

GAZETTEER OF INDIA



PUNJAB

JALANDHAR

SUPPLEMENT

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சிறப்பு அட்டை
தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்
மற்றும் வரலாற்று ஆராய்ச்சி
6 4 1999
தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்
எலும்பு, சென்னை 600 008



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PUNJAB DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

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99



JALANDHAR

SUPPLEMENT

JAGMOHAN SINGH HANS,
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STATE EDITOR GAZETTEERS, PUNJAB,
CHANDIGARH.

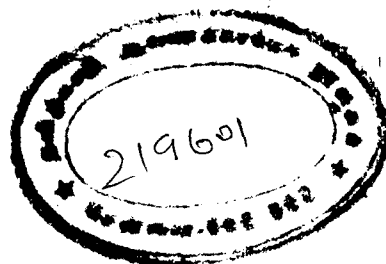
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Pages
CHAPTER I—GENERAL	1
CHAPTER II—HISTORY	12
CHAPTER III—PEOPLE	31
CHAPTER IV—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION	37
CHAPTER V—INDUSTRIES	48
CHAPTER VI—BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE	61
CHAPTER VII—COMMUNICATIONS	90
CHAPTER IX—ECONOMIC TRENDS	134
CHAPTER XI—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	147
CHAPTER XII—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE	158
CHAPTER XIV—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT	172
CHAPTER XV—EDUCATION AND CULTURE	180
CHAPTER XVI—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES	193
CHAPTER XVII—OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES	212
CHAPTER XVIII—PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS	228

FORWARD

The revised edition of the Jalandhar District Gazetteer was published in 1980 by the Revenue Department and its Supplement had become due. It is the fourth Supplement to be published in the series of Supplements to the District Gazetteers of Punjab.

Jalandhar is one of the most advanced districts in the State in the field of education and industry. Its sports goods are in great demand not only in India but also abroad. An attempt has been made in this volume to incorporate the latest information and statistical data as far as possible. Necessary additions in descriptive part have also been made.

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

C. D. CHEEMA

CHANDIGARH
26 February 1996

Financial Commissioner, Revenue,
Punjab.

PREFACE

A Supplement to a District Gazetteer is an adjunct or continuation of the parent volume. It is published as per the decision of the Government of India taken in 1976 that all ten year old volumes of District Gazetteers must have their Supplements giving up-to-date statistical data. In pursuance thereof the Gazetteers Organisation have published three supplements so far. Supplement to Jalandhar District Gazetteer is fourth in the series.

The present volume supplements the information contained in the revised edition of Jalandhar District Gazetteer published in 1980. An attempt has been made to bring the information/data up-to-date.

Although the preliminary draft of the Supplement to Jalandhar District Gazetteer was prepared in 1992-93 during the tenure of Shri B. R. Sharma, former State Editor, yet it had to be kept in abeyance for some unavoidable reasons. However, it was again taken up subsequently in July 1995.

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

I am grateful to Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhar and other officers of the district level for arranging to supply the latest information/data for the completion of this volume.

I am thankful to Shri B. R. Sharma my predecessor and to the staff of the Gazetteers Organisation especially to Shri Shaminder Singh Bains, Compiler, Smt. Gurdip Kaur, Compiler (now Editor), Smt. Parveen Kumari, Smt. Asha Sharma, Senior Assistants for their commendable contribution for the preparation of the draft of this Supplement. My thanks are due to Shri Rajinder Kumar Gupta, Editor, Shri Dinesh Bedi, Draftsman-cum-Artist, Smt. Santokh Kaur, Senior Scale Stenographer, Smt. Rajwant Kaur, Steno-Typist, Smt. Kanta Devi and Miss Sutikshala Rakshita, Junior Assistants for assisting me in the completion of this Supplement.

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

JAGMOHAN SINGH HANS

CHANDIGARH
1 March 1996

State Editor Gazetteers,
Punjab.

CHAPTER-I

GENERAL

Origin of the Name of the District.—The district is named after Jalandhara, a demon king, who finds a mention in the *Puranas* and *Mahabharata*. According to another legend, Jalandhar was the capital of the kingdom of Lav, son of Rama. According to yet another version Jalandhar is said to have derived its name from the vernacular term '*Jalandhar*' means area inside the water, i.e. tract laying between the two rivers Satluj and Beas, still another name of Jalandhar had been *Trigartta*, as it was watered by three rivers, Satluj, Beas and Ravi.

Total Area and Population of the District.—According to 1991 Census, the area of the Jalandhar District was 3,401 sq km, but according to the Director of Land Records, Punjab, the area of the district during 1993-94 was 3,413.56 sq km. The tahsil-wise area of the district during 1993-94 is given below :

Tahsil	Area (sq km)
Jalandhar	1,008.51
Nawashahr	774.66
Nakodar	881.85
Phillaur	748.54

(Source: Director of Land Records, Punjab)

According to 1991 Census, the total population of the district was 20,26,787 persons (10,67,093 males and 9,59,694 Females) which ranked 3rd in the State.

Administrative Divisions of the District.—The Jalandhar District consists of 4 tahsils/subdivisions¹ viz. Jalandhar, Nawashahr,

¹*Vide* Punjab Government Notification No. 2/44/94/RE-II (I) 6743, dated 20 July 1995, Jalandhar Tahsil has been bifurcated into Jalandhar I and Jalandhar II tahsils and Shahkot sub-tahsil of Nakodar has been made a tahsil and Adampur has also been made Sub-tahsil

Nakodar and Phillaur. Besides, there are 5 sub-tahsils, viz. Kartarpur Bhogpur, Banga, Shahkot and Nurmahal. The district is divided into 12 development blocks, viz. Jalandhar East, Jalandhar West, Bhogpur, Adampur, Nawashahr, Banga, Aur, Nakodar, Shalkot, Phillaur, Nurmahal and Rurka Kalan. According to 1991 Census, the district had 1,256 villages, (uninhabited 17 and inhabited 1,239).

Boundary Changes.—There has been no change in the boundary and jurisdiction of the district since the publication of the main Volume of Jalandhar District Gazetteer in 1980 up to the reference period i.e. 1993-94².

Climate

The climate of this district is on the whole dry except during the brief south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season is from the middle of November to the early part of March. The succeeding period up to the end of June is the summer season. July, August and the first half of September constitute the south-west monsoon season. The period from mid-September to the middle of November is the postmonsoon or transition period. Although tahsil Phagwara is in the Kapurthala District, for the description of climate the same has been included in the Jalandhar District.

Rainfall.—Records of the rainfall in the district are available for 6 stations for sufficiently long period, the details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district in general are given in Table 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the district is 703.0 mm. The rainfall in the district in general increases from the south-west towards the north-east and varies from 551.3 mm at Nakodar to 892.3 mm at Adampur (Aero-obsy). About 70 per cent of the annual normal rainfall in the district is received during the period July to September, July being the rainiest month. Some rainfall is received mostly as thunder showers in June and in association with passing western disturbances in the cold season. The variation in the rainfall from year to year in the district is appreciable. In the 80 year, 1901 to 1980, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 181 per cent of the normal occurred in 1917. The lowest annual rainfall which was 55 per cent of the nor-

²Nawashahr Subdivision/Tahsil excluded from Jalandhar District and a new district has been formed known as Nawashahr w.o.f. 7 November 1995 —vide Punjab Government Notification No. 2/44/94/RE-II (1)/10038, dated 5 November 1995

mal occurred in the year 1905. In the same period, the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 22 years. Two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred twice and three consecutive years twice in this period. It will be seen from Table 2 that the annual rainfall in the district was between 501 to 900 mm in 58 years out of 79.

On an average, there are 36 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in a year in the district. The number varies from 30 at Phagwara to 45 at Adampur (Aero-obsy).

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 304.8 mm at Jalandhar on 18 August 1878. The average monthly rainfall in Jalandhar District during 1974, 1979, 1984 to 1993 is given in Table 3.

Temperature.—There is a meteorological observatory in the district at Jalandhar. But it has started functioning very recently. So description which follows is based on the records of the observatories in the neighbouring districts where similar climatic conditions prevail. After February, temperatures begin to rise rapidly. June is generally the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 41°C. and the mean daily minimum at about 27°C. Scorching dustladen winds blow on many days in the summer season and the day temperatures on individual days may reach above 45°C. Afternoon thunder-showers which occur on some days during the summer bring welcome relief though only temporarily. With the onset of the monsoon by about the end of June, or early in July, the day temperature drops down appreciably. But the nights continue to be as warm as nights during the summer. Due to increased moisture in the monsoon air, the weather is often sultry and uncomfortable, in between the rains. After about mid-September when the monsoon withdraws temperatures decrease, the drop is the night temperature being rapid. January is generally the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 19°C and the mean daily minimum at about 6°C. During the winter season, cold waves affect the district in the rear of western disturbances and the minimum temperature occasionally drops down below the freezing point of water.

Humidity.—During the brief south-west monsoon months and for spells of a day or two in association with the passing western disturbances high humidity prevails in the district. In the rest of the year, the humidity is low. The driest part of the year is the summer season when in the afternoons the relative humidity is 30 per cent or less.

Cloudiness.—The skies are heavily clouded and over cast on a few days during the south-west monsoon and for spells of a day or two in association with passing western disturbances during the cold season. During the rest of the year, the skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

Winds.—Winds are generally light in the district. In the south-west monsoon season, winds from direction, between north-east and South-East, are common but on many days in the afternoons Westerly to North-Westerly winds predominate, except in the latter half of summer, when easterlies and south-easterlies blow on some days.

Special Weather Phenomena.—During the cold season, western disturbances affect the weather over the district when thunder-storms occur. Dust-storms and thunder-storms occur in the summer season and rain during the monsoon season is often associated with thunder.

TABLE I

JALANDHAR

TABLE 2

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District
(Jalandhar)

(Data 1901 to 1980)

Range in mm	No. of years
301—400	4
401—500	8
501—600	14
601—700	21
701—800	12
801—900	11
901—1000	4
1001—1100	3
1101—1200	1
1201—1300	1

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

TABLE 3

TABLE 2

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District
(Jalandhar)

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Range in mm	No. of years
301—400	4
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901—1000	4
1001—1100	3
1101—1200	1
1201—1300	1

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

TABLE 3

JALANDHAR

TABLE
Monthly Average Rainfall in the Jalandhar District

Year	January	February	March	April	May
1974	0.64	—	0.94	0.31	0.93
1979	3.32	10.90	7.54	0.70	4.07
1984	0.43	9.22	1.75	1.96	6.00
1985	0.31	0.04	0.24	2.72	1.22
1986	3.38	3.46	2.6	1.54	1.24
1987	3.68	3.09	1.48	2.28	17.27
1988	0.32	4.43	4.9	0.99	0.42
1989	4.14	0.56	3.00	1.38	0.14
1990	0.13	7.48	5.17	—	0.59
1991	—	4.52	2.66	2.73	1.65
1992	5.40	4.44	4.12	0.74	1.65
1993	1.23	1.27	4.37	2.03	1.10

during the year 1974, 1979, 1984 to 1993

(in centimeters)

June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
8.67	10.25	10.17	3.52	—	—	1.36	36.79
5.83	24.01	4.73	3.85	0.13	1.55	—	66.63
2.84	32.75	31.37	22.94	—	0.33	0.82	120.41
8.40	44.72	19.28	5.51	4.98	—	2.08	89.50
4.36	18.23	16.5	10.10	1.09	0.35	1.87	64.72
1.96	5.04	11.77	1.28	2.37	0.45	1.24	51.91
7.41	43.83	24.00	63.84	—	—	4.74	153.98
2.17	21.82	22.97	4.12	0.88	0.72	3.92	64.84
1.67	22.55	30.65	40.28	.06	.81	7.18	116.57
8.32	12.38	25.87	5.52	0.52	—	6.34	75.51
4.21	16.31	20.09	5.32	—	2.74	.24	65.26
4.61	50.33	5.81	14.56	—	0.27	—	85.56

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1975, 1980, 1985 to 1993)

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

(a) Ancient Period

In ancient times, the district or Kingdom of Jalandhar comprised the whole of the Upper Doabas from the Ravi to the Satluj. According to the Padma Purana, as quoted by General Cunningham the country takes its name from the great Daitya King Danava Jalandhara the son of the Ganga by Ocean.

The whole of Punjab and the area of present Jalandhar District was part of the Indus Valley Civilization. Harappa and Mohenjodaro are the sites where remains of the Indus Valley Civilization have been found extensively. The archaeological exploration made during the recent years have pushed the antiquity of the Jalandhar District to the Harappan period. On the basis of surface exploration, the following new sites have been brought on the Archaeological map of India and the traces of the self-same people as at Harappa and Mohenjodaro have also been detected in Jalandhar District at the following places :—

Serial No.	Name of the Village	Name of the Tahsil
1	Appra	Phillaur
2	Aspaur	Do
3	Bara Pind	Do
4	Basian	Do
5	Katpalon	Do
6	Lallian	Do
7	Nagar	Do
8	Dholeta	Do
9	Tehang	Do
10	Bir Bansian	Do

1 B. B. Lal, S. P. Gupta, *Frontiers of the Indus Civilization*, pp 522—526 and Madhubala, *Prachin Punjab Di Sanskriti* (Delhi, 1990)

HISTORY

13

Serial No.	Name of the Village	Name of the Tahsil
11	Bhagwanpur	Jalandhar
12	Basian	Do
13	Dhogri	Do
14	Dhandaauri	Do
15	Dugri	Do
16	Haripur	Do
17	Khaira	Do
18	Kartarpur (R)	Do
19	Kala Bahina	Do
20	Kotla Nihang	Do
21	Daulatpur	Do
22	Madhopur	Do
23	Malian	Do
24	Nauli	Do
25	Ucha-Lutera	Do
26	Bairsian	Nawashahr
27	Charan	Do
28	Heon	Do
29	Maahliana	Do
30	Nurpur	Do
31	Rahon	Do
32	Sujjon	Do
33	Taharpur	Do
34	Haripur	Nakodar
35	Daulatpur	Do

Serial No.	Name of the Village	Name of the Tehsil
36	Dherian	Nakodar
37	Mulewala	Do
38	Malsian	Do
39	Noorpur	Do
40	Nakodar	Do
41	Singhpur	Do
42	Tut	Do
43	Talwandi Madho	Do

From the above mentioned evidence, it is established that the whole of the Jalandhar District was a part of the vast areas covered under the Indus Valley Civilization during the early period of history. This civilization developed prior to the Aryan civilization in this region.

The excavations done and the places which is given above in the Jalandhar District have revealed the imprints of Harappa culture in east Punjab the earlier two important sites, i.e. (Harappa and Mohenjodaro) being in Pakistan. Rare and unique archaeological objects have been found in Nagar (tahsil Phillaur) in Jalandhar District. The earliest known cities in India were in the Valley of the River Indus. The remains of a number of different settlements have been discovered by archaeologists. These are scattered over an area of thousand miles. The two biggest cities were Mohenjodaro and Harappa. These cities were inhabited from about 2300 to 1700 BC.

The earliest historical mention of Jalandhar occurs in the reign of Kanishka, the Kushan king of northern India in whose time a council of Buddhists theologians was held near Jalandhar about 100 AD to collect and arrange the sacred writings of Buddhism and to bring about reconciliation between its various sects.

In the 7th Century when the famous Chinese traveller and pilgrim Hiuen Tsang visited India during the reign of Harsha Vardhana, the Kingdom of Jalandhar or Trigartta under Raja Utito (whom Alexander Cunningham identifies with the Rajput Raja Attar

Chandra). It was said to have extended 167 miles (about 268 kms) from east to west and 133 miles (about 213 kms) from north to south, thus including the hill states of Chamba, Mandi and Suket (Himachal Pradesh) and Satadru or Sirhind in the Plains. Raja Utito was a tributary of Harash Vardhana. The Rajput Rajas appear to have continued to rule over the country right upto the 12th century, interrupted some time or the other, but their capital was Jalandhar and Kangra formed an important stronghold.

According to Chinese pilgrim Fahien, who travelled India in the seventh century AD, there were so many *Vihars* and *Maths* of Buddhism in India. In the Jalandhar District, there were as many as 50 *Vihars* and *Maths* of Buddhism. The Buddhism religion was adopted by a large number of people.

From the later half of the tenth century upto AD 1019, the district was included in the Shahi Kingdom of the Punjab and Jalandhar was an important city in the region.

(b) Medieval Period

- AD 1296—1316** During the reign of Ala-Ud-din Khilji, in one of the numerous Mughal invasions, the invaders under Daula were defeated near Jalandhar by Ulugh Khan and Zafar Khan in AD 1297.
- AD 1398** In consequence of the sack of Delhi by Timur, the house of Tughlok had fallen.
- AD 1416** Malik Tughan assassinated the Governor of Sirhind, but was driven into the hills by Malik Daud and Zirak Khan.
- AD 1417** Malik Tughan returned with a considerable army and besieged Sirhind. Zirak Khan was sent against him by Khizr Khan (AD 1414—1421) of Delhi, and on his approach he retreated towards the hills. He was compelled to expel the murderers from his camp; to pay a heavy fine and to give his son as a hostage. He was then, it is stated, allowed to retain possession of Jalandhar.
- AD 1419** *Tarikh-i-Mubarak* Shahi mentions Tughan, Rais of the Turk-bachchas of Jalandhar, as aiding Sultan Shah Lodhi, Governor of Sirhind and uncle of Behlol Lodhi, against a pretender, who

had assumed the name of Sarang Khan and raised a rebellion in the mountains of Bajwara near Hoshiarpur, which were then dependent on Jalandhar.

- AD 1420** .. Tughan again rebelled against Khizar Khan, besieged Sirhind, and overran the country as far as Mansurpur and Payal. Malik Khair-ud-din was sent against him from Delhi and was joined at Samana by the forces of Zirak Khan, and Tughan retreated, crossing the Satluj, at Ludhiana. But the river being low, the royal forces followed on which he fled into the country of Jasrath Khokhar, and his fief was given to Zirak Khan.
- AD 1421** .. Zirak Khan, the then Governor of Jalandhar was obliged to withdraw into the fort of Jalandhar, on the approach of Jasrath Khokhar, who after a year recrossed the river and marched against him. He next besieged Sultan Shah Lodhi in Sirhind, but on the approach of the new Emperor Mubarak Shah raised the siege and released Zirak Khan at Ludhiana.
- AD 1431—32** .. Jasrath defeated Malik Sikandar on the *Ben* near Jalandhar, took him prisoner and afterwards laid siege to Lahore. An army was also sent from Delhi, he retreated and Nasrat Khan was placed in charge of Lahore and Jalandhar. In August 1432, Jasrath returned and attacked him, but was defeated.
- In the Muharram of September 1432, Malik Allah Dad Lodhi, who was sent to relieve Nasrat Khan was attacked by Jasrath near Jalandhar.
- AD 1441** .. Muhammad Shah confirmed Bahlol Lodhi of Sirhind in the Governorship of Lahore and Dipalpur, and sent him against Jasrath. But Bahlol Lodhi came into terms with the Khokhar Chief, revolted and remained independent and finally in AD 1450 became sovereign of Delhi.

- AD 1445—1451** .. India was split into a number of independent states at the time of Alauddin Alam Shah. The Sultanate of Delhi had long before the rise of the Sayyids been considerably diminished in its size and strength. At that time, Sarang Khan in the Bist Jalandhar Boab created disturbances, which had to be crushed under the personal direction of the Sultan.
- AD 1524** .. On Babar's fourth invasion of India in this year, he gave Jalandhar and Sultanpur in *jagir* to Daulat Khan Lodhi at whose instigation he had come.
- 1540** .. Humayun was expelled by Sher Shah. His retreat was covered at Jalandhar by his brother, Mirze Hindal, who was finally obliged to retire before the Afghans, who crossed the Beas at Sultanpur.
- 1555** .. On Humayun's return in this year, Bairam Khan was sent against an Afghan detachment at Hariana in the Hoshiarpur District and after driving it back on Jalandhar, he advanced and occupied the surrounding country.
- 1556—1605** .. On the defeat of Sikandar Sur at Sirhind and his flight to the hills, Shah Abu Maali was sent to Jalandhar to hold him in check. But instead of staying there, he advanced to Lahore and thus gave Sikander Sur an opportunity of collecting an army and making another effort to secure his throne. In consequence, Akbar was sent in charge of Bairam Khan to the Punjab. After receiving the submission of the Raja of Kangra, Akbar took up his residence at Jalandhar, where among others, Kamal Khan, a grand-nephew of Jasrath Khokhar waited on him and was well received. Akbar was now called to the east to meet Hemu, and during his absence, Sikandar Sur defeated Khizr Khan, Governor of Lahore, at Chamari. Bairam Khan, who had been appointed *Khan Khaman* of Akbar's accession in 1560, and had been virtual sovereign lost his power and withdrew with the avowed

JALANDHAR

intention of proceeding to Macca. On his way, however, irritated at some further events, he changed his intention, and going to Dipalpur, he collected troops and prepared to attack Jalandhar. He advanced by way of Tihara, where a party of his friends under Wala Beg was defeated, by Abdulla Khan, Mughal. Shortly after, he himself was brought to action and beaten by Atgah Khan on 23 August 1560, at Gunachaur, near Rahon. During Akbar's reign, copper coins were minted at Jalandhar and his minister Todar Mal, made settlement of land revenue in Jalandhar Doab. Guru Arjan Dev founded the town of Kartarpur in 1593.

1605

.. Shortly after the accession of Jahangir, his son Khusro revelled and leaving Agra, withdrew to Lahore via Delhi. He was besieging the citadel of Lahore when he heard of the Emperor's advance guard at Sultanpur, and at once marched for the Beas. When he reached Bhairawal, on that river, the imperial forces had already crossed and a battle took place in which he was defeated. During Jahangir's reign (1605—27), Jalandhar Doab received special attention because of Nur-Jahan's attachment with Nurmahal. She had been brought up there and among other things, she got a big Serai built there.

1627—1658

.. Under Jahangir's successor, Shah Jahan, the Serai at Dakani was built on the high road between Delhi and Lahore. Many villages were founded. The new town of Phillaur dates from the reign of Shah Jahan, when its site, then covered with ruins, was selected for one of the serais on the imperial road from Delhi to Lahore.

1632

.. Guru Tegh Bahadur was married to Mata Gujri daughter of Lal Chand, Khatri, of Kartarpur on 15 Asuj 1689 Bikram (AD 1632).

1634

.. The Battle of Kartarpur was fought between Mughal troops and Guru Hargobind. The imperial troops were routed and both Pairda Khan and Kala Khan were killed.

During the rest of the 17th Century, Jalandhar remained firmly attached to the Delhi Empire. With the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, Mughal Empire began to totter.

1710

.. Banda Bahadur received appeals from the peasants of the Jalandhar Doab to help them against the Mughal Faujdar, Shams Khan of Jalandhar. The news of Banda's return was enough to put heart into the Sikhs and they rose to throw off the yoke of Mughals. Shams Khan was defeated at Rahon.

1716

.. The capture and execution of Banda Bahadur and his followers in the year 1716, and the persecution of the Sikhs that followed, completely crushed them. But the Sikhs were temporarily subdued.

1738—39

.. After the invasion of Nadir Shah during which he put Nurmahal to ransom, the Sikhs again appeared in arms. But after a temporary success, they were defeated by Adina-Beg, who had been appointed Governor (*Faujdar*) of the Jalandhar Doab.

1748

.. Adina Beg and the leaders of the more important Sikh confederacies were also apposed to Nadir Shah who was finally defeated in 1748 near Sirhind by Muin-ul-Mulk (popularly known as Mir Mannu), the son of the Grand Wazir, and obliged to evacuate the Punjab.

1748—1752

.. Mir Mannu became the Governor of Punjab and ruled from 1748 to 1752, retaining Adina Beg as his Deputy in the Jalandhar Doab.

Jassa Singh Ramgarhia in 1752 took service with Adina Beg and with all the leaders of the Confederacy, except one, Tara Singh, helped him to defeat the Ahluwalias, Kanhayas and Sukarchakias at Makhawal. Adina Beg is said by one account to have given him charge of a large tract in the Jalandhar Doab of which he subsequently became master.

- 1755 .. After the death of Mir Mannu in 1752, the Governorship of Lahore was held by his widow Murad Begum on the part of the Afghan King till 1755, when she was treacherously seized by her son-in-law, the Wazir of Delhi. This led to the fourth invasion of Ahmad Shah, during which he plundered Nurmahal and slaughtered its inhabitants.
- 1756 .. Adina Beg with the assistance of Jassa Singh Ahluwalia took possession of Jalandhar and defeated the Afghan General Sarbuland Khan, who had been left in charge. On his back to Kabul, Ahmad Shah had pillaged and burnt Kartarpur.
- 1757 .. During the year, the Sikhs under Baba Badbhag Singh, with the connivance of Adina Beg, in revenge treated Jalandhar similarly. But though supported by the Sikhs, Adina Beg found his position precarious and called in the assistance of the Maratha leader, Ragoba. The Marathas expelled the Afghans and occupied the whole of Punjab.
- 1758 .. Adina Beg was made the Governor of Punjab and died at the end of the year, leaving no son to succeed him.
- 1759 .. The era of Sikh Confederacies (*Misls*) which succeeded that of foreign domination had begun in the Doab in this year, immediately after the death of Adina Beg. There were twelve *misls*, i.e. (1) The Nakais, (2) The Nishanwalias, (3) The Kanhayas, (4) The Sukerchakias, (5) The Shahids (6) The Bhangis (7) The Phulkians (8) The Ahluwalias (9) The Ramgarhias (10) The Faizullapurias or Singhpurias (11) The Karora Singhias and (12) Dallewalias.
- The Kanahayas from some time held a large tract in the upper part of the Doab, from which they had been ousted by the Ramgarhias. Sukerchakia in the person of Ranjit Singh, became master of

- the whole of the upper Doab. The connection of the Bhangis *Misl* with Jalandhar was almost equally slight. Lehna Singh, the Principal leader of one branch of this confederacy was a native of Mustafapur, a village, near Kartarpur in the Jalandhar District.
- 1760 .. Tara Singh Gheba captured Dakhni in this year from Sharf-ud-din, an Afgan of Jalandhar. After that he marched towards the east of the Jalandhar and took all the country around Rahon, and fixed his residence there.
- 1761 .. Ahmad Shah invaded India for the fifth time, drove out the Marathas and at the Battle of Panipat destroyed forever their chance of being again masters of the Punjab. He then returned to Kabul leaving Buland Khan, Governor of Lahore and Zain Khan, Governor of Sirhind. By the time, the Sikhs were so strong that they began to build forts all over the country. They defeated Khwaja Ubed, who was in command at Lahore.
- 1762 .. Karora Singh, one of the founders of the Karora Singhias *Misl* was a Virk Jat (some say a Khatri) and belonged originally to the Faizullapurias confederacy. He made himself independent and took possession of Hariana and Sham Churasi in the Hoshiarpur District and had also lands in the north of Jalandhar, where the confederacies continued to be represented by the Sardars of the Laroya and Naugaja in Jalandhar, and of Sirhal Kazian, in Nawashahr. He was killed and was succeeded by Sardar Baghel Singh who returned to the Punjab and acquired the country about Talwan in the south-west of Phillaur Tahsil.
- Amed Shah Abdali appeared for the sixth time and falling on the combined Sikh forces near village Kup (district Sangrur) where they were engaged in hostilities with Zian Khan inflicted on them the most terrible defeat they had ever experienced. This holocaust of 5 February 1762, is known to the Sikhs as the *Vada Ghallughara* (the great mass-

acre). However, when Ahmed Shah had gone back to Kabul, leaving Saadat Khan, Governor of Jalandhar, the Sikhs came together again. They defeated and slew Zain Khan near Sirhind in December 1763. This victory established Sikh independence.

- 1764-1767 .. Though Ahmed Shah returned in 1764 and again in 1767 when he made the Katoch Rajput Chief, Ghamand Chand Governor of Jalandhar, he did not recover any substantial power; and as far as the Jalandhar Doab is concerned, Afghan sovereignty, even in name, ended in the latter year.
- 1772 .. The Dallewalia chief was on intimate terms with the Phulkian family of Patiala, as Bibi Chand Kaur, daughter of Raja Amar Singh of that state was married to his son, Dasondha Singh. The Dallewalia Chief along with other chiefs, came to the assistance of Amar Singh, when the latter's half brother Himmat Singh, had rebelled.
- 1776 .. The Ahluwalias, Kanhayas and Sukerchakias attacked the Ramgarhias, took all the country and drove Jassa Singh across the Satluj, where he remained for seven years.
- 1778 .. When the Raja had been defeated by Sardar Hari Singh of Sialba supported by Sardar Jassa Singh Ramgarhia, Tara Singh was one of the Chiefs who hastened to his help. Another ally from Jalandhar Doab was Bibi Rajinder of Phagwara. Hari Singh originally belonged to the Dallewalia confederacy.
- 1781 - On the death of Raja Amar Singh, the Dallewalia Chief backed the rebellion of Sardar Mahan Singh against Raja Sahib Singh who was the brother of Bibi Chand Kaur, Tara Singh's daughter-in-law. But he soon deserted the rebel Sardar who was then obliged to surrender.
- 1783 .. The Kanhayas had grown too powerful to please the Sukerchakias and the latter in alliance with Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra, recalled Jassa Singh who after some fighting, recovered his old territory.

- 1803 .. Jassa Singh Ramgarhia died in 1803 and was succeeded by his son, Jodh Singh.
- 1805 .. Jodh Singh assisted Lord Lake when he entered the Doab in pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar, who plundered fifty of Ramgarhia villages.
- 1807 .. Ranjit Singh crossed the Satluj and attacked the Rajput fort of Naraingarh in the Ambala District. Tara Singh Gheba, accompanied him, got ill and died on his own way home during the siege. His death was kept secret while the body was sent in all haste to Rahon to which he belonged. According to J. D. Cunningham, Tara Singh Gheba's widow, Rani Rattan Kaur "equalled the sister of the Raja of Patiala in spirit and she is described to have girded up her garments and to have fought, sword in hand, on the battered walls of the fort of Rahon". The whole of the Dannewalia possession in the Jalandhar Doab had been absorbed into the dominion of Ranjit Singh and made over to Dewan Mohkam Chand.
- 1809—10 .. The Karora Singhias lost Talwan, with Shergarh and Hariana to Ranjit Singh.
- 1811 .. The Faizullapuria Misl came under Maharaja Ranjit Singh rule. In September 1811, Diwan Mohkam Chand on the part of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, supported by the Ramgarhia and Ahluwalias Chiefs, took Jalandhar and other forts as Bulandpur, about 5 Km north of Jalandhar and Patti in the Hoshiarpur District and obliged Sardar Budh Singh to fly for safety to Ludhiana.
- 1814 .. Diwan Mohkam Chand died in October 1814 and was succeeded by Moti Ram.
- 1816 .. After the death of Jodh Singh in 1816, his family began to quarrel and Ranjit Singh being asked to arbitrate, took the possession of Ramgarhia Misl.
- 1819 .. Moti Ram held the appointment till he was made the Governor of Kashmir and in his place Jalandhar was taken by his son Kirpa Ram.

1839

- .. Death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

1845—46

- .. In the First Anglo Sikh War (1845—46), the Jalandhar Doab was not scene of any remarkable military event. The army of Sardar Ranjodh Singh Majithia marched through Doab was joined by the troops of Ahluwalia Chief. The crossed the Satluj at Phillaur on 17 January 1846 and after a temporary success at Badowal, were totally defeated by Sir Henry Smith at Aliwal eleven days later and driven across the Satluj at Chug, 3 km south of Talwan. The Sikhs retreated to Phillaur and then dispersed. After the battle, the main body of the English army marked for Sobraon, while Brigadier Wheeler crossed the river in pursuit of the Sikhs also near Talwan and advanced to Phillaur and occupied the fort, the key's of which had been made over to him at Talwan by Chaudhri Kutb-ud-din, who for this service got a pension and afterwards a grant of waste land, where the village of the Kutbiwal now stands. From Phillaur, the English marched to Jalandhar.

The country between Satluj and Beas was ceded to the British.

(c) Modern Period

1846

- .. John Lawrance was appointed Commissioner of the Jalandhar Doab on its annexation in 1846. Cantonments were built at Jalandhar, Phillaur, Nakodar and Kartarpur.

1857

- .. When the great uprising of 1857 occurred, the 6th light Cavalry, the 36th and 61st Native Infantry and some Native Artillery were stationed at Jalandhar. Brigadier Hartley was in command, but was succeeded by Brigadier M.C. Johnstone before the actual outbreak occurred at Jalandhar. The Civil officers were the Commissioner, Major Lake, the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Farrington, the Assistant Commissioner, S.S. Hogg and the Extra Commissioner, G. Knox N.P. The Namdhari, popularly called Kuka Movement

was started by Baba Ram Singh of village Bhaini Sahib in Ludhiana District. An assembly of his followers was called at Bhaini Sahib on the Vaisakhi day in 1857. The five Sikhs who were administered on the occasion included Bhai Budh Singh of village Durgapur in the Nawashahr Tahsil.

Phillaur was occupied by the 3rd Native Infantry during the great uprising of 1857, when the news of the outbreak at Meerut arrived, on 12 May 1857, Major Lake was not at headquarters, but Captain Farrington was present at a council held by Brigadiers Hartley, at which it was determined to secure Phillaur and to establish telegraph communication with it. The native troops had been replaced by 150 men of the 8th Foot, by the next morning. Randhir Singh, the Raja of Kapurthala with his brother Bikram Singh proceeded to Jalandhar with the all troops he could collect and remained there for whole of the summer. On 7 June 1857, a fire broke out in the Cantonments. When the officers, went down to extinguish the fire, they were fired on by the native troops. Many of them were wounded. Next morning, the rebel troops left Jalandhar in two parties. One went off in an orderly manner towards Hoshiarpur, and marching about 208 km in 54 hours, made good its escape along the hills. The second and large party made for Phillaur where they reached the same morning. Here they were joined by the 3rd Native Infantry and crossed the river followed by the pursuers. On 10 June, the pursuit ceased at Dehlon and the 8th Foot returned to Ludhiana by the evening and thence to Jalandhar, where it afterwards joined General Nickolson's movable column and assisted in disarming the 33rd and 35th Native Infantry regiments at Phillaur on June 25. The forces at Jalandhar were strengthened by 300 Tiwana Horse under the command of Sher Mohammad Khan.

1869

The railway line from Beas to Jalandhar was opened in 1869 and was completed upto Phillaur by the next year.

The Doab was linked to the rest of the Punjab by the railway bridges, constructed over the Beas in 1869 and over the Satluj in 1870.

1900

The sixteenth session of the Indian National Congress was held at Lahore in December 1900. Delegates from Jalandhar District also attended this session. The Punjab Land Alienation Act, 1900 saved the agricultural land from passing to the money lenders, but it did not solve the problem of rural indebtedness.

1913—1915

With headquarters at San Francisco (USA), the Ghadar Party was formed in 1913 to liberate India by force. From among the Ghadriles, which disembarked from the ship *Kamagata Maru* (which arrived at Budge Budge on 21 September 1914) 32 belonged to district Jalandhar. Of these, 14 were imprisoned and 3 killed in the police firing. Those killed were, Inder Singh of village Sidhu or Sidhupur, Arjan Singh of village Dhada (tehsil Jalandhar) and Lachhman Singh (village not known).

From among the passengers arrived by the ship *Tosa Maru* at Calcutta on 19 October 1914, Diwan Chand of Nakodar was put under house arrest. Barkat Ali and Jalal Khan of village Apra, tahsil Phillaur and Rahmat Ali of Jalandhar who arrived by the ship *Sailun Maru* were also put under house arrest. Bhag Singh of village Chamiara (tahsil Jalandhar) who arrived by the ship *Edgware* on 7 March 1915 was put under house arrest. Out of the seven passengers

who arrived by the ship *Austerley* on 9 March 1915, Bhagwan Singh of village Phalpota (tahsil Phillaur), Daleepa of village Jamsher (tahsil Jalandhar), Jagta of village Raipur, Labu of village Barwa (tahsil Nawashahr) and Miran Baksh of village Sharkpur Doaba (tahsil Nakodar) were immediately arrested. In spite of Governments precautions and internments, many of the Ghadarites were able to reach Punjab. They exhorted the people to rise but not with much success. The Ghadarites were suppressed with a heavy hand. A large number of them were rounded up and were tried by special tribunals constituted under the Defence of India Act, 1915.

1917

With a view of stimulate political activity, the District Congress Committee was formed in 1917. It was affiliated to the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. The delegates of the District Congress Committee, Jalandhar attended the Provincial Political Conference held at Lahore in 1917.

1919

The Rowlatt Act was passed in March 1919, but public meetings, strikes and other disturbances were held against the Act. As a mark of protest, Gandhiji announced general hartal on March 30, which date was subsequently changed to April 6. Gandhiji's call to *Satyagrah* met with a tremendous response all over the Punjab and in protest meetings were held at Jalandhar and other places in the district, where resolutions were passed against the oppressive Act. The annual session of the Punjab Provincial Conference was held at Jalandhar on 2 April 1919 to spread the message of the Indian National Congress in every corner of the province.

1920—22

The Khilafat Movement was started in the district in early 1920 to bring pressure upon British to

change her policy towards Turkey. Gandhiji extended sympathy and support to this movement.

Gandhiji had faith in the professed goodwill of the British Government when he joined the Indian politics. But the Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh incident shattered his faith. In alliance with the Khilafat leaders, he started the Non-co-operation Movement. Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee was formed in November 1920 to undertake the management of all *gurdwaras* and other Sikh religious institutions. A public meeting was held at Jalandhar on 23 February 1921 under the auspices of the District Sikh League, where the atrocities of Nankana Sahib Holocaust, which occurred on 20 February were condemned. The Seditious Meetings Act was applied to the Jalandhar District soon after Col. C. H. Buck was appointed Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhar in February 1921. A resolution of protest against the application of the Act was passed by the Municipal Committee, Jalandhar. The district was declared a 'Proclaimed Area' under the Seditious meetings Act. This was done by Government without consulting the popular ministers appointed under the Government of India Act, 1919.

A conference was held at Jalandhar on 6 February which decided to set up a National University for Women at Jalandhar. Under this decision, a college for women, viz. Kanya Maha Vidyalaya was established in March 1921.

A *Tum Tum Ekka* Association was formed at Jalandhar in March 1921 and its members stopped the practice of payment of two paise to Policeman at the time of leaving the *Ekka* stands and vowed not to carry any policeman free of charge.

Gandhiji visited Jalandhar on 8 March 1921. About the middle of April 1921, a *Charkha*

(spinning wheel) Club was formed at Jalandhar with about 25 girls and women as members.

Lala Lajpat Rai visited Jalandhar on 17 August 1921 and also on 17 November in the same year.

Under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee, Jalandhar, a meeting was held at Jalandhar on 18 September 1921 in which people were exhorted to carry on the Non-co-operation Movement vigorously.

1929

Bhagat Singh of village Khatkar Kalan (Jalandhar) and his associate, Batukeshwar Datt, each threw a bomb in the Assembly Hall in Delhi on 8 April 1929, for which they were arrested and brought to the Central Jail, Lahore.

1930—31

The Civil Disobedience Movement was started in the country after the declaration of complete independence as its goal by the Indian National Congress during the Lahore Session in December 1929.

To break the Salt Laws, Gandhiji started *Dandi March* on 12 March 1930. The Government took repercussion measures to put down the movement. The congress was declared an illegal organization and a number of persons from Jalandhar District were thrown into jails.

Under the Gandhi Irwin Pact dated 5 March 1931, Gandhiji alongwith all the political prisoners was released and the Civil Disobedience Movement was called off. Bhagat Singh and his two comrades, Raj Guru and Sukhdev were convicted in the Lahore conspiracy case and were hanged on 23 March 1931. Their bodies were secretly cremated by the police near Hus-sainiwal (near Firozpur), on the right bank of the Satluj.

1942

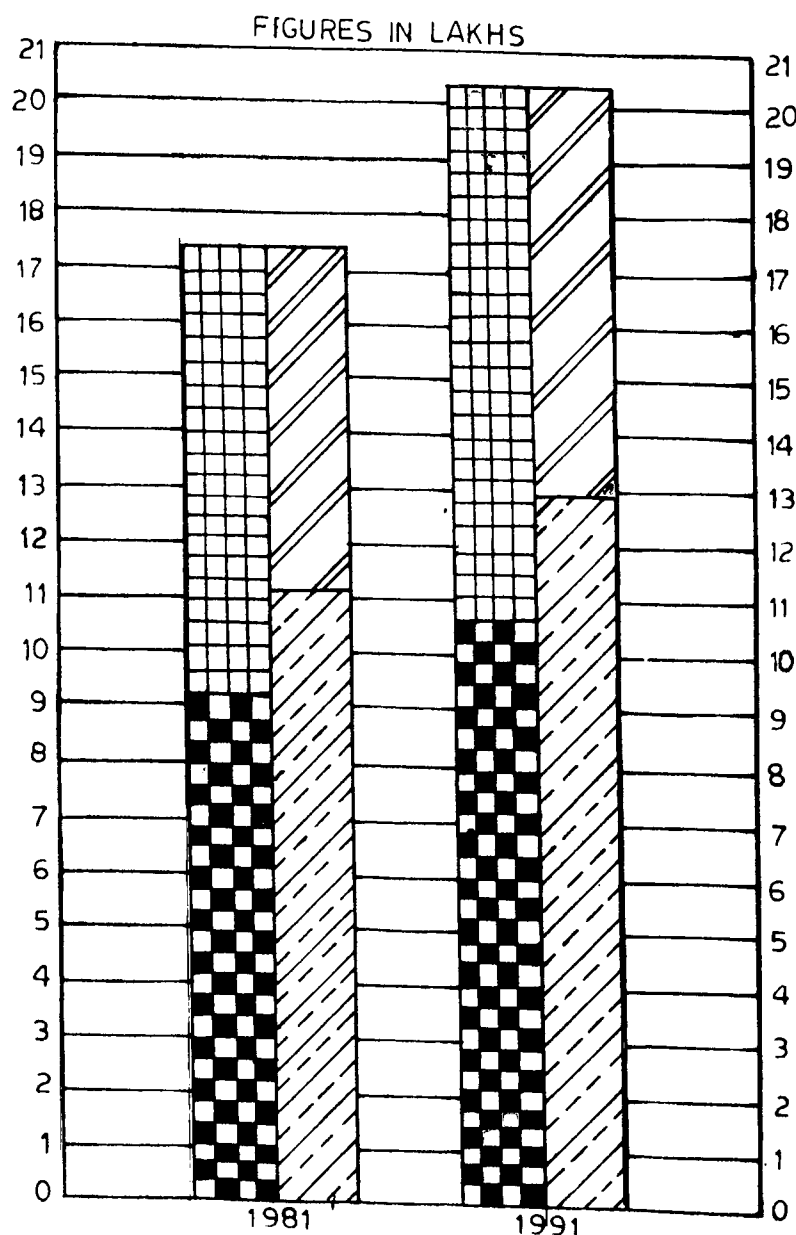
... The Congress working committee passed a resolution demanding immediate complete and unconditional withdrawal of the British from India. In this year, the Quit India Movement was started by the Congress. Gandhiji and all members of the congress working committee along with a large number of persons were arrested on 9 August 1942.

1947

.. The British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act in July 1947 and India became Independent on 15 August 1947. The achievement of Independence was celebrated in the district, as in the rest of the country with great enthusiasm which was, however, marred by the communal riots and exodus of minority communities from both sides of the border, consequent upon the partition of the country.

GROWTH OF POPULATION JALANDHAR DISTRICT 1981-91

FEMALE —  — URBAN
MALE —  — RURAL



Source:-Census of India 1991 Series 20 Punjab, Paper-I of 1992
Final Population Totals and Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1994

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Distribution of Population between Rural and Urban Areas

According to 1991 Census, there are 14 towns in the district, viz. Adampur, Alawalpur, Banga, Bhogpur, Goraya, Jalandhar, Jalandhar Cantonment, Kartarpur, Nakodar, Nawashahr, Nurmahal, Phillaur, Rahon and Shahkot. Among them, Jalandhar is classified as Municipal Corporation, while others are Municipal Committees, except Goraya and Shahkot, which are Notified Area Committees. All these accommodate 35.96 per cent of the total population of the district, which is second as compared to the other districts of the Punjab State. According to 1981 Census, the percentage of urban population of the district was 35.12. The following table gives the distribution of population between rural and urban areas and males and females by tahsil in the district according to 1991 Census:

Tahsil /District	Total Population	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
Jalandhar	9,88,797	5,21,369	4,67,428	3,99,979	5,88,818
Nawashahr	3,78,833	1,98,484	1,80,349	3,20,386	58,447
Nakodar	3,15,910	1,66,122	1,49,788	2,77,186	38,724
Phillaur	3,43,247	1,81,118	1,62,129	3,00,434	42,813
District Total :	20,26,787	10,67,093	9,59,694	12,97,985	7,28,802

(Census of India 1991, Series-20 Punjab, Paper-I of 1992, Final Population Totals and Statistical Abstract of Punjab 1994)

Sex Ratio

The total population of the Jalandhar District according to 1991 Census was 20,26,787 out of which 10,67,093 were males and 9,59,694 were females, showing a ratio of 52.65 : 47.35 against the ratio of 52.83 : 47.17 for 1981 Census.

According to 1991 Census, the number of females per 1,000 males was 899 against 882 females per 1,000 males in the State as a whole. The number of females per 1,000 males improved a lot as it was only 893 per 1,000 males as per 1981 Census. The district came next to Hoshiarpur District (919 females per 1,000 males) in the State for number of females per 1,000 males.

Density of Population

The density of population of Jalandhar District increased from 428 persons per sq km in 1971 to 596 persons per sq km in 1991, which was higher than 403 persons per sq km of the State as a whole. The density of population in the rural areas of the district was 399 persons per sq km whereas in urban areas, it was 4,995 persons per sq km, as per 1981 Census. The District ranked second in respect of density of population after Ludhiana (641 persons per sq km) in 1991. According to 1981 Census, the density of population of the district was 510 persons per sq km.

Growth of Population

The population of the Jalandhar District according to 1991 Census was 20,26,787, of which 12,97,985 were rural and 7,28,802 were urban. The net addition to the population between 1981 and 1991 was 2,92,213 thereby recording a decennial growth rate 16.85 per cent during the decade as against the State growth rate of 20.81 per cent. The population of the district from 1971 onwards with the decennial growth rates given below :

Year	Population	Percentage decade Variation
1971	14,54,501	
1981	17,34,574	+19.26
1991	20,26,787	+16.86

(Census of India 1981, Series 17, Punjab, Parts-XIII-A—B General Population Table and Primary Census Abstract and Census of India 1991, Series-20, Punjab Paper-I of 1992 Final Population Totals)

Distribution of Population of Scheduled Castes

According to 1991 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes in Jalandhar District was 7,92,098 (4,20,607 males and 3,71,491 females). The district has the highest percentage of Scheduled Castes, i.e. 39.08 per cent in the State in comparison to other districts. The percentage of Scheduled Castes in the State as per 1991 Census was 28.31.

The tahsil-wise distribution of Scheduled Castes population in Jalandhar District according to 1981 and 1991 Census is given below :

Tahsil/District	1981			1991		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Nawashahr	1,32,981	70,832	62,149	1,62,907	86,655	76,252
Phillaur	1,24,396	66,179	58,217	1,52,279	80,998	71,281
Nakodar	93,754	49,702	44,052	1,13,709	60,314	53,395
Jalandhar	2,78,166	1,47,899	1,30,267	3,63,203	1,92,640	70,563
District	6,29,297	3,34,612	2,94,685	7,92,098	4,20,607	3,71,491

(Census of India 1981, Series 17, Punjab, Parts-XIII-A and B General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract and Census of India 1991, Series 20, Punjab Paper-I of 1992, Final Population Totals)

Distribution of Population by Religion

The distribution of population of the district by religion according to 1971 and 1981 Census is given below :

Religion	Population classified by Religions					
	1971			1981		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Hindus	7,84,048	4,18,759	3,65,289	9,69,420	5,14,378	4,55,042
Sikhs	6,58,018	3,44,595	3,03,423	7,43,366	3,90,449	3,52,917
Muslims	3,362	1,841	1,521	5,429	2,931	2,448
Christians	10,705	5,447	5,258	11,683	6,058	5,625
Budhists	238	115	123	155	79	76
Jains	2,660	1,354	1,306	2,440	1,279	1,160
Other Religions	..	..	..	1,541	843	698
Religions not stated	470	305	165	540	312	228
Total	14,54,501	7,72,416	6,82,085	17,34,574	9,16,739	8,18,195

(Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1979 and 1985)

Population of Towns

The proportion between rural and urban population in the district in 1991 was 64 : 36 approximately as against 65 : 35 in 1981. According to 1991 Census, the population of towns in the Jalandhar District is given below :

Towns	1971	1981	1991
1 Adampur	8,105	10,960	15,331
2 Alawalpur	4,732	5,851	6,468
3 Banga	11,885	13,490	17,721
4 Bhogpur	..	6,882	4,896
5 Goraya	6,000	8,802	10,708
6 Jalandhar City	2,96,106	4,08,196	5,09,510
7 Jalandhar Cantt.	33,724	33,356	31,520
8 Kartarpur	14,644	17,878	21,093
9 Nakodar	18,156	26,239	28,478
10 Nawashahr	17,527	26,726	29,955
11 Nurmahal	8,135	9,676	11,149
12 Phillaur	11,543	17,650	20,956
13 Rahon	6,607	8,671	10,771
14 Shahkot	..	7,018	10,246

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1979, 1985, and Census of India 1991, Series 20, Punjab Paper I of 1992, Final Population Totals)

Village Classified by Population

The following table shows the number of villages classified by various ranges of population in the Jalandhar District, according to 1981 and 1991 Census.

Year	Total number of inhabited villages	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1000—1999	2000—4999	5000—9999	10000 and above
1981	1,226	171	260	375	318	95	7	—
1991	1,239	135	232	367	367	126	11	1

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1989 and 1994)

Fair and Festivals

Indian culture is synthetic amalgam of diverse ideologies. The fairs are a living symbol of our cultural life. The gay and vivacious Punjabis are very fond of fairs and festivals and almost every fortnight, there is a fair or a festival. People of all communities come to participate in these fairs from far flung areas.

The important fairs of Jalandhar District are described below :

Harivallabh Sangeet Mela.—The famous Harivallabh Sangeet Mela is held in the memory of the saint-musician, Swami Harivallabh. It is organised at Devi Talab, near the *smadhi* of the saint from 27 December to 30 December every year. It is attended by classical singers and musicians of repute from all over the country. According to the finding of Punjab University, Swami Harivallabh came from a rich family of village Bajwara in district Hoshiarpur. He renounced the world and became a disciple of Swami Tulja Gir who initiated him into the art of music. He touched great heights in classical music and his *dhrupads* were his master-pieces. Besides, being a master musician, he was a good composer of new tunes in classical music.

He attracted a large number of admirers and disciples. One of his disciples was Pandit Tolo Ram, a Brahmin of Jalandhar. Besides being a lover of music, Pandit Tolo Ram had a great organizing ability and on the death of his *guru*, he put himself and his heart and soul to the service of the institution. He toured far and wide and collected funds for the *mela*. The advent of this great master on the stage of the Harivallabh became a place of pilgrimage for all top class musicians, without distinction of caste and creed. Hardly was there a classical singer of repute who did not visit the fair.

In 1956, a regular Sangeet Academy under the aegis of the Harivallabh Sangeet Mahasabha was formed. The object of the Academy is to set up a centre in the Punjab for teaching and research in classical music. A syllabus has already been framed and a teaching institution has been opened with the objective of holding their own examination for award of diplomas and degrees.

The shrine is the *smadh* of Shri Harivallabh built on the bank of the tank which goes by the name of Devi Talab. It is an unassuming single small-roomed construction in which has been placed the *lingam* (phallus) of Lord Shiva which is worshipped. The people come from distant places to enjoy Indian classic music. Admission to the *samelan* is free as also board and lodging during the days of the fair.

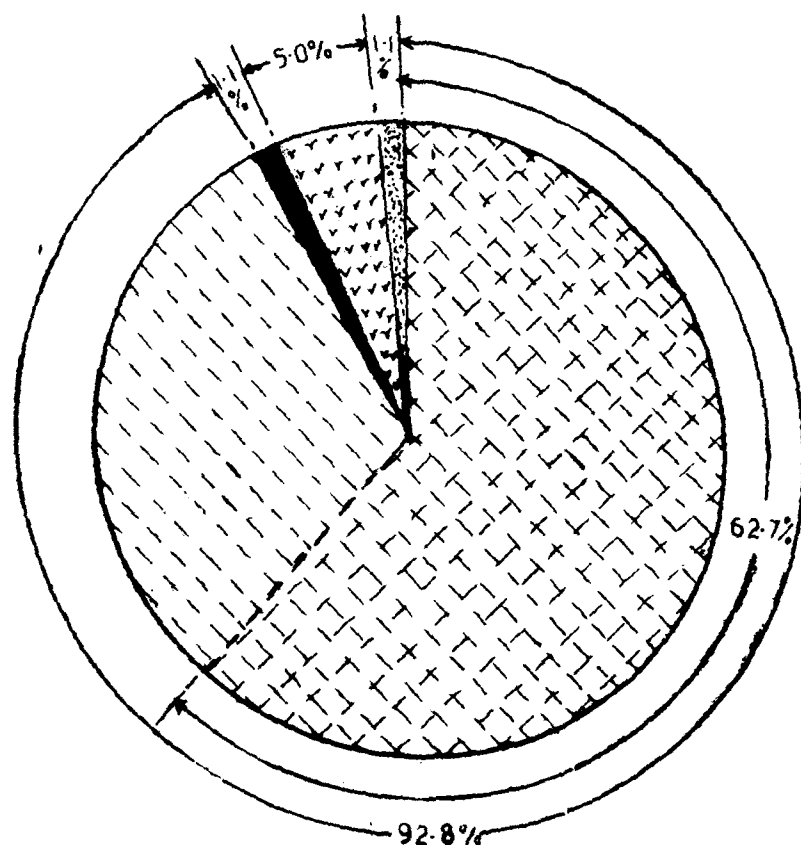
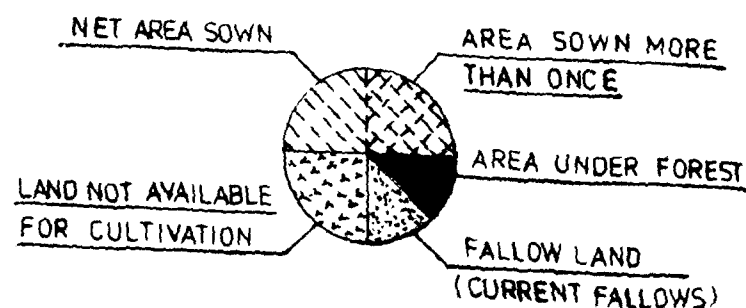
The Fair of Baba Sodal.—The fair of Baba Sodal is associated with Sodal, a small boy who came to be respected as a baby-God. The fair is held to commemorate his death anniversary at his *smadh*. The fair is held once a year in the month of *Bhadon* which roughly corresponds to mid-September. The celebrations take place on the 14th of *Shukal Paksh* (bright half of the lunar month), the day on which the child diety left for his heavenly abode. The fair lasts for one day. In the early hours of the morning, women come in large numbers to make offering at the *smadh*.

The legend goes that Sodal was born in a family of Chadha clan of Khatri caste in Jalandhar City. It is said that one day the mother of Baba Sodal went to a nearby pond to wash clothes. Despite her repeatedly asking him to go back, he followed her. The mother lost temper and shouted at him, "Have you come here to die ? Go and drown yourself in the pond". It is said that Sodal asked her three times to repeat her words which she did. Sodal then plunged into the water never to appear again. According to another version, he simply fell dead on the spot ; according to still another version he transformed himself into a snake and bored himself into the earth.

The main place of worship is the *smadh* of Baba Sodal. Inside the *smadh*, there is a painted portrait of Baba Sodal kept decorated with garlands and rosaries and is looked after by a separate priest. There is a pucca tank called 'Baba Sodal-Da-Sarowar.' The offerings at the *smadh* are distributed among the pilgrims as *parshad*. Women go to the tank and sip water as sacrament and sprinkle a few drops on their body. Some have a dip in the tank.

Pilgrims of all religions come to the fair from different parts of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. Among the pilgrims, females preponderate who seek blessings for children and general well-being of their families.

LAND UTILIZATION JALANDHAR DISTRICT 1993 - 94



Source Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1994

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

The economy of the district is predominantly agricultural. It continues to be agro based despite the rapid shift towards the setting up of small scale industries after the Independence. According to the 1991 Census, about 44.82 per cent of the total working force of the district constituted cultivators and agricultural labourers, which is the third lowest after Ludhiana and Rupnagar being 36.26 and 44.01 respectively.

The available land in the district is mainly used for agricultural purposes.

Land Utilisation

The total area of the district according to village papers during 1993-94 was 341 thousand hectares, out of which 314 thousand hectares was net sown area. The area under forests was only 5 thousand hectares 16 thousand hectares was not available for cultivation. The area sown more than once was 214 thousand hectares. The cropping intensity during 1993-94 in the district was 168.3 per cent.

The following statement shows the classification of area by land use in the district, during the years 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94 :

	(Thousand hectares)							
Particulars	1974-75	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1 Total area according to village papers	341	342	341	341	341	341	341	341
2 Forests	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	5
3 Land not available for cultivation	41	41	36	43	31	17	12	16
4 Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—
5 Fallows Lands—								
(i) Current fallows	4	3	8	2	8	4	4	5
(ii) Other fallows	4	3	8	—	—	—	—	—
6 Net area sown	292	294	294	291	293	310	308	314
7 Area sown more than once	148	175	207	222	227	211	213	214
8 Total cropped area (6+7)	440	469	501	513	520	521	521	528

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1975, 1980, 1985, and 1990 to 1994)

Note : (a) denotes below 500 hectares

Irrigation Facilities.—Assured irrigation facilities are necessary for successful introduction of seed, fertiliser, water technology and propagation of multiple cropping. To achieve the target of maximum agricultural production, more and more area in the district has been brought under irrigation. In 1974-75, the net area irrigated was 248 thousand hectares which increased to 311.3 thousand hectares in 1993-94. The percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown was 85 in 1974-75 against 99.14 in 1993-94. The net area irrigated by different sources of irrigation in the district for the years 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94 is given below :

(Thousand hectares)

Source	1974-75	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Government Canals	18.5	22.2	23.0	37.0	38.1	38.9	36.9	38.9
Private Canals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubewells and Wells	229.4	233.1	254.6	248.2	250.0	266.7	264.6	272.4
Other Sources	0.1	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	—
Total	248.0	255.3	277.6	285.2	288.8	305.6	301.5	311.3

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1975, 1980, 1985, and 1990 to 1994)

The area irrigated by Bist Doab Canal in the district during the years 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94 is given in the following table :—

Year	Area Irrigated (Hectares)
1974-75	47,884
1979-80	44,718
1984-85	52,891
1989-90	50,767
1990-91	50,851
1991-92	51,105
1992-93	51,109
1993-94	50,587

(Source : Executive Engineer, Bist Doab Division, Jalandhar)

Major and Subsidiary Crops.—The adoption of new seed fertilizer water technology in the mid sixties resulted in sharp increase in food production. The Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana has played a magnificent role in the development of modern techniques to raise agricultural production. Wheat, rice, maize and sugarcane remained the most important crops of Jalandhar District. The district has fourth position in per hectare yield of wheat in the State. The detailed particulars regarding the area under different crops, their total production in the district are given in the following tables :—

Area under Principal Crops in Jalandhar District

(Thousand hectares)

Crops	1974-75	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Cereals :								
Rice	36	80	109	150	158	157	154	160
Jowar	(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bajra	0.3	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	0.5
Maize	76	63	59	35	30	27	29	30
Wheat	200	218	23	221	219	211	209	225
Barley	0.9	0.1	0.1	—	(a)	(a)	0.1	0.1
Pulses :								
Gram	3	2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mash	2.2	0.99	0.62	0.31	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Moong	0.12	0.9	0.30	0.11	0.19	0.13	0.2	0.1
Massar	0.78	0.72	0.45	0.42	0.33	0.33	0.2	0.2
Oil Seeds :								
Groundnut	15.6	10.1	3.3	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.4
Rape and Mustard	5.1	2.0	6.8	3.2	2.4	6.6	4.3	3.2
Sesamum	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6
Linseed	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
Other crops :								
Sugarcane	19	12	13.0	22.7	23.6	24.9	26.1	19.0
Potatoes	9.9	17.9	14.6	8.8	9.9	12.3	12.4	3.6
Cotton (American)	0.5	0.1	(a)	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Cotton (Desi)	6.8	4.3	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990 to 1994)

Note (a) Denotes less than 50 hectares

Production of Principal Crops in Jalandhar District

(Thousand Metric Tonnes)

Crops	1974-75	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Cereals :								
Rice	184	235	389	532	496	539	527	583
Jowar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bajra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6
Maize	130	130	123	90	57	58	83	78
Wheat	501	629	756	810	820	810	805	923
Barley	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulses :								
Gram	6	1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1
Mush	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2
Moong	(b)	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Matar	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Oil Seeds :								
Groundnut	13	9	3	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4
Rape and Mustard	4	2	7	2.8	2.8	7.3	4.3	3.9
Sesamun	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Linseed	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other Crops :								
Sugarcane (Gur)	126	63	87	149	144	160	165	112
Potatoes	168.0	314.8	277.4	201.5	197.9	244.1	214.6	145.8
Cotton (American)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton (Desi)	1.80	0.67	0.26	0.28	0.14	—	1	—

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1975, 1980, 1985, and 1990 to 1994)

Note : (b) Denotes less than 500 Metric tonnes

Seeds are the most important factor in increasing agricultural production. The improved and high yielding varieties of different crops sown in the district are given below :

Name of the Crop	Variety
Wheat	HD-2329, WL-1562, WL-711, PBW-222, HD-2009 and HD-2285
Rice	IR-8, PR-106, PR-108, PR-109, PR-103 and Jaya

Name of the Crop	Variety
Rice Basmati	Basmati 370 and Pusa Basmati No. 2
Maize	Ageti 26, Navjot, Partap, Prabhat, Sartaj and Sathi
Maize (Winter)	Pratap and Pratap-I
Groundnut	M-13, M-335, M-197, M-145, M-37 and PG-1
Sugar cane	COJ-64, COJ-79, COS-769, COS-1148 and COJ-81
Rape and Mustard	TLC-15, TLC-1, RLM-198, RLM-514, RLM-519 RLN-1358, Gobhi Saron Ludhiana-I, Improved Tara Mira Ludhiana Selection A (ITSA) and Tara Mira Ludhiana Composit-2 (TMLC-2)
Cotton (Desi)	G-27, LD-230 and LD-327
Sunflower	Rumsum Record, Hybrid, MSFH 8 and MLHF-8

(Source : Chief Agricultural Officer, Jalandhar)

Co-operative Farming Societies.—A co-operative farming society is a voluntary organisation based on the ideals of self help and mutual aid. It is primarily intended to benefit the small farmers and landless cultivators. They also pool their manpower and other resources. The number of co-operative farming societies in the district is given below :

Year	Number
1974-75	67
1979-80	63
1984-85	63
1989-90	63

Year	Number
1990-91	63
1991-92	63
1992-93	63
1993-94	63

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1975, 1980 and 1985 to 1994)

Primary Co-operative Agricultural Credit Service Societies.—Finance is the crucial inputs for agriculture as it is for industry. The farmers require short-term finance for purchase of seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and weedicides and other operational expenses. The co-operative credit societies are very helpful to farmers for providing credit to obtain these inputs. The details of Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies functioning in the Jalandhar District, during 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94 are given below :

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	No. of Co-operative Societies at the end of the year	Membership individual	Share Capital paid up		Loan advanced during the year	Deposit
			Govt.	Members		
1979-80	334	2,38,839	64.87	1361.51	1595.73	674.24
1984-85	389	3,97,715	92.10	741.13	1463.53	1293.83
1985-86	339	3,61,581	95.56	820.52	1729.61	1503.17
1986-87	338	3,74,457	113.45	581.04	2581.52	1690.59
1987-88	357	2,75,561	110.72	610.43	3393.41	1795.06
1988-89	357	2,78,051	98.66	632.03	4108.92	2112.49
1989-90	357	2,85,699	89.54	671.79	5268.29	2424.56
1990-91	362	2,98,206	84.67	737.81	12,560.00	8,486.40
1991-92	362	2,00,996	79.24	757.78	1,32,133.00	7,329.76
1992-93	362	3,09,009	86.60	839.34	5,56,361.00	3,543.74
1993-94	362	3,18,399	68.08	886.03	5,60,410.00	4,154.88

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

Chemical Fertilizers.—The fertilizers play a predominant role in the development of the agriculture in the district. The use of fertilizers has increased considerably in the last few years. These are inorganic materials of concentrated nature and applied mainly to increase the supply of one or more of the essential nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorous, potash, etc. Fertilizers contain these elements in the form of soluble or readily available chemical compounds.

The following table shows the use of chemical fertilizers in the district during the years 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94 :—

Year	('000 Nutrients tonnes) Fertilizers used			
	N Nitro- genous	P Phos- phatic	K Potassic	Total (NPK)
1979-80	37	15	5	57
1984-85	49	19	4	71
1989-90	53	21	3	77
1990-91	63	22	3	88
1991-92	63	25	3	91
1992-93	61	19	2	82
1993-94	71	18	2	91

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1980, 1985 and 1990 to 1994)

Local Manurial Resources

Rural Compost and Cattle Dung Manure.—From the very early times, man has been using cattle dung and farm wastes as manure to increase the yield of crops. It consists mainly of vegetable substances mixed with animal dung and urine. The East Punjab Conservation of Manures Act, 1949 (Amended in 1950) provides for setting up of manure conservation committees and empowers the State Government to notify particulars areas for the purpose of conserving manure and makes it incumbent on cultivators to make 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 the years 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94 is given below :

(in Metric tonnes)

Year	Rural Compost Prepared
1974-75	8,26,993
1979-80	7,33,776
1984-85	23,45,000
1989-90	15,28,400
1990-91	17,09,915
1991-92	17,09,000
1992-93	18,78,000
1993-94	32,35,000

(Source : Field-cum-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 method improves the soil texture. The locally popular green manure crops are *guara* or cluster bean, *dhaincha*, *saun-hemp* etc.

The area under green manuring in the district during the year 1974-75 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94 is given below :

Year	Area under green manuring (in hectares)
1974-75	28,952
1979-80	76,510
1984-85	76,500
1989-90	43,147
1990-91	31,751
1991-92	41,750
1992-93	22,000
1993-94	42,260

(Source : Field-cum-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. The quantity of town compost prepared in the

district during 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94 is given below :

Year	Town Compost Prepared (in Metric tonnes)
1974-75	33,807
1979-80	3,608
1984-85	7,230
1989-90	4,073
1990-91	1,013
1991-92	11,230
1992-93	8,735
1993-94	6,540

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

Area under Fodder Crops.—Fodder crops are the main food of cattle. There are no permanent pastures for cattle grazing in the district. Jowar (*Chari*), *gaura* are the main *kharif* fodder crops and *barseem*, oats (*Javi*), etc. are the *rabi* fodder crops. The area under fodder crops in the district during 1974-75, 1979-80 and 1984-85 to 1993-94 is given in the table below :

Area under Fodder Crops in the Jalandhar District during the years 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94

Fodder Crops	1974-75	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Kharif Crops:								
Jowar (<i>Chari</i>)	11,992	—	14,234	13,392	12,321	12,581	12,474	12,688
<i>Guara</i>	1,359	1,365	1,477	456	563	330	427	232
Other Fodder	25,646	35,995	22,923	22,644	24,818	25,472	25,413	25,533
Total	38,997	37,360	38,634	36,492	37,702	38,383	38,314	38,453
Rabi Crops:								
<i>Barseem</i>	13,701	10,778	16,707	17,026	16,734	17,587	17,662	17,851
Oats (<i>Javi</i>)	—	100	269	647	678	969	1,006	1,207
Other Fodder	3,581	3,249	3,497	1,695	930	969	1,127	378
Total	17,825	14,127	20,473	19,368	18,342	19,525	19,795	19,436
Grand Total :	56,279	51,487	59,107	55,860	56,044	57,908	58,109	57,889

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhar)

Statistics Of Livestock

Animal Husbandry.—Cattle and poultry wealth are very important for the people whose main means of livelihood is agriculture. The livestock census conducted on various occasions show an appreciable increase in the number of various breeds of cattle and poultry. The number of livestock in Jalandhar District according to the 1977 and 1990 Census is given below :

Particulars	(In thousands)	
	1977	1990
Cattle	270.2	248.5
Buffaloes	443.1	525.1
Horses and Ponies	9.9	6.1
Donkeys	7.6	5.0
Mules	2.2	1.6
Sheep	12.4	11.4
Goats	58.9	48.8
Camels	0.2	0.1
Pigs	8.1	8.3
Others	—	—
Total	812.6	854.9
Poultry	405.9	884.1

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1988 and 1991)

Forests.—There is very little area under forest in the district. The area under the control of the Forest Department under different categories in the district during 1993-94 was as under :

Particulars	Area (in hectares)
(i) Reserved Forests	87.71
(ii) Protected Forests:	
Canal-strips	468.34
Road-strips	1,213.41
Rail-strips	871.39
(iii) Unclassed Forests	1,322.65
Total	3,963.50

(Source : Divisional Forest Officer, Jalandhar Forest Division, Phillaur)

Forest Produce.—The annual income from the sale of forest produce etc. in the district during 1984-85 to 1993-94 was as under :

Year	Major Produce	Minor produce
	(Rs)	(Rs)
1984-85	16,62,129	6,99,125
1985-86	39,34,499	6,68,589
1986-87	19,32,136	6,39,879
1987-88	16,72,714	5,39,531
1988-89	9,97,837	2,29,611
1989-90	14,02,173	3,90,211
1990-91	8,11,181	3,80,116
1991-92	19,14,533	2,91,000
1992-93	16,58,354	3,50,500
1993-94	35,68,560	4,05,400

(Source : Divisional Forest Officer, Jalandhar Forest Division, Phillaur)

Floods.—Damage caused to crops and houses by heavy rains and floods in the Jalandhar district during the years 1974, 1979, 1984 and 1989 to 1993 are as under :

Year	No. of villages towns affected	Area affected	Human lives lost (number)	Cattle heads lost (number)	Houses damaged (number)	Damage to Crops	
						Area affected (hectares)	Value (Rs '000)
1974	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1990	48	25	—	1	207	2,319	31,18,277
1991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1992	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1993	338	535	10	35	4,027	—	—

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1975, 1980 and 1985 to 1994)

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Jalandhar District occupies a place of pride in the field of sports and leather goods products not only in Punjab, but also in India. The sports goods of Jalandhar are in great demand all over the world. The number of registered working factories in the district increased from 773 in 1974 to 1488 in 1993. The number of registered working factories under each category and workers employed therein, in the district for the year 1993 is given below :

Serial No.	Name of Industry	Number of factories	Number of workers
1	Manufacture of Food Products	76	1,778
2	Manufacture of Beverage, Tabacco and Related Products	2	248
3	Manufacture of Cotton Textile	3	98
4	Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Manmade Fibre Textile	1	17
5	Manufacture of Textile Products (including wearing apparel)	4	109
6	Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products	228	1,075
7	Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products	48	1,010
8	Manufacture of Leather and Fur Products	18	863
9	Manufacture of Chemical and Chemical Products	20	600
10	Manufacture of Rubber and Plastic Products	203	4,280
11	Manufacture of Non-metallic Mineral Products	9	180
12	Manufacture of Metal and Alloy Industry	60	2,328

INDUSTRIES

Serial No.	Name of Industry	Number of factories	Number of workers
13	Manufacture of Metal Products	386	9,970
14	Manufacture of Machinery and Machine Tools and Manufacture of Electrical Machine	223	5,087
15	Manufacture of Transport Equipment Parts	125	3,186
16	Other Manufacturing Industries	43	2,442
17	Gas and Steam	1	6
18	Storage and Warehousing	3	28
19	Personal Services	1	16
20	Repair Services	25	666
21	Retail Trade in others	9	286
Total		1,488	34,273

(Statistical Abstract of Punjab 1994)

Large and Medium-Scale Industries.—The number of large and medium-scale factories in the district was only 10 in 1973-74, which rose to 26 in 1993-94. The list of large and medium-scale factories with their product, year of establishment and number of workers as on 31 March 1994 is given below :

Serial No.	Name of the factory	Year of establishment	Number of workers	Product
1	Doaba Co-operative Milk Products Union, Jalandhar	1976	602	Milk products
2	Markfed Canneries, Jalandhar	1970	117	Processing canned vegetables and fruits

Serial No.	Name of the factory	Year of establishment	Number of workers	Product
3	The Bhogpur Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Bhogpur, Jalandhar	1957	542	Sugar
4	The Doaba Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Nawashahr	1968	1008	Sugar
5	Nakodar Co-operative Sugar Mills, Nakodar	1988	797	Sugar
6	Tanneries Ltd., Jalandhar	1979	560	Leather shoe uppers
7	J.B. Solvex Industries Pvt. Ltd., Waryana, Jalandhar	1980	31	Rice bran oil and de-oiled rice bran
8	J. M. P. Manufacturing Co. 983, Jalandhar	1955	264	Auto parts
9	N. S. Krishna Engg. Works Ltd, B. I. Focal Point, Jalandhar	1983	1040	Alloy steel casting, steel forging
10	B. D. A. Steels Pvt. Ltd., Jalandhar	1952	144	Steel ingot, oxygen gas
11	The Punjab Iron Steel Co. Jalandhar	1963		Steel ingots, Steel ballots, re-rolled products
12	Leather Engineering Works Industrial Area, Jalandhar	1950	1586	Valves, cocks and boiler mounting fittings
13	Walking Mayor & co (Drum Factory) Jalandhar	1935	18	Drum containers
14	Hindustan Hydraulics Pvt. Ltd., Suranussi, Jalandhar	1968	151	Hydraulic presses and spare parts

Serial No.	Name of the factory	Year of establishment	Number of workers	Product
15	Standard Electronics Ltd., Nakodar Road, Jalandhar	1950	360	Miniature circuit breakers, low tension switch-gear, MCB distributory boards
16	Guru Nanak Auto Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., Goraya	1946	475	Rear axle shafts, U. J. cross and steel forgings
17	New Model Industries Pvt. Jalandhar	1953	45	Buses and truck bodies
18	J. M. P. Industries, Focal Point, Jalandhar	1981	1366	C. I. casting
19	G. N. A. Duraparts, Goraya	1991	345	Auto parts
20	Dhillon Kool Drinks & Beverages Ltd., Phillaur	1990	270	Soft drinks
21	Satlej Tools Ltd., Jalandhar	1980	17	Pipe wrench forgings
22	Pakex Ltd., Lamba Pind, Hoshiarpur Road, Bye Pass, Jalandhar	1993		Alloy steel
23	J. M. P. Casting Ltd., B-19-Focal Point, Extension, Jalandhar City	1991	135	Steel casting
24	Bawa Skin Company, P. O. Ramdaspora, Jalandhar	1956	612	Leather shoes uppers finished leather
25	Oska Alloys and Steel G. T. Road, Jalandhar	1989	23	Rolling of alloy steel bars and rods of all steel
26	New Model Industries Ltd., G. T. Road, Jalandhar	1953	45	Buses and truck bodies

(Source : Director of Industries, Punjab)

The number of registered working factories and number of workers employed therein, in Jalandhar District for the year 1974, 1979, and 1984 to 1993 are furnished below :

Year	Number	No. of Workers
1974	773	19,586
1979	873	22,505
1984	1,180	29,753
1985	1,222	31,748
1986	1,263	30,332
1987	1,348	36,415
1988	1,344	35,884
1989	1,395	38,275
1990	1,423	35,726
1991	1,433	32,252
1992	1,479	33,899
1993	1,488	34,273

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1975, 1980 and 1985 to 1994 and Labour Commissioner, Punjab)

Statistics Relating to Power Consumption in the District.—The conventional sources of power are : wood-fuel, coal, oil, alcohol, wind and water. The position regarding coal and oil is far from satisfactory. The region in which coal is concentrated is too far off and the oil production in the country is too small. Thus, ample supply of electricity can only meet, the requirement of industrial expansion. The per capita consumption of electricity is often cited as an index of economic development. There is no thermal power plant in the district. The electricity is supplied from the State grid to the district. The details regarding the consumption of electricity in the district are given below :

(Million K W H)

Year	Domestic	Commer- cial	Indus- trial	Agricul- tural	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1979-80	43.76	14.89	102.03	250.22	11.28	422.18
1984-85	107.6	24.4	192.4	276.1	23.5	624.0
1985-86	116.9	27.2	217.2	330.2	22.1	713.6
1986-87	138.9	33.0	222.4	419.3	24.8	838.4

Year	Domestic	Commer- cial	Indus- trial	Agricul- tural	Others	Total
1987-88	147.4	37.5	237.3	489.0	26.8	938.0
1988-89	167.8	43.1	260.7	484.8	26.7	983.1
1989-90	202.4	52.7	303.2	594.4	28.2	1180.9
1990-91	233.2	58.4	329.3	563.2	30.0	1214.1
1991-92	240.8	63.5	343.1	608.8	35.1	1291.3
1992-93	266.1	69.5	353.4	670.0	37.9	1396.9
1993-94	293.6	78.0	362.5	697.2	38.1	1469.4

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1980 and 1985 to 1994)

State Aid to Industries.—The Financial assistance for the development of industries under the Punjab State Aid to Industries Act, 1935 is rendered to the needy small—scale industrial units on liberal terms and low rate of interest. This financial aid is given in the form of loans, subsidies and grant-in-aid. The following table shows the amount of subsidies granted for the development of small-scale industries in the Jalandhar district during the year 1974-75, 1979-80 and 1984-85 to 1993-94 :

Year	Subsidies (State & Centre)	
	No. of units	Amount (000' Rs)
1974-75	1	3
1979-80	..	..
1984-85	..	..
1985-86	..	..
1986-87	2	120
1987-88	2	88
1988-89	4	60
1989-90	2	198
1990-91	..	32
1991-92	4	711
1992-93	..	..
1993-94	10	2620

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1975, 1980 and 1985 to 1994).

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 for setting up new industries in the State. A branch of the Corporation is also functioning at Jalandhar. It advances loans between Rs 20 to 30 lakhs to small-scale and medium-scale units located in the State at a rate of interest between from 10.25 percent to 16 percent per annum depending on the size and location of the unit.

The amount of loan sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation to various industrial units in Jalandhar District during 1974-75 1979-80 and 1984-85 to 1993-94 is given below :

(Rs in lakhs)		
Year	Sanctions	Disbursements
1974-75	93.26	49.34
1979-80	78.05	40.33
1984-85	42.31	51.00
1985-86	131.09	23.23
1986-87	216.11	139.91
1987-88	312.86	201.94
1988-89	301.72	238.40
1989-90	517.19	201.20
1990-91	590.71	334.64
1991-92	786.48	370.97
1992-93	656.62	339.92
1993-94	890.00	726.48

(Source : Punjab Financial Corporation, Chandigarh)

Jail Industries.—A few industries, viz., carpentry, textile, tent making, soap making, etc. are being run in the Central Jail, Jalandhar to enable the prisoners to learn different trades. The training provided to prisoners in these trades also prove useful after their release from the jail. The prisoners also get some remuneration for their work done in these different trades. This remuneration is given in the form of coupons, termed as jail currency.

The average number of prisoners employed in the jail industries, total production and gross profit during the years 1984 to 1993 are given below :

Calender Year	Daily average of prisoners working in the industry	Production (Rs)	Gross Profit (Rs)
1984	122.81	5,25,988	52,596
1985	99.84	6,15,618	61,562
1986	116.22	14,13,917	14,392
1987	122.98	35,00,284	3,50,029
1988	142.71	50,03,134	5,00,314
1989	131.99	62,00,222	6,20,023
1990	141.87	63,01,746	6,30,175
1991	141.80	67,23,885	6,72,388
1992	108.12	70,27,682	7,02,768
1993	129.71	78,08,641	7,80,864

(Source : Superintendent, Central Jail, Jalandhar)

Role of Industrial Co-operatives.— Industrial Co-operatives play an important role in the development of cottage and village industries. Their main aim is to give employment to the weaker sections of society on the basis of which industrial societies are organised. These societies are the only source for poor artisans through which they avail of the facilities, such as financial assistance, supply of raw material, technical guidance and marketing. The organization of industrial co-operative societies has changed the economic condition of the artisans and has enlightened them.

The following table shows the number and membership of the industrial co-operative societies alongwith the value of goods produced in the district during the year 1993-94 :—

(Rs in lakhs)

Name of the Industry	Number of industrial co-operative societies	Membership	Value of goods produced
1	2	3	4
Handloom Weaving	54	915	27.99
Khadi and Village Industries	137	3155	20.54
Small Scale Industries	187	3147	62.53
Handicrafts	14	179	—

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

The amount of subsidies given by the Government to the Industrial Co-operative Societies in the Jalandhar District during the years 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85, 1989-90 to 1993-94 is given below :

(Rs in lakhs)

Particulars	Year							
	1974-75	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Subsidies given	6.30	0.10	3.89	0.42	0.05	—	—	—

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

The following table shows the progress made by the Industrial Co-operative Societies in the district during 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94 :

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	No. of Industrial Co-operative Societies	Member ship	Share-Capital	Working Capital	Production	Sales
1974-75	332	4,144	32.68	154.04	59.01	56.86
1979-80	369	4,554	50.25	173.02	93.17	08.49
1984-85	401	5,244	83.77	182.8	143.04	126.29
1989-90	472	2,364	108.99	346.87	178.00	144.56
1990-91	384	4,903	112.54	215.37	203.34	181.68
1991-92	368	7,000	46.45	70.74	62.85	61.89
1992-93	383	7,276	47.28	194.53	72.40	69.28
1993-94	386	7,306	45.80	216.30	79.44	156.91

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

Cottage and Village Industries.—The Government is laying much stress on the growth and development of cottage industries and handicrafts in various parts of the state. These industries which are carried on in the homes of the artisans assisted by the members of their families are called cottage industries. The details of important cottage and village industries functioning in Jalandhar District during 1993-94 are given below

Serial No.	Name of the Industry	No. of units	Employment	Production (Rs in lakhs)	Main Product
1	Fibre	1,347	22.70	228.65	Ban, rope
2	Leather	773	10.67	384.99	Footwears and leather sports goods

Serial No.	Name of the Industry	No. of unit	Employment	Production (Rs in lakhs)	Main Product
3	Gur and Khandsari	360	15.64	71.50	Gur/doods Basket
4	Bamboo & Cane	455	655	89.65	Bamboo Cane Broom
5	Pottery	54	733	63.20	Bricks and pot making
6	Soap industry	5	31	31.45	Laundry and Soap making
7	Lime	31	62	8.25	Sand lime and Jallies
8	Processing of cereals and pulses	159	310	13.35	Bakery and masala grinding etc.
9	Oil making	2	4	3.04	Mustard oil
10	Carpentary and Blacksmithy	241	792	217.85	

(Source : Punjab Khadi and Gram Udyog Board, Chandigarh)

Statistics of Trade Unions.—The particulars of trade unions, registered under the Trade Union Act, 1926, functioning in the district as on 31 March, 1994, are given in the following statement is given below :

Serial No.	Name of Trade Union	Date of Registration
1	Metal Industries Employee's Association, Jalandhar	27 January 1975
2	Sugar Mills Mazdoor Union, Nawashahr	9 September 1975

Serial No.	Name of Trade Union	Date of Registration
3	Punjab Akhabari Karmchari Union, Jalandhar	2 June 1977
4	Jalandhar Engineering Employee's Union, Jalandhar	1977
5	Punfoot Worker's Union, Jalandhar	23 March 1978
6	Doaba Co-operative Sugar Mills Mazdoor Federation, Nawashahr	20 April 1978
7	Janta Worker's Union C/O Sugar Mills, Nawashahr	20 April 1978
8	Punjab Footwear Worker's Union, Jalandhar	8 June 1978
9	Guru Ravi Dass Mazdoor Union, Goraya	8 September 1979
10	Milk Plant & Dairy Worker's Union, Jalandhar	1979
11	Rice Mills Mazdoor Union, Jalandhar	10 December 1979
12	Poor Worker's Union, Nawashahr	14 May 1980
13	Bhargo Camp Mazdoor Union, Jalandhar	4 November 1980
14	Job Press & Binding Worker's Union, Jalandhar	24 March 1981
15	Metal Mazdoor Union, Jalandhar	12 June 1981
16	Jalandhar Circle Cold Storage Worker's Union, Jalandhar	1981
17	Lal Jhanda Rubber Mazdoor Union, Jalandhar	28 September 1981
18	Technical Worker's Union, Jalandhar	10 November 1981
19	Military Dairy Farm Worker's Union, Jalandhar	1982
20	National Union of Saw Mills Labour, Jalandhar	27 May 1983
21	Mazdoor Union, Goraya	1983
22	Indo Asian (SME) Worker's Union, Jalandhar	1983

Serial No.	Name of Trade Union	Date of Registration
23	The Employee's Association, Jalandhar	28 October 1983
24	Surgical Mazdoor Union, Jalandhar	18 April 1984
25	Lal Jhanda Punjab Bhatta Mazdoor Union, Jalandhar	29 April 1984
26	Kirti Union Sugar Mills, Bhogpur	23 August 1984
27	Leather Mazdoor Union, Jalandhar	28 November 1984
28	Shoe Mazdoor Union, Jalandhar	28 November 1984
29	Leader Valves Worker's Union, Jalandhar	21 December 1984
30	Leader Valves Mazdoor Union, Jalandhar	1985
31	Dhiman Industries Worker's Union, Nakodar	6 March 1986
32	Dhiman Trading Enterprises Worker's Union, Nakodar	10 March 1986
33	Brick Kiln Construction Worker's Union, Phillaur	28 April 1986
34	Apex Industries Worker's Union, Jalandhar	3 October 1986
35	B. D.A. Steel Azad Mazdoor Union, Jalandhar	23 September 1987
36	Televista Employee's Union, Jalandhar	13 October 1987
37	Sugar Labour Union, Bhogpur	29 January 1988
38	The Doaba Co-operative Sugar Mills Labour Union, Nawashahr	13 January 1989
39	G.N.A. Group Industries Worker's Federation, Jalandhar	4 September 1989
40	Central Worker's Trade Union, Jalandhar	8 February 1990
41	Nut Bolt Engineering Worker's Union, Jalandhar	14 March 1990
42	Markfed Canneries Employee's Union, Jalandhar	1 October 1990
43	The Nakodar Co-operative Cotton Waste Spinning Mills Worker's Union, Jalandhar	25 January 1991
44	Jalandhar Cold Store and Ice Factory Workers Union, Jalandhar	12 August 1992

(Source : Labour Commissioner, Punjab)

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Towns and Villages having Banking Offices

The development schemes of the Government envisage the growth of credit facilities to agriculturists and industrialists in a big way. The trade and commerce activities of the district are mainly dependent on its agro-based economy. Agriculture is increasingly getting commercialised instead of being a way of life as hitherto. New inventions in term of improved seeds and chemical fertilizers have taken an impetus to agricultural produce too. Farmers plan cash crops and vegetables in such a way that they get maximum return in money value. Marketing has picked up tremendously in the recent years. This naturally helps the expansion of banking facilities and all towns and important villages of the district enjoy these facilities. The towns and some large villages have more than one bank branch.

Commercial and Nationalized Banks

There is no commercial bank registered in the Jalandhar District. But most of the commercial and nationalized banks have their branches in the district. During 1974, the district had only 142 bank branches which rose to 323 in 1994.

The list of the branches of Commercial Banks functioning in the district as on 31 March 1994 is given below :

Name of the Bank	Branches	Date of opening
1 Punjab National Bank	1 Adampur	12 November 1976
	2 Alawalpur	20 June 1966
	3 Goraya (Atta)	27 December 1973
	4 Aur	27 September 1969
	5 Banga Mandi	8 October 1945
	6 Banga	19 June 1949
	7 Mandi Road Banga	4 September 1980
	8 Behloor Kalan	19 December 1979

JALANDHAR

Name of the Bank	Branches	Date of opening
	9 Bhatnura Jadian	24 September 1977
	10 Binpalkey	7 September 1977
	11 Gakhal	29 June 1981
	12 Goraya	25 June 1949
	13 Haripur	8 September 1977
	14 Heran	7 November 1975
	15 Jadla	25 March 1971
	16 Jalandhar, Civil Line	8 March 1912
	17 Jalandhar, Old Railway Road,	7 May 1941
	18 Jalandhar, Chowk Sada	3 May 1944
	19 Tanda Road, Jalandhar	25 May 1946
	20 Jalandhar Cantt, (Church)	24 May 1949
	21 Jalandhar, Railway Road	12 March 1951
	22 Jalandhar, Industrial Area	30 November 1963
	23 Jalandhar, Basti-Nau	8 December 1969
	24 Jalandhar, Ladowali Road	27 April 1971
	25 Jalandhar, New Grain Market	3 June 1972
	26 Jalandhar, Jawahar Nagar	27 March 1973

Name of the Bank	Branches	Date of opening
	27 Jalandhar, Rama Mandi	28 November 1973
	28 Jalandhar, G.T. Road	30 April 1974
	29 Jalandhar	28 July 1975
	30 Jalandhar	26 May 1976
	31 Jalandhar Cantt, Church	9 October 1976
	32 Jalandhar	8 November 1976
	33 Jalandhar, Preet Nagar	3 December 1977
	34 Jalandhar, Defence Colony	6 June 1980
	35 Jalandhar, Nakodar Road	19 December 1981
	36 Jalandhar, D.A.V. College	27 May 1983
	37 Jalandhar, Guru Nank Nagar	6 July 1984
	38 Focal Point, Jalandhar	20 December 1988
	39 Jalandhar, Basti Danish Madan	11 November 1992
	40 Overseas Branch, Jalandhar	15 January 1993
	41 Specified SSI Branch Jalandhar	17 September 1974
	42 Jandiala	26 June 1976
	43 Kang Sahibu	21 June 1972
	44 Kartarpur	14 June 1976
	45 Kartarpur	14 November 1976

Name of the Bank	Branches	Date of opening
	46 Kotli Than Singh	28 June 1975
	47 Khatkar Kalan	28 June 1974
	48 Lambra	3 October 1969
	49 Kullar	30 December 1975
	50 Langroya	2 December 1970
	51 Lohian Khas	10 July 1969
	52 Mahal Gehlan	29 December 1971
	53 Mahalpur	12 July 1969
	54 Mallian Kalan	9 September 1977
	55 Malsian	11 July 1969
	56 Mathaua Kalan	20 October 1973
	57 Mokandpur	5 April 1969
	58 Nakodar	18 October 1944
	59 Nakodar, Adda Mehatpur	15 November 1976
	60 Nakodar, Railway Road	15 November 1977
	61 Nawashahr Doaba	23 April 1943
	62 Nawashahr, Railway Road	1 June 1971
	63 Nur Mahal	10 December 1969
	64 Nur Mahal	9 July 1976
	65 Pasla	9 November 1973
	66 Pharala	26 June 1968
	67 Phillaur	3 August 1944
	68 Phillaur	13 November 1976

Name of the Bank	Branches	Date of opening
	69 Rahon	25 October 1968
	70 Rahon	4 July 1985
	71 Roopwal Chowk	26 September 1977
	72 Samrai	15 July 1969
	73 Sarih	10 January 1970
	74 Talwani Madho	23 August 1977
	75 Uggi	14 December 1973
	76 Urapur	6 November 1971
2 Bank of Baroda	1 Adampur Doaba	18 November 1976
	2 Banga	17 November 1976
	3 Banga	26 December 1984
	4 Gidar Pindi	28 December 1983
	5 Goraya	17 November 1976
	6 Jalandhar City Main	4 March 1961
	7 Jalandhar, Mai Hiran	29 May 1972
	8 Jalandhar	8 June 1977
	9 Jalandhar, Nehru Garden	7 July 1979
	10 Jalandhar, Bhagwan Mahavir Marg	29 March 1985
	11 Mehli	15 October 1977
	12 Nakodar	15 October 1976
	13 Talhan	24 December 1984
3 Indian Overseas Bank	1 Adampur Doaba	9 June 1976
	2 Jalandhar, G.T. Road	27 June 1969

Name of the Bank	Branches	Date of opening
3 Oriental Bank of Commerce	3 Sura Nussi	21 July 1972
	4 Jalandhar Cantt.	18 September 1974
	5 Jalandhar, Doaba College	20 August 1992
	6 Pattar Kalan	19 November 1976
	7 Shahkot	2 June 1978
	1 NRI Branch Adampur	13 August 1993
	2 NRI Branch Bhogpur	14 August 1993
	3 Dosanjh Kalan	6 August 1969
	4 NRI Branch, Goraya	14 August 1993
	5 Jalandhar, G.T. Road	2 April 1969
	6 Jalandhar, Adarsh Nagar	14 May 1982
	7 Jalandhar, Bhagat Singh Chowk	9 September 1983
	8 NRI Branch Lambra	13 August 1993
	9 Mand	29 September 1971
	10 Mithepur	21 October 1971
	11 Moron	31 March 1978
	12 Nakodar	1 March 1993
	13 Nawashahr	23 May 1974
	14 NRI Branch, Nur Mahal	16 August 1993
	15 Poonian (Banga)	1 December 1992
	16 NRI Branch, Jandiala	16 August 1993

Name of the Bank	Branches	Date of opening
4 State Bank of India	17 Kukar Pind	22 October 1971
	18 Karnana	31 March 1978
	1 Adampur Doaba Airforce	2 December 1978
	2 Banga, Railway Road	1 July 1955
	3 Bias Pind	22 November 1974
	4 Chithi	26 June 1970
	5 Daroli Kalan	21 December 1973
	6 Jalandhar	1921
	7 Jalandhar City	1 July 1955
	8 Jalandhar, Industrial Area	1 September 1961
	9 Jalandhar Cantt.	12 February 1964
	10 Jalandhar, Old Railway Road	29 June 1970
	11 Jalandhar, Imam Nagar	10 November 1970
	12 Jalandhar, Basti Sheikh	2 August 1971
	13 Jalandhar, New Grain Market	2 August 1971
	14 Jalandhar, Penton-ganj	17 April 1972
	15 Jalandhar, Industrial Area	10 June 1977
	16 Jalandhar, Railway Station	28 September 1978
	17 Jalandhar, B.S.F. Camp	22 August 1980

Name of the Bank	Branches	Date of opening
	18 Jalandhar, Focal Point	24 December 1982
	19 Jalandhar, Indian Oil Corporation	16 March 1983
	20 Jalandhar Sports Surgical Company	31 October 1984
	21 Harbans Nagar, Jalandhar	7 April 1992
	22 NRI Branch, Jalandhar	1 September 1993
	23 Jandu Singha	20 June 1970
	24 Dundiala	27 December 1972
	25 Kahma	20 December 1971
	26 Kalyanpur	24 June 1970
	27 Khurdpur	20 September 1971
	28 Khurla Kingra	17 June 1970
	29 Kishangarh	12 November 1970
	30 Nakodar	22 March 1977
	31 Naura	31 January 1973
	32 Nawashahr Doaba	30 April 1958
	33 Nur Mahal, Sarai Road	14 December 1973
	34 Phillaur	28 February 1958
	35 Phillaur Agri. Dev. Branch.	31 March 1977
	36 Rourka Kalan	29 December 1972
	37 Sarai Khas	29 June 1970
	38 Shahkot	4 November 1972

Name of the Bank	Branches	Date of opening
6 Syndicate Bank	1 Adampur Doaba	29 July 1977
	2 Banga	29 July 1977
	3 Jalandhar	2 May 1973
	4 Phillaur	12 August 1977
7 UCO Bank	1 Adampur Doaba	8 April 1964
	2 Atta	15 December 1973
	3 Bhogpur	23 January 1969
	4 Bundala	3 October 1977
	5 Jalandhar, G.T. Road	28 September 1957
	6 Jalandhar, Gur Mandi	2 August 1975
	7 Jalandhar, Ind. Area	29 December 1975
	8 Jalandhar	28 September 1977
	9 Jalandhar, Bhargwa Camp	30 November 1981
	10 Kalra	19 June 1973
	11 Katarian	12 December 1979
	12 Kohala	11 December 1979
	13 Lasuri	4 August 1981
	14 Nakodar Mandi	11 July 1959
	15 Nawashahr, Ind. Area	9 December 1982
	16 Pratappura	5 June 1973
	17 Raipur	12 December 1979
	18 Raipur-Rasulpur	21 May 1973

Name of the Bank	Branches	Date of opening
8 Union Bank	19 Ranjitgarh	5 September 1981
	20 Shahkot	10 June 1967
	21 Sidhwan	17 February 1971
	22 Talwan	27 January 1971
	1 Adampur Doaba	5 July 1971
	2 Jandiala	29 April 1965
	3 Barapind	16 June 1969
	4 Bilga	3 June 1967
	5 Boparai	21 April 1969
	6 Buttaran	29 September 1977
	7 Jalandhar, Civil Line	28 April 1965
	8 Jalandhar	22 September 1976
	9 Chugathi	7 May 1984
	10 Jalandhar, Chandan Nagar	27 March 1989
	11 G.T. Road, Jalandhar	15 September 1975
	12 Mussapur	28 June 1976
	13 Mustafapur	30 September 1977
	14 Nakodar	13 September 1976
9 Canara Bank	15 Nawashahr	28 June 1976
	16 Nur Mahal	26 June 1976
	17 Rourka Kalan	21 April 1969
	18 Shanker	3 June 1967
	1 Apra	20 December 1968
	2 Banga, Rly. Road	12 March 1974
	3 Behram Sarishat	28 June 1977
	4 Bilga	18 June 1973

Name of the Bank	Branches	Date of opening
10 Punjab Co-operative Bank	5 Chachrari	26 September 1977
	6 Chuharwali	18 December 1984
	7 Dhesian Kalan	21 August 1975
	8 Jalandhar, G.T. Road	27 January 1967
	9 Jalandhar, BMC Chowk	10 September 1975
	10 Jalandhar, SSI Branch Buta Mandi	24 November 1975
	11 Jalandhar, Mai Hiran Gate	30 December 1975
	12 Kot Badal Khan	1 December 1971
	13 Lassara	20 December 1979
	14 Litran	26 November 1975
	15 Mahal (Guraya)	20 August 1975
	16 Nagar	30 November 1971
	17 Nakodar	1 March 1993
	18 Nawashahr	30 March 1993
	19 Nur Mahal	21 October 1966
	20 Pachranga	18 December 1984
	21 Pandori	20 November 1976
	22 Ramgarh	28 June 1977
	23 Sansarpur	19 December 1984
	24 Uppal Khalsa	1 December 1971
	25 Virk	23 August 1976
	1 Apra	23 August 1985

Name of the Bank	Branches	Date of opening
11 Bank of India	2 Jalandhar	1930
	3 Mohollon	27 March 1985
	1 Jalandhar, Avtar Nagar	9 June 1993
	2 Jalandhar, Garha Pind	8 December 1972
	3 Jalandhar, Gyan Kota	27 June 1962
	4 Jalandhar, Mai Hiran Gate	7 August 1970
	5 Jalandhar, Adda Basti	26 November 1974
	6 Jalandhar, Ind. Area	20 December 1974
	7 Jalandhar, Sutlej Marg	27 September 1975
	8 Jalandhar, Overseas	30 December 1982
	9 Jamsher	18 June 1969
	10 Nakodar	29 October 1969
12 Allahabad Bank	11 Nawashahr	17 September 1993
	12 Patara	3 December 1973
	1 Banga	10 November 1993
	2 Jalandhar City	October 1938
	3 Jalandhar, Civil Line	29 May 1966
	4 Maskudan	28 October 1976
	5 Nakodar	29 December 1980
13 Bharat Overseas Bank	6 Nawashahr (Doaba)	3 September 1975
	7 Randhawa Masan-dan	2 August 1975
	1 Banga	18 November 1976
	2 Jalandhar	10 October 1975

Name of the Bank	Branches	Date of opening
Central Bank	1 Rly. Road Banga	9 November 1972
	2 Jalandhar City	23 March 1933
	3 Jalandhar, Civil Line	7 March 1962
	4 Jalandhar, Mai Hiran Gate	2 December 1966
	5 Jalandhar Cantonment	29 September 1972
	6 Jalandhar, Ind. Estate	18 November 1977
	7 Jalandhar, Kapurthala Road	25 April 1988
	8 Nakodar	18 August 1969
	9 Nawashahr	25 July 1969
	10 Goraya-Rurka Khurd	22 August 1969
Punjab & Sind Bank	1 Banga	25 March 1974
	2 Behram	4 November 1970
	3 Bundala	24 May 1969
	4 Bhogpur	25 April 1977
	5 Chak Dana	16 September 1977
	6 Chak Kalan	15 September 1977
	7 Daroli Kalan	28 December 1973
	8 Dayalpur	31 October 1970
	9 Dhah	6 January 1986
	10 Garcha	20 September 1977
	11 Gunachaur	27 March 1974
	12 Jalandhar, Rly. Road	21 December 1948
	13 Dakoha	25 January 1971

Name of the Bank	Branches	Date of opening
	14 Jalandhar, Lajpat Nagar	27 May 1971
	15 Jalandhar, G.T. Road	7 May 1973
	16 Jalandhar, Basti Baba Khel	24 December 1973
	17 Birring	26 December 1973
	18 Reru	27 December 1973
	19 Jalandhar, Basti Guzan	28 December 1973
	20 Jalandhar, Lamba Pind	25 September 1974
	21 Jalandhar, Mota Singh Nagar	25 March 1976
	22 Jalandhar, P.N. Jain Complex	31 March 1976
	23 Jalandhar, New Grain Market	27 November 1976
	24 Jalandhar, Adda Hoskiarpur	30 December 1976
	25 Jalandhar, International Banking Branch	14 February 1978
	26 Jalandhar, MGN College	29 August 1980
	27 Jalandhar, Model Town	27 December 1980
	28 Jalandhar, Urban Estate	30 July 1984
	29 Jamsher Khere	22 September 1977
	30 Kala Bakra	21 September 1974
	31 Kamam	15 November 1985
	32 Kathar	3 November 1970
	33 Nakodar	8 October 1971
	34 Nur Mahal	26 November 1976
	35 Phillaur	29 November 1976
	36 Sang Dhesian	14 September 1977
	37 Sarhal Quazian	21 September 1977
16 State Bank of Patiala	1 Barapind	19 July 1969

Name of the Bank	Branches	Date of opening
	2 Decola	3 March 1982
	3 Goraya	3 July 1963
	4 Jalandhar, Shashtri Market	19 June 1971
	5 Jalandhar, Patel Chowk	8 March 1975
	6 Jalandhar, Tanda Road	25 February 1977
	7 Jalandhar, Ambedkar Chowk	26 March 1982
	8 Jalandhar, GTBN	19 October 1983
	9 Jalandhar, Rainak Bazar	1 October 1984
	10 Jalandhar, Service Branch	27 March 1985
	11 Jalandhar, NRI Branch	24 February 1993
	12 Jalandhar, Aman Nagar	5 March 1993
	13 Jindowal	26 October 1974
	14 Kartarpur	28 January 1963
	15 Nakodar	26 June 1961
	16 Nawashahr	16 July 1977
	17 Nawashahr, Specialised NRI Branch	7 June 1993
	18 Shahkot	17 May 1979
17 Vijaya Bank	1 Bilga	20 December 1976
	2 Jalandhar	6 December 1974

Name of the Bank	Branches	Date of opening
18 Bank of Maharashtra	1 Jalandhar	20 December 1975
19 Bank of Rajasthan	1 Jalandhar	27 June 1981
20 Dena Bank	1 Civil Line, Jalandhar	20 December 1968
21 J & K Bank	1 Jalandhar	16 December 1975
22 Indian Bank	1 Jalandhar	20 December 1974
	2 Mallian Khurd	5 October 1978
	3 Malri	7 October 1978
	4 Nakodar	21 November 1975
	5 Nawashahr Doaba	20 November 1976
	6 Nurpur	30 November 1975
	7 Udhawal	30 November 1977

(Source : Reserve Bank of India, Chandigarh)

Deposits and Advances.—The total deposits and advances of commercial banks in Jalandhar District during the year 1974-75, 1979-80 and 1984-85 to 1992-93 is given in the following table :—

(As on last Friday of March)

Year	Deposits (Rs in lakhs)	Advances (Rs in lakhs)
*1974-75	155.80	33.22
1979-80	405.85	107.76
1984-85	895.46	253.32
1985-86	1,043.33	278.50
1986-87	1,233.75	346.89

*Relate to last Friday of June

Year	Deposits (Rs in lakhs)	Advance (Rs in lakhs)
1987-88	1,434.12	357.91
1988-89	1,687.47	406.37
1989-90	1,889.19	463.60
1990-91	2,218.93	525.91
1991-92	2,535.50	507.68
1992-93	2,958.91	692.09

(Source ; Reserve Bank of India, Bombay)

Money-lenders.—The money-lenders (registered and unregistered) still hold an important position in the rural areas despite the expansion of banking facilities and co-operative movement. Their malpractices have been considerably reduced, but these have not been totally eliminated. The number of registered money lenders in Jalandhar District as on 31 March 1993 was 4.

Insurance.—The insurance business was nationalized in our country in 1956 and the Life Insurance Corporation of India has become the sole agency for life Insurance. It started the general insurance business in 1964. But in 1973, the general insurance business was separated and the General Insurance Corporation was formed. It functions in the district through its four subsidiary companies, viz. the New India Assurance Company Limited, the General Insurance Company Limited, the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited and the National Insurance Company Limited. The Life Insurance Corporation of India has been functioning in Jalandhar District through its ten branches, six in Jalandhar and one each at Nawashahr, Nakodar, Phillaur and Kartarpur. The number of Development Officers in the district and agents as on 31 March 1994 was 100 and 2,005, respectively. The list of these branches with their date of opening and operational areas is given below :

Name of the Branch	Date of opening	Area of operation (as on date)
Jalandhar-I	1-9-1956	Jalandhar City, Jalandhar Cantonment, Thana Sadar on parallel basis
Jalandhar-II	20-9-1959	—do—

Name of the Branch	Date of opening	Area of operation (as on date)
Jalandhar-III	1-4-1961	Jalandhar City, Jalandhar Cantonment, Thana Sadar on parallel basis.
Jalandhar-IV	16-12-1982	—do—
CAB Jalandhar	9-9-1971	—do—
Industrial Area, Jalandhar	11-7-1990	Jalandhar Cantonment, Thana Sadar of Jalandhar Tahsil, Adampur and Bhogpur Blocks
Nawashahr	10-12-1982	Nawashahr Tahsil
Nakodar	1-9-1986	Nakodar Tahsil and Nur Mahal Block of Phillaur Tahsil
Phillaur	18-11-1989	Phillaur Tahsil excluding Nur Mahal Block.
Kartarpur	1-9-1993	Sub-Tahsil Kartarpur and Nadala Block of Kapurthala District

(Source : Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Jalandhar)

The business secured by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in Jalandhar District during 1974-75, 1979-80 and 1984-85 to 1993-94 is given below :

Year	Number of policies	Amount assured ('000 Rs)
1974-75	5,902	76,700
1979-80	8,368	1,43,400
1984-85	9,221	2,16,573
1985-86	19,195	2,43,438
1986-87	12,970	3,84,149
1987-88	18,066	6,10,560
1988-89	20,855	8,94,363
1989-90	25,928	10,65,279
1990-91	26,422	10,55,279
1991-92	25,056	1,00,78,00
1992-93	27,238	1,28,94,00
1993-94	29,106	1,48,56,00

(Source : Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Jalandhar)

Growth of Co-operative Societies in the District

Co-operative Societies play a vital role in the economic development of an area. The co-operative movement was launched in our country with the passage of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904. Since then, the progress made by these societies in Jalandhar District is very impressive and this helped a lot in eliminating the malpractices of private money-lenders. The money-lenders used to cheat the members by charging exorbitant rate of interest and by using many malpractices. During 1993-94, there were 362 Co-operative Agricultural Societies and 235 Co-operative Non-agricultural Societies in Jalandhar District. The Agricultural Societies provide credit for fertilizers, improved seeds, agricultural implements etc. and the non-agricultural societies cater to the credit needs of persons outside agriculture. These societies also mobilize the savings of their members.

The details regarding the working of agricultural and non-agricultural co-operative societies functioning in the district is given in the following table :—

Work done by the agricultural and non-agricultural co-operative societies in Jalandhar district during 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94

Co-operative year ending June	Number of co-operative societies at the end of the year	Membership individual	Share Capital		Loan advances during the year (Rs in lakhs)	Deposits (Rs in Lakhs)
			Government (Rs in lakhs)	Others (Rs in lakhs)		
Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies						
1979-80	334	2,38,889	64.87	361.51	595.21	674.34
1984-85	339	3,97,715	92.10	741.13	1,483.53	1,293.83
1989-90	357	2,85,699	89.54	671.79	5,268.29	2,424.56
1990-91	362	2,98,792	84.87	738.10	—	—
1991-92	362	3,00,996	79.24	788.07	7,860.24	3,174.26
1992-93	362	3,09,595	86.60	839.63	6,732.22	3,543.74
1993-94	362	3,10,482	68.08	886.61	6,982.04	4,155.08
Co-operative Non-Agricultural Credit Societies						
1979-80	240	27,908	—	25.81	189.45	264.51
1984-85	240	29,480	—	38.75	275.93	273.35
1989-90	235	36,645	—	114.71	348.82	369.80
1990-91	235	36,707	—	137.03	—	—
1991-92	235	37,696	—	154.02	154.02	393.43
1992-93	235	38,307	—	184.74	184.74	455.58
1993-94	235	36,261	—	201.87	201.87	806.25

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

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

Co-operative Marketing Societies.—The District Wholesale Co-operative Marketing and Supply Society is functioning at Jalandhar and 12 Co-operative Marketing Societies are functioning at the places where there are regulated markets in the district. These societies keep a check against under-weighing, unauthorised deduction and delayed payment by the *arkhtas* (commission agents). The cultivators can also store their produce, if they don't want to sell it at the time of harvest in the godowns of these societies. The work done by the co-operative marketing societies in the district during 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94 is given below :

Year	Number of co-operative societies at the end of the year	Membership individual	Paid up share capital	Working capital	Value of good market
(Rs in lakhs)					
1979-80	12	9,104	15.00	—	—
1984-85	12	9,406	13.94	—	—
1989-90	12	9,585	13.42	—	—
1990-91	12	10,415	12.86	20,806	6,344
1991-92	12	10,484	12.60	18,503	1,26,436
1992-93	12	10,512	16.71	18,482	2,85,763
1993-94	12	10,575	17.44	19,186	2,85,847

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

Small Savings.—The gross and net achievements under the small saving in the district during 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94 are given below :

Year	Gross achievements (Rs in lakhs)	Net achievements (Rs in lakhs)
1974-75	423.75	23.45
1979-80	1,250.60	231.42
1984-85	3,088.34	1,691.17
1989-90	8,830.68	5,541.86
1990-91	9,078.28	5,039.10
1991-92	9,488.73	3,989.76
1992-93	10,792.36	4,656.17
1993-94	14,474.52	6,504.30

(Source : District Savings Officer Jalandhar)

Regulated Markets.—Keeping in view the malpractices suffered by the cultivators in the marketing of their produce in hands of traders, the Punjab Agricultural Produce Market Act 1961 was passed. Under this Act the Punjab State Agricultural Marketing Board was set up by the Government to regulate the marketing activities of agricultural produce. The activities of agricultural markets are regulated by the Board under the Punjab Agricultural Produce Act, which provides for regulation of markets and formation of market committees. As on 31 March 1991, 12 regulated markets were functioning in Jalandhar District. The arrival of important agricultural commodities in these markets is given in the following table:—

Total Arrival of Agricultural Produce (in quintals) in Various Market Committee of Jalandhar District

Serial No.	Name of Market Committee and year	Name of Agricultural Commodities												Cotton	
		Wheat	Gram	Barely	Maize	Paddy	Jowar	Bajra	Gur	Potatoes	Ground Nut	Amri-can	Dest		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1	Banga														
	1974-75	1,23,000	374	60	54,555	1,30,962	447	73	738	3,679	133	—	—	—	—
	1979-80	..	35	—	36,592	..	287	57	55	10,355	—	08	08	—	—
	1984-85	2,85,791	57	04	24,389	4,25,583	162	36	04	10,939	—	—	—	—	—
	1989-90	2,82,598	56	—	5,215	5,43,206	57	09	—	9,243	—	—	—	—	—
	1990-91	3,50,408	75	—	4,218	4,69,021	66	37	06	9,670	18	—	—	—	—
	1991-92	2,62,690	80	—	4,420	5,62,860	40	18	03	9,090	—	—	—	—	—
	1992-93	2,41,895	90	—	3,797	4,72,286	6	13	—	12,192	—	—	—	—	—
	1993-94	4,13,591	55	—	2,160	7,82,488	—	—	—	13,689	—	—	—	—	—
2	Jalandhar City														
	1974-75	3,12,534	14,447	973	1,08,648	2,41,443	4,088	8,004	53,873	3,77,617	17,459	62	—	—	—
	1979-80	..	10,283	244	10,711	..	2,208	5,244	9,158	5,57,520	9,127	30	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1984-85		3,43,816	4,357	152	5,029	1,34,010	1,290	1,926	3,782	5,06,189	5,320	—	—
1989-90		3,27,061	405	66	2,734	2,67,932	191	586	35,502	6,83,238	1,174	—	—
1990-91		3,63,385	811	19	3,343	6,20,364	145	547	4,146	6,12,693	3,428	—	—
1991-92		2,19,788	2,249	60	3,25	6,29,615	284	836	4,146	5,83,003	4,514	—	—
1992-93		1,65,120	1,185	40	5,515	5,73,221	151	334	2,552	6,39,493	2,441	—	—
1993-94		2,55,086	—	—	150	6,32,162	100	220	28	6,60,345	3,485	—	—
3 Jalandhar Cantt.													
1974-75		28,799	99	05	4,424	27,908	10	37	503	90,061	51	—	—
1979-80		—	393	—	524	..	04	18	92	53,173	01	01	02
1984-85		83,671	105	—	08	1,99,208	—	52	06	43,063	—	—	01
1989-90		75,071	85	64	20	2,19,264	—	15	74	43,646	—	—	—
1990-91		1,33,166	82	—	—	1,99,970	—	29	125	23,123	130	—	—
1991-92		87,849	462	—	24	1,87,684	—	37	132	23,839	161	—	—
1992-93		49,551	137	—	73	1,48,263	—	—	55	19,155	—	—	—
1993-94		93,641	110	—	101	1,61,610	—	9	—	19,370	67	—	—
4 Nawashahr													
1974-75		2,57,561	9,986	286	2,40,831	57,254	3,354	2,167	16,781	7,899	12	18	—
1979-80		..	6,703	27	1,51,960	..	2,723	1,090	7,084	11,716	761	—	—

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

1984-85		4,91,871	1,710	02	1,05,131	..	2,532	1,132	4,415	16,484	43	—	592
1989-90		4,98,492	467	04	54,165	8,05,827	892	662	5,546	28,381	—	—	223
1990-91		5,39,036	1,320	—	38,756	7,16,334	1,246	812	3,280	20,816	23	—	412
1991-92		4,34,894	1,784	29	43,010	8,44,683	781	910	2,146	24,239	25	246	—
1992-93		4,00,249	1,748	12	37,507	7,65,049	238	36	988	24,975	26	101	—
1993-94		5,15,705	3	40	19,394	8,19,254	1	5	30	18,070	16	9	—
5 Nakodar													
1974-75		2,06,801	156	64	40,299	1,67,173	68	1,115	6,182	2,777	1,383	4,591	7,038
1979-80		..	52	16	1,449	..	70	66	1,649	9,255	283	306	532
1984-85		..	30	—	1,251	6,61,277	66	95	291	14,755	—	—	27
1989-90		5,83,428	17	—	580	79,280	04	147	50	2,430	—	208	10
1990-91		6,42,373	58	—	476	7,61,914	03	07	65	14,766	—	142	—
1991-92		6,01,472	94	—	161	8,17,992	—	—	76	9,808	—	—	—
1992-93		4,80,476	68	—	449	7,21,935	—	7	22	11,623	—	—	—
1993-94		5,31,438	—	—	204	7,49,697	—	—	—	15,642	—	—	—
6 Shahkot													
1974-75		3,04,413	116	759	51,141	2,30,665	36	1,110	5,371	843	2,278	58	531
1979-80		..	15	05	5,815	..	18	39	2,683	399	138	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1984-85	36	1,76,259				2,38,620	19	32	08	282			
1989-90	15	1,64,918			01	3,11,826	23	23	09	503			
1990-91	20	1,98,106	01	06	3,17,837			15		720	02		
1991-92	43	1,68,330			14	3,17,373	0	5	6	763			
1992-93	20	1,35,596			4	2,81,406	1	8		741			
1993-94		1,74,069			3	3,28,000		2		678			
11 Lohian Khas													
1974-75													
1979-80													
1984-85	83	1,74,974			08	2,37,902	26	139	114	331			
1989-90	15	1,19,351			08		02	13	115	368			
1990-91	33	2,86,151			02	4,19,087	02	08	159	683			
1991-92	42	2,98,285			3	3,71,220	3		136	828	40		
1992-93	44	2,92,058			4	3,87,848		3		780			
1993-94		8,17,170				2,97,677				735			
12 Jalandhar													
1974-75													

1979-80													
1984-85	74	1,31,691			1,101	2,01,057	18	37	03	6,960	01		
1989-90	13	2,11,895	02	55	2,18,633	03	20			1,558			
1990-91	11	1,18,436			80	1,81,300		18		2,957			
1991-92	4	86,028				1,81,662		3		1,600			
1992-93	6	59,049				1,52,631				1,601			
1993-94		1,18,765				1,71,104				1,803			
13 Bilga													
1974-75													
1979-80													
1984-85		1,98,024				2,83,620			62	33			
1989-90	112	2,42,628				36,579		04	278	483			
1990-91	19	2,52,557				2,98,110	02	06	424	508			
1991-92	24	2,53,710				3,47,130			416	451	4		
1992-93	59	2,16,037				3,53,575			249	426			
1993-94		2,20,228				3,88,661			18	474			

(Source: Secretary, Punjab State Marketing Board Chandigarh.)

CHAPTER-VII COMMUNICATIONS

Railways

Jalandhar is an important railway junction being connected by seven branch lines. All these lines are broadgauge lines. The main line is Amritsar-Ambala Cantonment line. It is a double line and the stations located on it in the district are: Kartarpur, Sura Nussi, Baba Sodal Nagar, Jalandhar City, Jalandhar Cantonment, Chaheru, Goraya and Phillaur. The Jalandhar City-Jaijon Doaba line runs from Phagwara to Nawashahr via Banga. The stations falling on this line in the district are: Jalandhar City, Jalandhar Cantonment, Mandhali, Kultham Abdula Shah (halt), Bahram, Malupota, Banga, Khatkar Kalan, Jhandaji, Karina, Nawashahr Doaba and Rahon. The stations falling on Jalandhar City-Hoshiarpur line in the district are: Jalandhar Cantonment, Dolinna Doaba, Khurdpur and Sham Chaurasi. Jalandhar-Mukerian-Pathankot-Jammu Tawi line serves the northern portion of Jalandhar Tahsil. The stations falling on it in the district are: Dhogri, Alawalpur, Suchipind, Kala Bakra, Machrowal, Bhogpur, Sirwal and Cholang. Another railway line connects Jalandhar with Nakodar. The stations falling on it are: Lyallpur Khalsa College Jalandhar (Halt), Jamsher Khas, Thabalke Shankar and Nakodar. The Jalandhar City-Firozpur Cantonment line serves the western part of Jalandhar Tahsil on its way to Kapurthala and further south-west, the eastern portion of Nakodar Tahsil. The stations falling on it in the district are: Lohian Khas and Gidarpindi. Lohian Khas-Nakodar-Ludhiana line serves Nakodar and a Phillaur tahsils. The stations falling on it in the district are Kang Khurd, Sindhar, Mulewal Khera, Malsian Shahkot, Gahndran, Nakodar, Sidhwan, Nurmahal, Gumtali (Halt), Bilga, Partappura and Phillaur.

Roads

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 markets. A well conceived network of roads accelerates the economic growth. The roads in the Jalandhar District are fairly well developed. The length of roads maintained by both the Government and local bodies has increased substantially and this has led to the construction of more bridges and other transport facilities. The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department (B&R) in the district as on 31 March 1994 was 3,456 kms.

COMMUNICATIONS

91

The type and length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department (B & R) in the district is given below: (kms)

Year	National Highways			Provincial Highways		
	Black Top	Water Bound Macadam Roads	Total	Black Top	Water Bound Macadam Roads	Total Roads
1974-75	81	—	81	1,545	269	1,895
1979-80	81	—	81	2,550	60	2,691
1984-85	81	—	81	2,795	44	2,920
1985-86	81	—	81	2,852	80	3,013
1986-87	81	—	81	2,940	70	3,091
1987-88	81	—	81	3,015	44	3,140
1988-89	81	—	81	3,059	—	3,140
1989-90	81	—	81	3,059	—	3,140
1990-91	85	—	85	3,343	—	3,428
1991-92	85	—	85	3,351	—	3,456
1992-93	85	—	85	3,351	—	3,456

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1975, 1980 and 1985 to 1994)

Road Transport.—Efficient transport system plays the role of a kingpin in the process of rapid economic development. In the absence of navigable rivers and little prospectus of further expansion of railways in Punjab, the road transport proves to be more economical, quick and convenient over short distances, both for the movement of passengers and goods.

State Transport.—The major responsibility of the state transport is to meet the transport needs of the urban and rural areas by providing them transport infrastructural facilities necessary for the growth of the economy. Punjab Roadways, Jalandhar-I, Punjab Roadways, Jalandhar-II and Punjab Roadways, Nawashahr serve the passenger traffic in the district. The bus routes maintained by Punjab Roadways Jalandhar I, II, alongwith route length is given in Appendix-I at the end of the chapter on pages 97 to 102. The statistics regarding progress of state transport are given in Appendix-II on page 103.

Private Transport.—Besides state transport, private transport also plays a key role in the growth of the economy. Private bus transport, taxis and autorickshaws are other important means of passenger traffic. Private bus transport operates mainly in the interior parts of the district. The bus routes maintained by the private transport companies in the district is given in Appendix-III on pages 104 to 115.

The number of different types of motor vehicles registered and the number of different types of motor vehicles on roads in the district during the years, 1974, 1979, 1984-85 to 1990-91 are given in the following tables:

Number of Different Types of Motor Vehicles Registered in Jalandhar District as on 31 March 1994

Year	Buses	Cars and Station Wagons	Jeeps	Taxis	Three Wheelers	Two Wheelers	Total Passenger Vehicles	Four Wheelers and above Trucks and Lorries	Three Wheelers	Total Goods Vehicles	Tractors	Others
1974	42	267	48	4	57	1,460	..	217	..	..	440	5
1979	94	297	54	12	65	3,408	..	35	..	..	900	4
1984-85	647	6,001	1,247	239	1,263	18,856	88,253	5,144	979	6,123	15,037	45
1985-86	700	6,637	1,347	263	1,633	93,111	1,03,691	5,646	1,004	6,650	15,809	52
1986-87	719	7,007	1,560	271	2,081	1,07,785	1,19,423	6,346	1,021	7,367	16,748	63
1987-88	737	7,918	1,708	272	2,529	1,23,232	1,36,396	7,321	1,042	8,363	17,811	84
1988-89	763	8,754	1,952	274	2,646	1,35,422	1,49,811	7,864	1,163	9,027	18,804	93
1989-90	820	10,181	2,282	298	2,765	1,53,008	1,69,354	8,590	1,235	9,825	19,912	98
1990-91	822	11,317	2,500	316	2,945	1,70,977	1,88,937	9,191	1,295	10,486	21,049	145
1991-92	929	12,178	2,644	325	3,124	1,84,477	2,03,677	9,911	1,426	11,337	22,278	165
1992-93	993	13,317	3,029	388	3,292	2,01,978	60,199	2,594	268	2,862	12,265	14
1993-94	1,036	14,425	3,207	413	3,458	2,14,410	2,36,949	10,785	1,574	12,359	24,380	177

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1975, and 1980, 1985 to 1994)

Number of Different Types of Motor Vehicle on Road in Jalandhar District as on 31 March 1994

Year	Buses	Cars and Station Wagons	Jeeps	Taxis	Three Wheelers	Two Wheelers	Total Passenger Vehicles	Four Wheelers and above Truck and Lorries	Three Wheelers	Total Goods Vehicles	Tractors	Miscellaneous
1984-85	732	8,298	1,737	317	1,360	85,638	98,082	7,656	1,674	9,330	15,115	..
1985-86	797	9,188	1,920	335	1,731	1,00,437	1,14,408	8,375	1,732	10,107	15,857	..
1986-87	792	9,749	2,201	343	2,184	1,16,156	1,31,425	9,083	1,752	10,835	16,796	63
1987-88	812	10,707	2,412	349	2,636	1,32,706	1,49,622	10,051	1,784	11,835	17,997	84
1988-89	811	11,857	2,706	297	2,763	1,45,807	1,64,242	7,958	1,478	9,436	19,038	97
1989-90	865	13,115	3,116	323	2,896	1,66,454	1,86,769	9,352	1,602	10,954	20,146	100
1990-91	923	14,448	2,452	340	3,063	1,83,166	2,04,392	9,952	1,663	11,615	21,084	147
1991-92	1,001	15,540	2,725	352	3,245	1,97,089	2,19,952	10,848	1,794	12,642	22,337	159
1992-93	1,067	16,776	3,142	422	3,414	2,15,038	2,39,859	11,537	1,354	12,891	23,729	168
1993-94	1,112	17,958	3,338	447	3,584	2,27,696	2,54,135	11,833	1,461	13,294	24,537	171

COMMUNICATIONS

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1975, 1980, and 1985 to 1994)

Statistics on Road Accidents.—The statistics regarding the road accidents in the district for the year 1974-75, 1979-80, and 1984 to 1992 are given below :

Road Accidents in Jalandhar District

(Number)

Year	Accidents	Vehicles involved	Persons killed	Persons injured
974-75	103	197	44	95
979-80	134	134	65	146
984	75	75	40	33
985	130	130	77	51
986	115	115	80	125
987	59	59	37	54
988	146	146	88	58
989	135	135	88	146
990	157	157	108	103
991	175	116	137	64
992	152	152	105	107

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1975, 1980, and 1985 to 1994)

Shipping and Air Traffic.—There is no port in the Jalandhar District. Punjab is not a coastal State. The district is having only one aerodrome at Adampur which is not used for civil purposes.

The Northern Indian Flying Club has been functioning in the district at Jalandhar Cantonment since 1947, with the help of local military authorities. The main function of the club is to impart flying and gliding training to civil, N.C.C. cadets and army officers to obtain Students Pilot's Licence, Private Pilot's Licence, Commercial Pilot's Licence and Glider Pilot's Licence. So far, the club has trained more than 200 commercial pilots.

Travel and Tourist Facilities.—It is State Government's endeavour to develop tourist facilities at existing places with a view to ensuring that the available potential for growth of tourist industry is fully exploited. In Jalandhar District, there are two tourist resorts, one at Kartarpur and other at Jalandhar, being run by the Punjab Tourism Development Corporation.

Besides, there are a number of *dharamshalas* and serais in the district for travellers, tourists and visitors. A number of rest houses are maintained by Government/Corporation/Boards for the use of their employees while on tour to the district. A list of rest houses in the district along with their reservation authority is given in Appendix IV on pages 116 to 117.

Underground Pipe Line.—The underground pipe line is the fourth latest means of transportation after road, water and airways. This is the cheapest and quickest means of transportation. The Mathura-Jalandhar pipeline was commissioned on 9 December 1982. This pipeline starts from Mathura Refinery and terminates at Jalandhar Terminal Station. It has two Delivery-cum-Pumping Stations at Bijwasan and Ambala on its way from Mathura to Jalandhar. The yearly section-wise capacity of Mathura-Delhi Section, Delhi-Ambala Section and Ambala Jalandhar Section is 3.7 million metric tonnes, 2.2 million metric tonnes and 1.35 million metric tonnes, respectively. The petroleum products supplied through this pipeline are aviation turbine fuel, superior kerosene, motor spirit and high speed diesel. The quantities of different petroleum products supplied by this pipeline to Jalandhar during the year 1993-94 were, aviation turbine fuel 23,557.620 kiloliters, superior kerosene 3,72,611.597 kilolitres, motor spirit 2,89,877.559 kilolitres and high speed diesel 11,68,181.023 kiloliters.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephone.—As on 31 March 1994 there were 3 Head Post Offices, 132 Sub post Offices and 340 Branch Post Offices functioning in the district. A list of these post offices, public call offices and combined post office is given in Appendix V on pages 118 to 130.

Telephones.—A list of telephone exchanges with telephone connections in the district as on 31 March 1994 is given in Appendix VI on pages 131 to 133.

Radio and Television.—The district is having one Radio Broadcasting Station, named 'All India Radio', Jalandhar, which came into existence

in 1948. It relays three different programmes, viz., 'Vivid Bharti', 'Jalandhar Service' and 'Urdu Service' from three different transmitters one at Jalandhar and other two at Goraya. The transmitter at Jalandhar relays 'Jalandhar Service' and its range is upto 500 km. The transmitters at Goraya relays 'Vivid Bharti' and 'Urdu Programmes.'

A special feature of All India Radio, Jalandhar is that it relay *Gurbani Vichar* from Golden Temple, Amritsar, daily in the morning and evening.

Doordarshan Kendra.—The Doordarshan Kendra at Amritsar came into existence on 23 September 1973, which was shifted to Jalandhar on 13 April 1979. The Doordarshan Kendra at Jalandhar covers whole of Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Chandigarh. The programmes of Doordarshan Kendra are relayed from three different stations, viz Amritsar, Kasauli and Bathinda.

Bus routes operated by the Punjab Roadways in the Jalandhar District as on
31 March 1994

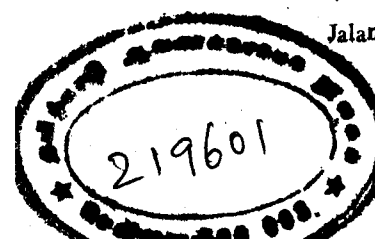
Serial No.	Name of the Depot	Name of Route	No. of daily trips	Route length (Kms)	Total daily service (Kms)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Punjab Roadways-I Jalandhar	Delhi—Jammu	1	512	1,024
		Jalandhar—Delhi	5	774	3,970
		Ludhiana—Ambala	4	118	944
		Jalandhar—Yamuna Nagar	4	118	944
		Jalandhar—Jammu	2	250	1000
		Beas—Udhampur	2	231	924
		Beas—Jammu	1/2	278	278
		Jalandhar—Chintpurni-Jawalaji	1/2	215	215
		Jalandhar—Kalka	1	124	248
		Jalandhar—Shimla	1	182	364
		Jalandhar—Patiala	1	281	562
		Amritsar—Patiala	3	165	990
		Dera Beas—Patiala	1	248	496
		Jalandhar—Chandigarh (via Ludhiana)	2	213	852
		Todarpur—Chandigarh (via Nawashahr)	6	173	2,076
		Begowal—Chandigarh (via Nawashahr)	1	159	318
		Alawalpur—Chandigarh (via Nawashahr)	2	197	788
		Jalandhar—Ludhiana	1	174	348
		Ludhiana—Chandigarh	7	68	952
		Jalandhar—Hoshiarpur	2	106	424
		Jalandhar—Hoshiarpur (via Hargarh)	4	045	540
		Jalandhar—Bhogpur (via Adampur)	1	50	100
		Adampur—Bhogpur	3	41	246
			5	18	180

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Jalandhar—Daroli (via Adampur)	3	29	174
		Jalandhar—Nadalon— Adampur	2	54	216
		Jalandhar—Ghaial	4	34	264
		Jalandhar—Shamchaursi	3	36	216
		Jalandhar—Padhiana	3	33	198
		Jalandhar—Thein Dam	4	156	312
		Jalandhar—Talwara (via Mukerian—Pong Dam)	3	107	642
		Jalandhar—Talwara (via Ghogara)	2	99	396
		Dasuya—Talwara	2	36	144
		Tanda—Dasuya (via Thatha Monda)	4	24	192
		Jalandhar—Datarpur	1	100	200
		Jalandhar—Mukerian (via Dhanoa)	1	91	182
		Begowal—Dasuya	1	33	66
		Gardiwal—Khudda	1	20	40
		Jalandhar—Dasuya	1	63	126
		Tanda—Koi	1	39	78
		Tanda—Pandori—Atwal	1	42	84
		Tanda—Phatwaha	1	40	80
		Jalandhar—Tanda	1	45	90
		Jalandhar—Munkan	1	50	100
		Jalandhar—Khojpur	3	44	264
		Jalandhar—Gardiwal (via Darapur)	2	63	252
		Jalandhar—Garidwal (via Ambala Jattan)	4	63	504
		Jalandhar—Kandhala Jattan	1	55	110
		Jalandhar—Rehran	1/2	54	54
		Jalandhar—Begowal	8	44	704
		Jalandhar—Begowal (via Bhogpur)	2	50	200

2	3	4	5	6
	Jalandhar—Bulowal	4	48	384
	Jalandhar—Bulowal (via Sikri)	4	48	384
	Jalandhar—Bulowal (via Kathar)	1	55	110
	Talwan—Bulowal	4	48	384
	Jalandhar—Subhanpur	3	31	186
	Subhanpur—Nadala	3	10	60
	Jalandhar—Anandpur Sahib	2	107	428
	Jalandhar—Raipur Doaba	1	55	110
	Jalandhar—Apara	2	52	208
	Jalandhar—Bhaam Phagwara	2	53	212
	Jalandhar—Panshta (via Phagwara—Nadalon)	4	42	336
	Jalandhar—Mahalpur	1	62	124
	Jalandhar—Todarpoorwa (via Badha)	2	43	172
	Jalandhar—Amritsar	29	83	4,814
	Jalandhar—Jandiala	4	66	528
	Jalandhar—Rayya	4	48	384
	Kartarpur—Janday Sarai	5	14	140
	Kartarpur—Bhulath	5	15	150
	Jalandhar—Pathankot	3	123	738
	Jalandhar—Shivdaspur	3	32	192
	Jalandhar—Batala	8	80	1,280
	Jalandhar—Kharlon	1	42	84
	Jalandhar—Mustafapur (via Kala Bakra)	3	32	192
	Jalandhar—Sadana	4	32	256
	Jalandhar—Booday	2	32	128
	Jalandhar—Dolikay	3	32	192
	Jalandhar—Soosan (via Adampur)	1	45	90

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Bham-Ghadial	1	52	104
		Adampur-Sehlon	3	66	396
		Jalandhar-Binjon	1	55	110
		Jalandhar-Alawalpur	1	21	42
		Jalandhar-Adampur-Bhogpur	3	41	246
2	Punjab Roadways-II Jalandhar	Jalandhar-Nakodar	19	26	988
		Jalandhar-Shahkar	2	40	160
		Jalandhar-Nurmahal (via Nakodar)	1½	39	117
		Jalandhar-Mehatpur	2	38	152
		Jalandhar-Sangowal	1	44	88
		Jalandhar-Shahkot-Malatian	2	45	180
		Jalandhar-Talwandi Madho	1	50	100
		Nakodar-Gidarpindi (via Nahi Manak)	2	42	168
		Jalandhar-Jandiala (via Samrai)	6	23	276
		Jalandhar-Nurmahal (via Samrai)	2	31	124
		Jalandhar-Kapurthala	3	35	210
		Jalandhar-Talwan	12	40	960
		Jalandhar-Bilga	1½	44	132
		Jalandhar-Goraya (via Rurka)	1	37	74
		Jalandhar-Pasla (via Rurka)	4	37	296
		Jalandhar-Nakodar (via Mithapur)	1	44	88
		Jalandhar-Shahkot (via Farjian)	2	59	236
		Jalandhar-Punian	4	58	464
		Jalandhar-Gidarpindi	3	65	390
		Gidarpindi-Firozpur	2	70	280
		Jalandhar-Sultanpur (via Patudhinga)	2	61	244
		Jalandhar-Palara (via Nakodar-Khiva)	1	50	100

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Jalandhar-Pattan	1	55	110
		Jalandhar-Faridkot	1	133	266
		Nakodar-Delhi	1	370	740
		Jalandhar-Ganganagar	2	301	1,204
		Jalandhar-Kot Badal Khan (via Nurmahal)	1	39	78
		Jalandhar-Sultanpur (via Palar)	4	53	424
		Jalandhar-Abohar (Sangrian)	1	321	642
		Jalandhar-Patti Sadik	1	287	574
		Jalandhar-Chandigarh (via Ludhiana)	3	172	1,032
		Kapurthala-Chandigarh	1	195	390
		Jalandhar-Sangrur	1	149	298
		Jalandhar-Amritsar	31	83	5,146
		Jalandhar-Gurgaon	2	419	1,676
		Jalandhar-Ludhiana	6	67.5	810
		Jalandhar-Chintpurni- Jawalaji	1	123	246
		Nakodar-Jawalaji	1	149	298
		Nakodar-Patiala	1	152	304
		Nakodar-Chandigarh (via Nawashahr)	1	159	318
		Jalandhar-Sadhuwali	2	259	518
		Jalandhar-Moga	4	83	664
		Jalandhar-Bathinda	2	184	736
		Jalandhar-Shahkot (via Pandori)	8	20	320
		Nakodar-Mehatpur	10	12	240
		Jalandhar-Delhi	1	381	762
		Jalandhar-Yamuna Nagar	1	237	474
		Lohian-Chandigarh (via Nawashahr)	2	211	844
		Jalandhar-Jammu	2	231	924



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JALANDHAR

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Jalandhar-Dharamshala	1	168	336
		Jalandhar-Nurmahal (via Phillaur-Chima)	2	69	270
		Jalandhar-Shantalai	1	145	292
		Nakodar-Talwara	1	26	50
		Jalandhar-Batala	6	80	960
		Jalandhar-Shimla	1	260	520
		Ludhiana-Shimla	1	222	442
		Jalandhar-Hisar	2	313	1,252
		Ludhiana-Hisar	2	238	954
		Jalandhar-Patran	2	191	768
		Nakodar-Phagwara	2	32	120
		Jalandhar-Muktsar	1	160	320
		Jalandhar-Firozpur (via Dharamkot)	1	135	27
		Jalandhar-Kalka (via Nawashahr Chandigarh)	1	181	362
		Jalandhar-Haridwar	1	108	216

(Source : General Manager, Punjab Roadways, Jalandhar I and II)

APPENDIX II

(vide page 91)

Progress of Punjab Roadways, Jalandhar-I, Jalandhar-II and Nawashahr in Jalandhar District during 1974-75, 1979-80, and 1984-85 to 1993-94

Year	Fleet (Number)		Effective Kilometres (Lakhs)		Daily Passengers carried (Lakhs)	
	Jalandhar-I	Jalandhar-II	Jalandhar-I	Jalandhar-II	Jalandhar-I	Jalandhar-II
1974-75	190	—	143.33	—	0.90	—
1979-80	89	89	129.48	41.62	0.80	0.43
1984-85	130	123	110.06	102.53	0.62	0.63
1985-86	130	124	122.86	269.55	0.67	0.58
1986-87	130	122	122.17	104.35	0.64	0.51
1987-88	135	123	127.52	111.83	0.70	0.53
1988-89	135	125	127.44	113.81	0.46	0.43
1989-90	135	125	135.67	127.64	0.56	0.47
1990-91	135	125	122.10	106.63	0.68	0.46
1991-92	135	125	125.59	110.86	0.47	0.48
1992-93	135	125	123.13	109.80	0.48	0.57
1993-94	135	125	126.42	190.73	0.52	0.63

COMMUNICATIONS

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1975, 1980 and 1985 to 1994)

APPENDIX-III

(vide page 91)

Bus Routes Operated by the Private Transport Companies in Jalandhar District
as on 31 March 1994

Serial No.	Name of Transport Company	Name of Route	No. of daily trips	Route length (Kms)	Total daily service (Kms)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Baba Jiwan Bus Service (Regd.) Jalandhar	Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur (via Adampur, Sham-Chuarsi, Hargarh)	1	50	100
2	Parkash Singh S/o Surain Dass, Ladowali Road, Jalandhar	Ditto	1	50	100
3	Munish Malik S/o R. R. Malik of Dakoha	Jalandhar-Batala Jalandhar-Firozpur	1/2 1	80 131	80 262
4	Major Bus Service (Regd.), Bhogpur, District Jalandhar	Ludhiana-Tanda (via Phagwara, Hoshiarpur) Hoshiarpur-Nandochaur (via Bullowal) Hoshiarpur-Sikri-Chotala Hoshiarpur-Koi (via Hariana-Garhdiwale)	1/2 1 2 1/2	113 21 27 46	113 42 108 46
5	Baldev Singh S/o Pakhar Singh, VPO Rurka Kalan, District Jalandhar	Jalandhar-Todarpur (via Phagwara, Wadhan)	2	38	152
6	Paramjit Singh S/o Bhagat Ram of Hussian Chack, District Jalandhar	Nawashahr-Moga (via Phillaur, Nakodar)	1	123	246
7	Jagjit Bus Service, (Regd.), Jalandhar	Pathankot-Faridkot (via Guraspur, Batala, Amritsar, Taran Taran, Harike)	1	233	466
8	Ajit Bus Service (Regd.), Jalandhar	Nawanshahr-Pathankot (via Garahankar, Mahilpur)	1	165	330
9	Mehmi Transport Co. VPO Boparai Kalan, District Jalandhar	Nakodar-Rupnagar (via Phagwara, Mukandpur, Rahon)	1	130	260
10	Gurmail Bus Service (Regd.) Jalandhar	Jalandhar-Sangrur (via Phagwara, Ludhiana, Kup, Malerkotla)	1	150	300

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Amar Doaba Ex-Servicemen, Co-operative Transport Society (Ltd.), Jalandhar	Phagwara-Hoshiarpur	1½	38	114
2	Badhan Transport Co. (Regd) Jandiala, District Jalandhar	Jalandhar-Faridkot (via Mand, Kapurthala Sultanpur)	1	140	280
13	The New Punjab Service Transport Society (Regd.), Jalandhar	Jalandhar-Bari Khud (via Kishangarh) Jalandhar-Bahmanian (via Lambra) Jalandhar-Mukerian (via Kala Bakra, Bhogpur, Dasuya, Terkiana) Jalandhar-Phagwara Jalandhar-Khandhala Sheikhhan (via Kishangarh Bhogpur) Jalandhar-Thein Dam (via Tanda, Pathankot, Dhar) Hoshiarpur-Bhogpur (via Lachowal)	1 1 1 2 1 1 1	70 48 89 23 55 160 42	140 96 179 92 110 320 84
14	Mehali Bus Service (Regd.), Jalandhar	Goinawal-Rayya (via Khadoor Sahib)	1	34	68
15	Johal Tourist Highway, Jalandhar	Jalandhar-Nangal (via Adampur) Phagwara-Mahilpur (via Behram Kot Fatuhi)	1 2	101 63	202 252
16	Nabh Kamal Bus Service (Regd.), Jalandhar	Jalandhar-Ludhiana	1	66	132
17	Nijjar Tourist and Transport (Co), (Regd.) Jalandhar	Jalandhar-Phillaur (via Sofi Pind, Kukar Pind)	2	43½	174
18	Kajla Transport (Co.) (Pvt.) Ltd. Jalandhar	Jalandhar-Anandpur Sahib (Dashmesh Academy)	1	128	256
19	The Golden Temple Transport (Co.) (Pvt.) Ltd., Jalandhar	Jalandhar-Batala (via Subhanpur, Beas Mohta)	3	80	480
20	Goraya Bus Service (Regd.) Goraya	Phagwara-Mahilpur (via Behram, Kot Fatuhi)	2	40	160

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Phagwara-Nakodar (via Hadiabad, Jandiala)	2	33	132
21	Jalandhar Golden Transport (Co.), (Regd.) Jalandhar	Jalandhar-Thein Dam (via Tanda Mukerian, Pathankot, Shahpur Kandi)	1	156	312
		Sultanpur-Talwandi Sabo (via Lohian, Makhu, Aira, Talwandi Bhai)	1	179	358
22	Gill & Sahota Transport (Co.), Jalandhar	Jalandhar-Patiala	$\frac{1}{2}$	163	163
23	Hoshiarpur Highway Transport (Co.), (Pvt.) Ltd. Jalandhar	Jalandhar-Mukerian (via Tanda, Dasuya, Terkiana)	1	89	178
		Jalandhar-Garshankar (via Phagwara, Moranwali Kitha)	1	63	126
		Jalandhar-Binjon (via Adampur Daroli, Ajnaha)	1	56	112
24	D. M. S. Roadways (Regd.) Phillaur	Phagwara-Phillaur (via Goraya)	2	43	172
		Jalandhar-Phagwara	2	23	92
25	Nidhan Bus Service (Regd.) Jalandhar	Jalandhar-Talwara (via Bhogpur, Tanda, Dasuya, Ghogra)	1	99	198
		Patti-Pathankot (via Amritsar-Balo)	$\frac{1}{2}$	158	158
26	The Jalandhar Ludhiana Transport (Co) (Regd.), Jalandhar	Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur Hoshiarpur-Bathinda (via Jalandhar, Nakodar, Moga, Kot Kapura)	1 1	45 231	90 462
27	Samra Bus Service (Regd.) Jalandhar	Hoshiarpur-Bhogpur (via Lachowal,	1	42	84
28	Mandir Travels (Regd.), Jalandhar	Hoshiarpur-Bhogpur (via Lachowal)	1	42	84
29	Ranjit Transport (Regd.), Phillaur	Ludhiana-Mukandpur (via Phillaur Tehang)	2	46	184
30	Azad Nakodar Bus Service (Pvt.), Ltd., Jalandhar	Jalandhar-Nakodar Jalandhar-Nakodar- Sidhwan	6 1	26 64	312 128
		Jalandhar-Parjjan (via Nakodar)	1	45	90

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Jalandhar-Talwan	1	40	80
		Jalandhar-Shahkot (via Nakodar)	1	45	90
		Jalandhar-Moga (via Nakodar)	1	83	166
		Mehatpur-Ludhiana	1	65	130
		Shahkot-Ludhiana	2	74	296
		Nakodar-Kapurthala	3	35	210
		Jalandhar-Nakodar (via Mithapur)	1	44	88
		Jalandhar-Punian (via Nakodar)	1	56	112
		Jalandhar-Sultanpur (via Kala Sanghian- Khullar)	2	53	212
		Jalandhar-Dharamkot (via Nakodar, Pandori, Shahkot)	4	67	536
		Kapurthala-Ludhiana (via Kala Sanghian)	1	92	184
		Ludhiana-Talwan (via Bilga)	1	45	90
		Nakodar-Gidarpindi (via Turna)	1	40	80
		Jalandhar-Kularan (via Lambra-Nakodar)	1	50	100
		Jalandhar-Bahmian (via Lambra)	1	48	96
		Talwandi Chaudhrian- Jalandhar (via Kala Sanghian)	1	48	96
		Kapurthala-Shahkot (via Kotla Kular)	1	46	92
		Nakodar-Kapurthala (via Kala Sanghian)	1	35	70
		Jalandhar-Firozpur (via Nakodar)	1	128	256

JALANDHAR

1	2	3	4	5	6
32	Bhogpur Sirwal Ex-Servicemen M.T. Co-operative Society Ltd. Jalandhar	Jalandhar—Sikri (via Bhogpur, Bullowal)	1	52	104
		Jalandhar—Kandhala Jattan (via Bhogpur, Cholang)	2	55	220
		Jalandhar—Punian (via Nakodar, Pandori Shahkot)	2	56	224
32	Gatta Bus Service (Pvt. Ltd.) Goraya	Nakodar—Ropar (via Phagwara, Mukandpur, Rahon)	1	130	260
33	Jalandhar Transport Co-operative Society Ltd. Jalandhar	Jalandhar—Pathankot	7½	123	1,845
		Ludhiana—Pathankot	1	189	378
		Kapurthala—Pathankot (via Subhanpur, Begowal)	1	130	260
		Pathankot—Muktsar (via Jalandhar, Nakodar)	½	289	289
		Jalandhar—Gardhiwala (via Dasuya)	2	74	296
		Jalandhar—Bari Khad (via Tanda, Dosarka)	1	70	140
34	Kartar Bus Service (Pvt) Ltd. Jalandhar	Talwara—Nangal	1	91	182
		Hoshiarpur—Anandpur Sahiab	1	102	204
		Jalandhar—Talwan (via Jandiala)	3	40	240
		Hoshiarpur—Garshankar	1	43	86
		Jalandhar—Pong Dam	2	136	544
		Jalandhar—Mehatpur— Nakodar	2	38	152
		Pathankot—Pong Dam	1	72	144
		Jalandhar—Nurmahal— Bilga	1½	52	156
		Jalandhar—Hoshiarpur	2	45	180
		Jalandhar—Pasla	2	37	148

COMMUNICATIONS

2	3	4	5	6
	Jalandhar—Gidarpindi (via Nakodar—Lohian)	1	65	130
	Kapurthala—Jalandhar- Pathankot	1½	146	438
	Jalandhar—Shankar— Jandiala (via Nakodar)	1	34	68
	Kapurthala—Patiala (via Rajpura)	2	204	816
	Jalandhar—Ludhiana	1	67½	135
	Jalandhar—Muktsar (via Nakodar, Kawan Ke Pattan, Moga, Kot Kapura)	1	166	332
	Jalandhar—Rurka—Goraya	1	46	92
	Ludhiana—Talwan (via Phillaur-Bilga)	1	45	90
	Ludhiana—Rurka— Jandiala	1	68	136
	Hoshiarpur—Anandpur Sahib-Nangal	1	123	246
	Jalandhar-Patti (via Hariko Pattan)	1	115	230
	Ludhiana-Pathankot	½	189	189
	Hoshiarpur-Chintpurni	2	48	192
	Banga—Phagwara-Nurm- ahal (via Jandiala)	1	52	104
	Kapurthala, Jalandhar- Anandpur Sahib, Dashmesh Academy (via Banga, Garshankar, Nurpur Bedi, Nawan- pul	1	151	302
	Gidarpindi-Zira- Firozpur	1	73	146
	Garshankar-Mojowal	1	23	46
35 New Suttlej Transport (Co.) (Pvt.) Ltd., Jalandhar	Jalandhar-Bara Pind— Ludhiana	1	70	140
	Jalandhar-Ludhiana	31	66	4,092
	Ludhiana-Nawashahr (via Rahon, Phillaur)	5	66	660

JALANDHAR

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Ludhiana-Phillar-Lassra-Banga	1	58½	117	
	Ludhiana-Nawashahr (via Bohara, Phillaur)	8	61	976	
	Ludhiana-Shahkot	1	74	148	
	Jalandhar-Nurmahal (via Jamsher, Jandiala)	1	31	62	
	Jalandhar-Talwan	2	40	160	
	Talwan-Phillaur (via Bilga)	2	24	96	
	Ludhiana-Mandi-Aprabanga	1	46½	93	
	Jalandhar-Jandiala-Nurmahal	1	31	62	
	Ludhiana-Nakodar (via Phillaur-Goraya-Rurka-Bandala, Jandiala)	2	68	272	
	Jalandhar Bilga	1/2/3	44	123	
	Ludhiana-Talwan (via Bilga)	1	45	90	
	Jalandhar-Batala (via Kapurthala)	2	85	340	
	Ludhiana-Shankar (via Phillaur-Nurmahal, Nakodar)	1	60	120	
	Hoshiarpur-Nurmahal (via Rehana Jattan-Phagwara-Jandiala-Samrai)	2	67	260	
	Ludhiana-Mao Sahib (via Phillaur, Partap Pura)	2	33½	137	
	Ludhiana-Pathankot	1	189	378	
	Nawashahr-Rahon-Phillaur	2	45	180	
	Ludhiana-Banga-Moranwali-Saila-Jaijon	1	98½	197	

COMMUNICATIONS

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Jalandhar-Rahon-Kharkuwali	1	75	150	
	Nawashahr-Banga (via Sahlon Karnana)	1	21	42	
	Ludhiana-Rahon (via Mattewara)	2	35	140	
	Phagwara-Bilga (via Goraya-Rurka Kalan-Pasla)	1	33	66	
	Jalandhar-Kotli Than Singh-Metiana	4	32	256	
	Ludhiana-Dosaz Kalan (via Phillaur, Tehang)	½1	35	71	
	Jalandhar-Batala	1	80	16	
	Hoshiarpur-Ludhiana (via Rehana Jattan, Phagwara)	1	81	162	
	Shankot-Nakodar-Rupnager (via Phagwara, Mukandpur, Rahon)	1	149	258	
	Ludhiana-Jandiala (via Goraya)	2½	54	270	
	Kapurthala-Batala (via Subhanpur)	1	62	124	
98	The Onkar Bus Service Ltd., Jalandhar				
	Jalandhar-Nawashahr	20	61	240	
	Jalandhar-Baloor (via Phagwara-Rahon)	1	72	124	
	Jalandhar-Nawashahr (via Sheikhpur)	1	75	150	
	Jalandhar-Aur (via Phagwara-Banga, Chack Bana, Mukandpur)	1	68	136	
	Jalandhar-Garhshankar-Nainwan	1	82	164	
	Jalandhar-Banga-Aprabanga	1	66	132	
	Nawashahr-Balachaur	1	21	42	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Jalandhar-Behram-Mukandpur	1	50	100	
	Jalandhar-Jadla-Mujafarpur	1	80	160	
	Jalandhar-Rupnagar	3	108	648	
	Jalandhar-Phagwara-Jaijon	3	77	462	
	Phagwara-Nawashahr	2	38	152	
	Jalandhar-Dhingarpur (via Phagwara—Karim)	1	75	150	
	Jalandhar-Garshankar (via Phagwara)	2	62	248	
	Jalandhar-Char Mazara-Chakli Phagwara (via Nawashahr, Barnala)	1	78	156	
	Jalandhar-Rurki Khas (via Banga, Kahma)	1	60	120	
	Jalandhar-Shakopur (via Phagwara, Mussapur)	1	58	116	
	Nawashahr-Aprā (via Banga, Mukandpur)	2	35	140	
	Nawashahr-Pharala (via Banga, Kot Fatuhi)	2	34	136	
	Jalandhar-Mahilpur (via Phagwara)	1	63	126	
	Nawashahr-Garshankar Banga	1	42	84	
	Nawashahr-Jadla	1	32	64	
	Nawashahr-Karnana-Banga	1	19	38	
	Nawashahr-Bakapur-Saroya	1	20	40	
	Nawashahr-Sahiba-Makhupur	1	28	56	
	Nawashahr-Mujafarpur	1	19	38	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Jalandhar-Mukandpur (via Phagwara-Aujla)	2	40	160
		Nawashahr-Rupnagar	2	47	188
		Nawashahr-Mojowal	1	23	46
		Jalandhar-Saidpur (via Phagwara, Nawashahr Rahon)	2	75	300
		Jalandhar-Illahilbax (via Phagwara, Nawashahr, Langroya)	2	75	300
		Jalandhar-Anandpur-Dashmesh Academy	1	128	256
		Goraya-Rahon (via Apra)	1	32	64
		Mahilpur-Ludhiana (via Kot Fatuhi)	1	81	162
37	Panja Sahib bus Service (Regd.), Banga	Garhshankar-Nurpur Bedi-Rupnagar	1	69	138
		Rahon-Jadala-Balachaur Rupnagar	1	50	100
		Nawashahr-Banga (via Karim-Amargarh, Karnana)	4	21	168
38	Pritam Bus (Pvt.) Ltd., Jalandhar	Pathankot-Ludhiana	$\frac{1}{2}$	189	189
		Tanda-Pathankot	2	78	312
		Jalandhar-Pathankot	$\frac{1}{2}$	123	1107
		Jalandhar-Tanna	2	45	180
		Pathankot-Mukatsar	$\frac{1}{2}$	289	289
		Jalandhar-Garhdiwala (via Tanda, Jhawan)	1	72	144
		Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur (via Bullowal, Bhogpur)	1	64	128
		Pathankot-Mukerian	1	44	88
		Jalandhar-Mukerian	1	79	158
		Jalandhar-Talwara (via Tanda, Dasuya, Ghogra, Hazipur)	1	99	198

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Jalandhar-Yanda-Rara	$\frac{1}{2}$	55	55
		Jalandhar-Bhogpur-Bulowal-Lambra-Hoshiarpur	1	72	144
		Jalandhar-Thein Dam (via Pathankot-Dhar)	1	160	320
39	The Delux Co-operative Society, Jalandhar	Jalandhar-Jaljon (via Phagwara, Mahilpur)	2	77	308
		Jalandhar-Mahilpur	4	63	504
		Jalandhar-Rahon-Khar-Kuwal	1	75	150
		Jalandhar-Garhshankar	1	62	124
		Jalandhar-Saila (via Moranwali)	1	61	122
		Jalandhar-Dharamkot (via Banga)	1	61	122
40	Hero Bus Service (Regd.), Jalandhar	Tanda -Pathankot	$\frac{1}{2}$	78	78
41	Sarabha Transport Co. (Regd.) Jalandhar	Jalandhar-Bari Khad (via Tanda, Dhoot Kalan)	2	70	280
42	Ek Onkar Ex-Service-man Transport Co-operative Society Ltd., Jalandhar	Pathankot-Dera Baba Jaimal Singh (via Batala Mehta Beas)	1	115	230
43	Gurpreet Singh, S/o Sadhu Singh, Model Town, Jalandhar	Ludhiana-Nawashahr (via Bhoara)	2	61	244
44	Narinder Singh Ghuman s/o Asa Singh Ghuman r/o VPO Talwandi Fattu, District Jalandhar	Kapurtala-Sultanpur (via Pajjian)	4	29	232
45	Gurbal Singh s/o Santokh Singh r/o V. Wariana PO Basti Gujjan, Jalandhar	Kapurtala -Mahilpur, (via Jalandhar, Phagwara Behram)	$1\frac{1}{2}$	86	258
46	Bhagat Bus Service (Regd.), Jalandhar	Hoshiarpur-Tanda (via Haryana, Gardhiwala)	1	47	94

1	2	3	4	5	6
47	Sant Highways Transport Co. (Regd.) Nakodar, District Jalandhar	Phagwara-Nakodar (via Hadiabad, Jandiala)	2	33	132
48	Mankji Transport Co. Pvt. Ltd. 779, Mota Singh Nagar, Jalandhar	Hoshiarpur-Talwara (via Makerian)	$1\frac{1}{2}$	85	255
49	Ravidas Highway, Jalandhar	Kapurthala- Tanda (via Begowal)	$1\frac{1}{2}$	58	174
50	Kartar Tourist Ltd., Bus Service Pvt. Ltd. Jalandhar	Amritsar -Jalandhar (via Tarn Taran, Goindwal, Kapurthala)	1	100	200
51	Purail Bus Service Regd., Jalandhar	Jalandhar-Binjon (via Adampur Daroli Ajnani)	1	56	112

(Source : Secretary Regional Transport Authority, Jalandhar)

APPENDIX IV

(Vide Page 95)

List of Rest Houses in the Jalandhar District as on 31 March 1994

Serial No.	Place	No. of Suites	Name of Reserving Authority
Tahsil Jalandhar			
1	Sainik Rest House, Jalandhar	7	Deputy Director, Sainik Welfare, Jalandhar
2	Circuit House, Jalandhar	12	Deputy Secretary, Political, Punjab, Chandigarh/Commissioner Jalandhar Division
3	Zila Parishad Rest House No-I, Jalandhar	3	Secretary, Zila Parishad Jalandhar
4	Zila Parishad Rest House No-II, Jalandhar	10	Ditto
5	Panchayat Bhawan, Jalandhar	5	Ditto
6	Canal Rest House, Jalandhar	4	Executive Engineer, Bist Doab Division, Jalandhar
7	Canal Rest House, Adampur	2	Ditto
8	P.W.D. Rest House, Jalandhar	5	Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Jalandhar
9	P. W. D. Rest House, Bhogpur	1	Ditto
Tahsil Nakodar			
10	P.W.D. Rest House, Nakodar	2	Ditto
11	P.W.D. Rest House, Shahkot	2	Ditto
12	Rest House, Mahatpur	1	Executive Officer Block Samiti, Nakodar
13	Canal Rest House, Sarh	1	Executive Engineer Bist Doab Division, Jalandhar
14	Canal Rest House, Rahimpur	1	Ditto
15	Rest House, Lohian Khas	1	Executive Officer, Block Samiti, Nakodar
Tahsil Phillaur			
16	Canal Rest House, Goraya	2	Executive Engineer, Bist Doab, Division, Jalandhar
17	P.W.D. Rest House, Nurmahal	2	Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Jalandhar
18	P.W.D. Rest House, Phillaur	2	Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Jalandhar

al	Place	No. of suites	Name of Reserving Authority
	Rest House, Lasara	1	Executive Officer, Block Samiti, Phillaur
	Canal Rest House, Apra	1	Executive Engineer, Bist Doab, Division, Jalandhar
	Canal Rest House, Bilga	1	Ditto
	Log Hut, Phillaur	1	Forest Officer, Phillaur
Tahsil Nawashahr			
	Zila Parishad Rest House, Nawashehr	1	Executive Officer, Block Samiti, Nawashahr
	Zila Parishad Rest House, Banga	1	Executive Officer, Block Samiti, Banga
	Canal Rest House, Nawashahr	1	Executive Engineer, Bist Doab Division, Jalandhar
	Canal Rest House, Banga	1	Ditto
	Canal Rest House, Mukandpur	1	Ditto

(Source : Deputy Economic and Statistical Advisor, Jalandhar)

APPENDIX V

(vide page 95)

List of Post Offices in the Jalandhar District as on 31 March 1994

Head Post Office

Branch Post Offices

I Jalandhar City (144001)

Sub-Post Offices

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Adampur Doaba PCO, CO (144102) | 1 Adda Kuthar |
| | 2 Dhingrian |
| | 3 Haripur Sirowal |
| | 4 Isewal |
| | 5 Jhalbhai |
| | 6 Khurdpur |
| | 7 Kotla |
| | 8 Mohaddipur |
| | 9 Najka |
| | 10 Pandori Nijran |
| | 11 Salala |
| | 12 Sarobad |
| | 13 Ucha |
| 2 Adampur Aerodrome CO(144109) | 1 Chukhiara |
| | 2 Dumunda |
| | 3 Ghurial |
| | 4 Kandola |
| | 5 Manko |
| 3 Adarsh Nagar CO, PCO ND(144008) | |
| 4 Alawalpur CO, PCO (144001) | 1 Kishangarh |
| | 2 Naugaja |
| | 3 Sikanderpur |
| 5 Attari Bazar ND(144001) | |
| 6 Basti Bawakhel (144201) | |
| 7 Basti Guzan PCO (144002) | 1 Athoula |
| | 2 Chamiara |
| | 3 Dhaliwal |
| | 4 Gakkal |
| | 5 Heler |
| | 6 Kohala |
| | 7 Mand |

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 8 Basti Nau ND (144002) | |
| 9 Basti Sheikh Darvesh ND, PCO (144002) | |
| 10 Bazar Kalan ND (144001) | |
| 11 Bazar Nauhrian CO, PCO, ND (144008) | |
| 12 Bazar Shahidan CO, PCO, ND (144001) | |
| 13 Beaspiri (144302) | 1 Doleke Sunderpur |
| | 2 Duhra |
| | 3 Kishanpur |
| 14 Bhagat Bazar ND, PCO, CO (144008) | |
| 15 Bhargava Camp ND, CO, PCO (144002) | |
| 16 Bhogpur CO, PCO (144201) | 1 Behram Sharishta |
| | 2 Bhatnura Lobana |
| | 3 Bijnpalke |
| | 4 Cholang |
| | 5 Jandir |
| | 6 Kingra Chow-wala |
| | 7 Ladhra |
| | 8 Larcha |
| | 9 Laroi |
| | 10 Loharan |
| | 11 Madhopur Jandir |
| | 12 Manakrai |
| | 13 Pachranga |
| | 14 Patial |
| | 15 Rajpur |
| | 16 Sanaura |
| 17 Bikrampur ND, CO, PCO (144001) | |
| 18 Basti Danishmanda ND (144002) | |
| 19 Charanjitpura ND, CO, PCO (144008) | |
| 20 Chitti (144023) | 1 Lalian |

- 21 Chowk Jain Mandir ND, CO, PCO (144001)
- 22 Civil Lines ND, PCO (144001)
- 23 Civil Secretariat ND, CO, PCO (144009)
- 24 Chigitt. (144009)
- 25 Daroli Kalan (144104) 1 Daroli Khurd
- 26 D.A.V. College ND, CO (144008)
- 27 Fenton Ganj ND, CO, PCO (144001)
- 28 Grain Market, Jalandhar CO, PCO (144008)
- 29 General Bus Stand ND (144001)
- 30 Guru Ravi Dass Road ND (144004)
- 31 Hoshirpur Road ND (144004)
- 32 Industrial Estate ND (144004)
- 33 Industrial Town Jalandhar CO, PCO (144004)
- 1 Bal
2 Lidhran
3 Nurpur
4 Nussi
5 Raipur Rasulapur
6 Randhawa Masandan
- 34 Jandusingha CO, PCO (144025)
- 1 Budhiana
2 Dhogri
3 Hazara
4 Jaitewali
5 Kapurpind
6 Madar
7 Sheikhpind
- 35 Jalandhar City Kutcheri, ND, PCO (144001)
- 36 Kala Bakra (144303)
- 1 Jalowal
2 Kandhala Guru
3 Rohiri
4 Saudana

- 37 Kot Kishan Chand ND, CO (144004)
- 38 Lajpat Nagar Jalandhar ND, CO, PCO (144001)
- 39 Lambra CO, PCO (144026)
- 1 Kalianpur
2 Khambra
3 Lohar Partap Pura
4 Malko Ta ar
5 Phoolpur Dhanal
6 Sammipur
7 Tajpur
- 40 Lyallpur Khalsa College Jalandhar ND, PCO (144001)
- 41 Model House ND, CO, PCO (144003)
- 42 Model Town Jalandhar, CO, PCO (144003)
- 1 Khurla
2 Wadala
- 43 Manjit Nagar Jalandhar ND, PCO (144002)
- 44 Mohalla Ram Dass Pura Jalandhar ND, CO, PCO (144003)
- 45 New Railway Colony ND, CO PCO (144001)
- 46 Patara CO, PCO (144201)
- 1 Bhojowal
2 Bolina Doaba
3 Pa as Rampur
4 Kotli Than Singh
5 Talhan
- 47 Preet Nagar ND (144004)
- 48 Railway Road Jalandhar ND, CO, PCO (144001)
- 49 Ram Nagar Jalandhar ND (144008)
- 50 Rasta Mohalla Jalandhar ND (144001)
- 51 Sant Nagar Jalandhar ND (144001)

- 52 Session Courts Jalandhar ND, CO,
PCO (144001)
- 53 Shaheed Udham Singh Nagar Jalandhar
ND (144001)
- 54 Shakti Nagar Jalandhar ND, CO,
PCO (144001)
- 55 Sodal Road Jalandhar ND (144004)
- 56 Sura Nussi (144027)
- 57 Padhiana (144000) 1 Kalra
Head Post Office
- II. Jalandhar Cantonement (144005)
Sub-Post Offices
- 1 Apra CO, PCO (144416) 1 Mandi
2 Masani
- 2 Aur CO, PCO (144417) 1 Phambra
- 3 Banga CO, PCO (144505) 1 Baharwal
2 Bisla
3 Chak Kalan
4 Dhah
5 Hiun
6 Jandiala
7 Jandher Kalan
8 Kalera
9 Malopota
10 Thandian
- 4 Banga Town ND (144505)
- 5 Barapind CO, PCO (144418) 1 Atti
2 Chak Desraj
3 Dholeta
4 Kang Jagir
5 Mansurpur
6 Malopota
7 Samrari
- 6 Behram (144504) 1 Bhare Mazara
2 Chak Bilgan
3 Chak Ramu
4 Kat
5 Langer Jagirdaran

- 7 B.S.F. Campus Jalandhar
Cantonement ND (144006)
- 8 Dakoha (144023) 1 Ladhewali
2 Nangal Shama
- 9 Dayalpur PCO (144419) 1 Bharsinghpura
2 Landhran
3 Thala
- 10 Dhanowali (144010)
- 11 Dosanjh Kalan PCO (144502) 1 Dhandowal
2 Kot Grewal
3 Lehal
4 Lidhar Kalan
5 Sarhal Mandi
6 Sarhal Kazian
- 12 Dosanjh khurd (144511) 1 Gunachaur
2 Herian
3 Mazara Nauabad
4 Raipur Dabba
- 13 Garcha (144518) 1 Bazidpur
2 Bharta Kalan
3 Bharta Khurd
4 Garh Padhana
5 Khar kowal
6 Khoja
7 Mehrampur
- 14 Garha PCO (144022) 1 Mithepur
2 Pholriwala
- 15 Goraya CO, PCO (144409) 1 Bir Basian
2 Chachrari
3 Dhesian Sangh
4 Gohawar
5 Mahal
6 Muthada Kalan
7 Muthada Khurd
8 Paddi Jagir
9 Rurka Khurd
10 Sargondi

- 16 Gulshan Bazar, Nawashahr
ND (144514)
- 17 Industrial Area, Phillaur
ND (144510)
- 18 Jadla CO, PCO (144515)
- 1 Bhangarpur
 - 2 Muzafarpur
 - 3 Mirpur Jattan
 - 4 Shahabpur
 - 5 Usmanpur
 - 6 Sheikhpur Bagh
- 19 Jamsher CO, PCO (144020)
- 1 Qadianwali
 - 2 Udhampur
- 20 Jalandhar, Sadar Bazar ND,
PCO (144005)
- 21 Kahima 144512)
- 1 Bhut
 - 2 Bhim
 - 3 Jallowal
 - 4 Khatkar Kalan
 - 5 Mansurwal
 - 6 Palli Jhaki
 - 7 Palli Uchi
- 22 Kukarpind CO, PCO (144024)
- 1 Kot Kalan
 - 2 Khusropur
 - 3 Sansarpur
- 23 Khan Khana (144502)
- 1 Kanpur
 - 2 Lakhpur
- 24 Kultham (144501)
- 1 Jasso Muzara
 - 2 Mandhali
 - 3 Sarhal Rannu
- 25 Langroya (144502)
- 1 Barnala Kalan
 - 2 Bhagaura
 - 3 Kishanpura
 - 4 Bhano Mazara
 - 5 Daulat Pur
 - 6 Karimpur
 - 7 Sauna
 - 8 Sanawa

- 26 Lusara (144515)
- 27 Ladhana Jhikka (144510)
- 1 Gobindpur
 - 2 Pathlawala
 - 3 Padda Matwali
 - 4 Rampur
- 28 Military Hospital, Jalandhar
Cantonment ND (144005)
- 29 Mahil Gahla (144506)
- 1 Bhaura
 - 2 Surapur
 - 3 Sujjon
- 30 Musapur (144513)
- 1 Amargarh
 - 2 Karnana
 - 3 Kamam
 - 4 Rasulpur
- 31 Mukandpur (144507)
- 1 Chahal Kalan
 - 2 Hakimpur
 - 3 Jagatpur
 - 4 Jhingran
 - 5 Laroya
 - 6 Talwandi Fattu
- 32 Moron (144029)
- 1 Chhokran
 - 2 Malomazara
 - 3 Ratinda
 - 4 Sheikhpur
- 33 Naura (144508)
- 1 Bains
 - 2 Kariha
 - 3 Malpur
- 34 Nawashahr CO, PCO (144514)
- 1 Allachaur
 - 2 Mahalon
 - 3 Saloh
 - 4 Kulam
- 35 Nawashahr Mandi CO, PCO,
ND (144514)
- 36 Nawashahr Road, Banga ND, CO,
PCO (144505)
- 37 P.A.P. Lines, Jalandhar
Cantonment PCO (144006)

- 38 Pharala CO, PCO (144503)
- 1 Bharoli
 - 2 Ghuman
 - 3 Kangraur
 - 4 Katarian
 - 5 Maqsudpur
 - 6 Sandhwan
- 39 Phillaur PCO (144410)
- 1 Haripur Khalsa
 - 2 Kariana
 - 3 Khaira
 - 4 Nagar
 - 5 Shahpur Bhat tian
 - 6 Tehang
- 40 Police Training College
Phillaur ND, CO (144410)
- 41 Rahon CO, PCO (144517)
- 1 Behloori Kalan
 - 2 Barsian
 - 3 Halia
 - 4 Kahlon
 - 5 Kot Ranjha
- 42 Rama Mandi ND (144005)
- 43 Sahlon (144421)
- 1 Buhara
 - 2 Ghataron
 - 3 Hansron
 - 4 Karian
 - 5 Mehmudpur
 - 6 Mirpur Lakha
- 44 Top Khana Bazar ND,
PCO (144005)
- 45 Urapar (144422)
- 1 Bakhaur
 - 2 Chak Dana
- Head Post Office
- III. Kapurthala
- Sub-Post Office
- 1 Bopa Rai Kalan (144630)
- 1 Gohir
 - 2 Heran
 - 3 Kang Sahib
 - 4 Munch
 - 5 Rasulpur Kalan
 - 6 Sainiwal
 - 7 Talwandi Bharo

- 2 Dakhni Gate Nakodar
- 3 Dialpur CO (144803)
- 4 Grain Market Nurmahal
- 5 Kartarpur CO, PCO (144801)
- 1 Kudowal
 - 1 Kahlwan
 - 2 Mustafapur
 - 3 Rahimpur
 - 4 Sarai Khas
- 6 Lohian PCO (144629)
- 1 Bara Jodh Singh
 - 2 Gidar pindi
 - 3 Kang Kalan
 - 4 Kang Khurd
 - 5 Manak
 - 6 Nahal
 - 7 Nawan Pind Donawala
 - 8 Phul Ghudwal
 - 9 Turna
 - 10 Yusafpur Dariwal
- 7 Malsian PCO (144701)
- 1 Chak Chella
 - 2 Daulatpur Dhada
 - 3 Gill Sabuwal
 - 4 Kangna
 - 5 Khanpur Dhada
 - 6 Malupur
 - 7 Muridwal
 - 8 Maluwal
 - 9 Rupewal
- 8 Mehatpur PCO (141315)
- 1 Adarman
 - 2 Akbarpur Kalan
 - 3 Baloki
 - 4 Bulanda
 - 5 Danawal
 - 6 Haripur
 - 7 Parjian Kalan
 - 8 Sangowal
 - 9 Shahpur
 - 10 Singhpur
 - 11 Tandaura
 - 12 Udhowal
 - 13 Umarwal Billa

- 9 Motor Terminus, Nakodar
- 10 Nangal Ambian (144703)
- 1 Bagga
 - 2 Kanian Kalan
 - 3 Kotla Surajmal
 - 4 Nawan Quila
 - 5 Raunt
 - 6 Sadiqpur
 - 7 Sandanwal
 - 8 Sohal Jagir
 - 9 Talwandi Sanghera
- 11 Nakodar CO, PCO (141310)
- 1 Bara Sidhpur
 - 2 Bhullaur
 - 3 Bhodipur
 - 4 Billi Chauharm
 - 5 Gandhran
 - 6 Ladhran
 - 7 Malri
 - 8 Nurpur
 - 9 Nawan Pind Jattan
 - 10 Pandori Khas
 - 11 Tut Kalan
- 12 Nakodar Mandi PCO
- 13 Nurmahal CO, PCO (141309)
- 1 Bulhuwal
 - 2 Bhandal Himmat
 - 3 Chuheke
 - 4 Guntala
 - 5 Guntali
 - 6 Kandola Kalan
 - 7 Kot Badal Khan
 - 8 Ramewal
 - 9 Saidowal
 - 10 Shadipur
 - 11 Uppal Jagir
 - 12 Umarpur Kalan
 - 13 Uppal Bhopa
- 14 Pattar Kalan (144806)
- 1 Khusropur
- 15 Quila Kartarpur
- 16 Railway Road, Nakodar

- 17 Shahkot CO, PCO (144702)
- 1 Bahamnian
 - 2 Bajwa Kalan
 - 3 Kotli Guzaran
 - 4 Killi
 - 5 Lasura
 - 6 Mianwal
 - 7 Mianwal Arayian
 - 8 Mullewal Khera
 - 9 Punian
 - 10 Sindhar
 - 11 Talwardi Buttian
- 18 Shankar CO, PCO (141316)
- 1 Chak Kalan
 - 2 Chak Muglani
 - 3 Sharkpur
- 19 Sidhwan CO, PCO (141318)
- 1 Bath Kalan
 - 2 Mahcem
- 20 Talwan (141308)
- 21 Bilga CO, PCO (141306)
- 1 Mowaj
 - 2 Khokhewal
 - 3 Powadra
 - 4 Thamanwal
- 22 Bundala CO, PCO (141304)
- 1 Bhardwajan
 - 2 Pabwan
 - 3 Mithra
 - 4 Sunar Kalan
- 23 Dhesian Kahna (141311)
- 1 Rurki
- 24 Jandiala CO, PCO (141303)
- 1 Bhangala
 - 2 Chak Vandal
 - 3 Chanjan
 - 4 Dhaliwal
 - 5 Bhajuba Khurd
- 25 Partappura (141305)
- 1 Kang Arayian
 - 2 Mahsampur
 - 3 Mau Mianwal
- 26 Pasla PCO (141307)
- 1 Nagra
 - 2 Pharwala

- 27 Rurka Kalan CO, PCO (141301)
- 28 Sarih PCO (141317)
- 1 Birpind
 - 2 Gura
 - 3 Litran
 - 4 Nawanpind
 - 5 Tahli
- 29 Sarhali (143410)
- 1 Dhanipind
 - 2 Lakhanpal
- 30 Samrai PCO (141302)
- 1 Daduwal
 - 2 Kangniwal

(Source : Superintendent, Post Offices, Jalandhar Division, Jalandhar and Superintendent, Post Offices, Kapurthala Division, Kapurthala)

**List of Telephone Exchanges in the Jalandhar District as on
31 March 1994**

Telegraphs Division/ District	Telegraph/ Telephone Sub-Division	Name of Exchange	Total No. of Con- nections
Jalandhar	Nakodar	Kang Khurd	22
	Nakodar	Kular	30
	Nakodar	Malsian	146
	Nakodar	Mehatpur	90
	Nakodar	Mallian Kalan	45
	Nakodar	Nakodar	1,233
	Nakodar	Nurmahal	379
	Nakodar	Parjian	63
	Nakodar	Punian	23
	Nakodar	Sarih	86
	Nakodar	Shahkot	381
	Nakodar	Sohal Jagir	34
	Nakodar	Shankar	96
	Nakodar	Apra	343
	Phillaur	Bhandal Bet	24
	Phillaur	Bilga	77
	Phillaur	Dosanjb Kalan	84
	Phillaur	Dayalpur	65
	Phillaur	Haripur Khalsa	146
	Phillaur	Jandiala	229
	Phillaur	Nagar	73

Telegraphs Division/ District	Telegraph/ Telephone Sub-Division	Name of Exchange	Total No. of Connections
	Phillaur	Phillaur	943
	Phillaur	Raipur Pharala	75
	Phillaur	Rasulpur	89
	Phillaur	Rurka Kalan	84
	Phillaur	Sarhali	46
	Phillaur	Shahpur	79
	Phillaur	Talwan	33
	Jalandhar Cantonment	Adampur	250
	Jalandhar Cantonment	Alawalpur	88
	Jalandhar Cantonment	Atnala	96
	Jalandhar Cantonment	Hajara	61
	Jalandhar Cantonment	Jandu Singha	86
	Jalandhar Cantonment	Jalandhar Cantonment	973
	Jalandhar Cantonment	Jalandhar-E-10B	11,515
	Jalandhar Cantonment	Jalandhar	7,566
	Jalandhar Cantonment	Jalandhar J P Nagar	3,006
	Jalandhar Cantonment	Jalandhar I.A.	249
	Jalandhar Cantonment	Jalandhar M.T.	1,000

Telegraphs on/ District	Telegraph/ Telephone Sub-Division	Name of Exchange	Total No. of Connections
Jalandhar	Jalandhar Cantonment	Kala Bakra	85
	Jalandhar Cantonment	Kalra	87
	Jalandhar Cantonment	Kang Jagir	79
	Jalandhar Cantonment	Kartarpur	362
	Jalandhar Cantonment	Lambra	209
	Jalandhar Cantonment	Lakhpur	52
	Jalandhar Cantonment	Lontankhas	87
	Jalandhar Cantonment	Patara	90
	Jalandhar Cantonment	Sammipur	72
	Jalandhar Cantonment	Uggi	79
	Nawashahr	Aur	88
	Nawashahr	Behram	78
	Nawashahr	Bhawra	71
	Nawashahr	Chakdana	79
	Nawashahr	Jadla	66
	Nawashahr	Kahma	57
	Nawashahr	Karonana	79
	Nawashahr	Longroya	80
	Nawashahr	Mukandpur	87
	Nawashahr	Lodhipur	57

(Source : Commercial Officer, Telecom. District, Jalandhar)

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Livelihood Pattern and General Level of Prices and Wages and Standard of Living

(a) **Livelihood Pattern**—According to 1991 Census, the total population of the Jalandhar District was 20,26,787, out of which 29.33 per cent is engaged in various economic pursuits against 31.44 per cent of the State as a whole. Out of the total main workers of the district, 22.63 per cent are cultivators, 22.19 per cent are agricultural workers, 3.99 per cent are engaged in household industry and 52.09 per cent are other workers. The percentage of workers of the district to the total population increased marginally from 29.29 in 1981 to 29.33 in 1991.

On the basis of economic activity pursued, the main workers are classified into the following categories:—

Classification of Workers in Jalandhar District according to 1991 Census

Classification of workers according to their professions	Number of Persons according to 1991 Census					
	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1 Cultivators	1,28,336	958	4,994	204	1,33,330	1,162
2 Agricultural Labourers	1,13,429	6,377	11,585	526	1,25,014	6,903
3 Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantations, orchards and allied activities	1,975	137	1,342	117	3,317	254
4 Mining and quarrying	3	..	16	..	19	..
5 (a) Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in household industry	7,201	674	9,710	812	16,911	1,486
(b) Manufacturing, processing, repairs other than household industry	34,164	827	48,054	1,069	82,218	1,896
6 Construction	10,423	28	7,619	121	18,042	140
7 Trade and commerce	20,883	493	54,969	1,414	75,852	1,907
8 Transport, Storage & Communications	13,102	82	14,332	413	27,434	495
9 Other services	35,047	5,120	46,825	10,996	81,872	16,116
Total workers	3,64,563	14,696	1,99,446	15,672	5,64,009	30,368
10 Marginal workers	841	10,786	238	895	1,079	11,681
11 Non workers	3,15,116	5,91,983	1,86,889	3,25,662	5,02,005	9,17,645
Total	6,80,520	6,17,465	3,86,573	3,42,229	10,67,093	9,59,694

(Source : Director Census Operation, Punjab)

Prices.—In order to assess the economic condition of the people belonging to a particular region, prices play an important role. The average retail prices of main agricultural commodities in the Jalandhar District during 1979, 1984 and 1989 to 1994 are given below :

(in rupees per kg)

Sr. No.	1979	1984	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1 Wheat	1.39	1.81	2.59	2.61	3.20	3.70	3.67	4.32
2 Rice	1.81	3.61	4.90	5.20	6.00	6.15	7.03	9.50
3 Moong	4.64	6.54	10.16	11.60	11.82	13.75	14.83	16.90
4 Mash	4.44	6.65	10.19	10.87	11.24	12.87	13.10	17.00
5 Gram	2.72	5.38	9.89	9.99	10.33	10.51	13.44	17.83
6 Massar	3.45	5.87	10.15	10.83	12.81	12.67	13.37	16.70
7 Potato	0.73	1.62	2.21	2.72	3.21	2.80	3.37	3.60
8 Onion	1.74	1.72	2.94	4.11	5.01	3.13	5.69	5.09

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1979, 1984 and 1989 to 1994)

Wages.—The wage policy in our country has been governed by the constitution of India. Wages are remuneration paid to a worker in lieu of work done by him. In Jalandhar District, wages to agricultural labourers and skilled labourers are paid in cash. The rates of pay fixed per day per month for different types of labourers/workers in Government employment in Jalandhar District during 1993-94, are given in Appendix I on pages 144 to 146.

The wages paid to agricultural and skilled workers (men) in the Jalandhar District during 1974, 1979, 1984 and 1989 to 1994 are given in the following table :—

Wages paid to Agricultural and Skilled Labourers (Men) in Jalandhar District during 1974, 1979, 1984 and 1989 to 1994

Year ending 30 June	Villages	Agricultural Labour				Skilled Labour			
		For ploughing	For sowing	For weeding	For harvesting	For picking of cotton	For other agricultural operations	Blacksmith	Carpenter
		(In rupees)	(In rupees)	(In rupees)	(In rupees)	(In rupees)	(In rupees)	(In rupees)	(In rupees)
1974	Dayalpur	5.11	5.11	5.11	7.50	..	5.11	13.30	13.30
1979	Dayalpur	8.50	9.06	8.95	10.93	..	8.91	23.83	23.83
1984	Hardo Pharala	16.59	15.25	..	14.90	..	15.14	29.81	29.71
1989	..	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	..	26.00	52.58	52.67
1990	..	28.42	28.42	26.38	38.33	..	27.59	62.25	62.25
1991	..	36.89	38.40	42.00	35.50	..	36.42	73.92	73.92
1989	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993	..	42.25	42.25	..	47.80	..	41.27	80.00	80.00
1994	..	48.25	53.67	..	65.25	..	47.42	87.50	87.50

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1974, 1979, 1984 and 1989 to 1994)

Standard of Living.—Standard of living refers to the amount of necessities, comforts and luxuries while a person avails. It also depends on size of family and tastes and preference of the members to find out the items of income and expenditure. The Economic and Statistical Organisation, Punjab conducted a survey¹ regarding the family budgets of selected cultivators in the State with bullock-operated as well as tractor-operated holdings during the year 1992-93. During the survey, family budgets of forty-seven peasant proprietor's having bullock-operated holdings and fifty one 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 findings of the survey pertaining to income and expenditure of four families (bullock-operated) of villages viz. Partap Pura, Bains, Raipur Arian and Uggi in the Jalandhar District are shown in the following table:—

Name of the family /village	Income (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)	Surplus/ deficit (Rs)
Partap Pura	98,814	38,571	+60,243
Bains	1,73,923	99,749	+74,174
Raipur Arian	96,773	52,834	+43,939
Uggi	92,888	50,785	+42,130

The above figures show that the families of villages Partap Pura, Bains, Raipur Arian and Uggi had surplus budget. The survey also showed that on an average, a peasant proprietor's family (bullock-operated holding) in the Punjab spent 49 per cent of its income on food, 11 per cent on housing, 9 per cent on clothing, 6 per cent on fuel, 10 per cent on social ceremonies, 3 per cent on travelling 2 per cent each on medicine, lighting, education, amusement and luxuries, religion and miscellaneous.

¹ Family Budgets Of Selected Cultivators in the Punjab for the year, 1992-93. Issued by the Economic Adviser to Government Punjab, Chandigarh.

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

Name of the family/village	Total expenditure (Rs)	Supplied by the farm (Rs)	Percentage	Purchased from outside (Rs)	Percentage
Partapura	38,571	19,029	49	19,542	51
Bains	99,749	41,620	42	58,129	58
Raipur Arian	52,834	21,416	41	31,418	59
Uggi	50,758	21,740	43	29,045	57

The families of (tractor-operated) four villages, viz Partap Pura, Bains, Raipur Arian and Uggi in the Jalandhar District were selected for survey during 1992-93. The findings of the tractor operated cultivator's survey pertaining to income and expenditure are given below:

Name of the family/village	Income (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)	Surplus/ deficit (Rs)
Partap Pura	2,54,621	81,815	+1,72,806
Bains	2,94,041	64,874	+2,31,167
Raipur Arian	1,81,420	43,235	+1,38,185
Uggi	2,22,776	51,802	+1,70,974

The above figures show that the families of these villages had surplus budget. The survey also showed that on an average, a peasant proprietor's family (tractor-operated holdings) in the Punjab spent 48 per cent of its income on food, 19 per cent on housing, 11 per cent on clothing, 5 per cent each on fuel and social ceremonies, 3 per cent on travelling, 2 per cent each on medicine, amusements and luxuries and miscellaneous and 1 per cent each on lighting, education and religion.

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

Name of the village/family	Total expenditure (Rs)	Supplied by the farm (Rs)	Percentage	Purchased from outside (Rs)	Percentage
Partap Pura	81,815	35,748	44	45,067	56
Bains	64,874	20,005	31	42,869	69
Raipur Arian	43,235	19,838	46	21,397	54
Uggi	51,802	13,160	25	36,642	75

In 1992-93, the per capita income of the Jalandhar District at the then current price was Rs 10,580 as compared to Rs 11,106 of the Punjab State as a whole. The district ranked 12th in the State and had lower per capita income than the State as a whole.

Employment Situation.—The employment exchange at Jalandhar was established in 1946. The main functions of the employment exchange are to register applicants ; to provide employment assistance; to impart vocational guidance to the youth; and to collect employment market information to assess employment trends.

As a result of increase in the volume of work at the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Jalandhar, two town employment exchanges, one at Nawanshahr and other at Nakodar were opened in 1975 and 1982, respectively.

The work done by the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Jalandhar, Town Employment Exchange, Nawashahr and Town Employment Exchange, Nakodar are given in the statements as under:—

Working of Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Jalandhar during 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94

Year	No. of registration during the year	No. of applicants placed on employment during the year	Applicants live register at the end of the year	Monthly No. of employees using the exchange	No. of vacancies being carried over at the end of the year
1984-85	16,998	527	37,891	265	767
1989-90	19,802	929	53,784	221	999
1990-91	17,784	951	67,075	227	1,123
1991-92	11,397	612	51,390	212	950
1992-93	8,047	440	45,942	128	1,104
1993-94	5,773	328	32,504	128	686

(Source : Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Jalandhar)

Year	No. of registration during the year	No. of applicants placed in employment during the year	Applicants on the live register at the end of the year	Monthly No. of employees using the exchange	No. of vacancies being carried over at the end of the year
1984	3,017	170	7,607	2	10
1989	2,790	138	7,385	2	21
1990	2,719	184	8,513	2	54
1991	1,628	147	9,004	28	11
1992	1,771	145	8,290	25	17
1993	1,336	55	7,607	28	38

(Source : Employment Officer, Nawashahr)

Working of Town Employment Exchange Nakodar during 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94

Year	No. of registration during the year	No. of applicants placed in employment during the year	Applicants on live register at the end of the year	Monthly No. of employees using the exchange	No. of vacancies being carried over at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1984-85	1,949	199	4,096	19	6
1989-90	2,256	120	6,340	9	27
1990-91	1,596	59	7,121	30	31
1991-92	1,297	107	7,718	17	13
1992-93	1,084	73	7,280	14	13
1993-94	939	24	5,999	9	5

(Source : Assistant Employment Officer, Nakodar)

Vocational Guidance Unit.—The Vocational Guidance Unit was started in the district in 1962. It has been steadily disseminating occupational information and vocational guidance to the deserving cases especially to the young student community. Career conferences are organised in order to make people conscious for the proper planning of career.

The work done by the Vocational Guidance Unit in Jalandhar District, during 1985-86, 1989-90 to 1993-94 is given in the Table I.

Extent of Employment in various Categories of Trades

The volume of employment in various industries and occupations in public and private sectors in the Jalandhar District is given in the Table-II

TABLE I
Working of Vocational Guidance Unit in the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Jalandhar during
1985-86 and 1989-90 to 1993-94

Serial No.	Unit	1985-86	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	No. of individuals provided group guidance	1,128	1,302	916	1,736	737	649
2	No. of persons given individual guidance	73	168	289	231	189	82
3	No. of persons given individual information	1,575	2,167	2,950	2,250	881	1,191

(Source : Sub-Regional Employment Officer, Jalandhar)

JALANDHAR

TABLE II
Extent of Employment in Various Categories of Trades during 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94

ECONOMIC TRENDS														
Industry Division	No. of Establishment							No. of Employees						
	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
PUBLIC SECTOR														
1 Manufacturing	57	61	67	66	13	14	12	7,665	8,163	9,340	8,825	3,213	2,447	2,857
2 Trade and commerce	195	242	295	300	305	305	295	6,119	8,173	9,072	8,387	9,633	8,128	8,189
3 Transport storage and communication	8	14	14	16	17	17	17	5,342	6,305	5,962	6,928	7,021	6,957	6,915
4 Services	376	412	436	480	549	549	552	31,401	36,046	42,248	43,459	50,288	49,220	49,440
	636	729	812	862	884	885	876	50,517	58,687	66,622	67,599	69,155	66,752	67,401
PRIVATE SECTOR														
1 Manufacturing	107	123	140	159	448	516	493	3,750	4,017	4,563	4,845	17,534	19,241	19,642
2 Trade & commerce	304	340	355	370	38	38	34	14,610	13,559	15,978	15,717	1,007	1,009	10,87
3 Transport storage & communications	25	29	34	34	7	7	7	617	667	844	896	469	461	462
4 Services	6	6	8	7	169	176	172	460	467	489	474	5,211	5,341	5,465
	442	498	537	570	662	737	706	19,437	18,720	21,874	21,932	24,221	26,052	26,650

Source: Sub Regional Employment Officer, Jalandhar

APPENDIX I

(Vide page 136)

Wage Rates of Different Types of Labourers/Workers per day/per month
fixed in Jalandhar District during 1993-94

Serial No.	Category of Labourers/Workers	Rates of Pay	
		Per month	Per day
		(Rs)	(Rs)
1	Dak Munshi	1050.40	40.50
2	Waterman/Water Carrier	1050.40	40.50
3	Sweeper	1050.40	40.50
4	Mali	1050.40	40.50
5	Chowkidar	1050.40	40.50
6	Cooli	1050.40	40.50
7	Khalasi	1139.40	44.00
8	Beldar	1050.40	40.50
9	Aya	1050.40	40.50
11	Unskilled Labour Male/Female	1050.40	40.50
11	Sewerman	1050.40	40.50
12	Peon	1050.40	40.50
13	Trolleyman	1050.40	40.50
14	Alignar	1050.40	40.50
15	Mazdoor for Agriculture without meals	—	42.10
16	Mazdoor for Agriculture with meals	—	38.20
17	Mazdoor for spray	—	40.50
18	Kitchen Servant	400.40	—
19	Server	—	40.50
20	Oilman	1098.40	42.50
21	Cartman	1098.40	42.50
22	Survey Khalasi	1139.40	44.00
23	Hammer Man	1139.40	44.00
24	Cane Weaver	1139.40	44.00
25	Tent Pitcher	1098.40	42.50
26	Barbar	1098.40	42.50
27	Mochi	1098.40	42.50

Serial No.	Category of Labourers/Workers	Rates of Pay	
		Per month	Per day
	Wohbi/Washerman	1098.40	42.50
	Skilled Labourer	1304.40	49.30
	Lumber	1238.40	47.75
	Lawmen	1139.40	44.00
	Motor and Pump Attendant	1139.40	44.00
	Oil Engine Driver	1139.40	44.00
	Assistant Photographer	1139.40	44.00
	Welder	1139.40	44.00
	Welder	1139.40	44.00
	Polisher	1238.40	47.75
	White Washer	1238.40	47.75
	Wristi with Masak	1238.40	47.75
	Tailor with Machine	1130.40	44.00
	Work Supervisor	1230.40	47.40
	Cook with free food (meals & tea) & lodging	936.40	—
	Cook without food and Lodging	1276.40	—
	Assistant Cook with food	854.40	32.00
	Assistant cook without food	986.40	38.10
	Halwai	1276.40	49.25
	Carpenter Ist Class	1730.40	66.70
	Carpenter IInd Class	1426.80	55.00
	Blacksmith 1st Class	1730.40	66.70
	Blacksmith IInd Class	1358.40	52.20
	Mason Ist Class	1604.40	61.90
	Mason IInd Class	1425.40	55.35
	Wine-Smith	1098.40	42.40
	Painter 1st Class	1604.40	61.00
	Painter IInd Class	1426.80	55.40
	Pipe Fitter	1353.40	52.20
	Fitter/Turner	1353.40	52.20

Serial No.	Category of labourers/Workers	Rates of Pay	
		Per month	Per day
58	Driver for heavy Vehicle	1353.40	52.20
59	Driver for Light Vehicle	1230.40	47.40
60	Road Roller Driver	1353.40	52.20
61	Pump Generator	1098.40	42.40
62	Retired Patwari	1353.40	52.20
63	Man with Camel	1721.20	66.40
64	Man with a pair of Bullock without meal	1721.20	66.40
65	Man with a pair of Bullock with meal	1353.40	52.20
66	Electrician	1353.40	52.20
67	Man with Donkey	1353.40	52.20
68	Clerk cum Typist (Matric)	1180.40	45.60
69	Clerk cum Typist (Graduate)	1275.40	47.40

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhar)

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

(a) Land Revenue Collection in the District

Land revenue collections include income from land revenue, income from additional land revenue, local rate collections cess, on commercial crops and collections from *Abiana* or water advantage rate.

The collection of land revenue is the responsibility of the *Lambardar* for which he is paid *Pachotra* (5 per cent) of the land revenue collected. Besides, land revenue the *Lambardar* collects *abiana* for which he is paid 3 per cent as collection charges.

(i) **Land Revenue.**—Land revenue fixed in the last settlement (Second Revised Settlement 1913-17) is realized to this day as there had been no revised settlement thereafter. It is realized in two instalments i.e. for *Kharif* crops by 15 January and for *rabi* crops by 15 June.

Under the Punjab Land Revenue (*Thur*, *Sem*, *Chos* and *Sand*) Remission and Supervision Rules, 1961, land revenue of all land which rendered unculturable on account of *thur* and *sem* is remitted.

The statement given below shows the details of income from land revenue and remission in the district, during 1974-75, 1979-80 and 1984-85 to 1993-94 :

Year ending rabi	Previous Year's balance (Rs)	Demand (Rs)	Total amount of recovery (Rs)	Actual recoveries (Rs)	Remission (Rs)
1974-75	45,647	17,98,673	18,44,320	11,05,577	7,23,366
1979-80	23,796	17,89,159	18,12,955	11,15,119	6,78,211
1984-85	21,227	17,76,725	17,97,952	12,74,351	4,96,011
1985-86	27,590	17,66,329	17,93,919	12,79,154	4,92,736
1986-87	22,029	17,42,74	17,64,743	12,51,879	4,82,752
1987-88	30,112	17,50,583	17,80,695	13,10,000	4,54,308
1988-89	16,387	17,33,221	17,49,608	12,58,070	4,70,989
1989-90	20,549	17,36,070	17,56,619	12,84,573	4,48,500
1990-91	23,546	17,25,294	17,48,840	12,68,310	4,49,233
1991-92	11,68,626	12,60,737	24,38,363	12,68,385	11,52,042
1992-93	18,936	17,43,147	17,62,083	13,04,646	4,42,267
1993-94	15,170	17,68,343	17,83,523	12,75,480	4,89,277

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhar)

(ii) **Additional Land Revenue.**—The surcharge and the special charge on land revenue were levied under the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954 and the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charge) Act, 1958. These acts were repealed with effect from the *kharif* harvest of the agricultural year, 1974-75, by the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1974., which instead levied additional land revenue on every landowner who paid land revenue in excess of twenty rupees per year. The additional land revenue is levied at different rates as under :

- 1 Where the total land revenue exceeds twenty rupees but does not exceed fifty rupees annually. Two hundred per cent of the amount by which the total land revenue exceeds twenty rupees
- 2 Where the total land revenue exceeds fifty rupees but does not exceed one hundred rupees annually. Sixty rupees *plus* two hundred and fifty per cent of the amount by which the total land revenue exceeds fifty rupees
- 3 Where the total land revenue exceeds one hundred rupees but does not exceed two hundred rupees annually. One hundred and eighty-five rupees *plus* three hundred per cent of the amount by which the total land revenue exceeds one hundred rupees
- 4 Where the total land revenue exceeds two hundred rupees annually. For hundred and eighty-five rupees *plus* three hundred and fifty per cent of the amount by which the total land revenue exceeds two hundred rupees

The income from additional land revenue in the district during 1974-75, 1979-80 and 1984-85 to 1993-94 is given in the following table :—

Year	Income from additional land revenue (Rs)
1974-75	6,26,916
1979-80	5,20,163
1984-85	4,52,890

Year	Income from additional land revenue (Rs)
1985-86	.. 4,42,234
1986-87	.. 4,34,947
1987-88	.. 4,23,854
1988-89	.. 4,23,854
1989-90	.. 4,21,183
1990-91	.. 4,00,291
1991-92	.. 4,05,986
1992-93	.. 4,18,137
1993-94	.. 3,97,872

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhar)

(iii) **Local Rate.**—The following table gives the amount of income from local rate, in the district during 1974-75, 1979-80 and 1984-85, to 1993-94 :—

Year ending Rabi	Local rate collections (Rs)
1974-75	.. 10,79,898
1979-80	.. 11,14,152
1984-85	.. 10,87,000
1985-86	.. 10,75,742
1986-87	.. 10,69,054
1987-88	.. 11,25,013
1988-89	.. 10,92,722
1989-90	.. 10,97,998
1990-91	.. 10,86,937
1991-92	.. 14,61,701
1992-93	.. 11,02,866
1993-94	.. 9,14,693

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhar)

(iv) **Abiana.**—*Abiana* i.e. water rate is charged on the area irrigated by canals. The income from *abiana* in Jalandhar District during 1974-75, 1979-80 and 1984-85 to 1993-94 is given below :

Year	<i>Abiana</i> (Rs)
1974-75	6,48,919
1979-80	14,17,356
1984-85	16,81,823
1985-86	17,26,282
1986-87	16,25,421
1987-88	17,63,368
1988-89	16,73,153
1989-90	17,98,379
1990-91	19,03,687
1991-92	32,16,692
1992-93	22,85,577
1993-94	18,79,443

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhar)

(iv) **Cess on Commercial Crops.**—A cess under the Punjab Commercial Crops Act, 1974, has been imposed on commercial crops, namely, chillies, cotton (Desi and Amrican), mustard seeds, potatoes, rape seeds (*sarson*, *taramira* and *torla*), sugarcane, tamotoes and orchards including vine-yards at the rate of Rs 6 per acre in case of irrigated land, Rs 3 per acre in the case of unirrigated land under these crops. The cess was levied with effect from the *kharif* crop of the agriculture year 1974-75.

This 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 table gives the income from the cess on the Commercial crops in the district during the years 1974-75, 1979-80 and 1984-85 to 1993-94 :—

Year	Amount (Rs)
1974-75	6,45,853
1979-80	5,80,292
1984-85	5,79,710
1985-86	1,13,357
1986-87	6,44,979
1987-88	6,40,091
1988-89	5,76,509
1989-90	6,42,896
1990-91	1,47,783
1991-92	1,07,685
1992-93	13,96,632
1993-94	3,17,873

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhar)

(b) Land Reforms

Distribution of Land to the Landless Farmers.—The Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972, was passed to reduce the inequality in the distribution of land. In order to carry out the objective of the Act, the Punjab Land Reforms Rules, 1973 were framed. The Punjab Utilisation of Surplus Areas Scheme, 1973 was also framed under the provisions of the Act for utilising the surplus area. Surplus land available under the old Punjab and PEPSU laws for allotment is being distributed to landless agricultural workers, members of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes and tenants who own no land or own an area less than two hectares of the first quality land. The details of distribution

land among various classes of cultivators/land-holders in the Jalandhar District during the years 1975, 1980 and 1985 to 1994 are given in the following table :—

Distribution of Land among various classes of Cultivators/Land-holders in Jalandhar District during 1975, 1980 and 1985 to 1993.

(Area in thousand hectares)

Class of Cultivators/ Land-holders	Year											
	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	
1 Tenants-at will	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	
2 Owners	245.6	258.6	276.1	275.4	34.4	189.3	187.4	197.1	192.0	192.0	192.0	
3 Tenants with rights of occupancy	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Total cultivated Area	246.1	1259.0	276.5	275.8	35.4	190.6	188.7	198.3	193.3	193.3	193.3	

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhar)

Incidence of Land Revenue.—The table below gives the details of incidence of land revenue in the district, during 1974-75, 1979-80 and 1984-85 to 1993-94 :

Year	Incidence of Land Revenue per hectare on Assessed Area	
	For Cultivated Area	For Total Area
1974-75	2.66	2.30
1979-80	6.60	5.72
1984-85	4.40	2.30
1985-86	3.26	2.37
1986-87	2.66	2.31
1987-88	2.66	2.31
1988-89	2.42	2.37

Year	Incidence of Land Revenue per hectare on Assessed Area	
	For Cultivated Area	For Total Area
1989-90	2.06	1.77
1990-91	2.46	1.38
1991-92	5.56	5.06
1992-93	5.60	5.06
1993-94	5.49	5.06

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhar)

(C) Other Sources of Revenue, State and Central

(i) Other Sources of State Revenue

The sources of State revenue are : Stamp Duty, Registration Fee, Excise Duty, Passenger and Goods Tax, Entertainment Tax and Duty, Central Sales Tax, Electricity Duty and Copying Fee.

Stamp Duty.—It is levied under the Indian Stamp Act, (No. II) of 1899. It was amended by the Indian Stamps (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1922. The latest amendment in the Act was made,—vide Punjab Amendment Act No. 18 of 1974. Stamp revenue is derived from non-judicial stamps. The Act requires the Collector (Deputy Commissioner) to ensure that the documents are properly stamped according to the schedule. The income from stamp duty in the district, from 1984-85 to 1993-94 is given below :

Year	Non-Judicial Stamps (Rs)	Miscellaneous (Rs)	Total (Rs)
1984-85	3,37,03,220	2,87,84,913	6,24,38,133
1985-86	4,42,53,424	3,29,30,077	7,71,83,501
1986-87	5,28,58,671	4,59,39,623	9,87,98,234

Year	Non-Judicial Stamps (Rs)	Miscellaneous (Rs)	Total (Rs)
1987-88	6,26,41,789	3,63,45,002	9,89,86,791
1988-89	7,28,48,872	3,45,95,101	10,74,43,973
1989-90	10,72,90,454	3,66,34,897	14,89,75,350
1990-91	11,88,82,471	1,64,50,237	13,53,32,709
1919-92	14,64,46,960	2,97,96,098	17,62,43,657
1992-93	17,24,90,824	2,70,32,443	19,95,23,266
1993-94	17,08,52,415	4,68,14,472	18,76,66,897

(Source : District Treasury Officer, Jalandhar)

Registration Fee.—The Indian Registration Act, 1908, requires compulsory registration of all documents pertaining to immovable property and provides optional registration in case of other documents. As a rule, fees are levied for the registration of all documents but the State Government have, however, exempted completely or partially levy of registration fee in certain cases. The following statement shows the number of registered documents, value of property transferred and receipts in Jalandhar District during the year 1974-75 1979-80 and 1984-85 to 1993-94 :—

Number and Description of Registered Documents, Value of Property Transferred and Total Receipt in Jalandhar District during 1974-75, 1979-80 and 1984-85 to 1993-94

Year	No. of Registration Offices	No. of Registrations		Aggregate value of Property transferred (000Rs)		Total receipts
		Immovable Property	Movable Property	Immovable Property	Movable Property	
1974-75	6	25,310	1,482	21,569	..	3,530
1979-80	10	29,332	1,189	4,83,737	16	3,146
1984-85	8	21,571	1,340	3,27,836	1	2,686
1985-86	8	24,923	4,326	6,86,784	..	3,187
1986-87	8	27,896	4,870	18,92,552	..	3,261
1987-88	10	31,955	3,828	4,93,235	..	5,135
1988-89	10	28,168	6,592	8,34,952	..	5,710
1989-90	10	31,784	9,911	12,98,338	..	9,256
1990-91	10	27,230	11,821	13,53,931	1	8,420
1991-92	..	..	..	..	..	..
199 -93	10	27,941	17,379	17,89,724	..	12,691
1993-94	10	26,234	12,973	14,77,211	..	12,680

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1975, 1981 and 1983 to 1994)

Excise Duty.—The Excise Duty is levied in the district under the State and Central Excise Acts. The 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 Preparation (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

Sales Tax (State and Central).—Sales Tax is levied under the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1948 which repealed the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1941. It is levied on the sale of movable goods at a different rate on different items. The Central Sales Tax is levied under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 which provides for the levy of tax on sales effected in the course of inter-state trade and commerce. The states have been authorised to administer this tax on behalf of Government of India and its entire collections are appropriated by them.

Income from Sales Tax in the Jalandhar District during 1974-75, 1979-80 and 1984-85 to 1993-94 is given below :

Year	Punjab General Sales Tax (Rs)	Central Sales Tax (Rs)
1974-75	7,15,90,215	2,13,63,693
1979-80	14,04,41,638	4,53,19,861
1984-85	19,18,08,056	5,47,40,377
1985-86	22,36,04,347	6,14,59,307
1986-87	32,20,33,187	7,80,88,899
1987-88	33,11,89,199	8,64,55,607
1988-89	34,15,90,929	9,49,32,281
1989-90	38,19,56,077	11,21,71,049
1990-91	46,73,62,299	11,73,31,144
1991-92	54,59,58,257	13,76,00,652
1992-93	60,43,44,608	14,91,83,876
1993-94	69,65,30,933	14,75,94,880

(Source : Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioners, Jalandhar-I and II)

Electricity Duty.—The Electricity Duty is levied under the Punjab Electricity Duty Act, 1958 to meet the financial burden under taken by the State on account of introduction of free education and provincialization of local body schools. Different electricity duty rates are applicable to various categories of consumer and it is collected by the Punjab Electricity Board alongwith electricity bills from a consumer or a licensee.

Passengers and Goods Tax.—It is levied under the Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation Act, 1952 on all fares in motor vehicles in the Punjab from 1 April 1986 at the rate of 45 per cent of the fare/freight. The annual rate of tax per truck is Rs 1210 in the plains of Punjab. From taxies and scooter rickshaws Rs 448.80 and Rs 374 per annum are charged respectively as passenger tax. The station wagons having seats 1 to 15 and 16 to 30 are charged Rs 4400 and Rs 6600 per annum respectively from 1 April 1986.

Entertainment Duty and Tax.—The Entertainment Duty is levied under the Punjab Entertainment Duty Act, 1955. The duty is levied on the admission to any entertainment to which persons are ordinarily admitted on payment. The duty is also payable on complementary tickets. The rates of duty changes from time to time. The rate of entertainment from 3 May 1978 is 125 per cent of the admission charges except 40 per cent of the total number of seats in the cinema hall nearer the screen which are subject to duty at the rate of 100 per cent. The entertainment tax is levied under the Punjab Entertainment Tax (Cinematograph Shows) Act, 1954, for every show on the number of occupied seats of a cinema. The tax in no case exceeds the maximum limit per show laid down from time to time under the Act. The maximum limit has been fixed Rs 150 per show vide Punjab Ordinance No. 4 of 1978.

Copying Fee.—This fee is levied under the Punjab Copying Fees Act, 1936, for copies or orders, etc. supplied to the public. The charges vary for supplying copies on ordinary and urgent basis.

The collections from the above mentioned taxes in Jalandhar District during 1974-75, 1979-80 and 1984-85 to 1990-91 are given in the following statement :—

Collections from other sources of State Revenue in Jalandhar District during the year 1974-75, 1979-80 and 1984-85 to 1993-94

Year	Motor Spirit Tax	Passengers Tax	Goods Tax	Entertainment Duty	Entertainment Tax	Copying Fee	Electricity Duty
	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)
1974-75	3,68,03,869	1,44,92,916	17,75,005	76,32,312	4,65,300	86,314	48,85,241
1979-80	5,74,98,664	2,50,45,690	32,35,675	1,34,76,930	9,91,115	98,539	1,24,65,986
1984-85	11,21,19,747	2,40,47,284	33,67,126	87,49,875	4,96,373	97,006	1,80,01,908
1985-86	10,29,24,285	2,50,12,615	34,98,390	98,19,695	6,08,478	1,15,354	2,22,62,597
1986-87	10,12,52,097	3,00,29,081	38,57,514	85,85,344	5,39,498	1,18,175	3,56,30,245
1987-88	21,04,26,119	3,43,85,499	37,27,728	82,97,850	4,95,502	1,19,006	3,96,51,896
1988-89	23,42,67,918	3,48,19,295	38,71,667	80,68,395	4,10,508	1,05,069	4,27,46,591
1989-90	26,53,34,831	3,75,59,018	40,06,098	87,67,140	3,93,282	1,07,111	4,99,46,940
1990-91	36,12,35,412	4,03,14,185	42,52,696	90,41,748	4,03,863	1,08,226	5,50,71,524
1991-92	44,51,42,905	4,59,84,283	55,64,128	1,02,54,702	4,54,127	90,251	5,86,39,520
1992-93	50,20,64,744	4,89,15,192	56,09,383	1,26,05,380	4,99,223	1,83,712	6,14,55,985
1993-94	58,04,44,783	9,03,44,000	3,09,45,000	—	1,12,69,877	3,24,130	6,46,28,090

(Source : Assistant Excise & Taxation Commissioner, Jalandhar, Deputy Commissioner, Jalandhar, Punjab State Electricity Board, Patiala and Statistical Abstracts of Punjab)

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Police Stations and Outposts

There were 20 police stations and 6 police posts in Jalandhar District as on 31 March 1994. The tahsil/sub-division-wise list of police stations and police posts in the district is given below

Tahsil/Sub-division	Police Stations	Police Posts
Jalandhar	1 Sadar 2 Division No. 1 3 Division No. 2 4 Division No. 3 5 Division No. 4 6 Division No. 5 7 Division No. 6 8 Jalandhar Cantt. 9 Kartarpur 10 Bhogpur 11 Adampur	
Nawanshahr	1 Banga 2 Nawanshahr 3 Rahon	Aur Jadla Mukandpur
Phillaur	1 Phillaur 2 Goraya 3 Nurmahal	Behrampur — —
Nakodar	1 Nakodar 2 Shahkot 3 Lohian	Mallian Kalan Mehatpur —

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Jalandhar)

Total Strength of Police Officers and Men

The total strength of police (category-wise) including armed reserves and prosecution staff in Jalandhar as on 31 March 1994 is given in the following table :—

Police Strength in the Jalandhar District as on 31 March 1994

	Senior Superinten- dent of Police	Superinten- dent of Police	Deputy Super- intendent of Police	Sub Inspectors	Assistant Sub-Ins- pectors	Head Constables	Constables	LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE			
								Civil Police	Permanent	Temporary	Total
	1	1	8	42	101	352	1,649				
	—	2	3	28	118	245	1,420				
Armed Reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Permanent	—	—	—	1	1	14	64				
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Prosecution Staff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Permanent	—	—	—	—	—	—	32				
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Total	1	3	11	71	220	611	3,133				

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Jalandhar)

Railway Police.—The strength of Railway Police (category-wise) and names of outposts in the district as on 31 March 1994 is given below:

Name of the outpost	Sub-Inspectors	Assistant Sub-Inspectors	Head Constables	Constables
GRPS Jalandhar	1	3	9	01
GP GRP Jalandhar Cantonment	—	—	1	2
OP GRP Lohian Khas	—	—	1	1
OP GRP Nakodar	—	—	1	1
M. G. Guard, Jalandhar	—	—	1	9

(Source : Director General, Police, Railways, Punjab, Patiala)

Jails

The strength of staff in the Central Jail, Jalandhar as on 31 March 1994, consisted of one Superintendent, two Deputy Superintendents Grade-I, one Deputy Superintendent Grade-II, one Medical Officer, 13 Assistant Superintendents, one Office Superintendent, one Accountant, 7 Junior Assistants, one Clerk, one Steno-typist, one Pharmacist, one Driver, 41 Head Warders, 245 Warders, 2 Matrons, besides 11 posts of Class IV staff and one Carpenter Master.

The total admissions average daily population and maximum population on any one day in the Central Jail, Jalandhar and number of prisoners released on different grounds during the years 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94 are given in the following tables :—

Total Admission during the year, Average daily population and Maximum population on any one day during the year in the Central Jail, Jalandhar during 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94

		1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Total admissions during the year Average daily population	Convicts	5,002	2,651	2,879	2,442	2,221	2,766
	Male	250.4	202.46	208.22	216.55	188.67	232.93
Under trials	Female	1.3	6.42	7.48	3.69	7.21	5.01
	Male	393.82	312.80	410.32	432.99	440.24	363.66
Total	Female	13.11	10.11	10.30	14.93	17.27	26.29
	Male	958.83	531.79	636.42	668.16	653.39	627.29
Maximum population on any one day during the year		907	589	727	720	708	712

(Source : Superintendent, Central Jail, Jalandhar)

Number of Convicted Prisoners released on different grounds during 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94

	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
On appeal	14	54	56	—	12	8
On expiry of sentence	259	146	122	117	113	193
Under remission system	107	23	21	16	39	—
By order of Government on medical grounds	—	61	—	—	—	—
By order of Government on other grounds	12	16	09	6	35	20

JALANDHAR

(Source : Superintendent, Central Jail, Jalandhar)

Incidence of Crime.—The total number of registered criminal cases has a declining tendency. The number of these crimes has decreased from 5,324 in 1974-75 to 2,429 in 1993-94. The highest number of crimes was 6,309 in 1979-80 and the lowest one was 2,429 in 1993-94. The important categories of crime are murder, dacoity, burglary, theft, cattle-lifting, robbery, kidnapping, traffic in women, rioting, culpable homicide, counterfeit coining, etc. An idea regarding the trend of these crimes, in the district during the years 1974-75, 1979-80 and 1984-85 to 1993-94 are given in the following table :—

Incidence of Crimes in the Jalandhar District during the years 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94

Year	Murder	Dacoity	Burglary	Theft	Cattle Lifting	Robbery	Kidnaping	Traffic in women	Riots	Culpable Homicide	Count-offering	Miscellaneous	Total Cognizable crimes
1974-75	65	—	215	388	—	6	18	—	—	17	—	4,615	5,324
1979-80	50	—	187	348	7	2	35	—	—	15	—	5,665	6,309
1984-85	27	—	122	179	—	6	27	—	—	18	—	3,158	4,686
1989-90	90	6	162	238	2	28	13	—	—	16	—	2,290	2,845
1990-91	137	10	188	290	3	42	21	1	—	10	1	2,107	2,810
1991-92	154	11	200	320	1	39	30	—	1	10	3	2,036	2,805
1992-93	141	18	203	269	—	31	37	2	—	12	1	2,029	2,743
1993-94	75	7	166	195	—	7	39	5	—	14	1	1,920	2,421

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Jalandhar)

The incidence of crimes of all kinds brought to trial in Jalandhar District during the years 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94 are given below :

Year	Reported cases	True cases
1974-75	15,324	5,324
1979-80	16,309	6,298
1984-85	4,686	4,671
1989-90	2,845	2,828
1990-91	2,810	2,797
1991-92	2,805	1,759
1992-93	2,743	2,224
1993-94	2,429	2,013

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Jalandhar)

* Incidence of Motor Vehicle Accidents.—The number of prosecutions launched in the district under the Indian Motor Vehicle Act, 1939, during the year 1974-75, 1979-80 and 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94 are given below :

Year	Prosecutions launched
1974-75	12,037
1979-80	2,240
1984-85	2,115
1989-90	3,741
1990-91	3,775
1991-92	2,751
1992-93	446
1993-94	1,366

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Jalandhar)

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

Cases Reported Under Local and Special Acts, during the years 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85, 1989-90 to 1993-94

Year	Public Gambling Act, 1867	Arms Act, 1878 and 1959	Opium Act, 1878	Indian Railways Act, 1890	Excise Act, 1914	Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947	Essential Commodities Act, 1955
1974-75 ¹	360	244	399	49	2,734	9	14
1979-80	476	416	576	54	2,937	12	69
1984-85	256	518	753	69	3,116	16	18
1989-90	276	267	135	60	851	10	8
1990-91	289	219	148	56	763	13	11
1991-92	190	185	119	—	681	13	17
1992-93	156	137	193	—	741	19	20
1993-94	195	95	166	—	705	19	8

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Jalandhar)

Road Traffic;—Besides, the Indian Motor Vehicle Act, 1939, the Indian Penal Code; the Punjab Municipal Act, 1914, and the Municipal Bye-laws; the Stage Carriage Act, 1861; the Hackney Carriages Act, 1879; the Police Act, 1888; the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 and the Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1925, regulate the road traffic. The prosecutions launched in the district under the various Acts, during the years 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94 are given below :

Name of the Act	Year							
	1974-75	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Indian Penal Code	2,123	2,246	2,401	2,112	2,050	665	706	1,141
Municipal Act and Municipal Bye-laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stage Carriages Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police Act	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	4
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Jalandhar.)

Civil and Criminal Courts :

Civil Courts.—The number and nature of cases tried by the civil courts in Jalandhar District during 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94 are given in the following table :—

Number and Nature of Cases tried by the Civil Courts during the years 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85, 1989-90 and 1990-91

Name of the cases tried	1974-75	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91
Civil Suits	2,547	4,254	6,431	10,165	12,412
Execution cases	653	1,152	1,223	2,581	2,432
Guardian cases	85	115	120	93	128
Succession Act cases	150	202	214	276	408
Workmen's Compensation Act	32	40	42	57	71
Payment of wages Act	164	212	247	362	298
Rent Restriction Act	454	714	757	1,212	1,551
H. M. Act	62	90	99	141	244
Panchayat Revision	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	219	314	373	960	865

(Source : Senior Sub-Judge, Jalandhar)

Criminal Courts.—The number and nature of cases tried by the criminal courts in the district, during 1987 to 1989 are given below :

Year	Regular Cases	Security Cases	Summary Cases
1987	6,120	1,100	6,177
1988	4,433	932	9,509
1989	3,773	886	7,035

(Source : Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jalandhar)

Gram Panchayat Courts.—Under the Punjab Gram Panchayats Act, 1952, certain civil, criminal and revenue powers are given to the panchayats. Under the Act, petty cases of various categories are disposed of by the panchayats. The following statement shows the judicial work done by the panchayats in the district, during the year 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1990-91:—

Judicial Work done by the Panchayats in Jalandhar District

	1974-75	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
A Revenue Cases								
1 Cases pending at the beginning of the year	176	45	11	—	—	—	2	—
2 Cases instituted	186	46	33	15	11	12	—	—
3 Cases received by transfer	8	3	2	—	—	2	—	—
4 Cases transferred from panchayats and returned for presentation to courts and panchayats	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 Cases decided	226	70	32	15	11	12	2	7
(a) Cases dismissed	18	26	3	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Cases compounded	189	41	25	14	11	12	2	7
(c) Cases decreed	19	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
6 Cases pending at the end of the year	140	23	13	—	—	2	—	—
B Criminal Cases								
1 Cases pending at the beginning of the year	99	44	15	—	—	—	—	—
2 Cases instituted	266	106	60	—	11	9	—	—
3 Cases received by transfer	26	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Cases transferred from panchayats and returned for presentation to courts and panchayats	25	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Cases decided	236	123	60	—	11	9	—	—
(a) Cases dismissed	66	13	2	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Cases compounded	155	99	58	—	11	9	—	—
(c) Cases convicted	15	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Cases pending at the end of the year	130	19	13	—	—	—	—	—

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

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Government and its functions may be classified into National, Provincial or State and Local. The administration of a locality or small community such as a village, town or a city, by a body representing the local inhabitants, possessing a fairly large amount of autonomy, raising a part atleast of its revenue through local taxation and spending the proceeds on services, is called local self-government.

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

The Municipal Committee Jalandhar was created in 1867 and raised to Class I in 1950 under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911. Under the Punjab Municipal Corporation Act, 1976, it was further elevated to Municipal Corporation by Punjab Government on 5 July 1977.

At the time of the formation of the Corporation, all its developmental and administrative activities were looked after by the General Department. With the enactment of Water Supply and Sewerage Act in 1978, one more department, viz. Water Supply and Sewerage Department was created. The receipt and expenditure of this Department was separated from the General Department. The State Government directed the Municipal Corporation to take over the local bus service from Punjab Roadways. Under these directions, the local bus service was transferred to the Corporation and a third department, viz. Nigam Transport was created in 1980. Now, there are three wings in the Corporation which are maintaining their accounts independently.

In addition to Municipal Corporation, there are 12 Municipal Committees in the district, viz. Kartarpur, Nakodar, Nurmahal, Phillaur, Banga, Nawashahr, Rahon, Alawalpur, Adampur, Goraya, Shahkot and Bhogpur.

The income and expenditure of the municipal corporation/municipal committees during the years 1974-75, 1979-80 and 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94 are given in the following statements:—

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

Income of Municipal Corporation/Committees in the Jalandhar District during 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94

Name of the Municipal Corporation/Committee	1974-75	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Jalandhar Corporation	16,753	69,186	1,06,904	1,64,385	1,63,742	2,08,927	2,35,237	3,02,859
Kartarpur	342	633	1,454	3,066	3,533	4,608	5,780	5,661
Nakodar	1,194	1,295	3,225	6,044	6,044	7,906	8,098	19,684
Nurmahal	705	536	1,112	2,978	3,587	3,768	4,349	5,225
Phillaur	555	750	1,852	3,942	6,091	4,879	7,238	7,212
Banga	413	1,217	2,703	6,087	6,443	5,666	7,975	9,783
Nawashahr	1,209	2,967	5,078	10,639	8,721	927	13,874	10,884
Rahon	174	130	528	1,142	1,264	1,702	2,410	2,493
Alawalpur	134	185	543	359	1,272	1,100	837	1,330
Adampur	162	415	977	2,273	3,897	3,340	2,747	4,051
Goraya	..	1,362	2,571	5,118	4,694	5,065	5,735	4,778
Shahkot	..	469	1,340	3,308	4,471	2,887	3,742	3,932
Bhogpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,242
Total	21,641	79,145	1,28,307	2,09,841	2,13,159	2,60,675	2,98,013	3,79,134

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1975, 1980 and 1990 to 1994)

Expenditure of Municipal Corporation/Committees in the Jalandhar district during the year 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94

Name of the Municipal Corporation/Committee	1974-75	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Jalandhar Corporation	16,934	59,049	1,06,675	1,76,967	1,66,581	1,89,273	2,46,954	2,99,621
Kartarpur	354	578	1,451	2,813	3,253	4,173	5,625	4,640
Nakodar	1,029	1,032	3,244	5,531	5,545	7,643	7,094	9,597
Nurmahal	506	532	1,189	2,977	3,408	3,855	3,586	4,874
Phillaur	412	702	1,812	3,605	5,074	5,044	6,909	7,354
Banga	548	1,293	2,671	5,905	5,836	5,334	7,298	7,661
Nawashahr	1,368	2,703	5,243	7,744	9,528	11,009	10,442	10,329
Rahon	161	168	501	1,077	1,052	1,556	2,172	1,440
Alawalpur	51	145	544	359	1,253	1,065	901	1,091
Adampur	145	443	826	2,257	2,682	3,593	2,668	3,859
Goraya	—	1,282	2,602	4,116	5,480	5,107	5,159	4,389
Shahkot	—	362	1,294	3,735	3,254	2,793	3,635	3,764
Bhogpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230
Total	21,508	68,559	1,28,052	2,17,686	2,12,946	2,40,445	3,02,443	3,58,849

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1975, 1980 1985 and 1990 to 1994)

Income and Expenditure of Zila Parishad, Jalandhar

The main financial sources of the Zila Parishad are: government grants, share of local rate and funds allotted to it for implementing departmental schemes. The income and expenditure of the Zila Parishad, Jalandhar, during 1984-85 to 1993-94 are given below:

Year	Income (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)
1984-85	54,43,500	53,33,094
1985-86	80,36,645	66,47,587
1986-87	58,69,647	67,43,442
1987-88	88,25,501	96,17,156
1988-89	60,05,580	56,54,918
1989-90	92,42,749	88,81,137
1990-91	3,36,17,773	2,88,34,246
1991-92	21,89,979	43,98,280
1992-93	38,06,147	37,70,458
1993-94	41,45,463	44,65,393

(Source : Secretary, Zila Parishad, Jalandhar)

Panchayats and their Income

There were 1,113 panchayats in Jalandhar District during 1993. The last election to these panchayats was held in 1993 and 297 panchayats were elected unanimously. The total number of panchayat members elected was 9,264 out of which 2,381 were Harijans and 2,856 were ladies members. The income of panchayats from

various sources in the district during 1974-75, 1979-80 and 1984-85 to 1993-94 is given below:

Year	House Tax (Rs)	Grants-in-aid (Rs)	Voluntary Contributions (Rs)	Total (Rs)
1974-75	12,16,389	4,10,882	7,616	16,34,387
1979-80	6,09,716	41,52,970	3,03,101	50,65,787
1984-85	5,25,064	1,22,82,997	2,30,552	1,30,38,613
1985-86	5,29,355	1,19,65,381	2,80,583	1,27,75,319
1986-87	6,20,019	1,46,91,919	1,36,999	1,54,48,937
1987-88	5,37,088	1,80,32,888	52,272	1,86,22,248
1988-89	5,33,965	1,88,36,462	..	1,93,70,427
1989-90	2,41,975	5,29,05,807	..	5,31,47,782
1990-91	5,31,840	2,43,78,993	3,53,151	2,52,63,984
1991-92	5,55,810	4,61,89,438	3,70,028	4,71,18,076
1992-93	4,83,732	6,14,99,448	87,503	6,16,35,683
1993-94	5,56,995	10,37,60,759	35,040	10,79,52,794

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

Town and Country Planning Department.—The office of Assistant Town Planner, Jalandhar was upgraded to the Divisional Town Planner in 1963. The primary aim of upgrading the office of Town Planning at Jalandhar was preparation of Master Plans of city and towns in Jalandhar Division and allied planning activities. It is headed by a Divisional Town Planner, who is assisted by 3 Assistant Town Planners and other subordinate staff. The jurisdiction of this office is extended upto the districts of Jalandhar, Kapurthala and Mohiarpur.

Besides preparation of Master Plan, the Department of Town and Country Planning, advises various local bodies as well as Government Departments in the following matters:—

- 1 Town Planning Schemes, Building Schemes of Municipal Corporation/Committees;

- 2 Preparation of Development Schemes of Improvement Trust;
- 3 Preparation of controlled Areas and their development plans under "Punjab Schedule Roads and Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development Act, 1963 ;
- 4 Preparation of Five-Year Development Plans known as Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Plans and Integrated Urban Development Plans; and
- 5 Preparation of Master Water Supply Schemes and Master Sewerage Schemes.

While work at Jalandhar forms a major part, the activities of the department also spread over to other towns in the district. In accordance with the policy of the Government, preparation of Master Plans various cities and towns has been launched and master plans of Jalandhar, Nakodar, Nawashahr and Goraya are prepared. Further, development of these towns have been envisaged in accordance with the preparation of Master Plans. The executing agencies for plans prepared by the department are; Improvement Trust, Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committees, Housing and Urban Development Department, Punjab Small Industries and Export Corporation, Housing Board, Mandi Board, and other Government departments such as Colonization, P.W.D. etc. Various types of planning schemes in towns and villages prepared by the department are mentioned below:

- (i) Preparation of Master Plan of towns;
- (ii) Preparation of development schemes for Improvement Trusts ;
- (iii) Preparation of town planning schemes for Municipal Corporation/Municipal Committees;
- (iv) Survey and preparation of Development Plans of controlled areas;
- (v) Layout plans of residential urban estates;
- (vi) Technical approval of residential colonies as per Punjab Regulation of Colonies Act, 1975 ;
- (vii) Technical scrutiny and scrutiny from environmental point of view of 'NOC' cases concerning cinemas sites, petrol pump sites, brick-kiln sites and other land use establishments ;

- (viii) Technical scrutiny of land acquisition sites;
- (ix) Technical scrutiny of land ceiling cases;
- (x) Technical scrutiny of building applications of local bodies and Urban Estates Department;
- (xi) Preparation of Integrated urban development programmes of cities and towns;
- (xii) Tendering advice of State Government and various other departments concerning all types of matters relating to physical development both in urban and rural areas;
- (xiii) Preparation of land scaping schemes, traffic operations plans, improvement of road junctions and environmental schemes etc; and
- (xiv) Preparation of project reports, survey, analysis, layout planning, etc. of special projects undertaken at the district level.

Town Planning Schemes:—The Divisional Town Planner, Jalandhar has prepared the Master Plan schemes of 4 towns, viz. Jalandhar (1987-2007), Nawashahr (1981-2001), Nakodar (1981-2001), and Goraya (1983-2002). It has prepared 58 Town Planning Schemes covering an area of 2,864.96 acres. Out of these, 16 schemes covering an area of 335.17 acres have been sanctioned by the Government. In addition to these schemes, this office has also prepared 59 development schemes covering an area of 2,044.14 acres for Improvement Trust, Jalandhar, out of which 51 development schemes with an area of 1,266.29 acres have been sanctioned by the Government upto the year 1991-92. During the year 1992-93 and 1993-94, the department has prepared 3 and 2 more schemes respectively. These schemes covered an area of 121 acres. Besides, these development schemes, the Country Town Planning Department has prepared controlled area schemes for four towns in Jalandhar District, viz. Jalandhar (17,992.35 acres), Goraya (5,622.41 acres), Air Force Station, Adampur (2,311 acres) and Phillaur (10,710 acres). Upto the year 1993-94, under Residential Urban Estate Scheme, two urban estates covering an area of 456.91 acres have been developed by this department.

Jalandhar Improvement Trust, Jalandhar.—The Jalandhar Improvement Trust was formed in April 1945, under the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922, but it ceased functioning in August 1947. It was

again revived in 1949. The Improvement Trust consisted of four trustees including one *ex-officio* and three government officials during the year 1993-94.

An Improvement Trust is an *ad hoc* body constituted for the general purpose of city development. The main functions of the Improvement Trust are to develop certain areas in the city and acquire land to develop it according to the plans prepared by the Country and Town Planning Department and thereafter hand over to the municipal corporation. Upto the year 1993-94, the Improvement Trust had submitted 64 developmental schemes to the Government for approval. Out of these, 54 schemes were sanctioned by the Government, 37 schemes were executed and 10 were under execution.

The income and expenditure of the Jalandhar Improvement Trust, during the year 1974-75, 1979-80 and 1984-85 to 1993-94 is given below :

(000 Rs)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1974-75	17,368	16,593
1979-80	24,462	27,749
1984-85	10,067	14,430
1985-86	14,118	13,551
1986-87	14,926	14,072
1987-88	10,023	10,350
1988-89	10,763	10,687
1990-91	64,472	14,040
1991-92	39,817	39,281
1992-93	47,224	44,803
1993-94	73,188	64,542

(Statistical abstracts of Punjab, 1975, 1980 and 1985 to 1994)

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

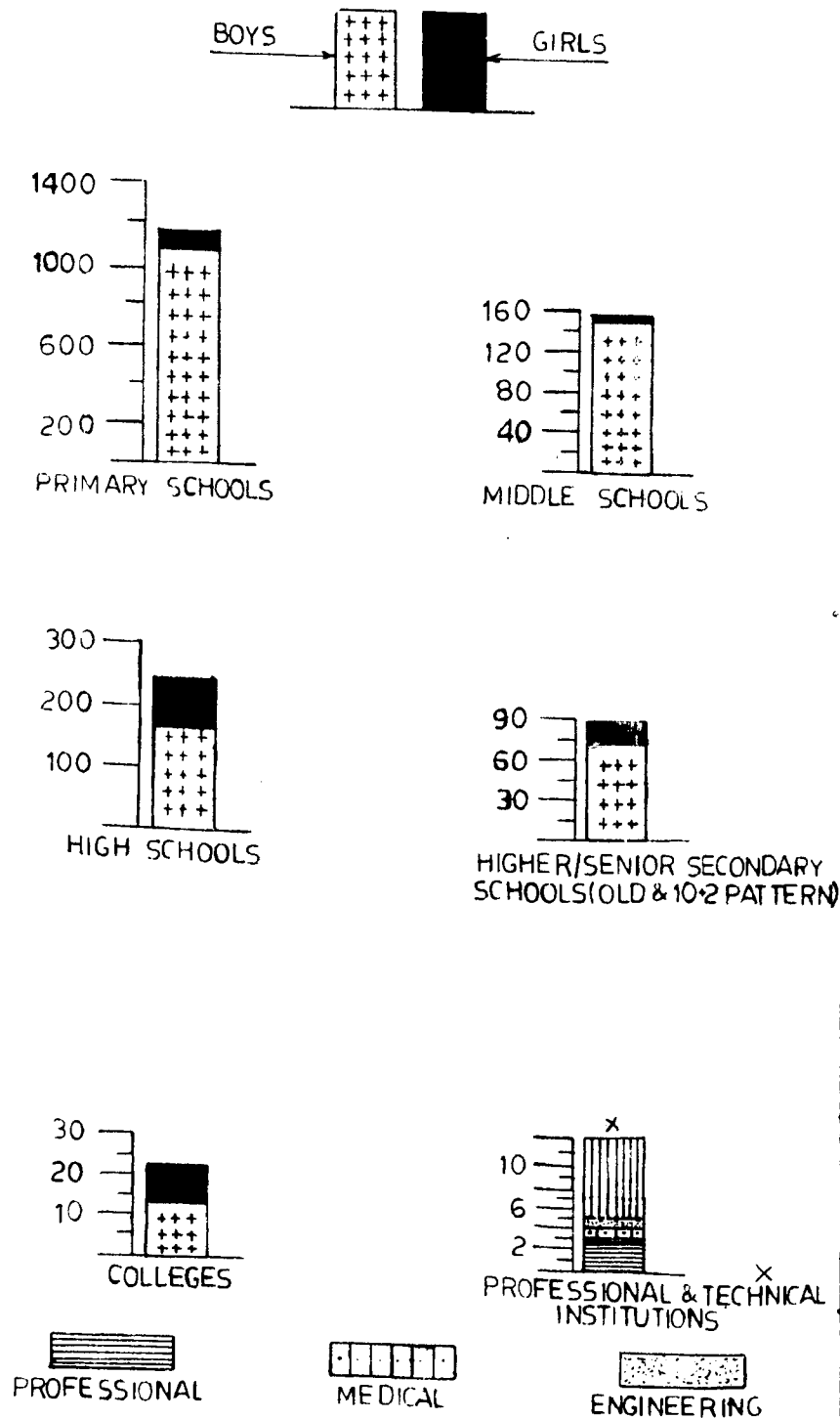
(1) Literacy According to Urban-Rural and Sex break-up

With the spread of education and introduction of compulsory education in the State, Literacy rate in the Jalandhar District has increased at a fast rate. The literacy rate of the district as per 1991 Census was 68.45 per cent (74.87 per cent for males and 61.33 per cent for females), as compared to 58.51 per cent (65.66 per cent for males and 50.41 per cent for females) of Punjab State as a whole. The district ranked second in the State in the field of literacy. The following table gives the literacy rates (both rural and urban) in Jalandhar District as per Census of 1971, 1981 and 1991:—

Year	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female
1971	35.11	55.72	41.30	48.3	33.4
1981	44.10	58.48	49.18	55.18	42.46
1991	63.99	76.37	68.45	74.87	61.33

Statement of Primary and Secondary Education:—The number of recognized educational institutions during 1974, 1979, 1984 and 1989 to 1993 in Jalandhar District is given in the following statement:—

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS JALANDHAR DISTRICT AS ON 30.9.1993



Source-Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1994

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Number of Recognized Educational Institutions in Jalandhar District on 30 September

Year	Higher Secondary Schools (10+2 pattern)/Higher Secondary (old pattern)/ Senior Secondary Schools			High Schools/Post Basic Schools			Middle Schools/Senior Basic Schools			Primary Schools/Pre-Primary Junior Basic Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1974	26	7	33	106	45	151	115	20	135	935	13	948
1979	28	7	35	157	51	208	175	12	187	1,132	43	1,175
1984	31	7	38	205	59	264	158	5	163	1,133	43	1,176
1989	45	11	56	213	58	271	151	6	156	1,133	43	1,176
1990	48	11	59	212	58	270	150	5	155	1,132	43	1,175
1991	57	13	70	203	56	259	150	5	155	1,132	43	1,175
1992	70	14	84	196	52	248	153	4	157	1,132	43	1,175
1993	73	16	89	196	52	248	153	5	158	1,133	43	1,176

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990 to 1994)

(b) Higher Education

The number of colleges in Jalandhar District increased from 20 in 1974 to 22 in 1993. All these colleges are affiliated to Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.

The number of recognized arts and science colleges (both government and non-government) in Jalandhar District functioning during 1974, 1979, 1984 and 1989 to 1993 are given in the following table:—

Year	Arts and Science Colleges		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1974	12	8	20
1979	12	9	21
1984	12	9	21
1989	13	9	22
1990	13	9	22
1991	13	9	22
1992	13	9	22
1993	13	9	22

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1975, and 1991 1980, 1985 and 1991)

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

Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Jalandhar.—It was established as a school for girls by Local Arya Samaj in 1886 and named as Kanya Maha Vidyalaya in 1896. It was only in 1930 when its students were allowed by Punjab University (Lahore) to appear as private candidates. It was the first private women college in the state to provide hostel facilities and to introduce music as full fledged subject of study in its curriculum. To begin with as a school, the college has grown to the status of a post-graduate institution.

The college provides instructions in Arts, Science and Commerce upto degree level with Honours in English, Hindi, Punjabi and Psychology and M.A. in English, Hindi and Music (Vocal & Instrumental).

Two new subjects, viz. Computer Applications in Economics and Electronics at degree level and diploma in Cosmotology have also been strated in the institution. The college brings out its magazine, 'Divya' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 2,530.

Lyallpur Khalsa College, Jalandhar.—Established in 1908 as an intermediate college at Lyallpur (Pakistan), it was raised to a degree college in 1940. It was uprooted in the wake of the partition of the country in 1947 and again reopened at Jalandhar in 1948. The college provides instructions in Arts, Science (medical and non-medical) and Commerce upto degree level. The college also runs B.Sc. course in Economics in which students are supposed to acquire the specialization in Quantitative Economics and Computer Applications. Besides, it imparts post-graduate instructions in Punjabi, Political Science, History, Economics and Mathematics. Post-graduate diploma in Marketing Management, Personnel Management and Industrial Relations, Diploma in Agricultural Marketing Management, Diploma in Labour Laws and Personnel Management and Diploma in Business Management are also provided in the college. Apart from the above courses, the Centre for Rural Development cum-Management Studies and Computer Science of the College also runs Computer Training classes in the BASIC COBOL, FORTRAN, D-BASE and PASCAL, etc. N.C.C. (Air and Military Wings) are also functioning in the college. The college publishes its magazine 'The Beas' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 3,150 (2,664 boys and 486 girls).

Hans Raj Mahila Maha Vidyalaya Jalandhar.—The college came into existence in 1927 at Lahore (Pakistan) and revived at Jalandhar in 1948 after partition of the country. It imparts instructions in Arts, Science (medical and non-medical) and Commerce upto degree level and post-graduate instructions in the subjects of Hindi, Political Science, Music (vocal and instrumental) and Commerce. The college has also introduced diploma course in Computer Technology and post-graduate diploma courses in Dress Designing and Tailoring, Cosmotology Business Management and Commercial Arts. It brings out its magazine 'Deep Shikha' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, as on 31 March 1994 was 3,993.

Doaba College, Jalandhar—The college came into existence on 2 June 1941. It provides instructions in 10+2 (in Arts, Science and Commerce), B.A., B.Sc. (medical and non-medical), B.Com and M.A. in English, Mathematics, Political Science, Economics and Hindi. In the evening shift of the college, it provides instructions in job oriented post graduate diploma courses, viz. Business Management, Personnel Management and Industrial Relations and Diploma in Marketing Management. Training in N.C.C. and N.S.S. is provided in the college. The college also brings out its magazine *'The Doal'*. The number of students of the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 2771 (2479 boys and 292 girls).

D.A.V. College, Jalandhar—The college came into existence in 1918. It provides instructions in Arts, Science (medical and non-medical) and Commerce upto degree level, M.A. in English, Hindi, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Economics, Political Science, History, Mathematics and Chemistry. The college has also started I.A.S. coaching centre, Indira Gandhi National Open University Study Centre, Computer Centre and diploma course in Export Marketing. The college brings out two magazines, viz *'The Ravi'* and *'The D.A.V. News'* annually.

The strength of students in the college as on 31 March 1994 was 5,339 (4,892 boys and 447 girls).

Radha Krishan Arya College, Nawashahr Doaba—The college was established in 1952. It imparts instructions in Arts, Science and Commerce upto the degree level. N.C.C. and N.S.S. units are also functioning in the college. It brings out twice a year its magazine viz. *'The Neeraj'*.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 1,329 (1,255 boys and 74 girls).

Sikh National College, Charan Kanwal, Banga—The college came into existence in 1953. It provides instructions in 10+2 Arts, Science (medical and non-medical) and Commerce and B.A. and B.Sc. (medical and non-medical). The college has also provision for three-year Diploma Course in Computer Science. N.C.C. and N.S.S. units are also functioning in the College. It brings out twice a year its magazine viz. *'Charan Kanwal'*.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 1,499 (1,499 boys and 456 girls).

B. M. L. Girls College, Nawashahr Doaba—The college was established in 1959. It imparts instructions in Arts upto degree level. It publishes its magazine *'Swasth'*.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 887.

Layallpur Khalsa College for Women, Jalandhar—The college was originally started as a girl's section of Lyallpur Khalsa College in 1958 and was shifted to its new premises in 1960. The college is imparting instructions in Arts, upto degree level. Training in N.C.C. and N.S.S. is also provided in the college. A number of literary and cultural societies and associations have been functioning in the college. The college brings out its magazine *'Chirag-i-Raah'* twice a year.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 1,172.

Government Arts and Sports College, Jalandhar—Originally the college came into existence in 1961 in the name of State College of Sports. The aim of the college was to produce Directors of Physical Education (D.P.E.) and Coaches for athletes and sportsmen. In 1978-79, the college was renamed as Government Arts and Sports College, Jalandhar. Since then, the college imparts instructions only in Arts upto degree level. The college brings out its magazine *'Appolo'* annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1993-94 was 233.

University College, Jalandhar—The college was started by Panjab University in 1962. It was then called Panjab University Evening College, Jalandhar. The college was transferred to Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar in 1973. The University has introduced merit promotion scheme in the college. The college imparts instructions in Arts and Commerce upto degree level. Besides, the college has provision for diploma in personnel Management & Industrial Relations and diploma in Journalism.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 236 (163 boys and 73 girls).

Guru Gobind Singh Government College, Jandiala—Originally established as Guru Gobind Singh Republic College, it was taken over by the Government in 1983 and renamed as Guru Gobind Singh Government College, Jandiala. It imparts instructions in Arts and

Science upto (10+2) classes and in Arts upto degree level. N.C.C. and N.S.S. units are also functioning in the college. For all round development of the students, various educational and cultural societies and associations have been functioning in the college. The college publishes its magazine 'Baaj' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 377 (270 boys and 107 girls).

Banarasi Dass Arya Girls College, Jalandhar Cantonment.—The college came into existence in 1964. It provides instructions in Arts upto the degree level. It also provides diploma in Dress Designing and Tailoring, diploma in Computer Programming and Diploma in Computer Applications. The college publishes its magazine 'Devi' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 1,558.

Guru Nanak College for Women, Charan Kanwal, Banga.—The college was started in 1969 in commemoration of the Quincentury of Guru Nanak Dev. The aim of the institution is to provide higher education to girl students. It provides instructions in B.A., B.A.(Hons) in History, Home Science and Physical Education and M.A. History. The college publishes its magazine 'Supnehar' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 1,014.

Kharaiti Ram Mahindru D.A.V. College, Nakodar.—The college came into existence in 1970. It provides instructions in Arts and Science upto 10+2 classes and in Arts and Commerce upto degree classes. N. C. C. and N. S. S. units are also functioning in the college.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1993-94 was 1,612 (934 boys and 678 girls).

Guru Nanak Khalsa Girls College, Baba Sang Dhesian.—The college was established in 1970 in commemoration of quincentury of Guru Nanak Dev. It provides instructions in 10+2 Arts and Science (medical and non-medical), B.A. and M.A. in Punjabi & Political Science. The college has also started diploma in Computer Science. The College Publishes its magazine 'Sang Mehma', annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 934.

Guru Nanak National College, Nakodar.—The college came into existence in 1970. It imparts instructions in Arts and Science upto degree level. It also imparts instructions in B. Sc. Computer Science and B. Sc. Economics. The college publishes its magazine 'Rabab' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 1,335 (1,323 boys and 12 girls).

Guru Nanak National College for Women, Nakodar.—The college came into being in July 1971. The institution provides instructions in Arts upto degree level. The college publishes its magazine 'Chirian Da Chamba' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 862.

Master Gurbanta Singh Memorial Janta College, Kartarpur.—The college was established in 1971 and got affiliation on 13 August 1972. It imparts instructions in Arts upto degree level.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 869 (584 girls and 285 boys).

Sanatam Dharam College for Women, Jalandhar.—The college came into existence on 23 July 1973 with the noble motive of spreading high education among girls. It provides instructions in Arts upto degree level. The college publishes its magazine 'Govind' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 2,414.

Guru Nanak Dev University Regional Centre, Jalandhar.—It was established in June 1979 in the building of Montgomery Guru Nanak College of Education. The Regional Centre imparts instructions leading to M. A. in English & Punjabi, M. Phill. English and Punjabi and LL.B. (Professional).

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 293 (191 boys and 102 girls).

(c) Professional and Technical Education

The changing trends in education make it necessary for teachers to refresh their knowledge and keep abreast of the latest teaching concepts

and practices. For this purpose, three Teacher's Training Colleges, two at Jalandhar and one at Nawashahr are functioning in the district. A brief description of all these colleges is given below :

Government College of Education, Jalandhar.—The college was established in 1947. It is imparting instructions to the students of B. Ed. and M. Ed. classes. It also imparts training in N. S. S. A number of literary and cultural societies are functioning in the college.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 182 (124 girls and 58 boys).

Montgomery Guru Nanak College of Education, Jalandhar.—The college was started in 1955. It imparts instructions in Bachelor of Education Degree. Training in N. C. C. and N. S. S. is also provided in the college.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 167 (32 boys and 135 girls).

Dayanand Amar Nath College of Education, Nawashahr.—The college was established in 1955 as a part of R.K. Arya College, Nawashahr, but was separated as an independent institution in 1959. It is providing training in Arts and Craft and B. Ed. courses. Training in N. S. S. is also provided in the college.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 125 (50 boys and 75 girls).

(d) Medical Education

As regards facilities for medical education available in the district, there is only one medical college, viz. Dayanand Ayurvedic College at Jalandhar. The college is affiliated to Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. A brief description of the institution is given below :

Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Jalandhar.—The college was established at Lahore in 1898 and after the partition of the country in 1947, it shifted to Amritsar and then to Jalandhar in 1953. The institution is being run by the D. A. V. College Managing Committee, New Delhi. The institution provides instructions in B. A. M. S. degree course which is of 5½ years duration. The Department of Anatomy and D. A. V. Pharmacy are also running in the college. The college is also having one hostel

where 50 students can be accommodated at a time. It is also having one 50 bedded hospital.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 240 (153 boys and 87 girls).

(e) Technical Education

Technical education plays an important role in industrial development of the country. To ensure steady flow of technical personnel, a number of Technical Colleges, Industrial Training Centres and Industrial Training Institutions are run in the State. On 31 March 1994, 3 Industrial Training Institutes for boys and 2 Industrial Centres for girls were functioning in the district. In these Industrial Training Institutes/Centres students are prepared for diploma certificates, courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, various trades/crafts such as Welding, Carpentry, Fitting Turnery, Blacksmithy, Stenography, Radio and Television Mechanic, Refrigerator Mechanic, Electrician, Wireman, Draftsmanship, etc. The girls students are taught crafts like Tailoring, Cutting, Hand Embroidery, Machine Embroidery, Needle work, etc.

Besides the above Industrial Training Institutions, the District is having two Polytechnical Institutions, viz. Mehar Chand Polytechnic Jalandhar and Government Polytechnic for Women, Jalandhar and one Regional Engineering College at Jalandhar.

A brief description of all these college is given below :

Mehar Chand Polytechnic, Jalandhar.—It was started in 1954. The courses in being conducted at present in college are three years diploma course Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Electronics & Communication Engineering, 2 years diploma course in Pharmacy. The college also encourages students in sports and games.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1993-94 was 491 (440 boys and 51 girls).

Government Polytechnic College for Women, Jalandhar.—The College came into existence in 1970. This institution provides instructions in two years diploma courses, viz. Library Science, Pharmacy, Architect and Commercial and Secretarial Practice.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1993-94 was 220.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Regional Engineering College, Jalandhar.—This college is the 17th in the chain of Regional Engineering Colleges established in seventeen major states of the country and is a joint enterprise of the Government of India and the State of Punjab. It is established with the objective of providing instruction and research facilities in new and emerging disciplines of engineering and technology.

The courses being conducted in the college are, (i) Electronics and Communication Engineering, (ii) Industrial Engineering (iii) Computer Science and Engineering (iv) Structural Engineering and Construction Management (v) Instrumentation and Control Engineering (vi) Textile Engineering (vii) Chemical and Bio-Engineering and (viii) Mechanical Machine Design and Automation Engineering. These courses are spread over 5 to 7 years. The actual intake in all these courses is 260 students, out of which 130 seats are reserved and students of Punjab State and 130 seats for students of other states and Union Territories.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1993-94 was 976 (877 boys and 99 girls).

(f) Cultivation of Fine Arts

There is only one institution in the district, viz. Appejay College of Fine Arts which was set up in 1973 under the name of Rajeshwari Kala Sangam. It has established itself as a premier institution of North India. It came into being with an object of reviving, preserving and propagating the cultural heritage of India in this part of the country.

Rajeshwari Kala Sangam which made a modest beginning with just a score of students in its hobby classes of music and dance is today a full-fledged post graduate college of Fine Arts. The college was granted affiliation for M. A. Music (Vocal and Instrumental) in 1975 and M. A. Fine Arts (Drawing and Painting) in 1977. Soon after the departments of English, Home Science, Psychology, Philosophy, Hindi and Sanskrit were added to the already existing departments of Dance, Music and Fine Arts. The department of Sculpture was started in the year 1981. The department of Commercial Arts and Mass Media were also added in the year 1988. To expand the scope of service to the art loving people of all age groups, the hobby wing has been separated from the Appejay College of Fine Arts and it continues to serve under the original name of Rajeshwari Kala Sangam. In order to create disciplinary spirit among the students, N. C. C. and N. S. S. units are also functioning in the college. The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1994 was 614.

(g) Oriental Schools and Colleges

The Sanatam Dharam Vedic Sanskrit Pathshala, Jalandhar is the only institution in the district for providing education in oriental learning started by the Sanatam Dharam Sabha, Jalandhar. It is affiliated to the Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. It imparts instructions in Prajna, Vishard and Shastri, free of charge. Even the boarding and lodging expenses of all the students receiving education in the Pathshala are paid by the Sabha.

The total number of students getting education in the Pathshala as on 31 March 1994 was 13.

(h) Libraries, Museums, etc.

With the spread of education, libraries are becoming popular in the district. Various libraries in the district are maintained by the municipal committees. The schools and colleges have their own libraries for the use of the students and teaching staff. Generally, most of the panchayats in the district maintain small libraries/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 books, daily newspapers, weeklies, fortnightly and monthly magazines.

District Library, Jalandhar.—The library came into existence in 1957. As on 31 March 1994, It had 80,105 books. It subscribes to 7 daily newspapers and 10 magazines. The library provides free service to the people and play an important role in the spread of education.

Sahced-E-Azam Sardar Bhagat Singh Museum, Khatkar Kalan.—A museum at Khatkar Kalan, the native village of the great martyr Sardar Bhagat Singh, was inaugurated on his 50th death anniversary. To pay homage to the great revolutionary martyrs of the Punjab, who laid down their lives for the liberation of their motherland, all their memorable belongings are displayed here. The half burnt ashes of Sardar Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev including the blood soaked sand and blood stained newspaper in which their ashes were wrapped are preserved and exhibited in the museum. One page of the First Lahore Conspiracy Case's Judgement through which martyr Kartar Singh Sarabha was sentenced to death and on which Sardar Bhagat Singh put some notes is also exhibited in the museum. A copy of the holy Gita having S. Bhagat Singh's signatures which was handed over to him in Lahore Jail, and his other personal belongings are displayed here. The paintings of the revolutionaries and Gadrites who inspired S. Bhagat Singh to jump

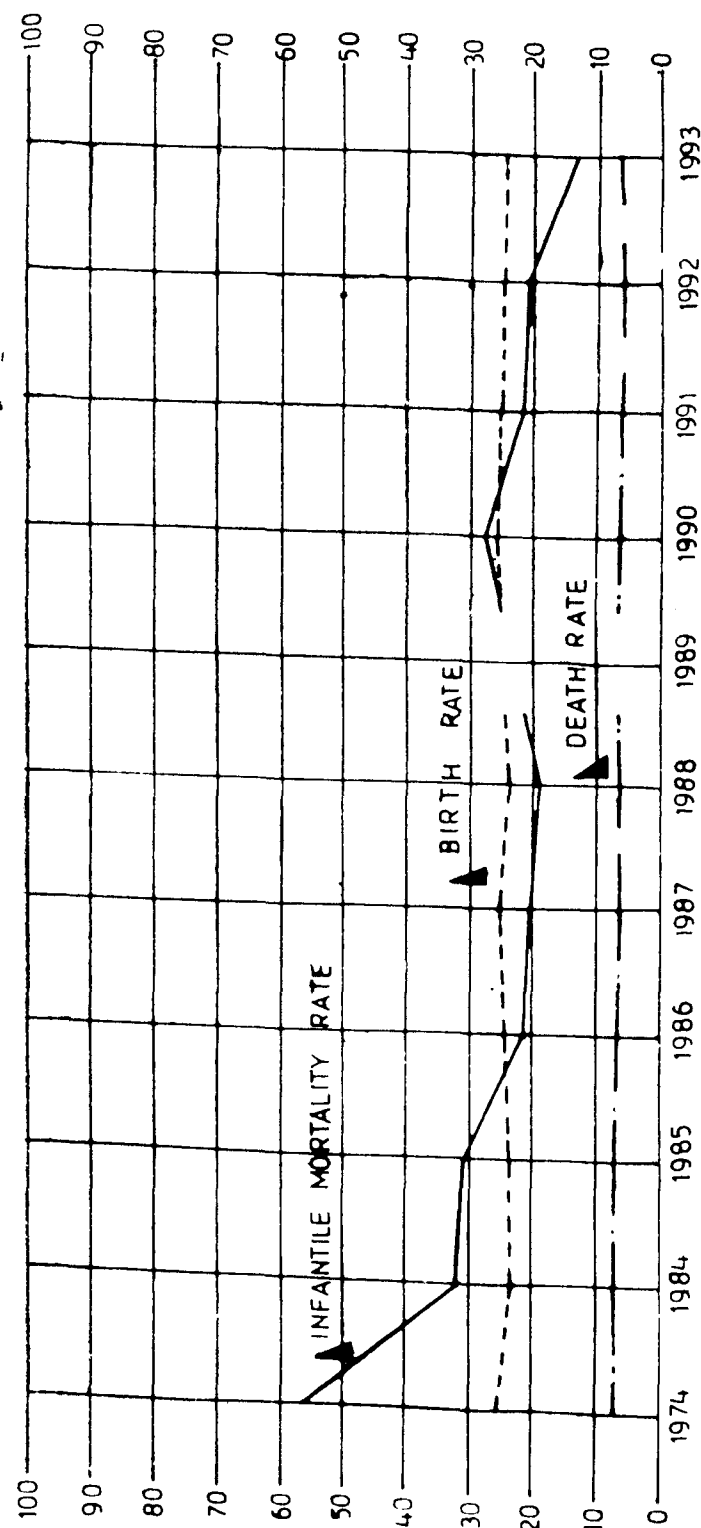
into the freedom struggle are also displayed in the museum. A big bronze statue in the memory of the great martyr installed in front of the museum remind us his great deeds.

(i) Sports

All India Surjit Memorial Hockey Tournament, Jalandhar.—This tournament is conducted every year in the month of October/November at Burton Park Astro turf Hockey Stadium, Jalandhar in the memory of international hockey player, Surjit Singh who died in an accident. About 24 hockey teams of all India level participate in this tournament. Some Hockey teams from foreign countries also participate. This tournament has always been conducted by the International Hockey Empires and Technical Officers selected by International Hockey Federation. Surjit Memorial Hockey Tournament Society spends about Rs 8 lakhs every year on this tournament. A cash prize of Rs 30,000 to the winners, Rs 20,000 to the runner up and Rs 5,000 each to four best players is awarded. Besides those Olympic players who brought fame to the State and the Country at international level are honoured at the tournament.

All India Hala Mohalla Tournament, Jalandhar.—This tournament is held every year in the month of March at Hans Raj Stadium, Jalandhar to select 'Bharat Kesari'. About 100 wrestlers participate in this tournament. The winner of 'Bharat Kesri' title is awarded with a 'Gurz' (Mace), a shield and cash prize of Rs one lakh. The runners-up is given cash prize of Rs 51 thousands and a shield. The other winners and runners up in their own weight category are also awarded prizes.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE & INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER THOUSAND PER ANNUM IN THE JALANDHAR DISTRICT 1974 - 1993



Source - Civil Surgeon, Jalandhar

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Vital Statistics of Births and Deaths

The method of measuring annual change in population growth under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 for year to year is known as Civil Registration System, i.e. Registration of Births and Deaths. The statistics regarding birth, death and infant mortality rate (Civil Registration System) in the Jalandhar District, during the year 1974, 1984 to 1993 are given in the following table :—

Year	Birth rate per thousand of population	Death rate per thousand of population	Infant mor- tality rate per thousand of population
1974	25.30	7.77	56.48
1984	23.52	7.03	31.70
1985	23.71	7.14	30.99
1986	24.13	6.27	20.93
1987	25.14	6.82	20.46
1988	23.65	6.70	19.11
1989	..	..	..
1990	25.03	6.64	27.31
1991	24.64	5.87	21.35
1992	24.71	5.89	20.46
1993	24.22	6.92	12.84

(Source : Civil Surgeon, Jalandhar)

Death from Various Diseases

The following statement gives the number of deaths from various diseases in Jalandhar District during 1984 and 1989 to 1993 :—

Deaths registered from various diseases in the Jalandhar District during 1984 and 1989 to 1993

	1984	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total Death						
Males	—	6,728	7,869	625	356	1,232
Females	—	5,088	5,479	551	366	930
Persons	12,695	11,816	13,348	1,176	722	2,162
Specified Diseases						
Cholera (001)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers (002)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salmonella Infections (003)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning (005)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (032)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough (033)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (055)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria (084)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes (250)	4	8	9	—	—	—
Diseases of Blood and Blood forming organs (180—289)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of nervous system (320—322)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ischaemic (393—398) Hypertensive Chronic Pulmonary Heart Diseases (401—429)	5	35	—	184	133	1,054
Pneumonia (480—486)	14	26	12	21	25	19
Influenza (487)	6	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Asthma (490—493)	3	4	2	971	564	1,069
Jaundice (782.4)	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic liver diseases and Cirrhosis (571)	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Source: Civil Surgeon, Jalandhar)

Medical Facilities in the District

The medical and health care services were rendered through 28 hospitals, 27 primary health centres, 175 subsidiary health centres/dispensaries/clinics with a total bed strength of 2,423 as on 1 April 1993, in the district. The management wise break-up of these medical institutions is 197 State Public, 19 State Special, 5 Municipal and 9 Voluntary Organization.

The list of Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Subsidiary Health Centres and Dispensaries in the district (block-wise), as on 1 April 1993 is given below :

Serial No.	Name and Location of Institution	Number of beds		Rural/Urban	Name of Tehsil	Type of Management
		Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Shaheed Babu Labh Singh Civil Hospital, Jalandhar	221	179	Urban	Jalandhar	State Public
2	Mobile Bye Hospital, Jalandhar	—	—	Do	Do	Do
3	Civil Hospital, Nawashahr	25	25	Do	Nawashahr	Do
4	C.H.C., Banga	15	15	Do	Do	Do
5	Civil Hospital/C.H.C., Nakodar	36	20	Do	Nakodar	Do
6	Civil Hospital, Phillaur	25	25	Do	Phillaur	Do
7	Civil Hospital, Nur-Mahal	15	10	Do	Do	Do
8	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Basti Nao, Jalandhar	2	2	Do	Jalandhar	Do
9	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Industrial Area, Jalandhar	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Bhargo Camp, Jalandhar	2	2	Do	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Urban Slum Area Dispensary Lamba Pind, Jalandhar	2	2	Urban	Jalandhar	State Public
12	Urban Slum Area Dispensary Garha, Jalandhar	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13	Urban Slum Area Dispensary Maksudan, Jalandhar	2	2	Do	Do	Do
14	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Aman Nagar, Jalandhar	2	2	Do	Do	Do
15	T.B., Clinic, Jalandhar	—	—	Do	Do	Do
16	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Ravidas pura, Nakodar	2	2	Do	Nakodar	Do
17	Civil Dispensary, Alawalpur	2	2	Do	Jalandhar	Do
18	Civil Dispensary, Bhoor Mandi	2	2	Do	Do	Do
19	Civil Dispensary, Rahon	2	2	Do	Nawanshahr	Do
20	Civil Dispensary, Dikoha	2	2	Do	Jalandhar	Do
21	Civil Dispensary, Nagra	2	2	Do	Do	Do
22	E.S.I., Hospital, Jalandhar	50	50	Do	Do	State Special
23	Railway Hospital, Jalandhar	4	2	Do	Do	Do
24	Cantonment General Hospital, Jalandhar Cantonment	18	16	Do	Do	Do
25	Police Training College, Hospital, Phillaur	16	—	Do	Phillaur	Do
26	E.S.I., Dispensary, Jalandhar (in E.S.I., Hospital)	—	—	Do	Jalandhar	Do
27	E.S.I., Dispensary, Ladowali Road, Jalandhar	—	—	Do	Do	Do
28	E.S.I. Dispensary, Industrial Area, Jalandhar	—	—	Do	Do	Do
29	E.S.I., Dispensary, Basti Guzan, Jalandhar	—	—	Do	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30	E.S.I., Dispensary, No. 5 Jalandhar	—	—	Urban	Jalandhar	State Special
31	Gandhi Vanita Ashram Dispensary Jalandhar	—	10	Do	Do	Do
32	District Jail Dispensary, Jalandhar	12	—	Do	Do	Do
33	Police Line Dispensary, Jalandhar	—	—	Do	Do	Do
34	Northern Railway Health Unit, Jalandhar Cantonment	1	—	Do	Do	Do
35	7th Battalion P.A.P., Dispensary Jalandhar Cantonment	4	—	Do	Do	Do
36	80th Battalion P.A.P., Dispensary, Jalandhar Cantonment	2	2	Do	Do	Do
37	75th Battalion P.A.P., Dispensary Jalandhar Cantonment	2	—	Do	Do	Do
38	Canal Dispensary, Nawashahr	1	—	Do	Nawashahr	Do
39	E.S.I., Dispensary, Goraya	—	—	Do	Phillaur	Do
40	E.S.I., Dispensary, Phillaur	—	—	Do	Do	Do
41	Bhargo Relief Fund Dispensary, Jalandhar	—	—	Do	Jalandhar	Municipal
42	Basti Guzan Dispensary, Jalandhar	—	—	Do	Do	Do
43	Municipal Dispensary, Quila Mohalla, Jalandhar	—	—	Do	Do	Do
44	Municipal Employees Dispensary Nehru Park, Jalandhar	—	—	Do	Do	Do
45	Model Town Maternity Dispensary, Jalandhar	6	Do	Do	Do	Do
46	Gulab Devi Hospital, Jalandhar	166	105	Do	Do	Voluntary Organisation
47	Shrimati Lajwanti Manchanda Memorial Arya Samaj Free Dispensary, Jalandhar	—	—	Do	Do	Do
48	Guru Nanak Mission Hospital, Jalandhar	4	4	Do	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
49	R. B. Sewak Ram Maternity Hospital, Jalandhar	—	25	Rural	Jalandhar	Voluntary Organisation
50	Rajan Memorial Eye Hospital, Jalandhar	100	100	Do	Do	Do
51	Ruby Nelson Memorial Hospital, Jalandhar Cantonment	22	30	Do	Do	Do
52	Mandi Fanton Ganj Charitable Dispensary, Jalandhar	—	—	Do	Do	Do
53	Kharayat Ashram Dispensary, Devi Talab, Jalandhar	—	—	Do	Do	Do
54	Doaba Kushat Ashram Dispensary, Nawashahr	—	—	Do	Nawashahr	Do
55	Urban Slum Area Dispensary Basti Guzan, Jalandhar	2	2	Do	Jalandhar	State Public
56	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Buta Mandi, Jalandhar	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Adampur						
1	Rural Hospital, Arjanwal	15	10	Rural	Jalandhar	State Public
2	P.H.C., Adampur	6	4	Urban	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Dasoli Bhai	2	2	Rural	Do	Do
4	P.H.C., Raipur/Rasulpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	S.H.C., Beas Pind	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Ghurial,	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Haripur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Kapur Pind	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Kakra	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Padhiana	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Sikanderpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Damunda	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13	S.H.C., Nurpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Bhogpur						
1	C.H.C. Kala Bakra	15	15	Do	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	P.H.C., Kala Bakra	—	—	Rural	Jalandhar	State Public
3	P.H.C., Buttran	2	2	Do	Do	Do
4	S.H.C., Behram Sarishta	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	S.H.C., Cholang	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Dhurial	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Kandhala	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Ladhra	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Pandori Nijran	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Sagar Wall	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Bhogpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Jalandhar East :						
1	P.H.C., Jansher Khas	4	4	Rural	Jalandhar	State Public
2	P.H.C., Bolina	2	2	Do	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Raipur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
4	S.H.C., Kotli Than Singh	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	M.S. Bahia S.H.C., Kukar Pind	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Patara	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Kotli Jamit Singh	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Salempur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Talthan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Mithepur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Pholriwala	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Ucha	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13	S.H.C., Partap Pura	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Jalandhar West						
1	C.H.C., /P.H.C., Kartarpur	15	15	Urban	Jalandhar	State Public
2	P.H.C., Chitti	2	2	Rural	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Randhawa Masandhan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
4	S.H.C., Dhirpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	S.H.C., Alampur	2	2	Do	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Master Gurbanta Singh S.H.C., Dhariwal	2	2	Rural	Jalandhar	State Public
7	S.H.C., Kalyan Pur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Kohala	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Nussi	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Rahimpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Pattar Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Wariana	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13	S.H.C., Saraj Khas	2	2	Do	Do	Do
14	S.H.C., Bal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Banga						
1	Rural Hospital, Sandhwan Pharala	15	10	Rural	Nawashahr	State Public
2	Rural Hospital, Sujjon	15	15	Do	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Sujjon	—	—	Do	Do	Do
4	P.H.C., Khatkar Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	P.H.C., Katarian	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	P.H.C., Behram	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Jhike Ladhana	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Kahma	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Kariha	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Cheta	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Gobindpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Mahal Gahla	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13	S.H.C., Mandhali	2	2	Do	Do	Do
14	S.H.C., Kulthan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
15	S.H.C., Sund	2	2	Do	Do	Do
16	S.H.C., Ucha Ladhana	2	2	Do	Do	Do
17	S.H.C., Pharala	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Nawashahr						
1	P.H.C., Muzafarpur	4	4	Rural	Nawashahr	State Public
2	P.H.C., Jabawal	2	2	Do	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	P.H.C., Jadla	2	2	Rural	Nawashahr	State Public
4	S.H.C., Daulatpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	S.H.C., Ghutaron	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Bharta Khurd	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Kariam	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Kulam	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Dopalpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Langroya	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Usmanpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Bahlur Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13	S.H.C., Alachaur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Aur						
1	Civil Hospital, Kamam	6	4	Rural	Nawashahr	State Public
2	P.H.C./C.H.C., Mokandpur	15	15	Do	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Aur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
4	P.H.C., Khan Khanan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	S.H.C., Garoha	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Hakimpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Harian	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Jagatpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Laugeri	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Phambra	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Raipur Dhabha	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Mizra Naurbad	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13	S.H.C., Chak Dana	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Nakodar						
1	Sardar Partap Singh Memorial Civil Hospital, Shankar	15	10	Rural	Nakodar	State Public
2	Rural Hospital, Uggi	15	10	Do	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Mehatpur	4	4	Do	Do	Do
4	P.H.C., Malhian Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	P.H.C., Baloki	2	2	Rural	Nakodar	State Public
6	P.H.C., Sarih	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Bir Pind	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Bopa Rai	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Mundh	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Heran	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Adi	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Chak Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13	S.H.C., Gil	2	2	Do	Do	Do
14	S.H.C., Ladhran	2	2	Do	Do	Do
15	S.H.C., Pandori Khas	2	2	Do	Do	Do
16	S.H.C., Malri	2	2	Do	Do	Do
17	S.H.C., Sidhwan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
18	S.H.C., Mahem	2	2	Do	Do	Do
19	S.H.C., Haripur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
20	S.H.C., Baghela	2	2	Do	Do	Do
21	S.H.C., Seghela	2	2	Do	Do	Do
22	S.H.C., Adraman	2	2	Do	Do	Do
23	S.H.C., Dhaliwal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
24	S.H.C., Rauli	2	2	Do	Do	Do
25	S.H.C., Ugi	2	2	Do	Do	Do
26	S.H.C., Alowal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Shahkot						
1	Rural Hospital, Lohian Khas	15	10	Rural	Nakodar	State Public
2	C.H.C./P.H.C., Shahkot	15	15	Urban	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Lasura	2	2	Rural	Do	Do
4	P.H.C., Rupewal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	P.H.C., Giddar Pindi	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Malsian	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Nahal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Parjian Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	S.H.C., Kang Kalan	2	2	Rural	Nakodar	State Public
10	S.H.C., Bhullar	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Kular	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Talwandi Sanghera	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13	S.H.C., Budhanwal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Nur Mahal						
1	Rural Hospital, Bilga	15	15	Rural	Phillaur	State Public
2	Rural Hospital, Mao-Sahib	15	10	Do	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Bilga	—	—	Do	Do	Do
4	P.H.C., Talwan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	P.H.C., Kot Badal Khan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Pharwala	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Partap Pura	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Chima Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Bhaini	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C. Bhandal Bet	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Umarpur Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Rurka Kalan						
1	Sardar Mehal Singh Sur, Civil Hospital, Bandala	25	25	Rural	Phillaur	State Public
2	Rural Hospital, Jandiala	15	15	Do	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Goraya	2	2	Urban	Do	Do
4	P.H.C., Jandiala	—	—	Rural	Do	Do
5	P.H.C., Rurka Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Daduwal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Akalpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Dhanda	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Dhesian Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Gharika	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Mithra	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Pasla	2	2	Do	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	S.H.C., Mothada Khurd	2	2	Rural	Phillaur	State Public
14	S.H.C., Mehsampur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
15	S.H.C., Samrai	2	2	Do	Do	Do
16	S.H.C., Paddi Khalsa	2	2	Do	Do	Do
17	S.H.C., Sarhali	2	2	Do	Do	Do
18	S.H.C., Surja	2	2	Do	Do	Do
19	S.H.C., Sargundi	2	2	Do	Do	Do
20	S.H.C., Chak Dhotran	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Phillaur						
1	P.H.C., Bara Pind	4	4	Rural	Phillaur	State Public
2	P.H.C., Dialpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Dosanj Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
4	P.H.C., Nagra	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	S.H.C., Lassara	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Mansurpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Apra	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Tehang	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Paddi Jagir	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Landara	2	2	Do	Do	Do

(Directory of Medical Institutions in Punjab State as on 1 April 1993, Series No.8 Publication No. 25, issued by the Directorate, Health and Family Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

P.H.C.—Primary Health Centre

C.H.C.—Community Health Centre

S.H.C.—Subsidiary Health Centre

Ayurvedic and Unani Institutions.—There were 49 Ayurvedic and Unani medical institutions in Jalandhar District as on 1 April 1994. These institutions are under the control of the District Ayurvedic and Unani Officer, who is under the administrative control of Director, Ayurveda, Punjab, Chandigarh. All these institutions are managed by

the Government. A list of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries functioning in Jalandhar District as on 1 April 1994 is given below :

Serial No.	Name and Location of Institution	Ayurvedic Unani	Rural/Urban	Name of the Tahsil
1	Kotli Araian	Ayurvedic	Rural	Jalandhar
2	Gunnachaur	Do	Do	Nawashahr
3	Behram	Do	Do	Do
4	Dhaha	Do	Do	Do
5	Phul Ghudowal	Do	Do	Nakodar
6	Duhra	Do	Do	Jalandhar
7	Bath Kalan	Do	Do	Nakodar
8	Fazalwala	Unani	Do	Do
9	Mussapur	Do	Do	Nawashahr
10	Kamam	Ayurvedic	Do	Do
11	Tandauara	Do	Do	Nakodar
12	Shahbajpur	Do	Do	Nawashahr
13	Luharan	Do	Do	Jalandhar
14	Sheikhupur	Do	Do	Nawashahr
15	Partappura	Do	Do	Phillaur
16	Lodipur	Do	Do	Nawashahr
17	Mazari	Unani	Do	Do
18	Nangal Karar Khan	Do	Do	Jalandhar
19	Moron	Do	Do	Phillaur
20	Lasara	Ayurvedic	Do	Do
21	Ghazipur	Do	Do	Jalandhar
22	Punian	Do	Do	Nakodar
23	Ramraipur	Do	Do	Nawashahr
24	Sarhala Ranuan	Do	Do	Do
25	Bharo Majra	Do	Do	Do
26	Thala	Do	Do	Phillaur
27	Daroli Kalan	Do	Do	Jalandhar
28	Salala	Do	Do	Do

Serial No.	Name and Location of Institution	Ayurvedic/Unani	Rural/Urban	Name of the Tahsil
29	Rasulpur Kalan	Ayurvedic	Rural	Nakodar
30	Nijran	Do	Do	Jalandhar
31	Khanpur Dhada	Unani	Do	Nakodar
32	Talwandi Madho	Ayurvedic	Do	Jalandhar
33	Garhi Fateh Khan	Do	Do	Nawashahr
34	Bir Bassian	Do	Do	Phillaur
35	Kadianwali	Do	Do	Jalandhar
36	Naura	Do	Do	Nawashahr
37	Tejpur	Do	Do	Jalandhar
38	Patara	Do	Do	Do
39	Jalowal	Do	Urban	Do
40	Phillaur	Do	Do	Phillaur
41	Mehsampur	Do	Rural	Do
42	Jandu Singha	Do	Do	Jalandhar
43	Bakhlaur	Do	Do	Nawashahr
44	Khaira	Do	Do	Phillaur
45	Umrawal	Do	Do	Nakodar
46	Chak Guru	Do	Do	Jalandhar
47	Sarmastpur	Unani	Do	Do
48	Bogori	Ayurvedic	Do	Do
49	Chak Mohalla, old Courts, Jalandhar	Do	Urban	Jalandhar

(Source ; Director, Ayurveda, Punjab)

Homeopathic Medical Institutions

As on 31 March 1994, there was 9 homeopathic dispensaries functioning in the district at Jalandhar, Bal, Mirpur Jattan, Nawashahr, Khurd, Samrari, Nurmahal, Nakodar and Phillaur. Out of these, four were functioning in the rural areas. These dispensaries are under the administrative control of the Joint Secreatary, Health, who is head of the Homeopathic Department, Punjab. In each of these dispensaries there is one Physician Incharge, one Dispenser and one Dai, besides class IV staff. The number of patients treated in these dispensaries during 1990 was 65,995. Besides, one homeopathic hospital is functioning at Jalandhar, which is described below :

Skin and Cancer Care Homeopathic Hospital, Jalandhar.—It was established on 18 August 1986. It is a 10 bedded hospital. It is manned by 2 Doctors, 1 Dispenser, 2 Staff Nurses, 2 Ward Attendants, 1 Clerk-cum-Store/Keeper, besides other class IV staff.

Government and Private Hospitals

A brief description regarding government as well as privately managed hospitals functioning in Jalandhar District is given below :

Shaheed Babu Labh Singh Civil Hospital, Jalandhar.—Victoria Civil Hospital, Jalandhar was established in 1909 and was renamed as Shaheed Babu Labh Singh Civil Hospital in 1975. It has 400 beds. It provides treatment in medicine, general surgery, eye, E.N.T., orthopaedic, paediatric, skin diseases, etc. The hospital is manned by 34 Doctors, 1 Nursing Superintendent, 94 Nurses, 11 Laboratory Technicians and 10 pharmacists. The hospital is also running a Nursing Training School. It has blood bank facilities also.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital during 1993-94 was 12,295 and 1,09,472, respectively.

Mobile Eye Hospital Jalandhar.—The hospital was started in 1976. It provides specialized treatment for eye diseases. The hospital is manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer, 1 Medical Officer, 2 Pharmacists, 1 Nursing Sister and 5 Staff Nurses.

The number of patients treated by the hospital during 1993 was 15,724.

Civil Hospital, Nakodar.—The hospital has 56 beds. It provides treatment in medicine and surgery. The hospital is manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer, 6 Medical Officers, 1 Dental Surgeon, 3 Pharmacists, 1 Radiographer, 2 Laboratory Technicians, 1 Nursing Sister and 11 Staff Nurses.

Civil Hospital, Phillaur.—Civil Hospital, Phillaur was established in 1952. It has 50 beds. It provides treatment in medicine and surgery. The hospital is manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer, 8 Medical Officers, 1 Dental Surgeon, 1 Chief Pharmacist, 2 Pharmacists besides, miscellaneous class IV staff. Blood Bank facility is also available in the hospital.

Civil Hospital, Nurmahal.—The hospital came into existence even before the partition of the country. It has 25 beds. It provides treatment in surgery and medicines. The hospital is manned by 2 Doctors, 2 Pharmacists, 1 Nursing Sister, 4 Staff Nurses, 1 *Dai* and 1 Laboratory Assistant.

E.S.I. Hospital, Jalandhar.—The hospital was established in 1978. It has 100 beds. It provides treatment in E.N.T. medicine and surgery. The workers covered under the Employees State Insurance Scheme are provided medical facilities. A blood bank is also functioning in the hospital. The hospital is manned by 40 Doctors, 32 Staff Nurses, 23 Pharmacists, 4 Laboratory Technicians, 8 A.N.Ms and 3 Radiographers.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital during 1993-94 was 3,161 and 48,713, respectively.

Cantonment General Hospital, Jalandhar Cantonment.—The hospital was established in 1911 with the prime object to serve as a pulse for health of the troops. The other objective of this hospital was to serve as an infectious disease hospital. After the World War I, this hospital was renamed as 29th Punjabi's War Memorial Cantonment General Hospital in the memory of martyrs of 29th Punjabi Regiment. Since then, it is functioning as an infectious disease hospital. However some additional facilities like maternity services and routine outdoor services are also provided. The hospital has 34 beds. It is manned by 2 Doctors, 2 Staff Nurses, 2 A.N.Ms., 2 Pharmacists, 1 Vaccinator, 1 Radiographer and 1 Trained *Dai*.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital during 1993-94 was 349 and 28,523, respectively.

Gulab Devi Hospital, Jalandhar.—The hospital is run by Gulab Devi Memorial Hospital Trust, founded by Lala Lajpat Rai in 1927 in the memory of his mother Smt. Gulab Devi. The hospital was first established at Lahore in 1934. After the partition of the country, the hospital was rehabilitated at Jalandhar in 1951 and was formally opened by the then Union Health Minister Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur in 1955. It has 271 beds. To start with, it was only a T.B. hospital. Now it has five disciplines, viz. T.B., Medicine, Surgery, E.N.T. and Dental. The facilities provided by the hospital include pathological laboratories, well-equipped operation theatre, E.N.T. surgery unit X-Ray, E.C.G., Cardiac monitor and defibrillator and bronchoscopy. The hospital is manned by 5 Senior Medical Officers,

4 Medical Officers, 1 Pathologist, 1 Dental Surgeon, 3 Medical Officers, 1 Nursing Superintendent, 11 Staff Nurses, 13 A.N.Ms., 1 Pharmacists, 2 X-Ray Technicians and 3 Laboratory Technicians.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated during 1993-94 was 2,396 and 33,874, respectively.

Guru Nanak Mission Hospital, Jalandhar.—The hospital was started in 1972. It provides treatment in medicine, surgery and E.N.T. The patients are provided free medical treatment, E.C.G., X-Ray and ultra sound scanning facilities are also available in the hospital. The hospital is manned by 13 Senior Medical Officers, 15 Doctors, 64 Nurses, 2 Radiologists, 1 Refractionist, 1 Dispenser, 1 Operation Theatre Assistant, 2 Laboratory Assistants, 1 Male Nurse besides, other class IV staff.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated during 1993-94 was 7,046 and 1,39,143 respectively.

R.B. Sewak Ram Maternity Hospital, Jalandhar.—Originally, this hospital was founded at Lahore by the R.B. Sewak Ram Trust and was running maternity hospital for the destitutes and would be mothers. It was shifted to Jalandhar at the time of partition. It is a 25 bedded hospital. The facilities provided by the hospital include ultra sound scanning, laboratory tests and ambulance van for the patients at reasonable charges. The hospital is manned by 4 Doctors, 3 Nurses and 13 allied staff members.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital during 1993-94 was 1,368 and 29,033 respectively.

Rajan Memorial Eye Hospital, Jalandhar.—Originally, it was started as Rajan Memorial Clinic in 1969 and was upgraded as a full-fledged hospital in 1971. It has 200 beds. The hospital provides specialized eye treatment and has all modern diagnostic therapeutic equipment. It also provides clinical training to the medical students of C.M.C. Ludhiana. It has an eye bank. The hospital is manned by 8 Surgeons 1 Operation Theatre Incharge, 1 Senior Refractionist, 1 Nursing Supervisor, 8 Ward Assistants and 1 Nurse.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated during 1993-94 was 55,286 and 4,310 respectively.

Ruby Nelson Memorial Hospital, Jalandhar Cantonment.—This hospital was established in 1966. It has 52 beds. The hospital offers

services in general medical, surgical and maternity. It is also equipped with an X-Ray department and laboratory facilities. In addition, the ophthalmology department caters to a large number of patients, offering free eye care. The hospital is manned by 5 Doctors, 4 Staff Nurses, 2 A.N.Ms, 10 Ward Assistants and 2 Laboratory Technicians.

The number of patients treated during 1993-94 was 9,796.

Sanitation.—Out of 1,226 villages in the Jalandhar District, only 160 villages (where water was scarce) were covered under the Rural Drinking Water Supply Scheme upto 1993.

Family Welfare.—The progress of sterilization operations, I.U.D. insertion, number of medical termination of pregnancies and number of conventional contraceptive users in the Jalandhar District during 1985-86 to 1993-94 are given below :

Year	Sterilization Operations	I-U-D-Insertion	Conventional contraceptive users	Number of medical termination of pregnancies	Number of medical termination of pregnancies since inception
1985-86	10,261	12,656	—	2,551	26,023
1986-87	12,564	19,213	—	2,955	28,978
1987-88	19,154	39,931	—	2,859	31,837
1988-89	10,553	31,201	—	1,919	33,756
1989-90	16,774	37,223	—	2,324	36,080
1990-91	10,697	38,472	—	1,861	37,941
1991-92	10,601	33,500	—	1,975	39,916
1992-93	10,564	47,972	—	2,556	42,472
1993-94	12,622	48,419	—	2,296	44,768

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1986 to 1994)

National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP).—To tackle the deteriorating situation of malaria, the modified plan of operation under N.M.E.P. was implemented from 1 April 1977. All villages and towns having less than 40,000 population are visited by health workers fortnightly, to detect fever cases. The statistics regarding the collection and examination of blood slides, malaria cases during 1984 and 1989 to 1993 are given in the following table :—

Collection and Examination of Blood Slides, Malaria Cases, A.P.I. Radical Treatment of Malaria, P.V. and P.F. cases in the Jalandhar District during the years 1984 and 1989 to 1993

	1984	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Blood Slides						
Collected	3,40,996	2,11,855	2,08,255	2,48,674	2,51,257	2,51,801
Examined	3,40,996	2,11,855	2,08,255	2,48,674	2,51,257	2,51,801
Total Malaria Cases	5,971	2,384	2,580	2,385	2,132	960
A.P.I.	3.2	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.6
Radical Treatment	5,916	2,358	2,542	2,885	2,132	960
Population N.M.E.P.	18,31,287	19,93,831	20,23,556	20,52,209	20,85,016	21,03,437
P.V. cases	4,267	2,373	2,562	2,881	2,130	957
P.F. Cases	1,704	11	18	4	2	3

(Source: Civil Surgeon, Jalandhar)

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Social and Industrial Legislation

The social and legislative measures have been undertaken to safeguard the interests of the working class. These measures are important not only from the legitimation point of view, but these also contribute to increase the productivity. The measures taken by the government through legislation for the amelioration of social conditions of the people and labour enactments brought into force from 1975 to 1994 are given below:

Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.—This Act provides for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for the prevention of discrimination on the ground of sex against women in the matter of employment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976.—The Act regulates certain conditions of service of sales promotion of employees in certain establishments.

Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.—This Act provides for abolition of bonded labour system with a view to prevent the economic and physical exploitation of the weaker sections of society and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Inter-state Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Act, 1979.—The Act regulates the employment of inter-state migrant workmen and provides for their conditions of services and for matters connected therewith.

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.—The Act prohibits the employment of children in certain employments and regulates the working conditions of children in certain other employments.

According to 1991 Census, the number of main workers in the Jalandhar District was 5,94,377 forming 29.33 per cent of the total population of the district. In 1993, the number of registered working factories in the district was 1,488 and the number of workers employed in these factories during the same year was 34,273.

Industrial Relations.—The relations between the employees and employers are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

213

particulars regarding the industrial disputes in the Jalandhar District under the Act during the years 1976, 1979, 1984 and 1989 to 1994 are given below :

Year	Number of disputes	Number of strikes and lockouts	Number of Workers involved in strikes	Number of mandays lost
1976	—	4	117	3,487
1979	—	10	1,681	10,573
1984	933	2	700	16,000
1989	1,075	2	861	38,273
1990	1,079	1	76	4,800
1991	1,050	1	1,302	1,30
1992	630	3	159	1,461
1993	764	1	227	13,374
1994	67	1	2,444	2,444

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

Prohibition.—Like other districts of the State, Jalandhar is also a wet district. On 31 March 1994, the number of Punjab Medium Liquor Vends in the district was 184 and that of Indian Made Foreign Liquor Vends was 92. The consumption of exciseable articles in the district during the years 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94 is given below :—

Year	Country Spirit (Proof Litres)	Foreign Spirit (Proof Litres)	Beer and Wine (Bulk litres)
1979-80	7,92,800	4,40,356	8,30,813.060
1984-85	20,35,281	14,99,749	7,65,494.750
1989-90	26,73,000	21,35,119	10,37,644.720
1990-91	29,43,000	21,36,981	9,10,788.750
1991-92	13,76,000	15,60,206	4,40,715.000
1992-93	14,86,000	17,73,302	4,43,233.000
1993-94	15,53,573	19,68,129	4,72,498.000

(Sources : Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioners (I & II), Jalandhar)

The number of cases detected under the Punjab Excise Act, and Punjab Opium Act in the district, during 1979-80, 1984-85 and 1989-90 to 1993-94 is given below:

Number of cases registered			
Year	Excise Act	Opium Act	Total
1979-80	338	—	338
1984-85	1,774	30	1,804
1989-90	564	—	564
1990-91	624	—	624
1991-92	62	—	62
1992-93	68	—	68
1993-94	151	—	151

(Source : Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioners (I & II), Jalandhar)

Advancement of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

After the independence of the country, the State Government has sponsored various schemes for the social, economic and educational advancement of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. The State Welfare Department has been implementing these schemes. The various schemes implemented for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes, Vimukt Jatis and Backward Classes are discussed below:

Subsidy for the Construction of New Houses for Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis:—The scheme was started as a centrally sponsored scheme, later on it was transferred to the State sector. Under this scheme, a subsidy of Rs 5,000 was given to a beneficiary. The scheme was dropped in 1988-89. The amount of subsidies granted and the number

of beneficiaries under the scheme in the Jalandhar District during 1979-80 and 1984-85 to 1988-89 are given below:

Year	Scheduled Castes		Vimukt Jatis	
	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of beneficiaries
1979-80	2,08,000	104	1,38,000	69
1984-85	4,28,000	214	1,50,000	75
1985-86	1,10,000	225	50,000	10
1986-87	1,70,000	34	80,000	16
1987-88	1,65,000	33	—	—
1988-89	1,90,000	38	95,000	19

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Jalandhar)

Drinking Water Facilities.—The scheme aims at providing pure drinking water to the members of Scheduled Castes. Under this scheme, subsidy of Rs 4,000 for the construction of *diggles* and sinking of new wells, Rs 1,000 for repairs of the old ones and Rs 900 for installation of new pumps is given. The scheme was dropped in the year 1992-93. The amount of subsidy granted, number of wells sunk/ repaired and hand-pumps installed in the district during 1974-75, 1979-80 and 1984-85 to 1991-92 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of wells sunk/ repaired and hand-pumps installed
1	2	3
1974-75	93,200	200
1979-80	39,300	74
1984-85	54,500	64
1985-86	33,000	37
1986-87	33,000	34

1	2	3
1987-88	30,400	37
1988-89	30,000	34
1989-90	29,900	33
1990-91	30,000	33
1991-92	30,000	31

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Jalandhar)

Construction of Dharamshalas/Chaupals.—The scheme was introduced in the State during 1969-70 for the construction of *dharamshalas/chaupals* in the *basties* of Scheduled Castes. A grant to the extent of Rs 15,000 for construction of new *dharamshalas/chaupals* and Rs 3,000 for the repair of old *dharamshala* was granted as subsidy. The scheme was dropped from the financial year 1989-90 and it has been again started from the financial year 1993-94. The amount disbursed and number of *dharamshalas/chaupals* constructed/repared in the district during the year 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85 to 1993-94 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of dharamshalas constructed/ repaired
1974-75	18,00,000	275
1979-80	3,05,000	68
1984-85	1,60,000	16
1985-86	2,60,000	26
1986-87	3,60,000	24
1987-88	75,000	5
1988-89	90,000	6
1989-90	9,000	3
1990-91	—	—
1991-92	—	—
1992-93	—	—
1993-94	13,00,000	44

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Jalandhar)

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

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

The amount disbursed and the number of *basties* under the scheme in the Jalandhar District during the year 1974-75, 1979-80, 1984-85 to 1993-94 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of <i>basties</i> benefited
1974-75	17,88,305	21
1979-80	8,18,692	10
1984-85	22,98,116	16
1985-86	10,96,300	12
1986-87	11,90,345	9
1987-88	11,28,504	7
1988-89	7,50,000	5
1989-90	2,29,500	2
1990-91	6,00,000	7
1991-92	—	—
1992-93	19,97,000	15
1993-94	5,00,000	6

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Jalandhar)

Opening of Creches for the Children of Working Mothers (Sweepers and Scavengers).—This scheme was introduced in the State during 1976-77 for providing day care to the children of Scheduled Castes in the age group of 0-6 years and whose mothers go out for work. One such creche is functioning at Jalandhar under the supervision of trained lady supervisor assisted by two helpers, which accommodates 40 children. During 1990-91, four more creches have been opened in

the district. Free supplementary diet at the rate of Rs 2.00 per child per day was provided in the centre.

The amount disbursed and the number of children benefitted under the scheme in the Jalandhar District during the years 1979-80, 1984-85 to 1993-94 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs.)	No. of children benefitted
1979-80	16,000	4,272
1984-85	16,000	4,416
1985-86	16,000	8,704
1986-87	16,000	6,192
1987-88	20,000	7,290
1988-89	18,000	7,176
1989-90	18,000	8,496
1990-91	2,46,080	4,054
1991-92	2,63,680	160
1992-93	1,82,284	160
1993-94	1,71,590	160

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Jalandhar)

Grant for the Purchase of Books and Stationery to Scheduled Castes Students Studying in 1st to 12th Classes.—This scheme was introduced in 1976-77 to provide books and stationery free of cost to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes studying in 6th to 12th classes irrespective of the income of their parents. The Welfare Departments gets books directly from the Punjab School Education Board and distributes them through the District Welfare Officer.

The amount disbursed and the number of students benefitted under the scheme in the district during the years 1979-80, 1984-85 to 1993-94 are given in the following statement:—

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of students benefitted
1979-80	3,79,948	16,080
1984-85	18,68,789	67,080
1985-86	21,39,831	42,620
1986-87	33,67,264	39,689
1987-88	41,86,473	51,883
1988-89	70,93,822	1,50,846
1989-90	3,45,488	1,37,614
1990-91	75,13,442	1,52,162
1991-92	1,25,45,249	1,49,902
1992-93	82,71,125	1,61,173
1993-94	1,29,64,685	1,56,240

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Jalandhar)

One Point Electric Connection to Un electrified Households.—To prevent the members of Scheduled Caste families from eye disorder and premature blindness, the department introduced this scheme in the State in 1986-87. The scheme was dropped in the year 1993-94. The amount disbursed and the number of households benefitted under the scheme in the district during the years 1986-87 to 1992-93 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of house- holds benefitted
1986-87	1,98,120	762
1987-88	2,17,620	837
1988-89	2,60,000	1,000
1989-90	2,60,000	1,000
1990-91	24,60,000	9,461
1991-92	4,00,000	1,538
1992-93	7,50,000	2,884

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Jalandhar)

One Point Electric Connection to Unelectrified Dharamshalas/Chaupals.—To electrify all the Scheduled Caste *Dharamshalas/Chaupals* where there is no electricity, a scheme 'One Point Electric Connection to Unelectrified *Dharamshalas/Chaupals*, was introduced in the State in 1987-88 and was dropped in the year 1991-92.

The amount disbursed and the number of *Dharamshalas/Chaupals* benefited under the scheme in the Jalandhar District during 1987-88 to 1990-91 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of <i>Dharamshalas/Chaupals</i> benefited
1987-88	91,000	350
1988-89	39,000	150
1989-90	45,000	150
1990-91	1,05,000	350

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Jalandhar)

Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme to Children of Those Engaged in Unclean Occupations.—The scheme was introduced in 1987-88 in order to eradicate illiteracy among the Scheduled Caste students whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations. Under this scheme, the Government have decided to draw these children from their environments and to keep them in hostels. A sum of Rs 200 to 250 is spent on children from 6th to 8th classes and 9th to 10th classes, respectively. It is a centrally sponsored scheme shared by the State on 50 : 50 basis.

The amount disbursed and the number of students benefited under the scheme in the district during the years 1988-89 to 1993-94 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of students benefited
1988-89	1,24,000	54
1989-90	1,05,000	81
1990-91	3,16,880	183
1991-92	3,40,132	120
1992-93	3,39,300	120
1993-94		60

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Jalandhar)

Grant for the Purchase of Plot for Economic Ventures including Commercial Activities. This scheme was introduced during 1989-90. Under this scheme, a financial aid of Rs 2,000 to maximum Rs 4,000 is given to the persons belonging to Scheduled Caste community for purchase of plot measuring one marla. In case the beneficiary purchase a plot of two marlas or more, the cost of construction of shop, purchase of machinery and raw material is financed by the Punjab Scheduled Castes Land Development and Finance Corporation. The scheme has been transferred by District Welfare Officer to Punjab Scheduled Castes Land Development and Finance Corporation from the year 1992-93.

The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme in the district during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 to 1991-92 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1989-90	34,000	11
1990-91	1,48,000	38
1991-92	48,000	12

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Jalandhar)

Manual Pits Scheme.—The scheme was previously started in 1981-82 and was dropped in 1984-85. Again, it was introduced in 1990-91. Under this scheme, one marla land free of cost is provided to a Scheduled Caste family who has no land for dumping the refuse.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district during the years 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1990-91 to 1993-94 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1981-82	1,25,550	256
1982-83	54,400	72
1983-84	82,900	205
1990-91	2,00,000	200
1991-92	1,63,000	163
1992-93	..	..
1993-94	99,000	49

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Jalandhar)

Social Welfare Activities

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

Old Age Pension Scheme.—This scheme was started in January 1964. Under this scheme, aged, infirm and destitute persons, above the age of 65 years in case of men and above 60 years in case of women with no means of livelihood, and no earning sons, are provided monetary assistance of Rs 50 per month which been raised to Rs 100 per month with effect from July 1990. The persons who are suffering from permanent disability are allowed relaxation of 10 years in the lower age limit. The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the Jalandhar District from 1984-85 to 1993-94 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1	2	3
1984-85	3,91,234	7,234
1985-86	4,32,234	7,124
1986-87	46,49,859	8,858
1987-88	45,10,919	8,241
1988-89	44,00,105	8,142

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

1	2	3
1989-90	44,49,954	7,697
1990-91	76,49,975	8,682
1991-92	98,32,456	10,503
1992-93	1,20,27,998	13,050
1993-94	2,02,00,000	14,593

(Source : District Social Welfare Officer, Jalandhar)

Financial Assistance to Widows and Destitute Women.—With a view to providing financial assistance to needy and destitute women below the age of 60 years, this scheme was introduced in the State in 1968. The assistance under the scheme is given to those women who are left without any means of subsistence after the demise of their husbands or whose husbands are physically or mentally incapable of earning a livelihood. The rate of assistance is Rs 50 per month, which has been raised to Rs 100 per month with effect from July 1990.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and number of beneficiaries in the Jalandhar District from 1984-85 to 1993-94 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1984-85	12,22,420	1,524
1985-86	13,92,224	1,734
1986-87	17,99,755	1,725
1987-88	11,40,050	2,324
1988-89	11,00,000	2,332
1989-90	11,11,584	2,079
1990-91	19,82,357	2,600
1991-92	26,92,504	3,014
1992-93	32,65,970	3,205
1993-94	43,30,000	2,976

(Source : District Social Welfare Officer, Jalandhar)

Financial Assistance to the Dependent Children.—This scheme was started in March 1968 with a view to providing relief to orphan and destitute children under the age of 16 years, who have either lost their parents or whose parents are unable to maintain them due to some incurable disease or permanent physical disability.

In the case of more than one deserving child in a family preference in the grant of financial assistance is given to school going children in order to encourage the parents to educate their children. The rate of financial assistance is Rs 50 per month per child.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the Jalandhar District from 1984-85 to 1990-91 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1984-85	2,24,225	492
1985-86	3,29,234	397
1986-87	7,29,742	344
1987-88	2,34,000	825
1988-89	2,37,000	811
1989-90	1,52,350	670
1990-91	4,07,400	954
1991-92	13,98,336	1,074
1992-93	20,55,007	1,040
1993-94	8,60,000	1,245

(Source : District Social Welfare Officer, Jalandhar)

Financial Assistance to Disabled Persons.—The Government have introduced a scheme in which financial assistance of Rs. 50 per month is provided to disabled persons whom a Medical Officer not below the rank of Assistant Civil Surgeon, certifies that the person concerned is permanently incapacitated to earn. The disabled persons included in this category are blind, deaf and dumb, orthopaedically handicapped, etc. who

by reason of their severe degree of disability have become permanently incapacitated 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 been 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 fulfil the required conditions laid down by the Government.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the Jalandhar District during 1984-85 to 1993-94 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs.)	Number of beneficiaries
1984-85	2,24,236	249
1985-86	2,34,250	244
1986-87	1,48,196	242
1987-88	4,40,000	239
1988-89	3,90,000	273
1989-90	1,82,062	335
1990-91	3,56,412	406
1991-92	2,97,956	536
1992-93	2,76,000	353
1993-94	15,90,000	860

(Source : District Social Welfare Officer, Jalandhar)

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

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

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1986-87	2,79,993	14
1987-88	60,880	17
1988-89	93,750	21
1989-90	10,000	75

(Source : District Social Welfare Officer, Jalandhar)

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

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

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1986-87	43,630	32
1987-88	1,36,848	34
1988-89	48,088	44
1989-90	2,00,270	48

(Source : District Social Welfare Officer, Jalandhar)

Community Centre Scheme.—The main object of setting up community centres is to improve the economic and social condition of weaker sections. Training in stitching and embroidery is imparted in these centres, apart from holding adult education classes, pre-school training to the children of age group 0-6 years. These centres have been set up for persons from other communities including Scheduled Castes. The amount disbursed and the number of students benefited under the scheme in the district for the years 1979-80, 1984-85 to 1993-94 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of students benefited		
		Balwadies	Adult	Tailoring
79-80	8,000	1,805	1,999	3,106
84-85	8,000	1,710	1,011	3,011
85-86	8,000	1,695	1,121	3,985
86-87	8,000	1,702	1,099	3,805
87-88	15,000	1,695	1,105	3,906
88-89	9,000	3,780	1,740	3,576
89-90	20,700	3,504	1,740	3,576
90-91	18,000	3,420	1,860	2,760
91-92	15,000	347	201	382
92-93	13,500	378	213	387
93-94	15,000	323	180	281

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Jalandhar)

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Delimitation of Constituencies.

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

The population of Punjab according to 1981 Census was 1,35,51,060 which included 33,48,217 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes. After this Census 13 Lok Sabha seats, including 3 reserved and 117 Assembly seats, including 29 reserved were provided by the Delimitation Commission for Punjab.

According to the 1991 census the population of Punjab was 2,02,81,869, which included 57,42,528 (28.31 per cent) persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The Delimitation Commission provided 13 Lok Sabha seats including 3 reserved and 117 Assembly seats including 29 reserved for Punjab State.

The details of the Delimitation of Assembly constituencies in the Jalandhar District are given below :

Serial No.	Name of the Constituency	Extent
1	Adampur	Adampur and Bhogpur K.Cs. in Jalandhar Tahsil
2	Jalandhar Cantonment	Wards 31 and 32 in Jalandhar Municipality, Jalandhar Cantonment and Jamsheer K.C. (excluding P.Cs. 76- Garha Vehandan, 77- Pholriwala, 78, Dhanal 79-Udhampur, 80- Khun Khun, 82-Saprat and 83-83-Jamsheer) in Jalandhar Tahsil
3	Jalandhar North	Wards 1, 1A, 2 to 7, 7A, 12 to 16 and 21 in Jalandhar Municipality

Serial No.	Name of the Constituency	Extent
4	Jalandhar Central	Wards 8, 8A, 9 to 11, 17 to 20, 22 to 25, 26 and 30 in Jalandhar Municipality and P.C. 60-Basti Guzan in Jalandhar K.C. in Jalandhar Tahsil
5	Jalandhar South (SC)	Wards 25A, 27 to 29, 32A, 33 and 34 in Jalandhar Municipality P. Cs. 50-Chitti, 51-Sangha, 52-Partap Pura, 53-Tajpur, 56-Khambra, 57-Kingra 58-Badala (Basti Danashmandan) and 59-Basti Sheikh in Jalandhar K. C. and P.Cs., 76-Garha Vehandan, 77-Pholriwala, 78-Dhanal, 79-Udhampur, 80-Khun Khun, 81-Saprai and 82-83-Jamsheer in Jamsheer K.C. in Jalandhar Tahsil
6	Kartarpur (SC)	Kartarpur K.C. (excluding any area of Jalandhar in P.C. 42-Lidhran) and P.Cs., 48-Powar, 49-Lalian Kalan, 54-Kallianpur, 55-Malko, 65-Raru, 66-Raipur, Rasulpur, 67-Chak Hussain-Lamba Pind (excluding any area of Jalandhar Municipality, 68-Dhogri, 69-Chuharwali and 70-Jandu Singha in Jalandhar K.C., in Jalandhar Tahsil
7	Lohian	Lohian, Uggi and Shahkot K. Cs., in Nakodar Tahsil
8	Nakodar	Nakodar K. C. in Nakodar Tahsil, and P. C.s., 1-Kangniwal, 2-3-Samrai, 38-Pandori Mushar-Kati, 39-Dhani Pind, 40-Daduwal, 41-Sarhali, and 42-Dhesian Kahna in Nurmahal K. C. and P. Cs. 45- Rurki 46-Ghurka, 47-Dhesian Sangh, 48-Bopa Rai, 49-Gahaur, 50-Goraya, 51-Dhanda, 52-Basian, 83-84-Bara Pind (No. 1 and 2), 85-Atta and 86-Rurka Khurd in Barapind K.C. in Phillaur Tahsil
9	Nurmahal	Mehatpur K.C. in Nakodar Tahsil Bilga K. C. and Nurmahal K. C. (excluding P.Cs.

Serial No.	Name of the Constituency	Extent
		1-Kangniwal, 2-3-Samrai, 38-Pandori Musharkati-39, Dhani Pind, 40-Daduwal, 41-Sarhali and 42-Dhesian Kahna) in Phillaur Tahsil
10	Banga (SC)	Banga K.C. in Nawashahr Tahsil and Bara Pind K.C. (excluding P.Cs. 45-Rurki, 46-Ghurka, 47-Dhesian Sangh, 48-Bopa Rai 49-Gahaur, 50-Gorya, 51-Dhanda, 52-Basian, 84-84-Barapind (No.1 and 2), 85-Atta and 86-Rurka Khurd) in Phillaur Tahsil
11	Nawashahr	Nawashahr and Rahon K.Cs. in Nawashahr Tahsil
12	Phillaur (SC)	Phillaur K.C. in Phillaur Tahsil and Aur K.C. in Nawashahr Tahsil.

(Source : Chief Electoral Officer Punjab, Chandigarh)

Newspapers and Periodicals

Public life in the Jalandhar District has been enriched by newspapers and periodicals which voice popular grievances of the people from time to time. Since the achievement of Independence in 1947, the number of periodicals published in the district in English, Punjabi, Hindi and Urdu etc. has enormously increased. Jalandhar is very popular for its daily newspapers all over the country. During 1991 as many as 21 daily newspapers out of the 70 of the State as a whole were published from Jalandhar alone. The daily 'Ajit' in Punjabi 'Hindi Samachar' in Urdu and 'Punjab Kesari' in Hindi have largest circulation in the State.

The particulars in respect of newspapers and periodicals published in the Jalandhar District are as under :—

Newspapers and Periodicals published in Jalandhar District as on 31 December 1991

Serial No.	Name of Periodical	Year when started	Place of publication	Language	Circulation	Classification
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dailies						
1	Bharat Kesari	1985	Jalandhar	English	N. S.	N. C. A.
2	Hindi Millap	1929	Jalandhar	Hindi	N. S.	

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

231

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Jai Nandan	1987	Jalandhar	Hindi	11,493	
4	M.R. Kmabren	1987	Do	Do	2,750	News and current Affairs
5	Punjab Kesari	1965	Do	Do	3,42,744	N. C. A.
6	Vir Partap	1955	Do	Do	24,866	News and Current Affairs
7	Ajit	1959	Do	Punjabi	N. S.	Do
8	Aj-Di-Awaj	1990	Do	Do	14,243	N. C. A.
9	Akali Patrika	1920	Do	Do	23,499	News and Current Affairs
10	Akali Times	1979	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
11	Bahujan Awaj	..	Do	Do	N.S.	N. C. A.
12	Jagbani	1978	Do	Do	50,017	News and Current Affairs
13	Bharat Kesari	1981	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
14	Jantak Lahar	1986	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
15	Lok Lahar	1974	Do	Do	6,834	News and Current Affairs
16	Nawan Zamana	1956	Do	Do	3,403	Do
17	Nirvair		Do	Do	N. S.	Do
18	Panjab Varta	1984	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
19	Quami Dard	1962	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
20	Rojana Samarat	1989	Do	Do	6,196	N. C. A.
21	Simran	1974	Do	Do	N. S.	News and Current Affairs
Tri-Weekly						
22	Azad Samachar	1989	Jalandhar	Punjabi	N. S.	Do
23	Press House	1989	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
24	Quami Lalka	1989	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
25	Sab-Di-Awaj	1989	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
26	Super Express	1989	Do	Do	N. S.	News and Current Affairs
27	Super Fast	1989	Do	Do	N. S.	Ditto

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	<i>Ajit</i>	1978	Do	Urdu	N. S.	News and Current Affairs
29	<i>Hind Samachar</i>	1948	Do	Do	51,984	Do
30	<i>Jalandhar Reporter</i>	1969	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
31	<i>Mehmat</i>	1973	Do	Do	15,236	News and Current Affairs
32	<i>Milap</i>	1949	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
33	<i>Pratap</i>	1949	Do	Bilingual	17,920	Do
34	<i>Janta News</i>	1989	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
35	<i>Jai Bharati</i>	1990	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
Bi-Weeklies						
36	<i>Jathedar</i>	1961	Jalandhar	Punjabi	N. S.	N. C. A.
37	<i>Quami Darvesh</i>	1990	Do	Do	N. S.	Religion
38	<i>Rajahani Mail</i>	1989	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
39	<i>Shtromani Patrika</i>	1990	Do	Do	N. S.	Religion
Weeklies						
40	<i>Ajit</i>	1983	Jalandhar	English	N. S.	News and Current Affairs
41	<i>Film Guide</i>	1957	Do	Do	N. S.	Film
42	<i>Industry Bulletin</i>	1989	Do	Do	495	N. C. A.
43	<i>Martial Lines</i>	1979	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
44	<i>Arya Joyti</i>	1970	Do	Hindi	N.S.	Religion and Philosophy
45	<i>Arya Maryada</i>	1974	Do	Do	1990	Do
46	<i>Bajrangi</i>	1982	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
47	<i>Bharat Keshari</i>	1972	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
48	<i>Jat Jullundur</i>	1986	Do	Do	1697	N. C. A.
49	<i>Jagat wani</i>	1988	Do	Do	8,497	N. C. A.
50	<i>Panj Bani</i>	1986	Phillaur	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
51	<i>Parmanyug</i>	1974	Jalandhar	Do	N. S.	News and Current Affairs
52	<i>April Patrika</i>	1972	Do	Punjabi	N. S.	Literary and Cultural
53	<i>Badalta</i>	1978	Do	Jalandhar	N. S.	News and Current Affairs

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
54	<i>Film Yug</i>	1963	Jalandhar	Punjabi	N. S.	Film
55	<i>Halchal</i>	1970	Do	Do	N. S.	News and Current Affairs
56	<i>Hani</i>	1962	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
57	<i>Janatak Lehar</i>	1973	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
58	<i>Jathebandhi</i>	1971	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
59	<i>Jullundhur Post</i>	1981	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
60	<i>Kamint</i>	1979	Do	Do	N. S.	Women
61	<i>Kanooni Nukte</i>	1989	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
62	<i>Kirti</i>	1984	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
63	<i>Kashatri Patrika</i>	1974	Do	Do	N. S.	Religion
64	<i>Kundan</i>	1961	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
65	<i>Mauji</i>	1966	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
66	<i>Maujooda Punjab</i>	1986	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
67	<i>National Samachar</i>	1989	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
68	<i>Nawlan Lehan</i>	1972	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
69	<i>Nishani</i>	1977	Banga	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
70	<i>Phullisan</i>	1976	Jalandhar	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
71	<i>Punjab Literary & Political Guide</i>		Do	Do		Literary
72	<i>Punjab Magazine</i>	1984	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
73	<i>Punjab Samachar</i>	1989	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
74	<i>Raj Deep</i>	1972	Do	Do	N. S.	News and Current Affairs
75	<i>Ramgarhia Manch</i>	1986	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
76	<i>Ravidas Patrika</i>	1970	Do	Do	N. S.	News and Current Affairs
77	<i>Sada Zamana</i>	1978	Do	Do	3,662	Do
78	<i>Samanta</i>	1986	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
79	<i>Samrat</i>	1959	Do	Do	5,322	Do
80	<i>Sanjhi Dunia</i>	1966	Do	Do	N. S.	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
81	State Samachar		Jalandhar	Punjabi	N. S.	N. C. A.
82	Sunday Sansar	1979	Do	Do	N.S.	News and Current Affairs
83	Ajka Akhbar	1986	Do	Urdu	N. S.	N. C. A.
84	Bharati Mazdoor	1962	Do	Do	N. S.	News and Current Affairs
85	Doaba	1952	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
86	Film Trad	1948	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
87	Harijan	1960	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
88	Jamaat Krainmat	1990	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
89	Janta Sansar	1968	Do	Do	1,800	Do
90	Motor Transport Worker	1957	Do	Do	N.S.	Labour
91	New Light Observer	1966	Do	Do	N. S.	News and Current Affairs
92	Pratap	1968	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
93	Salahkar	1979	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
94	Vedic Dharam	1975	Do	Do	N. S.	Religion and Philosophy
95	Jagta Punjab	1974	Do	Multilingual	N. S.	N. C. A.
96	Lok Adhikar	1973	Do	Multilingual	N. S.	N. C. A.
Fortnightlies						
97	Baicheet	1983	Jalandhar	Hindi	N. S.	N. C. A.
98	Naviekhan	1973	Do	Do	N. S.	Literary and Cultural
99	Vedic Dharam	1978	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
100	Uttam Hindu	1983	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
101	Yug Parvesh	1986	Do	Punjabi	N. S.	N. C. A.
102	Dharam Karam	1976	Do	Do	N. S.	Religion and Philosophy
103	Jalkara	1979	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
104	Kisan Mazdoor Raj	1974	Do	Do	N. S.	Labour
105	Punjab Roadways Mulazam Ekta	1980	Do	Do	N. S.	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
106	Quami Express		Jalandhar	Punjabi	N. S.	N. C. A.
107	Samadhi	1987	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
108	Sanjogi Mele	1986	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
109	Creator	1981	Do	Multilingual	N. S.	N. C. A.
110	Kanoon Tax Aur Filmas Weekly	1966	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
Monthlies						
111	Bheem Patrika	1972	Jalandhar	English	N. S.	Literary and Cultural
112	Buyer's Guide for Indian Products	1978	Do	Do	N. S.	Commerce and Industry
113	Daystar	1972	Do	Do	N. S.	Engineering and Technology
114	Indian Journal of Medicine and Surgery	1935	Do	Do	N. S.	Medicine and Health
115	Iron Era	1980	Do	Do	N. S.	Industry
116	Jantak Lahar	1984	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
117	Jullundur News Magazine (The)	1964	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
118	Psychiatrist	1973	Do	Do	N. S.	Medicine and Health
119	Punjab Builders Guide	1979	Do	Do	N. S.	Commerce and Industry
120	Punjab Medical Journal	1951	Do	Do	N. S.	Medicine and Health
121	Tax Law Reviews	1976	Do	Do	N. S.	Law and Public Administration
122	Young Pal's	1985	Do	Do	N. S.	Literary
123	Bal Kalpana	1979	Do	Hindi	N. S.	Children
124	Dev Chhaya	1975	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
125	Gunj-Filmo-Se	1990	Do	Do	N. S.	Agricultural and Animal Husbandry
126	Khel Khel	1976	Do	Do	N. S.	Sports
127	Panchayat Patrika	1980	Do	Do	N. S.	F & EC
128	Parimal	1982	Do	Do	N. S.	Literary

JALANDHAR

	3	4	5	6	7
129 <i>Ritu</i>	1976	Jalandhar	Hindi	N. S.	
130 <i>Vishva Gyan</i>	1952	Nakodar	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
131 <i>Adhyapak Lehar</i>	1972	Jalandhar	Punjabi	N. S.	Labour
132 <i>Amar Khantyan</i>	1950	Do	Do	N. S.	Literary and Cultural
133 <i>Apsara</i>	1977	Do	Do	N. S.	Film
134 <i>Arsh Deep</i>	1976	Do	Do	N. S.	Literary
135 <i>Bindu</i>	1976	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
136 <i>Bir Banda</i>	1988	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
137 <i>Dhishhti</i>	1972	Do	Do	N. S.	Literary and Cultural
138 <i>Gurmat Vichar Patrika</i>	1970	Do	Do	N. S.	Religion and Philosophy
139 <i>Miri Piri Darshan</i>	1983	Do	Do	N. S.	R & P
140 <i>Nar Nari</i>	1981	Do	Do	N. S.	L & C
141 <i>Preet Mukat</i>	1975	Do	Do	N. S.	Literary and Cultural
142 <i>Punam</i>	1979	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
143 <i>Sandarble</i>	1982	Do	Do	N. S.	Film
144 <i>Sacha Suneha</i>	186	Nawashahr	Do		
145 <i>Sundarbhe</i>	1978	Jandiala	Do	N. S.	Literary and Cultural
146 <i>Shabnam</i>	1982	Jalandhar	Do	N. S.	Literary
147 <i>Star</i>	1972	Do	Do	N. S.	Literary and Cultural
148 <i>Tasvir</i>	1962	Do	Do	N. S.	Film
149 <i>Thibbi</i>	1979	Do	Do	N. S.	Literary and Cultural
150 <i>Vasana</i>	1979	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
151 <i>Vidyarthi Jiwan</i>	1973	Do	Do	N. S.	N. C. A.
152 <i>Wah! Guru Jiki Fateh</i>	1980	Do	Do	N. S.	Religion
153 <i>Waryan</i>	1975	Do	Do	N. S.	Literary
154 <i>Dhandora</i>	1973	Do	Urdu	N. S.	N. C. A.
155 <i>Raj-E-Sehat</i>	1951	Do	Do	N. S.	Religion and Health

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

237

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
156 <i>Ahluwalia Sansar</i>	1980	Jalandhar	Bilingual	N. S.		N. C. A.	
157 <i>Satsangh</i>	1974	Do	Do	1000		Religion and Philosophy	
158 <i>Trade Spokeman</i>	1968	Do	Bilingual	N. S.		Commerce and Industry	
159 <i>Neki</i>	1978	Do	Multilingual	N. S.		Literary and Cultural	
Quarterlies							
160 <i>Indian Librarian</i>	1945	Jalandhar	English	N. S.		Agriculture	
161 <i>Amar K Iran</i>	1982	Do	Punjabi	N. S.		Literary	
162 <i>Sirhana</i>	1974	Do	Do	2,730		Literary and Cultural	
163 <i>Surtal</i>	1968	Do	Do	N. S.		Do	
164 <i>Atam Parkash</i>	1970	Do	Bilingual	N. S.		Religion and Philosophy	
165 <i>Photo Digest</i>	1974	Do	Multilingual	N. S.		Labour	
BI-Monthlies, Half Yearly Etc.							
166 <i>Journal of Political Studies</i>	1968	Jalandhar	English	N. S.		N. C. A.	
167 <i>Him Neel</i>	1976	Do	Punjabi	N. S.		N. C. A.	
BI-Weekly							
168 <i>Punjab Bicycle Report</i>	1974	Jalandhar	English	N. S.		Market Report	
Weeklies							
169 <i>Trade Observer</i>	1978	Jalandhar	Bilingual	1947		Market Report	
Monthly							
170 <i>Adharshila</i>	1977	Jalandhar	Punjabi	N. S.		Misc.	
171 <i>Kamboj Lehar</i>	1975	Do	Do	N. S.		Misc. Community Paper	
172 <i>Sampark</i>	1981	Do	Do	N. S.		Misc.	
173 <i>Jagat Darpan</i>	1973	Do	Multilingual	N. S.		Misc. Community	
Quarterlies							
174 <i>Fate and Destine</i>	1975	Jalandhar	English	N. S.		Misc. Astrology	
175 <i>Chandrahans</i>	1954	Do	Multilingual	N. S.		College Magazine	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
176	<i>Beas</i>	1950	Jalandhar	Multilingual	N. S.	College Magazine
177	<i>Divya</i>	1952	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
Bt-Monthlies and Half Yearly Etc.						
178	<i>D. A. V. News</i>	1964	Jalandhar	English	N. S.	Do
179	<i>Adarsh Vidyarthi</i>	1955	Do	Multilingual	N. S.	School Magazine
180	<i>Chirag-I-Rah</i>	1965	Do	Multilingual	N. S.	College Magazine
181	<i>Deep Shiksha</i>	1951	Do	Do	N. S.	School Magazine
182	<i>Devi</i>	1973	Do	Do	N. S.	College Magazine
183	<i>Doab</i>	1949	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
184	<i>Gianrang</i>	1967	Do	Do	N. S.	School Magazine
Annuals						
185	<i>Anant Deepti</i>	1978	Jalandhar	Multilingual	N. S.	College Magazine
186	<i>Appollo</i>	1962	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
187	<i>Ayrikumar</i>	1962	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
188	<i>Avastha</i>	1974	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
189	<i>Builder (The)</i>	1961	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
190	<i>Charankanwal</i>	1954	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
191	<i>Devbala</i>	1970	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
192	<i>Nirmal Dhara</i>	1972	Do	Do	N. S.	Do
193	<i>Shiksha Darpan</i>	1950	Do	Do	N. S.	Do

(Press in India 1991, Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India under the Press and Registration of Books Act, Part-II Volume-I, New Delhi, pp 875-938)

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

The Indian Red Cross Society, District Branch, Jalandhar.—The Jalandhar District Branch of Indian Red Cross Society was constituted in 1949. This institution has been serving to uplift the poor and needy class of people.

The important activities of the Red Cross Society, Jalandhar are institutional services; aid to the poor, needy and widows; financial

assistance to poor for marriage of their daughters; assistance to students and blood donation camps.

The District Red Cross Society has a Hospital Welfare section which provides free medicines to poor and needy sick persons. Red Cross Physiotherapy Centre, in the Shaheed Babu Labh Singh Civil Hospital, Jalandhar provides free medical treatment to the poor and polio affected children.

The society maintains four ambulance vans. A school for deaf and dumb children at Jalandhar is also run by the Red Cross Society. Besides, the society maintains a 'Red Cross Senior Citizen Home' at Jalandhar for the aged persons.

The main sources of income of the society are collection from membership, subscriptions, contribution, donations etc. During 1993-94, the income and expenditure of the society in Jalandhar District were Rs 32,20,658 and Rs 28,33,524 respectively. The number of membership as on 31 March 1994 was 4,91,225.

Lions Club, Jalandhar.—The Lions Club is a world-wide organization, whose motto is 'We Serve'. In fact, it is an international brotherhood for the service of humanity at large.

The Lion Club, Jalandhar was established in 1963. It renders useful service to the people of the city in the form of free eye hospital, clinical laboratory and medical check up camps, stipends to students, blood donation camps, diabetes/drug awareness programme, help to widows and needy persons on the marriage of their daughters. The club also runs an X-Ray plant at Lions Bhawan, Lajpat Nagar, Jalandhar at concessional rates.

The membership of the club as on 31 March, 1994 was 396. The expenditure of the club is met through subscriptions from its members and way of publishing souvenirs. There are nine branches of the club functioning one each at Jalandhar City and Jalandhar Cantonment, two in Phillaur and one each in Goraya, Banga and Kartarpur.

General Elections

Sixth General Elections, 1977.—The Sixth General Elections held in 1977 were a landmark in Indian Politics. Politics the first time since Independence, the reins of the Central Government passed into the hands of a new party, viz. Janta Party which formed the first non-Congress Government at New Delhi. The Janata Party was formed out of four former opposition parties—the Organization Congress,

the Bhartiya Lok Dal, the Jan Sangh and the Socialist Party. The Congress for Democracy was also merged later on in this block. The newly formed Janata Party was voted into office with overwhelming majority by the electorates in the Northern States.

Elections to the State Assemblies were not held due to the reason that their term of office had not expired. But after the Lok Sabha elections, the Janata Party Government decided to hold early elections in number of States on the plea that a climate of uncertainty had come to prevail in the wake of the virtual rejection in the Lok Sabha elections of the Congress candidates in several States. As a result of this, elections to the Vidhan Sabha were held on 12 June 1977 and completed on the same day. In these elections, the Akali Dal and the Janata Party secured majority of votes defeating Congress. Consequently, on 20 June 1977, the Akali-Janata formed coalition Government in Punjab.

Lok Sabha Constituencies¹

There were two Parliamentary Constituencies in the district, viz. Philluar (SC) and Jalandhar. From these, one Shiromani Akali Dal and one Communist Party of India (Marxist) candidates were declared elected. The number of votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given as under:

Name of the Party	Valid	Votes	Polled
	Number	Percentage	
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	2,76,973	31.81	
Congress (I)	2,71,392	31.17	
Shiromani Akali Dal	2,61,558	30.03	
Communist Party of India	24,393	2.80	
Other Parties	36,491	4.19	
Total	8,70,807	100.00	

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

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies²

There were 12 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies in the district, viz. Adampur, Jalandhar Cantonment, Jalandhar North, Jalandhar Central, Jalandhar South (SC), Kartarpur (SC), Lohian, Nakodar, Nurmahal, Banga (SC), Nawashahr, Phillaur (SC). From these constituencies, 4 Janata Party, 4 Shiromani Akali Dal, 2 Communist Party of India (Marxist) and 2 Congress (I) candidates were declared elected. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 9,23,661. The total number of valid votes polled in these constituencies was 6,07,282. The total number of valid votes polled by each contesting party is given below:

Name of the Party	Valid votes	Polled
	Number	Percentage
Congress (I)	2,19,103	36.08
Shiromani Akali Dal	1,37,790	22.69
Janata Party	1,01,568	16.73
Independents	64,462	10.61
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	55,417	9.13
Communist Party of India	15,018	2.47
Other Parties	13,924	2.29
Total	6,07,282	100.00

Seventh Lok Sabha Elections 1980³—The Janata Government formed in March 1977 did not remain stable. As the party had been formed with the merger of four major political parties, its members reverted to their previous loyalties. This led to difference within the Janata Party resulting in defection by many MPs who formed a new group which ultimately led to the fall of Janata Government at the Centre. The group of MPs who had defected from the Janata Party was able to form, with the support of Congress (I), a new Government.

²Ibid, p—72

³Report on the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1980, pp 60—63

However, the relationship between the new Government and the Congress (I) did not remain smooth for long, with the result that the Government fell without facing the Parliament even once. In this way, the Sixth Lok Sabha was dissolved mid way on 22 August 1979. Consequently, the Seventh General Elections were held in the country on 3 January 1980.

There were only two Parliamentary Constituencies in the district, viz. Jalandhar and Phillaur (SC). From these Constituencies, Congress candidates were elected. The total number of electors in these Constituencies was 15,01,225. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties, is given as under :

Name of the Party	Valid Votes Polled	
	Number	Percentage
Congress (I)	4,33,092	48.77
Janata Party	2,12,583	23.94
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1,51,269	17.03
Independents	58,889	6.63
Other Parties	32,273	3.63
Total	8,88,106	100.00

Seventh Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha 1980⁴—The term of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituted on 12 June 1977 was due to expire in 1982. However, after the Lok Sabha elections held in January 1980, which resulted in the change of Government at the Centre, it was felt that a climate of uncertainty had come to prevail in the States which were not ruled by the Congress (I). The Congress (I) Government at the Centre decided to go for elections in such States including Punjab. Accordingly, the Punjab Vidhan Sabha was dissolved by the President under Article 85 of the Constitution on 17 February 1980. The elections to the Vidhan Sabha were held on 31 May 1980 and completed on the same day. The Congress (I) won majority of seats defeating the Akali Dal and other contesting parties and formed its Government in the State.

There were 12 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies in the district, viz. Adampur, Jalandhar Cantonment, Jalandhar North, Jalandhar Central

⁴*Ibid*, pp 92-93

Jalandhar South (SC), Kartarpur (SC), Lohian, Nakodar, Nurmahal, Banga (SC), Nawashahr and Phillaur (SC). From these constituencies, 7 Indian National Congress, 2 Shiromani Akali Dal, 1 Communist Party of India, 1 Communist Party of India (Marxist) and 1 Independent candidates were declared elected. The total number of electors in these Constituencies was 10,59,754. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting party is given as under :

Name of the Party	Valid Votes Polled	
	Number	Percentage
Congress (I)	2,89,500	43.22
Shiromani Akali Dal	1,32,165	19.73
Independents	84,652	12.64
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	54,980	8.21
Bhartiya Janta Party	39,452	5.89
Congress (U)	27,684	4.13
Communist Party of India	25,368	3.79
Other Parties	16,010	2.39
Total	6,69,811	100.00

Eighth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1985⁵—The term of the Seventh (mid-term) Lok Sabha constituted in January, 1980 was due to expire on 10 January 1985. General Elections were held in India on 24 and 27 December 1984 to constitute a new (eighth) Lok Sabha excepting the parliamentary constituencies falling in the States of Assam and Punjab. Elections in Assam and Punjab could not be held due to unavoidable circumstances. In order to remove any doubt and to avoid litigation, a new Section 33A was inserted in the Representation of the People Act, 1951, by an Ordinance issued on 20 November 1984. The elections to the Eighth Lok Sabha were held in Punjab on 25 December 1985.

⁵*Report on the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1985*, pp 44-47

There were two Lok Sabha constituencies in the district, viz. Phillaur (SC) and Jalandhar. The Congress (I) candidates were declared elected from both these constituencies. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 15,97,494. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given as under:

Name of the Party	Valid Votes Polled	
	Number	Percentage
Indian National Congress	4,61,652	44.45
Independents	2,72,478	26.24
Shiromani Akali Dal	1,78,633	17.20
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	97,740	9.41
Bhartiya Janta Party	28,025	2.70
Total	10,38,528	100.00

Eighth General Elections to the Vidhan Sabha, 1985^a.—The Punjab Vidhan Sabha was constituted in June 1980. The President rule was imposed in the State with effect from 6 October 1983 and the legislative Assembly was kept in suspended animation. Under the 48th Amendment of the Constitution, President rule could have been continued only upto 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 Vidhan Sabha were held on 25 September 1985.

There were 12 Vidhan Sabha constituencies in the district, viz. Adampur, Jalandhar Cantonment, Jalandhar North, Jalandhar Central, Jalandhar South (SC), Kartarpur (SC), Lohian, Nakodar, Nurmahal, Banga (SC), Nawashahr and Phillaur (SC). From these constituencies, 6 Shiromani Akali Dal, 4 Congress (I) and 2 Bhartiya Janta Party candi-

^a Ibid, Page 73—77

dates were declared elected. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 10,81,333. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given as under:

Name of the Party	Valid Votes Polled	
	Number	Percentage
Congress (I)	2,94,872	41.01
Shiromani Akali Dal	2,12,606	39.57
Independents	1,14,369	15.91
Bhartiya Janta Party	56,249	7.82
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	23,998	3.34
Communist Party of India	11,779	1.64
Other Parties	5,073	0.71
Total	7,18,946	100.00

Ninth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1989^b.—The Ninth General Elections were held in India in November, 1989, excepting the State of Assam.

There were only two Lok Sabha constituencies in the district, viz. Phillaur (SC) and Jalandhar. From these constituencies, one Bahujan Samaj Party and one Janta Dal candidates were declared elected. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 19,48,009. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given as under:

Name of the Party	Valid Votes Polled	
	Number	Percentage
Janta Dal	2,64,874	23.27
Bahujan Samaj Party	2,45,325	21.55
Independents	2,00,876	17.65
Shiromani Akali Dal (Badal)	1,70,451	14.98
Congress (I)	1,64,637	14.46
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	72,104	6.34
Other Parties	19,891	1.75
Total	11,38,158	100.00

^b Report on the Lok Sabha Elections, 1989, pp 451-453

Mid-term General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1992^a.—The elections to the Ninth Lok Sabha were held in the State on 26 November 1989. The 9th Lok Sabha could not complete its full term and was dissolved. The President of India issued notification on 19 April 1991 calling upon all parliamentary constituencies other than those within the State of Jammu and Kashmir to elect members to the House of the People. The date of poll for Punjab State was fixed as 20 May 1991 which was later on changed to 22 June 1991 and there after 25 September 1991. The elections in Punjab were cancelled vide Bill No. 156 C.M. of 1991, i.e. "The cancellation of General Election in Punjab 1991". There after, the poll in Punjab State was held on 19 February 1992.

The Punjab Vidhan Sabha was constituted on 29 September, 1985, but the President's rule was imposed in the State with effect from 11 May 1987 and the Assembly was kept in suspended animation. On 6 March 1988, the Punjab Vidhan Sabha was dissolved and the State remained under President's rule for a period of 4 years, 9 months and 15 days.

Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections were held simultaneously in all the 13 Parliamentary and 117 Assembly constituencies on 19 February 1992. The results were declared on 20 and 21 February 1992.

The President's rule was revoked on 25 February 1992 and a new Assembly was constituted on that date.

There were two Lok Sabha constituencies in the district viz. Phillaur (SC) and Jalandhar. The Congress (I) candidates were declared elected from both the constituencies. The party-wise total number of valid votes polled is given below:

Name of the Party	Valid Votes Polled	
	Number	Percentage
Indian National Congress	2,59,553	48.43
Bahujan Samaj Party	1,69,981	25.57
Independents	47,662	8.90
Bhartiya Janata Party	46,355	8.65
Communist party of India	44,457	8.29
Lok Dal (LD)	893	0.16
Total	5,35,901	100

^aReport on the General Elections, 1992

General Elections to Punjab Vidhan Sabha^a.—In Jalandhar District there were 12 Vidhan Sabha constituencies, viz. Adampur, Jalandhar Cantonment, Jalandhar North, Jalandhar Central, Jalandhar South (SC) Kartarpur (SC), Lohian, Nakodar, Nurmahal, Banga (SC), Nawashahr and Phillaur (SC). From these constituencies 10 Congress (I) and 2 Bahujan Samaj Party Candidates were declared elected. The total number of votes polled by each contesting parties is given below:

Name of the Party	Valid Votes Polled	
	Number	Percentage
Indian National Congress	1,95,132	52.87
Bahujan Samaj Party	90,720	24.58
Bhartiya Janata Party	37,623	10.19
Communist Party of India	28,593	7.75
Independents	12,468	3.38
Shiromani Akali Dal	2,845	0.77
Janata Dal	1,696	0.46
Total	3,69,077	100.00

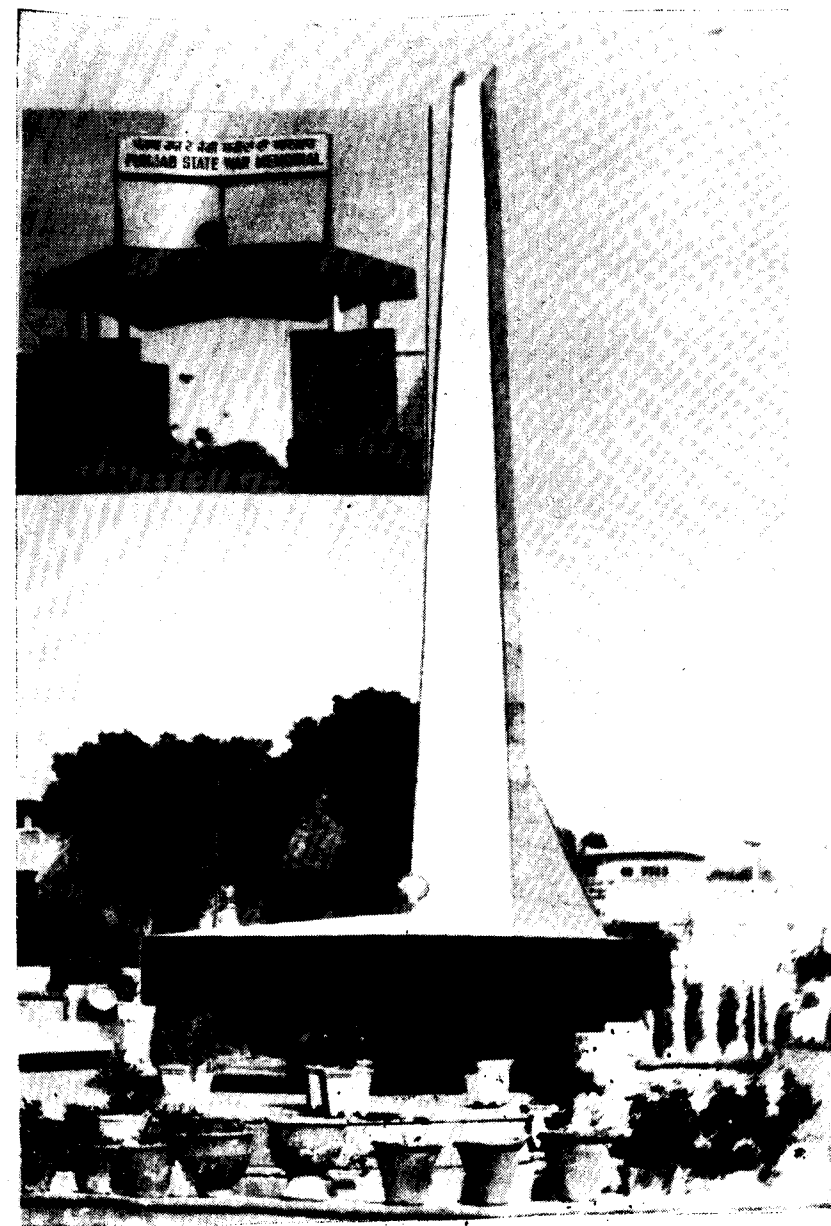
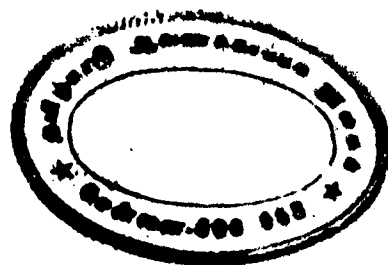
Bye-Election to Jalandhar Parliamentary Constituency.—The bye-election to Jalandhar Parliamentary constituency was held on 19 May 1993 as the constituency was declared vacant due to the demise of the elected candidate. The Indian National Congress candidate won the seat. The total number of electors for the constituency was 9,93,723 and 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	2,86,923	49.79
Shiromani Akali Dal (Badal)	1,70,939	29.67
Bhartiya Janta Party	27,677	4.80
Bahujan Samaj Party	52,216	9.06
Bahujan Samaj party (Ambedkar)	9,436	1.64
Shiromani Akali Dal (Mann)	18,319	3.18
Independents	10,706	1.86
Total	5,76,216	100.00

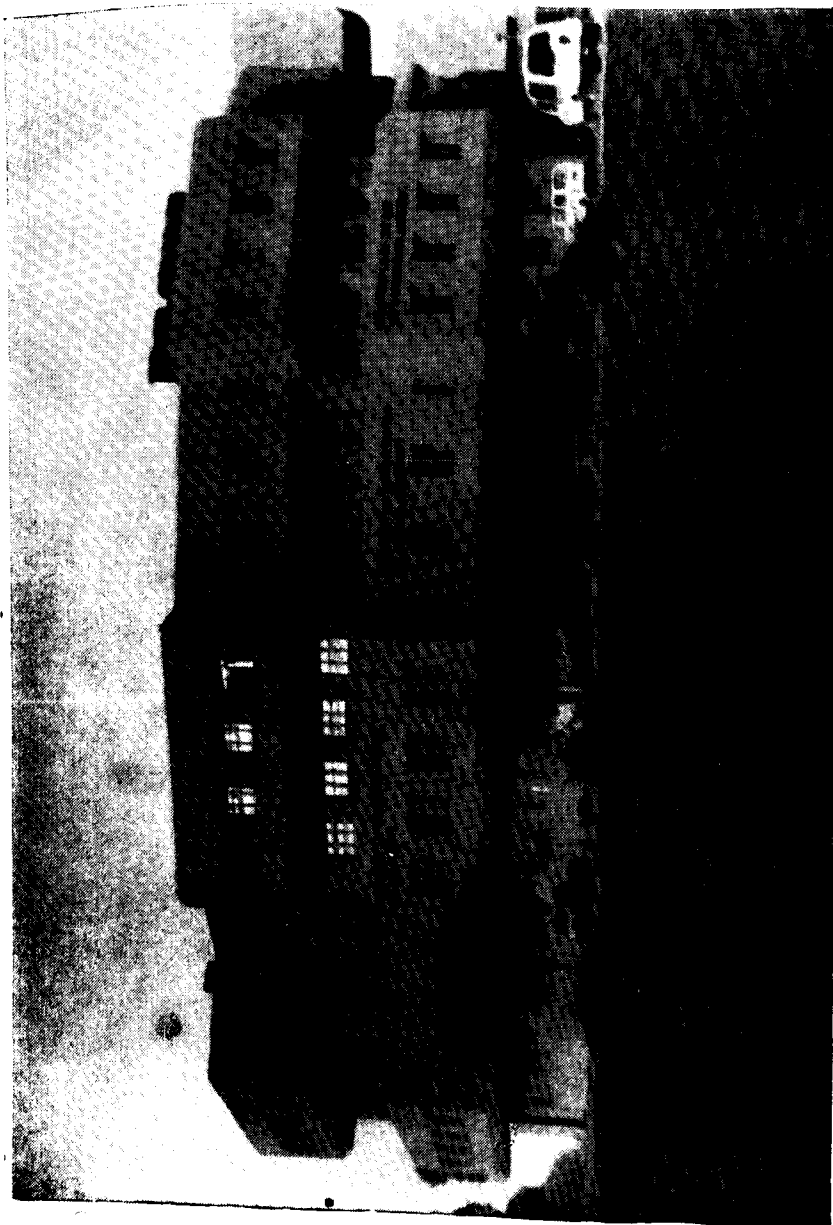
^aIbid

Bye-Elections to Nakodar Assembly Constituency.—The bye-election was held on 26 May 1994 as the sitting member was elected to Lok Sabha. The Indian National Congress candidate was declared elected. The total number of electors (including services) was 1,17,803 and the total number of valid votes polled in favour of the each contesting parties in the constituency was as follows:

Name of the Party	Valid Votes Polled	
	Number	Percentage
Indian National Congress	37,526	46.79
Independents	35,087	43.75
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	5,995	7.47
Bahujan Samaj Party (Ambedkar)	859	1.07
Janata Dal	744	0.92
	80,211	100.00



Punjab State War Memorial Jalandhar (Inset) Entrance Gate,
Punjab State War Memorial



Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Regional Engineering College, Jalandhar



Sodal Temple, Jalandhar



Statue of Shahid Bhagat Singh installed in front of
Shahid-e-Azam S. Bhagat Singh Museum Khattkar Kalan



S. Bhagat Singh in his childhood (Photo
preserved in the Museum)



Gurudwara Gangsar, Kartarpur

