of sites of various projects, road alignments, grain markets, hospital, colleges, schools, residential colonies, industrial areas, etc.

This office has prepared the Master Plans of Patiala, Rajpura, Fatehgarh Sahib, Sirhind, Nabha and Gobindgarh to control the growth of the towns in a planned manner.

This office has also taken up 46 town planning schemes covering about 2,717 acres of land in the Patiala District. In addition, 10 development schemes have also been taken up by this office. The plans for various industrial focal points, industrial estates, urban estates and road improvement have also been prepared by this office.

Improvement Trusts

An improvement trust is a statutorily body constituted for the development of a city. It generally acquires land for development schemes and allots/auctions plots to the general public including weaker sections of the society. The main functions of an improvement trust include clearance of slums, provision of water supply, sewerage and street light, widening of existing roads and roundabouts, beautification of the city and provision of open space for parks, schools and construction of markets and residential colonies and orderly expansion of the town.

The members of the improvement trust are appointed by the State Government from amongst the public, besides a few ex-officio members. The term of office of a member of an improvement trust is 3 years.

The sources of income of an improvement trust are: auction of commercial plots, municipal contribution,

Government grants, trust property, nazool property, fees, investments, etc.

The following improvement trusts are functioning in Patiala District :—

Nabha Improvement Trust, Nabha.—It was formed on 29 December 1983. The trust had 7 members as on 31 March 1989.

The Improvement Trust, Nabha has prepared 7 schemes for the beautification/development of the town. Out of these, 2 short-term schemes, viz. Sarai Shadiat, Dolladi Gate, Nabha and old Grain Market, Civil Hospital Road, Nabha were sanctioned on 31 March 1986 under the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922.

The income and expenditure of the Improvement Trust, Nabha, as on 31 March 1989 were Rs 13,00,000 and 77,000, respectively.

Rajpura Improvement Trust, Rajpura.—The Rajpura Improvement Trust, Rajpura was formed in January 1984. Its income and expenditure, as on 31 March 1989 were Rs 4,69,000 and 90,000, respectively.

Patiala Improvement Trust, Patiala.—The Patiala Improvement Trust, Patiala, was formed on 28 February 1973. It had 7 members on 31 March 1989.

The Improvement Trust, Patiala has taken up 5 schemes for development of the town. All these schemes have been sanctioned by the Government. These are: Gurudwara Dukh Niwaran Sahib, Chhoti Baradari, Sai Market, Development Scheme for Truck Stand and Shaheed Sewa Singh Thikriwala Nagar at Patiala. Some of these schemes are nearing completion.

The income and expenditure of the Improvement Trust, Patiala, as on 31 March 1989, were Rs 52,60,000 and 52,80,000, respectively.

(d) Panchayati Raj

The British regime did a great harm to this

country by substituting the panchayats with a centralised bureaucratic system of administration. After Independence, it was strongly felt that the panchayats must be revived. Mahatma Gandhi also drew pointed attention to this basic necessity. Accordingly, the organisation of village panchayats was made one of the Directive Principles of the State Policy in the Constitution of India.

The Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, as amended upto date and the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad Act, 1961, for the corner stones of the Panchayati Raj in the State. The structure consists of three tiers; a panchayat at the village level, a panchayat samiti at the block or tahsil level, and a zila parishad at the district level. All these three institutions are organically linked with each other by means of indirect elections. They are one superior to the other but do not constitute hierarchy, where one is subordinate to the other. They have clearly defined spheres of activities, and independent and distinct sources of revenue. This enables them to function without losing their initiative and self-reliance.

The term 'Panchayati Raj' came into usage after the acceptance of the recommendations on Democratic Decentralization of Balwant Rai Mehta Study Team and in pursuance thereof the passage of the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961. Previously, the terms used were 'village panchayat', 'district board' or 'sub-district board' which were self-governing bodies at the village or regional levels. Panchayati Raj implies the creation of local government institutions at the village, block and district levels. These bodies play a vital role in the rural administration in the present age when more and more governments are carrying the banner of welfare state.

Gram Panchayats.—Forming a part of Indian customs and traditions, the institution of gram panchayats in the village is as old as Indian History. Panchayat system is well entrenched in the very mind and thinking of Indian villagers. "God lives in five" is still a well admitted doctrine of the village community especially in the Punjab. In the olden days, panchayats had been wielding a great influence upon the

village life-economic, social and political. These were full-fledged miniature autonomous republics.

The coming of the Muslims tended to upset this age old system of panchayats as they believed in the unitary form of government. The muslim rulers were essentially urban by nature. Their main interest in the rural sphere lay in the collection of land revenue and ensuring general peace. They did not bother much about the manner in which rural administration was running. Akbar, the Great Mughal Emperor, introduced changes in the old Indian *malguzari* system which sufficiently weakened this fibre of panchayati system. But the British rule in India gave a death blow to the panchayats by introducing a number of middle-men like *Rajas*, *Jagirdars*, *malik-i-alaha* and *malik-i-adna*. The position was worse in the provincial states.

The first step for the restitution of the panchayat system in Patiala District was taken in 1910 when panchayats were organised under the guidance of Mr Young, the then Settlement Commissioner of the Patiala State. Some influential persons who had ingratiated themselves with the authorities could find place on these panchayats through nominations. These panchayats were given powers to entertain certain civil cases only. Nothing was being done towards the development of the villages. Hence the work of development of village was got done by the State officials through the agency of village headman. Later, in 1943, another legislation was brought on statute, vide which these panchayats were required to perform in their areas certain municipal functions also. In 1948, panchayat elections were held in the Nabha State. These panchayats had to perform municipal, judicial and revenue functions. On the formation of PEPSU in 1948, PEPSU Panchayat Raj Act was passed in 1951. The existing panchayats kept functioning under the parent Acts and the new Act of 1951. Under the PEPSU Panchayat Raj Act, *niyaya* panchayats were constituted separately for the group of 5 or 6 villages.

On the merger of PEPSU in the Punjab on 1 November 1956, the provisions of the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, became applicable to the panchayats of this district also. The PEPSU Panchayat

Raj Act, 1951 was repealed by the Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, which was amended in 1960. Under the Act, a gram sabha may be constituted for any village or group of contiguous villages with a population of not less than 500¹ and a gram panchayat is elected for the gram sabha area and not for each village. The Government, of course, has the power to relax it. Every male or female who is entered as a voter on the electoral roll of the State Vidhan Sabha is a member of the gram sabha. The members of the gram sabha elect the members of the panchayats from amongst themselves. If no woman is elected as a panch, the woman candidate securing the highest number of votes amongst the women candidates in that election, is co-opted by the panchayat as a panch and where no such women candidates are available, a woman is co-opted as a panch by the competent authority. Similarly, it has been provided that every panchayat shall have one or two members of the Scheduled Castes, depending upon the ratio of their population in the village.

The number of panches and the mode of election of sarpanch of a panchayat has been changing from time to time. In 1960, a gram sabha could elect 5 to 9 panches including the sarpanch and lady panch. In 1971, the number of panches was raised from 5 to 11, but the mode of election of sarpanch was made indirect, i.e. the panches of a panchayat were to elect the sarpanch from amongst themselves. In 1972, election of the sarpanch was again made direct i.e., the members of gram sabha were to elect the sarpanch in addition to electing the panches, the number of panches remaining the same. The election of sarpanch was again made indirect in 1978 with no change as to the number of panches. From 1982, the election of sarpanch has again been made direct without altering the total number of panches. This number could go up to thirteen in a panchayat which failed to elect two women panches. They would be co-opted in that case.

Previously under the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, the panches elected the sarpanch from among themselves. Later on from June 1972, this mode of

¹The Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, has been amended to allow the constitution of a panchayat for a village having population of 100.

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indirect election was changed into a direct one. Accordingly, the panches as well as the sarpanches were elected directly by the people. This system of direct election continued till the middle of June 1978, when by an Ordinance of the Punjab Government, the mode of election was made indirect and on 27 September 1982 again made direct. The panchayat may remove a sarpanch by a motion of no confidence passed by at least two-thirds of the panches. No such motion can be sponsored without the previous permission of the Director, Rural Development and Panchayats, Punjab, Chandigarh. Members of a panchayat may be removed by the Government on specified grounds. Removal entails disqualification for re-election for a period up to five years.

Under the Act, gram panchayat is to meet at least once a month at a place within the gram panchayat area. Majority of the panches for the time being holding office form quorum. All decisions of a panchayat are taken by majority and, when the voting is equal, the sarpanch has an additional or casting vote.

At the district headquarters, the District Development and Panchayat Officer co-ordinates and supervises the working of the panchayats in the district.

In 1989, there were 1,318 panchayats in the Patiala District with a total membership of 7,760.

Functions

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 hear appeals against their orders, and transfer cases from one panchayat to another. On the civil and revenue side, the panchayats have been given powers to try 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.

Besides the judicial work, the panchayats look to the requirements of their respective areas in regard to agriculture, education, animal husbandry, public health and sanitation including water supply, works of public utility, games and sports, industries, medical health and relief to the poor. They are expected to arrange 50 per cent of the cost of local development works sponsored by the Development Department, either in cash, kind or labour, and with the help of the concerned departments, they have been responsible for starting a number of single-teacher primary schools, construction of new school buildings, repairing and remodelling of old ones, provision of drinking water arrangements in the schools, raising of aided libraries, provision of community listening sets, construction and repairing of panchayat ghars, building of dispensaries, planting of trees, arranging of playgrounds and children parks, construction of village approach roads, repairing and levelling of public paths, construction of drains and culverts, pavement of streets, construction, repair and remodelling of wells for drinking water and remodelling and repairing of ponds.

Sources of Revenue

The panchayats need resources to perform various developmental and other functions. For this purpose, the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, provides the following sources of revenue. The income from these sources is credited to the gram fund which is provided for each panchayat. The sources of gram fund are: all grants from Government and other local authorities; all donations; all taxes, duties, cesses and fees; sale proceeds of dust, dirt and dung etc.; income derived from common lands; income derived from villages fisheries, etc.

The income of panchayats in the Patiala District, during 1975-76 and 1980-81 to 1988-89, is given in the following statement :—

Income of Panchayats in the Patiala District, during 1975-76 and 1980-81 to 1988-89

Source of income	1975-76 (Rs)	1980-81 (Rs)	1981-82 (Rs)	1982-83 (Rs)	1983-84 (Rs)	1984-85 (Rs)	1985-86 (Rs)	1986-87 (Rs)	1987-88 (Rs)	1988-89 (Rs)
1 Grants from Government	4,45,216	14,80,267	72,16,597	49,90,610	13,78,249	1,59,50,253	1,39,93,185	96,21,700	49,99,215	2,05,45,740
2 Voluntary Contributions	8,03,748	18,198	--	33,450	32,434	1,33,465	--	--	40,200	27,565
3 House Tax	13,22,662	5,11,675	5,10,000	5,08,128	5,29,830	5,55,882	5,51,550	5,57,904	5,20,215	6,11,810
Total	25,71,626	20,10,140	77,26,297	55,32,188	19,40,513	1,66,39,600	1,45,44,735	1,01,79,604	55,79,630	2,11,85,115

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

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Achievements

During 1988-89, the panchayats in the district constructed 73 new school buildings, 34 panchayat ghars and 91.821 km pucca drains.

As regards the judicial work done during 1988-89, the panchayats in the district decided 19 revenue cases and 9 criminal cases.

Panchayat Samitis.—Constituted under the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961, the panchayat samitis form the second tier of the Panchayati Raj. This tier of local self-Government acts as a bridge between the zila parishad and village panchayats.

There are nine panchayat samitis in the district, i.e. one in each block. According to the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961, each panchayat samiti has 16 members elected by the panches and sarpanches from amongst themselves, two members elected by the co-operative societies, and one member elected by the market committees. Besides, every MLA whose constituency falls in part or in full in the block works on the panchayat samiti as an associate member. Two women interested in social work and four persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, if not elected otherwise, are co-opted as members. The Sub Divisional Officer (Civil) and the Block Development and Panchayat Officer of the block, work as ex-officio member without the right to vote. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are elected from amongst the elected members and their term of office is five years.

The panchayat samitis provide and make arrangements for the requirements of the area under their jurisdiction in respect of agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, health and rural sanitation, communications, social education, co-operation and such other miscellaneous work as development of cottage and small-scale

Prior to the abolition of the Punjab Vidhan Parishad in 1969, the membership of a panchayat samiti also included such members of the Punjab Vidhan Parishad as the Government might by order specify.

industries and other local development activities. The panchayat samiti is also the agent of the Government for the formulation and execution of rural development programme.

The main sources of income of a panchayat samiti are : local rate, fees derived from schools and markets; fee from fairs and shows; rents and profits accruing from properties vested in it; and such money and grants as Government may place at its disposal. Under section 65 of the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961 (Punjab Act No. 3 of 1961) subject to the general direction and control of the Government, a panchayat samiti may with the previous permission of the zila parishad concerned, impose any tax which the legislature of the State has power to impose under the Constitution of India except the property subject to local rate. Besides, under section 66 of the Act, the Government may empower any panchayat samiti to impose any tax without such permission.

Zila Parishad.--Prior to the formation of zila parishads in the State, their functions were performed by district boards. The district boards used to attend to the development of villages in the same manner as the municipal committees looked after the development works in urban areas.

Since Patiala District was a princely State prior to the partition, the functions of the district boards were performed by the respective departments of the State. The Zila Parishad, Patiala, was constituted on 1 April 1962, under the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961. A zila parishad comprises chairman of every panchayat samiti, two members elected by each panchayat samiti, all MPs and MLAs, representing the district or any part thereof, and the Deputy Commissioner. Two women and five members belonging to the Scheduled Castes, if not elected otherwise, are co-opted as members. The MPs, MLAs and the Deputy Commissioner do not have the right to vote. A zila parishad has a chairman and a vice-chairman, elected by the primary members, chairman of the panchayat samitis and co-opted members, from

amongst themselves, for five years. The Secretary of the zila parishad is appointed by the Government.

A zila parishad consolidates and co-ordinates the plans prepared by the panchayat samitis, examines and approves the budget of the panchayat samitis and keeps a watch over agricultural production programmes and construction works.

All the roads previously maintained by the zila parishads have been transferred to the Public Works Department and hence no road is being maintained by the Zila Parishad, Patiala.

The Zila Parishad, Patiala, does not impose any taxes. The sources of income are State Government funds allotted to it and the local rate. The income and expenditure of the Zila Parishad, Patiala, during 1976-77 to 1988-89 is given hereunder :

Year	Income (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)
1976-77	3,18,000	3,43,500
1977-78	2,25,277	2,63,150
1978-79	4,39,755	3,95,758
1979-80	6,62,242	3,25,497
1980-81	3,75,796	3,40,592
1981-82	4,20,979	5,98,851
1982-83	6,68,779	3,26,438
1983-84	5,53,760	4,55,417
1984-85	7,81,016	8,88,609
1985-86	7,13,424	7,92,410
1986-87	35,55,282	32,93,819
1987-88	33,01,553	36,66,713
1988-89	20,87,347	25,30,084

(Source : Secretary, Zila Parishad, Patiala)

APPENDIX

Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in the Patiala District, 1981-82 to 1988-89

(000 Rs.)

Name of Municipality	Particulars	Year							
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Tahsil Fatebgarh Sahib									
1 Bassi Pathana	Income	577	954	1,169	1,171	1,755	1,919	1,800	2,290
	Expenditure	545	892	1,274	1,575	1,824	1,736	1,851	2,070
2 Sirhind	Income	2,358	3,026	3,144	3,878	5,099	4,737	5,029	7,494
	Expenditure	2,283	2,975	3,243	3,898	5,110	4,560	5,149	7,248
Tahsil Rajpura									
1 Dera Bassi	Income	795	592	923	675	1,081	1,052	1,241	1,605
	Expenditure	739	628	909	689	1,068	1,084	1,246	1,630
2 Banur	Income	522	610	657	566	679	816	977	1,158
	Expenditure	464	637	612	640	639	932	957	1,225
3 Rajpura	Income	13,867	14,513	15,910	16,289	19,342	18,555	20,900	23,040
	Expenditure	15,244	14,110	16,330	16,171	19,486	18,975	20,927	23,109
Tahsil Patiala									
1 Patiala	Income	27,634	33,066	29,435	35,786	47,834	45,227	53,460	53,546
	Expenditure	28,370	33,188	29,228	35,574	47,117	47,974	55,326	52,623
2 Sanaur	Income	179	298	191	274	416	760	793	1,938
	Expenditure	217	309	323	217	415	732	774	1,991
Tahsil Samana									
1 Samana	Income	1,772	2,539	2,694	2,770	3,810	3,962	4,100	5,372
	Expenditure	1,780	2,480	2,730	3,435	3,928	3,817	4,279	5,385
2 Patran (Notified Area Committee)	Income	967	881	1,151	1,379	1,593	2,113	1,968	3,204
	Expenditure	1,040	885	1,137	1,381	1,642	1,998	2,082	3,185
Tahsil Nabha									
1 Nabha	Income	3,583	4,799	4,412	4,833	7,651	10,201	8,533	11,749
	Expenditure	3,090	5,223	4,396	4,889	5,823	10,547	8,853	10,046
2 Amloh	Income	499	827	993	939	1,339	1,254	1,200	1,200
	Expenditure	520	680	1,033	1,132	1,255	1,331	988	1,247
3 Gobindgarh	Income	11,837	12,193	14,985	18,134	21,929	27,733	28,900	29,988
	Expenditure	11,006	13,326	14,542	18,156	19,140	23,280	29,008	27,287
LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT									

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1982 to 1989)

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(a) Historical Background

The district of Patiala comprises the territories of erstwhile princely States of Patiala, Nabha and Kalsia, besides some villages from the former British territory. In these princely States, prior to 1860, indigenous system of education was in vogue. Under the indigenous system, *pathshalas*, *chathshalas*, *dharamshalas* and *maktabas* were run. In the *pathshalas*, religious education relating to Hindu religion was imparted to the boys of Brahman community. In the *chathshalas* or Mahajani reading schools, *lande* and accounts were taught to the boys of the trading community. In Gurmukhi schools, Gurmukhi or Punjabi was taught by the *Bhai* or priest of the *gurudwara* to the children of the Sikh community and these schools were generally located in *dharamshals/gurudwaras*. The *maktabas* were the vernacular, Persian or Arabic schools for the Muslim boys. These were of two kinds the one where only the *Quran* was taught, the other where Arabic was taught. Female education was looked upon with disfavour. Girls used to learn *Kashidas* and other needle work, i.e. embroidery, sewing, making gloves, hosiery and trouser-string, etc. at home from other women. Women were taught only Gurmukhi, Nagri, Sanskrit or Arabic according to the their religion. Only religious books were taught to the girls.

Before the reign of Maharaja Narinder Singh, there was no system of State controlled education in Patiala. The first State school was opened in Patiala itself in 1860. It was liberally equipped and made the central school. Maharaja Mohinder Singh, in 1870, created a regularly organised Educational Department, under a Director assisted by an Inspector. The teachers in the indigenous schools in the town of Patiala were taken into the service of the State. Persian remained the only subject of instruction, and their *maktabas* became State schools, while existing schools were similarly taken over or new schools were opened at Samana, Bassi Pathana, Mansurpur and Sirhind. In 1871, two Deputy Inspectors were appointed and in the following years, a third was appointed for the supervision of

the schools in the capital and in the tahsil of Patiala. In 1872, the Patiala College was affiliated to the Calcutta University and boys were first prepared for its Entrance Examination in 1875. In 1874, the Oriental Section was affiliated to the Panjab University and *Maulvi* and *Prag* classes opened under the newly inaugurated University system and it had figured in the list of successful institutions of the Punjab. The success of the school having made it desirable to provide for higher education, a first Arts class was opened in 1880 and a BA class in 1886. In 1873, a Roorkee class was opened and systematic instruction given to boys for admission to the Overseer and Sub Overseer classes.

Formerly, the Nabha State had no regular system of education. The first attempt to modernize education in the State was made by Raja Bharpur Singh. In 1863, he established a school in Nabha with one teacher in English and another for Arabic and Persian. In 1873, a new headmaster was appointed to the school, which improved its administration. Primary schools were opened at Dadahur and Amloh. The Nabha school was raised to the middle standard in 1880. In 1886, Gurmukhi schools, under a special Superintending Officer, were opened at Jahlan, Dandrala-Dhindsa, Alhurarani, Salana and Mangewal. Students first went to the Panjab University from the State in 1885. In 1888, the Nabha School was raised to the status of a high school and its students first appeared in the Entrance Examination in 1890. In this year also, a separate cantonment school was opened, in which English, Gurmukhi, Persian and other subjects were taught. In 1893, the Nabha high school was raised to college status, and in 1895 four of its students passed the first Arts Examination. But in 1898, lack of funds compelled its reversion to the high school. In 1892, a female teacher of Gurmukhi was appointed at Nabha to teach girls. On the eve of the formation of PEPSU in 1948, this system of education continued. In 1956, the PEPSU was merged in the Punjab and the educational pattern of Punjab became applicable to the Patiala District.

After the partition of the country in 1947, the National Government gave priority to the expansion of education with the avowed policy of arranging free and compulsory education. The number of educational

institutions increased rapidly and the Punjab Government took a bold step of provincialising the schools maintained by the local bodies on 1 October 1957. This step was a landmark in the post-independence history of education. Education has been made free in all government schools upto the middle standard. The Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1960, was promulgated from 1 April 1961, in the entire district and as a result of its implementation, a large number of schools were opened. The number of educational institutions in the Patiala District as on 30 September 1988, included 20 colleges, 40 senior secondary schools (10+2 pattern) higher secondary schools/(old pattern) 187 high schools, 125 middle schools and 1,270 primary/junior basic schools.

(b) Literacy and Educational Standards

The literacy rate of the district as per 1981 Census was 40.45 per cent (46.27 for males and 33.70 for females), as compared to 40.86 per cent (47.16 for males and 33.69 for females), of Punjab State. According to the 1971 Census, it was 31.46 per cent (37.9 for males and 23.8 for females), as compared to 33.67 per cent (40.4 for males and 25.9 for females), of the Punjab State. The literacy rate, however, showed an increase of 8.99 per cent during 1971-1981 decade. This may be attributed to the opening of more educational institutions especially in the rural areas within short distance. Efforts have also been made for universalisation of primary education by maximum enrolment of students in schools. Balwadis are also being established in the villages under the Bal Vikas Programme. As a result of the State initiative, the number of educational institutions rapidly increased in the district.

The following table shows the progress of school education in the Patiala District since 1964-65 :—

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS PATIALA DISTRICT AS ON 30.9.1988

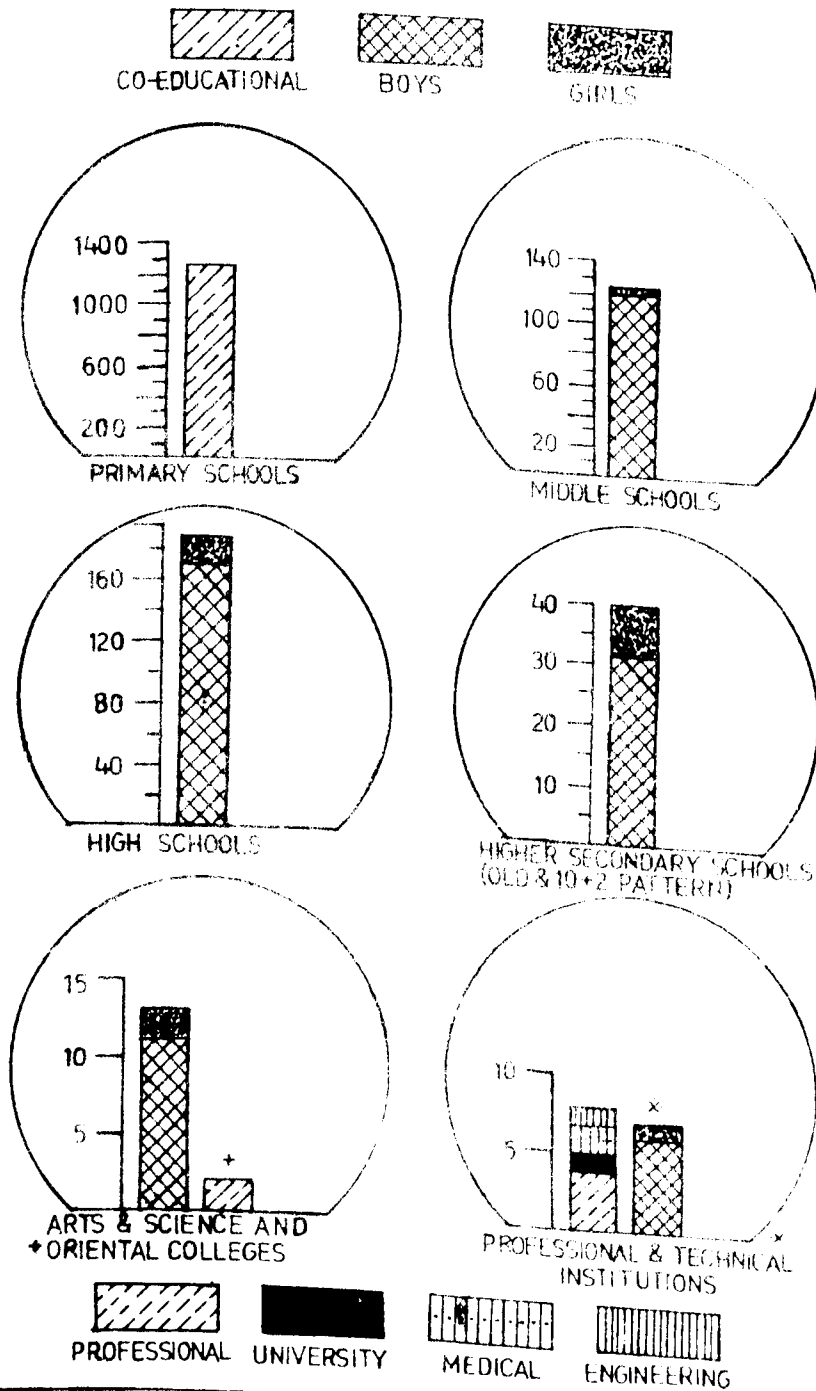


Table showing the progress of school education in the Patiala District for the period 1964-65, 1969-70, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1988

Type of Institution	Number of Institutions									
	1964-65		1969-70		1975*		1980**		1985**	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary Schools	682	--	706	--	985	--	1,270	--	1,270	--
Middle Schools	52	14	60	13	127	11	154	4	121	4
High and Higher Secondary Schools Old Pattern, Senior Secondary Schools (10+2 pattern)	46	23	24	17	107	26	153	26	181	26
Total:	780	57	790	30	1,219	57	1,557	30	1,578	30
									1,592	50

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1967, 1973, 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1989)

* As on 15 June

** As on 30 September

Educational Societies Rendering Services in the Field of Education.—Though the main responsibility for providing the people with educational facilities rests on the State, yet the various educational societies, missions and philanthropic endowments are also rendering valuable service to the people in the field of education in the district. Those important among such societies are mentioned below :

Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha.—This society is rendering useful service to the people in the field of education in the district. It is a registered body and is running a number of educational institutions in the district. S.D.S.E. Senior Secondary School, Patiala, Atma Ram Kumar Sabha, Senior Secondary School, Patiala, S.D.K.S.E. Senior Secondary School, Patiala, S.D. High School (Boys), Nabha, S.D. High School (Girls) Nabha, S.D. Ramlila Pursharthi, Middle School, Nabha and Hindu Seva Samaj Girls High School, Patiala are managed by the Sabha.

Arya Samaj.—The Arya Samaj has been playing a vital role in the field of education. It is running a number of educational institutions upto degree level in the district. Besides two colleges at Rajpura and Patiala, the Arya Samaj is running a large number of high and senior secondary schools at different places in the district.

Singh Sabha and Other Sikh Societies.—These societies have also played a vital role in the promotion of education in the district. A large number of educational institutions are being run by these societies at various places in the district. The most important among these are Khalsa College, Patiala, Mohindra, Kanya Mahavidyala, Patiala, B.N. Khalsa Senior Secondary School, Patiala, Dhudial Khalsa Senior Secondary School, Patiala, Jatha High School, Patiala and B.Z.F.S. Khalsa High School, Sirhind.

Jain Sabha.—This society is also rendering useful service to the people in the sphere of education in the district. It is running R.S. Jain Public High School, Nabha, S.S. Jain Girls High School, Dera Bassi and S. Jain Girls High School, Patiala in the district.

Christian Mission.—The Christian missionaries have also done a pioneer work in the field of education in the Patiala District. They are running two schools at Patiala, viz. Lady Fatma Convent High School and Saint Peter Model School. Both are co-educational and English medium institutions.

Besides the above societies, a number of philanthropic and religious associations are running educational institutions in the district.

Women's Education.—In the princely States, the education of women remained neglected. It was not favoured by the parents to send their female wards to the schools. They used to learn reading and writing from the indigenous institutions according to their religion. In Patiala Town, some Hindu widows taught the girls and women the Gita, Ramayana and Vishnu Sahasarnam. It was only in 1892, when a female teacher was appointed at Nabha to teach the girls. The progress of women education accelerated after Independence and many voluntary organizations opened a number of schools for girls. The Compulsory Elementary Education Act, 1960, made it obligatory on parents to send their girls of the age group of 6 and above to schools.

After the Independence, female education made rapid progress in the district. The introduction of compulsory primary education also helped much in this respect. More facilities were given to the girl students and only lady teachers were appointed in the girl's schools. As on 30 September 1988, as many as 80,799, 6,652, 31,185 and 18,319 girls students were studying in the primary, middle, high and senior secondary schools, respectively. There were 4 middle schools, 17 high schools and 9 higher secondary schools, for girls in the district on the same date. The college education among women also got impetus in the district. As a result thereof, there are 2 colleges exclusively for women, one each at Patiala and Mandi Gobindgarh in the district.

Education of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.—Before Independence, very little efforts were made in the direction of eradication of illiteracy among the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes. It was only after the Independence that the Government vigorously

directed its policy towards raising general level of literacy among these castes.

The percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population of the district according to the 1981 Census was 22.12, as against 26.87 for the State. The literacy rate among Scheduled Castes in the district in 1981 was 20.19 per cent (27.62 for males and 11.54 for females) as against 23.85 per cent (30.96 for males and 15.66 for females) of the State. The students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes whose parents' annual income does not exceed Rs 6,000 are allowed free education upto the MA level. Books free of cost, stipends, and scholarships, exemption from tuition fees and reimbursement of examination fee are also given to the students belonging to these castes in all institutions including colleges under the various schemes sponsored by the State and Union governments. The students belonging to these classes are provided with reservation of seats in professional and technical institutions. To prepare the members of these classes for appearing in competitive examination for the IAS, IPS and other allied services, free board and lodging are provided at the Zonal Coaching Centre, Patiala. Books free of cost are also given to students of medical and engineering classes.

The financial assistance given to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in the district, during 1981-82 to 1988-89 is given below :

Year	Scheduled Castes		Backward Classes	
	Stipends (Rs)	Number of students benefited	Stipends (Rs)	Number of students benefited
1981-82	7,01,007	10,245	17,57,257	15,038
1982-83	6,85,133	10,031	16,28,248	15,116
1983-84	7,15,231	10,866	21,12,649	15,087
1984-85	9,89,109	11,483	16,48,516	15,487

Year	Scheduled Castes		Backward Classes	
	Stipends (Rs)	Number of students benefited	Stipends (Rs)	Number of students benefited
1985-86	10,56,180	13,906	17,60,300	15,720
1986-87	17,04,540	13,410	24,25,400	16,569
1987-88	17,08,374	15,043	23,10,202	19,124
1988-89	19,14,035	16,205	22,12,033	19,445

(Source : District Education Officer (Secondary), Patiala)

The number of Scheduled Castes students in different schools in the district, as on 30 September 1988, was as under :

Type of Institution	Number of Scheduled Castes students		
	Total	Boys	Girls
Primary/Junior Basic	51,765	29,896	21,869
Middle/Senior Basic	2,453	1,787	666
High/Post Basic	13,136	8,859	4,277
Senior Secondary Schools (Higher Secondary 10+2) Higher Secondary (old pattern)	3,688	2,208	1,480

(Source : District Education Officer (Secondary), Patiala)

Medium of Instruction.—With a view to solving the language problem in the State, the government worked out the Three-Language Formula to satisfy all sections of the people, which replaced the Sachar Formula of 1949. Under the Three-Language Formula, Punjabi has been made the first language and the medium of instruction in government schools at all levels, while Hindi has been made compulsory from the third class and English from the sixth class. The privately managed schools have been given the option to retain Punjabi or Hindi as medium of instruction. The schools which adopt Hindi as the medium of instruction are required

to teach Punjabi as a compulsory language. This solution evolved by the government has gone a long way in solving the language problems in the State. It has ensured compulsory instruction in Punjabi in all the schools and has enabled the Hindi medium schools to continue teaching through that medium and, as such, the entire schools going population in the State has become conversant with both the languages. The status of English language has also been recognised, as it is an international language.

Educational set-up.—At the district level, the District Education Officer (Secondary), Patiala is controlling and supervising all middle, high and higher secondary schools in the district. He functions under the control of the Director of Public Instructions (Secondary Schools) Punjab, through the Circle Education Officer, Nabha. He is assisted by 2 Deputy District Education Officers, 1 District Science Supervisor, 1 Administrative Officer, 1 Accounts Officer, 1 Section Officer, 3 Superintendents, 1 Guidance Counsellor, 1 Assistant Education Officer (Sports), 11 Assistants, besides Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff. With the separation of primary wing on 1 April 1978, the control of the primary schools has been entrusted to the District Education Officer (Primary), who functions under the administrative control of the Director of Public Instructions (Primary Schools). He is assisted by 1 Deputy District Education Officer, 22 Block Primary Education Officers including one at headquarters, one Superintendent Grade I, 5 Assistants, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

(C) General Education

Pre-Primary Schools.—Pre-primary education caters to the need of children in the age group of 3--6 years. A systematic pre-primary education is of recent origin. It is highly desirable for the physical, emotional and intellectual development of children. The objective of providing facilities for elementary education in all villages with a population of 500 has been achieved, and now efforts are being made to provide these facilities in the villages having smaller population. A number of nursery and model schools (Government and private) are functioning in the district. Lady Circle Supervisors and block development authorities also run nursery schools or

balwadies with the cooperation of village *Mahila Mandals* and *Panchayats*.

Primary and Basic Schools.—The course of primary education covers children of age group 6--11 years and consists of five classes, i.e. I to V Class. Free primary education was introduced in the State during the Third Five-Year Plan (1961-66) in the age group of 7-8 in 1962-63, 8-9 in 1963-64, 9-10 in 1964-65 and 10-11 in 1965-66. As a step towards free and compulsory universalization of primary education, all revenue villages in the district have been provided with primary schools by 1976-77. Special incentives such as supply of free text books and mid-day meals are given to the children belonging to weaker sections of the society.

The total number of primary/basic primary schools, both government and private, in the district as on 30 September 1988 was 1,270 with 1,76,482 (95,683 boys and 80,799 girls) students. The number of teachers in these schools, was 4,416 (1,717 males and 2,699 females) on the same date.

Secondary Schools.—There is an all-round expansion in the field of education in the district. The increase in the number of children/scholars in primary schools due to the introduction of compulsory education has encouraged the enrolment drive in the middle, high and higher secondary schools. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85), the Central Government laid more emphasis on cent per cent enrolment of children of age group 11--14 years. To meet the urgent demand for high classes, a number of middle schools have been upgraded and few high schools have been opened under the scheme 'Expansion of Educational Facilities-Age Group 14-17'. Physical education has been made a compulsory subject in the schools. Besides, some new subjects such as music and dancing having been introduced in some of the government girl's high schools.

At the secondary stage, there were 40 (31 for boys and 9 for girls) senior secondary schools/higher secondary schools, 187 (170 for boys and 17 for girls) high schools and 125 (121 for boys and 4 for girls) middle schools in the district, as on 30 September

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1988. The total number of scholars studying in the middle, high and senior secondary schools/higher secondary schools were 16,009 (9,357 boys and 6,652 girls), 75,649 (44,469 boys and 31,185 girls) and 44,385 (26,066 boys and 18,319 girls), respectively, as on 30 September 1988. The total number of teachers in the middle, high and senior secondary schools/higher secondary schools in the district were 991 (594 males and 397 females), 2,993 (1,512 males and 1,481 females) and 1,345 (595 males and 750 females) respectively.

Higher Education.—The origin of the post-matric education in the present district of Patiala can be traced back to the seventies of the nineteenth century when Government Mohindra College was established at Patiala. As on 30 September 1988, there were 12 colleges (Arts and Science) and 1 Commerce College functioning in the district. In these colleges, instructions upto degree level are imparted. A few of them also run + 2 medical and + 2 non medical courses, B Sc, (Home Science) and MA classes.

All these colleges are affiliated to the Punjabi University, Patiala. A brief account of the various colleges functioning in the district is given below :

1 Government Mohindra College, Patiala.—It is one of the oldest and leading institutions of Northern India. This college was started as a State school in 1860 by Maharaja Narinder Singh. It was the only degree college between Delhi and Lahore which attracted students from all over the country. It was upgraded to college level and named as Mohindra College. In 1874, it was first affiliated to the Calcutta University and later on to the Punjab University in 1882. The college provided instruction upto FA and BA Classes were started in 1887. In 1912, MA in Mathematics and Science classes were started. With the establishment of Punjabi University at Patiala in 1962, this college came under its jurisdiction.

At present, the college prepares students for + 2 classes (Arts and Science Groups), Three Year Degree Course in Arts and Science and M A in History, Political Science, Punjabi and Hindi and Economics. Honours classes in the subjects of Economics, Political Science and History are also held in the college. Besides,

course in career wing has also been started. Training in National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme is also imparted. A number of cultural and literary societies/associations are functioning in the college. A sports wing has been established by the government in this college. The college possesses extensive play-grounds. The college maintains a well-stocked library, laboratories, an auditorium, hostel, dispensary, swimming pool and boxing ring. The college brings out annually its magazine named 'Mohindra'

2 Government Ripudaman College, Nabha.—This college was started in 1946, in the memory of late Maharaja Ripudaman Singh, It is a co-educational institution.

The college provides instructions in +2 classes (Arts and Science), Three-Year Degree Courses leading to B A and B Sc classes and MA in English, Economics and Political Science. The college also provides training under the National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme. A library, a hostel and a dispensary are being maintained by the college. A number of cultural and literary societies/clubs are functioning in the college. It brings out its annual magazine named 'Lilly'

The number of the students on the rolls of the college, during 1988-89, was 1,178.

3 Government College for Women, Patiala.—The college was founded in 1951. It is the only institution of the Punjabi University catering to post graduate studies in Fine Arts, Dance, M Sc Foods and Nutrition and Diploma in Dietetics. The college provides courses in + 2 classes (Fine Arts and Humanities Group), Three-Year Degree Course (Arts), MA in Music and Fine Arts, M Sc Foods and Nutrition and Diploma in Dietetics. The college has a hostel, a library, and swimming pool. A number of associations and Vidiyarthi Council, and Sports Wing are functioning in the college. 'Shivam Sundram' is the title of the magazine which the college brings out annually.

In 1988-89, the number of students on the rolls of the college was 1,884.

4 Mata Gujri College, Fatehgarh Sahib (Sirhind).— This College was established in 1959. It prepares students for + 2 classes (Humanities and Science Groups), Three-Year Degree Course in Science and Arts faculties and MA in Economics. Training in National Cadet Corps and the National Service Scheme is also given. A number of societies and clubs are functioning in the college. The college has a well stocked library, a hostel, playgrounds and canteen. The college brings out annually a magazine named '*Fatehgarh*'.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1988-89 was 740.

5 General Shivdev Singh, Diwan Gurbachan Singh Khalsa College, Patiala.—The college was started in 1960 in Gurudwara Dukh Niwaran Sahib by the Khalsa College Council. It was shifted to its present premises in 1973.

The college prepares students for the + 2 classes (Humanities and Science Groups) and Three-Year Degree Course in Science and Arts faculties. Training in National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme is also provided. A number of cultural and literary societies are also functioning in the college. It has produced sports men and women of National and International levels. In Cycling, 5 students of this college represented India in 1970 Asian Games. In Hockey, the girl students of this college represented India in the Moscow Olympics 1980. The college brings out its magazine '*The Patiala*' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1988-89 was 278.

6 Government Kirti College, Nial-Pattran (Patiala).— This college was established in July 1968, as a private college and was affiliated to the Panjab University, Chandigarh. It was taken over by the State Government in September 1974 and renamed accordingly. It came under the jurisdiction of Punjabi University, Patiala in 1969. The college prepares students for + 2 classes and the Three-Year Degree Course in Arts faculties. Training in the National Cadet Corps and the National Service Scheme is also given. A number of literary

and cultural societies function in the college. The college also brings out annually a magazine named '*Ranghri*'.

In 1988-89, there were 262 students on the rolls of the college.

7 J.L.N. College for Women, Mandi Gobindgarh.— This college was established in July 1968 by the Municipal Committee, Mandi Gobindgarh. It was taken over by the State Government in March 1976.

The college offers instruction in + 2 classes (Humanities) and Three-Year Degree Course in BA. The college also provides training in National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme. The college has a hostel, a library, reading room, a dispensary and residential accommodation for staff members. A number of cultural and literary societies function in the college to promote healthy growth of personality among the girl students. It brings out its magazine '*Gyanakshu*' once a year.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1988-89 was 249.

8 Gurmat College, Patiala.—The college was started in 1968 to promote the study of religion, culture and civilization. It is the only institution for the teaching and research of religious education in the country. It imparts instructions in comparative study of religions leading to M A Degree.

The college has a library, named as Gurmat Library, having 10,000 books on different religions for research and study. It has a hostel only for boys. The college has 20 seats only. Every student is granted a scholarship of Rs 250 per month by the management of Guru Nanak foundation, New Delhi.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1988-89 was 12.

9 Public College, Samana.—The Public College, Samana was established in August 1969. It is a co-educational institution. The college offers instructions in +2 classes. (Humanities and Commerce Groups).

Three-Year Degree Course in B A and B Com and Honours Classes in Punjabi. The college has arrangements for the National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme. In order to develop the talents of the students, a number of cultural and literary societies have been formed in the college. A library and a dispensary are being maintained by it. It is worthwhile to mention here that blood donation camps are regularly held in the college and it has been adjudged first in the Punjabi University for blood donation. The college brings out its magazine 'Gian Gost' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1988-89 was 670.

10 Patel Memorial National College, Rajpura.—The college was established in July 1966. It imparts instructions in + 2 classes (Arts, Science and Commerce), Three Year Degree Course in B A and B Com.

The college has well-equipped science laboratories and a library. It has arrangements for National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme. A number of cultural and literary societies are functioning in the college. The college has extensive play-grounds. It brings out its magazine named 'Unmukt', annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1988-89 was 841.

11 Multani Mal Modi College, Patiala.—This college was founded in July 1967 by Gujjar Mal Modi in the memory of his father Seth Multani Mal Modi, a great philanthropist and patron of education.

The college imparts education in Humanities, Commerce and Science upto the degree level. It has started M A in Hindi from the session 1982-83. A number of cultural and literary societies are functioning in the college. The training in the National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme, is also imparted. The college has arrangements for all games and possesses extensive play-grounds. It maintains library, well-equipped laboratories, canteen and cycle-stand. An important feature of the college is the wall-magazine

which promotes the creative activity of budding writers, photographers artists, etc. It brings out its annual magazine named 'The Luminary'.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1988-89 was 1,785.

12 Government College, Dera Bassi (Patiala).—This college was established in September 1974 and its first session was started in July 1975. The college imparts instructions in the + 2 classes (Humanities and Commercial Groups) and Three-Year Degree Course in Arts and Commerce. A number of cultural and literary societies are functioning in the college. Training in National Service Scheme is provided. There is also a Vocational Guidance Bureau functioning in the college. The college brings out its magazine 'Vidya Pardeep' annually.

The number of the students on the rolls of the college during 1988-89 was 420.

13 Government Bikram College of Commerce, Patiala.—The college was established in 1945 by the the Maharaja of Faridkot in the memory of his father Maharaja Bikram Singh. It was shifted to Patiala in 1955. It is one of the oldest institutions in the field of commerce.

The college offers instructions in Three-Year Degree Course in B Com (Pass and Honours) and M Com Banking. It has a well-stocked library, a hostel, play-grounds and a dispensary. A number of cultural and literary societies/clubs are functioning in the college. The students are also given training in National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme in the college. The college brings out annually a magazine, named 'The Bikram'.

The number of the students on the rolls of the college, during 1988-89, was 390.

University Education

Punjabi University, Patiala.—The Punjabi University, Patiala was established under the Punjabi University

Act, 1961. It was formally inaugurated by Dr S. Radhakrishnan, the then President of India in June 1961. This University is the first in India to be named after a regional language and the second in the world. It is situated on Patiala-Rajpura road about 7 km from the Patiala City. Its campus is spread over 316 acres of land having several buildings like Guru Gobind Singh Bhawan, Guru Tegh Bahadur Hall, Punjabi Bhawan, Central Library, 10 arts and science teaching blocks, 6 hostels (4 for boys and 2 for girls), health centre, guest house, faculty club, students' complex, and residential accommodation for the staff.

The establishment of Punjabi University was acclaimed as a major landmark in the cultural progress of Punjabi speaking people. One of the foremost tasks it was assigned was to promote Punjabi studies, to provide for research in Punjabi Literature, to undertake measures for the development of Punjabi language, and to progressively adopt it as a medium of instruction and examination for as many subjects as possible.

The Punjabi University is the first University in the country to open a department of religion, viz., Guru Gobind Singh Department of Religious Studies embracing the study of major world religions such as Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, and Sikhism. It is also the first University in the country to start imparting instruction through the medium of regional language by correspondence.

To begin with, Punjabi University was established as a residential teaching University and had within its jurisdiction 9 colleges located in Patiala City. This number rose to 54 (1988) after its status was changed to that of residential-cum-affiliating University in 1969 and colleges in the districts of Rupnagar, Patiala, Sangrur and Bathinda and in Faridkot Tahsil of Faridkot district was affiliated to it.

In 1962, the University had 6 teaching and 2 research departments, the number rose to 36 teaching and 12 research, correspondence courses and special departments in 1988. In addition, the University has a Regional Centre at Bathinda. Evening classes in Law

are conducted in Patiala City. Teaching departments of the University run courses leading to Master's, and M Phil degrees; a few of them offer bachelor's degree courses also. Most of the departments provide research facilities for Ph D degree, M Phil courses in a few subjects are offered through correspondence as well.

The University has a Zonal IAS Training Centre for the coaching of students of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes for various competitive examinations.

(d) Professional and Technical Education

Teachers' Training.—The changing trends in education make it necessary to help teachers at all levels of instructions to refresh their knowledge and keep abreast of the latest teaching concepts and practices. With the rising rate of enrolment of pupils between 6 to 11 years, shortage of primary school teachers appeared imminent. To counteract this, the government reopened the junior basic training schools for teachers. In teaching of languages, the significant achievement of the Education Department, during 1974-75, was the starting of O T Classes (Hindi and Punjabi) in the Government Colleges of Education at Patiala, Jalandhar and Faridkot. The Government have taken concrete steps to rationalise the system of education so that educated people may find better employment. The State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance has organised oriental and guidance courses for masters and counsellors. Guidance weeks are organised in Patiala, Jalandhar and Amritsar districts. In addition to providing kits to primary and middle schools, the State Institute of Science Education has also organised in service courses for primary and middle school teachers at district and State level. Basic sciences have been introduced progressively in more primary and middle schools. The Education Department supplements the efforts of the Punjab Agricultural University in its own way by introduction of this subject at the school stage. Selected teachers are annually deputed to undergo intensive courses in agriculture at the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. There is only one college providing teachers' training in the district, namely Government College of Education, Patiala. A brief account of this college is given below :

Government College of Education, Patiala.—Government College of Education (originally State College of Education), Patiala was established by the PEPSU Government in 1955. The foundation stone of its building was laid by the then Chief Minister of PEPSU and first session of the college was inaugurated on 28 September 1956.

In the beginning, various courses such as B T / B Ed, M Ed, JBT, O T (Punjabi, Hindi and Sanskrit) and Diploma in Arts and Craft were started in the college. The dream of the PEPSU Government to develop the college into a University was shattered after the merger of PEPSU with Punjab on 1 November 1956. M Ed (Evening) classes were also started in 1964, but were discontinued after 3 years. J B T course was discontinued in 1970 and O T in 1978. Similarly, the number of seats of B Ed course was also slashed down to 150. The college got further shrunken when its building was divided and given to in service training centre and Government Bikram College of Commerce. A number of cultural associations/clubs are functioning in the college.

The college has a library, two hostels (one for boys and one for girls) and vast play-grounds. The 'Education Record' is the title of the magazine which the college brings out annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1988-89 was 182 and 21 in B Ed and M Ed, respectively.

Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru State Institute of Rural Development, Nabha.—This institute was started under the name of Gram Sewak Training Centre in 1952 to impart training to the multipurpose workers, i.e. village level workers working at village level. It was upgraded in April 1987 and renamed Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru State Institute of Rural Development to cater to the training needs of higher officers related to rural development.

In order to train the Gram Sevikas prior to joining their duties in the field and other associate women workers, the Home Economics Wing was established in the Centre in 1955. A Workshop Wing was

added in 1957 to train rural youths in various professional skills like carpentry, blacksmithy, rural electrification farm mechanic, etc. Two training courses have been conducted for the newly recruited Block Development and Panchayat Officers under the job training course.

The number of persons trained in the institute under various courses, viz. Block Development and Panchayats Officers, Gram Sewakas and Gram Sevikas during the year 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 were 561, 465, 497 and 372, respectively.

College for Physical Education and National Institution of Sports.—To provide training facilities in physical education, a college of physical education was established at Lahore (Pakistan) before partition in 1947. Unfortunately after partition, there was no institution in Northern India to impart training in physical education. To meet the growing need of Physical Education Teachers short-term training courses of six months were organised at Tara Devi (Simla Hills).

Netaji Subash National Institute of Sports, Patiala.—Established by the Government of India in 1961, the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NIS), Patiala has been serving the cause of sports in the country. 'NIS-Sports Headquarters of India', besides training its own sportsmen, the NIS imparts training to foreign coaches in different sports disciplines. It has extensive, well-laid out play-fields and grounds and a lot of covered accommodation spread over about 250 acres of land.

The aim and objects of the institute are; to produce coaches of higher calibre; to help to raise the technical competence of the existing coaches, to serve as centre where greatest possible information about sports is concentrated; to render assistance to sport bodies in talent hunt and training of upcoming sportsmen through its Regional Coaching Centres, SNIPES Field Stations and Universities; to polish the National teams before their participation in international events; to publish literature in the field of sports; to conduct certificate courses for Physical Education teachers, etc. The institute also organises seminars, conferences,

clinics and tournaments, aids Afro-Asian countries in the training of their personnel as coaches; awards scholarships to students studying at secondary stage, college/universities and rural youth proficient in sports. It functions as the Secretariat of Asian Track and Field Coaches Association, Asian Track and Field Statistical Research Centre, Indian Association of Sports, Medicine and Athletic Coaches' Association of India. The Institute also imparts counsel to ISI and sports manufacturers in standardising sports equipment and imports specialised equipment not available indigenously; helps Nehru Yuvak Kendras broad-basing sports and implements Rural Sports Programme on behalf of the Union Ministry of Education and Social Welfare; Organises National Sports Championships for women on behalf of the Department of Sports and runs IAFF coaching course for Asian Coaches.

The NIS has a cadre of about 1,100 coaches which includes several former international and national champions. Most of the coaches in senior grade are trained in USSR, Federal Republic of German and German Democratic Republic. Some of NIS coaches are rendering useful service in countries like Nepal, Mauritius, Nigeria, Afghanistan, Jamaica, etc.

The Institute is staffed by highly qualified teachers and coaches. It runs training courses in Master's Course (22 months' duration; July to April), Regular Course** (10 months' duration; July to April), Certificate Course (6 weeks' duration; May to June) and Refresher Course (For inservice coaches). The students found fit after a thorough physical and medical examination are admitted in the Institute. Candidates from foreign countries are admitted provided they fulfil the requirements for admission.

The Institute is residential and the students are required to stay in the hostel. There are separate

* At Patiala, courses in Athletics, Basketball, Hockey, Football, Volley-ball, Gymnastic and Wrestling are run.

** Facilities for regular courses are available at NIS, Patiala, for Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Cycling, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Hand-ball, Judo, Table-tennis, Swimming, Basketball, Volleyball, Wrestling and Weightlifting.

hostels for men and women students. A new hostel named after hockey-wizard, late Maj Dhyan Chand, is primarily meant to accommodate the National and International players attending various camps conducted by the NIS. Besides, there is a 240 bedded Yadvindra Hostel to accommodate the trainees. The Institute has a health centre, canteen and audio visual aids. Scholarships/stipends are awarded by the Central and Punjab Government to students belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes, Backward Classes economically poor and deserving students. NIS has a fine sports library and National Sports Museum.

One year post-graduate Diploma Course (post M B B S) in Sports Medicine (DSM) was commenced in September 1986. For this, the faculty of sports science is affiliated with Punjabi University, Patiala. The number of students on the rolls of the NIS Patiala during 1988-89 was 318.

Government College of Physical Education, Patiala.--

The Punjab Government established a college of Physical Education at Rupnagar in October 1952. It functioned at Rupnagar from 1952 to 1958 and was shifted to the present site at Patiala in 1958.

The Government College for Physical Education, Patiala is the only institution of its kind in India, which offers facilities for all levels, from Certificate Course to Masters' Degree in Physical Education. The college offers instruction in Certificate in Physical Education (C P Ed), Bachelor of Physical Education (B P Ed) Degree in Physical Education and M P Ed. The students are also given training in National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme in the college. The college takes keen interest in providing games and sports facilities to the students. A number of cultural and literary societies are functioning in the college. The college brings out its magazine 'The Physical Education Journal' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1988-89 was 369 (250 boys and 119 girls).

Medical Education.—As regards facilities for medical education available in the district, there are

Government Medical College and Government Ayurvedic College at Patiala. Both are affiliated to the Punjabi University, Patiala. A brief account of these institutions is given below :

Government Medical College, Patiala.—The college was started by the PEPSU Government in October 1953. The building of the college is very well designed, keeping in view the modern trends of medical education. It consists of an administrative block and self contained blocks for the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology and Pharmacology. The college maintains a well-stocked library for the use of students and staff members.

Rajendra Hospital, Patiala with 907 beds was attached to the college in early 1954. The hospital is equipped with all the latest apparatus and instruments to make it fit for imparting clinical teaching to the students. Two well-designed and spacious and well-lighted lecture theatres equipped with arrangements for epidiascopes projections and audio visual aids are provided on the hospital side in addition to four lecture theatres of similar design on college side, one each in the four basic departments. A Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases Hospital with a capacity of 161 beds and primary health centres at Bhadson, Kauli and Tripuri are attached with this college for teaching purpose.

The college is affiliated to Punjabi University, Patiala for MBBS, BDS, DOMC, DCH, DGO, DOVD, DA, DLO DTCD, D. Ortho and Diploma in Pharmacy classes. Facility for Post Graduate Training leading to MD/MH degree, exist in almost basic and clinical subjects as well as for Mech (Plastic Surgery), Post-graduate training and research course to the doctors in the employment of the Punjab Government to enable them to cross efficiency in their time scales is also provided in this college.

There are three hostels, two for boys and one for girls in the college. In addition to this, there is one hostel in Rajendra Hospital attached to this college, for Interns/House Surgeons. The college has a very spacious auditorium, extensive play-ground and

an open air theatre. The college has its own gas and water supply.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1988-89 was 1085.

Government Ayurvedic College, Patiala.—It was in early 1920's that the then Maharaja of Patiala established an Ayurvedic school at Patiala. This institution became a nucleus of activities in the field of Ayurvedic education and research in India. In 1952, this school was upgraded to an Ayurvedic college and named as Government Ayurvedic College, Patiala. It has gradually developed into a full fledged institution having facilities to impart education at graduate (Pre-Ayurveda leading to B A M S Ayurvedacharya Course) and Post Graduate, M D Ayurveda (Ram Shashtra, Bhaishaj Kalpana Sepciality and Dravyaguna Speciality) level. The college is affiliated to the Punjabi University, Patiala.

An Ayurvedic hospital is attached to this college for imparting clinical training to students. The hospital has adequate indoor and outdoor facilities. It has 105 beds to cater to the needs of patients which are treated under different specialities. Training in identification of herbs is provided to the students by the Dravyaguna department-where medicines of natural growth are sown in the college grounds and in adjoining areas. Study tours are also arranged to the areas of rich growth. Practical training in preparation of medicines is provided in the Government Central Ayurvedic Pharmacy which is attached to this college. This institution thus aims at providing such a training to the students so as to produce graduates who can disseminate the knowledge of Ayurveda by attaching profound knowledge of Ayurveda. The college has a well-equipped library with over ten thousand books. There are two hostels (one each for boys and girls) in the college.

During 1988-89, there were 195 students on the rolls of the college.

Technical Education.—Technical Education plays as important role in the industrial development of the country. With advancement in the field of Science

and technology, the general education is required to have distinct technical and scientific base. The district has one institution in this field, viz. Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala. A brief account of this institute is given below :

Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala.—The foundation of Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala resulted from the keen desire of Late Lala Karam Chand Thapar to establish an engineering institute in his home State. This was accomplished through the Patiala Technical Educational Trust which was formed under his chairmanship in 1955 after negotiations with the former PEPSU State. Classes were first started on 8 October 1956 in a building allotted temporarily by the PEPSU Government. The foundation stone of the Institute on the present site was laid by the then President of India on 9 April 1956 and the Institute shifted to the present building in August 1957. The Institute was started with the object of providing technical education at Diploma, Degree and post-graduate levels as well as for promoting industrial and scientific research. It has developed to an extent that it has attained the status of an Institution deemed to be a University.

The Institute offers academic programme at the graduate level leading to Bachelor of Engineering (B E) Degree and the Post-graduate level leading to Master of Engineering (M E) and Master of Computer Applications (M C A) Degree and the Doctor of Philosophy (Ph D) Degree. The graduate programmes currently offered include Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronic and Electrical Communications Engineering, Electronics (Instrumentation and Control) Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Industrial Engineering (Cooperative). The post-graduate programmes are in Structural Engineering, Environment Engineering, Power and Machines, Computer Science, Heat Power Engineering and Industrial Engineering.

The Institute is located in a picturesque 250 acre campus on the outskirts of Patiala City. During the past 30 years, the Institute has developed a strong infrastructure for teaching and research in terms of faculty, non-teaching staff laboratories, class rooms, library, computer centre, computer resources centre,

hostel for students, swimming-pool, auditorium and staff residence. A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college. It brings out its magazine '*Thaparian*' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of this institute during 1988-89 was 83,550 and 88 in the B E , M E and M C A , respectively.

In addition to above, six Industrial Training Institutes for boys are functioning in the district at Patiala, Banur, Lalru, Rajpura, Nabha and Bassi Pathana and one Industrial Training Institute for girls at Patiala. Besides, three Industrial Training Schools for girls are functioning at Nabha, Dera Bassi and Sirhind. In these institutes/centres, students are prepared for diploma/certificate courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering and various trades/crafts such as welding, carpentry, fitting, turnery, blacksmithy, stenography, radio and television mechanic, refrigeration mechanic, electrician, wireman, draftsmanship, etc. The girls students are taught crafts like tailoring, cutting, hand-embroidery, machine-embroidery, needle-work, etc.

Detailed particulars of these Industrial Training Institutes/Centres in the Patiala District have been given in Chapter V 'Industries'.

(e) Physical Education

The main objective of imparting physical education is to make child physically fit, mentally alert and morally sound. In order to improve physical efficiency of the youth, the Punjab State has introduced Physical Education Scheme in all its districts. It has been made a compulsory subject in all the middle and high/higher secondary schools of the State since 1974. Under this scheme, one Physical Training Instructor is attached to each of the middle, high/higher secondary schools for organizing it. In the colleges, physical education is directed and guided by the Director of Physical Education. Special emphasis is given to promote physical education and inculcate the spirit of Sportsmanship by cultivating interest of the young students in games. Younger children are taught action songs,

motion stories, etc. Government funds are allocated to the schools for purchase of equipment for the games. Schools are also given grants to buy land for the play-grounds. The development of sports in the State is the responsibility of the Department of Sports, the Punjab State Sports Council and the Punjab Panchayti Raj Khed Parishad. To coordinate the activities of these organisations, an Apex body, viz. Punjab State Sports Development Board has been set up since June 1982.

Beside the above, the following schemes under separate departments also promote the cause of physical education :--

- (i) Promotion of Sports and Games by the State Sports Department
- (ii) National Fitness Corps sponsored by the Government of India
- (iii) National Cadet Corps
- (iv) Bharat Scouts and Guides

(i) **Promotion of Sports and Games.**—Keeping in view the importance of sports, the Punjab Government created in 1961 an independent department for the development of sports, called the Sports Department, Punjab. The Government appointed players of national and international fame as Sports Officers. At the district level, the department is represented by the District Sports Officer, Patiala. He is assisted by 8 Sports Officers, 12 Junior Sports Officers, 4 N I S Coaches and other miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff. Besides, there are two sub-centres in the district, one each at Nabha and Fatehgarh Sahib, which are headed by a Sports Officer and a Junior Sports Officer, respectively.

The main functions of the department are to provide training facilities in sports to the students and sportsmen of college, schools, private institutions, etc. according to their requisitions. In general, the training is given twice a day in the District Stadium and in schools and colleges. The department is making strenuous efforts to promote sports talent in all parts

of the State. It conducts off season conditioning camps, and terms are put on special training before their participation in national, inter-state and Inter-University competitions. The department also awards scholarships to the distinguished players, besides giving grants for the development of play-grounds. During 1985-86, 1 Football, 1 Gymnastic, 1 Volleyball, 1 Basketball, 1 Judo, 1 Handball, 1 Athletic, 1 Hockey, 1 Kho-Kho, 2 Swimming, Coaching Centres were functioning at Patiala. Two Sub-Coaching Centres, one each at Nabha and Fatehgarh Sahib are also functioning. Besides, some Coaching Centres are functioning in the schools and colleges in the district to provide coaching to the players. Swimming pools are maintained at Government Mohindra College, Patiala, Thapar Institute of Engineering, Patiala, Government College for Women, Patiala, one at Nabha and one by army authorities at Patiala.

The following State and District Sports Associations/ Organisations were functioning in the district during 1985-86 :--

Punjab Sports Associations

- 1 The Punjab Cricket Association, Patiala
- 2 The Punjab Weight-Lifting Association, Patiala
- 3 The Punjab Archery Association, Patiala
- 4 The Punjab Cycle-Polo Association, Patiala
- 5 The Punjab Cycling Association, Patiala
- 6 The PEPSU Hockey (Men) Association, Patiala

District Sports Associations

- 1 The District Athletic Association, Patiala
- 2 The District Archery Association, Patiala
- 3 The District Badminton Association, Patiala
- 4 The District Basketball Association, Patiala
- 5 The District Cricket Association, Patiala.
- 6 The District Cycle-Polo Association, Patiala
- 7 The District Cycling Association, Patiala

- 8 The District Foot-ball Association, Patiala
- 9 The District Gymnastic Association, Patiala
- 10 The District Hockey Association, Patiala
- 11 The District Kho-Kho Association, Patiala
- 12 The District Juddo Association, Patiala
- 13 The District Lawns-Tennis Association, Patiala
- 14 The District Swimming Association, Patiala
- 15 The District Table-Tennis Association, Patiala
- 17 The District Wrestling Association, Patiala
- 18 The District Weight-Lifting Association, Patiala

District Olympic Association, Patiala

This Association has been functioning in the district since 1948. It controls all the sports associations in the district. Its objectives are to promote, organise, control and co-ordinate sports and games activities in the district. The Deputy Commissioner, Patiala is the *ex-officio* President of the Association. The other members of the Association are elected.

An important function of this Association is to give financial help to the other sports associations. It also organises tournaments and helps the talent sportsmen/players. It also helps to send the students from both the Government and private institutions to Manali (Himachal Pradesh) for mountaineering training.

(ii) **National Fitness Corps.**—It was put into operation in the beginning of 1963, as recommended by the Kunzru Committee, by merging the National Discipline Scheme, Auxiliary Cadet Corps and Physical Education. Earlier, National Fitness Corps was known as National Discipline Scheme which was started in 1954. Its main aim is to develop all-round personality of the students. The scheme aims at imparting discipline among boys and girls. It also provides health education and cultural activities. It inculcates in the students an interest in games. It aims at imparting training among students both boys and girls, in drill, marching, physical exercises, *leziem* games and relays, track

and field events, gymnastic, national integration songs, National Anthem and National Flag, *tippri*, yoga and cultural activities. These activities inculcate discipline, obedience, patriotism, firmness, steadiness, national integration and self confidence among the students.

The total strength of students under the scheme in the schools in the Patiala District, as on 31 March 1989 was 2,09,168.

(iii) **National Cadet Corps.**—It was started in the country in 1948. The aims of the National Cadet Corps are to develop character and comradeship, the ideal of service, and capacity for leadership in young men and women, and to provide service training to young men and women so as to stimulate interest in them for the defence of the country and to build up a reserve of manpower to enable the armed forces to expand rapidly in national emergency. With its motto, "Unity and Discipline", National Cadet Corps has been serving a useful purpose especially in the border areas. Its training syllabus includes military training on various subjects like drill with and without arms, weapon training, field craft, map reading, hygiene and sanitation, organization, civil defence, first-aid, home-nursing, signal training and social service. Besides, training in National Cadet Corps helps in securing jobs in the Army, Police and B S F (Border Security Force). The number of students on the rolls in the National Cadet Corps in the district, as on 31 March 1989 was as under:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Senior Division	..	800	800
Junior Division	..	600	600

(iv) **Bharat Scouts and Guides.**—The Bharat Scouts and Guides, Punjab, has its State headquarters at Chandigarh. There is a district association in every district. In the Patiala District, it is functioning under the Deputy Commissioner and District Education Officer, Patiala. The total strength of Bharat Scouts and Guides, Cubs and Bulbuls in the district, as on 31 March 1989 was 4,769.

The organization trains boys and girls in the principles and practices of the scouting movement. Training camps are held for teachers and students. The training imparted inculcates in the trainees the qualities of self-help, discipline, and the spirit for good service to all at all times. They are also taught first-aid. They render service at festivals, exhibitions, etc. in maintaining order and also render aid to the helpless, the sick and the wounded.

The motto of Bharat Scouts and Guides is 'Be Prepared'.

(f) Cultivation of Fine Arts

There is only one institution in the district, viz. Government College for Women, Patiala, which in addition to the general studies imparts education in Fine Arts and Music. It has the provision of courses right from the Pre-University (Fine Arts) to the level of M A Music (Vocal and Instrumental) and M A Fine Arts (Painting and Drawing). There is also a provision for teaching of these subjects in most of the girl's schools and college in the district as a part of the curriculum.

(g) Oriental Schools and Colleges

There are two institutions in the district for providing education in oriental learning, viz. Government Sanskrit Mahavidyala, Nabha and Government Institute for Oriental and Modern Indian Languages, Patiala. These colleges are affiliated to the Punjabi University, Patiala. A brief account of these colleges is given below:

Government Institute of Oriental and Modern Indian Languages, Patiala.—The college was started in 1902 by Maharaja Mohinder Singh of erstwhile Patiala State. In the beginning, it was affiliated to the Panjab University, Chandigarh, but in 1969 it came under the jurisdiction of Punjabi University, Patiala.

The College prepares students for Pragya, Visharad, Shastri, Rattan Bhushan and Prabhakar in Hindi and Bhudhiman, Vigyan and Gyani in Punjabi. The college

also provides instructions in Honour classes in Sanskrit, Hindi and Punjabi. The training in National Service Scheme is also given.

Government Sanskrit Mahavidyala, Nabha.—It was started as a school in 1903 by Maharaja Hira Singh of Nabha State. It was taken over by the PEPSU Government in 1955. In 1972, it was raised to the status of a Mahavidyala, (college). The college prepares students for Pragya, Visharad, Shastri (Part-I and II), Acharya and Prabhakar. Training in National Service Scheme is also given. A number of cultural and literary societies also function in the college. The college brings out its magazine named 'Megha' annually.

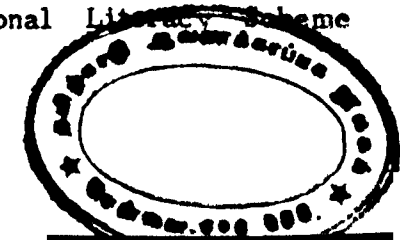
(h) Education for the Handicapped

Home-cum-School for the Blind, Patiala.—It was established in 1973 at Patiala to enable the blind children to get education and training in some professions. The students are given training in music and vocational training in arts and crafts. This institution is run by the Central Social Welfare Board and Social Welfare Department, Punjab. The students of this institution also prepare candles, dusters, napkins, woollen garments, etc. During 1988-89, there were 8 children on the rolls of the school.

School for Deaf and Dumb, Patiala.—Established in 1967, the school has been functioning under the management of 'Society for the Handicapped'. It is financed by public donations, subscriptions and grant from the Social Welfare Department, Punjab. Hostel facility for the students is also available. During 1988-1989, there were 25 (14 boys and 11 girls) students on the rolls of the school.

(i) Adult Literacy, Social Education and Measures for the Diffusion of Culture among the Masses

Rural Functional Literacy Scheme.—The Government of India sponsored Rural Functional Literacy Scheme



in 1980-81 and it started functioning in Punjab from 1981. Under this scheme, 300 centres covering the age group of 15-35 were started in the Patiala District. In these centres, the rural people are taught reading, writing and simple arithmetic. In addition to this, women students are provided training in knitting, sewing and embroidery. This scheme is looked after by a Project Officer and 10 Supervisors. Part-time teachers are deputed for this purpose and each teacher is paid Rs 100 per month. The time of working is 2 hours daily. Each Supervisor is paid Rs 650 per month.

In 1988-1989, the number of centres in operation was 298 (15 males and 283 for females) in the Patiala District. The number of adults admitted in these centres was 8,143 (279 males and 7,864 females).

Non-Formal Education Scheme.—Under this scheme, children between the age group of 9-14 years, who had left their studies earlier, due to one reason or the other, are taught non-formally for two hours daily from the stage they discontinued their studies. At the end of the academic year, some of them appeared in examination in the regular schools in the class for which they complete their studies in the non-formal education centre. In 1988-89, 100 such centres were functioning in the district. Part time teachers are deputed for this purpose and each teacher is paid Rs 100 per month. These centres are looked after by 5 Supervisors, who are on deputation from the Education Department.

(j) Cultural and Literary Societies

All colleges/schools have different type of societies and *sabhas* which aim at spreading cultural activities among the students. The schools and colleges also draw up interesting cultural programmes and participate in the national functions. Besides the above, North Zone Cultural Centre and a number of cultural and literary societies are functioning in the district which are mentioned below :

North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala.—The North Zone Cultural Centre is a society registered under

the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Act No. 21 of 1860) with its registered office at Sheesh Mahal, Patiala. It was formally inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, on 6 November 1985. As regards its organizational set up, it has a governing body which is headed by the Governor, Punjab, as Chairman. The Government of India, through Ministry of Human Resources and Development is actively involved in the activities of this centre. The day-to-day administration of the centre is looked after by the Director.

The main functions and activities of this centre are to preserve, innovate, promote, project and disseminate of arts of the zone comprising the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and the Union Territory of Chandigarh and any other contiguous state/union territory that falls under the broad disciplines of Sangeet Natak, Lalit Kala and Sahitya and to develop and expand a Zonal Centre of excellence in creative arts; to develop and promote the rich diversity and uniqueness of various arts of the zone and to upgrade and enrich consciousness of the people about their cultural heritage; to lay special emphasis in its activities on the linkages among various areas through evolution of styles and their contribution to the larger composite identity of cultural heritage of India to make special efforts to encourage folk and tribal arts and to frame special programmes for the preservation and strengthening of vanishing art forms, to frame such programmes as would encourage and involve the youth of the Zone amongst themselves and with the youth of the rest of the country in creative cultural communications through the process of seminars exchanges and workshop on matters relating to the cultural heritage of India, to pursue such other activities and programme as would strength and promote the cultural inter-linkages amongst states, including setting up of sub-centres within the zone; to establish administer, control and manage North Zone Cultural Centre and manage all movable and immovable properties therein, and to grant fellowship and scholarship for carrying out or study in furtherance of these objects.

The North Zone Cultural Centre organised two day's cultural function at Patiala on 7 and

8 November 1985, which was witnessed by a large number of people. Artists from the five states, viz. Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir participated in this function with their art pieces and food stalls, etc. A cultural function was also organized at the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana and artists from all the five member states took part in it.

Cultural Societies

Progressive Dramatic Club, Patiala.—It was established in August 1972. The club organises cultural functions and participates in various cultural competitions and youth festivals organised at regional and university levels. It has staged a number of plays. The number of artists working for the club during 1989 were 112 (25 females, 67 males and 20 children). It has also been running a children theatre and has presented plays with the help of children below 14 years, representing various schools. This club has won a number of prizes from the Language Department, Punjab, Patiala and Sangeet Natak Academy, Ludhiana.

Roopak Kala Sangam, Patiala.—It was established in 1955 to promote cultural activities in the district. The main aims of the Roopak Kala Sangam are: to educate and entertain the masses in order to raise their social standard through the medium of stage, to eradicate superstitions and class distinctions, to serve the fine arts and function as an agency of the exploitation of the amateur talent, to co-ordinate the activities and to promote co-operation between the artists, play-writers and the theatre going people, and to help the victims of natural calamities like floods, etc. It has staged a number of plays at Patiala and other places in the State.

Rang Darpan, Patiala.—It was established in 1973. It has produced more than 15 full length plays. The group presented a full length play *Noor Jahan* (in Punjabi) in December 1977 at Calcutta in a festival organised by the Language Department, Punjab. Besides, it presented some Hindi and Punjabi plays. The area of the activities of the Rang Darpan is Punjab and

Chandigarh. It plays a significant role for the development of cultural activities.

Besides the above, there are some more cultural societies functioning in the district. The main activities of these societies include, plays, dances, songs, music, etc. The other cultural societies are, Natt Sansar, Patiala; Patiala Art Theatre, Patiala; National Theatre Arts Society (India), Patiala; Lalit Kala Parishad, Patiala; Theatre of Arts, Patiala and Natak Kala Sangam, Mandi Gobindgarh.

Literary Societies

Yuvak Sahit Sadan, Punjabi, Patiala.—It was established in July 1981. It is purely a literary and cultural organisation. Young writers from all walks of life are its members. Its main aims and objects are: to create a liasion among the literary persons, to guide and encourage budding writers, and to inculcate the spirit of unity among the people by organizing *kavi darbars* and *Kahani Sammelan*. The Yuvak Sahit Sadan launched its weekly paper *Sajre Phul* in Punjabi in January 1982 from Patiala. It has also adopted two children for imparting them education upto Matric level. In 1988-89, it had 24 members.

Besides the above mentioned literary society, a few other literary societies functioning in the district are; Punjabi Sahit Sabha, Bhadson (Patiala); Punjabi Sahit Sabha, Patiala; Likhari Sangam, Patiala; Punjabi Sahit Sabha, village and P O Ghaga (Patiala); Nabha Sahit Sadan, Nabha (Patiala); Tirvani Sangam, Patiala; Tirvani Sahit Parishad, Patiala and Sarokar, Patiala.

(k) Libraries, Museums, etc.

With the spread of education, libraries are becoming popular in the district. The library movement gained momentum after the Independence. The village library scheme was introduced in 1950 when some panchayats opened libraries and reading rooms. All the municipal committees and notified area committees in the district maintain libraries and reading rooms for public use. The schools and colleges in the district have also their libraries for the use of students and teaching

staff. Generally, most of the panchayats in the district maintain small library reading rooms for promoting education and general knowledge among the people in the rural areas. All these libraries are doing useful service to the people. These libraries subscribe to a number of daily newspapers, weeklies, fortnightly and monthly magazines. Apart from the above, the following important libraries also function in the district.

Musafir Memorial Central State Library, Patiala.

It was established in 1955 by the government of PEPSU as the Central Public Library and it was opened to the public on 23 July 1956. In 1956, when PEPSU was merged with Punjab State, the library became State Library for the areas covered by the erstwhile PEPSU State, while the Central State Library, Chandigarh covered the old Punjab areas. On the reorganization of the State of Punjab on 1 November 1966, the Chandigarh Library became the State Library of Union Territory of Chandigarh and this library became the Central State Library of the reorganized Punjab. In 1978, the library was renamed as Musafir Memorial Central State Library in honour of late Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir, the literary Chief Minister of Punjab.

The State Library provides free service to the people with a nominal security deposit. No subscription is charged from the members readers for the service rendered by the library. Some rare and valuable books are also available in this library. The reference section of this library has got a very rich collection of rare books and manuscripts. Research scholars from far and near take advantage of the valuable material available in this section. A picture gallery is also attached to this section, where painting of renowned artists have been displayed. This library is also a centre of cultural activities. Attached to this library is an auditorium with a seating capacity of 800. There is also a lecture hall, which can accommodate about 250 persons.

As on 31 March 1989, the library had 95,542 books. It subscribed to 19 newspapers and 69 journals and had 2,718 manuscripts. The number of members of this library as on 31 March 1989 was 10,712 and 2,459 of adult section and children section,

respectively. A few important books composed/written in Sanskrit, Persian and Gurmukhi are also available in the library.

The District Library, Nabha.—The District Library, Nabha was established in 1946. It is under the control of the Education Department, Punjab. As on 31 March 1989, it had 28,368 books and 1,541 members. It subscribed to 13 newspapers and 26 periodicals. It provides free service to the people and plays an important role in the spread of education. Some rare and valuable books are also available in the library. A few important books composed/written in Sanskrit, Persian and Gurmukhi are also available in the library.

Netaji Subash National Institute of Sports Library, Patiala.—It is one of the finest in Asia. The library is very popular for providing the reference material to research scholars in sports in India as well as other Asian countries. It also subscribes to the best set of sports journals from all over the world on various subjects of sports and games. The library also runs bi-monthly documentation service in eighteen sports disciplines, both in English and Hindi.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation has presented many valuable books on track and field which have been found useful by the coaches/trainees undergoing training for Diploma Course conducted by IAAF at NIS. The total volumes at present available in the library, are 16,601. The periodicals section is regularly receiving various journals from all over the world to support training and teaching programme on various faculties at the NIS under the Cultural Exchange Programme of Government of India, the library is regularly exchanging literature with friendly countries.

Punjabi University, Library.—Established in 1963, Punjabi University Library has a pivotal role in the conception and execution of various activities of the University. A special feature of the main library, which now has on its records over 2.5 lakh books and subscribes to about 1,400 journals, is the braille library. It has 600 books, special typewriters, tape

recorders and cassettes, for the use of the blind students.

It is housed in a commodious five storeyed building having beautiful reading rooms with seating capacity of 300 students. It has procured 21 personal libraries, which are a rich source for research in Punjab history and culture and Punjabi language and literature, from eminent scholars of the State.

Punjabi Reference Library was set up in the year 1980 with a view to procuring and making available for research/consultation every book, periodical, tract and other reading material in Punjabi language published anywhere in the world. It also stocks non-print material in the form of films, micro-films, micro-fiche, etc. So far, more than 8,000 titles have been acquired. The library subscribes to 114 Punjabi periodicals and newspapers.

Museums

National Sports Museum.—The National Sports Museum at the NIS, Patiala, which came into being on 4 March 1972, has grown enormously over the years. It has the precious collections of the late Maharaja Yadavindra Singh of Patiala, the late Prof Moinul Haq, the late Shri Pankaj Gupta, the late Col C K Naydu and of many living personalities like, Capt S Mushtaq Ali, Shri Balbir Singh, Shri Milkha Singh, Shri Rounaq Singh, Shri Michal Farreira, the late Maj Dhyan Chand and other renowned sportsmen and sportswomen.

A shield of the first Asian Games in New Delhi 1951, a medal of the first Asian Swimming Meet in Dhaka, a medal plate of the IX Asian Amateur Boxing Championship in Bombay; stamps of 12 African Nations competition; a souvenir of the Amateur Swimming Federation of Korea; article and souvenirs of PIA Champion Trophy; Moscow Olympic 1980; IX Asian Games 1982; Los Angeles Olympic 1984 and a host of other very interesting items donated by the sports celebrities are on display in the Museum.

Renowned sports figures like Muhammad Ali (Boxing)

Young Sunkim (Table-Tennis) and so on have also donated some of their articles to the Museum.

The prized possession in the Museum is the photograph of late Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India taken during the International Olympic Committee Session held in New Delhi on 25 March 1983, where she was honoured with the Olympic Order Gold Medal by the President of International Olympic Committee, Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch.

Some articles like Table-Tennis bats autographed by World Champion and Souvenirs autographed by gold and silver medalists (Boxing) in Seoul Asiad 1986 have been added to the collection. A replica of 'Daronacharya Award' has been received for the Museum. A number of articles concerning Seoul Asian Games 1986 have been collected for the Museum.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

(a) Public Health and Medical Facilities in Early Times

The growth of medical and public health services is a recent phenomenon. Earlier, only two systems of medicine, viz. Ayurveda & Unani were prevalent. People in rural areas ascribed the incidence of diseases to evil influences rather than considering them as physical disorders. Hence, the emphasis was laid on propitiating the evil spirits than providing medical assistance in whatever way it was available. They even got themselves treated from persons known for practising magic and witchcraft and dispensing charms.

In ancient times, yoga was also practised by the people to develop a sound mind in sound body. Besides, daily bath, washing of hands before and after meals, mouth wash, etc. were a routine to avoid infections.

The indigenous system of medicine, known as Ayurveda has been prevalent in India from early times. It was fairly advanced in diagnostics. Muslim rulers introduced the Unani system of medicine, which became more popular in urban areas due to the patronage of the rulers. But in the rural areas, Ayurvedic system continued to be practised. The factors responsible for the popularity of these systems were availability, cheapness and effectiveness of drugs and also the underdeveloped social and economic conditions then prevailing. To sum up, in early times the field of medicines was shared by Ayurveda and Unani systems and a good number of quacks and faith-healers on whom a section of society pinned its faith.

The allopathic system of medicine was adopted by the rulers of erstwhile Patiala and Nabha states first for their own princely households and, later, organized as a system of medical relief for their subjects. A regular Medical Department was organized by Maharaja Mohinder Singh of Patiala State in 1873

which was placed under a Surgeon-Major, CM Calthrop. He was the first Medical Adviser to the State and also had the charge of vaccination work. The medical and sanitary institutions and establishments of the Patiala State were also under the direction of the Medical Adviser, who was an officer of the Indian Medical Service. The Medical Adviser to the State was known as Surgeon-Major. He was assisted by an Assistant Surgeon, of the Rajendra Hospital and was also a Civil Surgeon of Patiala. The Rajendra Hospital with 56 beds was opened in 1877. Lady Dufferin Hospital was started in 1890 and put under the charge of a Medical Lady Superintendent. Besides the Rajendra and Dufferin Hospitals, the other medical institutions at Patiala were imperial Service Troops Hospital, Jail Hospital and City Branch, Poor-house, Local Troops and Police out-patient dispensaries. There was an outlying dispensary at Rajpura, which was under the charge of an Assistant Surgeon. The other dispensaries at Banur, Samana and Sirhind were under the charge of Hospital Assistants. In 1903, the Hendley Female Dispensary was opened under the charge of a European Lady Doctor at Patiala.

Prior to 1880, there was no hospital in the princely State of Nabha. But State *Hakims* were entertained and they used to treat the sick. In 1880, Unani dispensaries were established at the capital and the headquarters of each *nizamat* each having a *Hakim*, an *attar* or compounder and a *jarrah* or blood letter. Medicines were given free and patients were sometimes given food also. Allopathic system of medicine was adopted in 1890, when dispensaries were opened at each *nizamat* and in the capital of the princely State. A few years later, dispensaries were opened at each *thana*. Lansdowne Hospital was built at Nabha to commemorate the visit of Lord Lansdowne, the first Viceroy, who visited the State. The hospital comprised two wings--one for males and other for females and was under the charge of a Medical Superintendent. There was also a military hospital at Nabha Cantonment. All these medical institutions were under the control of Chief Medical Officer, Nabha.

At present, all the four systems of medicine, viz. Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy and Allopathy are

practised. Of these, allopathy is more popular on account of Government patronage enjoyed by it during the past more than a century and a very advanced research in the field of surgery. The State Government has also decided to popularise the indigenous system of medicine and a separate directorate has been established for Ayurvedic and Unani system. Homoeopathy is also becoming very popular and the Government has also created a separate department for Homoeopathy.

After the Independence of country in 1947, a great emphasis was laid on medical and public health facilities. On the formation of PEPSU in 1948, many new dispensaries were opened in the district. The conversion of rural dispensaries into primary health centres and opening of family planning/welfare centres were features of the Five-Year Plans. Maternity and child health centres have been opened at Samana, Rajpura, Banur, Gobindgarh and Lalru. In 1961, there were 42 hospitals and dispensaries, 5 maternity welfare centres, 5 primary health centres and 5 rural health centres functioning in the district, which rose to 19 hospitals, 4 community health centres, 30 primary health centres, 110 subsidiary health centres, 38 dispensaries, 49 Ayurvedic and 1 Unani institution, 8 homoeopathic dispensaries, 5 maternity and child welfare centres and 17 family welfare centres on 1 April 1989.

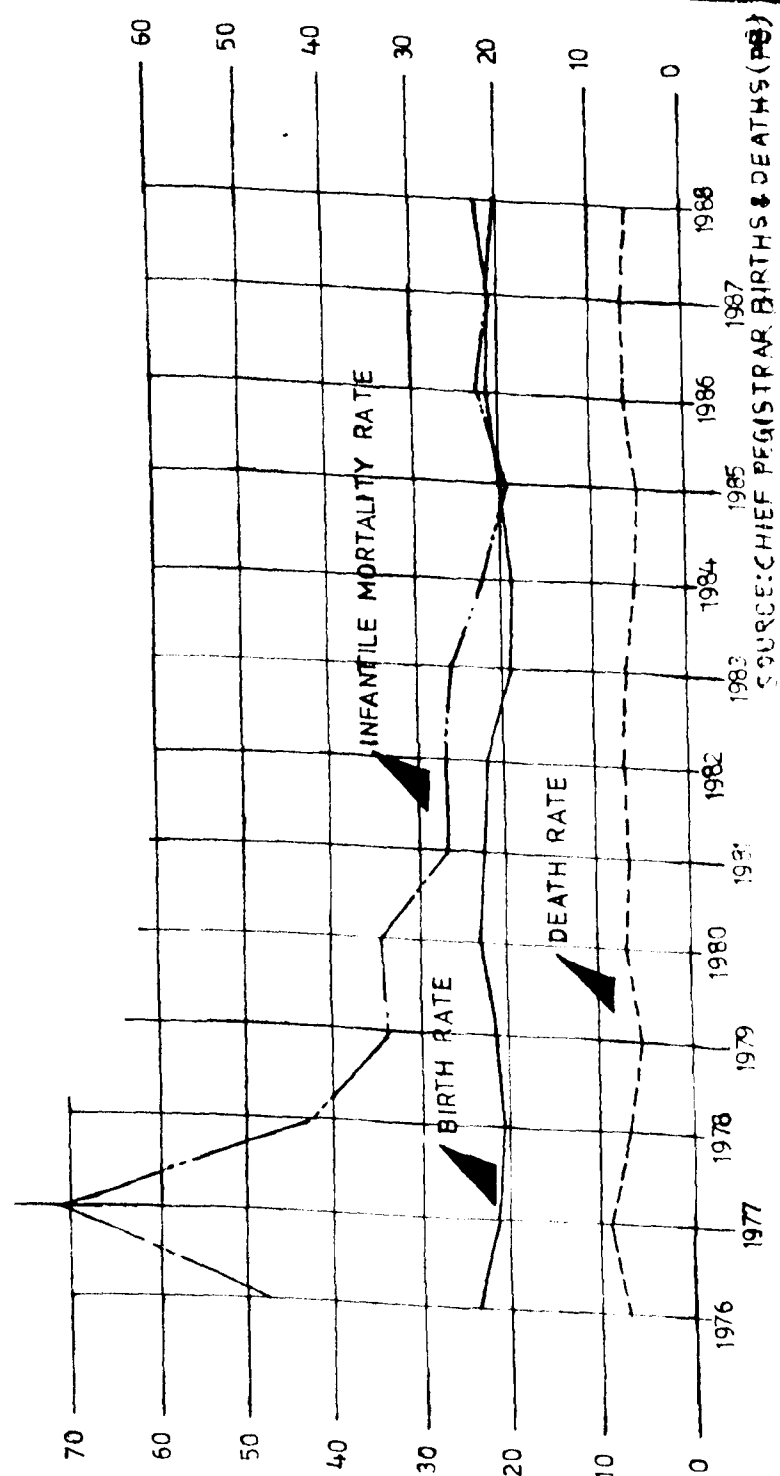
(b) Vital Statistics

The registration of vital statistics is compulsory in the State. Statistics about births and deaths are most important for planning and working of health programmes. These are helpful in determining the growth rate of population and finding the percentage of deaths due to certain diseases.

The Director, Health & Family Welfare, Punjab is the ex-officio Chief Registrar, Births and Deaths, in the State for the purpose. At the district level, Civil Surgeon is the District Registrar, Births and Deaths. The District Health Officer and in his absence, Assistant Civil Surgeon has been appointed as Additional District Registrar, Births & Deaths to

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE & INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER THOUSAND PER ANNUM IN THE PATIALA DISTRICT

1976-1988



help the District Registrar in discharging his responsibilities.

The registration area has been divided in two sectors, i.e. rural and urban areas. The registration hierarchy in these sectors is as under :

Rural Areas.--In the rural areas, the Station House Officer of a police station has been notified as the Local Registrar, Births and Deaths for the villages falling under his jurisdiction. Although it is the responsibility of the head of the household to get the vital events registered with the Local Registrar, the services of the Chowkidars are provided to the villagers who record the events in the Chowkidara books and get it registered with Local Registrar within the scheduled time limit, i.e. 14 days for births and still births and 7 days for deaths.

Urban Areas.--In the urban areas, the Municipal Corporation/Municipal Committee/Notified Area Committee is the Local Registration Centre. The Municipal Medical Officer of Health and in his absence, Executive Officer/Secretary/Administrator is the Local Registrar, Births & Deaths.

The birth rate, death rate and infantile mortality rate per thousand per annum in the district during the last decade as so from 1976 to 1988, are given below :

Year	Birth rate per thousand population	Death rate per thousand population	Infant mortality rate under 1 year of age against per thousand live birth
1976	23.62	7.02	47.89
1977	21.46	9.32	71.37
1978	20.16	6.66	43.22
1979	21.38	5.79	34.06
1980	23.70	6.29	34.74
1981	22.70	6.30	26.90

Year	Birth rate per thou- sand popu- lation	Death rate per thou- sand popu- lation	Infant mortality rate under 1 year of age against per thousand live birth
1982	21.78	6.33	29.90
1983	19.81	6.36	26.19
1984	19.93	5.80	22.38
1985	19.51	5.50	19.73
1986	21.75	5.85	22.18
1987	22.58	6.20	21.71
1988	22.03	6.06	24.08

(Source : Chief Registrar, Births and Deaths, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Main Causes of Mortality.—The main causes of mortality in the district are fevers, dysentery, diarrhoea, respiratory diseases, etc. The table at Appendix I on page 527 gives the statistics regarding some of the important causes of mortality.

(c) Diseases Common to the District

While there are many diseases which occur in the district, yet there are some diseases which occur more frequently and effect more persons as compared to the diseases which occur less frequently and effect less people. The diseases which occur more frequently are called common diseases and are briefly mentioned as under :

(i) Fevers.—The diseases which occur more commonly and affect more persons in the district are ordinary fevers, typhoid, influenza other seasonal fevers such as malaria, etc. These diseases are caused either due to unhygienic conditions or infections or malnutrition, or imbalanced diet. But due to timely steps of the Health Department, Punjab, these diseases have been controlled to a large extent.

(ii) Respiratory Diseases.—The other common diseases which are generally responsible for the deaths

in the district are respiratory diseases. These diseases are caused by different types of smokes, fumes, vapours of chemicals, gases released by the burning charcoal, coke, etc. Smoky and dingy rooms without smoke outlets, windows, and ventilaters, cause breathing troubles and respiratory diseases. Allergic diseases like bronchites and asthma, etc. are also caused by environmental pollution. Due to timely steps of the Health authorities, the number of deaths by the respiratory diseases has decreased considerably in the district. It was 818 in 1982 which decreased to 2 in 1989.

(iii) Malaria.—It is caused by blood parasite called 'Plasmodium' which is present in malaria patient blood. Malaria had been undoubtedly the most important public health problem in the Punjab. It was a dreadful disease for years together and took a heavy toll of lives. Malaria epidemics occur from year to year after excessive monsoon rainfall. Quinine, the only remedy for malaria was distributed in rural areas through various agencies. It, no doubt lowered the incidence, but could not eradicate the disease completely. It was only after the Independence that steps were taken to control and ultimately, eradicate malaria. The steps taken to eradicate this disease are detailed below :

(a) National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP).—To check the menace of malaria, the Government of India initiated in 1953 a centrally sponsored and aided scheme viz. National Malaria Control Programme. The main unit of NMCP was set up at Patiala which continued till the end of 1957. Under this programme two rounds of 50 per cent suspension of DDT at the rate of 100 mg per sq. feet were given as, intra domiciliary application of residual insecticides to interrupt transmission.

(b) National Malaria Eradication Programme (N M E P).—On the advice of W H O (World Health Organisation), the National Malaria Control Programme was redesignated as the National Malaria Eradication Programme in 1958. The object of the programme was to eliminate the disease all together by a thorough and effective attack on the mosquito and human reser-

voir by application of insecticides and administration of anti-malaria drugs. Accordingly a hyper-endemic unit under the N M C P which was based on the endemicity of malaria in the area covering Patiala District started in 1959 as per international standards. However, two rounds of insecticides were given during 1958 to 1960.

(c) **The Maintenance Phase.**—The National Malaria Eradication Programme unit entered in the consolidation phase in 1962 for detection of cases through all channels in an intensified manner. All the areas, both urban and rural were covered under this programme and all medical institutions dealing with the curative side were coordinated with the programme. In 1964, it entered into the Maintenance Phase under which surveillance operations were started and the task of vigilance operation was handed over to general health services. During 1969 to 1972, two rounds of D D T sprays were given, every year, in affected and belt areas. From 1972 to 1976, total cover of insecticidal spray was given partially with B H C and D D T. Two rounds of D D T and one round of B H C spray under N M E P were given in 1977. From 1985 to 1989, two to three rounds of B H C spray every year were made and one round in 1983 and 3 rounds in 1984 of malathion were also given in the district.

Besides, from 1985 to 1989 every year 3.65 lakhs to 4.89 lakhs blood slides were collected and examined. From these most of the cases were found positive and radical treatment was given to them. During 1989, 3,59,936 blood slides were collected and 6,432 cases were found positive. Out of these 6,367 were given radical treatment.

The Malaria Unit at Patiala is manned by 1 Assistant Malaria Officer, 1 District Epidemiologist, 90 Senior Malaria Inspectors, 27 Health Inspectors, 1 Health Supervisor, besides other Class III technical/ministerial and Class IV miscellaneous staff.

(iv) **Communicable Diseases.**—The communicable diseases are plague, cholera, smallpox etc. Details of each of these with specific reference to the Patiala District are given below :

Plague

Once plague was a most horrible disease. But now, it is non-existent because no case of this disease has been reported in the district. However, anti-plague measures are adopted every year. Sanitary Inspectors and *Swasth Sahaiks* are deputed to destroy rats by cynogassing the rat holes, baiting with zinc phosphide and by laying rat traps. In one or two extensive D D T spray, rats and flies are also killed along with mosquitoes. The other factor responsible for its disappearance is construction of pukka houses, wherein because of cemented floors, rats cannot make holes for their hiding. As a result of these measures, the district is free from this infectious disease.

Smallpox

One of the most contagious and killer diseases, smallpox earlier used to occur in an epidemic form. As a result of various preventive measures taken by the Government, the disease has now been eradicated.

Cholera

It is an epidemic caused by infected food, water and drinks. Symptoms of cholera are profuse and painless diarrhoea and vomiting. No case of cholera has been reported in the district during 1982 to 1989. Incidence of cholera has been low due to various preventive measures taken by the medical authorities. These comprise proper arrangements for the disposal of refuse and of human excreta, protection of eatables and drinking water from pollution, anti-fly measures and mass inoculation in hospital and dispensaries. Similar preventive measures are taken on the eve of various fairs held in the district, so that the contagious disease is not imported from outside.

(v) **Tuberculosis.**—India has accepted "District Tuberculosis Control Programme" as a comprehensive control programme for the whole country, especially for the rural areas. This programme envisages integration of specialized TB Services at the periphery in the rural areas.

There is a T B and Chest Diseases Hospital at Patiala which was opened in 1953. It has 131 beds (80 for males and 51 for females). The facilities provided in the hospital include preventive treatment laboratory investigations, B C G vaccination and curative treatment-allergy clinic and follow up clinic. X-ray facilities are also available in the hospital. During 1988-89, the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital was 2,226 and 28,798, respectively. Besides, there is a 18 bedded (9 for males and 9 for females) T B Clinic at Nabha. The medical facilities available in the clinic are X-ray, laboratory investigations, curative and preventive treatment, etc.

(d) Medical and Public Health Services

The Civil Surgeon, Patiala is the head of medical department at the district level. He exercises supervisory administrative control on all government medical institutions within the district. Previously, medical services were divided into two wings, viz. medical and health. The District Medical Officer was responsible for the functioning of hospitals and dispensaries and medical and surgical work in the district, besides being the government medico-legal expert. The District Medical and Health Officer was in charge of the health wing and was responsible for sanitation, disease prevention and health promotion services in the district. He was also to advise the municipalities on public health matters. Both the wings worked under the administrative control of the Director, Health Services, Punjab, Chandigarh. In April 1964, the two wings were merged and put under the Chief Medical Officer. In 1974, the post of Chief Medical Officer was redesignated as Civil Surgeon.

The Civil Surgeon, Patiala is assisted by 24 Medical Officers P C M S-I, 261 Medical Officers P C M S-II, 15 Dental Surgeons, 140 Staff Nurses, 246 Dispensers, 50 Dais, 16 X-Ray Staff Assistants, 30 Laboratory Assistants, 21 Assistants besides ministerial and other allied and miscellaneous Class IV staff*.

*The staff working at Rajendra Hospital, Mata Kaushalya Hospital and TB Hospital has not been included in it.

On the health sides, the Civil Surgeon is assisted by the staff of the Malaria Unit. Besides, the zila parishad and municipalities assist the Civil Surgeon in the field of public health. In order to check adulteration of foodstuffs, the Civil Surgeon has delegated power to the Medical Officers of hospitals/dispensaries, who take samples of foodstuffs.

With the separation of Ayurvedic Department from the Department of Health and Family Welfare in 1979, Ayurvedic and Unani institutions have been placed under the District Ayurvedic and Unani Officer at the district level, who is under the administrative control of the Director of Ayurveda, Punjab, Chandigarh. On 1 April 1989, the District Ayurvedic and Unani Officer, Patiala was assisted by 50 Vaidis, 1 Hakim, 50 Up-Vaidis, besides allied staff.

Hospitals, Primary Health Centres/Subsidiary Health Centres and Dispensaries

During 1988-89, Rs 2,57,02,763* has been incurred on hospitals, primary health centres, subsidiary health centres and dispensaries and other health services in the district. All these institutions are under the administrative control of the Civil Surgeon, Patiala, who in turn is under the administrative control of the Director, Health Services, Punjab, Chandigarh.

Allopathic Medical Institutions.—On 1 April 1989, there were 201 allopathic institutions in the district. Their tahsil-wise, and area-wise breakup is as under :

Tahsil	Rural	Urban	Total
Patiala	32	26	58
Rajpura	47	8	55
Fatehgarh Sahib	30	8	38
Nabha	27	6	33
Samana	15	2	17
Total	151	50	201

*The expenditure of Rajendra Hospital, Patiala, Mata Kaushalya Hospital, Patiala and T B Hospital, Patiala has not been included in it.

The management-wise breakup of the above allopathic institutions is 195 State Public, 2 Local Government and 4 Voluntary Organization. The list of hospitals primary health centres, subsidiary health centres and dispensaries in the district is given in Appendix II on pages 528-540.

The particulars regarding the family welfare centres/clinics and maternity and child health centres in the district are given in Appendix III and IV on pages 541 and 543, respectively.

Ayurvedic and Unani Medical Institutions.—During 1988-89, 49 Ayurvedic and 1 Unani Institutions were functioning in the district. In each institution, there were 1 Vaid/Hakim, 1 Up-Valid/Dispenser and 1 trained Dai. The tahsil-wise breakup of the institutions is as under :

Tahsil	Number of Institutions	
	Ayurvedic	Unani
Patiala	7	—
Rajpura	18	—
Fatehgarh Sahib	10	—
Nabha	6	1
Samana	8	—
Total	49	1

All these institutions are managed by the Government. Their detailed list is given in Appendix V at page 544. In addition to these institutions, there is a Government Ayurvedic Hospital functioning at Patiala. Besides, there is a Government Pharmacy and Stores at Patiala, the descriptions is given below :

Government Pharmacy and Stores, Patiala.—The Pharmacy prepares Ayurvedic and Unani medicines for State owned Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals and dispensaries. It is maintained by the Ayurvedic Department, Punjab.

It is under the control of Superintendent of Pharmacy and Stores, who is assisted by 1 Deputy Controller (Finance & Accounts), 6 Vaid 1 Hakim, 10 Dispensers, 1 Office Superintendent, 20 Pharmacy Prepares and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.

The value of Ayurvedic/Unani medicines prepared in the Pharmacy, during 1981-82 to 1988-89 is given as under :

Year	Value of medicines prepared (Rs)
1981-82	8,18,978
1982-83	8,98,407
1983-84	12,28,813
1984-85	12,89,422
1985-86	13,68,831
1986-87	11,67,363
1987-88	13,28,601
1988-89	18,52,576

(Source : Superintendent, Government Pharmacy and Stores Patiala)

Homoeopathic Medical Institutions.—The Directorate of Homoeopathic has been separated from Ayurvedic Department with effect from 1 May 1980. As on 1 April 1989, there were 7 homoeopathic dispensaries in the district at Bhindian Wali Gali, Patiala, Khalsa Mohalla, Patiala, Dera Bassi, Fatehgarh Chhanna, Devigarh, Samana and Rajpura. These dispensaries are functioning under the administrative control of Joint Secretary, Health, who is Head of the Homoeopathic Department, Punjab. In each of these dispensaries, there is one Physician In charge, 1 Dispenser and one Dai, besides Class IV staff. During the year 1989, the number of patients given treatment in these dispensaries was 69,687.

Government Hospitals and Nursing Homes

Mata Kaushalaya Hospital, Patiala.—This hospital was opened in 1890 then known as Lady Dufferin Hospital. Its name was changed as Mata Kaushalaya Hospital in March 1987. It has 200 beds for females and 14 for children. The hospital is manned by 1 Medical Superintendent, 2 Senior Medical Officers, 1 Senior Dental Surgeon, 13 Medical Officers, and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV employees.

The hospital provides general medical, maternity and gynaecology, family planning and dental facilities. It gave treatment to 67,247 outdoor and 7,194 indoor patients during 1988.

General Shivdev Singh, Civil Hospital, Nabha.—This hospital was opened in 1937 and was upgraded to 100 bedded hospital (60 for males and 40 for females) in 1974. The hospital is manned by the 2 Senior Medical Officers, 11 Medical Officers, 21 Staff Nurses, 2 Nursing Sisters, 7 Pharmacists, 3 Laboratory Technicians, 2 Radiographers, 1 Lady Health Visitor, 1 T B Health Visitor, 6 Dais, 1 Dental Mechanic, 1 Family Planning Field Worker, 2 A N Ms, 1 Dark Room Assistant, 1 Laboratory Attendant and other allied Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

All general facilities including blood bank are available in the hospital. The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital during 1988-89 was 2,616 and 49,520, respectively.

Women Hospital, Nabha.—This hospital was opened on 9 March 1937. It is a 32 bedded female hospital. It is manned by 2 Senior Medical Officers, 11 Medical Officers, 1 Dental Surgeon, 1 Dental Mechanic, 3 Nursing Sisters, 21 Staff Nurses, 7 Pharmacists, 1 Matron and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.

Rajendra Hospital, Patiala.—The hospital was opened in 1954. It has 907 beds (405 males and 502 females). The hospital is manned by a Medical Superintendent, who is assisted by 10 Doctors, 346 Nurses, 39 Para-Medical staff, besides other miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff. In addition to this, a large

number of Doctors work in the hospital from the Medical College side.

The hospital provides surgical, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, eye, radiology, dental, plastic surgery, ultrasonography, radiotherapy, blood transfusion facilities. The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the hospital, during 1988-89 was 5,35,493 and 42,371, respectively.

Civil Hospital, Samana.—This hospital was opened on 23 January 1971. It has 25 beds (13 for males and 12 for females). The hospital is manned by 2 Doctors, 5 Staff Nurses, 3 Pharmacists, 1 Laboratory Assistant and 1 Radiographer, besides other Class III and Class IV staff.

The hospital provides medical anti-rabic, X-ray, post-mortum etc. facilities. It gave treatment to 56,877 outdoor and 4,423 indoor patients during 1988.

Ajit Parshad Jain Civil Hospital, Rajpura.—This hospital was opened on 6 March 1954. It is a 50 bedded (25 for males and 25 for females) hospital. The hospital is manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer, 8 Doctors, 8 Nurses and 50 other staff members.

The medical facilities available in the hospital are gynaecology, maternity, dental, family planning, radiology, pathological investigation, etc. A blood bank is also functioning in the hospital. The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital during the year 1988-89 was 4,924 and 50,707, respectively.

Civil Hospital, Mandi Gobindgarh.—This hospital was opened on 1 August 1956. It has 50 beds (25 for males and 25 for females). The hospital is manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer, 6 Doctors including a Dental Surgeon, 8 Staff Nurses, besides, miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.

All the general facilities are available in the hospital. The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the hospital during 1989 was 27,462 and 2,586, respectively.

Civil Hospital, Bassi Pathana.—This hospital was opened in the first decade of 20th century. It has 25 beds (15 males and 10 females). The hospital is manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer, 1 Medical Officer and 5 Nurses including Nursing Sisters and allied Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The hospital provides medical, gynaecology, dental and family planning facilities. It gave treatment to 19,255 outdoor and 879 indoor patients during 1988-89.

Civil Hospital, Amloh.—It is a 25 bedded (15 for males and 10 for females) hospital. It is manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer, 1 Medical Officer, 4 Nurses and other Class III and Class IV employees.

All general medical facilities are available in the hospital. The hospital gave treatment to 14,045 outdoor and 390 indoor patients during 1988-89.

Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Patiala.—It was upgraded from a dispensary to a hospital in 1953-54. It is attached to the Government Ayurvedic College, Patiala, for the clinical training of the students of the College. This hospital also provides medical facilities (both indoor and outdoor) to the public. It has 106 beds. The hospital is manned by a Superintendent Ayurvedic, who is assisted by 4 Resident Physicians, 2 Assistant Resident Physicians, 5 Vaid, 17 Dispensers, 1 Massuer, 2 Nursing Sisters, 14 Staff Nurses, 2 Dais, 1 X-Ray Operator, 1 Superintendent Grade IV, 3 Clerks, 1 Accountant, 1 Store Keeper, 1 Assistant Store Keeper, besides miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital during 1988-89 was 1,002 and 38,664, respectively.

Blood Bank

There is a blood bank in the district at the Rajendra Hospital, Patiala. It was started in 1954. In the beginning, blood was collected from the paid donors duly authorised by the government. But this practice was discontinued in 1972, as the blood collected from paid donors was not upto the standard and

disease free. The blood is now collected from the voluntary donors and relatives of the patients. The blood bank at Rajendra Hospital is one of the best in the Punjab State. It has distinction of maximum collection and supply of blood to the patients. The work done by it with respect to the collection and transfusion of blood during the last eight years, i.e. from 1981-1988 is given in Appendix VI on page 546. Besides, blood bank facilities are available in Ajit Parshad Jain, Civil Hospital, Rajpura and General Shivdev Singh, Civil Hospital, Nabha.

Prevention of Adulteration of Foodstuffs

To prevent the adulteration of foodstuffs, the Punjab Government passed the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. It replaced the Punjab Pure Food Act, 1929. All concerns dealing in sale, stock and preparation of edible articles are subject to inspection by the Food Inspectors, Medical Officers and Civil Surgeon. In order to ensure preparation and sale of genuine and pure foodstuffs, edibles and drinks special powers have been entrusted to the inspecting staff to seize samples. These samples are sent to the Food and Health Laboratory at Chandigarh for chemical examination and analysis. Those found guilty of adulteration are prosecuted.

During the year 1988, 41 prosecutions were launched under the Act in the district. The number of samples seized during the same year was 3,170. Of these, 38 samples were found adulterated.

(e) Sanitation

Environmental hygiene has great bearing on the health of the people. The sanitation of towns and villages, streets and lanes, the disposal of the kitchen wastes and human excreta are some of the major health problems. To solve these problems and save the people from diseases, the Government pays much attention for the sanitation and conservancy of the cities/towns and villages. The Government of India commissioned a number of schemes for this purpose, such as National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, creation of Community Development Blocks, etc. With the creation

of development blocks, there has been all-round activity for the development of villages with regard to link roads, pavement of streets, drainage and clean water supply by providing hand-pumps, tube-wells and wells. The checking of food adulteration, school health services and measures to control communicable diseases are some of the factors which have contributed towards the sanitation and environmental hygiene in the rural as well as urban areas.

(i) Public Health and Sanitation in Urban Areas.—In the urban areas, sanitation is looked after by the municipalities/notified area committees. They have been entrusted with the work providing various civil and other amenities. In Patiala District, all the municipalities have made arrangements for cleanliness of the towns by employing a number of scavengers. The sweepers deployed by the municipal committees collect the rubbish, etc. from the streets, lanes and roads and put it in collection centres. This dirty material is further removed by the municipal tractor-trolleys, trucks, bullocks carts from the collection centres and placed in the main compost grounds of the towns. Sewerage system in Patiala and Rajpura towns has been introduced. In Gobindgarh, Nabha and Patran, sewerage system has also been introduced in most parts of the towns. The water supply system has since been introduced in all the municipal towns of the district.

(ii) Rural Sanitation and Water Supply.—In rural areas, the block development staff and primary health centre units are responsible for sanitation of the villages. Efforts are being made to provide tapped drinking water in the villages besides installing hand-pumps and remodelling of old wells. The installation of tube-wells in the countryside has reduced the use of open wells for drinking water. Gram panchayats also look after the sanitation of villages. For providing better and hygienic living condition in the villages, the Model Village Scheme has been started. Under this scheme, a few villages are selected as Model Villages where the streets are paved, drains are constructed and arrangements are made for the sullage water. During 1988-89, the gram panchayats constructed 61.21 km of drains in the district.

APPENDIX I

(Vide page 514)

Deaths registered by causes in the Patiala District
1982-86

Cause of deaths	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—
Fevers	1,785	8	29	—	5
Dysentery & Diarrhoea	24	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Diseases	818	1,504	851	127	66
Accidents	157	205	167	232	269
Other Causes	7,502	8,925	8,947	9,370	8,620
Total :	10,286	10,642	9,994	9,729	8,960

(Source : Chief Registrar, Births and Deaths, Punjab, Chandigarh)

APPENDIX II

List of Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Subsidiary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and Dispensaries in the Patiala District, as on 1 April 1989

Serial No.	Name of Institution and Location	No. of Beds		Rural/ Urban	Tehsil	Type of Management
		Male	Female			
Hospitals/Community Health Centres						
1	Rajendra Hospital, Patiala	405	502	Urban	Patiala	State Public
2	TB & Chest Diseases Hospital, Patiala	98	68	Do	Do	Do
3	Mata Kaushalya Hospital, Patiala	—	200	Do	Do	Do
4	General Shiv Dev Singh, Civil Hospital, Nabha	60	40	Do	Nabha	Do
5	Women Hospital, Nabha	—	32	Do	Do	Do
6	Ajit Parshad Jain Civil Hospital, Rajpura	25	25	Do	Rajpura	Do
7	Civil Hospital, Samana	13	12	Do	Samana	Do
8	Civil Hospital, Bassi Pathana	15	10	Do	Fatehgarh Sahib	Do

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9	CHC, Mandi Gobindgarh	25	25	Do	Do	Do
10	Civil Hospital, Amloh	15	10	Do	Do	Do
11	Central Jail, Hospital, Patiala	50	—	Do	Patiala	State Special
12	District Jail, Hospital, Nabha	4	—	Do	Nabha	Do
13	SD, Kumar Sabha Aggarsain Charitable Eye and General Hospital, Patiala	35	25	Do	Patiala	Vol Org
14	CHC, Dhudhan Sadhan	15	15	Rural	Do	State Public
15	CHC, Kalo Majra	15	15	Do	Rajpura	Do
16	Rural Hospital, Dera Bassi	13	17	Urban	Do	Do
17	Rural Hospital, Ghaneur	15	10	Rural	Rajpura	State Public
18	Civil Hospital/CHC, Fatehgarh Sahib	25	25	Do	Fatehgarh Sahib	Do
19	Rural Hospital, Nandpur Kalaur	15	15	Do	Do	Do
20	Rural Hospital, Malowal	15	10	Do	Do	Do
21	Shri Guru Nanak Dev Rural Hospital, Tohra	15	10	Do	Nabha	Do
22	Rural Hospital, Badshahpur	15	10	Do	Samana	Do
Primary Health Centres						
23	PHC, Kauli	4	4	Rural	Patiala	State Public

Serial No.	Name of Institution and Location	No. of Beds		Rural/Urban	Tehsil	Type of Management
		Male	Female			

24	PHC, Kalar Bhaini	2	2	Rural	Patiala	State Public
25	PHC, Hasanpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
26	PHC, Dhudhan Sadhan	—	—	Do	Do	Do
27	PHC, Guram	2	2	Do	Do	Do
28	PHC, Surstigarh	2	2	Do	Do	Do
29	PHC, Balbehra	2	2	Do	Do	Do
30	PHC, Kalo Majra	—	—	Do	Rajpura	Do
31	PHC, Khara Gajju	2	2	Do	Do	Do
32	PHC, Kheri Gurna	2	2	Do	Do	Do
33	PHC, Khizangarh	2	2	Do	Do	Do
34	PHC, Dera Bassi	—	—	Urban	Do	Do
35	PHC, Lairo	2	2	Rural	Do	Do
36	PHC, Harpalpur	4	4	Do	Do	Do
37	PHC, Kapuri	2	2	Do	Do	Do
38	PHC, Madanpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
39	PHC, Nandpur Kalaar	—	—	Do	Fatehgarh Sahib	Do

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40	PHC, Balhari Kalan	2	2	Rural	Fatehgarh Sahib	State Public
41	PHC, Chinerthal Kalan	4	4	Do	Do	Do
42	Ranjit, PHC, Ladpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
43	PHC, Mulepur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
44	PHC, Bhamarsi	2	2	Do	Do	Do
45	PHC, Ajnoda	4	4	Do	Nabha	Do
46	PHC, Bhadson	4	4	Do	Do	Do
47	PHC, Sauja	4	4	Do	Do	Do
48	PHC, Babarpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
49	PHC /CHC, Shutrana	4	4	Do	Samana	Do
50	PHC, Gajewas	2	2	Do	Do	Do
51	PHC, Kakrala	2	2	Do	Do	Do
52	PHC, Arno	2	2	Do	Do	Do

Subsidiary Health Centres

53	SHC, Bahadurgarh	2	2	Rural	Patiala	State Public
54	PHC, Parsat	2	2	Rural	Patiala	State Public
55	SHC, Pakala	2	2	Do	Do	Do
56	SHC, Dhabian	2	2	Do	Do	Do

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Serial No.	Name of Institution and Location	No. of Beds		Rural/ Urban	Tehsil	Type of Management
		Male	Female			
57	SHC, Dhakarba	2	2	Rural	Patiala	State Public
58	SHC, Daun Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
59	SHC, Gajju Majra	2	2	Do	Do	Do
60	SHC, Lachkani	2	2	Do	Do	Do
61	SHC, Kalyan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
62	SHC, Lang	2	2	Do	Do	Do
63	SHC, Sehnsarwal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
64	SHC, Theri	2	2	Do	Do	Do
65	SHC, Ahroo Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
66	SHC, Bhuner Heri	2	2	Do	Do	Do
67	SHC, Budmore	2	2	Do	Do	Do
68	SHC, Jogipur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
69	SHC, Nain Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
70	SHC, Kamalpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
71	SHC, Marhu	2	2	Do	Do	Do
72	SHC, Roshanpur Jhangian	2	2	Do	Do	Do

73	SHC, Devigarh	2	2	Do	Do	Do
74	SHC, Kotla Gahru	2	2	Do	Do	Do
75	SHC, Alaun	2	2	Do	Rajpura	Do
76	SHC, Bhagrana	2	2	Do	Do	Do
77	SHC, Budhanpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
78	SHC, Chhat	2	2	Do	Do	Do
79	SHC, Gopalpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
80	SHC, Kotla	2	2	Do	Do	Do
81	SHC, Machhli Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
82	SHC, Surajgarh	2	2	Do	Do	Do
83	SHC, Chamaru	2	2	Do	Do	Do
84	SHC, Ambala	2	2	Do	Do	Do
85	SHC, Antala	2	2	Do	Do	Do
86	SHC, Basauli	2	2	Do	Do	Do
87	SHC, Bhukhri	2	2	Do	Do	Do
88	SHC, Dhakoli	2	2	Do	Do	Do
89	SHC, Dappar	2	2	Rural	Rajpura	State Public
90	SHC, Jaula Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
91	SHC, Jooli	2	2	Do	Do	Do

Serial No.	Name of Institution and Location	No. of Beds		Tehsil	Type of Management
		Male	Female		
92	SHC, Jharmari	2	2	Rural	State Public
93	SHC, Mubarakpur	2	2	Do	Do
94	SHC, Nagla	2	2	Do	Do
95	SHC, Pandwala	2	2	Do	Do
96	SHC, Rampur Sainian	2	2	Do	Do
97	SHC, Kaimla	2	2	Do	Do
98	SHC, Sarsini	2	2	Do	Do
99	SHC, Ajraur	2	2	Do	Do
100	SHC, Jand Mangauli	2	2	Do	Do
101	SHC, Loh Simbli	2	2	Do	Do
102	SHC, Mardampur	2	2	Do	Do
103	SHC, Chatter Nagar	2	2	Do	Do
104	SHC, Kabulpur	2	2	Do	Do
105	SHC, Shamboo	2	2	Do	Do
106	SHC, Majauli Kalan	2	2	Do	Do
107	SHC, Naru	2	2	Do	Do
108	SHC, Suhran	2	2	Do	Do
109	SHC, Bapraur	2	2	Do	Do
110	SHC, Badwala	2	2	Fatehgarh Sahib	Do

Serial No.	Name of Institution and Location	No. of Beds		Tehsil	Type of Management
		Male	Female		
111	SHC, Burass	2	2	Rural	State Public
112	SHC, Ghumangarh	2	2	Do	Do
113	SHC, Jhampur	2	2	Do	Do
114	SHC, Nogawan	2	2	Do	Do
115	SHC, Randhawa	2	2	Do	Do
116	SHC, Khera	2	2	Do	Do
117	SHC, Dhoonda	2	2	Do	Do
118	SHC, Rupal Heri	2	2	Do	Do
119	SHC, Talania	2	2	Do	Do
120	SHC, Badauchi Kalan	2	2	Do	Do
121	SHC, Chhaleri Khurd	2	2	Do	Do
122	SHC, Dhargheri	2	2	Do	Do
123	SHC, Jhambala	2	2	Do	Do
124	SHC, Nabipur	2	2	Do	Do
125	SHC, Nandpur Kesho	2	2	Do	Do
126	SHC, Sangatpur Sodhian	2	2	Do	Do
127	SHC, Saundha Head	2	2	Do	Do
128	SHC, Kharaura	2	2	Do	Do
129	SHC, Tanda Badha	2	2	Do	Do

Serial No.	Name of Institution and Location	No. of Beds		Rural/ Urban	Tahsil	Type of Management
		Male	Female			
130	SHC, Jalla	2	2	Rural	Fatehgarh Sahib	State Public
131	SHC, Agaul	2	2	Do	Nabha	Do
132	SHC, Galwati	2	2	Do	Fatehgarh Sahib	Do
133	SHC, Bahari Pancham	2	2	Do	Do	Do
134	SHC, Malhewal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
135	SHC, Ramgarh	2	2	Do	Do	Do
136	SHC, Dhandrala Dhindsa	2	2	Do	Do	Do
137	SHC, Ageti	2	2	Do	Do	Do
138	SHC, Dittupur Jattan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
139	SHC, Gunika	2	2	Do	Do	Do
140	SHC, Fatehpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
141	SHC, Sadho Heri	2	2	Do	Do	Do
142	SHC, Kakrala	2	2	Do	Do	Do
143	SHC, Chhintanwala (mansurpur)	2	2	Do	Do	Do

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144	SHC, Khanaura	2	2	Do	Do	Do
145	SHC, Tarkheri Khurd	2	2	Do	Do	Do
146	SHC, Mangewal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
147	SHC, Kheri Jattan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
148	SHC, Labana Taku	2	2	Do	Do	Do
149	SHC, Allowal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
150	SHC, Mandaur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
151	SHC, Rohta	2	2	Do	Do	Do
152	SHC, Bajidpur	2	2	Do	Samana	Do
153	SHC, Duggal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
154	SHC, Ghagga	2	2	Do	Do	Do
155	SHC, Kalbano	2	2	Do	Do	Do
156	SHC, Khanewal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
157	SHC, Kularan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
158	SHC, Dhenthral	2	2	Do	Do	Do
159	SHC, Shergarh	2	2	Do	Do	Do
160	SHC, Dhenatha	2	2	Do	Fatehgarh Sahib	Do
161	SHC, Mavi	2	2	Do	Do	Do
162	SHC, Todarpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do

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Serial No.	Name of Institution and Location	No. of Beds		Tehsil	Type of Management
		Male	Female		
Dispensaries					
163	City Branch Dispensary, Patiala	2	2	Patiala	State Public
164	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Arya Samaj Chowk, Patiala	2	2	Do	Do
165	ESI, Dispensary, Bhankharpur	—	—	Rajpura	Do
166	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Bishan nagar, Patiala	2	2	Patiala	Do
167	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Dhiro Ki Majri, Patiala	2	2	Do	Do
168	CHC, Patiala	2	2	Do	Do
169	Civil Dispensary, Ragho Majra, Patiala	2	2	Do	Do
170	Urban Dispensary, Patiala	2	2	Do	Do
171	Civil Dispensary, Tripri, Patiala	2	2	Do	Do
172	Handley Female Dispensary, Patiala	—	4	Do	Do
173	School Health Clinic, Patiala	—	—	Do	Do

174	TB, Clinic, Nabha	11	7	Nabha	Do
175	Sukhmani Sahib Seva Society Dispensary, Court Road, Rajpura	15	15	Rajpura	Do
176	Civil Dispensary, Rajpura	2	2	Do	Do
177	Civil Dispensary, Sanaur	2	2	Patiala	Do
178	Civil Dispensary, Patran	2	2	Samana	Do
179	Civil Dispensary, Banur	2	2	Rajpura	Do
180	Civil Dispensary, Sirhind	2	2	Fatehgarh Sahib	Do
181	Police Lines Dispensary, Patiala	4	4	Patiala	State Special
182	ESI, Dispensary, Patiala	—	—	Do	Do
183	Pepsu Bhakra Canal Dispensary, Patiala	—	—	Do	Do
184	Government Press Dispensary, Patiala	—	—	Do	Do
185	Pepsu Road Transport Corporation Dispensary, Patiala	—	—	Do	Do
186	Punjab State Electricity Board Dispensary, Patiala	—	—	Do	Do
187	ESI, Dispensary, Nabha	—	—	Do	Do
188	ESI, Dispensary, Rajpura-I	—	—	Rajpura	Do
189	ESI, Dispensary, Rajpura-II	—	—	Do	Do
190	ESI, Dispensary, Dera Bassi	—	—	Rajpura	Do

Serial No.	Name of Institution and Location	No. of Beds		Rural/ Urban	Tahsil	Type of Management
		Male	Female			
191	ESI, Dispensary, Mandi Gobindgarh-I	—	—	Urban	Nabha	State Special
192	ESI, Dispensary, Mandi Gobindgarh-II	—	—	Do	Do	Do
193	ESI, Dispensary,	—	—	Do	Fatehgarh Sahib	Do
194	Municipal Dispensary, Patiala	—	—	Do	Patiala	Municipal
195	Municipal Dispensary, Sirhind	—	—	Do	Fatehgarh Sahib	Do
196	Daya Nand Charitable Dispensary, Nabha	—	—	Urban	Nabha	Voluntary Organization
197	Daya Nand Dispensary, Patiala	—	—	Do	Patiala	Do
198	Kasturba Sewa Ashram Dispensary, Rajpura	—	—	Do	Rajpura	Do
199	36 PAP, Battalaian Fort Dispensary, Bahadurgarh	2	2	Rural	Patiala	State Special
200	82 PAP, Battalion, Fort Dispensary, Bahadurgarh.	—	—	Do	Do	Do
201	ESI, Dispensary, Bahadurgarh at Lehal Colony, Patiala	—	—	Do	Do	Do

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

APPENDIX III

(Vide page 520)

Family Welfare Centres in Patiala District, as on 1 April 1989

Serial No.	Name of Institution and Location	Rural/ Urban	Type of Management	Tahsil
Urban Family Welfare Centres				
1	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Medical College, Patiala	Urban	State Public	Patiala
2	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Mata Kaushalya Hospital, Patiala	Do	Do	Do
3	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Model Town Dispensary, Patiala	Do	Do	Do
4	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Rajpura	Do	Do	Rajpura
5	Urban Family Welfare Centre, General Shivdev Singh Civil Hospital, Nabha	Do	Do	Nabha
6	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Samana	Do	Do	Samana

Serial No.	Name of Institution and Location	Rural/Urban	Type Management	Tahsil
Rural Family Welfare Centres				
1	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Kauli	Rural	State Public	Patiala
2	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Dudhan Sadhan	Do	Do	Do
3	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Dera Bassi	Do	Do	Rajpura
4	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Harpalpur	Do	Do	Do
5	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Kalo Majra	Do	Do	Do
6	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Bhadson	Do	Do	Nabha
7	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Sauja	Do	Do	Do
8	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Ajnoda	Do	Do	Do
9	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Chinarthal Kalan	Do	Do	Fatehgarh Sahib
10	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Shutrana	Do	Do	Do
11	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Nandpur Kalaur	Do	Do	Do

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

APPENDIX IV

(Vide page 520)

**Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in Patiala District,
as on 1 April 1989**

Serial No.	Name of the institution and Location	Rural/Urban	Type of Management	Tahsil
1	Samana	Urban	State Public	Samana
2	Rajpura	Do	Do	Do
3	Banur	Do	Do	Do
4	Gobindgarh	Do	Do	Nabha
5	Lalru	Rural	Do	Rajpura

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

APPENDIX V

(Vide Page 520)

List of Ayurvedic/Unani Institutions in the Patiala District, as on 31 March 1989

Serial No.	Place of Location	Ayurvedic/Unani	Rural/Urban	Type of Management	Tahsil
1	Quila Chowk, Patiala	Ayurvedic	Urban	Government	Patiala
2	Factory Area, Patiala	Do	Do	Do	Do
3	P S E B, Patiala	Do	Do	Do	Do
4	Wazidpur	Do	Rural	Do	Do
5	Salar Majra	Do	Do	Do	Do
6	Karhali	Do	Do	Do	Do
7	Seona	Do	Do	Do	Do
8	Massingan	Do	Do	Do	Do
9	Samana	Do	Urban	Do	Dudhan Sadhan
10	Kakrala	Do	Rural	Do	Samana
11	Ghagga	Do	Do	Do	Do
12	Banwala	Do	Do	Do	Do
13	Haryao Khurd	Do	Do	Do	Do
14	Behar Jujj	Do	Do	Do	Do
15	Saraur	Do	Urban	Do	Patiala
16	Dharamgarh	Do	Rural	Do	Rajpura
17	Khera Gajju	Do	Do	Do	Do
18	Khillaur	Do	Do	Do	Do
19	Nadiala	Do	Do	Do	Do
20	Dialpur	Do	Rural	Do	Do
21	Chapar	Do	Do	Do	Do
22	Chamaru	Do	Do	Do	Do
23	Loh Simbli	Do	Do	Do	Do
24	Ghalumajra	Do	Do	Do	Do

Serial No.	Place of Location	Ayurvedic/Unani	Rural/Urban	Type of Management	Tahsil
25	Nanhera	Do	Do	Do	Do
26	Nardu	Do	Do	Do	Do
27	Tepla	Do	Do	Do	Do
28	Sirhind	Do	Urban	Do	Nabha
29	Railon	Do	Rural	Do	Fatehgarh Sahib
30	Brass	Do	Do	Do	Do
31	Daultpur	Do	Do	Do	Do
32	Chaliaia	Do	Do	Do	Sirhind
33	Raohna	Do	Do	Do	Fatehgarh Sahib
34	Brahman Majra	Do	Urban	Do	Do
35	Gobindgarh	Unani	Do	Do	Amloh
36	Pherjulapur	Ayurvedic	Rural	Government	Amloh
37	Salana Jiwar	Do	Do	Do	Nabha
38	Bishargarh	Do	Do	Do	Do
39	Dhingi	Do	Do	Do	Do
40	Kot Kalan	Do	Do	Do	Do
41	Nohra	Do	Do	Do	Do
42	Malewal	Do	Do	Do	Do
43	Mandor	Do	Do	Do	Do
44	Nabha	Do	Urban	Do	Do
45	Dera Bassi	Do	Do	Do	Rajpura
46	Mukandpur	Do	Rural	Do	Do
47	Tasblli	Do	Do	Do	Do
48	Muharkpur	Do	Do	Do	Do
49	Sundran	Do	Do	Do	Do
50	Gulhar	Do	Do	Do	Samana

(Source : Director of Ayurveda, Punjab)

Work done by Blood Bank in Rajendra Hospital, Patiala, with respect to the collection and transfusion of blood during 1981 to 1988

Year	No. of camps held	Voluntary donation (Units)	Involuntary donation (Units)	Total Collection (Units)	Transfusion (No. of Patients)
1981	42	1,694	4,801	6,495	6,717
1982	65	1,993	4,574	5,567	6,752
1983	61	2,574	4,551	6,925	6,962
1984	44	1,936	5,236	7,172	7,235
1985	57	2,188	5,765	7,953	8,480
1986	49	1,720	5,979	7,699	8,002
1987	53	1,945	5,234	7,176	7,334
1988	46	2,015	6,618	8,632	8,922

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(Source : Medical Superintendent, Rajendra Hospital, Patiala)

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

The primary object of the modern welfare State is to promote the general well-being of the people. In its modern socialistic pattern, social services hold a unique position. Services like education, housing, technical education, health, labour welfare are the main social services or the services which are only meant for the uplift of the depressed sections of the society may be placed under the category of social welfare services. The Central and State Governments endeavour jointly to ameliorate the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Besides the Government, there are voluntary social welfare organisations which play a vital role in the social services. Social services like labour welfare, advancement of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, welfare of old, infirm and destitute, which are not mentioned elsewhere in the Gazetteer, are described in this chapter.

(a) Labour Welfare

Labour welfare means to improve the working and living conditions of the workers. According to the National Commission on labour (India) 1969, the concept of 'Welfare' is necessarily dynamic, bearing a different interpretation from country to country and from time to time and even in the same country, according to its value system, social institutions, degree of industrialisation and general level of social and economic development. Even within one country, its contents may be different from region to region.

Labour welfare is concerned with improvement of health, general well-being, safety and productive efficiency of the worker. It also includes the facilities and amenities as may be provided in or in the vicinity of undertakings to enable the labour force to work in healthy and congenial atmosphere, instrumental in increasing the efficiency. Besides, it includes provision of canteens and cafeteria, recreational facilities, and provision of rest rooms. It also entails arrangements for transport to and from work and the provision of

residential accommodation, creches, nurseries, *balwadis*, primary and high schools, etc. for the children of the workers.

The Punjab is the first State in the country to have set up the Punjab Industrial Safety Council in May 1969, on the pattern of the National Safety Council. It is a voluntary organisation with no political affiliation. Factory owners and associations of workers, Government departments and all other interested in the safety measures in industry can become members of this council which shall advise, organize, and encourage and promote methods and procedures for assuring safety and health of the industrial workers.

Labour Legislation.—With a view to safeguarding the interests of the working classes, labour legislation is necessary to tackle economic and social problems, as civil laws in general do not particularly deal with labour problems. The labour laws are motivated by humanitarian approach as propounded by the International Labour Organization and are based on the principles of social justice. Various measures have been undertaken to safeguard the interests of the working classes and to enhance their output which is possible in a congenial atmosphere. These measures made a much headway after the attainment of Independence in 1947. Many new laws were enacted and amendments to some of the existing ones were also made to suit the modern requirements. The State Government follows the policy of Government of India, which is based on the principles enunciated in the provisions laid down in the International Labour Code of the International Labour Organization. Under the Constitution, enactment as well as the administration of labour laws is the responsibility of both the Union and State Governments.

The various Central and State laws in force in the district are: The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; The Trade Unions Act, 1926; The payment of Wages Act, 1936; The Employment of Children Act, 1938; The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946; The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; The Factories Act, 1948; The Minimum Wages Act, 1948; The Collection of Statistics Act, 1953; The Working Journalists (Conditions of Services) and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1955; The

Working Journalist (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958; The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961; The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; The Personal Injuries (Compulsory Insurance) Act, 1969; The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972; The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976; The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Services) Act, 1976; The Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1955; The Punjab Labour Welfare Funds Act, 1965; The Punjab Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays, Casual and Sick Leave) Act, 1965; The Punjab Industrial Housing Act, 1956; and The Fair Wages Clause and East Punjab Public Works Department Contractors Labour Regulations. These labour enactments contain various welfare measures for the labour.

Before 1947, there was no separate organization in the State to look after the day-to-day problems and interests of the industrial labour and other workers. A separate labour department under the charge of Labour Commissioner was set up in the State in 1949. The main functions of the Labour Department are to look after the interests of the industrial workers, to maintain peaceful industrial relations in the State, and also to further the labour welfare measures, both statutory and non-statutory. Subject to certain limitations, it ensures that the working conditions for labour conform to a certain minimum of safety and comfort; that the wages are adequate and regularly paid; and that injuries sustained during the performance of duties are properly treated and suitably compensated. The department also seeks to provide for medical care and model living for as many labourers and their dependents as possible. The prevention of industrial disputes and their settlement, as and when these arise, is one of the major functions of the department.

There is one Inspector of Factories, posted at Patiala having jurisdiction over the entire district of Patiala.

There are 2 Labour-cum-Conciliation Officers in the district posted at Patiala. They exercise their jurisdiction over the whole district in their respective fields. The Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer (Industry) deals with the industrial disputes relating to urban

areas. The Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer (Rural) is responsible for the implementation of various labour laws in the unorganised sector (rural areas) relating to construction works, brick kilns, rice shellers, etc. located outside the municipal limits. The Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer (Industry) takes steps when there is an apprehension of an industrial dispute. He is empowered to inspect any document of the factory which he thinks necessary. When there is dispute between industrial workers and employers, his role is to lead them in such a way so that they may arrive at settlement amicably. In case they fail to settle the dispute, the matter is referred through Government in the labour Department to Labour Court, Patiala, or the Industrial Tribunal, Punjab, Chandigarh, as the case may be.

The staff functioning under the control of Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer (Industry) comprises 3 Labour Inspectors Grade-I, posted at Patiala, Rajpura and Chandigarh. They are responsible for the implementation of labour laws within their respective jurisdiction. The Labour Inspector Grade-II, posted at Patiala, is responsible for the implementation of Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958, Minimum Wages Act, 1948; Payment of Bonus Act, 1936 with jurisdiction over the towns of Patiala, Samana, Patran and Sangrur. The staff under the control of Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer (Rural) is 1 Labour Inspector Grade-I posted at Patiala. He is responsible for the implementation of labour laws in the rural areas. The Labour Inspectors Grade-II, posted at Nabha and Rajpura are responsible for the implementation of Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958, Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Payment of Bonus Act, 1936.

The salient features of the Central and State labour laws in force in the district are given below :

Central Legislation.—The Factories Act, 1948, regulates the working conditions of the workers employed in factories and also provides for health measures, safety from accidents, canteens, shelters, rest rooms, working hours, intervals for rest, leave with wages etc. The payment of Wages Act, 1936, ensures regular and prompt payment of wages and thus to prevent exploitation of workers from imposition of arbitrary

finances and deductions from wages by the employers. The Trade Unions Act, 1926, confers legal and corporate status on the registered trade Unions. The Act provides immunity from civil and criminal liability to trade union executives and members for *bonafide* trade union activities. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, provides for the statutory fixation of minimum rates of wages in certain scheduled employments where workers are un-organised. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, provides for the welfare of motor transport workers and regulates the conditions of their work. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, imposes an obligation upon the employer to pay compensation to the workers in cases of accidents arising out of and in the course of employment which may result in death or total disablement or partial disablement for a period exceeding three days. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, regulates the employment of women for certain periods before and after child birth. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, requires the employers in industrial establishments to define with sufficient precision, the condition of employment and make these known to the workmen employed by them. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, mainly provides for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes or differences between employers and employees, or between employers and workmen or between workmen and workmen, which are connected with the employment or non-employment or the term of employment or with the conditions of labour of any person.

State Legislation.—The Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958, regulates the working conditions, hours of work, rest intervals and weekly rest as also holidays, leave and overtime of workers employed in the shops and commercial establishments. The Act also provides for opening and closing hours of establishments and entitles the employees in the event of a violation of any of these provisions, to go to courts to get their grievances redressed. The Punjab Labour Welfare Funds Act, 1965, provides for the setting up of a Labour Welfare Board and appointment of a Welfare Commissioner. The unclaimed wages of the employees and accumulation of fines have to be credited to the Labour Welfare Funds out of which the Board is to finance its various welfare activities. A Labour Welfare Board is functioning in the State at Chandigarh. The Labour Commissioner,

Punjab, Chandigarh, is the Welfare Commissioner under the Act. The Punjab Industrial Establishment (National and Festival Holidays, Casual and Sick Leave) Act, 1965, provides for the grant of 7 days national and festival holidays, casual leave on full wages and 14 days sick leave on half wages to all employees covered under the Act.

In order to secure proper benefits under the various labour laws, an adequate enforcement machinery works under the Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh. He is assisted, at the district level, by Labour-cum-Conciliation Officers, Factory Inspectors, Labour Inspectors and other miscellaneous staff as mentioned in Labour Legislation.

Industrial Relations.—The relations between employees and employers are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The machinery provided under the Act is two fold; first, the prevention of disputes by providing internal machinery in the form of Works Committee and Welfare Officers, second, the provision of permanent Conciliation Officer, the Conciliation Board, the Court of Inquiry, and the Industrial Tribunal. The Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer, Patiala, is responsible for enforcing it in the district. His job is to bring amicable settlement and foster good relations between management and workers by removing all the causes of friction by timely redress of the grievances of the parties. Emphasis is laid on settlement of disputes through direct negotiations. The Industrial Relations Committee, consisting of the representatives of the Labour Department, employers and employees maintains harmonious industrial relations in the district.

Despite the efforts to resolve difficulties and to promote good relations and harmony between the employers and workmen, strikes do occur. But during 1981-82 to 1988-89, no major strike occurred in the district.

The following table gives the particulars regarding the industrial disputes in the Patiala District under

the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, from 1981-82 to 1988-89 :—

Year	Number of disputes raised	Number of strikes and lock-outs	Number of workers involved in strikes	Number of mandays lost
1981-82	..	9	624	19,518
1982-83	..	5	3,217	1,49,565
1983-84	..	10	905	15,532
1984-85	..	9	9,421	25,131
1985-86	929	13	4,887	51,051
1986-87	1,071	5	2,502	27,253
1987-88	899	7	7,444	51,886
1988-89	1,241	7	15,582	27,850

(Source : Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Trade Unions.—Trade Unions are voluntary associations of employees formed to promote and protect their interest through collective action and securing them a better and healthier status in industry as well as in society. These are continued associations of wage earners for the purpose of maintaining or improving the conditions of their working lives. The existence of a trade union is indispensable because the workers require help in time of sickness or death, and protection against suffering and want when they are out of job, or when they are too old to work any more. Further, the trade union provides an adequate machinery for setting the relations between the employers and the employees. Trade unions, developed on proper lines, lessen violent class conflicts and are beneficial to the employers, the employees, the State and the public. They have acquired an important place in the economic, political and social life of the community.

Since Independence, there has been a considerable growth of trade union movement in the district and, as a result there has been a constant increase in the number of registered trade unions. The particulars of trade unions, registered under the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926, functioning in the Patiala District, are given in Appendix I on pages 575-581.

Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme.—During the First Five-Year Plan, Government of India, after consulting the State Government and the representatives of employees and workers, finalised the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme in 1952. Under this scheme, three types of tenements have been included for subsidies and loans, those to be constructed by the State Government or statutory bodies, such as improvement trusts or development boards, those to be constructed by the industrial employers for the use of workers of their establishments; and those to be constructed by the cooperative societies of the workers. Two industrial colonies at Rajpura and Mandi Gobindgarh having 40 and 100 quarters, respectively have been constructed for the industrial workers under the scheme. An amount of Rs 10 is charged as rent per month from the worker. There are four Labour Welfare Centres functioning in the district, one each at Patiala, Rajpura, Nabha and Mandi Gobindgarh. In these centres, training in cutting, tailoring and embroidery, etc. is imparted to the wives and daughters of the industrial workers.

The Factories Act, 1948.—All factories are required to be registered under the Factories Act, 1948. It codified for the first time the old international principle that none should employ any worker on any manufacturing process without ensuring his health, safety and welfare. The Act provides for health measures, safety from accidents, shelters, rest rooms, working hours, intervals for rest, leave with wages, etc. With a view to ensuring the enforcement of these provisions, the inspectorate staff is required to carry out a minimum number of inspections every month in the specified proforma. In case of minor violations, inspectorate staff issues warnings and notices to the managements, whereas, in cases of serious or repeated violations, necessary prosecutions are launched against the defaulters in the courts of law. To improve efficiency and quality of inspection work, at least two test checks over the inspections conducted by the Labour Inspectors are carried out every month.

In 1989, the number of factories registered under Sections 2 and 85 of the Factories Act, 1948 was 691 and 140, respectively. However, the number of registered working factories in the district during the same year

was 809 and the number of workers employed in these factories was 35,738.

Employees' Provident Fund Scheme.—Compulsory Provident Fund Scheme was framed by the Government of India to provide security to factory workers under the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. It was introduced on 1 November 1952. In the beginning, it was applicable to the factories employing 50 or more persons, but this limit was lowered later on and factories/establishments employing 20 or more persons were covered under this scheme. Every employee of factory/establishment to which the employees' Provident Fund Scheme is applicable, eligible for membership of the fund after completion of 6 months continuous service or 120 days of actual work, whichever is earlier. The provident fund contribution was deducted at the rate of 6½ per cent from the monthly wages of the employees subscribing to the fund and an equal amount was contributed by the employers. The entire amount is deposited with the State Bank of India in Employees' Provident Fund Accounts. The rate of contribution was enhanced from 6½ per cent to 8 per cent in January 1963. The Number of factories/establishments covered under the Act in the Patiala District, as on 31 March 1989 was 641 and the total number of subscribers to the scheme was 29,832.

The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner at Chandigarh is responsible for the implementation of the scheme in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. He is assisted by a number of Inspectors in the field who execute Government policies.

The subscriber can withdraw money from his provident fund for certain approved purposes. He is also allowed to withdraw the full amount standing to his credit in the fund on completing 15 years of membership, or on attaining the age of 55 years.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme.—This scheme is run under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Chandigarh. It was introduced in the State in 1953. It provides protection to employees working in factories,

using power and employing 10 or more persons, and factories, establishments/shops not using power employing 20 or more persons.

Under this scheme, medical care is provided to the workers through the Employees' State Insurance dispensaries. For outdoor and indoor patients, hospital facilities are available. Medical aid to the family members of the workers is also provided.

A number of benefits are provided to the workers under the scheme. A worker is entitled to get cash payment for 91 days as sickness benefit in two consecutive benefit periods in case the sickness is duly certified by the IMO/IMP to compensate the loss of wages suffered on account of absenteeism from work. Besides, the Extended Sickness Benefit is available to an insured persons in case of long-term diseases at the rate of 25 per cent more than the sickness benefit for 124 days or 309 days in accordance with the disease. Insured persons under going sterilization under the family planning programme are entitled to cash benefit and leave upto 7 days for vasectomy and 14 days for tubectomy. This may also be extended to 14 days and 21 days, respectively as sequence to post-operative complications. The female workers are entitled to cash payment as maternity benefit for confinement, premature birth of child or miscarriage. The additional maternity benefit for 30 days is admissible on account of sickness arising out of confinement or pregnancy. The insured person who sustains employment injury is entitled to get cash payment at the rate of 40 per cent more than the standard sickness benefit. This benefit is available as long as the temporary disablement lasts. Periodical cash benefit payments to the insured persons suffering loss of earning capacity as a result of employment injury are available under this head. Commutation of such payment is allowed if the Permanent Disablement Benefit rate of the worker is upto Rs 1.50 per day. In the event of the death of insured person as a result of employment injury, the dependents are entitled to periodical cash benefit payments. A sum not exceeding Rs 500 is paid as a lump sum grant to defray the funeral expenses of the deceased insured person. Insured persons are provided artificial limbs in case of loss of limbs due to employment injury. Hearing aids, spectacles and dentures are also

provided to the insured persons where loss of hearing impairment of eye-sight or loss of teeth are due to employment injury. Besides, miscellaneous benefits have also been provided such as payment of conveyance charges and loss of wages in certain cases and remittance of money order without deduction of money order commission, etc. is also available to insured persons.

This Scheme functions under the Employees' State Insurance Corporation which has its Headquarters at New Delhi. It is under the administrative control of the Director General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi. The Scheme is executed in the State through the Regional Director, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Chandigarh, who inspects factories, collects contributions and arranges payment of cash benefits.

This Scheme has been implemented in the Patiala District at seven centres, viz. Patiala, Nabha and Kakrala, Bahadurgarh, Rajpura, Bhankerpur, Mandi Gobindgarh and Sirhind. By 31 March 1989, it covered 28,400 employees working in factories/establishments. The number of employees covered centrewise in the district on this date are as under :

Name of the Centre	Number of employees covered
Patiala	2,700
Nabha and Kakrala	1,600
Bahadurgarh	3,050
Rajpura	7,650
Bhankerpur	2,500
Mandi Gobindgarh	10,500
Sirhind	400

(Source : Regional Director, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Chandigarh)

(b) Prohibition

Like other districts of the State, Patiala is not a dry district. On 31 March 1989, there were 158 country liquor vends and 50 foreign liquor vends in the district.

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The consumption of exciseable articles in the district, during 1981-82 to 1988-89, is given in the following table :--

Year	Country spirit (Proof litres)	Foreign spirit (Proof litres)	Wine and Beer (Bulk litres)	Opium (Kgs)
1981-82	11,41,540	9,31,133	8,16,302	2
1982-83	14,25,000	8,49,477	4,97,551	8
1983-84	15,98,026	8,68,303	4,74,843	8
1984-85	17,17,400	10,57,414	6,96,617	5
1985-86	16,92,950	14,68,990	8,74,746	4
1986-87	18,41,689	15,01,006	7,39,729	6
1987-88	19,07,677	14,60,921	9,90,851	6
1988-89	19,81,875	15,55,862	8,76,767	6

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1982 to 1986 and Assistant Excise and Taxation, Commissioner, Patiala)

The Patiala District falls under the jurisdiction of Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Patiala Division, Patiala. The Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Patiala, administers the Excise and Opium Acts in the district. He is assisted by 16 Excise and Taxation Officers, who perform various types of jobs, i.e. Sales Tax, Passenger and Goods Tax, Excise Tax, etc. Out of these, one Excise and Taxation Officer (Excise) has exclusively been deputed for the implementation of Excise and Opium Acts in the district. He is assisted by 9 Excise Inspectors, 1 Assistant and 4 Clerks, besides, other miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The number of cases detected under the Punjab Excise Act and Punjab Opium Act in the district, during 1983-84 to 1988-89, is given in the following table :--

Year	Excise Act	Opium Act	Total
1983-84	496	9	505
1984-85	502	8	510
1985-86	478	6	484

Year	Excise Act	Opium Act	Total
1986-87	416	--	416
1987-88	148	--	148
1988-89	349	--	349

(Source : Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Patiala)

(c) Advancement of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

To eradicate poverty and uplift of the Scheduled Castes, and Backward Classes, the programme for the welfare of these classes was initiated in the district in 1949 when the department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes was set up in the erstwhile PEPSU. The department was further strengthened by formulating various welfare schemes for these classes. The department co-ordinates and devises schemes and programmes to improve socio-economic status and position of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.—According to 1981 Census, the number of Scheduled Castes persons was 3,47,102 (1,86,619 males, 1,60,483 females) forming 22.12 per cent of the total population of the district. Out of these, 2,97,658 (1,59,981 males, 1,37,677 females) lived in rural areas and 49,444 (26,638 males, 22,806 females) in urban areas.

A list of Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Vimukt Jatis inhabiting the district alongwith their main professions is given in Appendix II at the end of this Chapter on pages 582-585.

Measures Adopted for the betterment of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.—From the beginning of the First Five Year Plan (1951--56), as per the general policy of the Government, efforts were made for improving the economic and social conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

Under Articles 330 of the Constitution of India, provision has been made for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes in the Parliament and in the State

Legislatures on the basis of their population. The provision for reservation of seats was made for a period of 10 years, from the date India became a Republic (26 January 1950). This has further been extended upto 1990, each time for a period of 10 years. A number of seats have been reserved for these communities in the panchayats, panchayat samitis and zila parishads. In order to provide employment to educated boys and girls of these classes, 25 per cent vacancies have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for the Backward Classes in all Government departments and establishments at the time of direct recruitment. The members of Scheduled Castes also enjoy certain relaxations with regard to age, qualification, experience, etc. There is also a provision for reservation in promotion—20 per cent in Class III and IV, and 14 per cent in Class I & II for the Scheduled Castes.

The District Welfare Officer, Patiala is responsible for the implementation of welfare schemes for the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes at the district level. He is assisted by 4 Tahsil Welfare Officers, 1 Superintendent, 3 Assistants-cum-Accountants, 7 Clerks, 9 Lady Social Workers, 1 Lady Supervisor, 2 Instructors, 13 Nurses-cum-Lady Attendants, besides other Class IV staff.

The details of various schemes which are being implemented for ameliorating the lot of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes are given below :

Social Welfare Schemes

The schemes formulated and implemented by the Welfare Department for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in the Patiala District are as under :

Subsidy for the Construction of New Houses for Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis.—Under this scheme, subsidies are given for the construction of new houses to those members of the Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis who have no dwelling places and are unable to build houses due to their poverty. Such houses are constructed in the form of colonies. A sum of Rs 5,000 is granted as housing subsidy in one case. The amount

of subsidy granted and number of beneficiaries under this scheme in the district, during 1981-82 to 1988-89, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1981-82	1,30,000	54
1982-83	46,000	21
1983-84	1,84,000	78
1984-85	1,24,000	60
1985-86	45,000	3
1986-87	75,000	15
1987-88	75,000	15
1988-89	80,000	16

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Patiala)

Construction of Houses.—Most of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes Community are engaged in unclean profession like sweeping, scavenging, leather tanning, flaying, etc. Under this scheme, Rs 2,000 was granted as subsidy for the construction of a pucca house. The subsidy has now been increased from Rs 2,000 to Rs 5,000 per house.

The amount disbursed and number of beneficiaries under this scheme from 1981-82 to 1988-89, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1981-82	2,50,000	125
1982-83	76,000	33
1983-84	2,98,000	143
1984-85	3,64,000	176
1985-86	90,000	10

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1986-87	1,40,000	28
1987-88	..	..
1988-89	1,65,000	33

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Patiala)

Construction of Dharmshalas.—The economic condition of the Scheduled Castes in general is poor and they are not in a position to construct their *dharmshalas* for their social gathering. Keeping in view, the Government during 1969-70 introduced a scheme 'Construction of *dharmshalas*' in the *bastis* of Scheduled Castes. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs 5,000 was granted as subsidy for the construction of a *dharmshala*. This amount was raised to Rs 7,000 during 1974-75 and still further to Rs 10,000 in 1978-79.

The amount disbursed under this scheme and number of *dharmshala* constructed in the district, during 1981-82 to 1988-89, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of <i>dharmshalas</i> constructed
1981-82	2,97,000	57
1982-83	3,32,000	67
1983-84	1,20,000	12
1984-85	1,00,000	10
1985-86	3,90,000	25
1986-87	5,28,000	40
1987-88	4,80,000	32
1988-89	7,61,000	45

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Patiala)

Drinking Water Scheme.—Under this scheme, where there is scarcity of drinking water in the *bastis* of Scheduled Castes, an amount of Rs 900 for the installation of hand-pump, Rs 4,000 for the sinking of well and Rs 1,000 for the repair of well is provided by the Welfare Department.

The amount disbursed and the number of hand-pumps installed and wells sunk/repared under this scheme from 1981-82 to 1988-89, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of hand-pumps installed, wells sunk and repaired
1981-82	28,000	55
1982-83	45,200	72
1983-84	45,200	62
1984-85	43,900	53
1985-86	26,500	34
1986-87	27,000	32
1987-88	27,800	32
1988-89	25,000	28

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Patiala)

Grant for the Purchase of Books and Stationery to Scheduled Caste Students.—This scheme was introduced in 1976-77. Under this scheme, books and stationery are supplied free of cost to Scheduled Caste students studying in 1st to 10th class, because they are generally financially weak and cannot afford to purchase books, etc. for the continuance of their studies. The books are provided to the Scheduled Caste students through District Welfare Officer, Patiala in the Government as well as recognised schools of the district.

Under this scheme, books amounting to Rs 23.56 lakhs were supplied to 75,000 Scheduled Caste students during 1988-89.

Special Employment Cell.—With a view to providing due representation in service to members of Scheduled

Castes and Backward Classes and to ensure employment to the educated and suitable unemployed persons of these castes and classes, the Punjab Government set up a Special Employment Cell in the Directorate of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in 1970. No vacancy or post which is reserved for members of Scheduled Castes/ Backward Classes can be filled or unreserved without obtaining a non-availability certificate from this Cell. These classes also enjoy age relaxation concession in regard to recruitment to services.

The District Welfare Officer, Patiala registers the names of unemployed Scheduled Caste educated persons and helps in getting them adjusted in service.

Community Centres.—With a view to eradicating untouchability and promoting social intercourse, the scheme of Community Centres was started in the State in 1956-57. Harijan children and women are brought together alongwith others for education and vocational training in community centres set up in villages which are mainly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes. The department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Punjab, is running 9 community centres at Davali (Nabha), Tarkhan Majra (Fatehgarh Sahib), Nagri (Samana) Chhat (Rajpura), Chalela (Fatehgarh Sahib), Bahadurgarh (Patiala), Tafazalpura (Patiala), Bhankharpur (Rajpura) and Nalebi (Fatehgarh Sahib) in the Patiala District. Each community centre is manned by a Lady Social Worker and a Lady Attendant who are usually trained in maternity techniques and as such handle maternity cases free of charge. The programmes are so arranged that the centre is used by the children, men and women at different times of the day. The children of age group '0-6' years are taught cleanliness, songs, games, good behaviour and good home-nursing, tailoring and embroidery. Arrangements are also made for imparting adult education to men and women. The Government provides a subsidy of Rs 2,000 to the village panchayat for the construction of a community centre.

Opening of Creches for the Children of Working Mothers (Sweepers and Scavengers).—Introduced in 1976-77, the scheme aims at providing day care to the children of Scheduled Castes who are in the age group of '0-6' years and whose mothers go out for work.

These creches are under the supervision of trained Lady Supervisors assisted by two helpers. Free supplementary diet is provided to the children.

Scholarship Scheme.—This scheme has been introduced to encourage education among the Scheduled Castes. Under it, students get scholarship from 6th class to M A classes to meet their education expenses and the students are eligible for scholarship, whose parents income is between Rs 12,000 to Rs 15,000 per annum. This scheme is implemented at the school level by the District Education Officer (Secondary) and at college level by the Director Public Instructions, (Colleges) Punjab, Chandigarh.

Stenography Training to the Members of Scheduled Castes.—This scheme was introduced in the State in March 1980. It aims at providing adequate representation to members of the Scheduled Castes in the cadre of Stenographers and Steno-typists in the Punjab Civil Secretariat and other offices of the State Government. The persons who are otherwise qualified in the trade are given special training so that they come up to the required standard. The scheme is implemented through the Language Department. A stipend of Rs 100 is given during training to such Scheduled Castes persons who are unemployed.

During 1988-89, there were 15 students getting training under this scheme in the district.

Scholarship to Brilliant Students.—This scheme has been introduced by the Social Welfare Department to create competitive spirit among the Scheduled Castes students. Under this scheme, Rs 25 as scholarship are granted to 3 male and 3 female Scheduled Castes brilliant students who stand first, second and third in 5th and 8th class examinations in each block for 3 and 2 years, respectively.

Environmental Improvement of Harijan Bastis.—The Harijan *bastis* are generally located in unhealthy areas and are thus breeding ground for flies, mosquitoes which result in epidemics. In order to improve the living conditions of the *bastis*, this scheme was started during 1972-73. It includes pavement of streets, and construction

of drains for avoiding the formation of dirty ponds of stagnant water which pollute the environment of the bastis. The amount disbursed under the scheme and number of villages, where streets and drains have been constructed in the district, during 1981-82 to 1988-89, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of villages benefited
1981-82	6,71,491	7
1982-83	4,36,376	3
1983-84	11,63,463	11
1984-85	20,47,412	17
1985-86	6,41,258	4
1986-87	9,13,748	11
1987-88	6,96,497	7
1988-89	7,00,000	5

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Patiala)

(d) Other Social Welfare Activities

Social Welfare Department formulates various welfare scheme for socially and economically weaker sections. It has been assisting institutional as well as non-institutional services for children, women, the aged and infirm, orthopaedically handicaped, the blind, deaf and dumb and other under-privileged and maladjusted groups. Some schemes such as old age pension scheme, financial assistance to dependent children scheme, started. These schemes have been decentralized from 1 November 1980 and the 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 Patiala District are detailed below :

Old Age Pension Scheme.—This scheme was started in the district in January 1964. Under this scheme,

aged and infirm destitute persons, above 65 years in the case of men and above 60 years in the case of women, with no means of livelihood and earning sons, are provided monetary assistance of Rs 50 per month, which is remitted quarterly, through bank. Persons 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, during 1981-82 to 1988-89, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of bene- ficiaries
1981-82	29,99,923	5,134
1982-83	27,00,000	4,414
1983-84	21,99,950	3,797
1984-85	29,99,950	5,526
1985-86	30,82,519	5,767
1986-87	30,84,151	5,618
1987-88	34,00,000	9,678
1988-89	33,00,000	13,302

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

Financial Assistance to Widows and Destitute Women.—This scheme was started in the State in January 1968. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to needy widows and destitute women below the age of 60 years, who have been left without any means of subsistence after the demise of their husbands or who have been deserted by their husbands, or whose husbands are physically or mentally incapable of earning livelihood. The rate of assistance is Rs 50 per month per head.

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

1981-82 to 1988-89, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of benefi- ciaries
1981-82	5,74,865	1,210
1982-83	7,26,862	910
1983-84	8,21,521	940
1984-85	6,41,684	869
1985-86	7,19,000	1,494
1986-87	6,64,000	1,503
1987-88	6,60,000	2,387
1988-89	9,23,000	2,466

Source : Director, Social Welfare Punjab, Chandigarh)

Financial Assistance to Dependent Children.—This scheme was started in the State in March 1968. It aims at providing relief to orphan and destitute children under the age of 16 years, who have either lost their parents or whose parents are unable to maintain them due to some incurable disease or permanent physical disability.

In the case of more than one deserving children in a family, preference in the grant of financial assistance is given to school going children, in order to encourage 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 1981-82 to 1988-89, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of benefi- ciaries
1981-82	2,66,028	417
1982-83	4,97,799	779
1983-84	4,50,538	626
1984-85	5,04,887	565

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of benefi- ciaries
1985-86	4,40,425	808
1986-87	3,54,424	664
1987-88	5,17,000	1,124
1988-89	6,02,000	1,511

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

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

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district, during 1981-82 to 1988-89, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of benefi- ciaries
1981-82	8,138	90
1982-83	29,987	109
1983-84	49,884	122
1984-85	95,000	194
1985-86	1,94,909	251
1986-87	1,71,371	251
1987-88	1,92,000	356
1988-89	2,55,000	546

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

Special Nutrition Programme.—The State Government is implementing a Special Nutrition Scheme, under which protein diet is provided to children in the age group of 0-6 years and expectant and nursing mothers, living in urban slum areas of the state. In Patiala District, two centres are functioning at Mandi Gobindgarh and Amloh. The diet is supplied to the children and expectant and nursing mothers for 300 days in a year. The rate of diet is 35 paise for children and 60 paise for mothers per day. Ten paise per day per beneficiary for administration is also included in the rate.

The amount disbursed under the scheme in the district, during 1988-89, was Rs 2,37,716.

Family and Children Welfare Projects.—There are five projects functioning in the State, out of these one is at Samana in the Patiala District. This project caters to the needs of children (upto 5 years of age) and women living in rural areas. Children are provided pre-school education. They are served refreshment while in the *balwadis*. Camps are arranged for girls and women in rural areas, where home craft, mother craft, poultry, dairy keeping, etc. are taught to women.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district, during 1981-82 to 1988-89, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of benefi- ciaries
1981-82	57,895	479
1982-83	63,721	630
1983-84	75,817	856
1984-85	82,114	590
1985-86	82,890	749
1986-87	1,01,854	387
1987-88	1,05,874	373
1988-89	1,73,354	684

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

Scholarship to the Physically Handicapped Students.—This scheme was started during 1970-71. Under it, 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 are 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 Patiala District, during 1981-82 to 1988-89, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of benefi- ciaries
1981-82	6,77,000	165
1982-83	64,137	158
1983-84	84,575	124
1984-85	51,000	60
1985-86	77,000	99
1986-87	17,745	13
1987-88	21,890	13
1988-89	8,730	9

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

Supply of Prosthetic Aids to the Handicapped.—This scheme was started by the State Government in the year 1968-69. It aims at providing artificial limbs to the orthopaedically handicapped persons, to enable them to lead a normal life. The Government pays for the cost of limbs according to the income of the applicant.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in Patiala District, during

1981-82 to 1988-89, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of benefi- ciaries
1981-82	40,000	117
1982-83	10,000	30
1983-84	16,000	35
1984-85	4,644	14
1985-86	6,000	15
1986-87	—	—
1987-88	2,400	7
1988-89	—	—

(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 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 3000 per annum from all sources.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in Patiala District, during 1981-82 to 1988-89, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of bene- ficiaries
1981-82	1,42,000	188
1982-83	1,07,985	165

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of benefi- ciaries
1983-84	1,40,855	167
1984-85	1,44,000	126
1985-86	1,52,000	130
1986-87	12,811	10
1987-88	8,845	10
1988-89	9,075	9

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

Financial Assistance to Victims of Riots.—This scheme was started 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 1986-87 to 1988-89, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of bene- ficiaries
1986-87	2,64,388	40
1987-88	1,46,000	40
1988-89	24,080	8

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

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

The amount disbursed under this scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district, during 1986-87 to 1988-89 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of bene- ficiaries
1986-87	17,639	8
1987-88	13,000	3
1988-89	35,000	10

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

(e) Public Trusts, Charitable Endowments and Muslim Wakfs

Voluntary or charitable organizations play an important role in the society in various spheres such as social, religious, educational, etc. Public and charitable endowments fall among these categories of organizations. The finances are either derived from contributions or properties, etc. attached to them.

Muslim Wakfs.—Besides public trusts and endowments, there are Muslim *wakfs* which endeavour for the advancement of society in various fields. The number of *wakfs* in Patiala District is more than 2,200 and some of them have attached property. Prior to 1961, the administration and properties of these *wakfs* were maintained by the Rehabilitation Department, Government of India. It is now regulated under the Central Wakfs Act, 1954 by the Punjab Wakfs Board, with headquarters at Ambala Cantonment.

The annual income from the *wakf* properties in the Patiala District is Rs 7,37,307, which is spent for the development of *wakfs* as well as institutions run by them.

The staff of the Punjab Wakf Board, employed to look after the muslim *wakf* properties in the Patiala District consists of 3 Estate Officers, 6 Rent Collectors, 1 Legal Clerk, 2 Kanungos, 22 Imams, 8 Moazzans, 6 Khadims and 7 Peons.

APPENDIX I

(Vide page 553)

List of Registered Trade Unions Functioning in the Patiala District, as on 31 March 1989

Serial No.	Name of the Trade Union	Year of Registration
1	Snack Food Mazdoor Union, Rajpura	1985
2	Biscuit Factory Worker's Union, Rajpura	1985
3	Engineering Industrial Worker's Union, Dera Bassi	1985
4	Engineering Mazdoor Union, Rajpura	1985
5	Trade Union Worker's Union, Rajpura	1985
6	Small Scale Industrial Worker's Union, Rajpura	1985
7	Labour Union, Mandi Gobindgarh	1985
8	Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh, Mandi Gobindgarh	1985
9	Loha Factory Karmchari Sangh, Mandi Gobindgarh	1985
10	Metal Labour Union, Mandi Gobindgarh	1985
11	Saw Mill Mazdoor Union, Patiala	1985
12	I D Seez Worker's Union, Patiala	1 January 1986
13	Karmchari Sangh, J M A Industry, Dera Bassi	14 January 1986
14	Patiala Distillery Technical Worker's Union, Patiala	14 February 1986
15	Punjab Water Supply & Sewerage Board Worker's Union C/o Bagh Singh, Village Bhadhan, Post Office Rajpura, District Patiala	18 February 1986

Serial No.	Name of the Trade Union	Year of Registration
16	Patiala Sarkari Press Karmchari Union, Patiala	18 February 1986
17	Khadi Udyog Worker's Union, Rajpura	20 February 1986
18	National Container Mazdoor Dal, Punjab National Bank, Court Road, Rajpura	7 April 1986
19	Dhaga Mill Mazdoor Dal, C/o P M D, Court Road, Rajpura	9 April 1986
20	Galob Industries Mazdoor Dal, C/o P M D, Rajpura	9 April 1986
21	Government Work Centre Mazdoor Dal, Rajpura	9 April 1986
22	Dalima Biscuits Mazdoor Dal, Rajpura	26 June 1986
23	Rickshaw Mazdoor Association, Rajpura	26 June 1986
24	Stapen Chemical Mazdoor Dal, C/o Punjab Mazdoor Dal, Rajpura	21 October 1986
25	Rajpura Rickshaw Wahak Mazdoor Union, C/o Kulwant Singh Vahniwal, Old orch Mandi, Rajpura	21 October 1986
26	All India State Bank of Patiala Officer's Association, Patiala	12 November 1986
27	Samrat forging Workers' Union, Dera Bassi C/o C I T U Office, 8-Kasturba Road, Rajpura	21 November 1986
28	Suraj Industries Mazdoor Dal, C/o P M D Near P N B, Court Road, Rajpura	21 November 1986
29	Punjab Auto Enterprises Workers' Union, C I T U Office, Patiala	3 January 1987

Serial No.	Name of the Trade Union	Year of Registration
30	Bhung Mazdoor Union, near State Bank of Patiala, Patran Mandi, District Patiala	15 January 1987
31	Raj Mistry Mazdoor Union, H O C/o B M S office, Arya Samai Chowk, Patiala	18 February 1987
32	Punjab P W D B&R Mechanical Association, Mechanical Subdivision, P W D, B&R Patiala	18 February 1987
33	Building Mazdoor Union, H O House No. 7576/5, Bachitar Nagar, Patiala	18 March 1987
34	Punjab State Board Workers' Welfare Union, Punjab, H O Patiala House No. 9-C, 66 K V Power House, Grid Colony, Patiala	22 April 1987
35	Public Health Worker's Union, House No. 1827, Kucha Patiala	12 May 1987
36	P S E B Class IV Workers' Union, House No. 11-C, 66 K V Grid Station, P S E B, Patiala	11 May 1987
37	The Cartmen Union, C/o T U C, Patiala	25 May 1987
38	Bank of Baroda Officers' Union, (North Zone), C/o Bank of Baroda, Chaurpura Bazar, Patiala	8 June 1987
39	Patiala Auto Rickshaw Chalak Union, Rajpura, District Patiala	19 June 1987
40	Punjab Balbari Workers' Union, Lalru C/o Mahanjit Bal Hita Balbari School Lalru, District Patiala	1 July 1987
41	Hospital Workers' Union, C/o T U C, Patiala	17 August 1987

Serial No.	Name of the Trade Union	Year of Registration
42	Technical Workers' Union, Milk Plant, 62, Patiala	28 August 1987
43	D C W Karmchari Sangh, C/o B M S, Arya Samaj Chowk, Patiala	22 August 1987
44	Punjab Para Medical Staff Association, P S E B, H O B-C, 66 K V Grid Colony, Power House, Patiala	22 September 1987
45	Sugar Mill Workers' Union, Rakhraha, C/o T U C, Patiala	6 November 1987
46	Employees of Punjab Pre-Stressed Concrete Workers' Union, (Transformer Division C/o Hament Singh, V P O Bhankerpur, District Patiala	10 November 1987
47	Shehri Rehra Mazdoor Sangh, C/o House No. 1441, B M S Office, Rajpura Town, Patiala	23 November 1987
48	F C I Watch & Ward Employees' Union, H O 1832, Patiala	13 December 1987
49	State Bank of Patiala Employees' Union, Central Accounts Department, State Bank of Patiala, H O The Mall, Patiala	7 December 1987
50	Safai Karmchari Sangh, Banur C/o B M S, House No. 1441, Rajpura Town, District Patiala	21 January 1988
51	Food Corporation of India Employees' Congress, 11-A, Dashmesh Nagar, Patiala	8 February 1988
52	Sirhind Painter's Trade Union, Sirhind C/o Rajinder Parkash Painter, House No. 2522, Brahman Majra, Sirhind	23 February 1988

Serial No.	Name of the Trade Union	Year of Registration
53	P S E B Draftsmen Association, 277, Dashmesh Nagar, Patiala	1 March 1988
54	Super Speed Transport Union, Sirhind, District Patiala	4 April 1988
55	Co-operative Societies Workers' Union, Patiala C/o T U C, Patiala	15 April 1988
56	Municipal Employees' Association, Patiala C/o T U C, Patiala	9 May 1988
57	Rehri Chalk Union, Rajpura Town C/o House No. 1441, B M S Office, Rajpura	30 May 1988
58	Irrigation Field Workers' Union, Punjab, Patiala C/o P R T C Union, Railway Station, Near Corner Hotel, Patiala	6 June 1988
59	The Malwa Tampoo Operator's Union, Samania Gate, Patiala	9 June 1988
60	P S E B Cashiers' Union, H O 1773, Bugga Badona Street, Patiala	20 June 1988
61	Turners' Trade Union, Sirhind C/o Rajinder Parkash, House No. 2522, Brahman Majra, Sirhind, District Patiala	26 July 1988
62	Stepan Chemical Mazdoor Union, Rajpura C/o T U C Purani Mirch Mandi, Rajpura	2 August 1988
63	Punjabi University Technical Employees' Union, Patiala C/o T U C Patiala	4 August 1988
64	Punjab Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., Karmchari Dal, Patiala C/o Mechanical Subdivision B & R Branch, Patiala	12 November 1988

Serial No.	Name of the Trade Union	Year of Registration
65	Water Supply & Sewerage Board Karmchari Sangh, Rajpura C/o B M S Rajpura	6 September 1988
66	Alkan Wire Mazdoor Union, Pachranga Chowk, Rajpura Town	12 November 1988
67	Co-operative Employee's Union, Rajpura C/o Purani Mirch Mandi, Rajpura	12 November 1988
68	Patiala Tailor Mazdoor Union, Patiala C/o B M S Office, Arya Samaj Chowk, Patiala	12 November 1988
69	Punjab Power Employees' Union, Patiala C/o 215 Sewak Colony, Patiala	15 December 1988
70	Punjab State Warehousing Corporation Employees' Union, Patiala C/o T U C Patiala	12 November 1988
71	Punjab Raj Bijli Board Karmchari Dal, H O Patiala C/o Mechanical Up-Mandi P W D, Patiala	17 November 1988
72	Guru Nank Tampoo Drivers' Union Regd., Bahadurgarh, District Patiala	21 November 1988
73	D C W Bahukarmi Sanathan, House No. 812, Gali No. 2 Gurbaksh Colony, Patiala	12 December 1988
74	Truck Drivers' Union, C/o B M S Arya Samaj Chowk, Patiala	9 December 1988
75	Truck Drivers' Union, Patran C/o T U C Patiala	20 December 1988
76	Galob Industry Workers' Union, Rajpura C/o T U C Purani Mirch Mandi Rajpura	20 December 1988

Serial No.	Name of the Trade Union	Year of Registration
77	Khand Mill Karmchari Union, Rakhrha, H O 1832, Kucha Patiala	11 January 1989
78	Patiala Distillery C/o Mohinder Paul Singh, Village Alipur, P O Patiala	24 February 1989
79	Chungi Karmchari Sangh, Nagar Palika, Rajpura C/o B M S Office, Kasturba Road, Rajpura	1 March 1989
80	D C W Railway Workers' Union, Patiala C/o T U C Patiala	17 March 1989
81	Diesel Component Workers' Railwaymen's Union, Patiala C/o Brahm Kumari Building Behind Modi College, Patiala	17 March 1989

(Source: Labour Commissioner, Punjab)

APPENDIX II

Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Vimukt Jatis inhabiting the Patiala District

(Vide page 559)

Serial No.	Name of Caste	Main Professions
Scheduled Castes		
1	Ad Dharmi	Shoe-making, leather tanning, service, shop keeping, labour, etc.
2	Balmiki	Scavenging, pigery, service and labour etc.
3	Bazigar	Sheep and goat grazing, labour and animal husbandry, etc.
4	Chamar	Shoe-making and leather tanning
5	Raigar	Shoe-making and leather tanning
6	Ramdasi	Shoe-making, service, agriculture, shop keeping and labour, etc.
7	Khatik	Tanning and selling of leather shop keeping
8	Mazhabi	Agriculture, agricultural labour, animal husbandry, service and labour, etc.
9	Sikligar	Iron work
10	Sirkiband	Cultivation

Serial No.	Name of Caste	Main Professions
Backward Classes		
1	Kahar	Labour
2	Weaver	Weaving and labour, etc.
3	Labana	Agriculture
4	Kumhar	Pottery and labour
5	Nai	Hair cutting, shaving, labour, and agriculture
6	Dhobi	Washing and ironing of clothes
7	Kamboj	Labour, service, agriculture etc.
8	Baragi	Agriculture and performing of certain religious rituals
9	Bharbhunja, Bharbhuja	Grain-parching and hawking
10	Bhulalia Lohar	Blacksmithy
11	Chhimba	Tailoring and shop keeping
12	Dakaut	—
13	Kashyap	Cooking and dhabha business
14	Faquir	—
15	Gadaria	—
16	Jogi Nath	—
17	Khati	House building and wood-work

Serial No.	Name of Caste	Main Professions
18	Kuchband	Shoe polishing and cleaning of ears
19	Lohar	Blacksmithy
20	Mirasi	Labour
21	Noongar	—
22	Shorgir	—
23	Pinja, Penja	—
24	Teli	Extraction (oil ghani) and labour
Vimukt Jatis		
1	Sansi	Labour
2	Deha	Labour and shoe polishing
3	Chhajghara	Making of winnowing baskets and leather work

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Patiala)

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

(a) Representation of the District in the State and the Union Legislatures

Historical Background.—Most of the present area of the Patiala District formed part of the Patiala State. The rulers of this State had always tried to keep their subjects insulated against the infiltration of any political ideas through various agencies. The rulers always disseminated the philosophy of Divine Rights of Kings among the people. No attempt was ever made to provide educational facilities to the people lest they should get enlightened and rise in revolt against their autocracy. Even the few citizens of this State who occasionally purchased a daily newspaper to keep themselves abreast of the happenings outside the State were specially watched by the intelligent employees of the rulers and they were considered to be suspects and dangerous persons. Not to speak of any political organization, even the setting up of a social and religious organization in the State was banned by the Maharaja. The rulers of this State did not even give an opportunity to their subjects to manage their civic affairs, although in the adjoining areas which were at that time under the British rule, the facility of the local-self government had been extended to the people.

Before 1938, the people of this district, it could be said, had been completely insulated against the spread of any political philosophy. In 1938, the holding of the All-India States People's Conference at Ludhiana, under the chairmanship of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, brought a change in the political climate in these princely states and the people of the area now forming Patiala District felt encouraged to assert their political rights. An organization under the name of Praja Mandal joined mostly by the tenants of big landlords and some intellectuals from amongst the practising lawyers and doctors in the princely state, was formed and its members met at irregular intervals and too often underground. The political philosophy of these people was very simple and clear. They wanted to be released from bondage of autocracy so that they could make progress in agricultural and industrial

fields. In 1948, the Praja Mandal was converted into a unit of the Indian National Congress. Some members veered towards communism, Akali Dal and some patronised Jan Sangh.

Since the accession of the states into the Indian Union after Independence, and the formation of Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) in 1948 and later on its merger into Punjab on 1 November 1956, many changes have taken place. People are enjoying the same political, social and economic rights as had been enjoyed by the people in the adjoining areas of the Indian Union. The facility of self-government has been extended to the people and they have been brought under a responsible government headed by their elected representatives both in the State and at the Centre.

General Elections held under the Constitution of India.—Under the Government of India Act, 1919, the universal adult franchise had limited role to play. It was based on a high property qualification. Persons having either an annual income of not less than Rs 10,000 to Rs 20,000 or paying land revenue of Rs 750 to Rs 5,000 were entitled to vote for the Council of States. The franchise was also bestowed for special personal qualifications such as past or present membership of a university senate or legislature. The franchise of Legislative Assembly was also based on property qualification and varied from province to province. The payment of municipal taxes amounting to not less than Rs 15 to Rs 20 per annum or occupation or ownership of a house which could yield an annual rent of Rs 180 or assessment to income tax on an annual income of not less than Rs 2,000 to Rs 5,000 or assessment to land revenue for Rs 50 to Rs 150 per annum varying from province to province could entitle a person to be a voter for the Assembly. The Government of India Act, 1919 did sow the seeds of communal representation in the country by earmarking constituencies for the Muslims and Sikhs, etc. Under the Act of 1935, the right to vote was extended considerably. The women and the depressed classes were also made eligible to become voters. In this way, about 15 per cent of the total population of the provinces was enfranchised. It is, however, said that the Act not only retained the separate electorates for the

Muslims, but also extended them to the Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

The new Constitution of India which came into force on 26 January 1950 has made a clean sweep of the postulate of communal electorates and has substituted in its place common electorate for all adult citizens of India. Article 326 of the Constitution provides that elections to the House of People (Lok Sabha) and to the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) of every state shall be on the basis of universal adult franchise. Every Indian citizen, who is not less than 21* years of age, is entitled to vote, if he is not, otherwise disqualified. Till 1989, nine general elections have been held in the country. The phenomenal success of these elections characterized by smooth progress of voting, is a proof of the spirit of the masses to adjust themselves to a democratic way of life.

India, under the Constitution, is a Union of States and territories. The Constitution lays down that the members of the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) of each State shall be chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State. The Constitution does not specify the actual number of seats in a particular State Assembly. It is fixed by the Parliament under the Representation of People's Act, 1951.

The Punjab State had bicameral legislature comprising Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) and Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad), but the latter was abolished in 1969 for effecting economy in State expenditure. Thus, from 1969 the Punjab Legislature is unicameral. Previously it consisted of 104 members, but its strength was raised to 117 in 1975. No person is eligible to be chosen to fill a seat in the Vidhan Sabha, unless he is a citizen of India and not less than 25 years of age and possesses such other qualifications as prescribed in the Representation of People's Act, 1951, and also does not suffer from any of the stipulated disqualifications.

First General Elections, 1951-52.—As in the rest of India, the district of Patiala of the erstwhile PEPSU

*Age limit now lowered down to 18 years.

went to polls for the first time in 1951-52 when the first general elections were held. Franchise was open to every adult not suffering from any disqualification.

Parliamentary Constituency

There was only one Parliamentary constituency in the district, viz. Patiala. The Congress candidate was declared elected from this constituency. The total number of electors in the district was 3,67,485. The total number of valid votes polled by each contesting party is given below :

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Congress	1,03,552	47.16
Akali Dal	80,948	36.87
Independents	22,922	10.44
Kissan Mazdoor Praja Party	6,136	2.80
Jan Sangh	6,004	2.73
Total	2,19,562	100.00

(Report on the First General Elections in India, 1951-52, Volume II (Statistical), Election Commission of India, pp. 108-109)

PEPSU (Patiala and East Punjab States Union)

Vidhan Sabha Constituencies

For the Vidhan Sabha, there were 12 constituencies consisting of 15 seats (Three double-member constituencies) in the district, viz. Kandaghat (double-member), Banur (double-member), Rajpura, Patiala City, Ghanaur, Patiala Sadar, Bhadson, Nabha, Samana, Bassi, Sirhind and Amloh-Payal (double-number). From these constituencies, 7 Congress, 4 Akali Dal, 3 Independents

and 1 Scheduled Castes Federation, candidates were elected. The total number of valid votes polled by each contesting party is given below :

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Congress	1,11,883	33.37
Akali Dal	76,779	22.90
Independents	95,457	28.47
Scheduled Castes Federation	21,408	6.38
Kissan Mazdoor Praja Party	6,919	2.06
Jan Sangh	10,543	3.14
Socialist	5,385	1.61
Communist Party of India	2,675	0.80
Forward Block (Marxist)	222	0.07
Revolutionary Socialist	4,019	1.20
Total	3,35,290	100.00

(Report on the First General Elections in India, 1951-52, Volume II (Statistical) Election Commission, of India, pp. 642-645)

Bye-Election to the Kandaghat (double member) (now in Himachal Pradesh) Legislative Assembly.—Bye-election to the Kandaghat (double-member) Constituency was held in 1951-52. The total number of electors in the constituency was 57,095. Independent candidates were declared elected from this constituency. The total number of valid votes polled in favour of each of the contesting parties in this constituency was as follows :—

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Independents	47,020	96.64
Praja Socialist Party	1,636	3.36
Total	48,656	100.00

(Report on the First General Elections in India, 1951-52, Volume II (Statistical), Election Commission of India, pp. 872-873)

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PATIALA

Mid-term Elections to the PEPSU Legislative Assembly, 1954.--The first general elections to the PEPSU Legislative Assembly were held in 1951-52. Normally, the Assembly should have had a term of five years in accordance with the provisions of Article 172 (1) of the Constitution. However, on 4 March 1953, the President of India issued a proclamation under Article 355 of the Constitution by which the Legislative Assembly of the PEPSU was dissolved and the President assumed himself all functions of the Government and powers vested in or exercisable by the Rajpramukh of the State. Para (C) (IV) of the proclamation announced that general elections for the State would be held as soon as possible after the Delimitation Commission had finally delimited the constituencies for elections to the Legislative Assembly of the State. The Delimitation Commission's order containing the delimitation of constituencies in the PEPSU was published on 15 September 1953, and the mid-term elections to the Vidhan Sabha were held in February 1954.

PEPSU Legislative Assembly Constituencies

There were 12 constituencies to elect 16 members from the district (four being double-member) viz., Nalagarh, Kandaghat (double-member), Banur (double-member), Rajpura, Bassi, Sirhind, Patiala City, Patiala Sadar, Samana (double-member), Amloh (double-member), Bhadson and Nabha. From these constituencies, 9 Congress, 3 Akali (Master Tara Singh Group) and 4 Independent candidates were declared elected. The total number of votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given below :

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Congress	2,10,618	
Akali (Master Tara Singh Group)	75,035	50.53
		18.00
Akali (Raman Group)	11,935	
Jan Sangh	1,307	2.86
		0.32

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Independents	1,16,835	28.03
Praja Socialist Party	1,080	0.26
Total	4,16,810	100.00

Report on Second General Elections to the PEPSU and Travancore Cochin Legislative Assembly 1954, Election Commission of India, pp. 38-41)

Second General Elections, 1957.--By virtue of the States Reorganization Act 1956, the erstwhile States of Punjab and PEPSU were merged into one and the new State of Punjab came into existence on 1 November 1956. This resulted in the amalgamation of the Vidhan Sabha of Punjab and PEPSU States and the strength of the Vidhan Sabha of the new State was fixed at 154 as against 126 for the erstwhile Punjab and 60 for the erstwhile PEPSU. This necessitated fresh delimitation of constituencies which was effected under the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, in December 1956. The sitting members of the respective Vidhan Sabha became members of the new Vidhan Sabha of the new State till the delimitation of the constituencies was completed. The task of conducting the general elections in 1957, therefore, was of greater magnitude and complexity than that in the 1951-52 elections. The delimitation of constituencies was effected only a few weeks before the elections and left much less time for the extensive arrangements that had to be made. Besides, the total period for the poll in the State was reduced appreciably (i.e. 24 February to 14 March 1957). Voting for the Assembly Constituencies was completed in a single day, or in a very few cases, in two days, instead of being spread over a number of days, as in 1951-52. The counting of votes was also taken up in each constituency as soon as the polling had been completed instead of counting after the polling in the entire State had been completed. Thus, with the reduction of total period for polling in each constituency, it became inevitable to deploy a much larger number of polling staff as well as police in the second general elections.

In accordance with the report of the Delimitation Commission, five Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituencies comprising 7 seats (two seats reserved for the members of Scheduled Castes) were allocated to the Patiala District.

Lok Sabha Constituency

Patiala was the only Lok Sabha Constituency in the district from which the Congress candidate was declared elected. The constituency had 4,56,352 voters in all, out of which 2,37,930 cast their votes. The total number of valid votes polled by each contesting party is given below :

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Congress	1,24,380	52.28
Jan Sangh	17,516	7.36
Independents	79,947	33.60
Scheduled Castes Federation	16,087	6.76
Total	2,37,930	100.00

(Report on the General Elections in Punjab, 1957 (Chandigarh, 1959), p.95)

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies

For the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, there were 5 constituencies comprising 7 seats in the district, viz. Sirhind (double-member), Nabha, Rajpura, Patiala and Samana (double-member). From all these constituencies, the Congress candidates were elected. The total number of valid votes polled by different parties is given below :

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Congress	2,03,721	57.64
Independents	89,143	25.22
Communists	23,894	6.76
Jan Sangh	8,360	2.37
Scheduled Castes Federation	28,299	8.01
Total	3,53,417	100.00

(Report on General Elections in Punjab, 1957 (Chandigarh 1959), pp. 124-125)

Third General Elections, 1962.—A major improvement in the matter of elections in the State this time was in regard to the period of polling. While it took nearly 19 days to complete the poll during the second general elections, the poll this time was held and completed in a single day, i.e. on 24 February 1962 throughout the State, except in Kulu and Seraj constituencies, where on account of the areas being inaccessible due to snowfall, the poll was deferred and held towards the end of April. Punjab was, thus the only State which had the distinction of having a single day poll both for the Parliament and Assembly elections. The balloting system of voting adopted during the last general elections was retained only in the remote and inaccessible Kulu and Seraj constituencies. In all other constituencies of the State, the marking system of voting was adopted.

In 1961, the Parliament decided to abolish the double member constituencies for the Legislative Assemblies as well as for the House of the People and as such passed the Two-member Constituencies (Abolition) Act (1 of 1961) for this purpose. Under the Act, the Election Commission was empowered to divide even double member constituencies into single member constituencies, delimit the extent, decide in which of them the seat shall be reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. As a result of this, one Parliamentary Constituency and 7 Assembly Constituencies were formed in the district.

Lok Sabha Constituency

Patiala was the only Lok Sabha Constituency in the district from which the Congress candidate was declared elected. The Constituency had 5,24,087 voters in all, out of whom 3,35,421 cast their votes. The total number of valid votes polled by each contesting party was as under :

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Congress	1,56,452	46.64
Akali Dal	1,46,366	43.64
Jan Sangh	32,603	9.72
Total	3,35,421	100.00

(Report on the General Elections in Punjab, 1962 (Chandigarh, 1963), p.61)

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies

There were 7 constituencies (including 2 reserved for Scheduled Castes) for the Punjab Vidhan Sabha in the district, namely, Rajpura, Samana (SC), Raipur, Patiala, Nabha, Sirhind and Payal (SC). The Congress candidates were declared elected from all these constituencies. The total number of electors in the district was 4,55,562, out of whom 2,85,656 cast their votes. The total number of valid votes polled each contesting party is given below :

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Congress	1,44,905	50.73
Jan Sangh	24,763	8.67
Communists	15,452	5.41
Republican	988	0.34
Akali Dal (Master)	58,975	20.64
Socialist Party	209	0.07
Swatantra	26,485	9.27
Independents	13,929	4.87
Total	2,85,656	100.00

Report on the General Elections in Punjab, 1962 (Chandigarh, 1963), pp. 85-86)

Fourth General Elections, 1967.—The general elections held in 1967 were the fourth in the country and the first in the new State of Punjab which came into being after the reorganization on 1 November 1966. Consequently, the constituencies delimited in 1965 were subjected to fresh delimitation, as notified by the Delimitation Commission in November 1966. By this order, the district was divided into one Parliamentary Constituency and 9 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies.

As at the time of the fourth general elections, the poll throughout the State was held on a single day on 19 February 1967.

Lok Sabha Constituency

There was one Lok Sabha Constituency, viz. Patiala in the district from which the Congress candidate was elected. The total number of electors in the district was 4,60,603. The total number of valid votes polled in favour of each contesting party in the district was as under :

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Congress	1,89,825	60.14
Communist Party of India	79,615	25.23
Swantantra	36,455	11.55
Independents	9,715	3.08
Total	3,15,610	100.00

(Report on General Elections in Punjab, 1967 (Chandigarh, 1968), p.67)

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies

For the Vidhan Sabha, there were 9 constituencies in the district, namely, Banur, Rajpura, Raipur, Patiala, Dakala, Samana (SC) Nabha, Amloh (SC), and Sirhind. The total number of electors in the district was 5,20,936. From these constituencies, 4 Congress, 2 Akali Dal (Master Group) and 3 Independent candidates were elected. The total number of valid votes polled by each contesting party is given below :

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Congress	1,07,621	30.55
Akali Dal (Sant group)	29,580	8.39
Jan Sangh	29,109	8.26
Communist Party of India	3,297	0.94

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Republican	1,472	0.42
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	3,115	0.88
Akali Dal (Master group)	52,434	14.87
Socialist Party	982	0.28
Swatantra	14,454	4.10
Independents		
	1,10,455	31.33
Total	3,52,519	100.00

(Report on the General Elections in Punjab, 1967 (Chandigarh, 1968), pp. 83--85)

Mid-term Poll, 1969.—The first meeting of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, constituted on the basis of the fourth general elections, was held on 20 March 1967. In the normal course, its tenure would have lasted for five years, i.e. up to 19 March 1972 as provided in Article 172 of the Constitution of India. The party position, after the said elections, was such that no single political party had absolute majority in the Vidhan Sabha of 104 members. Some of the political parties, namely, Akali Dal (Sant group), the Jan Sangh, the Republican Party and the Communists joined together to form the United Front which staked its claim to form the Government. The United Front Government assumed office on 8 March 1967. After some time, a game of defections started and the Government became unstable. Some members of the ruling United Front formed a new group and also a new Government on 25 November 1967 with the support of the Congress Legislative Party and some independents. The relationship between the Ministry and the Congress Legislative Party, its main supporter did not, however, remain smooth for long and ultimately the Congress Party withdrew its support from the new Ministry which had then to resign. As a result, a situation was created in which no single party or workable alliance of parties could provide a stable Government. In the circumstances,

on the recommendation of the Governor, Punjab, President's Rule was proclaimed in the State from 23 August 1968. Thus, the Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituted in 1967 stood dissolved, necessitating a mid-term general elections to constitute a new Vidhan Sabha.

The mid-term poll throughout the State was held on a single day on 9 February 1969.

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies

There were 9 Vidhan Sabha constituencies in the district, namely, Banur, Rajpura, Raipur, Patiala, Dakala, Samana (SC), Nabha, Amloh (SC) and Sirhind. From these constituencies, 5 Akali Dal and 4 Congress candidates were elected. The number of electors in these constituencies was 5,61,232. The total number of valid votes polled by each contesting party in these constituencies was as under :

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
India National Congress	1,31,964	33.11
Shiromani Akali Dal	1,14,910	28.83
Communist Party of India	8,667	2.17
Jan Sangh	42,721	10.72
Socialist Party	681	0.17
Swatantra	23,812	5.98
Independents	75,802	19.02
Total	3,98,557	100.00

(Report on the Mid-Term General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1969 (Chandigarh, 1971), pp. 65-67)

Fifth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1971.—The fifth general elections to the Lok Sabha were held in March 1971. There was only one Lok Sabha Constituency, viz. Patiala in the district from which the candidate belonging to Congress Party was declared elected. The total number of electors in the district

was 5,12,694. The total number of valid votes polled in favour of each contesting party in the district was as follows :—

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Indian National Congress	1,47,436	47.87
Shiromani Akali Dal	1,05,739	34.33
Indian National Congress (Organization)	36,334	11.80
Independents	18,482	6.00
Total	3,07,991	100.00

(Report on the Fifth General Elections to the House of the People in India 1971, Volume II (Statistical) Election Commission of India (1973), p. 469)

Fifth General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1972.—The general elections were necessitated due to the premature dissolution of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituted in March 1969. It was the second time after the reorganization of the Punjab in 1966 that the President's Rule was imposed on the State. In the wake of the President's Rule, emergency was declared due to Indo-Pakistan conflict in 1971. The preparation for the conduct of fresh general elections had, therefore, to be made under the shadow of emergency. The poll throughout the State was held on a single day on 11 March 1972 and counting was completed on 13 March. The election was held under the marking system of voting. A new design of ballot paper, with a counter-foil was also used in this election.

There were 9 Vidhan Sabha constituencies in the district, namely, Banur, Rajpura, Raipur, Patiala, Dakala, Samana (SC), Nabha, Amloh (SC), and Sirhind. The total number of electors in the district was 6,15,960. From these constituencies, 6 Congress and 3 Akali Dal candidates were declared elected. The total

number of valid votes polled in favour of each contesting party in the district was as under :

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Congress	2,04,244	47.39
Akali Dal	1,28,369	29.78
Jan Sangh	17,258	4.00
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	16,409	3.81
Socialist Party	182	0.04
Congress (O)	5,277	1.23
Swatantra	815	0.19
Independents	58,464	13.56
Total	4,31,018	100.00

(Report of the General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1972, pp. 74-76)

Sixth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1977.—The sixth general elections to the Lok Sabha were held in March 1977. For the first time, since Independence, the Congress Party was voted out of power at the national level and a new party, the Janata Party, formed the first non-Congress government at the Centre. The Janata Party was formed out of combination of four former opposition parties, the Organization Congress, the Bhartiya Lok Dal, the Jan Sangh, and the Socialist Party. The Janata Party was voted into office by an overwhelming majority of electorate in the northern states.

There was only one Lok Sabha constituency in the district, viz. Patiala. The total number of electors in the district was 6,06,187. The Shiromani Akali Dal candidate won the seat. The total number of valid

votes polled in favour of each contesting party in the district was as under :

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Shiromani Akali Dal	2,65,111	58.58
Indian National Congress	1,74,794	38.62
Independents	12,671	2.80
Total	4,52,576	100.00

(Report on the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1977, p.50)

Sixth General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1977.—The Lok Sabha elections of 1977 were not accompanied by elections to the State Assemblies, whose terms of office in most cases were due to expire in 1978. The Janata Government decided to call early elections in a number of states on the plea that a climate of uncertainty had come to prevail in the Lok Sabha elections of the Congress candidates in several states. Consequently, the Vidhan Sabha elections in some states including Punjab, had to take place. In Punjab, these elections were held on 12 June 1977 and completed on the same day. In the elections to the Vidhan Sabha, the Akali Dal and the Janata Party obtained majority of votes defeating the Congress. Consequently, on 20 June 1977, the Akali-Janata combine formed a coalition Government in the Punjab.

There were 10 Vidhan Sabha constituencies in the district, viz. Banur, Rajpura, Ghanaur, Dakala, Shutrana (SC), Samana, Patiala Town, Nabha, Amloh (SC), and Sirhind. The total number of electors in the district was 7,75,127. From these constituencies, 5 Shiromani Akali Dal, 3 Indian National Congress, 1 Janata Party and 1 Communist Party of India, candidates

were elected. The total number of valid votes polled by each contesting party is given below :

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Shiromani Akali Dal	1,71,327	33.71
Indian National Congress	1,79,321	35.28
Janata Party	66,910	13.16
Communist Party of India	22,481	4.42
Independents	68,261	13.43
Total	5,08,300	100.00

(Report on the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1977, pp.89-94)

Seventh (Mid-term) Lok Sabha Elections, 1980.—The Janata Government formed in 1977 did not remain stable. As the party had been formed with the merger of four major political parties, its members reverted to their previous loyalties. This led to differences within the Janata Party resulting in defection by many MPs who formed a new group which ultimately led to the fall of Janata Government in New Delhi. The group of MPs who had defected from the Janata Party was able to form, with the support of Congress (I), a new Government. However, the relationship between the new Government and the Congress did not remain smooth for long, with the result that the Congress (I) withdrew its support and the government fell without facing the Parliament even once. The Lok Sabha was dissolved by the President under sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of Article 85 of the Constitution on 22 August 1979, but the Government was allowed to continue as Caretaker Government till the elections were held for constituting the new Parliament.

The Seventh (mid-term) general elections were held in the country on 3 January 1980. Patiala was the only Lok Sabha Constituency in the district in these elections. The constituency had 7,36,383 votes in all, out of whom 4,67,361 cast their votes. The

Congress (I) candidate was declared elected from the constituency. The total number of valid votes polled by each contesting party was as under :

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Indian National Congress (I)	2,56,233	56.05
Shiromani Akali Dal	1,77,254	38.78
Janata Party (JNP)	973	0.21
Independents	22,687	4.96
Total	4,57,147	100.00

(Report on the General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha 1980, pp. 64-65)

Seventh (Mid-Term) Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1980.--The term of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituted on June 1977 was due to expire in 1982. However, after the Lok Sabha elections held in January 1980 which resulted in the change of government at the Central level, it was felt that the climate of uncertainty had come to prevail in the States which were not ruled by the Congress (I). The government at the centre decided to go for fresh elections in such states, including Punjab. Accordingly, the Punjab Vidhan Sabha was dissolved by the President under Article 356 of the constitution on 17 February 1980. The elections to the Vidhan Sabha were held on 30 May 1980 and completed on the same day. The Congress (I) won majority of seats defeating the Akali Dal and other contesting parties and formed its government in the State.

For these elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, there were 10 Assembly constituencies in the district, viz. Banur, Rajpura, Ghanaur, Dakala, Shutrana (SC), Samana, Patiala Town, Nabha, Amloh (SC), and Sirhind. The total number of electors in the district was 8,75,411 out of which 5,82,226 voted. From these

constituencies, 6 Congress (I), 2 Shiromani Akali Dal, 1 Communist Party of India and 1 Communist Party of India (M), candidates were elected. The total number of valid votes polled by each contesting party is given below :

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Indian National Congress (I)	2,68,484	46.68
Shiromani Akali Dal	1,81,059	31.48
Indian National Congress (U)	1,874	0.33
Janata Party (SC)	15,448	2.68
Communist Party of India	26,110	4.54
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	23,380	4.06
Bhartiya Janata Party	20,935	3.64
Independents	37,910	6.59
Total	5,75,200	100.00

(Report on the General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1980 pp. 104--107)

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

There was only one Lok Sabha Constituency in the district, viz. Patiala. The Shiromani Akali Dal candi-

date was declared elected from this constituency. Out of 8,24,586 electors, 5,92,924 persons cast their votes. The total number of valid votes polled by each contesting party was as under :

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Shiromani Akali Dal	2,54,302	45.02
Indian National Congress	2,34,034	41.44
Communist Party of India	58,665	10.39
Independents	17,778	3.15
Total	5,64,779	100.00

(Report on the General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1985, pp. 46-47)

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

There were 10 Vidhan Sabha constituencies in the district, viz. Samana, Shutrana (SC), Dakala, Ghanaur, Rajpura, Banur, Patiala Town, Nabha, Amloh (SC), and Sirhind. The number of electors in the district was 9,59,518, out of which 6,99,295 persons cast their votes. The Shiromani Akali Dal candidates captured all the ten constituencies of the district. However, the

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

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Shiromani Akali Dal	3,17,404	47.64
Indian National Congress	2,50,392	37.58
Bhartiya Janata Party	18,754	2.81
Communist Party of India	16,646	2.50
Communist Party of India (M)	11,787	1.77
Independents	51,306	7.70
Total	6,66,289	100.00

(Report on the General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1985, pp. 86-90)

(b) Political Parties and Organizations

Political parties play a vital role in the working of modern democratic governments. Their main functions are to organize public opinion on general issues and to criticise government policies where they are not supported by inconvertible arguments. They create an atmosphere conducive to the efficient and smooth working of the parliamentary form of Government. They fight elections and establish a limit between the government and the people.

In India, political parties have been in existence for quite some time past, but they were not well-organized. After the independence of the country, the adoption of the British parliamentary form of government, however, called for the reorganization of party system on sound footing. As a result of mergers and amalgamations, a number of well-organized All-India parties and state parties have been left in the political field. There, however, existed no political party before 1947 in the erstwhile princely states of which the present district of Patiala had been a part.

A brief description of political parties, which have their branches in the Patiala District, is given below :

All-India Parties

Indian National Congress.--Founded in 1885, the Congress Party is the largest political organization in India. It has emerged as the strongest political organization which has all along been in the vanguard of the country's struggle for freedom. In the erstwhile princely states, the Praja Mandals, the political counterparts of the Indian National Congress, and which had policies and performance similar to it, merged with it and started functioning as its units in these areas.

Since the attainment of independence upto March 1977, when the sixth general elections were held, the Congress Party remained in power at the Centre and in most of the states. In the Punjab, the party ruled upto 1966-67, and again from April, 1972 to March 1977, and thereafter it assumed power in June 1980.

Communist Party of India.--The Communist Party of India is an old party which in alliance with the Praja Mandals of the erstwhile princely states waged a relentless struggle against the princely order in the district. It enjoys influence among the intellectuals, labourers and small peasants. The party could not capture any seat for the Lok Sabha in the district. However, it won one Vidhan Sabha seat each in the sixth and seventh general elections.

Communist Party of India (M).--The party emanated from the Communist Party of India. It stands for socialism and communism through the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Till 1985, it has never won any Lok Sabha seat in the district, but it captured one Vidhan Sabha seat in the seventh general elections held in 1980.

Janata Party.--The Janata Party was founded on 1 May 1977 on the merger of four major opposition parties, viz. the Organization Congress, the Jan Sangh, the Bhartiya Lok Dal and the Socialist Party. After contesting the elections independently, the Congress for

Democracy also merged with the Janata Party. The party won the sixth general elections to the Lok Sabha and gained absolute majority. It captured one Vidhan Sabha seat in these elections.

Bhartiya Janata Party.--The Bhartiya Janata Party is a recognized national party. The district branch of the party was established in 1980. It has its branches all over the district in urban as well as in rural areas. It has also influence among the farmers and labourers. The party could not secure any seat in the eighth general elections held to the Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha in 1980.

State Parties

From among these, mention may be made only of the following :—

Shiromani Akali Dal.--It was founded in 1920 as the representative body of the Sikhs. During the Gurdwara Reforms Movement, 1920-25, it played a significant role in bringing about major reforms in the management of Sikh shrines and bringing them under the control of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee. It actively participated in the national freedom struggle in collaboration with the Indian National Congress and emerged as a vanguard of the non-cooperation movement in the Punjab during 1931-32. It emerged as a full fledged political party in the State during 1936-37 elections, held under the Government of India Act, 1935. The party continues to function as a religious and social organization.

The Akali Dal captured the Patiala Lok Sabha constituency in the sixth and eighth general elections held in 1977 and 1985, respectively. For the PEPSU Vidhan Sabha, the party won 4 out of 15 seats in the district in the first general elections in 1951-52. In the mid-term elections in 1954, it won 3 out of 16 Vidhan Sabha seats. In the fourth and fifth general elections, it won 2 and 3 seats, respectively, out of 9 seats. In 1969, in the mid-term elections, it captured 5 Vidhan Sabha seats out of 9 in the district. Likewise in sixth and seventh general elections to the Vidhan Sabha held in 1977 and 1980, it won 5 and 2 seats,

respectively, out of 10 seats. But, in the eighth general elections to Vidhan Sabha held in 1985, it won all the 10 seats in the district.

The position of different parties in the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha on the basis of the general elections held from time to time, is given in the following statements :-

Party Position in the Lok Sabha and PEPSU and Punjab Vidhan Sabha Elections in Patiala District

Name of the Party	Lok Sabha						PEPSU Vidhan Sabha			
	No. of seats won						No. of seats won			
	First General Elec- tions 1951-52	Second General Elec- tions 1957	Third General Elec- tions 1962	Fourth General Elec- tions 1967	Fifth General Elec- tions 1971	Sixth General Elec- tions 1977	Seventh General Elec- tions 1980	Eighth General Elec- tions 1985	First Bye- Elections 1951-52	Mid-term Elections 1954
All India Parties										
Indian National Congress	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	7	9
Communist Party of India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Janata Party	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Parties										
Akali Dal	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	3
Akali Dal (Master Group)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independents including other recognized parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Total No. of seats in the district	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	16

Punjab Vidhan Sabha

Name of the Party	No. of seats won							
	Second General Elections 1957	Third General Elections 1962	Fourth General Elections 1967	Mid-term Elections 1969	Fifth General Elections 1972	Sixth General Elections 1977	Seventh General Elections 1980	Eighth General Elections 1985
All India Parties								
Indian National Congress	5	7	4	4	6	3	6	-
Communist Party of India	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janata Party	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
State Parties								
Akali Dal	-	-	-	5	3	5	2	10
Akali Dal (Master Group)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Independents including other recognized parties	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Total No. of seats in the district	5	7	9	9	9	10	10	10

(Reports on General Elections, Punjab, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1972, 1980 and 1985)

(c) Newspapers and Periodicals

The newspapers and periodicals generally deal with news items and current affairs, besides reflecting popular opinion to a large extent. Some of these also contain information on science, history, mortality, technology, etc. Since the achievement of Independence in 1947, the number of periodicals published in the district, especially in Punjabi has enormously increased.

The particulars of the newspapers and periodicals published in the district, as on 31 December 1984, are given below :

Serial No.	Name of the newspaper/periodical	Year when started	Place of publication	Language	Circulation	Classification
Dailies						
1	Ranjit	1947	Patiala	Hindi	13,132	News and Current Affairs
2	Sanapatti	1982	Patiala	Do	10,368	Do
3	Bharat Desh Hamara Hal	1982	Patiala	Do	5,960	Do
4	Alaip	1984	Rajpura	Punjabi	7,430	Do
5	Chardi Kala Marg	1977	Patiala	Do	15,095	Do
6	Dhar Haledar	1982	Patiala	Do	10,270	News and Current Affairs
Weeklies						
7	Marker	1982	Patiala	English	N.S.	Do
8	News House Weekly	1982	Patiala	Do	50	Do
9	Adool	1981	Patiala	Punjabi	N.S.	Religion and Philosophy
10	Anand Samachar	1981	Nabha	Do	5,200	Do
11	Ahluwalia Times	1981	Patiala	Do	2,400	News and Current Affairs
12	Badar Akali Lohar	1982	Patiala	Punjabi	2,474	News and Current Affairs
13	Chief Patrika	1978	Patiala	Do	N.S.	Religion and Philosophy
14	Chardi Kala	1977	Patiala	Do	11,710	News and Current Affairs

Serial No.	Name of the newspaper/periodical	Year when started	Place of publication	Language	Circulation	Classification
15	Daler Punjab	1977	Patiala	Punjabi	4,190	News and Current Affairs
16	Darshanjit	1981	Patiala	Do	2,996	Do
17	Des Pardes	1982	Patiala	Do	4,530	Do
18	Dharaledar	1979	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
19	Dukhi Mandooran Di Awaz	1977	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
20	Faryad	1981	Amloh	Do	N.S.	Do
21	Gairat	1965	Patiala	Do	6,510	Do
22	Gianwan	1977	Do	Do	13,441	Do
23	Hind Express	1983	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
24	Intaqam	1965	Do	Do	12,332	Do
25	Iqbal	1979	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
26	Inquilabi Leharan	1979	Do	Do	4,945	Do
27	Inqilab	1981	Do	Do	4,100	Do
28	International	1980	Patran Mandi	Do	6,845	Do
29	Joginder Weekly	1981	Patiala	Do	4,455	Do
30	Kheti Duniyan	1983	Do	Do	8,312	Agricultural and Animal Husbandry
31	Khukhrain Times	1981	Do	Do	6,229	News and Current Affairs
32	Khidmet	1977	Do	Do	6,900	Do
33	Lady Raj	1966	Nabha	Do	N.S.	Do
34	Lok Hitu	1982	Do	Do	4,062	Do
35	Lok Ran	1965	Rajpura	Do	8,434	Do
36	Lok Yug	1974	Patiala	Do	3,258	Do
37	Malwa Pattar	1982	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
38	Man Preet	1982	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
39	Nawan Jhukao	1979	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
40	Nabhe Di Pukar	1982	Nabha	Punjabi	N.S.	News and Current Affairs
41	Navin Saver	1973	Patiala	Do	10,965	Do
42	Panchayat Awaz	1968	Do	Do	6,881	Do
43	Panth Khalsa	1977	Do	Do	14,435	Do

Serial No.	Name of the newspaper/periodical	Year when started	Place of publication	Language	Circulation	Classification
44	Pandu Darpan	1979	Patiala	Punjabi	4,837	News and Current Affairs
45	Patiala Express	1982	Do	Do	5,532	Do
46	Pauphutti	1960	Do	Do	13,859	Do
47	Prabhat	1982	Do	Do	2,798	Do
48	Preet Te Suneha	1982	Do	Do	2,466	Do
49	Punjabi Press	1974	Do	Do	6,594	Do
50	Punjab Jagat	1981	Do	Do	3,606	Do
51	Pyas	1966	Do	Do	5,550	Literary and Cultural
52	Quami Sampark	1984	Do	Do	1,824	News and Current Affairs
53	Roop	1962	Do	Do	7,637	Film
54	Sacha Hamdard	1963	Do	Do	2,800	News and Current Affairs
55	Saire Phull	1982	Do	Do	5,553	Do
56	Sanen Di Wangar	1965	Do	Do	N.S.	Literary and Cultural
57	Sangat Yodha	1982	Do	Do	N.S.	News and Current Affairs
58	Shaheed-E-Azam	1984	Do	Do	5,990	Do
59	Shamsheer Hind	1960	Do	Do	4,611	Do
60	Shamsher Khalsa	1978	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
61	Steel Town	1979	Mandi Gobindgarh	Do	1,250	Do
62	Sukhranj	1974	Patiala	Do	5,475	Do
63	Surinder	1977	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
64	Tir Quaman	1978	Do	Do	2,648	Do
65	Zamhuraht	1982	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
66	Zorawar	1978	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
67	Gobindgarh Steel Express	1983	Mandi Gobindgarh	Bilingual	3,812	Do
68	Quam-Di-Goonj	1970	Patiala	Bilingual	N.S.	Religion and Philosophy
69	Witness	1979	Do	Do	N.S.	Literary and Cultural
70	Steel Town	1973	Mandi Gobindgarh	English	N.S.	Market Report

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Serial No.	Name of the newspaper/periodical	Year when started	Place of publication	Language	Circulation	Classification
Fortnightlies						
71	Youth Guide	1982	Nabha	English	N.S.	News and Current Affairs
72	Saurabh	1978	Patiala	Hindi	1,513	Literary and Cultural
73	Adalat Bazar Patrika	1983	Do	Punjabi	3,760	Law Publication
74	Fatehgarh Patrika	1978	Sirhind	Do	N.S.	News and Current Affairs
75	Intezar	1979	Patiala	Do	5,800	Literary and Cultural
76	Lal Kiran	1978	Sirhind	Do	1,150	News and Current Affairs
77	Mulazar	1963	Patiala	Do	4,325	Do
78	Rajsi Panjit	1979	Do	Do	N.S.	Literary and Cultural
79	Sanyasi Shakti	1971	Do	Do	4,352	Religion and Philosophy
80	Sarbkala	1982	Do	Do	2,310	News and Current Affairs
61	Nawan Rasta	1966	Samana Mandi	Bilingual	N.S.	Do
Monthlies						
82	Horticultural Bulletin	1960	Patiala	English	1,700	Agricultural
83	Labour News Guidelines	1976	Do	Do	200	Labour
84	Horticultural Bulletin	1963	Do	Hindi	N.S.	Agricultural and Animal Husbandry
95	Punjab Saurabh	1975	Do	Do	Do	Literary and Cultural
96	Hara Inqulab	1983	Do	Punjabi	10,362	Agricultural
87	Homoeopathic Samachar	1968	Do	Do	N.S.	Medicine and Health
88	Jan Sahit	1977	Patiala	Punjabi	3,764	Literary and Cultural
89	Khet Sansar	1981	Do	Do	13,693	Agricultural
90	Mehran	1983	Nabha	Do	10,479	News and Current Affairs

Serial No.	Name of the newspaper/periodical	Year when started	Place of publication	Language	Circulation	Classification
91	Palak Sipian	1978	Patiala	Do	N.S.	Current Affairs
92	Sudheri Kheti	1983	Do	Do	7,075	Agricultural
93	Sahit Dhara	1968	Do	Do	N.S.	Literary and Cultural
94	Zamindar Di Duniya	1969	Nabha	Do	N.S.	Agricultural
95	Parwaz-E-Adab	1979	Patiala	Urdu	2,000	Literary and Cultural
96	Homeopathic Voice	1978	Do	Bilingual	N.S.	Medical
97	NIS Journal	1971	Do	English	2,500	Sports
98	Professional Photography	1976	Do	Do	N.S.	Arts
Bi-Monthlies, Half Yearlies, etc.						
99	Journal of Religious Studies	1969	Patiala	English	N.S.	Religion and Philosophy
100	Bharti Te Vedeshti Sahitya	1968	Do	Punjabi	N.S.	Literary and Cultural
101	Punjabi University Doctory Gyan Da Journal	1961	Do	Do	N.S.	Science
102	Punjabi University Engineering Patrika	1968	Do	Do	N.S.	Law and Research Journal
103	Punjabi University Kanoon Patrika	1968	Do	Do	N.S.	Literary and Research Journal
104	Punjabi University Khoj Patrika	1968	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
105	Vigian De Naksh	1968	Do	Do	N.S.	Science
106	Bakha Sanjan	1968	Patiala	Bilingual	N.S.	Literary and Cultural
107	Punjab Past and Present	1967	Do	Do	N.S.	Literary
Annual						
108	Sahitya Marg	1977	Patiala	Hindi	N.S.	Literary and Cultural

Serial No.	Name of the newspaper/periodical	Year when started	Place of publication	Language	Circulation	Classification
109	Thaparian	1963	Do	Multilingual	N.S.	Engineering and Technology
110	Yuvak Sabha	1970	Do	Do	N.S.	Education
Monthlies						
111	Dev Darshan	1976	Samana Mandi	English	5,500	Market Report
112	Bedi Bans Samachar	1978	Patiala	Punjabi	N.S.	Misc. Community
113	Punjabi Public School Chronicle	1960	Nabha	Multilingual	750	School Magazine
Quarterlies						
114	Apka Apna	1976	Patiala	Multilingual	5,000	Misc. House Journal
Bi-Monthlies And Half Yearlies						
115	Punjabi University Samajik Vigyan Patrika	1960	Patiala	Punjabi	N.S.	College Magazine
116	Punjabi University Sikhia Patrika	1970	Do	Do	N.S.	University Magazine
117	Amrit Banaspati Patrika	1973	Rajpura	Bilingual	2,050	House Organ
118	Fatehgarh	1955	Fatehgarh Sahib	Multilingual	N.S.	College Magazine
119	Mahendra	1931	Patiala	Do	N.S.	Do
120	NSS Bulletin	1976	Do	Do	N.S.	University Magazine
121	Phul Pattian	1964	Nabha	Do	N.S.	School Magazine
122	Sarot	1969	Do	Do	—	School Magazine
Annual						
123	Comco	1956	Patiala	English	N.S.	College Magazine
124	Bikram	1967	Do	Multilingual	N.S.	Do
125	Education Record	1957	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
126	Giandoot	1970	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
127	Gyan Gosht	1970	Do	Do	N.S.	Do

Serial No.	Name of the newspaper/periodical	Year when started	Place of publication	Language	Circulation	Classification
128	Gyan Akshu	1978	Mandi Gobindgarh	Multilingual	350	College Magazine
129	Hasde Phul	1974	Patiala	Do	1,220	School Magazine
130	Lily	1956	Nabha	Do	N.S.	College Magazine
131	Mirror of Justice	1974	Patiala	Do	N.S.	School Magazine
132	Physical Education Journal	1973	Do	Do	450	College Magazine
133	Patiala	1962	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
134	Thapar Poly-technic Magazine	1975	Do	Do	450	Do
135	Unmukt	1969	Rajpura	Do	750	Do
136	Vidya Pradeep	1977	Patiala	Do	N.S.	Do

(Press in India, 1985, 29th Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, under the Press and Registration of Books Act, Part II (New Delhi, 1985), pp. 643-695)

(d) Voluntary Social Service Organizations

The voluntary social service organizations have a place of importance in the public life in general and in the socio-economic schemes of society in particular. There are a number of voluntary social service organizations in the district which meet the socio-economic needs of the people in a variety of ways. These organizations play an important role in the educational, social and cultural development of the community. They are engaged in the welfare activities of the children, women, aged and infirm, handicapped and other deserving sections of the society.

A brief account of the important organizations functioning in the district is given below :

General Welfare Institutions

Bharat Sewak Samaj, Patiala.—This association is affiliated to the Punjab State Bharat Sewak Samaj, Chandigarh, and subscribes to the ideas, functions and activities of the parent body. The Samaj organizes social service camps in rural areas and renders help in

rural development programmes, family planning programmes and setting up of *balwadis* for children and crafts centres for women.

Shri Sanatan Dharam Mahavir Dal, Punjab, Patiala.—With its headquarters at Chandigarh, this organization is registered with Shri Sanatan Dharam Mahavir Dal, Punjab. Established in 1926, Shri Sanatan Dharam Mahavir Dal, Patiala has been rendering voluntary services in religious, social and cultural fields. It has about 400 volunteers and 12 branches in the district. The volunteers of the Dal assist the authorities in the maintenance of law and order at different fairs and festivals. They also render help during natural calamities and war.

Organizations of National or International Repute.—There are a number of organizations of national or international repute, which are established elsewhere but have their branches in the district, some of such organizations are described below:

The Indian Red Cross Society, District Branch, Patiala.—The Patiala District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society was constituted in 1956 under the Indian Red Cross Society Act XV of 1920. The Branch is now headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Patiala as its President. The Additional Deputy Commissioner, Patiala is its Senior Vice-President. The General Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner is its Honorary Secretary.

Among the important activities of the Branch are institutional services, aid to the poor, needy and widows, provision of artificial limbs, tri-cycles and prosthesis to the handicapped persons. Besides assistance to the students, help is rendered to the effected people at the time of floods or other natural calamities.

The main sources of income of the society are : collection from lucky bag draws, district relief fund, membership subscriptions, contributions, donations, etc. Some of the services rendered by the District Red Cross Society are detailed below:

The society runs 5 trained *dai* centres. With the assistance of Government of India and State Government,

it has constructed 25 bedded hospitals at four focal villages, viz. Tohra, Badshahpur, Mallowal and Ghanaur. Besides, it has constructed 7 dispensaries. Under the Rural Development Scheme, with the help of Government of India (50% matching scheme), 18 community welfare centres have also been constructed by the society in the district. To rehabilitate beggar's children, a training-cum-work centre has been constructed in Red Cross Bhawan, Patiala where these children are trained in canning of chairs and other repair work of the furniture. The children are given nourishment, viz. biscuits, milk, toffees, etc. A hostel for working women has also been constructed at Patiala.

The Society is running a Training Centre for Destitute Women at Patiala, where training in sewing, knitting, cutting, etc. is given to the needy women for their rehabilitation. It also helps the authorities in blood donation motivational progress. During 1986, with the collaboration of Blood Bank of Raiendra Hospital, 49 Camps were organized and 1,644.5 units of blood were collected.

The income and expenditure of the society during the year 1988 was Rs 22,13,915 and Rs 23,59,270, respectively. It enrolled 2,63,672 members during the same year and collected a sum of Rs 5,29,845 as membership fee.

Junior Red Cross.—The Junior Red Cross functions as a wing of Patiala District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. The District Education Officer, Patiala is the ex-officio Chairman of the Junior Red Cross. The Junior Red Cross groups exist almost in all schools in the district. The objective of the Junior Red Cross are; protection of health, promotion of international friendship and service to the sick.

The students contribute membership subscription. They also collect additional funds according to their needs through various methods, i.e. sale of Red Cross flags, enrollment of Red Cross and St. John membership and other voluntarily donations. The funds so collected are generally used on the welfare of the students for collective benefits.

The income and expenditure of the Junior Red Cross during the year 1989 was Rs 62,066 and Rs 25,636, respectively. The total membership of middle, high and senior secondary schools in the district, during the same year was 95,905 (56,668 boys and 39,237 girls).

Red Cross Hospital Welfare Section, Patiala.--It is an important wing of Patiala District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, which is run by a group of dedicated Lady Social Workers. The social workers of this section are serving the humanity by looking after sick and suffering people lying in the hospitals. It provides milk, eggs, fruit and clothes to the needy patients free of cost. It collects funds through membership fee, variety shows, film shows, donations, etc. The income and expenditure of this section during the year 1988 was Rs 3,90,917 and Rs 1,89,483, respectively and it enrolled 54 members during the same year.

Ambulance Training.--The District St. John Ambulance Association, Patiala, imparts training in ambulance, first aid, home-nursing, etc. The number of persons trained in the district in first-aid and home-nursing during 1988 was 4,778 and 4,117, respectively. Special training camps are also held, where apart from first-aid and home-nursing, training is also given to campers in rescue and fire-fighting. The district branch maintains five ambulance vans for the convenience of public.

Every year, national headquarters of St. John Ambulance Association, New Delhi, awards Jiv Raksha Medals to the workers who endanger their lives in saving life of others. During the year 1988, 5 such awards were awarded at national level, Out of which 2 were awarded to the dedicated social workers of Patiala District.

The income and expenditure of the Association during 1988 was Rs 1,67,911 and Rs 1,66,593, respectively. During the same year, 5,12,150 annual associates were enrolled and a sum of Rs 5,12,150 was collected from them as membership fee.

Lions Clubs

It is an international organization, whose motto is 'Make Your Fellow Man Feel Needed'. It is a type of brotherhood to serve the humanity at large. Its activities are dedicated to the welfare of needy and the poor. The main sources of income of lions clubs are individual subscription and public donation. The various branches of the Lions Clubs functioning in the Patiala District are mentioned below:

Lions Club, Patiala.--Five branches of Lions Club have been functioning at Patiala proper. These are: Lions Club, City, established in 1976; Lions Club, Patiala Fort, established in 1983; Lions Club, Premier, established in 1986; Lions Club, Patiala City, established in 1979 and the Lions Club fort established in 1985. These clubs render useful service to the Patiala City in the form of cleanliness drive, mass immunization camps, free vaccination camps, free eye operation camps, free medical relief camps, scholarships to deserving students and books to poor students, assistance to the handicapped, sewing machines to poor and deserving widows, etc.

Lions Club, Rajpura.--The Lions Club, Rajpura was established in 1978. It arranged 11 eye operation camps upto 31 March 1987 and performed 2,500 operations. Free medicines and spectacles are given to the people after operation. The club distributed 50 wheel chairs, 200 hearing aids and artificial limbs (clippers) to 800 persons. It provides help to the flood effected people and donates funds to the needy persons. Besides, it distributes stationery, books, uniforms, etc. to the poor students every year. Financial aid is also given to the poor and needy students. It is running a sewing school for women at Rajpura. Two members of this club are life members of the District Red Cross Society. The Lioness Club (ladies wing of the club) is also functioning at Rajpura.

Lions Club, Sirhind.--It was formed during the year 1982-83. The club organizes free operations camps, immunization of children against polio, free vaccination camps and provides books to poor students.

Lions Club, Bassi Pathana.—The Lions Club, Bassi Pathana was established in 1980. It renders useful service for the welfare of the widows. It also arranges free eye camps. There is also a Leo Club (students wing of the club) which was formed during the year 1987-88.

Lions Club, Nabha.—The Lions Club, Nabha was formed in 1975 and has 28 members on its rolls. It is the oldest club amongst all the Lions clubs of the Patiala District. The main activities of the club include holding of eye operations camps and blood donation camps from time to time.

Lions Club, Samana.—It was constituted in 1981 and has 24 members. It organizes medical camps, grants scholarships to the poor and brilliant students. The Leo Club, Samana (students wing of the club) was formed in 1987 and has 20 members on its rolls.

Lioness Club, Bassi Pathana.—Besides, there is one Lioness Club, at Bassi Pathana, which was established in 1987.

Rotary Clubs

The Rotary Club is a world-wide organization with its headquarters in the United States of America. Its motto is 'Service Above Self'. It is a type of international brotherhood to serve to humanity as a whole in all walks of life. There are Rotary Clubs at Patiala, Rajpura, Samana, Sirhind and Nabha, the activities of each are described below:

Rotary Club, Patiala.—Two branches of Rotary Club are functioning at Patiala proper, i.e. Rotary Club Patiala and Rotary Club, Model Town, Patiala established in 1977 and 1981-82, respectively. These branches organize free eye operation camps and provide scholarships to the poor and needy students, studying in different educational institutions.

Rotary Club, Rajpura.—The Rotary Club, Rajpura was established in 1967. The main activities of this club are: to arrange free eye camps and provide scholarship to the poor students of various educational institutions. It also helps the flood effected and riot effected persons.

Rotary Club, Sirhind.—The Rotary Club, Sirhind was formed on 23 March 1980. It organises eye operation camps and blood donation camps. Uptill now, it has organized 7 eye operation camps, where 2,000 eye operations were performed. The club also organised 10 blood donation camps and collected 1,000 units of blood. It celebrated 2 marriages of poor girls, one at Dera Bassi and the other at Delo Majra. It is also running a sewing school at Bassi. Besides, it promotes scholarships to poor students.

Rotary Club, Nabha.—The Rotary Club, Nabha was established in 1950. It has 36 members on its rolls.

Jaycee Club

Jaycee is the largest international youth organization of its kind in the world. It aims at giving leadership training to young men and women between the age group of 18 to 40. The goals and ideals of the Jaycees are, to develop the individual abilities and stimulate the joint efforts of young persons for the purpose of improving the spiritual, economic, social well-being of mankind by development of awareness and acceptance of the responsibilities of citizenship, individual participation in international training programme to develop leadership potential; active participation in planning and executing programmes for the development of the individual and the community, and furtherance of understanding, goodwill and co-operation among all people. The only club functioning at Nabha in the district is described below:

Jaycee Club, Nabha.—It was set up during the year 1981 and has 38 members on its rolls. It arranges free eye operation camps and blood donation camps. It also provides financial assistance to the poor and needy persons.

Inner Wheel Club, Patiala.—This club came into existence during the year 1982. The activities of the club in the district are to arrange blood donation camps, eye operation camps, medical check-up camps and distribution of free medicine to poor patients. The other branches of the club are functioning at Samana, Sirhind and Rajpura.

CHAPTER XIX PLACES OF INTEREST

PLACES OF INTEREST

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Patiala is one of the most historical districts of Punjab. Its towns Samana, Sirhind and Banur were important seats of government during medieval period. Patiala and Nabha were the headquarters of Phulkian rulers of Patiala and Nabha States. The most historical gurudwara in the district is Gurudwara Fatehgarh Sahib which commemorates the sacred memory of Guru Gobind Singh's younger sons, who were martyred here by Wazir Khan, the then Governor of Sirhind. Besides places of historical and religious importance, there are places of tourist attraction in the district like Chatt Bir Zoo, Aam Khas Bagh and Floating Restaurant of Sirhind. The tahsil-wise description of various places of interest in the district having historical and religious significance or tourist attraction has been given below :

PATIALA TAHSIL Patiala

Headquarters of the division, district and tahsil of the same name, Patiala is situated towards south of GT Road at a distance of about 26 km from Rajpura. It was founded by Baba Ala Singh, the founder of Phulkian State of Patiala. Previously, it was a small village of Sanaur Pargana under Khokhar Zamindars. After acquisition of Sanaur and its 84 villages, Raja Ala Singh selected this site for making a stronghold in order to have a firm control over the newly acquired territory. Consequently, a *kachchi garhi* (stronghold), a little to the east of Qila Mubarak was erected in 1753. Thereafter, the foundation of Qila Mubarak was laid down by Baba Ala Singh, on 12 February 1764, which was later on completed by Maharaja Karam Singh. The city was originally known as 'Pati Ala' (area under Ala Singh), which later on came to be known as Patiala.

After the fall of Sirhind in 1763, its inhabitants migrated in large number to Patiala, where they were known as Sirhindis. Moreover, being the capital of Patiala State, it increased in size, prosperity and population. The main shopping centre of the city became developed around the fort.

Towards the beginning of the 19th Century, nine gates were constructed along the wall around the city. The wall was demolished in 1862. Thereafter, inhabitants of the city started dwelling in new colonies outside the walled city. Among the nine gates of the city, the Sheranwala Gate had special significance since it served as a gateway to the civil secretariat during the erstwhile Patiala State and PEPSU (now secretariat of the PSEB), head office of the State Bank of Patiala, Baradari Garden, Sheesh Mahal, Moti Mahal and other offices. The other gates are the Darshani Gate, Sirhindi Gate, Samana Gate, Nabha Gate, Sanauri Gate and Saifabadi Gate. The Lahori Gate was demolished decades ago. Five of these gates are in a dilapidated condition. The historic Sheranwala Gate also crumbled on 23 August 1988. These gates mostly opened on roads leading to other important towns.

Patiala is a city of gardens, palaces and magnificent buildings. The spacious Baradari Garden having twelve gates is an important place of attraction. Just opposite the Kali Devi temple, there is an enclosure inside the main garden called Rock Garden. The Mall Road in the city is a good specimen of concrete work. There has been rapid growth of this city after the Independence in 1947 and a number of new colonies like the Model Town, Ajit Nagar, Sant Nagar, Yadvindra Colony, etc. have come up.

The Baradari Palace, the Rajendra Gymkhana, the Mahendra Maharani Club and Circuit House are important buildings of the princely days. Moti Bagh Palace is another grand building of princely days which now houses the National Institute of Sports. However, the magnificent buildings which have been built after Independence are the new Rajendra Hospital, the Government Medical College, the Government College for Women, the State College of Education, Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, and the Central Public Library.

Patiala City is well-known for its work of *gota*, *kanari*, *zari* and *sitara* for the manufacture of silk, *azar bands*, (waist-cords) and *parandas* (hair tying-cords). The city is also developing in industry and an industrial estate has been developed across the railway

station. Moreover, the city is an important educational centre. Mohindra College, Patiala has been a very important educational institute right through the princely times. Started in 1875, it was the first degree college in the whole area of present day Punjab. It was affiliated to Calcutta University, as Punjab University came into being five years later. Thereafter, a very large number of educational institutes including Punjabi University have been set up in the city. Patiala is perhaps the only city where almost all professional, technical, art and science colleges are located. The establishment of Punjabi University has grown up considerably and it is running full fledged departments with modern facilities for imparting training in research, and literary activities. With the formation of PEPSU in 1948, Patiala became its capital. However, after its merger with Punjab in 1956, it became headquarters of Patiala District. The population of city according to 1981 Census was 2,06,254. The headquarters of the Punjab State Electricity Board and the State Bank of Patiala are also located on the Mall in Patiala. There is also a Civil Aviation Club which is situated on Patiala-Sangrur road. There is a well-known stadium known as Yadvindra Stadium which was built by Maharaja Yadvindra Singh. It is occupied by Yadvindra Public School which is one of the best educational institutions of Punjab. Adjoining the old Moti Bagh Palace, there is a Deer Park which contains a large variety of birds and deer. The statue of Mahatma Gandhi set in the midst of the Rajindra Tank and the statue of S. Sewa Singh Thikriwala at Fawara Chowk remind the people about the great sacrifices for the cause of freedom by the national leaders.

A brief description of important places of the city is given below :

Qila Mubarak.—The foundation of Qila Mubarak was laid down by Baba Ala Singh, the founder of the Patiala State, on 12 February 1764. However, its construction was completed by his grandson, Maharaja Karam Singh. It is the symbol of many historical facts and it conveys the memories of the past to the present times. The main town and its bazar have sprung around it. The throne of Baba Ala Singh in this fort is a historical monument.

The Qila Mubarak was the official residence of the rulers of the Patiala State upto the middle of 19th century. In the inner portion of the fort are the palace, where the rulers and members of their families lived. The Darbar Hall in the fort is a unique and majestic structure. It was built by Maharaja Narinder Singh in 1859. It has now a roof built with tin sheets having underneath a false ceiling artistically decorated. In this Hall, the rulers held *darbar* on festival occasions when both military and civil officers presented *Nahars* in their traditional way. It now houses arms and armours. Some note-worthy arms exhibited here are the sword of Nadir Shah known as 'Shikar Gah' depicting hunting scenes. The sword of Shah Abbas of Persia has the owner's name with his seal carved on it. A dagger of Guru Gobind Singh with jade handle has also been preserved in the Museum.

The murals in residential palaces of Qila are peerless works of art. They are the works of great artists belonging to Kangra and Rajasthan schools of art. They depict the themes of Ramayana, Mahabharata, Shrimad Bhagwat Geeta, Baramasas as well as the paintings of Ragas and Raginis. They are greatly appreciated by all connoisseurs of art. The legends of Laila Majnu, Sassi Punnu, Sohni Mahiwal, etc. are also painted in one of the bed chambers.

Moti Bagh Palace.—Sheesh Mahal in old Moti Bagh, Patiala was designed on the pattern of Shalimar garden of Lahore with terraces, fountains, channels and flower beds. It was built by Maharaja Narinder Singh in 1847 at a cost of Rs 5 lakhs. The Sheesh Mahal Museum at Patiala has great importance in the field of painting, sculptures, medals and decorative art objects.

Maharaja Narinder Singh was a patron of literature, music and fine arts. There were many poets, scholars and historians in his court. He employed many artists, who hailed from Kangra and Rajasthan and they expressed their talents on the walls of Sheesh Mahal by depicting vision in the poetry of Keshav Das, Surdas and Behari Lal in line and colour. Mythology, legends, Raga-Ragini, Nayak-Nayika and Bara-masa themes are also depicted on its walls. A special room known as Sheesh Mahal was got constructed by the Maharaja.

displaying the skills of artists in convex and coloured mirrors. Some designs remind of the floral designs of Jahangir's period.

Maharaja Narinder Singh shifted his residence to this palace. In 1897, Maharaja Rajinder Singh constructed a *Jhoola* (hanging bridge) over the lake in the palace. There was also an exhibition hall meant for displaying various commodities by the traders for selection by Ranis of the palace.

The Medal Gallery set up in the Sheesh Mahal, Patiala, has one of the largest collections of the medals and decorations. It is perhaps unmatched in the world in its richness and variety. In this collection, there are at present, more than 3,200 Orders, Medals and Decorations. All these were the collections of Maharaja Bhupindra Singh (1900-1938) whose hobby was to collect such decorations from all over the world. His son, Maharaja Yadindra Singh (1938-1974) gifted this priceless treasure to the Punjab Museum.

A part of the old Moti Bagh Palace is occupied by the National Institute of Sports.

Kali Devi Temple.—It is an important place of worship in the city. The temple is located just on the Mall Road adjoining the State Bank of Patiala. There is a great rush of devotees on *Ashtami* every month, when a big fair is held here. It is visited by a large number of people of Patiala city and surrounding areas. Some sanskrit manuscript leaves (*patras*) supposed to have been written by Rishi Vyas, the famous author of the Mahabharata, have also been preserved in this temple. Maharaja Narinder Singh brought these leaves from Badri Narain Temple in Uttar Pradesh where he went on pilgrimage.

People visit this temple in large numbers on every Tuesday and Saturday. Fairs are held here during the months of April and October every year. People have to stand for hours in long queues to have a *darshan* of the Goddess. This temple is a unique example of secularism. A large number of Hindus and Sikhs from surrounding villages visit this sacred place.

Gurudwara Dukh Nivaran.—It is an historic gurudwara which commemorates the memory of Guru Tegh Bahadur, who stayed here for some time during one of his missionary tours. It is situated near the Patiala railway station. It is stated that when the Guru was on his way to Delhi to offer the supreme sacrifice, he stayed at the site of the present gurudwara which was then in Lehal village. This village was in the grip of some epidemic which was claiming a heavy toll of life. The Guru took out some water from a small pond (where the tank of 'gurudwara' now stands) and sprinkled it towards the village with his blessing. It is said that the people of the village got rid of the epidemic. It is believed that a bath in the holy tank has the healing effect. Hence the gurudwara has been named as Dukh Nivaran (reliever of sufferings). There is also a *hukamnama* (order) of Guru Tegh Bahadur which has been kept in a glass-paned cabin underneath a tree.

This gurudwara is managed by the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee. A large number of devotees visit this holy shrine every day. A large sum of money has been spent by Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandhak Committee to expand and beautify this holy shrine so as to give a majestic outlook.

Mazar Pir Baba Rode Shah.—This mazar is situated on the Mall, adjacent to Malwa Cinema. A fair is held here on every Thursday. Both Hindus and Sikhs of the surrounding villages come in large numbers to pay their homage to the *Pir*. On this day, there is always a great rush of devotees from morning to evening. It is believed that with the blessings of the *Pir* wishes of the devotees are fulfilled. At this sacred place, a big fair is also held for three days from 25 to 27 June every year, which attracts a large number of people from far and near. Renowned poets are invited and *kwalis* (songs) are recited on the occasion.

Bahadurgarh

It is about 7 km from Patiala on Rajpura-Patiala road. Before its occupation by Maharaja Amar Singh, Bahadurgarh was called Saifabad. The village and the fort were founded by Nawab Saif Khan during the

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second half of seventeenth century. However, the foundation of the present fort was laid by Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala State in 1837. The construction was completed in eight years and rupees ten lakhs were spent on it. The circumference of the fort is about 2 km. Maharaja Karam Singh gave the fort its present name to the sacred memory of Guru Teg Bahadur who visited this place while on his way to Delhi during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb. There is a *gurudwara*, dedicated to Guru Teg Bahadur, inside the fort. There is also a mosque built by Saif Khan in about 1658. The tomb of Saif Khan is about three hundred yards from the fort. A fair known as 'Mela Roza Sharif Nawab Saif Ali' is held here during the months of June and January every year.

There is also an historical *gurudwara* known as 'Sri Gurudwara Sahib Patshahai Nauvin' built in the sacred memory of Guru Teg Bahadur who stayed here for 3 months and 9 days while going to Delhi for martyrdom. Saif Ali Khan used to meet the Guru at this place. This *gurudwara* is being managed by Shironani Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee. A large number of people visit this *gurudwara* on the occasion of Baisakhi every year.

Apart from the rich historical background, Bahadurgarh is now making rapid progress in the field of industry also. Industrial units like Escorts, Milk-food, etc. provide ample employment opportunities to the people residing in the surrounding areas.

Ghuram

Ghuram is an ancient village with a rich historical background. It is about 35 km from Patiala on Patiala-Pehowa road. The village is known for two things, namely Gurudwara Milapsar Baoli Sahib and Makbara Pir Bhikam Shah, the description of which is given below:

Gurudwara Milapsar, Baoli Sahib.--It is said that Lord Rama's mother, Kaushalya belonged to Ghuram and it was at this place, where now *gurudwara* stands, that the marriage party of Raja Dashrath of Ayodhya had stayed. There is an old well (*baoli*) here believed to be relating to the times of Ramayana. Later

on, this place was also visited by Guru Gobind Singh who met Pir Bhikam Shah here. A fair is held here in the month of February which is visited by a large number of people.

Makbara Pir Bhikam Shah.--Pir Bhikam Shah was a well-known saintly figure during medieval times. He had his seat at Ghuram. Akbar was also a disciple of this *Pir*. This *Pir* had a very long life and lived upto the times of Guru Gobind Singh. He had a foresight about the birth of Guru Gobind Singh and reached Patna Sahib. He had 'darshan' of the Guru and made a prophecy that Guru Gobind Singh will care equally both for the Hindus and the Muslims. Later on when the Guru visited Ghuram, *Pir* met him at the site of the *gurudwara*. A very grand *makbara* has been built at Ghuram to commemorate the sacred memory of the *Pir*. A big fair is held here annually during *chet* (March-April). A large number of people from distant places come to pay their homage to the *Pir*.

Fatehgarh Sahib Tahsil

Sirhind

Sirhind is the most historical town in Patiala District. It is situated on Sher Shah Suri Marg between Ambala and Ludhiana. It is about 47 km from Chandigarh via Chunni, 50 km from Ambala and 60 km from Ludhiana. It is a railway junction on the Delhi-Amritsar railway line connecting it with Ambala-Ludhiana. The Rupnagar-Nangal railway line starts from here. It is also connected by road with Morinda, Rupnagar and Nangal in the north and Patiala in the south. Its population as per 1981 Census was 33,730.

Sirhind acquired prominence only in the seventh century when it became the capital of the Satadru Kingdom. This fact has also been authenticated by Hsien Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim. Under the later Hindushahi rulers, the place was elevated to the status of a State Capital and became a major frontier defence post. Later on, Sirhind reached its pinnacle of glory during Muslim period. The period from Akbar to Aurangzeb is considered the golden period in the history of this city. It was then one of the most flourishing towns of the Mughal Empire having 360

mosques, tombs, *serais* and wells. Undoubtedly, Sirhind was the largest city in the whole area of present day Patiala District. To be more appropriate, no other city was as large as Sirhind in the whole of our present day Punjab.

It is said that the town of Sirhind was once named as Sudpura and the Suds ruled here. They lost their rule as a result of the Muslim conquest. According to Nasir Sirhindi, a contemporary historian of Akbar's times, the Suds formed the bulk of the population and were concentrated in the twenty *mohallas* which were situated north-west to the *chowk-khas*, in front of the mint and the royal stable. Their population was increasing so rapidly that the old city wall had to be dismantled in order to accommodate them. They were a very rich community and their material prosperity was clearly reflected in the way their 22 Chaudhris would go about in *Palkis*. *Palki/Nashini* was a mark of status and the Suds were evidently men of status. It is very surprising to note that inspite of their acknowledged financial superiority, they observed very simple marriage customs. All such rites were so silently and simply observed that even the next door neighbour would not know as to what was happening in the neighbourhood. Nasir Sirhindi considers this as one of the causes responsible for their material prosperity.

According to Nasiri Sirhindi, during the Mughal period, Sirhind possessed buildings which had no parallel in the whole of India, and it enjoyed such commercial importance that the property in Sirhind fetched twice as much price as the property at Delhi fetched at that time. It was a mint town for minting copper coins. It was strongly fortified by an outer wall and strong town. The Hindu money-lenders were quite a prosperous class and they owned some beautiful gardens. The town was also famous for producing delicious mangoes.

In the medieval period, Sirhind had become a great centre for trade. Because of its proximity to the hills, Chinese goods were pouring in large quantities for commercial purposes. This increasing amount of trade added to the prosperity of the people of Sirhind. Seth Todar Mal, a native and a businessman

of Sirhind rose to the position of the Faujdar of Sirhind. He proved himself to be an efficient administrator of Sirhind and this town made much progress under him.

There is thus no doubt that under the patronage of Akbar, Jahangir and Shah Jahan, Sirhind continued to march on the road to peace and prosperity, and it became one of the most flourishing towns of the Mughal Empire. However, the policy of religious persecution launched by Aurangzeb reversed the whole development of Sirhind. In 1705, a single act of barbarity of the execution of two innocent sons of Guru Gobind Singh, committed by Wazir Khan, the Faujdar of Sirhind, had the effect of a curse on the prosperity of this ancient town. The revenge which the followers of the great Sikh Guru took in the eighteenth century for this atrocious act was almost unparalleled in the history of mankind. Consequently, the city was devastated out of all recognition. The Sikhs considered Sirhind as an instrument of the sufferings of Guru Gobind Singh and for this prejudice, they destroyed it time and again. The first severest blow to Sirhind was given by the Sikhs under the leadership of Banda Bahadur who was able to capture it from the Muslims in 1710 and established Sikh rule here for a short time. Later on, this town was included in Patiala State by Ala Singh in 1763-64.

After passing through many catastrophic events, Sirhind is a developing town. It has a number of educational institutions including Mata Gujri College at Fatehgarh Sahib, six higher secondary/high schools. A newly constructed 50 bedded hospital is also located here. A new Tahsil complex at Fatehgarh Sahib has been set up which is also the headquarters of Fatehgarh Subdivision.

There are still remnants of many palatial buildings of medieval times which speak of a very high standard of masonry of those times. Tombs of ustad and Shagird, mosque of Saint Butcher Sadna and Jahaji Haveli of Seth Todar Mal are fine specimens of art, craft and masonry of those times. The mosque of Sadna Kasai (Butcher) is being renovated. A unique feature regarding the medieval housing pattern was that almost

all the houses had basements (*bhoras*), where the inmates of the house could hide whenever they were attacked by foreign invader. These basements can still be seen in many of the old houses of the town.

Sirhind has become very famous for production of cauliflower and garlic. About one-fourth of the total production of Punjab with respect to the above commodities is covered by Sirhind. It is also a big grain market. Moreover, Sirhind has become an important centre in Punjab for making truck-bodies.

A brief description of the important places of historical interest of Sirhind is given as under:

Gurdwara Fatehgarh Sahib.—To commemorate the martyrdom of younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh who were bricked alive in 1704 by Wazir Khan, the then Fauzdar of Sirhind, a magnificent *gurudwara* has been constructed. This *gurudwara* is known as Gurudwara Fatehgarh Sahib, because it marks the conquest of the Sikhs in 1710 when under the leadership of Banda Bahadur, the Sikhs ran over the area and razed the fort (built by Ferozeshah Tughlaq) to the ground.

The main entrance to the *gurudwara* was built by Maharaja Yadvindra Singh of Patiala in 1953. The historical wall where the younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh were bricked alive has been preserved in this *gurudwara*. The sanctuary containing the historic wall is known as Gurudwara Bhora Sahib.

Gurudwara Burj Mata Gujri and Gurudwara Shahid Ganj are also located in the main complex of Gurudwara Fatehgarh Sahib. It was at the site of Gurudwara Burj Mata Gujri that two younger sons, Fateh Singh and Zorawar Singh of Guru Gobind Singh and his mother were kept in confinement by Wazir Khan, the then Fauzdar of Sirhind. During those times, this part of the fort was known as *Thanda Burj*, which was considered a cool place during the summer. But it was a punishment for Guru's sons and his mother to keep them here in extreme winter. It was at this place that Mata Gujri collapsed on hearing the news of the martyrdom of her grandsons. Later on, Gurudwara Mata Gujri was constructed at this place. Gurudwara Shahid Ganj has been built to memory of

those brave Sikhs who were killed while fighting with the Mughal forces under the banner of Banda Bahadur. They were cremated at this place where now Gurudwara Shahid Ganj stands.

A very big hall in the memory of Seth Todar Mal who purchased land by paying gold coins for the cremation of the said martyrs has been constructed behind the main *gurudwara*. A big tank has also been built in the complex. A big Jor Mela is held here in the month of December every year when a large number of people from far and near visit this place.

With the establishment of Mata Gujri College, Tahsil/Subdivisional Complex, Civil Hospital and staff quarters for government employees, a new township has come up near Gurudwara Fatehgarh Sahib.

Gurudwara Jyoti Sarup.—This *gurudwara* is about 2 km from Fatehgarh Sahib on Sirhind-Chandigarh road. It was at this place that the mortal remains of Mata Gujri, the mother of Guru Gobind Singh and his two younger sons, Fateh Singh and Zorawar Singh were cremated. It is believed that Wazir Khan, the then Fauzdar of Sirhind refused to allow the cremation of bodies unless the land for this purpose was purchased by spreading gold coins (*mohars*). Seth Todar Mal who was an ardent devotee of Guru Gobind Singh, purchased this piece of land by offering gold coins as demanded. In order to pay tribute to Todar Mal for his act of courage and bravery, the road leading to this *gurudwara* and further going to Chandigarh has been named after him. The old *gurudwara* is being demolished and in its place a new structure is coming up.

Gurudwara Shahid Ganj.—It is situated just half a kilometer from Gurudwara Fatehgarh Sahib. It commemorates the martyrdom of those Sikhs who were killed by the tyrannical Mughals. It is believed that forty cart-loads of heads of martyred Sikhs which were being taken, to Delhi for getting prize, were captured by the Sikhs of this area and their cremation was done at the place where now Gurudwara Shahid Ganj stands.

Rauza Sharif.—Close to Gurudwara Fatehgarh Sahib is the magnificent Rauza or Dargah of Shaikh Ahmad

Faruqi Sirhindi, popularly known as Mujaddid, Alf-i-Sani who lived in the times of Akbar and Jahangir from 1563 to 1624. The Shaikh is held in high esteem and is considered by Sunni Muslims to be second to Prophet Mohammed. For this reason, this mausoleum is regarded as a second Mecca by the Sunni Muslims. Every year, thousands of pilgrims from various parts of India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangla Desh and other Muslim countries visit this place to participate in the celebrations, known as Urs of Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi. The date of annual celebrations vary from year to year. Every year, these celebrations precede by ten days than the previous year. During 1989, these celebrations were held on 28 and 29 September.

By the side of the Rauza are the tombs of the Afghan ruler, Shah Zaman and his queen.

Aam Khas Bagh.--The Aam Khas Bagh means both the public and private garden. It was built by the Mughal emperors. Both Jahangir and Shah Jahan used to stay here while going to and coming back from Lahore. There were adequate number of palaces for the stay of Mughal emperors. A close scrutiny of the remnants of the palaces clearly indicates that there was a perfect system of air-conditioning in the palaces. There was also provision of hot water during winter. It provided ample facilities for rulers to camp here while in transit. Some portions of these buildings have been renovated. There is a tourist restaurant, known as Maulsari Tourist Complex run by the Punjab Tourism Development Corporation. It provides board and lodging facilities to the visitors. A beautiful garden and a nursery with fruit trees and rare plants are also being maintained. It is a very good spot for tourists.

During the famous Jor Mela at Fatehgarh Sahib Gurudwara, the light and sound programme regarding the history of Sirhind and the martyrdom of younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh is shown to the visitors at night in the Aam Khas Bagh.

Floating Restaurant, Sirhind.--Floating restaurant constructed over the Sirhind Canal is an important tourist spot run by the Punjab Tourism Development

Corporation. It is at a distance of 5 km from Sirhind on the Sher Shah Suri Marg. It attracts a large number of tourists, especially during summer. There is also provision for night stay at the restaurant. It has 8 suites. It is a unique type of restaurant in the whole of Punjab. Built in the middle of the canal, it presents a picturesque view to the visitors.

Dargah of Baba Salar Pir.--The *dargah* of Baba Salar Pir is situated in old Sirhind near Das Nami Akhara. It is held in great esteem by people of Sirhind and surrounding area. Baba Salar Pir is said to be the contemporary of Guru Gobind Singh. He was well known for his spiritual powers and performance of miracles. It is believed that he could make a wall move through his spiritual power.

In the month of July, a big fair is held here for a period of six days. Food is served to the people. There are wrestling bouts and songs by famous singers. People come in large numbers to pay homage to the Pir for fulfilment of their cherished desires.

Dera Baba Das Nami Akhara.--This religious place is situated very close to the *dargah* of Baba Salar Pir. It commemorates the memory of Baba Hardit Giri who was a great saint. Annual congregation of saints is held here for three days on Friday, Saturday and Sunday after Diwali. On Monday, a grand *bhandara* is held in which food cooked in pure *desi* ghee is served to the people. Preachers come from distant places and deliver religious sermons to the people.

Janam Ashtmi and Shivratri are also celebrated here with great enthusiasm. Langar (free kitchen) is served to the people on both these occasions.

A Sanskrit *Pathshala* (school) is also run by the Managing Committee of the Dera.

Dera Baba Dyal Puri.--This *dera* (religious place) is close to Dera Baba Das Nami Akhara. It commemorates the sacred memory of Baba Dyal Puri who was a saintly figure. He was also a contemporary of Guru Gobind Singh. The *dera* is managed by the same body which looks after the Dera Baba Das Nami Akhara. It

is believed that the present town of Sirhind (old portion) could survive only with the blessings of Baba Dyal Puri when a large portion of the old town was destroyed by the Sikhs under Banda Bahadur.

* Baba Dyal Puri Model High School is run by the Managing Committee of the Dera Baba Dyal Puri.

Mata Shri Chakreshwari Devi Jain Temple V. Attewali (Sirhind).—It is situated in village Attewali opposite to Gurudwara Jyoti Sarup on Sirhind-Chunni-Chandigarh road. This ancient temple is said to be nearly 1000 years old. The legend goes that during the times of Maharaja Prithvi Raj Chauhan, a large number of pilgrims from Rajasthan were going in bullock-carts to the ancient Jain Temple of Kangra (situated still in Kangra Fort) to have the blessings of Lord Adi Nath. The pilgrims had also brought an idol of Mata Chakreshwari Devi, an ardent worshipper (known as Rakshak Devi of Lord Adinath) of Lord Adinath. On their way, the caravan halted for the night at the present site. Next morning when the caravan was all set to move, the Rath (Chariot) carrying the idol of Mata Shri Chakreshwari Devi did not move in spite of the best efforts of the pilgrims. The devotees were at a loss to know the reason and were perplexed. Then all of a sudden, there was flood of light inside the Palki carrying the idol and there was an Akashwani 'Let this be my place of Abode'. The pilgrims said 'Mother, this is all sandy area, there is no water around here, we had a miserable night yesterday'. The voice replied 'A few yards towards north of this place dig the land and you will get water'. To the astonishment of pilgrims, they just dug a few feet and a fountain of water started flowing. The pilgrims were very much pleased and they established the idol of Mata Chakreshwari Devi at this place and built a small but beautiful temple there. The pilgrims also settled here.

An annual function is held on 14th Moon day of Asooj, i.e. 4th day after Dussehra, which is attended by a large number of devotees. The festival opens on the night of 13th Moon day and closes on *puranmashi*. Food and refreshment is served to all the devotees.

The spiritual powers of Mata Chakreshwari Devi have been depicted very nicely on one of the walls of

the temple through very fine glass work in a majestic style. The fountain of water has been converted into a small well and a big temple of Lord Adinath is under construction on this site. Even today, the water of this tank is held sacred by the devotees and they carry home to preserve the same considering it as sacred as water of Ganga.

Bassi Pathana

Bassi Pathana is a small town located between Sirhind and Morinda. It is a railway station on the Sirhind-Nangal railway line and is about 8 km from Sirhind. Its population as per 1981 Census was 16,672.

It is believed that this town was founded in 1540 by an Afghan Malik Haider Khan, who settled here during the reign of Sher Shah Suri. After the sack of Sirhind by the Sikhs in 1763, it was occupied by Sardar Diwan Singh of the Dallewala Misl. Later on, it passed on to the possession of Maharaja of Patiala. It became the headquarters of the Amargarh *Ni* of Patiala State, and on the formation of PEPSU or the Fatehgarh Sahib District. In 1953, Fatehgarh Sahib District was amalgamated with Patiala District and Bassi Pathana became the headquarters of the Fatehgarh Sahib Subdivision. But with the construction of sub-divisional complex at Fatehgarh Sahib, the offices have shifted here from Bassi Pathana. It is now only a block headquarters.

The old fort of the town can still be seen, though in dilapidated condition. Some parts of the fort are still in good condition, wherein a Government Primary School and Sub-Jail are situated.

Among the religious places of the town, mention may be made of Sant Namdev Temple. It was at this place that Sant Namdev who was born on 26 October 1270 in Maharashtra stayed for a considerable period and preached *Bhakti Marg* (way to worship God) to the people of the area. Thence, he moved to other towns of the Punjab for spreading his religious message. As this saint preceded the Sikh Gurus, his sermons in 61 'Shalokas' have been included in Guru Granth Sahib. This place became known as 'Swami Nam Dev Ji Ka Dera'. Later on, a magnificent temple was constructed on this place in 1925.

A big fair is held here for three days on Baisak Panchmi when a large number of persons from various parts of Punjab and adjoining States visit the place. Board and lodging facilities are provided to the people. The affairs of this temple are managed by All India Sant Nam Dev Mandir Sabha (Regd.) with head office at Bassi Pathana.

There is *smadh* of Baba Budh Das, which is located in the heart of the town. It is held in great esteem by the people of the town. It is believed that with the blessings of the Baba, the desires of the people are fulfilled.

Bassi Pathana is a big grain market. Industry is also developing here. There are many units for the manufacture of scientific instruments and agricultural implements. A Class II Municipal Committee is functioning in the town. There is also a degree college, an Industrial Training Institute and a 25-bedded Civil Hospital.

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NABHA TAHSIL

Nabha

Headquarters of the subdivision/tahsil of the same name, Nabha is an important historical town in the Patiala District. It is situated about 26 km west of Patiala City, the district headquarters and is a railway station on the Bathinda-Rajpura line. It is well connected with Patiala, Gobindgarh, Malerkotla, Bhawanigarh and Sangrur. It has the honour of being the capital of the erstwhile princely State of Nabha till its merger with the PEPSU in 1948.

The town derives its name from *nabh ka phul*, because at the time of its foundation, it was a village surrounded by ponds with lotus. The town was founded in 1755 by Raja Hamir Singh, one of the descendants of Phul, the common ancestor of the Phulkian rulers of Nabha, Patiala and Jind States. He was also the first Raja of Nabha to coin money in his own name. The old town developed round a pukka fort with a big mud wall surrounding it. The fort now houses some of the Punjab Government and

Raja Hira Singh took much interest in the development of the town. He spent large sums of money in the construction of roads and otherwise beautifying the town. Many buildings were constructed. Both Raja Hira Singh and Ripudaman Singh did much to establish educational institutions at Nabha. They were great supporters of literary activities. That is why Nabha has gained much fame for literary personalities. Bhai Kahan Singh of Nabha is well-known for his contribution to the Punjabi language as a writer of Mahan Kosh, an unrivalled Punjabi dictionary and several other books in Punjabi. Nabha has now come on the map of journalism also. About 20 monthly and weekly newspapers are published from here. There is also a Government Sanskrit Mahavidyala which was started as a school in 1903 by Maharaja Hira Singh of Nabha State.

There is also a Gram Sewak's Training Centre (renamed as Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru State Institute of Rural Development) at Nabha which imparts training to the rural development staff. Nabha is an important grain market particularly for rice and groundnut. There is also a vegetable and fruit market in the town. The Hindustan Milk Food Manufacturers Limited is an important industry of the town where Gopika ghee, Horlicks and other food products are manufactured. The Punjab School Nabha imparts quality education to the children of the ex-servicemen, serving personnel of the defence forces and civilians. It is housed in a palatial building, which speaks highly of the architectural grandeur of the princely times.

Nabha is also famous for household industries of fancy and colourful waist cords (*nalas*), hair-tying cords (*parandhas*) and *juties* (type of casual footwears).

The town has a Class II Municipal Committee and its population according to 1981 Census was 45,921.

Some of the important religious places in the town are briefly described as under :

Gurudwara Akalgarh.—It is associated with the well-known Jaiton *Morcha* (campaign), which was launched during struggle for freedom in 1923. At that

time, Jaiton was in Nabha State and almost all the *morchas* (campaigns) were started from the site where Gurudwara Akalgarh stands. It may be recalled that after the deposition of Maharaja Ripudaman Singh in 1912, Nabha administration was placed under the British administration. All types of political agitations were prohibited. But even then agitation continued and many people were arrested. Our late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru also visited Nabha to support the agitation of the Akalis and was imprisoned in the Nabha Jail. The Akalis demanded the restoration of Maharaja Ripudaman Singh. After the Independence, Gurudwara Akalgarh was got built by Maharaja Partap Singh to commemorate the martyrdom of heroes of Jaiton Morcha.

Gurudwara Dera Baba Ajaipal.--This *gurudwara* has been built to commemorate the memory of Baba Ajai Pal Singh who was a drum-beater of Guru Gobind Singh. Baba Ajai Pal Singh stayed here for full 39 years and preached Sikhism among the people of this area. Ranjit Nagara (drum) of Guru Gobind Singh has also been preserve in this *gurudwara*. It is also known as Gurudwara *Ghorianwala*, as it is believed that the wishes of people are granted by making offers of horses. A large number of people visit this place during *gurpurbs* and *sangrands*.

Panchmukhi Temple.--This temple is situated in the heart of the town in the Loharan Wali Gali. It is a unique example of the best utilisation of a very small piece of land. Before the construction of this temple, people residing in the area used to throw rubbish at this place. It has been converted into a multi-storeyed temple for worship. There are grand images of deities of Hanuman, Durga Mata, Radha Krishan, Ram, Sita and Shiva installed on the first, second, third, fourth and fifth storey of the temple, respectively. During the evenings, there is a great rush of devotees. However, on Tuesdays, a large number of people visit the temple to make their offerings to the deities. The affairs of the temple are managed by a local committee. The members of the committee take active part in social service. During floods, they provide all types of help for the relief of flood-victims. Arrangements are also made for the marriages of poor girls by the committee.

Shiv Mandir.--This temple is situated outside 'Duladi Gate' of the town, beside a tank. Actually, this complex has two temples, Shiv Mandir and Radha Krishan Mandir. The religious festivals of Shivratri, Janam Ashtami and Ram Naumi are celebrated here with great enthusiasm. A large number of people visit this place on these occasions. The affairs of the temple are looked after by Shiv Mandir Sudhar Committee which was constituted on 26 October 1973. It has been doing active service for the development of this religious place. It is due to the persistent efforts of the devoted members of this committee that this neglected place has become an important place of religious attraction for the people of the town.

Gurudwara Gurusar Sahib Padshahi Nauvin, Dhangera.--Situated in village Dhangera, at a distance of 10 km from Nabha towards Bhadson, Gurudwara Gurusar Sahib Padshahi Nauvin has been built in the memory of Guru Teg Bahadur. On his way to Delhi for supreme sacrifice, Guru Teg Bahadur, stayed at this place for sometime and blessed the people of this area. A big fair is held here during the month of *Magh* (February) every year. Sixty *bighas* of land is also attached to the *gurudwara* for running its affairs.

Gurudwara Padshahi Chhevin, Saunti.--This *gurudwara* is situated at a distance of 3 km from Amlon. It commemorates the memory of Guru Har Gobind who stayed here for sometime during his Malwa tour. Some weapons of the Guru have also been preserve in this *gurudwara*. A big fair is held here on the occasion of Dussehra every year. A large number of people of the surrounding areas visit this place to have the blessings of the Guru.

Amlon

This town is situated on Nabha-Gobindgarh road and is at a distance of 29 km from Nabha. It was originally founded by Faiz Baksh, the Governor of Sirhind. After the fall of Sirhind in 1761, Amlon was annexed by Raja Hamir Singh, the ruler of Nabha State. It was properly developed by erstwhile rulers of Nabha State. The fort in the town was got constructed by Raja Hira Singh of Nabha. It was given the status of *Nizamat* Headquarters.

At present, Amloh is a Class III municipality. It also enjoys the status of headquarters of Amloh Sub-Tahsil of Nabha Tahsil. The old building of the fort is occupied by the officers of Naib Tahsildar and other Government officers. The major portion of the fort is in dilapidated condition.

Amloh is also making steady progress in the field of industry. Iron safes and stools are manufactured here. The population of the town, as per 1981 Census was 7,098.

Bhadson

Bhadson is situated at a distance of 18 km from Nabha on Nabha-Amloh road. According to myths prevalent among the people of this area, the town was founded by Raja Bhadra Sain. He had a daughter named Kokila--who was very fond of chess. She declared to marry a person who would defeat her in the game of Chess. Raja Rasalu gave her defeat in the game of Chess and married her. In due course, Kokila got entangled in love with Raja Hodi. Rasalu came to know about the love affair between Kokila and Raja Hodi through his pet birds (*Tota* and *Maina*). Consequently, Raja Rasalu imposed strict restrictions on Kokila to remain within the palace. Thereafter, Raja Hodi got a tunnel constructed to meet her beloved. One day when Raja Hodi came to meet Kokila, Raja Rasalu became aware of it and he murdered both of them.

Bhadson was conquered by Raja Hamir Singh of Nabha State in 1759. His successor, Raja Jaswant Singh built the fort of Bhadson on the mound of ruins of the old fort. The fort is now occupied by the Police Station, Bhadson. There is also a tomb of Baba Pir Patshah in the fort. It is believed that wishes of the people are fulfilled through the blessings of the *Pir*.

Bhadson is a developing town. It has made tremendous progress in the field of industry and technology. It is well-known all over India for manufacturing of harvester combines. The first harvester combine in India was manufactured by Kartar Agro Industries, Bhadson. Now there are many firms which are manufacturing harvester combines and other

agricultural implements. Bhadson has become very famous for the manufacture of wheat threshers, agricultural and farm machinery, such as tractor driven combines, self-propelled combines with self-developed indigenous technology.

Gobindgarh.--This town is situated at a distance of about 39 km from Nabha on G T Road, between Khanna and Sirhind. It is the most flourishing industrial town in Patiala District and is well-known as 'Steel Town' of India. According to the Sikh traditions, this town has flourished as 'Steel Town' because of the blessings of Guru Hargobind, the sixth Guru, who stayed here for sometime. The town itself derives its name from Guru Hargobind.

The sagacious Maharaja Hira Singh of Nabha sowed the seeds of industry by starting some industrial units in this town in 1902. Maharaja Pratap Singh took some special measures for the industrial development of the town. Accordingly, Gobindgarh was declared a free trade zone for steel by Maharaja Pratap Singh in 1928. Thereafter, it began to make tremendous progress in steel business. The first steel re-rolling mill was established at Gobindgarh in 1940. There are now more than 300 steel re-rolling mills here. These mills are exporting re-rolling steel to various parts of the country and also to some foreign countries. It is due to vast industrial activity that this town has almost touched Khanna Town in Ludhiana District and both towns look like as one town. Since expansion towards Khanna town is not possible, a number of steel re-rolling mills are being established on Gobindgarh-Amloh road. Due to extensive steel business, this town may rightly be called 'Birmingham' of Punjab.

The Municipality of Gobindgarh has no dearth of financial resources and as such people of this town are enjoying all the civic amenities of life. It is maintaining a beautiful Rose Garden and an indoor stadium. A modern bus-stand has also been got constructed by municipality. The cemetery made by the municipal committee is also quite modern one. Roads and streets of this town are well-lighted. The water supply system of the municipality is also commendable. It maintains water supply for 24 hours.

The important places of interest of the town are briefly described as under:

Gurudwara Sri Har Gobind Sahib ji, Chhevin Padshahi, Mandi Gobindgarh.—This magnificent *gurdwara* is situated near railway station. It has been built in the sacred memory of Guru Har Gobind who stayed here for two months during 1646. The *Guru* stayed nearby a big *sarovar* (tank) where the present *gurdwara* has been built. This tank was then known as *Barri Dhab* (big tank). It has also been authenticated by the S G P C that the name then known as '*Barri Dhab*' was adopted as '*Gobindgarh*' after the name of Guru Har Gobind. Regarding the historicity of the site of the *gurdwara*, Bhai Kahan Singh of Nabha, in his book '*Guru Shabad Ratanakar Mahankosh*' at page 430, has stated (translation) as under:

"Mandi Gobindgarh has been named after the name of a small village Gobindgarh situated in Tahsil and Police Station Amloh, where sixth *Guru* of the Sikhs, Shree *Guru Hargobind Sahib* stayed for two months during 1646, at the bank of a big *sarovar* known in those days as *Barri Dhab* in Punjabi. He was accompanied by his followers and warriors. Some clash occurred between *Guru Sahib Lashkar* (sepoys) and the then Mughal Fauj in which swords of some sepoys went blunt and broke. They then requested *Guru Sahib* that there was not even a tiny tissue of steel in this area for repair of their weapons, so how could they fight further. *Guru Sahib* smilingly said, "some day this place will be a big steel producing centre in the country where you say that no steel is available for repair of the weapons." Then the sepoys were directed to a nearby place, where they found some steel scraps and repaired their weapons. The village (repair place) is now known as Lohar Majra."

Therefore, according to the Sikh traditions, Mandi Gobindgarh has become the biggest steel re-rolling centre of the country, due to the blessings of *Guru Har Gobind*.

The structure of the *gurdwara* is marvellous. There is a big tank for taking holy bath. A very grand

hall is being built for congregations. People of surrounding areas visit this place in large numbers every month during *Puranmashi* (full-moon). A big annual fair is also held at this place in the month of June at the birthday of *Guru Har Gobind*.

Ram Mandir, Gobindgarh.—This temple has recently been built near the G T Road. It is visited by a large number of people. There are grand idols of Lord Hanuman, Durga Mata, Ram, Laxman and Sita installed in the temple. This temple is maintained by a trust known as '*Ram Mandir Trust*'. Adjacent to the temple, there is a grand *dharamshala* known as '*Ram Bhavan*' which has also been built by the trust. This *dharamshala* has quite modern structure and provides adequate amenities for accommodating visitors and marriage parties.

RAJPURA TAHSIL

Rajpura

Headquarters of the subdivision/tahsil of the same name, Rajpura is situated 28 km to the north-east of Patiala City on the Sher Shah Suri Marg. It is also a railway junction on the Delhi-Amritsar-railway line and is connected with Bathinda through the Rajpura-Bathinda railway line.

The ancient history of the town goes back to the period of Mahabharata. Many coins have been found belonging to Yaudheyas, an ancient race who took an active part in the war of Mahabharata. It is evident from this numismatic evidence that this place was once the headquarters of Yaudheyas during the ancient times.

The town is believed to have been founded by Raja Todar Mal, Akbar's famous minister and was once the headquarters of Pinjaur *Nijamat* in the erstwhile State of Patiala. As Todar Mal had the title of Raja, the town founded by him came to be known as Rajpura. A big *serai* with outer dimensions of 450'X450' is said to have been built here by Sher Shah Suri for the halt of army and caravans. This huge building is now in a dilapidated condition. New constructions have replaced some of its decayed portions. A few Government offices are located in the *serai*. Another old building in the city is *Thakurdwara*, the supposed first building built

by Raja Todar Mal in the 16th century. It has been partly preserved and partly renovated and some portions of it are extinct.

Rajpura is a fast developing town. It has been gaining in population since 1901 when its population was only 3,511. After partition of the country in 1947, its population rose to 23,310, as per 1951 Census because of migration from Pakistan in 1947. The population of the town further rose to 49,214 in 1971. The present importance of the town is due to the newly developed Rajpura Township. Majority of its inhabitants had migrated mostly from Bahawalpur District of Pakistan on partition of the country. The population of the town as per 1981 Census was 58,645. At present, Rajpura is the biggest town of the district after Patiala City.

There are two markets in the township, one for foodgrains and the other for chillies. Rajpura is fast developing into an important industrial centre. The Dalima Biscuit Factory Ltd., Amrit Banaspati Co. Ltd., Road Master Industries. (Pvt.) Ltd., Industrial Cables Ltd. (I C L) and Bharat Commercial and Industrial Ltd., are some of the major industrial units of the town.

The town has Class II municipality. It has developed a beautiful park for the recreation of people.

Banur

Banur falls in Rajpura Tahsil and is one of the important historical places in the district. It is situated 14 km north-east on Rajpura-Chandigarh road. According to 1981 Census, the population of the town was 7,453, as against 5,459 in 1971.

Banur is an ancient town and its original name was Popa Nagri or Pushpa Wati, the city of flowers. It was once famous for the scent distilled from its flowers which were grown extensively for commercial purpose.

It is also believed that Banur was the native place of famous musician Madhavanala, who was a contemporary of King Vikramaditya of Ujjain. He had

acquired a great knowledge in the art of music. He played on his flute which emitted sweet tunes. The women who happened to hear them swayed in exotic outburst, completely oblivious of all household chores.

In the medieval period, the reputed female musician Banno had her home in Pushpavati which, after Banno's name, came to be called as Bannowar to be later on known as Banur. According to local tradition, Emperor Akbar had come to Banur for entertainment. He implored upon Banno to sing the musical measure *Deepak*. Banno at first hesitated on the ground that the recitation of this musical measure would result in the inevitable uncontrolled conflagration. As Akbar was adamant, she agreed to give the performance. But as she sang *Deepak*, the audience felt a burning sensation in their bodies. Consequently, Banno was requested to stop her performance. This, however, was not possible as only the musical measure *Malar* simultaneously sung by another musician could cause a retraction of the *Deepak* tune. At last, Chhanno of the neighbouring place, Chhat, came to the rescue of the audience. Next to Banno, she possessed mastery over music. She was requested to sing *Malar* tune which she did. As soon as Chhanno started singing, clouds gathered in response and sent down showers to becalm the atmosphere of inflammation. It was in this manner that Akbar was saved from the factual influence of the *Deepak* tune. There exists a shrine at Banur in the memory of Mai Banno. Nearby, there is a well which is known after her.

Prior to Akbar, Babur also halted at Banur in 1526 and it was at this place that he received the intelligence that Ibrahim Lodhi was marching towards Panipat. The *Tuzik-i-Babari* contains a picturesque account of the valley of Ghaggar near Banur.

The flourishing town of Banur was destroyed to such an extent by Banda Bahadur in 1710 that it could never regain its former glory. A *gurudwara* commemorating Banda Bahadur's victory over Banur still exists at the place. It was from Banur that Banda proceeded for Sirhind. Nearby the *gurudwara*, there are ruins of an old fort.

¹ Ajit Singh Baagha, *Banur Had Orders* (Delhi, 1969)

During the Mughal period, Banur was pargana of Sirhind Province. It was wrested from the Mughals by the Singhpuria Sikhs and Amar Singh, the then Maharaja of Patiala. Later on, it came under the exclusive control of this Phulkian rulers of Patiala and became a part of Pinjaur Nizamat of Patiala State. The ruins found in the vicinity of this place speak of its ancient glory.

There are a higher secondary school, a middle school, 2 primary schools and a civil dispensary in the town. It has a Class II municipality.

M.C. Zoological Park, Chhat Bir

M.C. Zoological Park, named after late Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhary, the then Governor of Punjab, was declared open to public on 13 April 1977. It is situated at a distance of about 20 km from Chandigarh on Chandigarh-Patiala road in the natural surroundings of the green forests of Chhat Bir, spread over an area of 202 hectares. It is the most modern Zoo of its kind set up in tune with the psychological and physical needs of the individual animals. Chhat Bir today is the largest Zoo in Northern India and it is the only one in India with a Deer Safari.

The Zoo houses 46 species of animals and 65 species of birds and has a total population of 1,075. The main animals in the Zoo are lions, tigers, panthers, brown bears, hippos, Yaks, elephants, gibbons, mithuns, deer, African capped buffalo, primates, etc. The important birds are cassowary, emu, black swans, rosy pelicans, adjutant and painted storks, pheasants, etc. The Lion Safari and deer safari spread over areas of 8 and 12 hectares, respectively are unique, where the wild animals roam about freely.

Specious walk-through aviary provides opportunity to visitors to go very close to colourful and charming birds like painted storks, black necked storks, muscovy ducks, demoiselle cranes, bar headed geese, etc. Small bird enclosures with budgrigars, parakeets, love birds, myna, tree-pie, turkey, etc. have always fascinated one and all. For water birds, three small water features and one shallow lake have been provided. A large number of birds from Siberia

and Ladakh migrate to these water features during winters. The animals and birds are in perfect health and are breeding well because of the presence of ideal hygienic conditions, supply of balanced diet and clean drinking water. Topiaries of pre-historic animals have also been set up.

The Zoological Park is frequented by all sections of society. Students and research scholars of biology and veterinary science specially visit the Zoo with a view to study the behaviour of animals. About 2.5 lakhs visitors visit this zoo annually. Facilities like trolley, elephant ride, picnic spots, canteens & restaurant, children park and film shows on wildlife are available for the visitors.

Dera Bassi

Dera Bassi is a small municipal town in Rajpura Tahsil. It is also a sub-tahsil of Rajpura Tahsil. It is situated on Chandigarh-Delhi road at a distance of 20 km from the State headquarters. It is 2 km from Ghaggar Railway Station.

The town formed part of erstwhile Kalsia State whose headquarters were at Chhachhrauli near Jagadhari (now in Ambala District of Haryana). The prefix of the town derives its name from 'Dera' which is about 1 km from the municipal limits of the town. At Dera, there was big fort of Mughal times which was used as a rest house by the Kalsia rulers. The remnants of the ruined fort are still visible at the sight. However, later on during the times of Ravi Sher Singh, the last ruler of Kalsia state, a rest house was built in the town where now the office of Naib Tahsildar is located. Immediately after his coronation as the ruler of Kalsia State, Ravi Sher Singh visited Dera Bassi in 1922. People in large numbers gathered at Dera Bassi to pay their respects to the new ruler and paid *nazrana* or tribute to him. After its merger with Pepsu, Dera Bassi became part of Patiala District.

Before partition, Dera Bassi was an important centre of trade in respect of knives, scissors, razors, spades, axes and *durries*, which were used to be exported. Due to its proximity to Chandigarh, its population is increasing day by day. As compared to

5,807 in 1971, its population rose to 7,421 in 1981 as per Census Report. Government employees, unable to build up residential houses at Chandigarh due to high prices, prefer to build houses at this place. The rapid industrial development of the surrounding area of the town is also responsible for the rise in population.

The town has a degree college, a civil hospital, two dispensaries, a veterinary hospital, a telephone exchange and three high schools.

Rani Majra

It is a small village situated at a distance of 20 km from Dera Bassi. Its population according to 1981 Census was 1,267, as against 850 in 1971.

There is an historical *gurudwara* constructed in the memory of Guru Gobind Singh who alongwith other members of the family stayed here for one month while on his way from Patna Sahib to Anandpur Sahib. It is believed that after leaving Lakhnaur Sahib (now in Ambala District of Haryana), the Guru stayed here before marching towards Anandpur Sahib.

There are a high school and a dispensary in the village.

Shiv Temple, Nilas Kalan

The ancient temple of Shiva is located in village Nilas Kalan, which is about 6 km from Rajpura, the tahsil headquarters. An approach road leads right upto the temple. The history of the temple dates back to 450 years when Shiv *linga* (phallus) was discovered at this place. Subsequently a temple was constructed here.

The temple is held in great reverence and is visited by devotees from distant places. The people of Rajpura and adjoining areas, however, visit the temple frequently. A big fair is held here on the occasion of Shivratri in the month of February. A large number of devotees from various parts of Punjab as well as the adjoining States visit the place. People have to stand in long queues for hours to pay their homage to the deity.

The most common proverbial saying about the Nilas Shiv Temple is 'Ya Shiv Kailash da, ya Shiv Nilas da' (Lord Shiva is known either by Kailash or by Nilas).

Jand Mangholi

This village is about 8 km from Shambhu barrier. There is a famous *gurudwara*, known as Gurudwara Nathana Sahib built in the memory of Guru Amar Dass who used to visit this place. Originally, this place was an abode of Naths (known as *Nathana da dera*). The Ninth and Tenth Sikh Gurus are also believed to have visited this place. A magnificent *sarovar* (tank) has been constructed in the *gurudwara*.

A big fair is held here on the occasion of *Maghi*, which attracts a large number of people.

Mughal Serai, Shambhu

Mughal Serai is situated on Sher Shah Suri Marg about 11 km from Rajpura, near Shambhu barrier. It was originally built by Sher Shah Suri. It lay on the route to Delhi and provided shelter to the caravans of merchants. It also served as a *dak chowkie* and later on as military and police post. The Serai was rebuilt by Mughals which is evident from its style. It has been well-maintained by the Punjab Archaeology Department as a tourist spot. It is visited by a large number of people on week ends.

Harpalpur

The village is about 11 km from Rajpura, the tahsil headquarters. Its population according to 1981 Census was 2,502, as against 2,125 in 1971.

There is an old historical *gurudwara* built in the memory of Guru Teg Bahadur who visited this place during AD 1674 before proceeding towards Delhi for supreme sacrifice. The Guru came to this place from Hmayunpur via Naukheri and Kabulpur, all places falling in Rajpura Tahsil. It was from this place that the Guru went to Bahadurgarh (near Patiala) where he stayed for four months.

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Harpalpur is also known for a small monastery of *Naths*. Shivratri is celebrated with great enthusiasm at this place and food is distributed on the occasion.

There is also a small pond on the outskirts of the village known as Ram Talai. Children suffering from *sokara* are believed to be cured through a bath in the holy pond.

One can see a large number of peacocks moving about freely in the village. It is said that according to the traditions of the village, no peacock is killed.

There is a Government dispensary, a post office and a high school in the village.

Kaimla

Kaimla, popularly known as 'Kaimlon' is 5 km from Dera Bassi and is an important place of pilgrimage. It is believed that Pandvas had stayed at this place for some time. There is a big tank which is surrounded by temples. There are also a large number of very old *Kaimal* trees. The whole environment speaks that it must have been a famous pilgrimage place in the ancient times. There is an old Shiva temple, besides the temples of Vishwakarma, Lord Krishana, Ravidas and Rishi Balmiki.

A big fair is held here during Kartik *Puranmasi*. A large number of pilgrims visit this place on the occasion. Wrestling bouts and bullock-cart races are the special features of this fair. A large number of singers also attend this fair.

A special feature worth mentioning about Kaimla is that *langar* (community kitchen) is served to the people visiting the place.

Gurudwara Nabha Sahib

Gurudwara Nabha Sahib is situated on Chandigarh-Rajpura road, about 1½ km from Zirakpur. It has been built in the memory of Bhai Jaita who had carried the head of Guru Teg Bahadur after his martyrdom in Delhi in AD 1674. Bhai Jaita had stayed here for one night, while going towards Anandpur Sahib. Beside the *gurudwara*, there is a tomb of *Pir Dargahi Shah* who

gave shelter to Bhai Jaita for the night. As the *Pir* had become too old to visit Anandpur Sahib, he sent a request through Bhai Jaita to the Guru to oblige him with his benign presence. Later on when Guru Gobind Singh left Paonta Sahib for Anandpur Sahib, he met the *Pir* at this place after visiting Nada (Haryana) and Dhakauli villages. Banda Bahadur is also said to have stayed at this place before attacking Sirhind. It was from this place that Banda Bahadur wrote a warning letter to Wazir Khan, the Faujdar of Sirhind. He also issued *hukamnamas* (orders) to the Sikhs to gather in large number to attack Sirhind.

Lalru

L. is situated between Dera Bassi and Ambala on the main road. Lalru was a tahsil in Pinjaur *Nizamat* of erstwhile State of Patiala. It is now the biggest panchayat in Patiala District. According to 1981 Census, its population was 8,433, as against 6,885 in 1971.

Lalru is believed to have been founded by one Gujjar named Lalru. Maharaja Yadvindra Singh of Patiala played a significant role in setting up of *mandi* at Lalru. Lalru has now a well developed *mandi*, a market. The main Chandigarh-Ambala road divides Lalru village and Lalru Mandi. A Gas Refilling Plant of Bharat Petroleum is being set up at about 1½ km from Lalru.

Gurudwara Baoli Sahib, Dhakauli

Gurudwara Baoli Sahib is located in village Dhakauli, about 1½ km from Zirakpur. It has been built to commemorate the memory of Guru Gobind Singh who stayed here for some time while returning from Paonta Sahib to Anandpur Sahib. Guru Gobind Singh reached this place after his stay at Nada Sahib, across the Ghaggar near Panchkula (now in Haryana State). When Guru Gobind Singh visited Dhakauli, he came to know that the people of this village were facing much hardship due to shortage of water in the area. Even water for drinking purpose was not available. The people had to bring water from Sukhna rivulet. Moreover, water did not flow in the said rivulet for whole of the year. Realising the difficulties of the people, Guru Gobind Singh struck an arrow in the

ground and water sprang from the place where now Gurudwara Paoli Sahib stands.

Gurudwara Baoli Sahib is well connected with Chandigarh through local bus service run by the Chandigarh Transport Undertaking.

SAMANA TAHSIL

Samana

Headquarters of the subdivision/tahsil of the same name, Samana is 30 km south-west of Patiala on Patiala-Jind road. Its population as per 1981 Census was 31,282.

The town is of considerable antiquity. It was a flourishing town even during the days of Raja Jai Pal who ruled over Punjab during the tenth Century. It appears that during ancient times, there was a Hindu settlement known as Ramgarh. During the onslaughts of Muslims, it came to be known as Imamgarh. It continued as such for a pretty long time before it was taken over by a fugitive Samandia General from Iran, and with passage of time, Imamgarh came to be known as Samania and then Samana.

In the times of Delhi Sultans, Samana had the pride of being the headquarters of Samana Province. It had palatial buildings, metalled streets and bazars. During the times of Delhi Sultans, the importance of the town was mainly due to its strategic position as it lay on the main road joining Multan with Delhi via Rohtak. Keeping in view the importance of the town, most trustworthy persons were appointed its administrators. During the times of Balban, his sons Bughra Khan was the most competent Governor. The famous poet Amir Khusro was his Minister. Probably it was also called Samana in those times. Allaudin Khilji also took special measures to fortify Samana in order to check Mongol invasion. It was a great centre of education and learning. Samana produced great saints and scholars. The Maulvi scholars used to impart education in Persian, Arabic and medicine. Many of the princes of medieval period received their education at Samana. There were 22 families of Sayyads who were very powerful and influential. The family of Nizams of Hyderabad also originally belonged to Samana.

This town received a great set-back when Sher Shah Suri changed the course of G T Road (now known as Sher Shah Suri Marg) which now passes through Sirhind. Accordingly, with the passage of time, during Mughal period, Sirhind gained much importance at the cost of Samana. Moreover, during the conflicts of the Sikhs with Mughals, it became an accursed town for producing professional executioners. The executioner who tortured Guru Arjan Dev to death during the period of Jahangir is said to have belonged to Samana. Sayyad Jalal-u-din who executed Guru Teg Bahadur at Delhi in 1675 and Shashal Beg and Bashal Beg who murdered the two younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh at Sirhind, also belonged to this place.

In November 1709, Samana was attacked by Banda Bahadur with a considerable force of Sikhs. As it had become a hateful town for the Sikhs, Samana became a ghastly scene of general massacre and loot for three days by the forces of Banda Bahadur. All its palatial buildings became a heap of ruins. As Samana was a very wealthy town inhabited by highly placed Sayyads and Mughals, the forces of Banda Bahadur looted much wealth from this ancient town. The families of Sayyad Jala-u-din and those persons who had deceived Guru Gobind Singh by treacherously inducing him to evacuate the fort of Anandpur Sahib were put to death. Within a short time, the magnificent town was converted into a large heap of ruins. Fateh Singh was appointed as Governor of Samana by Banda Bahadur. Later on, in 1712, forces of Bahadur Shah recaptured Samana. However, after the fall of Sirhind in 1763, Samana was included in the Patiala State founded by Raja Ala Singh. But the Phulkian rulers did not pay much attention to the development of the town. Once a great centre of education and learning, Samana had only one middle school during the period of Phulkian rulers of erstwhile Patiala State. However, after its merger with Punjab in 1956, it began to be developed slowly and slowly.

Samana has a good market for wheat, paddy and chillies. There are four high schools and a college in the town. Devdarshan Dhoop Industries, Samana, which commenced its dhoopbatis and agarbatis manufacturing activity on a very modest scale in 1954, enjoys an enviable market in northern India. This unit now

exports its products to many other countries. It has won an Udyog Patra Award, besides numerous awards from States and export promotion organizations.

A brief description of various places of interest of this town is given as under:

Gurudwara Thara Sahib.--It is a historical *gurdwara* built in the memory of Guru Teg Bahadur who stayed here for a few hours while going to Delhi for martyrdom. It is said that the Guru and his followers felt much inconvenience as they could not get water due to various obstructions created by the local Muhammadans. Accordingly, the Guru got dug a *baoli* (well) at the site of the *gurdwara*. Later on, Banda Bahadur got the brick-work done around this well. People take bath in this *baoli* and it is believed that its sacred water has a healing effect on various diseases, especially of children.

Gurpurbs are celebrated here with great enthusiasm. A large number of people visit this sacred place on *Puranmashi* (Full-moon) every month.

After spending a few hours at the site of Gurudwara Thara Sahib, Guru Teg Bahadur stayed for the night with a Sufi Saint at Garhi Nazir (now in Kurukshetra District of Haryana) at a distance of 2 km from Samana. A magnificent *gurdwara* has also been built at this place in the sacred memory of the Guru. Though situated in Haryana, a large number of people of Samana and surrounding areas visit this place.

Jain Dadawari Temple.--Dedicated to the sacred memory of the Shwetamber Jain Acharya--Jin Chandra Suri Ji, this Jain Dadawari Temple is situated about 1 km south of the town, on the Sehajpura village link road. The tastefully decorated and inlaid cut glass work, the sanctum-sanctorum has sacred *Charan Paduka* (foot-prints) in marble of Jin Chandra Suri Maharaj. The original inscription has now been covered by silver cover for protection.

The Acharya, who was bestowed with divine power and knowledge breathed his last in Mehrauli, near Qutab at Delhi. The temple at Samana was built on a sacred stone brought from Mehrauli temple by a Jain Sadhu.

Acharya Jin Chandra Suri had a jewel-like-glow in his forehead and was therefore called "Mahidhari". He successfully saved the community from the cultural onslaughts from Ghazni and Kandhar. He was honoured by the emperors of Delhi and was successful in obtaining royal sanction for installation of Jain idols in certain old and damaged temples of historical importance. His disciples were invited by King Akbar when the latter was launching his *Din-e-Ilahi*.

The temple has six acres of land, comprising the temple and commemorative *samadhies* of Jain Sadhus and famous local Jains. The Jain community of Samana has a custom to offer obeisance at this temple whenever an adult is married. The newly married couple comes to perform *pooja* (prayer) with full pomp and show. Interestingly, the first *mundan* (hair-cut) of male child born to any local Jain is performed in this temple.

Every year, the birthday of Dada Guru Shri Jin Chandra Suri, falling on Bhadon Shudi Ashtmi (about September) is celebrated by organizing a big festival here. People from far and near come here to fulfill their desires.

This Dadawari Temple is maintained and controlled by Jain Community of Samana.

Shanti Nath Jain Shwetamber Mandir.--It is by far the biggest Jain Temple in whole of Patiala District.

A life size and impressive main deity--the idol of Lord Shanti Nath is adorned by four other Jain Tirthankaras, in the serene white marble of sanctum sanctorum. The "Vedi" (canopy) above these five idols is a real piece of unmatched art. The whole temple has white makrana marble decorated with Italian black. On the upper floor, there is a black stone image of Bhagwan Rishabh Dev--the first Tirthankar which is the oldest one and dates back to 1307 Bikrami (AD 1250). It is said to have been brought here from an adjacent temple, which had to be demolished being old. Every year, this idol is taken around the city in the annual Rath-Yatra.

The holy *Kalpa Sutra*, one of the 45 Jain, 'Agam-Sutras' written with pure gold, is the most valuable treasure kept in this shrine. It is the most revered book of the Jains which contains an illustrative life sketch of Lord Mahavira. The golden lettered copy maintained in the temple is written with grinded pure gold and its pictorial illustrations, also golden are very classic and fine example of dedicated and devotional literary activities.

Bhagwan Kunthu Nath Jain Temple.--The main deity of Lord Kunthu Nath, as well as the temple are impressive and attractive. The temple is a blend of oriental art with classic and modern serenity. The peach colour rectangular Shikhar is unique and displays traditional temple-art. The temple is situated in the Samana Mandi and has recently been built by the local Jain community.

The temple is maintained and controlled by Bhagwan Kunthu Nath Jain Samiti of local Jains.

Prachin Panchmukhi Shiv Mandir.--This ancient temple is situated in Ramgarh locality of Samana. Its affairs are managed by Shiv Shankar Sewa Samiti Mandir Ramgarh. A small piece of land is also attached to the temple. A large number of people visit this temple on the occasion of Shivratri when a big fair is held here.

Patran

It is headquarters of Patran Sub-Tahsil and is about 25 km from Sangrur. It has notified area committee. Patran is well-known market for paddy and wheat. There are about 28 shellers in the town. As it lies on the main road to Delhi, it has gained great importance for transportation. There are about 550 trucks operating from Patran. It has developed only during the last two decades.

During princely time, it was only a small village and was known for a big lake named 'Bhupindra Sagar' which had been got built by Maharaja Bhupinder Singh of Patiala for hunting purposes near Patran. According to local people, patran is also associated with the

notorious Jagga Dacoit who used to rob the rich and help the poor.

There is an ancient *dera* known as *Mai Dera* which is visited by a large number of people. It is situated amidst natural surroundings of old trees. In this complex, there is also a tomb of Baba Suttewala and an ancient Shiva Temple. Janam Ashtmi is celebrated here with great enthusiasm when a big fair is held.

Patran is a developing town and its population as per 1981 Census was 7,998.

Tomb of Pir Abdulla Sani, Nasupur.--It is situated at a distance of 7 km from Samana on Patiala road, near village Nasupur. Local people are not aware about the background of Pir Abdulla Sani. As communicated from generation to generation, the tomb is believed to be belonging to Pir Abdulla Sani who had spiritual powers. People of the surrounding areas come in large numbers on Thursdays to pay their homage to the *Pir*. The drivers of motor vehicles have much faith in the spiritual powers of the saint. They frequently halt at this place and make offerings with the hope that the *Pir* will save them from accidents. They have also made a significant contribution for the development of the place. Land measuring 37 *kanals* and 16 *marlas* is attached with this place.

A big fair is held here on the occasion of 'Ekadishi Nimani', every year. A large number of people of surrounding areas participate in it. Renowned singers are invited who entertain the gathering with their songs. The famous wrestlers are also invited for wrestling bouts. The winning wrestlers are given prizes.

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APPENDIX

**List of Villages excluded from existing Patiala
District and included in the newly created
Fatehgarh Sahib District**

Serial No.	Name of village	Serial No.	Name of village
1	Bhatheri	24	Naraina
2	Jawanda	25	Biro Majra
3	Sadiqpur	26	Paton
4	Lulhon	27	Charplian
5	Himatpura	28	Pawala
6	Mulanpur	29	Basian
7	Rupal Heri	30	Mehdudan
8	Kamali	31	Nogawan
9	Kheri Bir Singh	32	Jai Singhwala
10	Shergarh	33	Nar Singhpura
11	Railon	34	Nahal Heri
12	Gadhera	35	Karimpura
13	Mehmudpur	36	Rampur Kaleran
14	Bhaganpur	37	Dedra
15	Shivdasspur	38	Kotla
16	Kalaur	39	Ramgarh
17	Gopalon	40	Kandipur
18	Kheri Bhai Ki	41	Hussainpura
19	Badwala	42	Gunia Majri
20	Lachhmangarh	43	Rasulpur
21	Nanuwala	44	Alampur
22	Sakandarpur	45	Bazidpur
23	Dalo Majra	46	Kishanpura

(ii)			
Serial No.	Name of village	Serial No.	Name of village
47	Marla		
48	Kalaundi	75	Manheran Jattan
49	Behrampur	76	Hindupur
50	Hajidpur	77	Badali Mai Ki
51	Abdullapur	78	Loha Kheri
52	Khalspur	79	Hari Pur
53	Bassi	80	Sindhran
54	Shahidgarh	81	Timberpur
55	Fatehpur Raian	82	Boras
56	Jodhpur	83	Bivi Pur
57	Mirpur	84	Chorti Kheri
58	Mahmedpur	85	Salampur
59	Ghumandgarh	86	Harnan
60	Baher	87	Bhaini Kalan
61	Shahzadpur	88	Naraingarh
62	Raili	89	Bag Sikandar
63	Dufera	90	Ferozepur
64	Raipur Gujran	91	Jandali
65	Jhampur	92	Sirhind
66	Bhuai Kheri	93	Fatehgarh Sahib
67	Mehtabgarh	94	Harnam Nagar
68	Daulatpur	95	Khanpur
69	Tajpura	96	Harlalpura
70	Rasul Pur	97	Narainpur Urf Shekhupur
71	Bhagatpura		
72	Jamiatgarh	98	Majri Azim
73	Rampur	99	Arain Majra
74	Landiali	100	Dera Mir Miran
		101	Bahadurgarh

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Serial No.	Name of village	Serial No.	Name of village
102	Talania	130	Hamayun Pur
103	Mohadian	131	Bara
104	Khera	132	Ajnali
105	Dholan	133	Shahzadpur
106	Dubhali	134	Talwara
107	Kheri Bhai Ki	135	Amlee Majra
108	Balhra	136	Harbans Pur
109	Pir Zain	137	Chanalon
110	Kotla Fazal	138	Tarkhan Majra
111	Blahri Khurd	139	Malakopur
112	Bambe Majra	140	Rajinder Nagar
113	Blahri Kalan	141	Dhantonda
114	Isher Hail	142	Basantpura
115	Ramgarh Sainian	143	Balpur
116	Dangherian	144	Chanarthai Kalan
117	Mandofal	145	Badhochhi Kalan
118	Kotla Bajwara	146	Kharauri
119	Bhairon Pur	147	Chanarthai Khurd
120	Attewali	148	Pandrali
121	Manunpur	149	Atapur
122	Dhirpur	150	Mullanpur Kalan
123	Rashidpur	151	Mullanpur Khurd
124	Randhawa	152	Wazir Nagar
125	Anaitpura	153	Wazirabad
126	Kotla Bhai Ka	154	Fatehpur
127	Sado Majra	155	Mandaur
128	Shamsher Nagar	156	Bhamarsi Buland
129	Brahman Majra	157	Bhamarsi Zer

(iv)

Serial No.	Name of village	Serial No.	Name of village
158	Bir Bhamarsi	186	Rampur Navabad
159	Sidhwan	187	Sadhigarh
160	Bhal Majra	188	Jalbehra
161	Sohag Heri	189	Jalbehri Gehlan
162	Mir Pur	190	Jalbehri Dhumi
163	Kharrah	191	Dalo Mahra
164	Sangatpura	192	Nabipur
165	Hussainpura	193	Bhat Majra
166	Khoze Majra	194	Saidpura
167	Majri Sodhian	195	Madhopur
168	Sainipur	196	Shampur
169	Sidhupur	197	Kotla Suleman
170	Malko Majra	198	Reonan Niwan
171	Alipur Sodhian	199	Reonan Ucha
172	Saundha	200	Reona Bhola
173	Kheri	201	Panjola
174	Majra Nidhewala	202	Mianpur
175	Jallah	203	Behlolpur
176	Sunderpura	204	Panjoli Kalan
177	Rampur Jadid	205	Narainpura Urf Chourwala
178	Patarasi Kalan	206	Nalina Kalan
179	Rajindergarh	207	Nalina Khurd
180	Bhaini Khurd	208	Nalini
181	Patarsi Khurd	209	Buchra
182	Jiwanpura	210	Barkat Pura
183	Mathi	211	Arain Majra
184	Hansali	212	Lataur
185	Boran		

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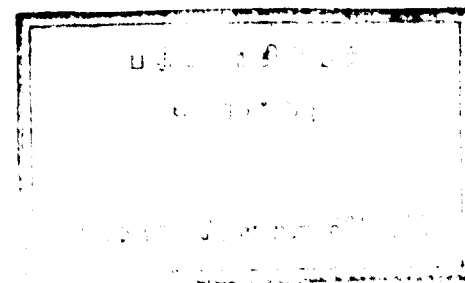
Serial No.	Name of village	Serial No.	Name of village
213	Kharaura	240	Hassanpur
214	Bivi Pur	241	Amargarh
215	Longo Majri	242	Main Majri
216	Adampur	243	Sapla
217	Sidhuwal	244	Pamaur
218	Badhochi Khurd	245	Sapli
219	Bangrian	246	Kasumbhri
220	Hallo Thali	247	Dadiani
221	Jakhwali	248	Dadiana
222	Chanon	249	Ghel
223	Sarana	250	Kale Majra
224	Gunian Majra	251	Niamun Majra
225	Naraingarh	252	Budali Ala Singh
226	Chhanna	253	Mukarampur
227	Mahla Heri	254	Nandpur
228	Mulepur	255	Marwa
229	Tanan	256	Bhanguan
230	Sekhu Pur	257	Mehdoodan
231	Mukandpur alias Bulebash	258	Chanarthai Nauabad
232	Sanfapur	259	Bhagrana
233	Kotla Jattan	260	Ranghera Kalan
234	Chhalari Kalan	261	Bhagwanpura
235	Mahmadipur	262	Ranghera Khurd
236	Sihra	263	Jhambhala
237	Rurki	264	Gurdanpur
238	Naulakha	265	Mandaur
239	Pola	266	Bharpurgarh

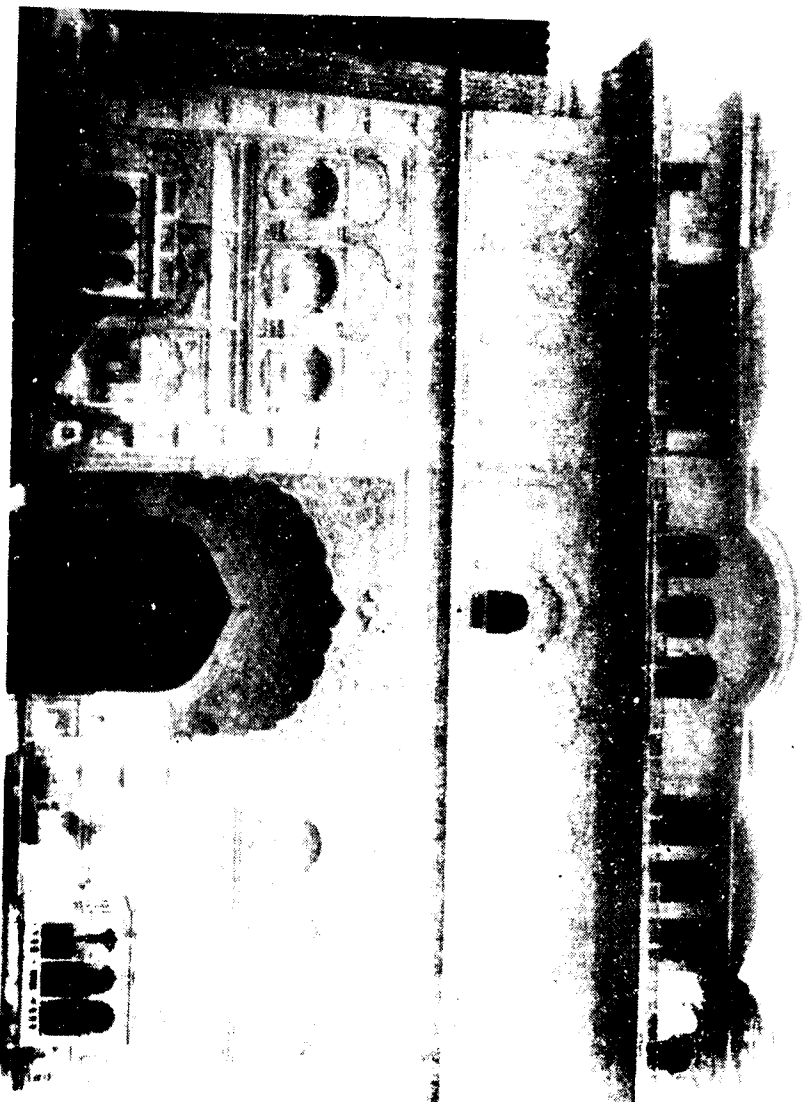
(vi)

Serial No.	Name of village	Serial No.	Name of village
267	Kanjari	295	Bhadal Thuha
268	Shergarh	296	Nurpura
269	Dewa Gandhuan	297	Ghullo Majra
270	Tanda Badha Khurd	298	Haripur
271	Tanda Badha Khurd	299	Baina Buland
272	Paheri	300	Amloh
273	Bhagwanpura	301	Mangarh
274	Bugha Kalan	302	Bir Amloh
275	Kotli	303	Ania
276	Raipur Chobdaran	304	Bhoolia
277	Kapurgarh	305	Aladadpura
278	Malowal	306	Shahpur
279	Barihman	307	Kahanpura
280	Nasrali	308	Saliani
281	Gobindgarh	309	Ladpur
282	Kukar Majra	310	Tooran
283	Mughal Majra	311	Budgurjan
284	Jasran	312	Jalalpur
285	Kumbh	313	Bhatton
286	Chattarpura	314	Sherpur
287	Baraunga Buland	315	Alipur Sandal
288	Baraunga Zer	316	Baraichan
289	Kumbhra	317	Dargheri
290	Majri Misri Wala	318	Raiawala
291	Badali	319	Saunti
292	Munderian	320	Bir Muhammadi
293	Haibatpur	321	Khumana
294	Naraingarh	322	Majri Kishnewali

(vii)

Serial No.	Name of village	Serial No.	Name of village
323	Majri Araian	342	Machhrai Khurd
324	Salana Jeon Singh Wala	343	Shamaspur
325	Salana Dula Singh Wala	344	Mehmud Pur
326	Ghutind	345	Mianpur
327	Rattan Palon	346	Ladpur
328	Kalal Majra	347	Lallon Khurd
329	Himatgarh	348	Rurki
330	Khanian	349	Machhrai Kalan
331	Ramgarh	350	Rajgarh Chhanna
332	Raipur Rayian	351	Himatgarh Channa
333	Majra Mana Singh Wala	352	Tibbi
334	Chailan	353	Lohari Kalan
335	Dharamgarh Urf Tarkhan Majra	354	Mustfa Bad
336	Kaulgarh	355	Dhunda
337	Faijulpur	356	Bhuchi
338	Tangraia	357	Thablan
339	Bhambarian	358	Fatehpur Jattan
340	Lakha Singhwala	359	Ganduan
341	Banijer	360	Khudadadpur
		361	Manela

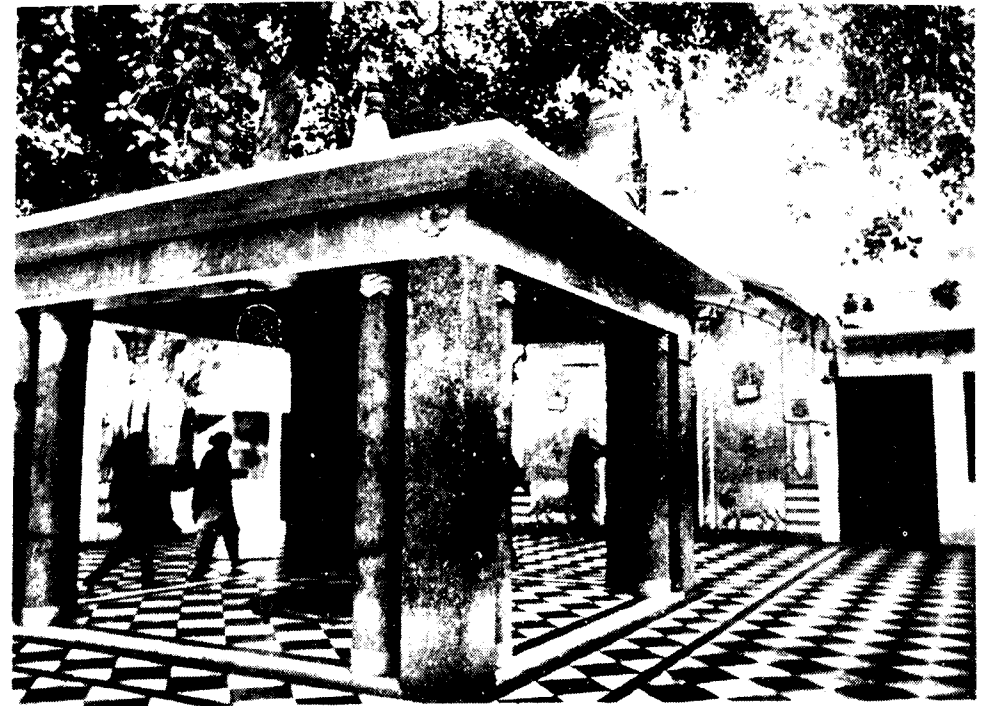




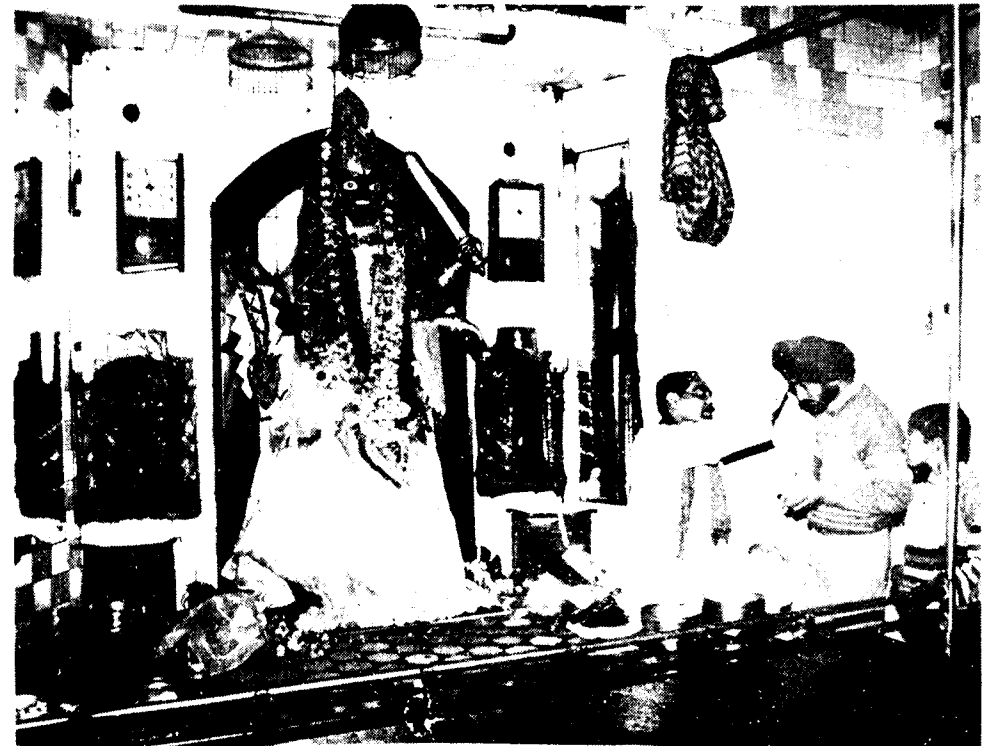
Olla Mubarak, Patiala



Sheesh Mahal, Patiala



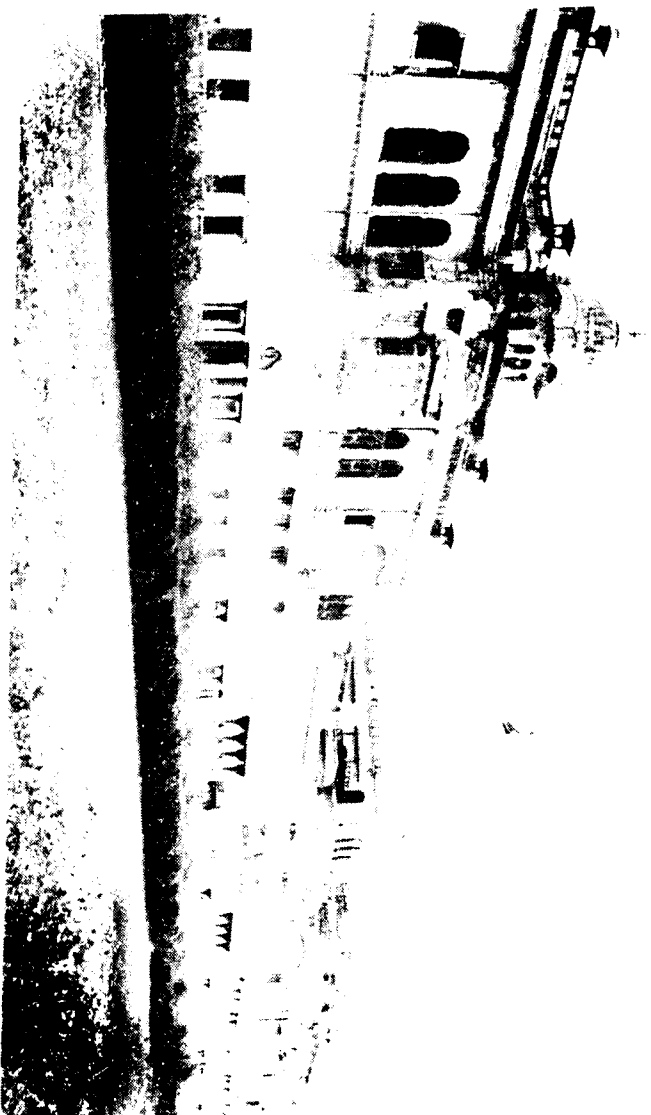
Kali Devi Temple, Patiala



Idol of Mata Kali Devi inside the temple



Statue of S. Sewa Singh Thikriwala, Fawara Chowk, Patitola

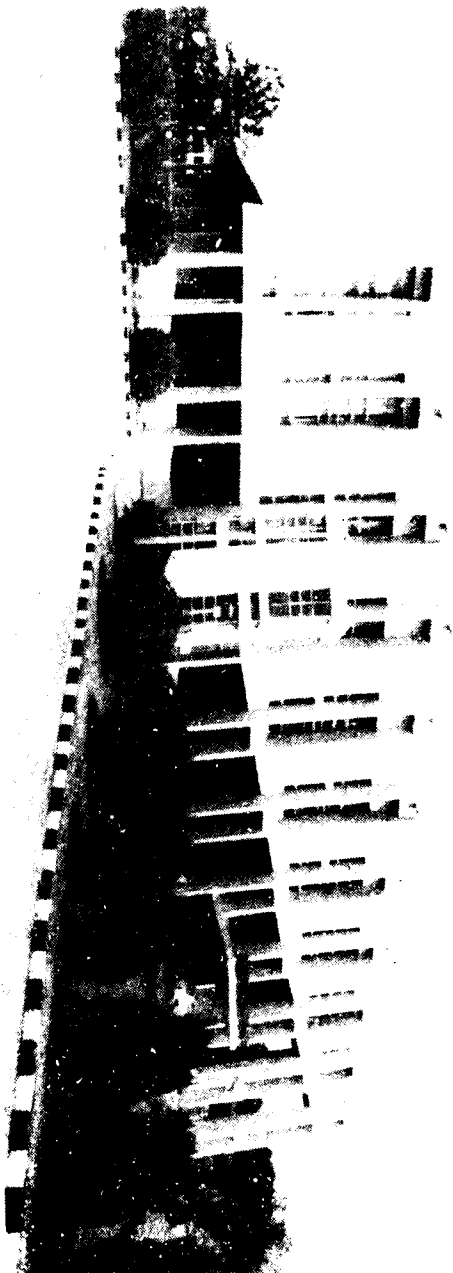


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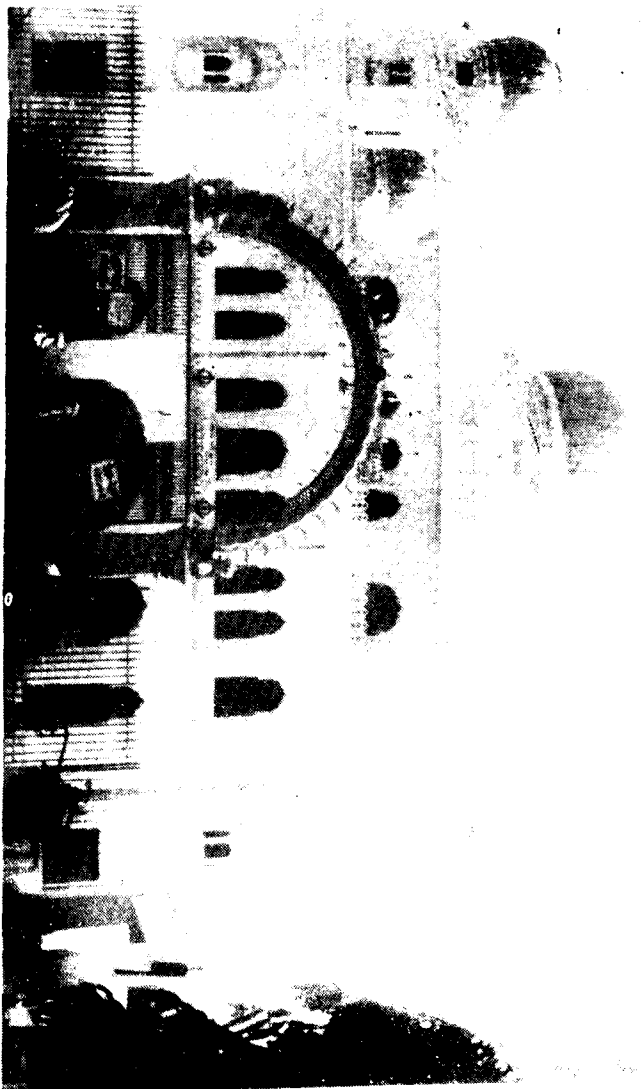
Guru Gobind Singh Bhawan, Punjabi University, Patiala



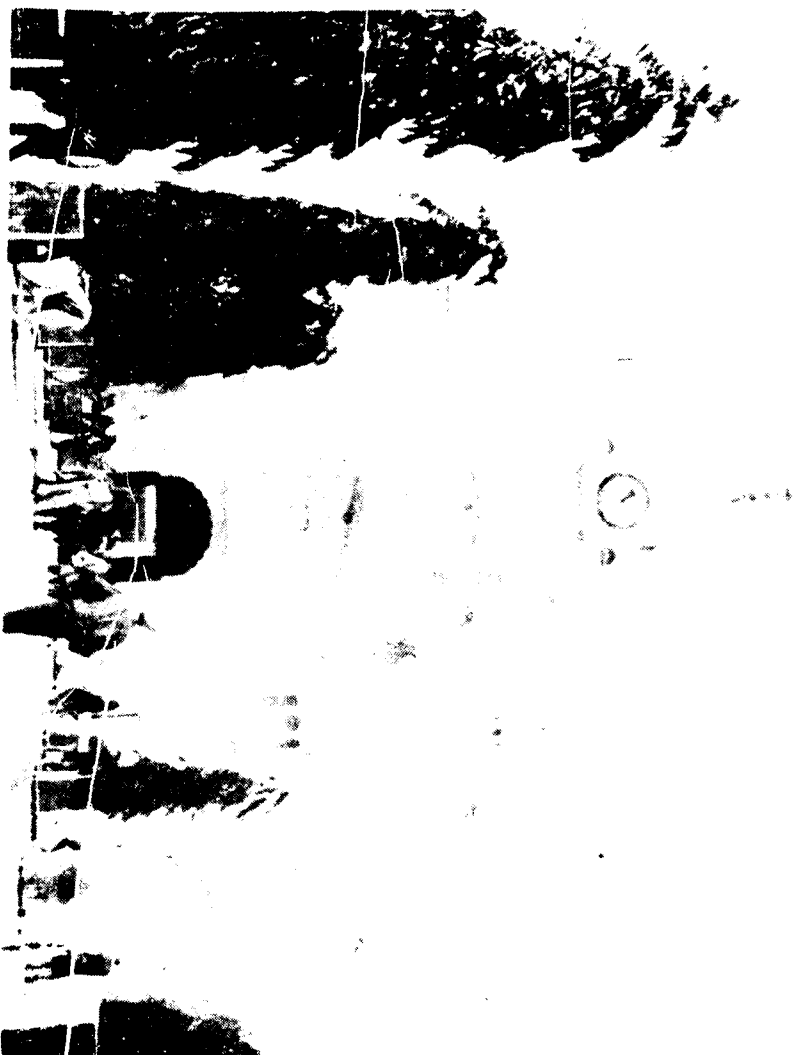
Guru Tegh Bahadur Hall, Punjabi University, Patiala



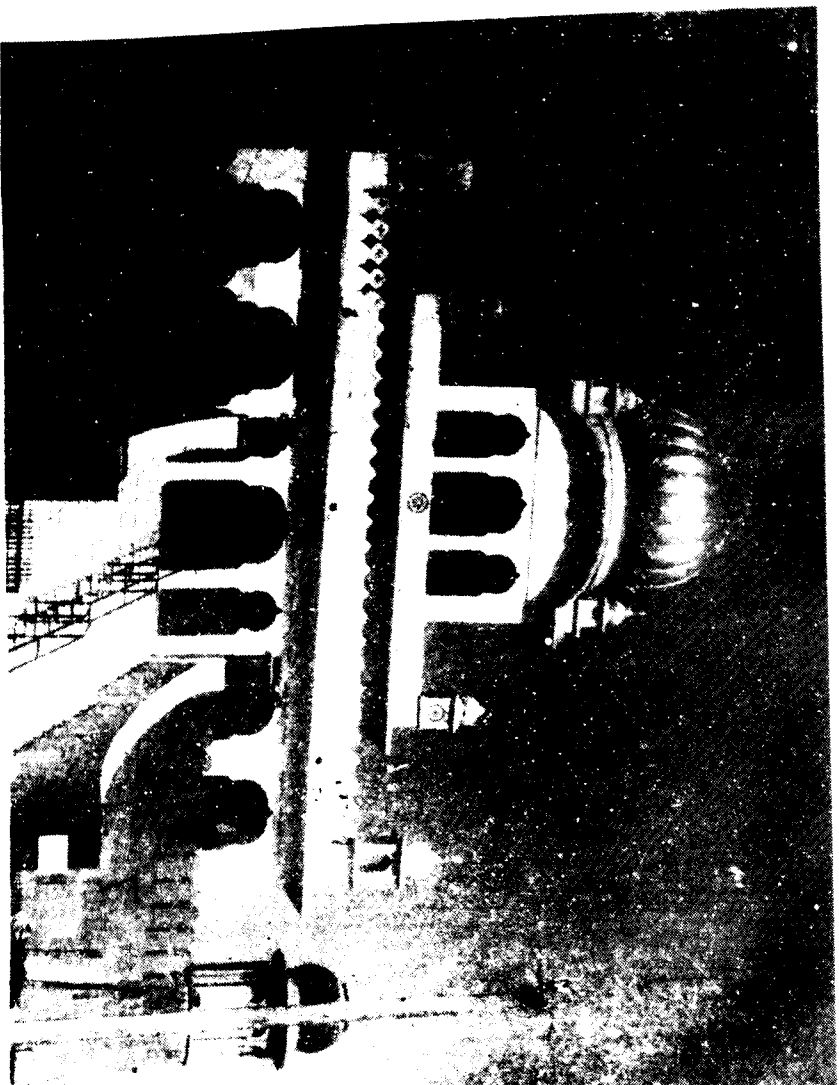
Fort Bahadurgarh



Gurdwara, Fatehgarh Sahib



Darshani Deori, Gurudwara Fatehgarh Sahib



Gurdwara Burj Mata Gujri, Fatehgarh Sahib



Aam Khas Bagh, Sirhind



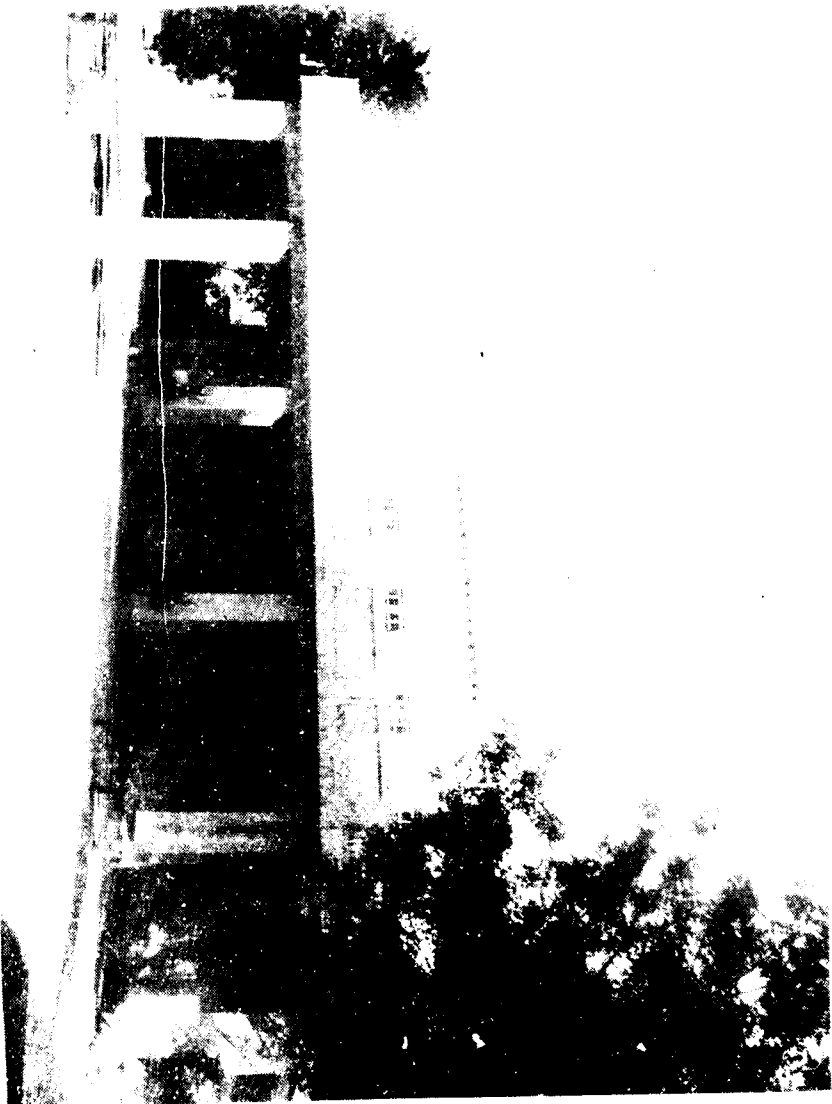
Rauza Sharif, Sirhind



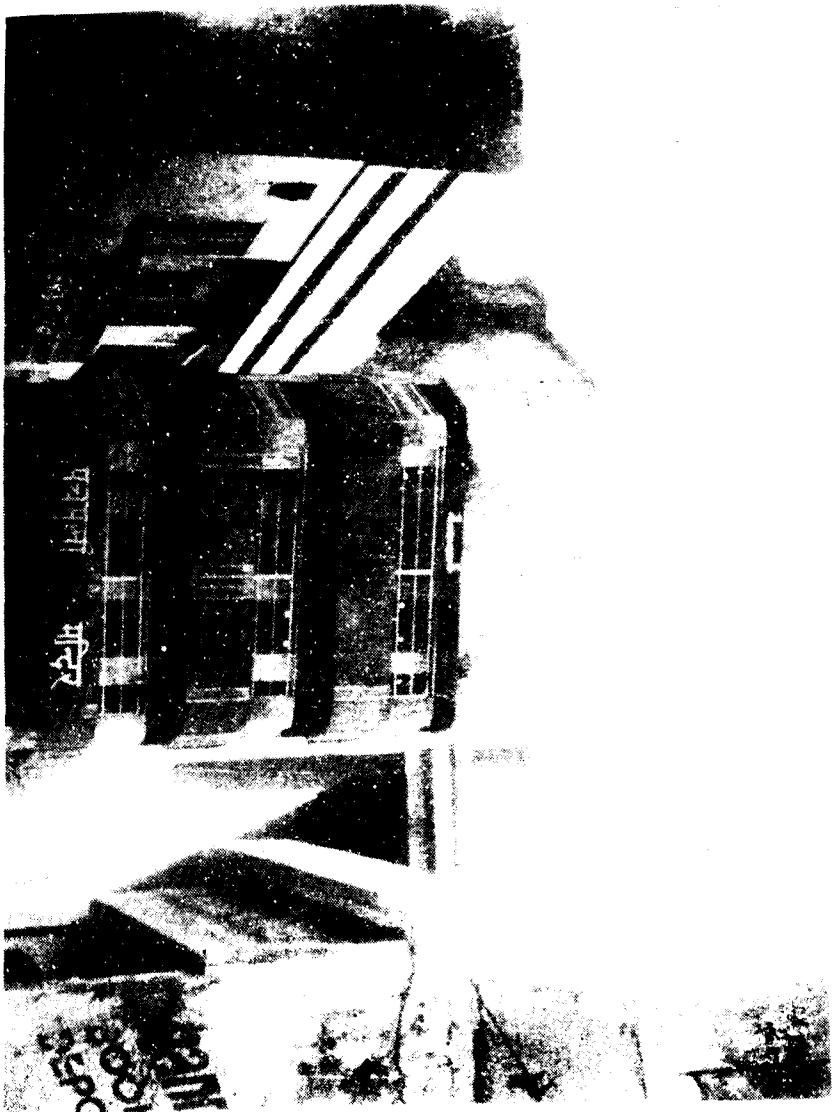
Mata Shri Chakreshwari Devi, Jain Temple, Attewali (Sirhind)



Sant Nam Dev Temple, Bassi Pathana



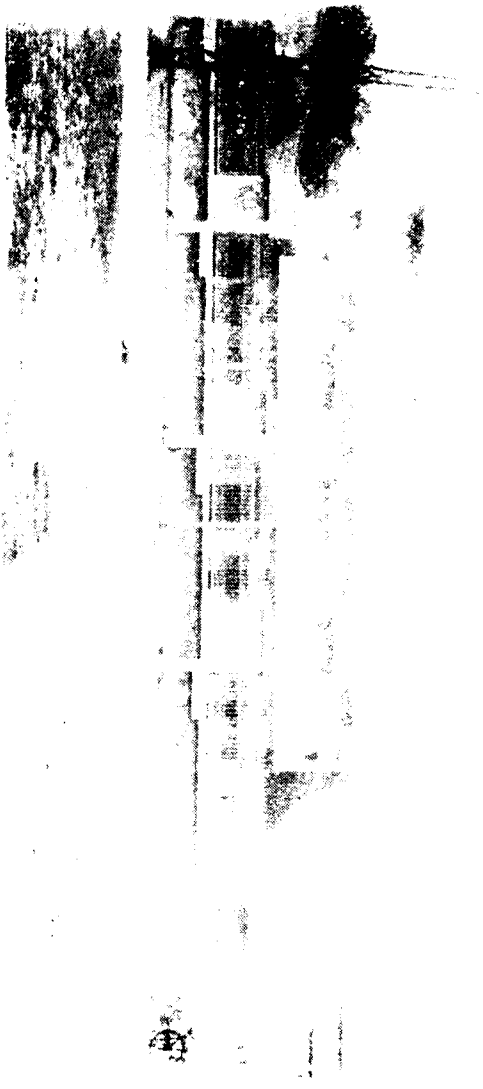
Gurdwara Akalgarh, Nabha



Panchmukhi Temple, Nabha



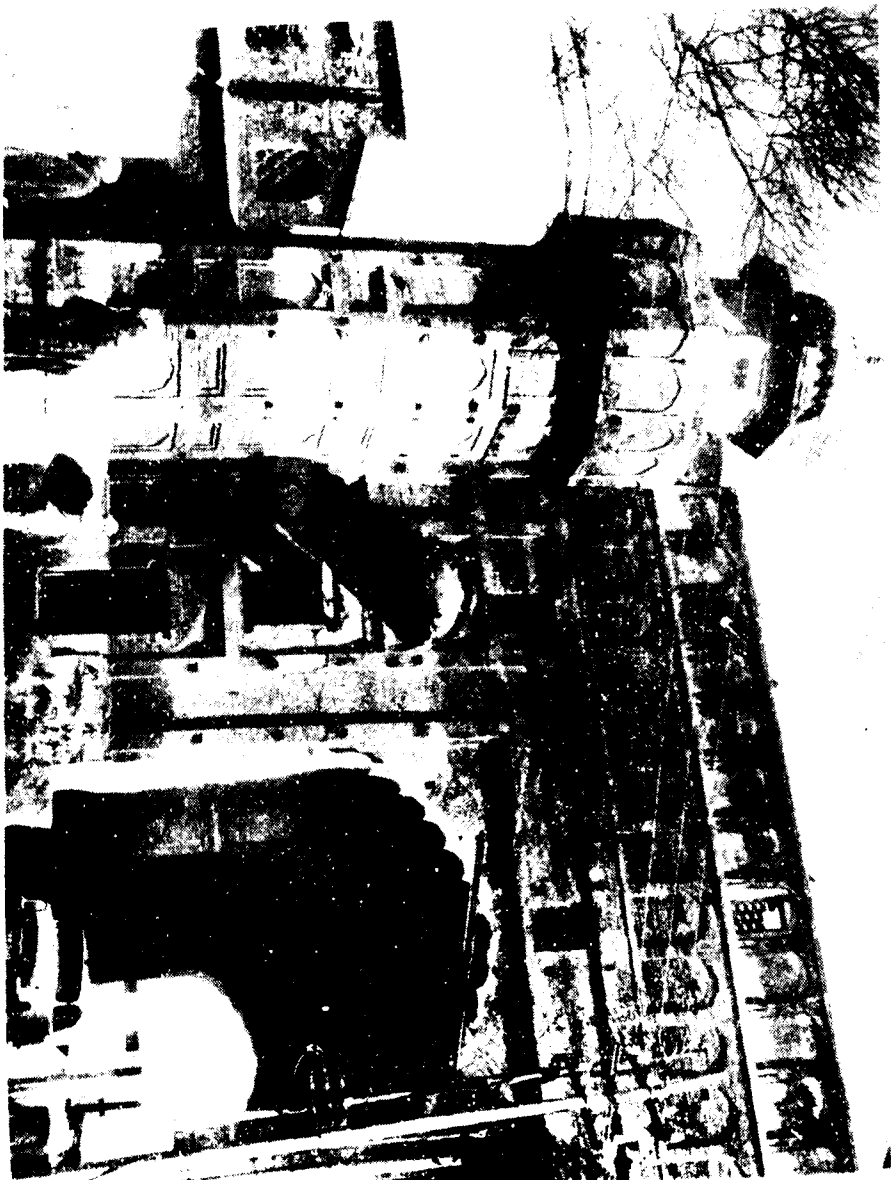
Fort Amloh



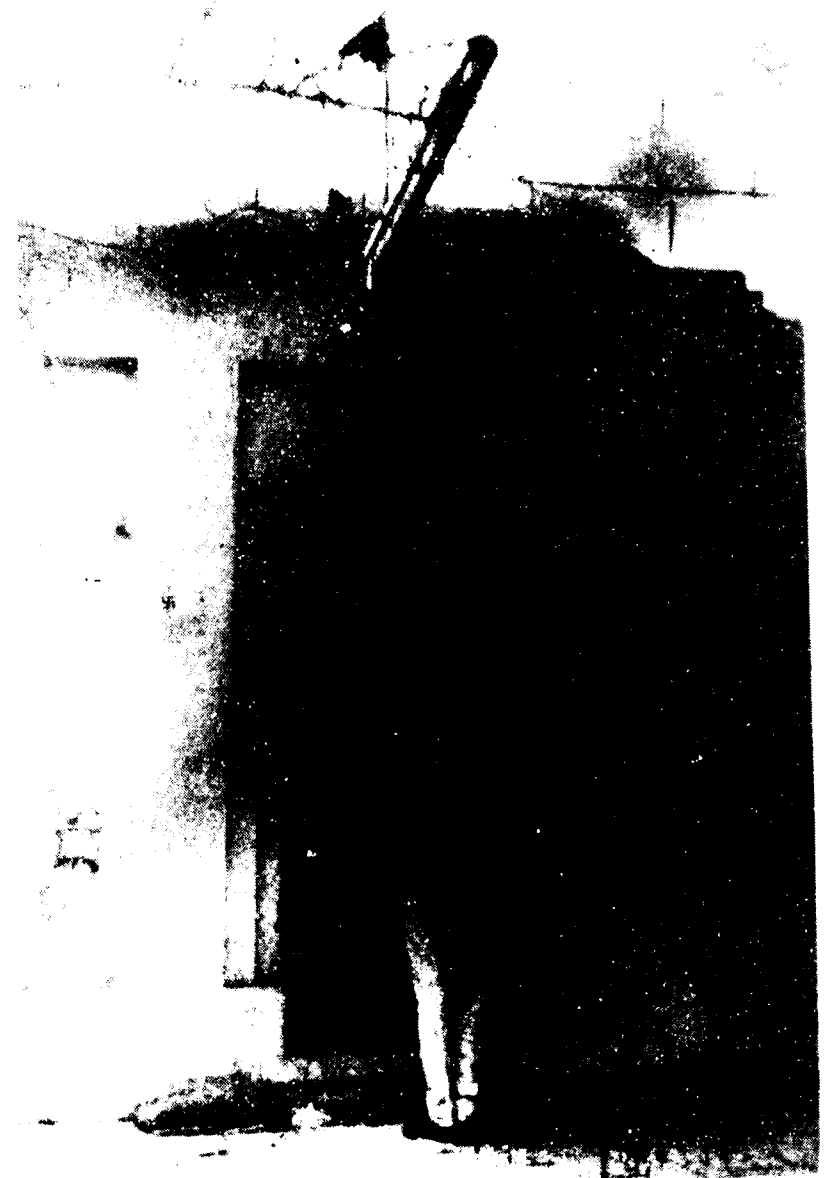
Gurdwara Sri Hargobind Sahibji (Chevin Patshahi) Mandi Gobindgarh



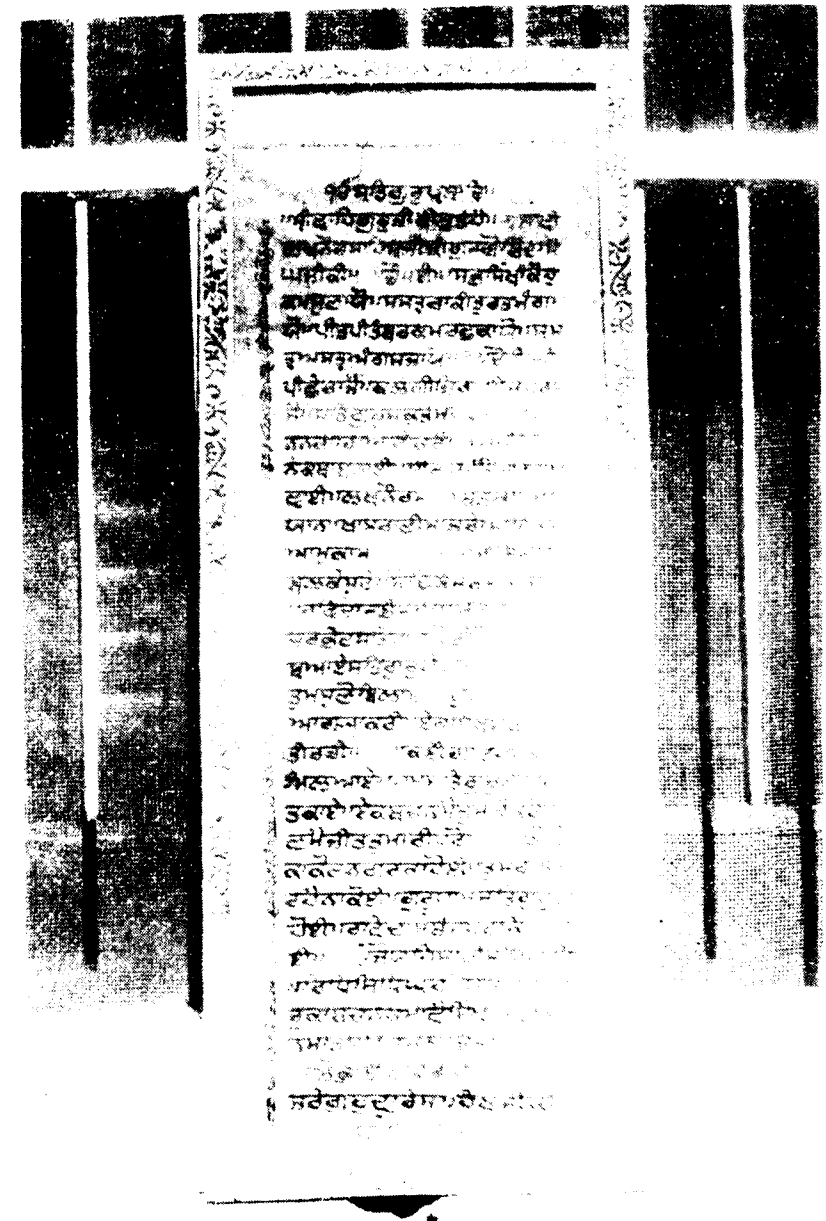
A view of Thakurdwara, Rajpura



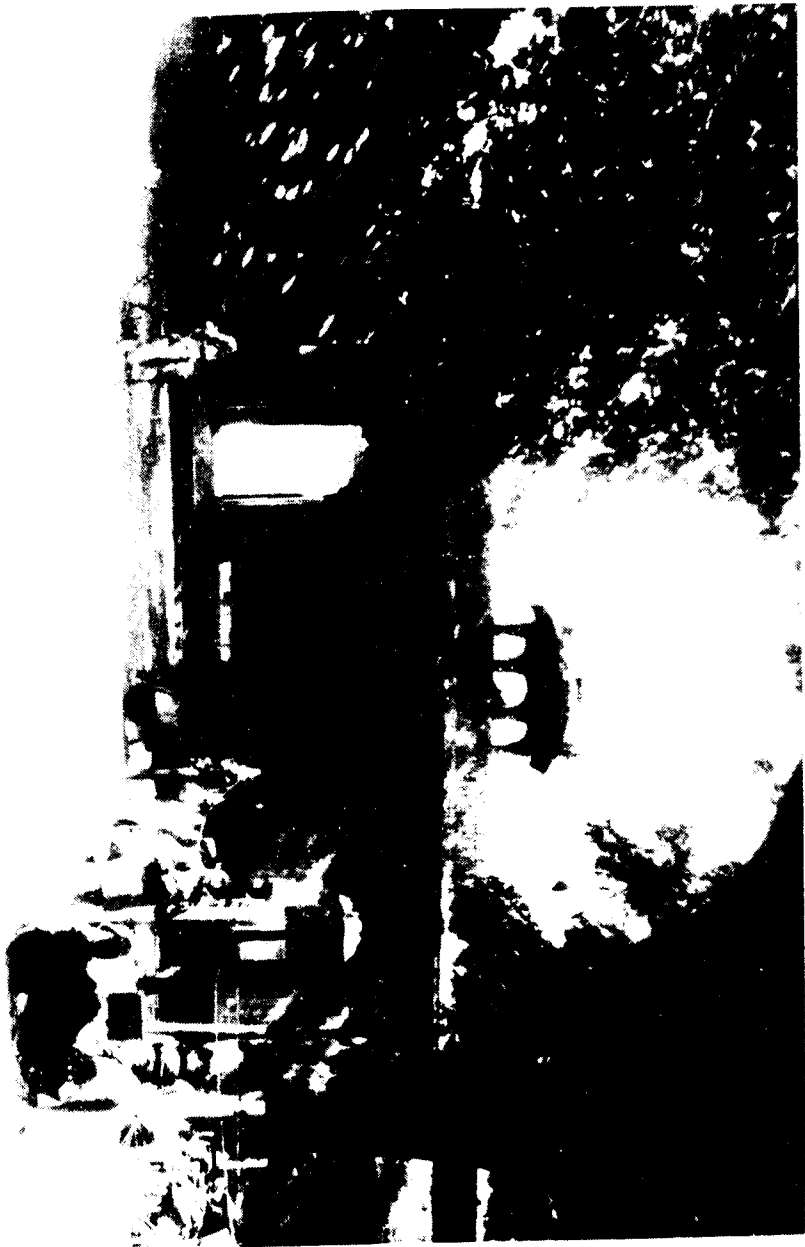
Old Serai, Rajpura



Mandir Banno Mai, Banur



Hukamnama of Guru Gobind Singh



Shiv Temple, Nilas Kalan



A view of Mughal Serai, Shambhu



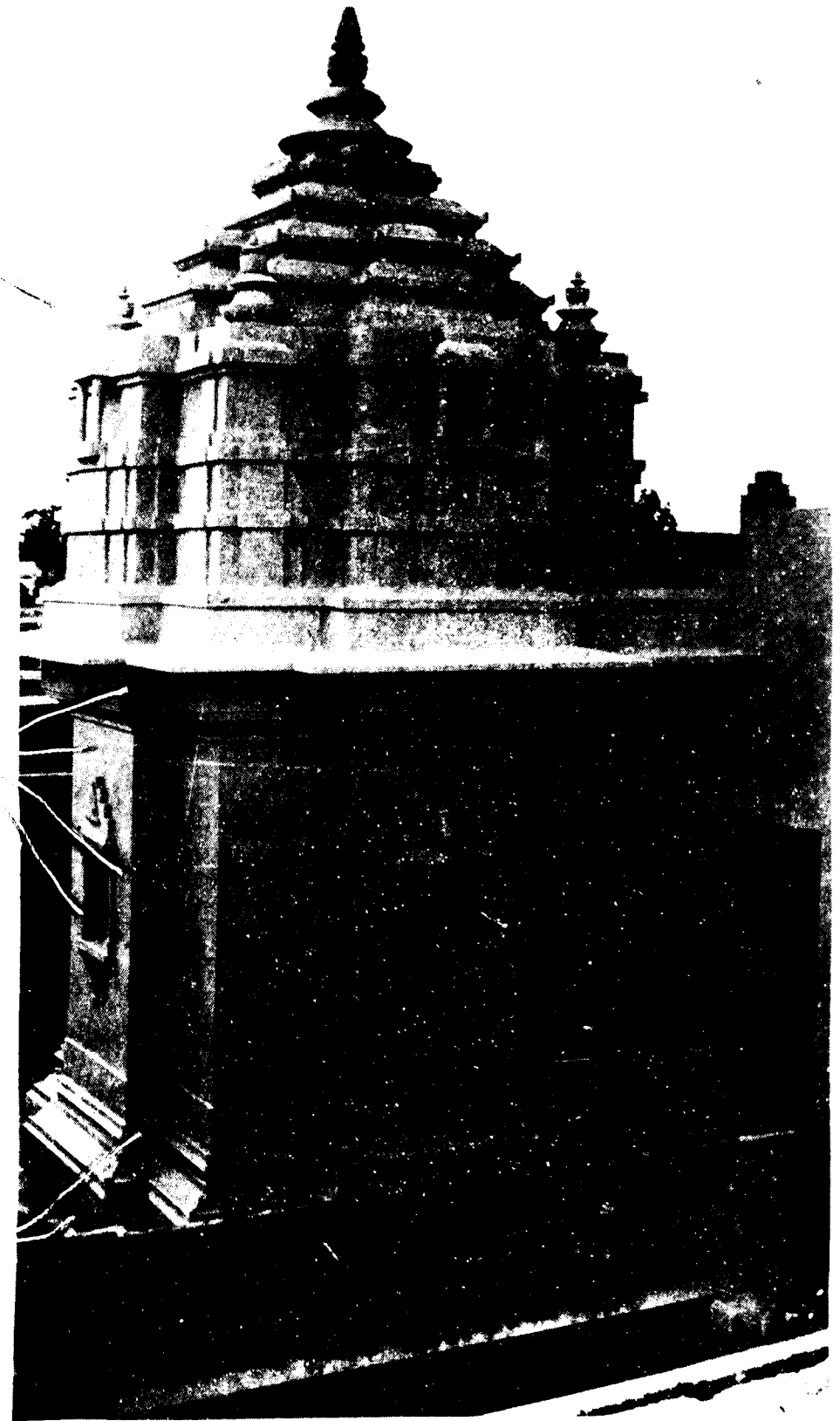
Gurdwara Guru Tegh Bahadur, Harpalpur



A general view of Temples at Kaimlon



Gurdwara Baoli Sahib, Dhakauli



Side view of Bhagwan Kunthu Nath Jain Temple,
Samana Mandi

