

CHINESE JOURNAL OF POLYMER SCIENCE

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml (○), 10⁷ cells/ml (□), 10⁸ cells/ml (△), and 10⁹ cells/ml (◇). The error bars represent the standard deviation of three independent experiments.

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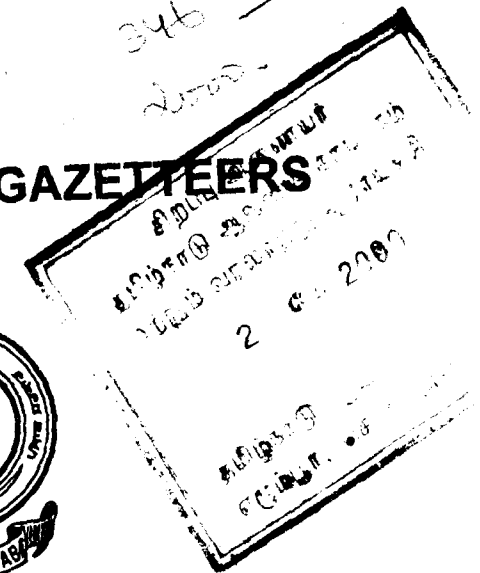
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PUNJAB

HOSHIARPUR
(SUPPLEMENT)

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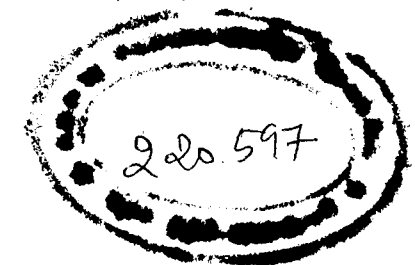
PUNJAB DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



**HOSHIARPUR
(SUPPLEMENT)**

JAGMOHAN SINGH HANS
M.A. (Eco. & Pbi.)
STATE EDITOR GAZETTEERS, PUNJAB
CHANDIGARH

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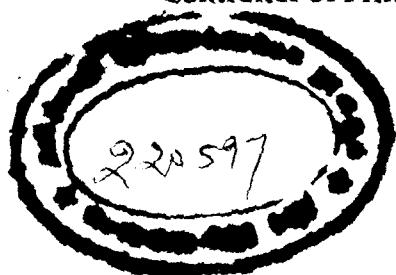
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1997



FOREWORD

The revised edition of the Hoshiarpur District Gazetteer was published in 1980 by the Revenue Department and its supplement had become due. It is the fifth supplement to be published in the series of supplements to the District Gazetteers of Punjab. An attempt has been made in the present volume to incorporate the latest information and statistical data as far as possible, besides making additions, wherever necessary.

I hope the present volume would be found useful by the research scholars and the general readers.

CHANDIGARH
21 February 1997

K.S. JANJUA
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 has so far published four supplements. The supplement to Hoshiarpur District Gazetteer is fifth in the series.

The present volume supplements the information contained in the revised edition of Hoshiarpur 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 Hoshiarpur District Gazetteer was prepared in 1993-94 during the tenure of Shri B.R. Sharma, former State Editor, Gazetteers, yet it had to be kept in abeyance for some unavoidable reasons. However, it was again taken up subsequently in February 1996.

In the preparation of this volume the Gazetteers Organisation has been benefitted 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, Hoshiarpur and other officers of the district administration for making available the latest information/data needed for this Supplement.

I am thankful to Shri B.R. Sharma, my predecessor, for his contribution to this supplement. My thanks are due to Shri Rajinder Singh Gandhi, Senior Editor; Smt. Gurdip Kaur Khokhar, Editor; Shri Shaminder Singh Bains, Compiler; Shri Dinesh Bedi, Draftsman-cum-Artist; Smt. Parveen Kumari, Smt. Asha Sharma and Shri Khushal Chand all Senior Assistants for their strenuous efforts and valuable assistance in completing this work. I am also thankful to other staff members of the organisation for their co-operation in the preparation of this volume.

I am also thankful to the Controller, Printing and Stationery, U.T., Chandigarh and his staff for completing the printing work of this volume in time.

CHANDIGARH
25 February 1997

JAGMOHAN SINGH HANS
State Editor, Gazetteers,
Punjab

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CHAPTER-I

GENERAL

Total Area and Population of the District.—According to Surveyor General of India, the total area of the Hoshiarpur District in 1991 was 3,881 sq. km. The district ranked seventh in area amongst the districts of the State.

According to the 1991 Census, the total population of the Hoshiarpur District was 14,55,028 persons (7,58,125 males and 6,96,903 females). The district ranked 10th amongst the districts of the State in respect of population.

Administrative Divisions of the District.—The district consists of 5 tahsils/subdivisions*, (Hoshiarpur, Dasua, Garhshankar, Balachaur and Mukerian) and 4 sub-tahsils*, (Bhunga, Talwara, Tanda and Garhdiwala). There are 12 development blocks in the district (Hoshiarpur-I, Hoshiarpur-II, Bhunga, Dasua, Mukerian, Talwara, Tanda, Garhshankar, Mahalpur, Balachaur, Hajipur and Saroya).

Boundary Changes.**—The change in the jurisdiction of the district since the publication of the last Hoshiarpur District Gazetteer (1980) was that

*Mukerian and Garhdiwala were made tahsil and Sub-tahsil, respectively on 15 August 1992

** (i) Vide Notification No. 2/44/94/RE-II(1)/6765, dated 20 July 1995, 23 villages of tahsil Balachaur of Hoshiarpur District transferred to Tahsil and District Rupnagar, four villages of Tahsil Balachaur District Hoshiarpur transferred to Tahsil Samraia District Ludhiana and four villages of Tahsil Dasua namely Kathana, Abdulapur, Kulla and Phatta District Hoshiarpur transferred to Tahsil Batala, district Gurdaspur

(ii) Vide Notification No. 2/44/94/RE-II(1)/8005 dated 26 August 1995, 32 villages (out of which 23 were transferred on 20 July 1995 to Tahsil and district Rupnagar from Balachaur Tahsil of Hoshiarpur District and nine villages which were transferred on 9 April 1992 to Tahsil and district Rupnagar from Tahsil Balachaur District Hoshiarpur) were retransferred to Tahsil Balachaur of Hoshiarpur District. Four villages which were transferred to Tahsil Samraia District Ludhiana on 20 July 1995 were retransferred to Balachaur Tahsil of Hoshiarpur District

(iii) Vide Notification No. 2/44/94/RE-II(1)/10038, dated 5 November 1995 the whole of Balachaur Tahsil was transferred to newly formed Nawashahr District

the District gained village Miani Mahahon¹ to Dasua Tahsil and lost, one village² Kathana of Dasua Tahsil to Gurdaspur Tahsil of Gurdaspur District, six villages³ of Balachaur Tahsil to Samrala Tahsil of Ludhiana District and two villages, viz. Chakli Kasab and Nanowal⁴ of Balachaur Tahsil to Rupnagar Tahsil of Rupnagar District. In 1992, the district lost nine villages⁵, viz. Arson, Rail Taunsa, Bane, Bela Tajowal, Arazi Darya Baramad Rail, Aima, Chahal and Arazi Darya Baramad Bela Tazowal of Tahsil Balachaur to Rupnagar Tahsil of Rupnagar District.

Climate

(i) Climatic Divisions and Seasons and their Duration

The climate of Hoshiarpur District with a hilly terrain in the major part is on the whole somewhat milder than that of the adjoining districts to the south. But in the valleys and the terrain strip to the south-west of the Shiwalik Range, it is more like that of the plains of the Punjab. The cold season is from November to March. The period from April to June is the hot season. The south-west monsoon season is from the beginning of July to the first week of September. The succeeding period lasting till the beginning of November is the post-monsoon or transition period.

(ii) Temperature and Humidity

Temperature.—There is a meteorological observatory at Hoshiarpur. The description which follows is based on the records of this observatory. Temperature begins to rise steadily from the middle of March till June which is usually the hottest month of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature of 39.5° C and the mean daily minimum

1 Punjab Government Notification No. 2202-(RE-I)-73/2953, dated 24 August 1973

2 Punjab Government Notification No. 2/2(RE-I) 8847-79/1399, dated 26 December 1979

3 Ibid

4 Ibid

5 Punjab Government Notification No. 2/3/92/RE-II(I)/4727, dated 9 April 1992

temperature of 24.5°C in May and June. The maximum temperatures may on individual days touch 45°C. With the advance of the south-west monsoon over the district, in early July, the day temperatures decrease appreciably, while the nights are nearly as warm as in the summer season. With the increase in the moisture in the air during the south-west monsoon season, the weather is often sultry in between the rains. After about the middle of September, temperatures begin to decrease, the fall in night temperatures being more rapid. January is the coldest part of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature around 19.9°C and the mean daily minimum temperature around 6°C. Cold waves affect the district in the wake of passing western disturbances, in the winter season and the minimum temperature may go down to a degree or two below the freezing point and frosts may occur. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Hoshiarpur was 46.5°C on 26 May 1984, the lowest minimum was 0.0°C on 29 January 1985 (during 1978—85).

Humidity.—Humidity is high during the south-west monsoon season. During the rest of the year, the air is comparatively drier. The driest part of the year is the summer season, when in the afternoons, the relative humidity is less than 50 per cent.

(iii) Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for 4 stations, viz. Hoshiarpur, Dasua, Garhshankar and Tanda, for sufficiently long periods. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Tables I and II. The average annual rainfall in the district is 818.8mm. About 71 per cent of the annual rainfall is received during the short monsoon season from July to September. Rainfall amounting to about 16 per cent of the normal is received during the cold season in association with passing western disturbances. The rainfall in the district in general, increases from the south-west towards the north-east and varies from 676.1 mm at Tanda to 894.0 mm at Hoshiarpur. The variation in the rainfall from year to year in the district is

HOSHIARPUR

appreciable. During the 80 year period 1901 to 1980, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 227 per cent of the normal occurred in 1976, while the lowest annual rainfall was 51 per cent in 1918. The annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 19 years, in this 80 year period. Two consecutive years of rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred four times. It will be seen from Table II that the annual rainfall in the district was between 501 and 1100 mm in 57 years out of 71.

On an average, there are 38 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in the district. This number varies from 30 days at Tanda to 42 at Hoshiarpur. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 470.0 mm at Garhshankar on 31 July 1976. The average monthly rainfall in Hoshiarpur District during 1975, 1980 and 1985 to 1994 is given in table III.

(iv) Atmospheric Pressure and Winds

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

Winds.—Winds are generally light with some increase in wind force during the late summer and monsoon seasons. In the post-monsoon and winter seasons, winds are light and variable in direction in the mornings and mainly from the west to the north-west in the afternoons. In April and May, winds are mostly from directions between north-west and north-east. By June, easterlies and south-easterlies also blow and in the south-west monsoon winds are more commonly from directions between north-east and south-east.

Special Weather Phenomena.—Western disturbances affect the district during the cold season causing widespread rain. Duststorms and thunderstorms occur in the latter part of the summer season. Thunder storms also occur in the cold season and rain in the monsoon is often associated with thunder. Occasional fog occurs in the cold season.

Tables IV and V give the temperature and humidity and mean wind speed, respectively for Hoshiarpur.

TABLE-I
Normals and Extremes of Rainfall in the Hoshiarpur District

Station	No. of years of Data	Jan-uary	Feb-ruary	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep-tem-ber	Octo-ber	Nov-ember	Decem-ber	Annual	Highest annual rain-fall as % of normal and year**	Lowest annual rain-fall as % of normal and year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Amount (mm)	date
Hoshiar-pur	73 (a)	40.5	39.7	33.7	15.3	15.1	59.8	267.1	239.9	124.7	29.1	6.9	22.2	894.0	225 (1917)	66 (1965)	360.7	(1878) August 19
	(b)	2.9	2.7	2.5	1.3	1.4	3.5	10.3	9.6	4.7	1.1	0.6	1.6	42.2				
Dasua	72 (a)	41.6	40.3	38.9	16.3	15.6	58.9	241.8	237.3	113.8	23.3	5.0	22.4	855.2	170 (1917)	46 (1937)	278.6	(1894) June 19
	(b)	3.1	2.7	2.6	1.6	1.2	3.2	9.9	9.3	4.2	0.9	0.4	1.5	40.6				
Garh-shankar	72 (a)	43.7	38.3	34.4	14.3	15.4	64.9	258.1	210.7	123.3	22.6	4.3	19.8	850.2	219 (1976)	32 (1918)	470.0	(1976) July 31
	(b)	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.3	1.3	3.8	9.8	9.10	4.4	0.9	0.4	1.6	40.5				
Tanda	55 (a)	29.7	32.7	24.0	9.4	12.8	36.3	233.6	167.8	102.3	18.4	4.2	14.9	676.1	197 (1914)	45 (1916)	186.4	(1960) July 12
	(b)	2.1	2.3	1.7	0.9	1.0	2.2	8.1	6.4	3.5	0.6	0.3	1.1	30.2				
Hoshiarpur (District)	(a)	36.9	37.7	32.9	13.8	14.7	55.0	247.7	213.9	116.0	23.3	5.1	19.8	818.8	227	51		
	(b)	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.2	3.2	9.5	8.6	4.2	0.9	0.4	1.5	38.4				

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

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.

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

* Based on all available data up to 1980

** Years of occurrence given in brackets

GENERAL

Table II
Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District
(1901 to 1980)

Range in mm	No. of years
401—500	3
501—600	10
601—700	13
701—800	9
801—900	10
901—1000	9
1001—1100	6
1101—1200	4
1201—1300	2
1301—1400	3
1401—1500	1
1501—1600	0
1601—1700	0
1701—1800	0
1801—1900	1

(Data available for 71 years)

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

TABLE-III

Monthly Average Rainfall in the Hoshiarpur District during the years 1975, 1980 and 1985 to 1994
(in millimeters)

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1975	40.0	41.0	31.6	16.0	15.9	52.7	234.8	210.0	110.3	9.9	4.2	21.4	787.8
1980	29.6	37.1	30.1	7.5	2.6	60.1	417.1	156.9	19.8	11.2	36.1	98.0	906.1
1985	13.6	2.5	1.8	14.9	24.0	45.5	443.8	350.4	51.5	63.9	1.4	26.4	1039.7
1986	40.0	41.0	31.6	16.0	15.5	52.7	234.8	210.0	110.3	9.9	4.2	21.4	787.7
1987	48.5	38.0	28.6	24.3	133.3	33.5	74.5	154.1	36.6	39.8	—	6.6	614.8
1988	7.4	47.7	58.0	5.8	10.3	63.9	681.1	312.5	722.8	—	—	48.7	1958.2
1989	56.3	5.1	34.9	2.0	14.9	103.1	340.0	255.0	30.5	—	18.3	30.2	891.2
1990	4.1	118.5	63.5	7.2	21.0	9.2	284.4	222.7	272.0	2.5	—	70.5	1075.6
1991	—	63.4	43.6	22.8	8.5	83.5	151.0	303.4	129.0	—	—	57.7	862.9
1992	79.9	61.5	28.5	3.3	17.6	80.0	226.6	224.1	66.7	—	23.4	—	811.6
1993	27.1	12.5	82.6	27.2	2.3	19.1	615.5	55.0	159.2	—	18.7	—	1019.2
1994	78.4	47.8	6.3	18.4	16.1	70.3	365.6	318.9	121.2	—	—	13.3	1056.3

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1976, 1981 and 1985 to 1995)

TABLE IV

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity in the Hoshiarpur District (Period 1978--85)

Month	Mean Daily Maximum Temperature °C	Mean Daily Minimum Temperature °C	Highest Maximum over recorded °C	Date	Lowest Minimum over recorded °C	Date	Relative Humidity	
							0830*	1930*
January	19.9	6.0	25.3	1982 Jan. 04	0.0	1984 Jan. 29	77	57
February	20.8	7.5	27.8	1981 Feb. 25	0.7	1984 Feb. 23	72	60
March	26.3	14.6	38.8	1985 Mar. 28	4.2	1982 Mar. 07	66	49
April	33.6	17.8	39.5	1981 Apr. 28, 29	11.2	1981 Apr. 06	60	47
May	37.0	21.4	46.5	1984 May. 26	15.5	1982 May. 15	58	50
June	39.5	24.5	44.5	1984 June 04	18.4	1979 Jun. 03	57	45
July	35.0	25.2	43.0	1982 July 11	20.5	1980 Jul. 27	78	70
August	34.1	25.1	40.9	1984 Aug. 06	22.1	1982 Aug. 31	83	77
September	34.0	21.6	38.5	1979 Sep. 04	16.2	1982 Sep. 26	76	70
October	32.9	16.8	36.0	1983 Oct. 07	11.6	1981 Oct. 31	70	72
November	27.3	11.6	30.6	1983 Nov. 05	6.1	1982 Nov. 27-28	71	58
December	22.9	6.8	28.1	1978 Dec. 10	2.0	1983 Dec. 31	73	61
Annual	30.3	16.6					70	59

*Hours I.S.I.

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

TABLE V

Mean Wind Speed in km /hr Hoshiarpur												Period 1978 --85	
January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	
1.3	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.8	

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

GENERAL

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

(a) Ancient Period

The area of present Hoshiarpur District was also part of Indus Valley Civilization. Recent excavations at various sites in the district have revealed that the entire area near the Shiwalik foothills was selected for habitation not only by the early palaeolithic man, but also by those in the protohistoric and historic periods. In the explorations, seven early Stone Age sites at Atbarapur, Rehmanpur and Takhni, 30—40 km north of Hoshiarpur District in the foothills of Shiwalik, have been discovered where the stone artifacts have been found. Besides these excavations, among the archaeological remains in the Hoshiarpur District, the remains of temples at Dholbaha, 24 km north of Hoshiarpur, and especially the local legends throw valuable light on the ancient history of the district.

The legends associate several places in the district with Pandavas. Dasua is mentioned in the epic of Mahabharata as the seat of Raja Virata in whose services the Pandavas remained for thirteen years during their exile. Bham, about 11 km west of Mahalpur is said to be the place where the Pandavas passed their exile. Lasara, about 19 km north of Jaijon, also contains a stone temple stated to date back to the time of Pandavas. According to the Chinese pilgrim, Hieun Tsang, the area of Hoshiarpur was dominated by a tribe of Chandrabansi Rajputs, who maintained an independent existence for centuries before the Muhammadan conquest.

In the Hoshiarpur District, Shiwaliks from Talwara on the Beas to Rupnagar on the Satluj have revealed the presence of Acheolian and Soanian cultures. From the Shiwalik frontal range in the Hoshiarpur District, sixteen sites have been reported to have yielded Stone Age tools. Out of these, besides the Soanian tools, these sites in Hoshiarpur District have yielded Acheolian assemblage.

The Atbarapur group has yielded a large number of Stone Age tools. This group consisting of Atbarapur, Rehmanpur and Takhni close to the dry beds of the Ghos are located at the foothills of the Shiwaliks, about 8 km north-east from the town of Haryana. Atbarapur has yielded 80 tools consisting of 9 handaxes, 19 cleavers, 17 pebble-tools, 28 flakes and 7 cores/core choppers. All the tools in the collection are either on flakes or cores. The raw material is quartzite of varying colours, viz. green, blue, brown, etc. The tools are fashioned mainly out of fine to medium grained quartzite. In the recent archaeological excavations, some fine pieces of sculptures of Gandhara dating back to 1000 AD and after have been discovered here. A list of stone tools yielding sites explored by the Department of Archaeological, Punjab is given in Appendix-I at the end of the chapter.

The archaeological explorations made during the recent years have revealed the antiquity of the Hoshiarpur District to the Harappan Period. On the basis of surface explorations, the following new sites have been brought on the Archaeological map of India and the traces of the selfsame people as at Harappa and Mohenjodaro have also been detected in the Hoshiarpur District at the following places :—

Serial No.	Name of the Village	Name of the Tahsil
1	Daulatpur	Hoshiarpur
2	Rahmanpura	Do
3	Atbarapur	Do
4	Takhni	Do
5	Naroor	Do
6	Khangali	Do
7	Dholbaha	Do
8	Phappal	Do
9	Ram Tatwāli	Do

Serial No.	Name of the Village	Name of the Tahsil
10	Kot and its Western Slopes	Garhshankar
11	Lalwan	Do
12	Manual	Balachaur
13	Gapalrian	Dasua
14	Mahatpur	Do
15	Kupowal	Garhshankar
16	Garhi	Do
17	Khanni	Do
18	Sham Churasi(Rural)	Hoshiarpur
19	Tehel(Pachrahi)	Garhshankar
20	Ram Colony Camp	Hoshiarpur
21	Pakhowal	Do
22	Zahura	Dasua
23	Hajipur	Garhshankar
24	Jkam	Dasua
25	Tanda Urmur	Do

(B.B. Lal, S.P. Gupta, *Frontiers of the Indus Civilization* (P 526) and Madhu Bala, *Prachin Punjab Di Sanskriti* (Delhi, 1990)

The archaeological excavations carried out at Dholbaha, situated at a distance of about 30 km to the north-west of Hoshiarpur, reveal its relationship with the pre-historic period. This area has been a place of habitation right from the very early times, the archaeological discoveries have related its antiquities to the pleistocene period. Fossils and stone tools found in this picturesque valley indicate the appearance of early man here in this region. Presence of fossils and beautiful sand stone sculptures of medieval period underline the importance of Dholbaha and tend to establish the fact that Dholbaha valley was occupied by the

affluent iconolatriy at various intervals. The sculptures and other findings excavated from Dholbaha pertain to the Gurjara Pratihara period (C-800-1100 AD). In the 10th Century AD Shiwalik areas came under the influence of Pratiharas. During that period, the art of the local tribes took a definite shape. In AD 965, Jaipal came to the throne and thus the Hindu Shahi style penetrated into the valley of Dholbaha. In AD 988, the rulers of Parmara dynasty broke away from Pratiharas. The Parmaras remained paramount power upto AD 1260.

(b) Medieval Period

AD 1088

The plains of the present Hoshiarpur District probably came under the Muhammadan rule on the fall of Jalandhar in AD 1088 but the hills, however, remained under the Hindu Chieftains.

AD 1174

It is said that before the first Muhammadan invasion, Raja Shankar Dass built a fort on the site of the present town of Garhshankar, but it was taken by Mahmud Ghazni and subsequently given by Emperor Shahab-ud-Din Ghorl to the sons of Raja Man Singh of Jaipur State. The Mahtons who appear to have been the original inhabitants of the place were over powered and driven out by the Rajputs in AD 1175.

AD 1192

The whole of the Shiwalik Hills alongwith the principalities of Ghuram, Hansi, Sarusti, Samana and other tracts were subjugated by Sultan Muhammad Ghorl.

AD 1389

Abu Bakar's authority remained established at Delhi for some time but a serious rebellion broke out at Samana at that time. Prince

Nasir-ud-din Muhammad was then roaming in the Shiwalik Hills to make an attempt to capture the throne of Delhi. Having received the invitation, Muhammad marched immediately to Samana, passing through Dasua and Jalandhar. He arrived at Samana and crowned himself Sultan in April 1389. He marched to Delhi, but was defeated by Abu Bakar.

AD 1398 - 99

During the return journey of Amir Taimur from Delhi, the district faced a great devastation. Taimur wished to capture Nagarkot, but did not penetrate so far in the interior of the hills. The Hindu Rajas gave him tough fight. He passed through Bajwara and Dasua in the district.

AD 1419

The peace of the Punjab was again disturbed by an adventurer, who appeared at Bajwara and pretended to be Sarang Khan, who had expelled Khizr Khan from Multan in 1396, a little before Taimur's invasion. There was a big rising at Bajwara. Sarang Khan was pursued, but he escaped to the Shiwalik Hills. Later, Tughan Rais waylaid Sarang Khan and put him to death in February 1419 and took possession of the wealth which he had amassed.

AD 1421

When Mubarak Shah reached Samana in July 1421, he heard that Jasrat had raised the siege of Sirhind and had returned to Ludhiana. Mubarak Shah advanced to Ludhiana in the second half of September and found that Jasrat had abandoned the city and had crossed to other side of river Satluj. After the rains had

ceased, Mubarak Shah also crossed the river a little higher up. Jasrat hastened back to his strongest fort at Talwara. Mubarak Shah followed him and with the help of Raja Bhim of Jammu captured the fort and razed it, but not before Jasrat had escaped further into the mountains.

AD 1432

Mubarak Shah transferred Jalandhar and Lahore from the charge of Nusrat Khan to that of Malik Allahabad Kaka Lodhi. Lodhi, who was yet on his way to Lahore to take over the charge, was attacked by Jasrat, who was compelled to seek shelter at Kothi situated between Jaijon and Mahalpur about 16 km to the south of Bajwara in Hoshiarpur District.

AD 1434

Mubarak Shah was murdered on 19 February 1434.

AD 1501

Bahlol Lodi ascended the throne on 27 Muharram 855 (Approximately AD 1501). During this period, the Punjab ceased to be a problem tract for Delhi. Behlol Lodi did not make any changes in the headquarters of the local administrators in the plains and Bajwara in Hoshiarpur District continued to be one of the centres of local administration.

AD 1520—1525

During these years, the Punjab remained disturbed, when Babar, the first Mughal Emperor, started his expeditions against Hindustan. Taking advantage of this confusion, Ibrahim Lodi sent an army against Daulat Khan Lodi. The army was completely broken up

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at Bajwara and the Sultan had to eat an humble pie.

1525—1530

Babar was anxious to overtake Daulat Khan Lodi and Ghorl Khan who were seized with panic and had shut themselves up in the Fort of Malot near Hariana in the Hoshiarpur District. Babar crossed the river Beas opposite Kahnawan and encamped at the mouth of the Valley of the Shiwalik Hills in which lies the Fort of Melout. Babar took the fort and made Daulat Khan prisoner. Babar marched via Bajwara, Rupnagar, Sirhind and Sunam on way to Delhi.

1530—1556

In 1555, on arriving at Kalanaur in the Gurdaspur District from Lahore, Humayun despatched a strong body of troops under Bairam Khan and Tardi Beg to attack Nasib Khan, the Afghan General, who lay encamped at Panj Bhain near Hariana in the Hoshiarpur District. Bairam Khan pushed on to Hariana, which after a slight skirmish was surrendered by Nasib Khan. Bairam Khan marched to Jalandhar from Hariana via Sham Chaurasi where the Afghans had taken up position. The Afghans retreated on his arrival and fled.

1557—1560

On 10 March 1557, Akbar received the news that at the instigation of Mulla Abdulla Sultanpuri, Sikandar Sur had descended upon the plains of Jalandhar Doab and had started collecting the revenue. On 17 December 1557, the imperial forces advanced through Jalandhar to the Shiwalik Hills and encamped at Dasua in

the Hoshiapur District and moved further to Nurpur. The hill Rajas, who had sided with Sikandar Sur, deserted him and submitted to Akbar.

After Bairam Khan was defeated by the imperial forces at Guna-chaur, he went to Talwara, the capital of Raja Ganesh. There was a great battle fought between the imperialist and Bairam Khan's troops. The royal troops besieged the fortress at Talwara. Bairam Khan after a brief resistance surrendered at Hajipur in October 1560 and threw himself at the mercy of the Emperor Akbar. He was pardoned by the Emperor at Hariana and thereafter, he left for Mecca.

With the downfall of the Mughal Empire and the rise of the Sikh power, the district saw its most stirring scenes. The history of the Sikh Gurus in the Hoshiarpur District mainly revolves round the towns of Kiratpur and Anandpur Sahib, which formed part of it before the reorganisation of the Punjab in November 1966.

1595—1644

The first five Sikh Gurus appear to have had no contact with the district. It was after the birth of Hargobind, the sixth Guru of the Sikhs in 1595 that the district of Hoshiarpur also became the centre of religious and military activities. Guru Hargobind is regarded as the first champion in arms who consolidated his army to save Sikhism from the wrath of the Mughals. He visited Mukerian in the Hoshiarpur

District from where he recruited the able bodied persons for his army. In almost all the six battles which the Guru fought against the Mughals, the soldiers in the army from the district played a significant role in achieving victory for the Guru.

1664—1675

After the death of Guru Har Kishan, Tegh Bahadur was installed as the ninth Guru at the age of 43. He went to Kiratpur, the town founded by his father. An event of historic significance took place at Anandpur, the town founded by Gur Tegh Bahadur. Sher Afghan Khan, the viceroy in Kashmir, started killing Kashmiri Hindus who would not embrace Islam. They all approached Guru Tegh Bahadur who was then at Anandpur and related to him their tale of woe. The Guru saved the Hindus from the clutches of the Sher Afghan Khan. Guru Tegh Bahadur was beheaded at Delhi on 11 November 1675 and his headless body was taken away by a labane Sikh, Lakhi Shah and cremated it at the place where now stands Gurdwara Rakab Ganj. His head was taken by a faithful Sikh, Bhai Jaita, who carried it to Anandpur Sahib, where it was cremated and now Gurdwara Sis Ganj stands at this place.

1699

Creation of Khalsa by Guru Gobind Singh on Baisakhi day in 1699 at Anandpur Sahib to fight against the tyranny of the Mughals and to abolish caste system. The Guru initiated five Sikhs, among them one Sahib Singh, barber of village Nangal Shahidan belonged to Hoshiarpur District.

1701

Jalijon in the Hoshiarpur District was once the seat of Jaswal Rajas. Raja Ram Singh took up his residence here and build a fort in 1701 which was dismantled at the annexation by the British Government.

1707

At the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, the Punjab was divided into six Doabs. The Jalandhar Doab had 69 Mahals. In this Doab, the most important towns, falling in the Hoshiarpur District, were Sham Churasi, Tanda, Mukerian and Hoshiarpur.

1708—1711

Banda Bahadur was commissioned by Guru Gobind Singh from Deccan to the Punjab in 1708 to punish those who had persecuted the Sikhs and executed his father and innocent children. Banda Bahadur used the Jalandhar Doab as the base from which he led expeditions against the Mughal forces. The Jalandhar Doab remained centre of his exploits till 1711.

As Sirhind has been captured, and Banda was carrying his activities far and wide, the Sikhs in the Jalandhar Doab felt that their day of deliverance had arrived. They ousted the Muslim officials and in their place appointed the Sikhs, and sent a parvana to Shamas Khan, the Faujdar of the Jalandhar Doab, to effect certain reforms and hand over his treasures personally to the Khalsa. The Faujdar appealed to the Muslims of the Doab for a *jehad* against these infidels, and about one lakh Muslim collected and marched towards Sultanpur, the capital of the Doab where about seventy-

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five thousand Sikhs had collected. An urgent call at this juncture was sent to Banda in the Gangetic Doab and he soon joined them. The Sikhs retired to Rahon. The Muslims chased them, and the Sikhs were besieged. But in the darkness of the night, they escaped, and the next morning, seeing that Shamas Khan had retired to his capital, they attacked the Muslims in the fort suddenly and after a bloody battle, they drove them out on 12 October 1710. Consequently, Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur were captured by the Sikhs without much effort and they became now masters of the Jalandhar Doab.

1739

Nadir Shah invaded India, spread terror in the country and carried away an enormous amount of money and booty. Ahluwalla chief, Sardar Jassa Singh played an important part in relieving Nadir Shah of his spoils.

1747

On the invitation of Shah Nawas Khan in 1747, Ahmed Shah Abdali invaded India, but was repulsed in the following year near Sirhind and was driven across the Indus. After the Durani chief retired from the Punjab, Jassa Singh fell upon Gurdit Mal, the Deputy of the new Lahore Governor, Muin-ul-Mull, near Hoshiarpur.

1758

Adina Beg, the Faujdar of Jalandhar Doab died at Khanpur, near Hoshiarpur and was buried there. After the death of Adina Beg, the Sikhs spread once again over the whole of Punjab. Jassa Singh Ramgarhia added to his possession some territories in the neighbourhood of Hoshiarpur. *Parganes*

of Maniwal, Urmur Tanda, Sarh and Miani in the Jalandhar Doab were occupied. Prithvi Singh, the ruler of Nurpur and Raja Singh, the ruler of Chamba accepted his overlordship. Jassa Singh Ramgarhia occupied Datarpur and Hajipur in tahsil Dasua in the Hoshiarpur District.

1761

During the third battle of Panipat, when Ahmed Shah Abdali was fighting the Marathas and there was a complete breakdown at Lahore, the Sikhs under Jassa Singh Ahluwalla got another opportunity to spread their plundering activities over the whole province and occupied different territories including Hoshiarpur.

1776

The Ahluwalla chief invited the Sukarchakias, the Kanhayas and the Bhangis to his assistance, Jassa Singh Ramgarhia was defeated and fled to Hariana in the Hoshiarpur District.

1783

Death of Jassa Singh Ahluwalla.

1796

In this year, Sada Kaur, whose husband, Gurbaksh Singh Kanhaya had been killed in the battle with Jassa Singh Ramgarhia, attacked the Ramgarhia Chief at Miani in the Hoshiarpur District with the aid of Ranjit Singh, her son-in-law.

1801

Bajwara was held by Bhup Singh Faizullapuria, who was ousted in 1801 by Raja Sansar Chand.

1803

Maharaja Ranjit Singh expelled Sansar Chand from Bajwara and checked his designs on Jalandhar.

1808—1811

The power of Ramgarhia Misl was broken in 1808 and that of the Kanhaya Misl in 1811 by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

1815

Jaljon was taken by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1815.

1817

Dasua was annexed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

British Period

1846

The district was annexed by the British at the close of the First Anglo Sikh War. John Lawrence became the first Commissioner of the trans-Satluj States in March 1846, and the division was administered by him in direct correspondence with the Supreme Government until 1848 when the Commissioner was made subordinate to the Resident at Lahore.

1848

When the Second Sikh War began in 1848, the Rajas of Jaswan, Kangra and Datarpur revolted against the British rule. John Lawrence who happened to be at Pathankot swept down the Dun rapidly with 500 men and 4 guns. The Raja of Datarpur was made prisoner without a blow, but the Jaswan Raja resisted and his two positions at Amb and Akarot (Himachal Pradesh) were attacked and carried with little loss. The Rajas were deported, their palaces were razed and their possession confiscated. Badi Bikrama Singh of Una also joined the insurgents and marched towards Hoshiarpur. He halted at Maili when he heard about the defeat of Raja Jaswan and fled to the camp of Sher Singh. His possessions were confiscated, but

at the end of the war he gave himself up and was allowed to reside at Amritsar.

1851

The Bedis, being the revered priestly class among the Sikhs were reluctant to offer their daughters to other sub-castes of Khattris. Before 1851, the police made strenuous efforts to uproot this evil (i.e. female infanticide), but in vain. In 1851, the Deputy Commissioner Gurdaspur brought to the notice of the Government that the Bedis killed their daughters and were known as Kureemars (daughter-slayers). As a result of this, all the Deputy Commissioners in the Province were asked to furnish information on the prevalence of this practice in their respective districts. The returns of the various districts of the Province, this practice was very much prevalent in Una and Garhshankar tahsils of the Hoshiarpur District.

1853

John Lawrence, who was the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab (1850—58) called a meeting of the representatives of all classes at Amritsar. At this meeting, the evil practice of female infanticide was frankly discussed and all the classes condemned this practice unequivocally. Resolutions were passed to uproot this vice. The decisions of this conference were conveyed to all the districts of Punjab. By 1856, this vice practically ceased to exist.

1857

The Great Uprising of 1857 did not effect the Hoshiarpur District. However, a number of precautionary measures were taken by the British authorities.

Baba Ram Singh founded Namdhari Movement, popularly known as Kuka Movement on 12 April 1857 with its headquarters at village Bhaini Sahib in Ludhiana District. In the beginning, the district of Sialkot (Pakistan), Amritsar, Hoshiarpur and Ludhiana formed the chief centres of Namdhari activities, but later on their activities spread to other districts as well.

1905

Unpopular policies of the government raised a political storm in the Punjab including the Hoshiarpur District. This caused much discontentment among the people of the district and the message of freedom and revolutionary ideas broadcast by the leaders of the freedom struggle movement.

1907

The economic hardships and privations perpetrated by nature produced widespread resentment against the British authorities. 'The political Temperature' rose high in the first two months of 1907. Many meetings were held at Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Lahore, Rawalpindi and other places. Lala Lajpat Rai, a prominent Punjab leader visited several places in the Punjab during the year, organised public meetings and published articles on the economic discontentment prevailing in the Province. The deportation and arrest of Lala Lajpat Rai on 9 May 1907, without any substantial charges made against him stirred up the revolutionary movement, particularly in the Punjab including the district of Hoshiarpur.

The news of Lala Lajpat Rai's release in November 1907 was received with great excitement and relief in the political circles of the Punjab. This news was first published in 'The Tribune'. A holiday was at once declared at the D.A.V. College, Lahore; Arya School at Hoshiarpur was closed for two days; school buildings were illuminated and sweetmeats were distributed among the students.

The Tilik a newspaper published from Hoshiarpur was prosecuted for publishing a ghazal by 'Ram', which appeared in the issue of 6 May 1909. The press at which the paper was printed was also confiscated on 30 June 1909. The most important device was the prosecution of the press which created discontentment among the people of the district. But these measures could not curb the revolutionary activities of the people.

1913—1915

Formation of Ghadar Party with its headquarters at San Francisco (U.S.A.) to liberate India by force. The Executive Committee of the Movement included Munshi Ram and Pandit Jagat Ram of Haryana of the Hoshiarpur District. Despite the strict measures adopted by the British against entry of the Ghadrities, many of them reached Punjab and visited the Hoshiarpur District where they carried out their revolutionary activities.

The Defence of India Act, 1915 was passed by the British authorities. The British adopted legal measures to control the entry of

the Ghadarities into India and suppressed them with a heavy hand. A large number of them were arrested and tried by special tribunals constituted under the Act. The list of revolutionaries belonging to the Hoshiarpur District, tried and convicted, is given in the Appendix II at the end of this chapter.

1917

With a view to stimulating the political activities in the Punjab, District Congress Committees were set up in all the districts. Accordingly, the District Congress Committee, Hoshiarpur was formed in 1917. The delegates of this Committee attended the Provincial Political Conference held at Lahore the same year.

1919

Gandhiji gave a call for a country wide hartal against the Rowlatt Act, 1919 on 6 March 1919 which was observed with great success. Meetings against the Rowlatt Act were held at several places in the Punjab. Hoshiarpur like other towns in the Province, responded with equal fervour to the call of Gandhiji. Late Goverdhan Dass, a veteran national leader of Hoshiarpur gave the lead. A hartal and fasts were observed on 30 March and mass meetings were held on that day to protest against the Rowlatt Legislation.

1920—22

Formation of Shiromani Gurdawara Parbandhak Committee on 15 November 1920 for undertaking the management of Sikh Shrines. As at other places of the Province, a big public meeting was organised at Hoshiarpur on 23 February

1921 under the auspices of the District Sikh League to protest the Nankana Sahib Holocaust which occurred on 20 February. Gandhiji started the Non-cooperation Movement in alliance with Khilafat leaders to bring the British administration to a standstill and to compel it to grant freedom to the people of India. The programme included the boycott of the elections and legislatures, law courts, Government schools and colleges and foreign goods and renunciation of Government titles. Gandhiji was delighted to see hand-weaving cloth factories at Hoshiarpur. He congratulated the people of the city on establishing such factories. His message reached the craftsmen of the Province. Two spinning wheels made of ebony and skillfully designed were presented to him. Gandhiji was pleased to find Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and Hariana (Hoshiarpur District), as centres of the spinning wheel.

The District Congress Committee, Hoshiarpur arranged a public meeting at Hoshiarpur on 23 July 1920 in favour of Non-co-operation Movement. It was attended by a large number of delegates from all over the district. A meeting of the District Conference was held at Hoshiarpur on 30 and 31 October 1920. A large number of delegates and members from all parts of the district attended the conference. The people present at the conference signed in favour of swadeshi and foreign goods boycott and pledges were taken to remove *begar* and untouchability.

1921

The Babbar Akali Movement was mainly concentrated in the Hoshiarpur and Jalandhar districts. In these two districts, the movement was regarded as an off-shoot of the combined grievances of the Kamagata Maru incident, the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy, the Nankana Sahib tragedy and Guru Ka Bagh episode.

As at other places of the Province, a big public meeting was organised at Hoshiarpur on 23 February 1921 under the auspices of the District Sikh League to protest against the Nankana Sahib Holocaust, which occurred on 20 February. The delegates vehemently condemned the atrocities perpetrated by the British authorities.

1922

In the spring of 1922, it was decided to intimidate all those, who were prepared to assist Government officers with information. Razors were purchased at Jalandhar contonment for the purpose of cutting the noses and ears of the jholichuks. A meeting under the auspices of the Sikh league was held at Hoshiarpur on 25 March 1921 and Sikh community fully endorsed the Non-co-operation Movement of Gandhiji. As all over the Province, complete hartal was observed at Hoshiarpur on 20 March 1922 as a protest against the conviction of Gandhiji. In the evening at a big meeting, foreign clothes were discarded and bonfire made of them.

A meeting of the District Congress Committee was organised at

Hoshiarpur on 2 July 1922 in support of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Lala Ram Lal Jali of Urmar (Hoshiarpur), a member of Indian National Service was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment for carrying of Non-Co-operation Movement and anti Government propaganda under Section 108 CLA Act.

1923

In the last week of October 1923, Dhanna Singh, a Babbar Akali was arrested at Hoshiarpur carrying a bomb, but when he was about to be searched, the bomb which he was carrying apparently in his coat pocket exploded, resulting in his death.

1928

When Simon Commission visited India, there were protests and demonstrations all over the country. Lala Lajpat Rai led an anti-Simon demonstration at Lahore. To suppress the movement, the police resorted to lathi-charge which severely injured Lala Lajpat Rai. Shortly afterwards, Lalaji died and these incidents caused great disturbances all over the province. Demonstrations and protest meetings were held in various parts of the Hoshiarpur District and people shouted the slogan 'Simon go back'.

1930—31

Swadeshi bazars were organised at Hoshiarpur to exhibit and supply all sorts of cloth and other articles manufactured in India to bring about an effective boycott of foreign goods in March 1930.

The fourth session of the Doaba Political Conference was held at

Mukerian in the Hoshiarpur District on 28 March 1930. Delegates from Hoshiarpur and Dasua, attended the Conference and assured full support to Gandhiji for the success of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The cloth merchants organised a meeting at Hoshiarpur on 15 April 1930 and solemnly resolved not to place any order for foreign cloth. The Salt Satyagraha commenced at Hoshiarpur. The volunteers disobeyed Salt Laws and proceeded to different parts of the district to propagate Civil disobedience. The British authorities arrested Gandhiji and thousands of other persons who favoured civil disobedience. Lala Jamna Das, a veteran leader of Hoshiarpur was arrested and jailed three times for encouraging civil disobedience and for inciting people of the district to rise against the British authorities.

Mahatama Gandhi was arrested on 5 May 1930 and there was a nation wide hartal to protest against his arrest. A large number of people, who went on strike in the Hoshiarpur District were arrested. The schools at Miani in the Dasua Tahsil of Hoshiarpur District were closed down and protest meetings were held.

The Gandhi Day was observed at Hoshiarpur by the Provincial Congress Committee and protest meetings were held at Dasua, Gardhiwala and Hariana. The delegates also organized a similar meeting on 7 June 1930 at village Khanpur in the

district. The police committed atrocities at Sirhala Kalan, tahsil Garhshankar of the district and arrested Sardar Harnam Singh, President of the District Congress Committee Hoshiarpur.

Under the Gandhi Irwin Pact, dated 6 March 1931, Gandhiji alongwith all the political prisoners was released and the Civil Disobedience Movement was called off.

The Congress passed the Quit India Resolution on 8 August 1942 to which the bureaucracy responded by resorting to ruthless repression and Gandhiji alongwith other Congress leaders were arrested on 9 August 1942. The Indian National Congress was banned. A large number of people were arrested in the Hoshiarpur District as they were backing the Quit India Resolution.

The British Parliament passed the Independence Act in July 1947 and India became independent on 15 August 1947. The large scale migration of the population from both sides of the border took place, consequent upon the partition of the country.

1942

1947

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APPENDIX I

List of Stone Tools Yielding Sites explored by the
Department of Archaeology, Punjab

Serial No.	Site	District	Cultural Assemblage	Material
1	Dholbaha (Jhand and Dandoh)	Hoshiarpur	Chopper-Chopping Tools	Quartzite
2	Atbarapur	do	Handaxes, Cleavers, Scrapers, Cores, Choppers and Flakes	do
3	Khangali	do	Chopper-Chopping Tools	do
4	Naroor	do	Chopper-Chopping Tools	do
5	Ram Tatwall	do	Flakes and Choppers	do
6	Rehmanpur	do	Cleavers and Choppers	do
7	Takhni	do	Handaxes and Cleavers	do
8	Kot and its Western slopes	do	Pebble Choppers, Scrapers and Flakes	do
9	Lalwan	do	Choppers, Scrapers, Flakes Cores and Cleavers	do
10	Mansual	do	Unifacial and bifacial Choppers and Flakes	do
11	Kukowal	do	Chopper-Chopping Tools, Cores, Flakes Cleavers and Handaxes	do
12	Phaphyali	do	Cores and Choppers	do

Serial No.	Site	District	Cultural Assemblage	Material
13	Garhi	Hoshiarpur	Pebble Choppers Scrapers Cores and Flakes	Quartzite
14	Polian	do	Pebble Choppers, Scrapers and flakes	do
15	Khanni	do	Chopper-Chopping Tools, Cores and Flakes	do

(Palaeoliths from Atbarapur (Punjab) by Kulbhushan Kumar Rishi, M.A.)

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APPENDIX II

Ghadar Rebellion of 1915

Revolutionaries belonging to Hoshiarpur District, tried and convicted by Special Tribunals

Persons awarded death sentence with forfeiture of property in the First Lahore conspiracy case:

Name	Village	Tahsil	Penalty
Harnam Singh	Kotla Naudh Singh	Hoshiarpur	—
Jagat Ram	Hariana		

Persons awarded death sentence with forfeiture of property in the First Supplementary Lahore Conspiracy case:

Name	Village	Tahsil	Penalty
Bir Singh	Bahawal	Garh-shankar	

Persons accused of the Second Lahore Conspiracy case sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of property:

Name	Village	Tahsil	Penalty
Kirpa Singh	Taung Majri	..	--

Persons awarded death sentence with forfeiture of property in the Second Supplementary Lahore conspiracy Case:

Name	Village	Tahsil	Penalty
Babu Ram	Fatehgarh	Dasua	—
Nana	Fatehgarh	do	—

Persons awarded life imprisonment with forfeiture of property in the Second Supplementary Lahore conspiracy Case:

Name	Village	Tahsil	Penalty
Batan Singh	Kahri	Hoshiarpur	—
Fazal Din	Fatehgarh	Dasua	—

Persons awarded death sentence with forfeiture of property in the mandalay (Burma) Conspiracy Case:

Name	Village	Tahsil	Penalty
Harnam Singh	Kahri	Hoshiarpur	—
Wasawa Singh	Narba	..	—

(Khushwant Singh and Satindra Singh Ghadar (New Delhi, 1966), PP 72, 75-76, 78-79, 89)

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Distribution of Population between Rural and Urban Areas

The population of Hoshiarpur District, as per 1991 Census was 14,55,028 (comprising 7,58,125 males and 6,96,903 females) which is lowest in the State after Rupnagar (9,15,603) and Kapurthala (6,46,647) districts. There are 8 towns in the district, viz- Hoshiarpur, Garhshankar, Hariana, Tanda Urmur, Sham Chaurasi, Mukerian, Dasua and Garhdiwala, all these are municipal committees. Besides, there is one Census Town, Talwara. These towns accommodate approximately 15.27 per cent of the total population. The district has the lowest percentage of urban population in the State. The tahsil-wise distribution of rural-urban population in the district, according to 1991 Census is given below :

Tahsil/ District	Total Population	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
Dasua	5,04,568	2,56,805	2,47,763	4,32,239	72,329
Hoshiarpur	5,10,062	2,69,173	2,40,889	3,72,014	1,38,048
Garhshankar	2,84,631	1,49,206	1,35,425	2,72,870	11,761
Balachaur	1,55,767	82,941	72,826	1,55,767	—
District Hoshiarpur	14,55,028	7,58,125	6,96,903	12,32,890	2,22,138

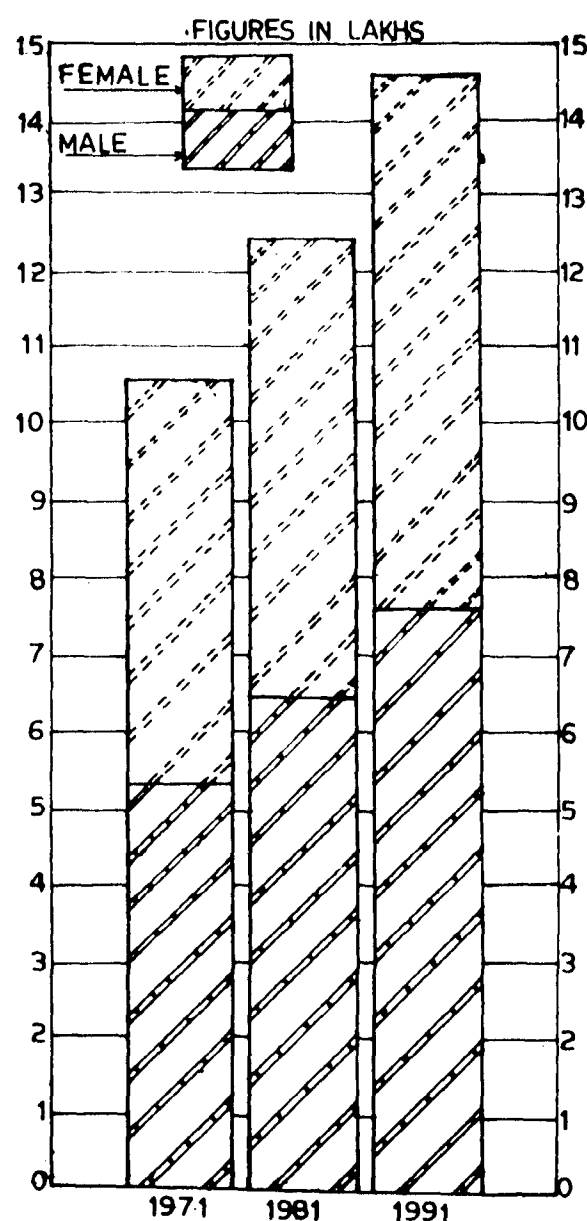
(Census of India 1991, Series-20, Punjab, Part II-A and Part II-B, General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract)

Sex Ratio

According to 1991 Census, out of the total population (14,55,028) of the district, 7,58,125 were males and 6,96,903 were females, showing a ratio of 52.10:47.90.

There were 919 females per thousand males in the district as per 1991 Census against 882 females per 1,000 males in the State as a whole. The district has the highest number of females per 1,000 males in the State.

GROWTH OF POPULATION HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT 1971—91



Source:—Census of India 1981, Series-17, Punjab, District Census Hand-book Hoshiarpur and Census of India, 1991 Series-20 Punjab, Paper-1 of 1992, Final Population Totals.

Density of Population

According to 1981 Census, the density of population of Hoshiarpur District was 320 persons per sq. km. which rose to 375 persons per sq. km. as per 1991 Census. It is lower than the density of population of the State as a whole, which is 403 persons (1991) per sq. km. The district ranked 8th in the State in the density of population. The density of population of the district (rural and urban separately) is given below :

Year	Density of population per sq. km.		
	District	Rural	Urban
1971	271	240	3,430
1981	320	280	2,370
1991	375	325	2,716

(Census of India, 1971, Series-17 Punjab, Part II-A, General, Population Tables and Census of India 1991, Series-20 Punjab, Final Population Totals)

Growth of Population

According to 1991 Census, the population of Hoshiarpur District was 14,55,028, as against 12,43,807 (6,49,565 males and 5,94,242 females) in 1981. The net addition to the population in the district during 1981—1991 decade was 2,11,221 persons, thereby recording a decennial growth rate of 16.83 per cent against the State growth rate of 20.81 per cent. The growth rate during the previous decade, 1971—81 was 18.34 per cent. The decennial growth rate of population declined during 1981—91 decade by 1.51 per cent. The following table shows the population of the district from 1971 onwards with the decennial growth rates :—

Year	Persons	Decennial variation	Percentage decennial population	Males	Females
1971	10,51,074	..	..	5,35,946	4,98,207
1981	12,43,807	1,92,733	+ 18.34	6,49,565	5,94,242
1991	14,55,028	2,11,221	+ 16.83	7,58,125	6,96,903

(Census of India 1981, Series-17 Punjab, District Census Handbook-Hoshiarpur District, and Census of India, 1991 Series-20 Punjab, Paper-I of 1992, Final Population Totals)

Distribution of Population of Scheduled Castes

According to 1981 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes, in the Hoshiarpur District was 3,83,523, which rose to 4,84,876 in 1991. The Scheduled Castes population in the district was 33.32 per cent of the total population against 28.31 per cent of the Punjab State. The district had the second highest percentage of Scheduled Castes population after Faridkot District (34.08 per cent).

The table given below shows the tahsil-wise Scheduled Castes population in the Hoshiarpur District according to 1981 and 1991 Census :

Tahsils	1981			1991		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Dasua	1,02,788	53,737	49,051	1,24,372	64,664	59,708
Hoshiarpur	1,58,238	83,612	74,626	2,03,735	1,07,485	96,250
Garhshankar	87,839	46,465	41,374	1,11,779	59,483	52,296
Balachaur	34,658	18,804	15,854	44,990	24,314	20,676
District Total	3,83,523	2,02,618	1,80,905	4,84,876	2,55,946	2,28,930

(Source— Economic & Statistical Organization, Punjab)

Distribution of Population by Religion

The Hoshiarpur District has the highest percentage of Hindu population in the State. According to 1991 Census, the district had 55.97 per cent of Hindus of the total population as against 34.46 per cent in the State as a whole. The distribution of the population of the district by religion, according to 1981 and 1991 Census is given in the following table :—

Distribution of Population by Religion in the Hoshiarpur District

Religion	Population classified by Religion				
	1981		1991		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Percentage to the total population	Percentage to the population
Sikhs	4,45,807	41,240	4,87,047	39.16	5,55,347
Hindus	6,03,892	1,35,337	7,39,229	59.43	6,54,537
Muslims	6,090	352	6,442	0.52	7,251
Christians	8,081	625	8,706	0.70	9,147
Other religions	317	2,066	2,383	0.19	6,608
Total	10,64,187	1,79,620	12,43,807	100.00	1,23,289

10,64,187 1,79,620 12,43,807 100.00 1,23,289 2,22,138 14,55,028 100.00

[Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1992 and Census of India, 1991, Series-20, Part iv-B(ii) Religion (Table C-9)]

Population of Towns

According to 1991 Census, only 15.27 per cent of the population lived in towns of the Hoshiarpur District. The district has the lowest urban population in the State. The proportion between rural and urban population in the district in 1991 was 85:15 approximately, as against 86:14 in 1981. It indicates that people of the district are not very much enthusiastic to settle in towns, as there is only one per cent increase in urban population during 1981-91 decade. The population of towns in the Hoshiarpur District according to 1971, 1981 and 1991 Census is given below :

Towns	1971	1981	1991
Hoshiarpur	57,691	85,648	1,22,705
Gardhiwala	4,459	3,753	5,159
Hariana	5,633	5,002	6,473
Tanda Urmur	16,874	12,499	18,786
Sham Chaurasi	3,062	2,468	3,711
Mukerian	14,454	10,937	17,813
Dasua	14,657	10,363	18,351
Garhshankar	9,515	6,882	11,761
Talwara (C.T.)	17,865	17,907	17,379

(Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1990 and Census of India 1991 Series-20 Punjab Paper-I of 1992-Final Population totals)

Villages Classified by Population

According to 1991 Census, the total number of inhabited villages in the Hoshiarpur District was 1,582. The number of villages classified by various ranges of population in the district according to

1981 and 1991 Census is given below :

Year	Total number of villages	Less than 200	200- 499	500- 999	1000- 1999	2000- 4999	5000- 9999	10000 and above
1981	1,584	272	515	497	231	67	2	—
1991	1,582	232	470	511	273	88	8	—

(Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1994)

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Hoshiarpur has a farm dominated economy. As per 1991 Census about 53.99 per cent of the working population of the district is directly engaged in this sector of economy.

Land Utilization

About 61 per cent of the area of the district according to village papers is under cultivation as compared to the State's average of 83 per cent. The district has the second lowest area under cultivation next to Rupnagar (55 per cent). The district has 33.4 per cent area under forests which is highest in the State, accounting 44.5 per cent of forests of the State. Since the maximum possible area of the district is under cultivation and forests, a very little scope is left to increase the area under cultivation. The distribution of land according to utilization of land is given in the following table:--

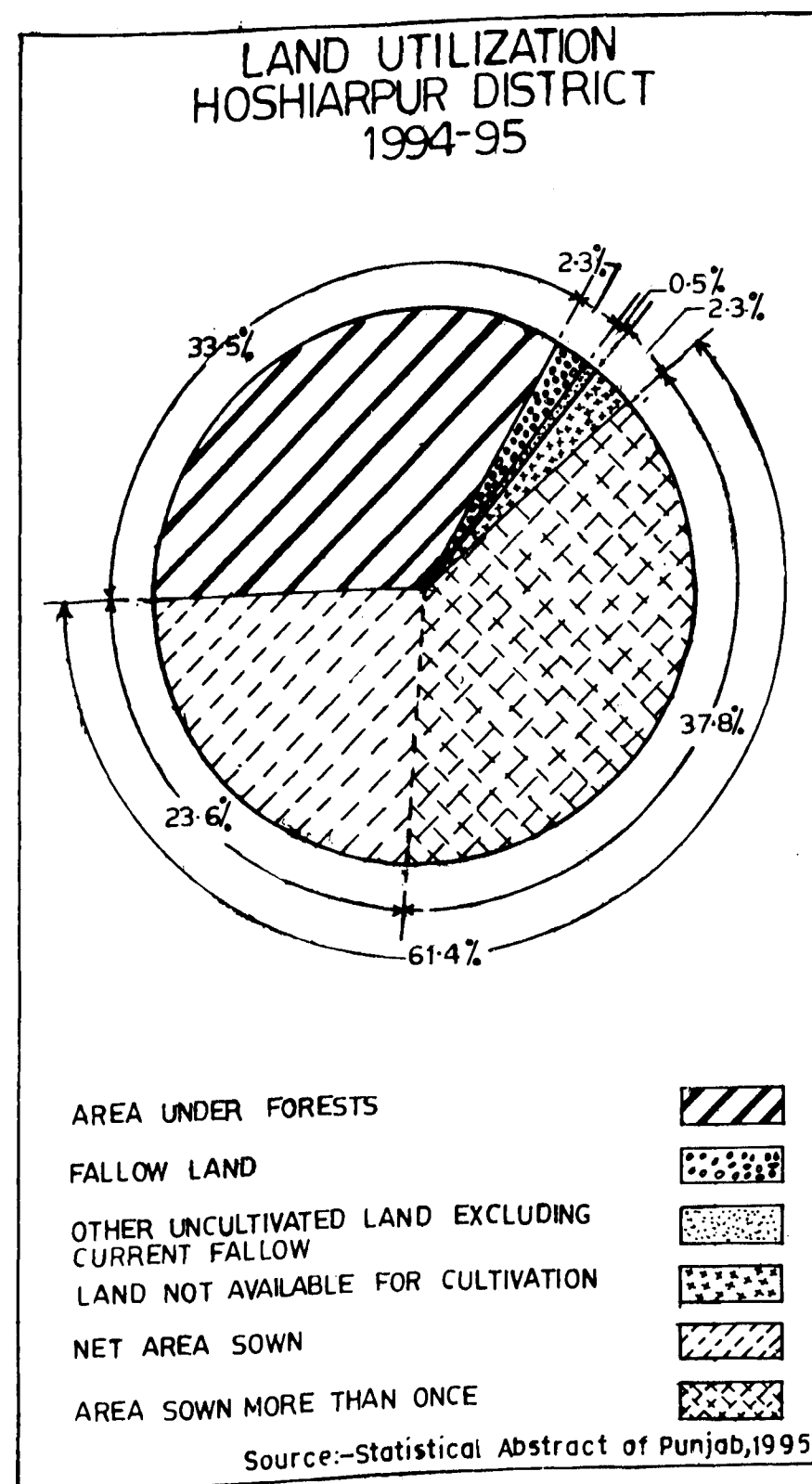
Classification of Area by Land Use in the Hoshiarpur District

(Thousand hectares)

HOSHIARPUR

Particulars	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1 Total area according to village Papers	391	391	391	391	391	386	386	386
2 Area under forests	94	94	94	94	93	129	129	129
3 Land not available for cultivation	30	38	38	38	31	7	7	9
4 Other uncultivated land excluding current fallow	10	6	6	9	2	3	2	2
5 Fallow land								
(i) Current fallows	3	2	1	3	—	1	6	9
(ii) Other fallow land	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Net area sown	254	251	252	247	265	246	242	237
7 Area sown more than once	128	128	143	149	122	142	147	146
8 Total cropped area (6+7)	382	379	395	396	387	388	389	383

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1995)



Area Irrigated by Different Sources of Irrigation:—Irrigation plays a very important role in agricultural development of a region. Out of total net area sown in the district, only 64.7 per cent of area is irrigated against State's 93 per cent. Hoshiarpur District has the lowest net area irrigated in the State. In 1994-95, the area irrigated by the tubewells/wells and canals was 90.2 per cent and 9.2 per cent, respectively of the net area irrigated in the district. The other sources irrigated only 0.6 per cent of the net area irrigated. Thus the tubewells are the major source of irrigation.

The following table shows the net area irrigated in the district from different sources of irrigation during 1975-76, 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1994-95:—

The Net Area Irrigated by Different Sources in Hoshiarpur District

Source	(Thousands hectares)									
	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95		
Government Canals	14.1	15.1	16.3	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8		
Private Canals	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Tubewells and Wells	93.9	87.6	117.9	135.8	155.8	151.1	139.8	144.6		
Other sources	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.0	--	1.0	0.9		
Total	108.4	103.1	134.5	151.0	171.4	165.7	155.5	160.3		

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1995)

Canals.—Canal irrigation in the Hoshiarpur District is provided by three canals, viz. Bist Doab Canal, Shah Nahar Canal and Kandi Canal. Bist Doab Canal off-takes from right bank of Satluj from Ropar Headworks. Shah Nahar Canal is an inundated canal off-taking from River Beas temporary Bay Head situated 5 km downstream of Pong Dam. Kandi Canal off-takes from 5.5 km left side of the Mukerian Hydel Channel with a head discharge of 500 Cusecs. Its construction was taken up in 1978-79. It provides irrigation facilities to barani area of Kandi tract of Hoshiarpur District.

The area irrigated by these canals in the Hoshiarpur District is given below:

(in hectares)

Year	Bist Doab Canal	Kandi Canal	Shah Nahar Canal
1975-76	1,056	—	30,142
1980-81	1,224	—	30,280
1985-86	1,369	—	29,654
1986-87	1,400	—	29,256
1987-88	1,421	—	27,965
1988-89	1,323	—	25,918
1989-90	1,379	—	25,220
1990-91	1,386	48	25,098
1991-92	1,399	32	25,082
1992-93	..	..	24,340
1993-94	..	..	24,460
1994-95	..	..	24,219

(Source : Executive Engineer, Bist Doab Division, Hoshiarpur and Divisional Officer Canal, Shah Nahar Headworks, Division Talwara Township)

Tubewells.—The Punjab State Tubewell Corporation has installed 348 deep tubewells in Hoshiarpur

District for irrigation purposes. The area irrigated by these tubewells in the district is given below :

Year	Area Irrigated (in hectares)
1986-87	19,283
1987-88	22,570
1988-89	21,163
1989-90	20,472
1990-91	28,489
1991-92	32,452
1992-93	43,690
1993-94	44,889
1994-95	35,202

(Source : Superintending Engineer, Punjab State Tubewell Corporation, Hoshiarpur)

Kandi Watershed and Area Development Project

The Punjab Government has constructed a number of dams on chos with the aid of World Bank under the Kandi Watershed and Area Development Project for irrigation purpose and control of floods in the Hoshiarpur District. The main purpose of constructing these multipurpose projects is harnessing water for irrigation and to minimize the flood havoc during monsoon season.

A brief description of these dams is given as under:

Maili Dam.—It is located on Maili cho, 1/2 km upstream of village Maili, which is about 10 km from Mahalpur Town. The construction of various components of Maili Dam, such as the dam, outlet works, spillway and irrigation distribution system was completed within the scheduled time of 18 months. Maili Dam is an earth filled Dam and 23.5 m high from cho bed. At its top, the length of Dam is 334 metres. Its basewidth is 117 metres at the deepest section and top width is 6 metres.

Dholbaha Dam.—Dholbaha Dam is a multi-purpose project, constructed on Dholbaha cho. and is located on downstream of confluence of Kukanet and Bahera Khads and is at a distance of about 1/2 km upstream of Dholbaha village, which is about 30 km from Hoshiarpur. It was inaugurated on 27 November 1987.

Janauri Dam.—Janauri Dam is located on Janauri Cho 1 km upstream of village Janauri which is 12 km from Haryana Town. It is a flood control-cum-irrigation multipurpose project constructed at the confluence of Barootan and Sabootan tributaries of Janauri cho. The construction of Januauri Irrigation Dam and its appurtenant works was taken in hand in November 1985 and the part storage of water for providing irrigation during rabi, 1986-87 and growing of fish was commenced during monsoons of 1986.

Damsal Dam.—Damsal Dam is a multi-purpose project and constructed on the Damsal Cho near the village Damsal. It is an earth filled dam, 26.5 meter high from the Cho, bed. At its top the length of the dam is 416.5 meters. Its base width is 180 metres, at deepest section and top width is 6 metres. Damsal dam was completed in 1989.

Chohal Dam.—Chohal Dam is located on Chohal Cho 0.5 km upstream of village Chohal which is 10 km from Hoshiarpur. It is a flood control-cum-Irrigation multipurpose project. With the construction of this Dam the flood havoc and sediment, damage during monsoons has been minimized. The other benefits of this project include irrigation, development of fisheries, recharge of ground water in the tract and improvement in cropping pattern and crop yield in seven villages viz., Baroti, Sarian, Bhagowal, Chohal, Adamwal, Sainche, Thathel. Chohal Dam is a earth filled dam, which is 26 m high with catchment area of 19.60 sq km. At its top the length of the dam is 388.60 m. It was inaugurated during the year 1993-94.

The area irrigated by the channels of these dams in Hoshiarpur District is given below:

(in hectares)

Year	Maili Dam	Dholbaha Dam	Janauri Dam	Damsal Dam	Chohal Dam
1986-87	74	38	2	—	—
1987-88	339	265	92	—	—
1988-89	331	250	195	—	—
1989-90	468	836	282	66	—
1990-91	395	1,059	291	110	—
1991-92	369	1,200	321	118	—
1992-93	364	1,318	314	219	—
1993-94	447	1,526	353	532	—
1994-95	426	1,415	309	594	440

(Source : Chief Engineer KAD, Irrigation Works, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Major and Subsidiary Crops.—Hoshiarpur, as whole of the Punjab State, is also in the tight grip of wheat-paddy rotation. Despite efforts to diversify some area from this rotation towards other commercial and cash crops, the interest of farmers in this rotation is unabated. Hoshiarpur has a place of pride in tomato and potato production. It has the second highest area after Jalandhar. The area under different crops and their total production in the district, are given in the following tables:—

Area under Principal Crops in the Hoshiarpur District

(Thousand hectares)

Crops	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Cereals								
Rice	35	45	48	65	58	56	53	58
Jowar	0.3	—	—	—	(a)	—	(a)	(a)
Bajra	0.8	0.8	—	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8
Maize	82	80	80	74	71	76	84	74
Wheat	145	156	163	163	155	156	157	152
Barley	0.4	0.2	0.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Pulses								
Gram	2.6	.12	4.1	2.6	1.0	1.9	0.8	0.6
Mash	2.10	2.10	1.67	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5
Moong	0.03	0.17	0.05	0.14	(a)	0.2	0.7	(a)
Massar	2.78	3.99	3.25	3.88	2.61	2.2	1.7	1.5

Area under Principal Crops in the Hoshiarpur District

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(Thousand hectares)

Crops	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Oil-seeds								
Groundnut	2.4	2.4	3.4	2.5	2.6	3.2	2.8	3.6
Rape and Mustard	2.78	1.6	2.9	3.88	3.3	2.2	2.1	3.0
Sesamum	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.7
Linseed	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Other Crops								
Sugarcane	2.4	5.0	6.9	13.7	14.6	15.6	9.6	10.8
Potatoes	8.3	9.8	20.5	6.0	7.0	4.1	3.6	4.8
Cotton (American)	0.1	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton (Desi)	2.8	2.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2

HOSHIARPUR

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1995)

(a) Denotes less than 50 hectares.

Production of Principal Crops in the Hoshiarpur District

(Thousand Metric Tons)

Crops	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Cereals								
Rice	70	109	118	186	173	162	161	175
Jawar	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bajra	0.8	0.1	—	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0
Maize	106	123	92	145	139	183	148	135
Wheat	308	318	414	466	457	457	484	482
Barley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulses								
Gram	17	9	3.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5
Mash	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Moong	0.03	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.6	—
Massar	1.1	1.0	2.0	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.9

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

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Production of Principal Crops in the Hoshiarpur District

(Thousand Metric Tons)

Crops	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Oil-seeds								
Groundnut	3	3	2	1.3	2.6	3.2	2.5	3.4
Rape and Mustard	1.4	1	3	2.2	3.2	2.0	2.2	3.3
Sesamum	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Linseed	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.3
Other Crops								
Sugarcane (Gur)	46	27	37	74	81	97	54	60
Potatoes	142.6	171.5	—	91.1	115.2	57.5	58.7	83.3
Cotton (American)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton (Desi)	0.48	0.38	0.32	0.20	0.20	—	—	—

HOSHIARPUR

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1995)

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Area under Fruits.—The area under fruits in the Hoshiarpur District during 1994-95 was 11,807 hectares as against 81,766 hectares of the Punjab State. Hoshiarpur District ranks first in the State in area under Kinnow (5,168 hectares) and mangoes (4,291 hectares). About one third of mangoes and one fifth of Kinnow of the State are grown in this district. The table given below shows the area under different fruits and their production in the district during 1994-95 :

Name of the Fruit	Area (in hectares)	Production (in M.T.)
1 Kinnow	5,168	51,680
2 Orange and Malta	119	595
3 Lemon	98	490
4 Mangoes	4,291	25,746
5 Litchi	258	1,548
6 Guava	583	5,830
7 Pear	377	5,656
8 Peach	566	8,490
9 Plum	38	152
10 Grapes	1	27
11 Ber	40	160
12 Miscellaneous	268	675
Total	11,807	1,01,049

Keeping in view the growing significance of improved quality and high-yielding variety seeds in accelerating the pace of agricultural development, the following different improved varieties of crops are sown in the Hoshiarpur District:—

Name of the Crop	Variety
Wheat	HD-2329, PBW-154, PBW-222, PBW-34, WL-1562, HD-2285, PBW-138, S-308, PBW-2265, PBW-175, PBW-65

Name of the Crop	Variety
Rice	PR-106, PR-108, PR-109, PR-103, Jaya IR-8, Basmati-370, Basmati-385
Maize	Partap, Navjot, Sartaj, Prabhat, Mega, Ageti-76

(Source : Chief Agricultural Officer, Hoshiarpur)

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

Year	Number
1975-76	66
1980-81	63
1985-86	63
1987-88	63
1988-89	63
1989-90	63
1990-91	63
1991-92	63
1992-93	60
1993-94	45
1994-95	32

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1988 to 1995)

Fertilizers and Manures

Chemical Fertilizers.— Chemical fertilizer is the most important content of the water-seed-fertilizer technology. Punjab is the top consumer of fertilizer input in the country and Hoshiarpur District is a part of it. The table given below shows the use of

chemical fertilizers in the district, during 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1994-95: (000 Nutrient tonnes)

Year	Fertilizer used			
	N	P	K	Total
1975-76*	51	11	1	63
1980-81	19	5	2	26
1985-86	25	8	2	35
1987-88	25	10	2	37
1988-89	25	10	2	37
1989-90	30	12	1	43
1990-91	31	10	1	42
1991-92	32	10	2	44
1992-93	29	7	1	37
1993-94	33	7	1	41
1994-95	35	8	1	44

*Figures for 1975-76 are in thousand metric tons

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1988 to 1995)

Manures.— Rural compost and cattle-dung manure, green manure and town compost are the main local manurial resources. These are very important for increasing the fertility of the soil. The quantity of rural compost and town compost prepared and area under green manuring in the Hoshiarpur District, during 1975-76 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1994-95 is given below :

Year	Rural compost prepared (Lakh Metric tonnes)	Town compost prepared (Metric tonnes)	Area under green manuring (hectares in lakh)
1975-76	10.00	8,320	27.2
1980-81	12.00	9,476	30.00
1985-86	15.00	11,335	29.00

Year	Rural compost prepared (Lakh Metric tonnes)	Town compost prepared (Metric tonnes)	Area under green manuring (hectares in lakh)
1987-88	15.40	5,699	12.00
1988-89	13.20	5,011	21.2
1989-90	23.00	3,017	37.00
1990-91	18.50	2,121	14.09
1991-92	19.00	1,274	19.09
1992-93	21.19	..	19.00
1993-94	21.19	..	22.92
1994-95	22.37	..	23.34

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

Livestock

Animal Husbandry.—Livestock occupies a pivotal position in the life of the people, especially in the rural areas of the district. Cattle are still the main source of draught power in agricultural operations and transportation. They provide essential food of animal origin like milk, meat, eggs, besides wool and manure. According to livestock Census conducted on various occasions, the number of livestock in Hoshiarpur district during 1977 and 1990 was as under :

(Thousand)		
Particulars	1977	1990
Cattle	280.1	225.2
Buffaloes	332.6	357.5
Horses and Ponies	4.0	1.7
Donkeys	3.1	1.0
Mules	1.0	0.4
Sheep	2.5	1.5
Goats	88.0	54.1
Camels	0.2	0.1

(Thousand)

Particulars	1977	1990
Pigs	1.8	0.9
Others	—	—
Total	713.3	642.4
Poultry	694.5	490.3

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1988 and 1992)

Fisheries.—After green revolution, Punjab is heading toward the development of fisheries, which is known as 'Blue Revolution'. The Fisheries Department, Punjab has introduced a number of schemes to develop village ponds and tanks in order to supplement food resources and to reduce pressure on wheat and cereals with the day-to-day increase in population growth.

The income and area under fisheries in the Hoshiarpur District during 1985-86 to 1994-95 is given below :

Year	Income (Rs)	Area (Hectares)
1985-86	81,667	34.88
1987-88	1,13,389	17.69
1988-89	4,69,859	51.10
1989-90	5,53,001	60.52
1990-91	4,77,422	65.75
1991-92	3,57,341	90.98
1992-93	2,91,100	77.79
1993-94	4,39,000	92.85
1994-95	4,66,500	141.79

(Source : Assistant Project Officer (Fisheries), Hoshiarpur)

Forests.—Hoshiarpur District ranks first in respect of area under forests in the State. The area

under control of Forest Department under different categories in the district for the year 1994-95 is as under :—

Particulars	Area in hectares
(A) Demarcated Protected Forests	14,066.78
(B) Undemarcated Protected Forests	—
(i) Canal-side Forests	682.85
(ii) Road-side Forests	907.59
(iii) Forests along the sides of Railway line	445.41
(iv) Forests along the sides of Drains/Bandhs	110.45
(C) Forests under section 38 of Indian Forests Act, 1927	—
(D) Unclassed Forests	2,462.87
(E) Area closed under Section 4 & 5 of L.P. Act, 1900	27,306.26
(F) Reserve Forest	2,658.80
Total	50,641.01

(Source: Divisional Forest Officers, Hoshiarpur, Dasua and Garhshankar)

Forests Produce.—The income from sale of forest produce in the Hoshiarpur District, during 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1987-88 to 1994-95 is as under:

Year	Major Produce (Rs)	Minor Produce (Rs)
1980-81	97,532	1,50,505
1985-86	27,32,602	12,93,731
1986-87	27,82,692	16,14,502
1987-88	23,66,256	11,55,227
1988-89	22,18,857	10,10,351
1989-90	18,28,810	8,85,367
1990-91	20,41,043	12,44,029
1991-92	21,56,545	13,63,935
1992-93	23,70,441	21,13,488
1993-94	44,51,718	18,27,762
1994-95	72,18,601	23,38,152

(Source : Divisional Forest Officers, Hoshiarpur, Dasua and Garhshankar).

Floods.—Damage caused to crops and houses by heavy rains and floods in the Hoshiarpur District during 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1987 to 1995 is given in the following table:—

Damage caused to crops and houses by heavy rains and floods in the Hoshiarpur District, during 1975, 1980, 1985 and 1987 to 1995.

Year	Number of villages/ towns affected	Area affected (sq. km.)	Human lives lost (Number)	Cattle heads lost (Number)	Houses damaged (Number)	Damage to crops	
						Area affected (hectares)	Value (Rs 000)
1975	52	1	1	—	588	—	59,400
1980	122	18	7	17	3,965	—	11,43,030
1985	688	393	30	269	35,580	1,000	1,26,517
1987	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1988	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1990	6	3	—	—	—	284	1,405
1991	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1992	67	3	2	—	10	3,486	—
1993	1,159	615	17	144	11,521	6,573	—
1994	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1995	1,170	85	12	33	7,081	8,525	40,683

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1988 to 1995)

CHAPTER V INDUSTRIES

Ornamental furniture and wooden decoration items manufactured in the Hoshiarpur District have been well known all over India. The district has also been internationally famous for its lacquer and ivory products. Hoshiarpur has been declared industrially backward district by the Government of India. It enjoys all concessions given to the industrially backward districts and is now fast coming up on the industrial map of the State. In 1975, there were only 119 working registered factories in the district, which rose to 396 in 1994.

The number of registered working factories under each category and workers employed therein as on 31 March 1994 in the Hoshiarpur District is given below :

Serial No.	Name of Industry	Number of factories	Number of workers
1	Manufacture of Food Products	51	1,311
2	Manufacture of Beverage, Tobacco and Tobacco products	1	50
3	Manufacture of Cotton Textile	2	4,379
4	Manufacture of Woollen Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textile	9	3,187
5	Manufacture of Textile Products (including wearing Apparel other than footwears)	2	95
6	Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products, Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	22	2,619
7	Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products Furniture and Fixtures	208	928
	Manufacture of Leather and Fur Products	1	26
9	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products	19	742

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Serial No.	Name of Industry	Number of factories	Number of workers
10	Manufacturing of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products	9	184
11	Manufacture of Non Metallic and Mineral Products	3	537
12	Basic Metal and Alloy Industry	9	1,008
13	Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment	14	625
14	Machinery (including Electrical Machinery) Tools and Parts	17	320
15	Manufacture of Transport and Transport Equipment	4	128
16	Other Industries including wholesale and Retail Traders	5	122
17	Manufacture of Electricity, Gas and Water	11	185
18	Manufacture of Water Works and Supply	1	20
19	Storage and Warehousing	—	108
20	Repair and personal Services	8	205
Total		396	16,779

(Source : Labour Commissioner, Punjab)

Large and Medium-Scale Industries —The number of large and medium-scale factories in the district was only 6 in 1975-76, which rose to 24 in 1994-95. The list of large and medium-scale factories with their products and number of workers in the district in 1994-95 is given below:

Serial No.	Name of the Factory	Number of Workers	Product
1	Hawkins Cookers Limited, Hoshiarpur	435	Pressure Cookers and Spare Parts

Serial No.	Name of the Factory	Number of Workers	Product
2	J.C.T. Limited, Fibre Division (Filament Unit) Village Chohal, tahsil Hoshiarpur	2,132	Nylon Filament yarn, Polyester filament yarn
3	Mahavir Spinning Mills Ltd., Hoshiarpur	4,574	Cotton yarn and sewing thread
4	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Village Dhohu, P.O. Mandials, Hoshiarpur	32	Refilling of cylinders
5	Sutluj Tools Ltd. B-1, Focal Point, Hoshiarpur	16	Pipe wrench
6	Capsugel India Ltd. Village Fatehpur P.O. Majra Jattan, tahsil Balachaur,	91	Empty hard gelatine capsules
7	Oswal Sugars Ltd. G.T. Road, Mukerian	421	White Crystal Sugar
8	J.C.T. Ltd. (Steel Division) Village and Post Office, Chohal tahsil Hoshiarpur	1,096	Steel wire Galvanised ungalvanised
9	The Hoshiarpur District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Milk Plant, Hoshiarpur	368	Baby food, Milk Powder, Table Butter, Ghee
10	North Land sugar complex, Village Randhawa tahsil Dasua	250	Sugar, Molasses
11	Guru Nanak Auto Axles Ltd., (formerly Guru Nanak Auto Enterprise Ltd.) Village Mehtiana, tahsil Hoshiarpur	421	M.V. Parts Steel forging, steel scrap

Serial No.	Name of the Factory	Number of Workers	Product
12	Pepsi Foods (P) Ltd., Village Zahura, tahsil Dasua	32	Processed Fruit/Vegetable products
13	Kakkar Complex Steels Ltd., Village Chak Gujran, tahsil Hoshiarpur	77	Alloy Steel bars/Flats, Round and Casting
14	Kakkar Utensils, Village Chak Gujran, tahsil Hoshiarpur	92	Re-rolling Steel Ingots into Flats Bars and Rounds
15	Motia Oil Industries (P) Ltd., Village Khokkar, Post Office Saidpur, tahsil Dasua	120	Rice Bran, Deoiled Rice Bran, Cattle Feed, Sun Flower Oil
16	Gurlene Syntex (P) Ltd., Village Chak Gujran, tahsil Hoshiarpur	20	Suiting cloth
17	Seth Hari Chand Sons (P) Ltd., Village Chak Gujran, tahsil Hoshiarpur	20	Steel Casting
18	Mahavir Spinning Mills Ltd., (Mercerising Unit), Hoshiarpur	118	Mercerising
19	J.C.T. Ltd., Synthethic Fibre Division, Fibre Unit, Village Chohal, tahsil Hoshiarpur	906	Polyester Steple Fibre polyester Chips
20	G.N.A. Dura Parts, Village Mehtiana, tahsil Hoshiarpur	272	Axle gears
21	Ashiana Paper (P) Ltd., Village Pattiarian, tahsil Hoshiarpur	34	Craft paper and paper board
22	Mukerian Papers Ltd., G.T. Road, tahsil Mukerian	710	Writing and printing papers

Serial No.	Name of the Factory	Number of Workers	Product
23	Amrit Papers (Unit of Amrit Banaspati Co. Ltd.), Salla Khurd, tahsil Garhshankar	814	Paper
24	G.N.A. Dura part (Unit-III Gear Division), Village Mehatiana, tahsil Hoshiarpur	200	Bevel gear, Pinion pin

(Source : Director of Industries, Punjab, Chandigarh)

The number of registered working factories is almost static since 1988. The number of factories and workers employed therein, in the Hoshiarpur District for the years 1975, 1980 and 1985 to 1994 is furnished below :

Year	Number	No. of workers
1975	119	1,744
1980	214	7,884
1985	312	14,449
1986	285	14,022
1987	334	16,262
1988	354	15,479
1989	357	14,868
1990	364	15,840
1991	353	18,635
1992	377	14,257
1993	396	17,075
1994	396	16,779

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1976, 1981 and 1986 to 1995)

Statistics relating to Power Consumption in the district.— In these days, the main sources of power are; coal, oil and electricity. Out of these, electricity is the only pollution free and locally available source of energy and its ample supply can only meet the requirements of industrial expansion. The other sources such as coal and oil are in scarce supply. The details regarding the consumption of electricity in the district is given below:

(Million K.W.H)

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Agricultural	Others	Total
1975-76	9.1	..	13.8	46.5	4.0	73.4
1980-81	35.82	7.64	76.02	101.44	4.75	225.67
1985-86	50.1	8.4	203.1	136.4	8.0	406.0
1986-87	59.6	9.8	203.6	171.2	5.2	449.4
1987-88	65.8	10.4	215.6	204.6	1.9	..
1988-89	80.3	12.0	269.2	204.7	2.1	568.3
1989-90	92.9	13.8	313.1	255.6	2.1	677.5
1990-91	105.2	15.2	317.7	241.4	2.0	681.5
1991-92	95.36	13.99	223.80	130.32	4.16	467.63
1992-93	124.2	18.8	277.1	289.8	2.3	712.2
1993-94	137.1	21.2	258.7	297.5	3.3	717.8
1994-95	162.2	23.8	277.9	297.5	3.0	764.4

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1976, 1981 and 1986 to 1995 and the Superintending Engineer Punjab State Electricity Board, Hoshiarpur)

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 grant-in-aid and subsidy granted under the Punjab State

Aid to Industries Act, 1935 and Industrial Policy to small scale industrial units in the district, during the years 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1993-94:—

Year	Loans		Grants in aid and subsidy	
	No. of Units	Amount ('000' Rs)	No. of Units	Amount ('000' Rs)
1975-76	33	150	5	6
1980-81	11	65	24	1,867
1985-86	—	—	9	513
1986-87	—	—	28	2,660
1987-88	—	—	15	2,596
1988-89	—	—	25	2,842
1989-90	—	—	4	100
1990-91	—	—	1	71
1991-92	—	—	6	349
1992-93	—	—	..	..
1993-94	—	—	35	167.37

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1976, 1981 and 1986 to 1995)

The Punjab Financial Corporation also plays an important role for the promotion of industries in the Hoshiarpur District.

The Punjab Financial Corporation, Chandigarh.—It was established in 1953 under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951, with the object of providing medium and long-term loans for setting up new industries in the State. A branch of the Corporation is also functioning in the Hoshiarpur District for the convenience of the entrepreneurs.

The Corporation advances loans upto Rs 90 lakhs under the various schemes to the small-scale and medium-scale units. It provides finance to new units for creation of fixed assets. The

rate of interest varies from 12 per cent to 19 per cent per annum depending on the size and location of the units. In addition to this rate of interest, there is 0.75 per cent interest tax on it.

The amount of loan sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation to various industrial units in the Hoshiarpur District during 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1994-95 is as under:

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Sanctions	Disbursement
1975-76	167.27	40.65
1980-81	746.34	111.14
1985-86	99.24	67.04
1986-87	226.47	148.07
1987-88	169.72	157.61
1988-89	222.61	183.35
1989-90	213.98	178.36
1990-91	326.68	177.68
1991-92	326.84	241.45
1992-93	94.80	67.73
1993-94	196.95	125.60
1994-95	40.00	113.00

(Source : Punjab Financial Corporation, Chandigarh)

Trade Unions.—The statistics regarding the trade unions registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926 functioning in the field of industries in the Hoshiarpur District, as on 31 March 1995 are given in the following statement:—

Serial No.	Name of Trade Union	Date of Registration
1	Broza Turpentine and Chemical Workers' Union, Hoshiarpur	27 January 1975
2	Mahavir Spinning Mills Mazdoor Union, Hoshiarpur	14 November 1978

Serial No.	Name of Trade Union	Date of Registration
3	Sterling Steel & Wire Mazdoor Union, Hoshiarpur	2 January 1979
4	Mahavir Spinning Mills Workers' Union Hoshiarpur	9 January 1979
5	Bhatta Mazdoor Union, Hoshiarpur	9 February 1979
6	Punjab United Forging Limited Workers' Union Railmajra, Hoshiarpur	17 December 1979
7	Sterling Steel Trade Union, Adamwal, Hoshiarpur	11 February 1980
8	Mukerian Paper Mills Workers' Union Atalgarh, Mukerian	14 July 1980
9	Ravi Dass Bhatta Mazdoor Union, Balachaur	19 January 1981
10	D.C.M. Mazdoor Union, Asron, Hoshiarpur	23 January 1981
11	A.B.C. Paper Mills Workers' Union, Saila Khurd, Hoshiarpur	14 February 1982
12	P.V.F. Mazdoor Union, Railmajra, Hoshiarpur	21 February 1983
13	J.C.T. Mills, Fibre Division Union, Hoshiarpur	15 August 1983
14	Lal Jhanda Asron Engineering Workers' Union Asron	17 August 1984
15	Zenith Paper Workers' Union, Baba, Hoshiarpur	20 July 1985
16	Lal Jhanda A.B.C. Workers' Union, Saila Khurd	9 September 1985
17	Shivalik Fertilizers Workers' Union, Railmajra	18 November 1985
18	Shivalik Mazdoor Union, Railmajra	1 January 1986
19	Lal Jhanda Mahavir Spinning Mills Workers' Union, Hoshiarpur	22 February 1986

Serial No.	Name of Trade Union	Date of Registration
20	Brass Manufacturing Workers' Union, Hoshiarpur	4 June 1986
21	Punjab Shoddy Kirti Union, Hoshiarpur	21 October 1986
22	Swaraj Mazda Workers' Union, Hoshiarpur	16 July 1987
23	Punjab Fibres Mazdoor Union, Railmajra	14 October 1987
24	United Paper Mazdoor Dal, Saila Khurd	10 November 1987
25	Lal Jhanda Polythene Bag Mills Workers' Union, Hoshiarpur	9 May 1988
26	Zenith Mazdoor Ekta Union, Railmajra	26 June 1988
27	Ranbaxy Workers' Union, Tonsa, Hoshiarpur	6 September 1988
28	Surya Mazdoor Union, Railmajra	18 October 1988
29	Mohan Paper Moulding Mazdoor Union, Talwara	11 May 1989
30	Amrit Paper Kirti Union, Saila Khurd	5 September 1989
31	Punjab Fibre Kirti Union, Hoshiarpur	23 November 1989
32	Chemical Mazdoor Union Ranbaxy, Tonsa	26 February 1990
33	J.C.T. Fibre Trade Union, Hoshiarpur	24 February 1992
34	Lal Jhanda Ravi Paper and Board Mill Workers' Union, Hoshiarpur	1 April 1992
35	Lal Jhanda Weaving and Spinning Workers' Union, Hoshiarpur	9 April 1992
36	Jagjit Mazdoor Union, Talwara	24 April 1992

Serial No.	Name of Trade Union	Date of Registration
37	Lal Jhanda D. Sons Silk Mills Workers' Union, Hoshiarpur	12 August 1992
38	Lal Jhanda Affcon Pauling Workers' Union, Hoshiarpur	2 February 1993
39	Lal Jhanda Capsul Mazdoor Unions' Hoshiarpur	4 February 1993
40	Amrit Paper Bahujaan Mazdoor Union, Village and Post Office Mahalpur, District Hoshiarpur	2 January 1995
41	Lal Jhanda United Activicher Factory Workers' Union, Hoshiarpur	2 January 1995

(Source : Labour Commissioner, Punjab)

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Towns and Villages having Banking offices

All the towns and important villages in the Hoshiarpur District enjoy banking facilities. The towns and the large villages in the district have more than one bank branch.

Commercial and Nationalized Banks

There is no commercial bank registered in the Hoshiarpur District. But most of the commercial and nationalized banks have their branches in the district. The list of bank branches functioning in the district during 1994-95 is given below:

Name of the Bank	Branches
Punjab National Bank	1 Adda Kot Fatuhi, Hoshiarpur
	2 Ajnoha
	3 Balachaur
	4 Barian Kalan
	5 Bassi Daulat Khan
	6 Bassi Kalan
	7 Bhangala
	8 Budha Barh
	9 Bham
	10 Bhungha
	11 Adda Cholong
	12 Chutala
	13 Dasua
	14 Dasua
	15 Garhshankar
	16 Garhshankar
	17 Gardhiwala

Name of the Bank	Branches
	18 Gondpur (Gardhiwala)
	19 Gondpur (Mahalpur)
	20 Hajipur
	21 Hariana
	22 Jaijon Doaba
	23 Gaushala Bazar, Hoshiarpur
	24 Balmiki Chowk, Hoshiarpur
	25 Janauri
	26 Khuda
	27 Kandhala Jattan
	28 Kamahi Devi
	29 Mandi Area, Hoshiarpu
	30 Mahalpur
	31 Phagwara Road, Mahalpur
	32 Makhupur
	33 Manhota
	34 Meghowal Doabe
	35 Mehlan Wali Khas
	36 Miani
	37 Moran Wali
	38 Mukerian
	39 Main Bazar, Mukerian
	40 Nadachaur
	41 New Sabzi Mandi, Hoshiarpur
	42 Paddi Sura Singh
	43 Paldi
	44 Pojewal

Name of the Bank	Branches
	45 Rail Majra
	46 Railway Road, Hoshiarpur
	47 Sahri
	48 Saroya
	49 Salla Khurd
	50 Sham Chaurasi
	51 Talwara
	52 Talwandi Salhan
	53 Talwara Township
	54 Tanda Urmar
	55 Torkiana
	56 Uchhi Bassi
State Bank of India	1 Mandi Area, Hoshiarpur
	2 Agricultural Development Bank, Hoshiarpur
	3 Main Branch, Hoshiarpur
	4 Chabewal
	5 Tanda Urmar
	6 Dasua
	7 Mukerian
	8 Dhamian
	9 Mansurpur
	10 Talwara Township
	11 Samundra
Indian Bank	1 Hoshiarpur
	2 Talwara
Allahabad Bank	1 Hoshiarpur
	2 Rattewal
Punjab and Sind Bank	1 Railway Road, Hoshiarpur

Name of the Bank	Branches
	2 New Grain Market, Hoshiarpur
	3 Bullowal
	4 Attowal
	5 Mehtiana
	6 Tanda Urmur
	7 Zahura
	8 Ghogra
	9 Mukerian
	10 Mahalpur
	11 Kharar Achrowal
	12 Satnaur
	13 Garhshankar
	14 Majari
	15 Kathgarh
State Bank of Patiala ..	1 Tanda Urmur
	2 Piplanwala
	3 Mukerian
	4 Johal
	5 Dasua
	6 Asron
	7 Balachaur
	8 Kanak Mandi, Hoshiarpur
	9 Nasrala
	10 Alampur
	11 Tutomazara
	12 Garhshankar
	13 Sahiba
	14 Chandiani Khurd
Union Bank of India ..	1 Hoshiarpur
	2 Purhiran

Name of the Bank	Branches
	3 Bajwara
	4 Mahalpur
Oriental Bank of Commerce ..	1 Hoshiarpur
	2 Balachaur
	3 Davida Arhana
	4 Garhshankar
	5 Chagran
	6 Dasua
	7 Jallowal
	8 Mukerian
	9 Mahalpur
	10 Panam
	11 Tanda Urmur
United Commercial Bank of India ..	Hoshiarpur
Indian Overseas Bank of India ..	Hoshiarpur
Bank of Baroda ..	Hoshiarpur
Bank of Maharashtra ..	Hoshiarpur
Syndicate Bank of India ..	Hoshiarpur
Canara Bank ..	1 Hoshiarpur
	2 Nasrala
Central Bank of India ..	1 Hoshiarpur
	2 Mukerian
	3 Datarpur
	4 Garshankar
	5 Balachaur
Shiwalik Kashetriya Gramin Bank of India ..	1 Hoshiarpur
	2 Baghpur
	3 Lachowal

Name of the Bank	Branches
	4 Pandori Mall
	5 Manak Dheri
	6 Bassi Mustafa
	7 Kharkan
	8 Chohal
	9 Mehngarwal
	10 Ambala Jattan
	11 Passi Kandi
	12 Nangal Bihala
	13 Dadla
	14 Sansarpur Makhowali
	15 Hardo-Khundpur
	16 Hardo-Mansar
	17 Dringli
	18 Ramgarh
	19 Jandoli
	20 Sarhala Kalan
	21 Binewal
	22 Bichauri
	23 Dhaddi
	24 Achalpur
Punjab Agricultural Development Bank	1 Hoshiarpur
	2 Dasua
	3 Mukerian
	4 Garhshankar
	5 Balachaur
Hoshiarpur Central Co-operative Bank	1 Hoshiarpur
	2 Pajjoditta
	3 Bullowal
	4 Evening Branch, Hoshiarpur

Name of the Bank	Branches
	5 Narsala
	6 Sikri
	7 Dagpur
	8 Manakdheri
	9 Chabewal
	10 Davida Arhana
	11 Rajpur Bhaian
	12 Jahan Khelan
	13 Hariana
	14 Garhdiwala
	15 Sham Chaurasi
	16 Rupowal
	17 Dholwaha
	18 Bhunga
	19 Chutala
	20 Tanda
	21 Janauri
	22 Miani, Afgana
	23 Ghorewaha
	24 Kandhala Seikhan
	25 Dasua
	26 Pawan
	27 Bajachak
	28 Gohgra
	29 Mukerian
	30 Hardo/Khurdpur
	31 Naushehra
	32 Dhamian
	33 Mansoorpur
	34 Tanda Ram Sahai

Name of the Bank	Branches
	35 Hajipur
	36 Talwara
	37 Deh Nangal
	38 Datarpur
	39 Mahalpur
	40 Daddon
	41 Barian Kalan
	42 Jandoli
	43 Dehana
	44 Possi
	45 Dhada Kalan
	46 Garhshankar
	47 Adda Kot Fatuhi
	48 Moranwall
	49 Binewal
	50 Rail Majara
	51 Saila Khurd
	52 Panam
	53 Saroya
	54 Majari
	55 Pojewal
	56 Balachaur
	57 Rakran Dhaha
	58 Kathgarh

(Source : Reserve Bank of India, Chandigarh)

Deposits and Advances

The total deposits and advances of commercial banks, during 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1994-95

in the Hoshiarpur District is given below:

Year (March end)	Deposits (Rs in lakhs)	Advances (Rs in lakhs)
1975-76*	45,17	4,04
1980-81	1,37,71	27,29
1985-86	3,33,48	60,76
1986-87	3,97,63	76,89
1987-88	4,80,42	88,33
1988-89	5,57,96	1,15,00
1989-90	6,21,50	1,29,43
1990-91	7,06,48	1,42,54
1991-92	8,18,26	1,49,67
1992-93	9,66,86	1,62,51
1993-94	1,14,564	1,76,67
1994-95	1,34,113	1,81,29

*Relates to last Friday of June 1976 and from 92-93 onwards relates to last Friday of March

(Source : Reserve Bank of India, Bombay)

Money-lenders.—The number of registered money-lenders in the district, as on 31 March 1995 was only 7.

Insurance Statistics.—The following statement shows the business secured during 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1994-95 by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the Hoshiarpur District :

Year	Number of policies	Amount assured (Rs in lakhs)
1980-81	2,717	391
1985-86	2,721	593
1986-87	3,497	773
1987-88	4,885	1,341
1988-89	5,590	2,055

Year	Number of policies	Amount assured (Rs in lakhs)
1989-90	6,839	2,412
1990-91	7,278	2,780
1991-92	8,966	3,630
1992-93	10,345	4,378
1993-94	11,362	5,334
1994-95	11,583	6,200

(Source : Divisional Manager, Northern Zone, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Chandigarh and Sr. Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Jalandhar)

The number of Development Officers and Agents in the different branches of Life Insurance Corporation, as on 31 March 1995 was as follows :

Name of the Branch	Year of Opening	Number of Development Officers	Number of Agents
Hoshiarpur	1.9.1956	10	244
Dasua	1.9.1984	10	246
Garhshankar	16.10.1991	7	195

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

Growth of Co-operative Societies in the District

The progress made by co-operative institutions in the district has been impressive, as these institutions compete with the commercial banks in mobilising savings and providing credit facilities especially to the agricultural sector. During 1994-95, there were 454 agricultural credit societies and 100 non-agricultural credit societies functioning in the Hoshiarpur District. These societies provide facilities for medium and short-term credit.

Details regarding the working of the agricultural and non-agricultural co-operative credit societies

functioning in the Hoshiarpur District, during 1985-86 and 1987-88 to 1994-95 is given below :

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	No. of co-operative societies	Membership (number)	Share capital	Loan advanced	Deposits
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A. Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies

1985-86	441	2,25,839	..	1738.63	661.43
1987-88	441	2,30,807	546.56	1798.41	783.86
1988-89	442	2,34,102	433.26	1442.47	801.37
1989-90	464	2,38,755	433.64	2360.28	9120.18
1990-91	464	2,43,032	471.46	1978.08	1038.82
1991-92	464	2,44,692	474.83	2840.35	1238.37
1992-93	455	2,44,380	494.96	2869.29	1356.00
1993-94	454	2,47,721	519.64	3315.25	1536.22
1994-95	454	2,49,542	522.34	3777.16	1750.94

B. Co-operative Non-Agricultural Credit Societies

1985-86	104	9,284	9.34	7.92	4.80
1987-88	106	9,390	10.25	14.70	4.89
1988-89	106	9,390	10.85	14.70	11.04
1989-90	100	9,401	11.81	17.31	11.21
1990-91	100	9,401	12.93	17.35	11.53
1991-92	100	9,401	14.14	17.98	11.43
1992-93	100	9,401	15.44	16.03	12.54
1993-94	100	9,955	15.44	31.55	60.17
1994-95	100	11,550	18.03	23.93	114.47

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

Co-operative Marketing Societies.—The Co-operative Marketing Societies are registered under the Punjab Co-operative Societies Act, 1954. The main aim of these societies is to protect the farmers from the malpractices of arties at the time of marketing

their produce. The cultivators can also store their produce in the godowns maintained by these societies if they don't want to dispose it off immediately after harvesting. There were eight co-operative marketing societies functioning in the Hoshiarpur District during 1994-95. The work done by these societies in the district during 1985-86 and 1987-88 to 1994-95 is given in the following table:-

Work done by the Co-operative Marketing Societies in Hoshiarpur District

(Rs in lakhs)

Co-operative year ending June	No. of societies	Membership		Paid up share capital	Working capital	Value of goods marketed	
		Individuals	Societies	Total		7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1985-86	8	3,40,238	2,337	3,40,238	812.54	8,234.65	48,540.79
1986-87	8	3,37,558	2,338	3,37,558	803.54	8,757.47	50,178.41
1987-88	8	3,45,419	2,404	3,45,449	892.98	10,151.99	73,084.20
1988-89	8	3,54,149	2,418	3,54,149	709.64	10,729.79	35,021.29
1989-90	8	3,64,534	2,372	3,64,534	747.26	12,623.44	54,113.64
1990-91	8	3,92,928	2,345	3,92,928	1,983.04	19,387.47	81,626.21
1991-92	8	3,94,925	2,337	3,94,925	2,412.78	18,877.62	91,385.55
1992-93	8	4,177	317	4,494	1,481.00	12,345.00	14,252.00
1993-94	8	4,187	318	4,505	1,402.00	11,698.00	36,206.00
1994-95	8	4,187	318	4,505	1,452.00	12,622.00	78,655.00

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

Small Savings.—The gross and net achievements under the small savings in the district during 1985-86 and 1987-88 to 1994-95 are given below :

Year	Gross achievements (Rs in lakhs)	Net achievements (Rs in lakhs)
1985-86	2,893.33	1,536.53
1987-88	3,565.13	1,623.43
1988-89	3,392.96	2,111.92
1989-90	5,635.16	2,999.32
1990-91	6,000.54	2,963.66
1991-92	6,497.66	2,407.02
1992-93	7,410.45	2,702.61
1993-94	10,669.23	3,941.32
1994-95	137.82	6,224.45

(Source : District Small Savings Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Regulated Markets.—In order to ensure fair price to agricultural produce and to save the cultivators from unfair and unhealthy market practices, the Punjab Government passed the Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1961. Under the Act, market committees are formed at every regulated market to help the sale and purchase of agricultural produce.

As on 31 March 1995, there were 6 regulated markets functioning at Garhshankar, Hoshiarpur, Mukerian, Tanda Urmar, Balachaur and Dasua in the Hoshiarpur District. The arrival of important agricultural commodities in these markets during 1975-76, 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1994-95 is given in the following table:—

Total Arrival of Agricultural Produce (in quintals) in Various Market Committees of Hoshiarpur District, during 1975-76, 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 — 1994-95

Serial No.	Name of Market Committee and year	Name of Agricultural Commodities													
		Wheat	Gram	Barely	Maize	Paddy	Jowar	Bajra	Gur	Potatoes	Ground-nut	Cotton	Ameri-Desi Can		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1 Garhshankar															
	1975-76	1,48,247	494	N11	12,033	43,950	109	N11	464	3,016	155	N11	83		
	1980-81	1,93,832	49	N11	12,238	92,136	145	145	778	3,218	137	N11	85		
	1985-86	2,47,580	32	N11	8,801	1,71,142	155	94	341	2,877	41	N11	31		
	1990-91	2,42,807	48	N11	3,735	1,78,912	80	93	162	5,639	26	N11	20		
	1991-92	13,66,610	1,080	N11	10,500	19,56,620	510	460	192	73,160	33	N11	280		
	1992-93	88,390	N11	N11	3,113	1,40,470	39	12	N11	7,811	14	N11	27		
	1993-94	1,85,781	N11	N11	355	2,06,794	N11	N11	N11	9,504	15	N11	17		
	1994-95	1,71,425	N11	N11	N11	1,70,992	N11	N11	N11	12,334	N11	N11	12		
2 Hoshiarpur															
	1975-76	2,31,626	4,204	469	47,556	5,666	346	1,125	33,435	1,03,765	1,017	N11	1,132		
	1980-81	2,30,030	675	234	9,720	16,638	34	94	21,445	1,17,862	1,211	N11	1,071		

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1985-86		2,52,016	52	199	Nil	60,437	19	18	5,904	2,03,866	1,352	Nil	486
1990-91		3,98,075	1,153	191	47,945	1,48,141	117	492	2,653	2,90,517	1,440	Nil	284
1991-92		1,86,952	1,043	307	83,011	1,28,762	216	403	5,316	3,75,636	1,702	Nil	292
1992-93		1,54,215	754	239	81,715	98,795	37	32	486	4,92,856	2,081	37	Nil
1993-94		2,75,660	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,02,400	Nil	Nil	Nil	4,82,066	2,068	Nil	17
1994-95		20,228	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,08,982	Nil	Nil	Nil	95,754	Nil	Nil	Nil
3 Mukerian													
1975-76		1,48,610	160	740	6,320	3,81,861	100	Nil	467	4,700	Nil	Nil	Nil
1980-81		2,13,564	19	Nil	8	1,84,394	Nil	Nil	533	41,831	Nil	Nil	Nil
1985-86		2,71,805	Nil	Nil	Nil	4,03,347	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,868	Nil	Nil	Nil
1990-91		2,67,988	Nil	Nil	47	4,39,003	Nil	Nil	30	4,350	12	Nil	Nil
1991-92		1,81,580	Nil	Nil	55	4,39,206	Nil	Nil	39	5,440	15	Nil	2
1992-93		1,71,168	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,34,902	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,132	Nil	Nil	Nil
1993-94		3,14,397	Nil	Nil	Nil	4,35,805	Nil	Nil	Nil	7,410	Nil	Nil	Nil
1994-95		2,82,372	Nil	Nil	Nil	5,31,229	Nil	Nil	Nil	8,670	Nil	Nil	Nil
4 Tanda Umar													
1975-76		2,15,834	90	27	8,816	1,77,543	135	42	602	7,525	10	Nil	194
1980-81		2,94,914	88	Nil	481	3,04,976	179	139	1,348	7,812	14	Nil	174

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1985-86		3,48,378	9	2	28	3,33,029	265	31	226	8,228	Nil	Nil	95
1990-91		2,89,699	34	Nil	555	4,65,635	18	6	78	11,120	18	Nil	Nil
1991-92		23,16,490	180	Nil	2,320	43,08,170	Nil	Nil	1,180	1,02,420	240	Nil	Nil
1992-93		2,08,833	22	Nil	225	5,05,065	10	2	7	9,459	22	Nil	Nil
1993-94		3,20,162	Nil	Nil	12	4,79,910	Nil	Nil	Nil	9,714	9	Nil	Nil
1994-95		3,21,475	Nil	Nil	Nil	5,06,362	Nil	Nil	Nil	10,837	Nil	Nil	Nil
5 Balachaur													
1975-76		44,464	3,069	424	15,645	14,664	354	3,137	2,663	991	258	Nil	52
1980-81		1,04,464	25	6	15,397	1,11,962	103	324	2,097	985	112	Nil	78
1985-86		1,32,962	34	Nil	19,835	1,10,744	18	105	Nil	532	11	Nil	Nil
1990-91		1,39,130	103	14	17,796	97,145	132	264	1,062	2,070	Nil	Nil	Nil
1991-92		1,01,357	44	8	17,653	93,592	117	261	570	2,593	5	Nil	Nil
1992-93		86,046	20	23	17,902	1,01,500	82	193	457	2,822	3	Nil	Nil
1993-94		1,40,078	Nil	3	4,395	1,42,974	5	32	135	3,417	4	Nil	Nil
1994-95		1,30,684	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,43,858	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,753	Nil	Nil	Nil
6 Dasua													
1975-76		93,584	342	741	748	1,22,688	1	12	1,764	749	30	Nil	Nil
1980-81		1,65,460	15	Nil	60	2,28,908	20	10	468	645	42	Nil	Nil
1985-86		15,863	24	Nil	10	2,01,517	Nil	10	Nil	2,952	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1990-91		1,46,965	37	Nil	10	2,41,176	Nil	2	Nil	4,570	Nil	Nil	Nil
1991-92		1,07,501	78	Nil	2	2,53,687	Nil	Nil	4	5,690	Nil	Nil	3
1992-93		86,666	79	Nil	Nil	2,24,292	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,619	Nil	Nil	Nil
1993-94		1,60,307	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,55,941	Nil	Nil	Nil	7,437	Nil	Nil	Nil
1994-95		1,47,332	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,58,352	Nil	Nil	Nil	8,368	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

CHAPTER VII COMMUNICATIONS

Road transport and railways play a significant role in transporting men and material of a region. Railways are very important for long distance transportation, though the road transport serves long as well as short distances. Road transport is the main means of transport in rural and remote areas and it provides door service.

Railways

Three railway lines of Firozpur Division of Northern Railway pass through the Hoshiarpur District. A brief description of these railway lines is given as under :

Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur Branch Line.—Hoshiarpur is a rail terminus on the Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur Branch Line. This line was constructed in the year 1913-14 and has a length of 15 km falling in the Hoshiarpur District. The main railway stations falling on this line in the district are : Nasrula, Sham Chaurasi and Hoshiarpur.

Jalandhar-Pathankot Line.—This section of railway line passes through Dasua and Mukerian tahsils and has 35 km length in the district. The railway line upto Mukerian was constructed after the Second World War, whereas railway line from Mukerian to Pathankot was constructed after the Independence. The railway stations falling on this section in the district are : Tanda, Dasua, Uchi Bassi and Mukerian.

Jalandhar-Jaijon Line.—This railway line runs through the Garhshankar Tahsil and terminates at Jaijon in the district. This line was constructed after the Second World War and has a length of 26 km in the district on Phagwara-Jaijon track. The stations falling on this line in the district are : Garhshankar, Satnaur, Saila Khurd, Mehngarwal and Jaijon.

Roads

In present era of fast economic development, roads play a significant role and provide an efficient means of transport. The road transport system is fairly well developed in the Hoshiarpur District. With the construction of bridges on major rivers and chos in this sub-mountaneous district, the road transport system has improved substantially. The type and length of roads maintained by the Public Works Development (B&R) in the district are given below :

Year	National Highways			Provincial Highways			Grand Total
	Black Top	WBM roads*	Total	Black Top	WBM roads*	Total	
1980-81	51	—	51	2,612	257	2,869	2,920
1985-86	51	—	51	3,016	40	3,056	3,107
1986-87	51	—	51	3,099	10	3,109	3,160
1987-88	51	—	51	3,125	7	3,132	3,183
1988-89	51	—	51	3,132	—	3,132	3,183
1989-90	51	—	51	3,132	—	3,132	3,183
1990-91	51	—	51	3,095	—	3,095	3,146
1991-92	51	—	51	3,105	—	3,105	3,156
1992-93	51	—	51	3,105	—	3,105	3,156
1993-94	51	—	51	3,105	—	3,105	3,156
1994-95	51	—	51	3,072	—	3,072	3,123

*WBM(Water Bound Macadam) roads shall ultimately be finished as Black top roads

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1981 and 1985 to 1995)

State Transport.—State Road Transport has been playing a significant role in the economy of the State. Over the years, there has been an increase in the share of the road transport in the total transport, both for passenger and goods. The goods transport is mainly operated in private sector.

As per New Transport Policy of the State announced on 9 August 1990 all inter-state routes are to be operated by State Transport Undertakings, and operations on inter-state routes in accordance with reciprocal agreements or understanding between the concerned states to be exclusively undertaken by the State Transport Monopoly routes to be exclusively operated by State Transport. As regards bus routes on National Highway falling within the State, these are shared in the ratio of 70:30 between the State Transport and Private bus operators on the State Highways and other routes this ratio is 50:50. In the district, Punjab Roadways, Hoshiarpur is the only public sector agency which serves the passenger traffic. The bus routes maintained by it are given in Appendix I on pages 98—101. The statistics regarding the progress of Punjab Roadways, Hoshiarpur are given in Appendix II on page 102.

Private Transport.—Private buses, mini-buses, taxis and auto-rickshaws are other important means of passenger transport. Besides, mini-buses operate mainly in the interior and remote areas of the district. As on 31 March 1995, there were 30 transport companies operating in the district. Taxis and auto-rickshaws usually ply in urban areas. The bus routes operated by private transport companies in the district are given in Appendix III on pages 103—113.

The number of different types of motor vehicles registered and motor vehicles on road in the Hoshiarpur District is given in the following tables :—

Number of different types of Motor Vehicles Registered in the Hoshiarpur District as on 31 March

Year	Passengers Vehicles					Goods Vehicles					Grand Total
	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	
1980-81	676	473	237	25	179	7,726	9,338	927	16	943	15,582
1985-86	385	833	331	68	279	24,555	26,451	1,634	77	1,711	35,582
1986-87	405	937	346	70	344	29,384	31,486	1,744	134	1,878	41,847
1987-88	426	1,167	380	73	446	34,257	36,749	1,898	180	2,078	47,951
1988-89	441	1,346	386	73	715	40,129	42,190	2,008	196	2,204	54,824
1989-90	459	1,531	427	82	586	45,204	48,289	2,127	202	2,329	60,776
1990-91	506	1,717	479	92	643	50,428	53,865	2,319	211	2,530	67,325
1991-92	520	1,852	511	93	665	53,429	57,070	2,438	235	2,673	71,314
1992-93	535	2,009	527	100	690	27,342	33,042	3,512	226	3,738	45,044
1993-94	522	2,134	572	102	749	60,151	64,267	2,743	291	3,034	80,279
1994-95	567	2,375	600	102	787	64,301	68,732	2,941	306	3,247	85,389

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1981 and 1986 to 1995)

Number of different types of Motor Vehicles on Road in the Hoshiarpur District as on 31 March

Years	Passengers Vehicles					Goods Vehicles					Grand Total
	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	
1980-81	107	92	164	32	40	1,120	1,555	477	21	498	7,344
1985-86	136	565	223	148	183	13,788	15,043	1,738	111	1,849	24,605
1986-87	156	669	239	145	267	18,697	20,173	1,842	166	2,008	30,551
1987-88	176	917	276	149	369	24,033	25,922	2,001	203	2,204	37,141
1988-89	190	1,117	279	149	382	30,080	32,197	2,113	236	2,349	44,167
1989-90	202	1,303	316	158	443	35,246	37,668	2,233	243	2,476	50,228
1990-91	248	1,555	572	178	504	42,187	45,244	2,560	268	2,828	58,927
1991-92	259	1,672	335	179	524	44,919	47,898	2,664	290	2,954	62,268
1992-93	273	1,826	351	486	549	47,828	51,313	2,749	323	3,072	66,519
1993-94	286	1,950	403	488	608	51,641	55,376	2,802	346	3,228	71,637

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1981 and 1986 to 1995)

Shipping and Air traffic.—There is no port and aerodrome in the district.

Travel and Tourist facilities.—For tourists, Punjab is a wonder land of religious shrines, historical monuments, museums, forts, palaces, serais, archaeological sites, etc. Making Punjab a more exciting and comfortable place to visit, the Punjab Tourism Development Corporation, has developed a network of tourist resorts and offers hotels, restaurants and snack bars at major places of tourist interest to ensure a relaxed and enjoyable stay for the tourists.

Dharamshalas, serais and hotels are available in the district for tourists and visitors. Besides, there are rest houses maintained by the different departments for the use of their employees during their visit to these places. A list of rest houses in the district is given in Appendix IV on pages 114-115.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones

Post Offices.—All the post-offices in the district are under the control of the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Hoshiarpur Division, Hoshiarpur. As on 31 March 1995, there were two Head Post Offices, 11 Lower Grade Sub-Post Offices, 62 Time Scale Sub-Offices and 349 Branch Post Offices in the Hoshiarpur District. A list of these post offices is given in Appendix V on pages 116-125.

Telegraphs.—The telegraph facilities were available in 40 Post Offices in the district as on 31 March 1995. A list of these telegraph offices is given in Appendix VI on pages 126.

Telephones.—The number of telephone connections in the district increased from 552 in 1975 to 23,384 in 1996. The particulars regarding the telephone exchanges with telephone connection as on 30 September 1996 are given in Appendix VII on pages 127-129.

Radios and Televisions.—There is no T.V. transmitter and radio-broadcasting station in the district. The radio and T.V. sets have been exempted

from licences by the Government from the year 1985, so there is no recording measure for their numbers in operation in the district. The use of radio/transistor and television has been increasing day by day. The total number of T.V. sets installed under the Community Viewing Scheme, in the district up to 31 March 1995 were 117.

Road Accidents.—As the number of vehicles plying on the roads has increased rapidly, the number of road accidents has also gone up. The statistics regarding the road accidents in the district for the year 1981 and 1985 to 1994 are given below :

(Numbers)

Year	Accidents	Vehicles involved	Persons killed	Persons injured
1981	41	66	25	44
1985	68	68	40	67
1986	62	62	33	68
1987	73	73	90	72
1988	67	67	39	72
1989	101	101	76	48
1990	92	92	69	109
1991	..	..	..	..
1992	87	49	56	106
1993	100	100	56	165
1994	193	193	120	268

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1981 and 1986 to 1994)

APPENDIX I

(Vide page 93)

Bus Routes Operated by Public Transport in the Hoshiarpur District as on 31 March 1995

Sr. No.	Name of the Transport Company	Name of the Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route length (Km)	Total Daily Service (Km)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Punjab Roadways Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur-Bhanowal	2	37	148
		Hoshiarpur-Miani	2	40	160
		Hoshiarpur-Sadhani	1	27	54
		Hoshiarpur-Bhungrani (via Chabewal)	3	32	192
		Hoshiarpur-Davida	4	16	128
		Hoshiarpur-Dasua (via Miani)	2	56	224
		Hoshiarpur-Bham	2	27	108
		Hoshiarpur-Badian	1	26	52
		Hoshiarpur-Mahalpur	5	24	240
		Hoshiarpur-Nadalon	1	40	80
		Hoshiarpur-Jalwehra	1	40	80
		Hoshiarpur-Panch Nangal	1	37	74
		Hoshiarpur-Dehrilan	2	103	412
		Hoshiarpur-Sujanpur	1	27	54
		Hoshiarpur-Rupnagar	6	93	1,116
		Hoshiarpur-Garhshankar	7	43	602
		Hoshiarpur-Chandigarh	17	138	4,692
		Adampur-Chandigarh	1	150	300
		Rupnagar-Chandigarh	3	45	270
		Rupnagar-Kalka	1	74	148
		Hoshiarpur-Hardwar	1	368	736

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Punjab Roadways Hoshiarpur	Chandigarh-Shimla	1	130	260
		Hoshiarpur-Delhi	2	396	1,584
		Talwara-Delhi	1	481	962
		Hoshiarpur-Sunam	1	182	364
		Hoshiarpur-Patiala	1	178	356
		Dasua-Patiala	1	220	440
		Hoshiarpur-Ludhiana	5	81	810
		Phagwara-Ludhiana	2	43	172
		Mulewal-Phagwara	2	53	212
		Hoshiarpur-Phagwara	5	38	380
		Hoshiarpur-Phagwara (via Badon)	1	55	110
		Hoshiarpur-Phagwara (via Isepur)	22	65	2,860
		Hoshiarpur-Bahera	1	34	68
		Hoshiarpur-Tanda	11	32	704
		Hoshiarpur-Tanda (via Ambala Jattan)	2	47	188
		Hoshiarpur-Tanda (via Dhuttan)	3	37	222
		Hoshiarpur-Bartana	2	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	94
		Hoshiarpur-Beas	1	95	190
		Hoshiarpur-Bulhowal	3	16	96
		Hoshiarpur-Jahura	2	37	148
		Hoshiarpur-Jandiala	1	37	74
		Hoshiarpur-Susan	1	29	58
		Hoshiarpur-Bhogpur	3	32	192
		Tanda-Amritsar	1	97	194
		Bachhohi	3	58	348
		Hoshiarpur-Kapurthala (via Tanda)	2	86	344

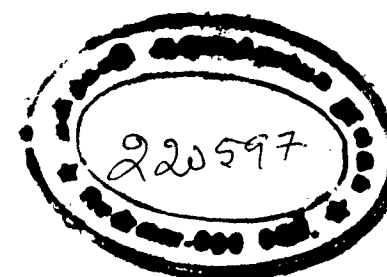
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1	2	3	4	5	6
		Hoshiarpur-Kapurthala (via Kishangarh)	2	59	236
		Hoshiarpur-Kapurthala (via Adampur-Bhogpur)	1	80	160
		Tanda-Pathankot	3	82	492
		Hoshiarpur-Pathankot	1	105	210
		Hoshiarpur-Udhampur	1	279	558
		Hoshiarpur-Budhawal (via Mukerian)	1	83	166
		Hoshiarpur-Budhawal (via Ghogra)	1	73	146
		Hoshiarpur-Pongdam	1	85	170
		Hoshiarpur-Talwara (via Mukerian)	1	85	170
		Hoshiarpur-Talwara (via Ghogra)	1	77	154
		Hoshiarpur-Talwara (via Mehgarowal)	1	76	152
		Mukerian-Talwara	5	28	280
		Mukerian-Daulatpur	1	50	100
		Talwara-Daulatpur	1	22	44
		Hoshiarpur-Datarpur	1	79	158
		Mukerian-Kamahi Devi	1	32	64
		Mukerian-Dasua	1	16	32
		Hoshiarpur-Dasua	7	41	574
		Hoshiarpur-Hariana	2	16	64
		Hoshiarpur-Rampur	1	64	128
		Hoshiarpur-Chakwala	1	59	118
		Hoshiarpur-Badla	1	57	114
		Hoshiarpur-Dholwaha	3	32	192
		Dholwaha-Kota	2	11	44

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		Dasua-Makhowal	1	16	32
		Hoshiarpur-Mukerian	2	57	228
		Hoshiarpur-Ganganagar	1	320	640
		Hoshiarpur-Firozpur	2	180	720
		Hoshiarpur-Faridkot	1	178	356
		Jalandhar-Amritsar	6	83	996
		Jalandhar-Manguwal	2	60	240
		Hoshiarpur-Jalandhar	17	45	1,530
		Hoshiarpur-Kulu	1	290	580
		Hoshiarpur-Jahura	1	135	270
		Hoshiarpur-Hamirpur (Nander)	4	106	848
		Hoshiarpur-Hamirpur (via Jawalaji Nander)	1	114	228
		Hoshiarpur-Dharamshala	2	123	492
		Hoshiarpur-Chintpurni	3	48	288
		Mukerian-Pongdam	2	28	112
		Hoshiarpur-Chak Sadhu	3	15	90
		Hoshiarpur-Mehgarowal	3	18	108
		Hoshiarpur-Katra	1	265	530
		Hoshiarpur-Sakruti	1	31	62
		Hoshiarpur-Manktauian	2	57	228

(Source : General Manager, Punjab Roadways, Hoshiarpur)

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Progress of Punjab Roadways, Hoshiarpur (Commercial Wing)
during 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1994-95

Year	Total Fleet (No.)	Effective kilometres (in lakhs)	Daily Passengers carried (in lakhs)
1975-76	158	130.09	0.10
1980-81	221	142.20	0.78
1985-86	209	145.61	0.99
1986-87	209	158.03	1.04
1987-88	123	121.27	0.61
1988-89	123	104.32	0.76
1989-90	123	114.73	0.60
1990-91	123	106.16	0.52
1991-92	123	111.82	0.49
1992-93	123	108.79	0.43
1993-94	123	114.50	0.48
1994-95	123	116.87	0.45

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1976, 1981 and, 1986 to 1995)



Bus Routes Operated by Private Transport Companies in Hoshiarpur
District as on 31 March 1995

Serial No.	Name of Transport Company	Name of Route	No. of daily trips	Route length (km)	Total daily service (km)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Atwal Tourist Bus Service Regd., Balachaur	Balachaur-Saroya (via Chankoya) Hoshiarpur-Bharapur (via Garhshankar-Saroya)	1	17	34
		Hoshiarpur-Balachaur (via Chabewal, Mahalpur, Garhshankar)	1	57	114
		Hoshiarpur-Balachaur (via Chabewal, Mahalpur, Garhshankar)	1	67	134
2	Anandpur Sahib Tourist Bus Service, Regd., Garhshankar	Hoshiarpur-Makhupur (via Garhshankar, Samundra, Majari, Sahiba)	1	70	140
		Hoshiarpur-Malewal Kandi (via Balachaur, Kathgarh, Rattewal, Bhaddi)	1	105	210
3	Baba Manj Roadways, Hoshiarpur	Una-Garhshankar (via Nurpur Abiana)	1	104	208
4	Jyoti Bus Service, Regd., Talwara	Hoshiarpur-Talwara (via Mehngrowal) Hoshiarpur-Ramgarh Mukerian-Dhampur Devi (via Jheer Di Khui-Talwara)	1	76	152
			1	43	43
5	Deepak Bus Service Regd., Garhshankar	Hoshiarpur-Balachaur (via Chabewal, Mahalpur)	1	67	134
6	Shivalik Bus Service Regd., Balachaur	Jalandhar-Batala (via Kartarpur Subhanpur, Beas)	1	80	160
7	Chaudhary Transport Co. Regd., Hoshiarpur	Amritsar-Pathankot	1	110	220

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Sarabjit Gurcharan Express Regd., Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur-Nangal (via Una)	1	56	112
9	Gaurav Tourist Corporation, Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur-Nangal (via Jaijon)	1	61	122
10	Sukhdip Singh S/o Gurmail Singh, r/o V. Sakrull, PO Mahalpur, Teh. Garhshankar	Hoshiarpur-Ropar (via Chabewal, Balachaur)	1	93	186
11	Super Roadways, Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur-Itbarapur	1	25	50
12	New Kandi Coop. Transport Society Ltd., Hoshiarpur	Tanda-Hoshiarpur-Bachhohi	2	56	224
		Hoshiarpur-Tanda-Choresahwan	2	45	180
		Hoshiarpur-Hareta	1	110	110
13	Shankar Bhagwan Bus Service P. Ltd., Hoshiarpur	Dasua-Mukerian	1	16	32
		Dasua-Makowal	1	16	32
14	The Hoshiarpur National Transporters P. Ltd., Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur-Mukerian (via Hariana, Garhdiwala, Dasua)	1	57	114
		Hoshiarpur-Dasua (via Hariana, Garhdiwala)	1	41	123
		Hoshiarpur-Garhdiwala (via Hariana)	1	30	30
		Hoshiarpur-Dholbaha (via Hariana, Janauri)	1	32	96
		Hoshiarpur-Miani (via Buhlowal, Tanda)	2	40	160
		Naushera Pattan-Daulatpur (via Mukerian, Hazipur, Talwara)	1	59	118

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	The Hoshiarpur National Transporters P. Ltd., Hoshiarpur	Mukerian-Pongdam (via Hajipur, Talwara)	2	41	164
		Garhdiwala-Jalandhar (via Hoshiarpur-Hariana)	1	75	150
		Hoshiarpur-Datarpur (via Hariana, Garhdiwala, Dasua, Googra)	1	70	140
		Hoshiarpur-Tanda (via Buhlowal)	1	32	32
		Hoshiarpur-Kapurthala (via Tanda, Miani, Begowal, Subhanpur)	1	98	196
		Hoshiarpur-Datarpur (via Hariana, Garhdiwala, Dasua, Hajipur)	1	80	80
		Mukerian-Dharempur Devi (via Hajipur, Talwara)	1	43	43
		Hoshiarpur-Talwara (via Hariana, Garhdiwala, Dasua, Mukerian, Hajipur)	1	85	85
		Mukerian-Talwara (via Jajipur)	1	28	56
		Hoshiarpur-Pathankot (via Hariana, Garhdiwala, Dasua)	1	105	210
		Dherian-Hoshiarpur (via Dharampur, Amroha, Talwara, Hajipur, Mukerian, Dasua)	1	103	206
		Hoshiarpur-Manhota (via Hariana, Garhdiwala)	1	41	82
		Kapurthala-Pathankot (via Subhanpur, Begowal, Dasua)	1	140	140
		Daulatpur Talwara (via Amroha, Marwari)	1	22	44
		Dasua-Pathankot	1	64	64

1	2	3	4	5	3
15	Hoshiarpur-Domba Transport Co. Ltd., Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur-Jalandhar	19½	45	1755
		Hoshiarpur-Phagwara	½	38	38
		Jalandhar-Anandpur Sahib (via Una, Nangal)	½	122	122
		Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur (via Kangniwala)	1	38½	77
		Jalandhar-Ghariai (via Kathar)	½	35	35
		Hoshiarpur-Metiana	1	20	40
		Hoshiarpur-Faridkot (via Kapurthala)	½	188	188
		Jalandhar-Daroli (via Adampur)	1	29	58
		Hoshiarpur-Bhogpur (via Nandachaur)	1	32	64
		Hoshiarpur-Ludhiana (via Phagwara)	2	81	324
		Phagwara-Ludhiana	½	43	43
		Jalandhar-Bulhowal (via Adampur, Bhogpur Nandachaur)	1	57	114
		Adampur-Todarpur (via Daroli, Phaglana, Ajnaha)	1	36	72
		Rangarh-Jalandhar (via Mariana, Hoshiarpur)	1	97	194
		Hoshiarpur-Chack Palla (via Dasua)	1	55	110
		Hoshiarpur-Kiratpur Sahib	1	85	170
		Hoshiarpur-Nangal	13	56	1,456
		Jalandhar-Mariana (via Kathar)	1	48	96
		Chabewal-Phagwara	1	39	78

2	3	4	5	6
Doaba Roadways Ltd., Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur-Jalandhar	18½	45	1665
	Hoshiarpur-Phagwara	½	38	38
	Jalandhar-Anandpur Sahib (via Una Nangal)	½	122	122
	Jalandhar-Bulhowal (via Adampur, Bhogpur)	1	57	114
	Jalandhar-Hoshiarpur (via Kangniwal)	1	38½	77
	Phagwara-Ludhiana	½	43	43
	Hoshiarpur-Ludhiana (via Phagwara)	1	81	162
	Jalandhar-Daroli (via Adampur)	1	29	58
	Adampur-Todarpur (via Daroli Phaglana)	1	36	72
	Hoshiarpur-Metiana	1	20	40
	Hoshiarpur-Bhogpur (via Nandachaur)	1	32	64
	Hoshiarpur-Faridkot (via Jalandhar-Kapurthala)	½	188	188
	Jalandhar-Ghariai (via Kathar)	½	35	35
	Jalandhar-Rangarh (via Mariana Dholbaha)	1	97	194
	Hoshiarpur-Ghori Shahwan	1	45	90
	Hoshiarpur-Bhogpur (via Kathar Sham Chaurasi)	2	34	136
	Jalandhar-Bulhowal (via Kathar Sham Chaurasi)	1	48	96
	Hoshiarpur-Nangal	1½	56	168
	Jalandhar-Nangal	1	101	202
	Mangowal-Jalandhar (via Hoshiarpur)	1	59	118

1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Hoshiarpur Azad Transporters P.Ltd., Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur-Mukerian (via Garhdiwala, Dasua)	1	57	114
		Hoshiarpur-Dasua (via Haryana, Garhdiwala)	1½	41	123
		Hoshiarpur-Koi (via Haryana, Garhdiwala)	1	46	92
		Hoshiarpur-Dholbaha-Amroh (via Haryana, Januri, Kukanet, Dherian, Dherampur Devi)	1	57	114
		Hoshiarpur-Januari (via Haryana)	½	27	27
		Hoshiarpur-Badle (via Haryana, Garhshankar, Dasua)	1	57	114
		Mukerian-Talwara (via Hajipur)	1	28	56
		Naushera Pattan-Mukerian Daulatpur	1	59	118
		Hoshiarpur-Miani (via Bulhowal-Tanda)	2	40	160
		Hoshiarpur-Datarpur (via Haryana, Garhdiwala, Dasua, Ghogra, Hajipur)	1	70	140
		Hoshiarpur-Sri Hargobindpur (via Bulhowal, Tanda, Rare)	1	49	98
		Mukerian-Kamahi Devi (via Hajipur, Datarpur)	1	37	74
		Hoshiarpur-Pathankot (via Haryana, Garhdiwala, Dasua, Mukerian)	1	105	210
		Mukerian-Pongdam (via Hajipur, Talwara)	1	41	82
		Hoshiarpur-Manhota (via Haryana Garhdiwala)	½	41	41

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Kapurthala-Pathankot (via Subhanpur, Begowal, Tanda, Dasua)	½	140	140
		Hoshiarpur-Tanda-Bulhowal	1	32	64
		Dasua-Pathankot	½	64	64
		Hoshiarpur-Sikri-Chotala (via Bulhowal)	2	24	96
		Tanda-Pathankot	½	82	82
		Dasua-Mukerian	1	16	32
		Hoshiarpur-Talwara (via Haryana, Garhdiwala, Dasua, Mukerian)	½	85	85
		Dasua-Makhowal	1	16	32
		Hoshiarpur-Datarpur (via Mukerian)	½	80	80
		Hoshiarpur-Rampur Haler	1	64	128
		Hoshiarpur-Kapurthala (via Nadala, Begowal)	1	98	196
		Hoshiarpur-Nandachaur (via Bulhowal)	1	21	42
		Sadhani-Hoshiarpur (via Talwara, Mukerian, Dasua)	1	107	214
18	Hoshiarpur Express Transport Co., Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur-Garhshankar (via Mahalpur)	10	43	860
		Hoshiarpur-Ropar (via Mahalpur)	7	93	1302
		Hoshiarpur-Mahalpur (via Chabewal)	2	24	96
		Hoshiarpur-Pachnangal	1	38	76
		Hoshiarpur-Ludhiana (via Phagwara)	1	81	162

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Garhshankar-Banga	3	16	96
		Chabewal-Phagwara	1	39	78
		Nawanshahr-Garhshankar	3	12	72
		Garhshankar-Ropar (via Balachaur)	1	50	100
		Hoshiarpur-Balachaur (via Mahalpur, Garhshankar)	1	67	134
		Hoshiarpur-Ambala Cantt. (via Ludhiana)	1	199	398
		Hoshiarpur-Bham (via Chabewal Saidpur)	1	27	54
		Hoshiarpur-Rattewal	1	75	150
		Hoshiarpur-Jalwehra (via Chabewal, Jallowal, Bham, Baddon)	2	40	160
		Hoshiarpur-Mahalpur- Kukran		35	140
		Hoshiarpur-Phagwara (via Chabewal, Jallowal, Baddon, Panchhita)	2	57	228
		Hoshiarpur-Sahiba- Makhupur	1	67	134
		Hoshiarpur-Phagwara (via Rehana Jattan)	1	38	76
		Hoshiarpur-Chandigarh (via Balachaur, Ropar)	1	141	282
		Hoshiarpur-Nawanshahr	2	55	220
		Hoshiarpur-Pong Dam	1	85	170
		Hoshiarpur-Ludhiana (via Garhshankar, Nawanshahr, Rahon)	1	121	242
		Hoshiarpur-Ludhiana (via Garhshankar, Nawanshahr, Bohara)	1	116	232

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rattewal-Ropar (via Kathgarh)	1	22	44
		Hoshiarpur-Anandpur Sahib	1	102	204
		Garhshankar-Ludhiana	1	78	158
		Nawanshahr-Garhshankar- Banga Hoshiarpur	1	43	86
		Garhshankar-Birawal	4	16	128
		Rattewal-Balachaur- Kathgarh	1	16	32
		Hoshiarpur-Jalluwal	4	23	92
		Hoshiarpur-Garhshankar (via Bassi Kalan, Mahalpur)	2	45	180
		Garhshankar-Majjowal (via Majari)	1	21	46
		Hoshiarpur-Phagwara (via Chabewal Waddon Ishpur)	1	65	126
19	Public Roadways, Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur-Jalandhar (via Nasrula, Adampur)	1	40	90
		Hoshiarpur-Talwara (via Hariana, Garhdiwala, Hukorian, Hajipur)	1	70	170
		Hoshiarpur-Budnawara (via Hajipur)	1	70	150
		Hoshiarpur-Kapurthala (via Adampur, Kishangarh Kartarpur, Fazalpur)	1	68	136
		Ramgarh-Jalandhar (via Daulatpur)	1	97	194
		Jalandhar-Sham Chaurashi Hargarh, Hoshiarpur	1	50	100
		Naru-Nangal-Hoshiarpur- Bhunga	2	39	156

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Tanda-Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana 3 (via Bulhowal Salla, Banga)		148	888
		Naru Nangal-Hoshiarpur- Banga	2	39	156
		Naru Nangal-Hoshiarpur Bhunga Garhdiwala- Khudda	1	56	112
		Hoshiarpur-Dhiana	3	29	174
		Hoshiarpur-Khanpur-Sahota	1	22	44
20	Kartar Tourist Bus Service, Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur-Khanpur Sahota	1	22	44
		Hoshiarpur-Mehngrowal	1	18	36
		Hoshiarpur-Kot Patiala	1	30	60
21	Green Roadways, Regd., Soond	Ropar-Bhaddi (via Balachaur)	2	37	148
22	Graduate Trans- porters Bus Service Regd., Ludhiana Balachaur	Jalandhar-Goindwal (via Kapurthala, Mundimour)	2	51	204
23	United Bus Service Regd., Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur-Dasua-Rampur Haler	1	64	128
		Hoshiarpur-Januari (via Mariana)	1	27	27
24	Atwal Bus Service Regd., Balachaur	Ropar-Bhaddi (via Balachaur)	1	37	74
25	Nanak Nam Chardhi- kala Transport P. Ltd., Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur-Kot Hoshiarpur-Tanda	1	46	92
			1	32	64
26	Laddi Tourist Highways Regd., Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur-Makhupur (via Chhabewal, Garh- shankar, Samundra, Majari, Sahiba)	1	70	140
27	Victory Public Hills Motor Trans- port Co. P. Ltd., Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur-Bhari Hoshiarpur-Hamirpur (via Bijri)	1	142	142
			1	117	234

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Hoshiarpur-Anandpur Sahib (via Una)	1	77	154
		Raipur-Garhshankar	2	32	128
		Garhshankar-Murpur Bedi Abyana	1	51	102
28	Zora Singh, S/o Santokh Singh, Village and Post Office Rurki Muglan, Distt. Hoshiarpur	Sultanpur-Shahkot (via Lohian, Lassari)	2	31	124
29	Shind Roadways Bus Service, Hoshiarpur	Jalandhar-Bahiman (via Labra Malsian)	1	48	96
30	Harbhajan Singh S/o Basant Singh	Hoshiarpur-Talwara (via Mariana, Dasua Mukerian)	1	85	255

(Source : Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Jalandhar)

APPENDIX IV

Rest Houses (Tahsil-wise) in the Hoshiarpur District as on
31 March 1995

Serial No.	Places	No. of suits	Name of Reserving Authority
1	P.W.D. Rest House, Hoshiarpur	4	XEN Provincial Division P.W.D., Hoshiarpur
2	Canal Rest House, Hoshiarpur	5	S.E. Kandi Canal, Hoshiarpur
3	Forest Rest House, Hoshiarpur	2	Divisional Forest Officer, Hoshiarpur
4	Forest Rest House, Mehgarwal	2	Ditto
5	Forest Rest House, Dholbaha	2	Ditto
6	Sainik Rest House, Hoshiarpur	5	Deputy Director, Sainik Welfare, Hoshiarpur
7	Civil Rest House, Hoshiarpur	—	Secretary, Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur
8	Canal Rest House, Mukerian	4	S.D.O., Shah Nahar, Mukerian
9	B.B.M.B. Guest House, Talwara	20	XEN B.B.M.B. Authorities, Talwara
10	Shivalik Sadan (Guest House) Talwara	4	B.B.M.B. Authorities, Talwara
11	Shah Nahar Rest House, Talwara	—	XEN Shah Nahar, Talwara
12	Hajipur Colony Rest House, Talwara	3	XEN P.S.E.B., Hoshiarpur
13	P.W.D. Rest House, Hajipur	1	S.D.O., Civil, Mukerian
14	P.S.E.B. Rest House, Hajipur	3	XEN P.S.E.B., Hajipur
15	P.W.D. Rest House, Dasua	3	S.D.O. Provincial Division P.W.D., Dasua
16	P.W.D. Rest House, Garhshankar	2	XEN Provincial Division (B&R) Hoshiarpur

Serial No.	Places	No. of suits	Name of Reserving Authority
17	Canal Rest House, Garhshankar	3	XEN Bist Doab Division, Jalandhar
18	Canal Rest House, Kot Fatuhi	2	Ditto
19	Forest Rest House, Bachhohi	2	Divisional Forest Officer, Garhshankar
20	Forest Rest House, Maili	2	Ditto
21	Forest Rest House, Jaijon	2	Ditto
22	Forest Rest House, Kakowal Majri	2	Ditto
23	Samiti Rest House, Mahalpur	2	B.D. & P.O., Mahalpur
24	Canal Rest House, Melhi	1	XEN Melhi Dam
25	Forest Rest House, Chohal	1	Divisional Forest Officer, Hoshiarpur
26	Forest Rest House, Nara	1	Ditto
27	P.W.D. Rest House, Ballawal	1	XEN P.W.D., Hoshiarpur
28	P.W.D. Rest House, Hartana	1	XEN P.W.D., Hoshiarpur
29	P.W.D. Rest House, Mehtiana	1	Ditto

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur)

**Post Offices in Hoshiarpur District as on
31 March 1995**

Head Post Office/ Sub Post Offices		Branch Post Offices	
1	Hoshiarpur Head Post Office CO/PCO	1	Adamwal
		2	Aharana Kalan
		3	Bhagpur
		4	Bhikhowal
		5	Chagran
		6	Hardokhanpur
		7	Kakkon
		8	Khanaura
		9	Manguwal Nari
		10	Mehtiana
		11	Lachowal
		12	Nainowal Jattan
		13	Nangal Shahidan
		14	Pandori Bibi
		15	Phuglana
		16	Ram Colony Camp
		17	Sataur
		18	Shergarh
		19	Tanuli
Sub-Post Offices			
2	Ajnoha	1	Nadalon
		2	Panjaura
		3	Todarpur
3	Asron	1	Rel
4	Baddon	1	Dehana
5	Bahadarpur Chowk ND/PCO		
6	Bham PCO	1	Jangliana
		2	Thakarwal
7	Bajwara		
8	Balachaur, LSG/PCO/CO	1	Aduana
		2	Bhaddi
		3	Garhi Qanugoan
		4	Chamaur
		5	Garlon Bet
		6	Kangna Bet

Head Post Office/ Sub Post Offices		Branch Post Offices	
8	Balachaur LSG/PCO/CO	7	Mehtabpur Oladni
		8	Nawanpind Tapprian
		9	Rattewal
		10	Siana
		11	Takrala
		12	Thopia
		13	Udhanwal
9	Bassi Kalan, PCO/CO	1	Bachhohi
		2	Bahadarpur Bahian
		3	Chabewal
		4	Jandoli
		5	Kalewal Bhagtan
		6	Maili
		7	Naru Nangal
		8	Parsowal
		9	Sarangwal
		10	Singpur
10	Barian Kalan, PCO	1	Bombeli
		2	Manolian
		3	Nangal Khurd
11	Binjon, PCO	1	Aiman Jattan
		2	Dhade Kalan
		3	Pandori Ladha Singh
		4	Suni
		5	Thowana
12	Bharwain Road, ND		
13	Binewal, PCO	1	Bhawanipur
		2	Garhi Mansowal
		3	Haibowal
		4	Kalewal
		5	Kot Maira
		6	Menandwani
		7	Nainwan
14	Bihala	1	Bajraur
		2	Bhilowal
		3	Bohan
		4	Jallowal Khanoor
		5	Lehli Kalan
		6	Patti
		7	Sasoli

Head Post Office/ Sub Post Offices	Branch Post Offices	
15 Chowk Surajan, ND/PCO		
16 Factory Area, Chohal	Chohal	
17 Garhshankar Kutchery, ND		
18 Gaushala Bazar, Hoshiarpur, ND/CO/PCO		
19 Government College, ND		
20 Guru Nanak Nagar, Hoshiarpur		
21 Garhshankar, LSG/PCO/ CO	1 Basiala	
	2 Bora	
	3 Chahalpur	
	4 Denowal Kalan	
	5 Degham	
	6 Garhi	
	7 Gogon	
	8 Ibrahimpur	
	9 Khanpur	
	10 Ror Majra	
22 Hoshiarpur City, ND		
23 Industrial Estate Hoshiarpur, ND		
24 Jaijon, PCO	1 Gajjar	
	2 Laiwan	
	3 Fatehpur Kothi	
	4 Rampur Jhanjowal	
25 Kathgarh	1 Banah	
	2 Mutton	
	3 Mazara Jattan	
	4 Nighi	
	5 Bharthala	
26 Kamalpur, ND/CO/PCO		
27 Kot Abdul Khaliq, CO	1 Chak Sadhu	
	2 Jahankhelan	
	3 Kharkan	
	4 Mehlanwali	

Head Post Office/ Sub Post Offices	Branch Post Offices	
28 Kot Fatuhi, PCO	1 Mananhana	
	2 Pachhnangal	
	3 Thinda	
	4 Behbalpur	
29 Mahalpur, PCO/CO/LSG	1 Bahawal	
	2 Gondpur	
30 Mahalpur, Bus Stand Mahalpur, ND		
31 Moranwali	1 Kitna	
	2 Possi	
32 Model Town, ND/PCO/CO		
33 Mehangerwal		Mustapur
34 Mehandpur	1 Bachhauri	
	2 Chinkoa	
	3 Garhi Dhaha	
	4 Gulpur	
	5 Karawar	
	6 Kaulgarh	
	7 Majara	
	8 Majari	
	9 Mohar	
	10 Phirni Majra	
	11 Rakkar Dhaha	
	12 Rurki Mughlan	
	13 Simbal Majra	
35 Nangal Kalan, PCO	1 Khera	
	2 Ganeshpur Bharta	
36 Paldi, PCO	1 Kharaudi	
	2 Hakumatpur	
37 Piplanwala	1 Dagana Kalan	
	2 Meghowal Ganjian	
	3 Fatehgarh Niara	
	4 Nasrula	
	5 Taragarh	
38 Punjab Roadways Bus Stand, ND		
39 Phagwara Road, ND		

Head Post Office/ Sub Post Offices	Branch Post Offices
40 Purhira, PCO	1 Ajram 2 Attowal 3 Bassi Daulat Khan 4 Bathian Brahmana 5 Bhatrana 6 Dhakkowal 7 Kahri 8 Sahri 9 Salempur
41 Railway Road, ND/PCO/CO	
42 Rajpur Bhayan, PCO/CO	1 Budhla Harta 2 Bhungarni 3 Harta 4 Hukran 5 Mona Kalan 6 Mukhlana 7 Pandori Qad
43 Rampur Bilron	1 Badesron 2 Birampur 3 Fatehpur Khurd 4 Kukran 5 Moelawahidpur 6 Padrana 7 Salempur 8 Pakhowal 9 Satnaur
44 Sadhu Ashram	1 Bassi Gulam Hussain 2 Bassi Purani 3 Dada 4 Nara
45 Salla Khurd, CO/PCO	1 Bhairawal 2 Dadial 3 Jassowal 4 Paddi Sura Singh 5 Salla Kalan
46 Sahiba, CO/PCO	1 Chandiani Khurd 2 Mallewal 3 Makhoopur 4 Sandhra

Head Post Office/ Sub Post Offices	Branch Post Offices
47 Sarhala Kalan,	1 Kharar Achharwal 2 Laksian 3 Makhsuspur 4 Pandori Ganga Singh 5 Sarhala Khurd
48 Saroa	1 Begumpur 2 Chandpur Rurki 3 Karimpur Chahwala 4 Pojewal 5 Torowal
49 Sham Chaurasi LSG/CO/ PCO	1 Badala Mahi 2 Baintani Kalan 3 Dadupur Garoya 4 Dhamian Kalan 5 Kadiana 6 Kathe Adhkare 7 Mandiala 8 Pandori Khagurian 9 Phambian 10 Pandori Rajputan 11 Sandhra Sodhian 12 Sandhra 13 Susun 14 Talwandi Araian
50 Samundra	1 Dhamai 2 Chak Singhan 3 Hayatpur Rurki 4 Panwan 5 Rurki Khas 6 Sahungra 7 Shimli
51 Tutomazara	1 Gandhowal 2 Jandiala 3 Jiwanpur Jattan 4 Langeri 5 Majara Dingrian 6 Mahangerwal Doaba 7 Muggowal 8 Sakruli 9 Megoowal

Head Post Office/ Sub Post Offices	Branch Post Offices
1 Dasua Head Post Office, CO/PCO	1 Badla 2 Berchha 3 Bhana 4 Bodal 5 Bhagran 6 Chhangla 7 Dasua Tahsil 8 DAV High School, Dasua 9 Dhaddar 10 Hardo Nek Nama 11 Jandaur 12 Jhinger Kalan 13 Kainghan 14 Lamin Pandori 15 Nangal Bihalan 16 Panwan 17 Passi Kandi 18 Saggran 19 Chogra 20 Safdarpur 21 Usman Shahid 22 Jalota
2 Budhi Pind	1 Harsi Pind 2 Jaja 3 Jnawan 4 Kandhala Sheikhan 5 Kandhli Naurangpur 6 Masit Palkot 7 Nangal Khunga 8 Rajpur
3 Bulhowal, LSG/CO/PCO	1 Bhagowal 2 Dhade Fateh Singh 3 Ghorewaha 4 Giganwal 5 kandhala Jattan 6 Khadiala 7 Lambra Kangri 8 Muradpur Naryal 9 Pandori Bawa Dass 10 Sarhala Kundian 11 Sikri

Head Post Office/ Sub Post Offices	Branch Post Offices
4 Bhammotar, CO	1 Amroh 2 Bhabnaur 3 Bringuli 4 Dharampur 5 Ramgarh Sikri 6 Bhater
5 Bhangala, PCO/CO	1 Behbalmanj 2 Bariowal 3 Chanaur 4 Dhola Khera 5 Mardokhundpur 6 Marse Mansar 7 Kotli Khas 8 Jandwal 9 Mehtabpur
6 Bhanowal	1 Fatehpur Bhatian 2 Koi 3 Manohra 4 Sansarpur
7 Bhunga, PCO	1 Chak Ladhian 2 Chutala 3 Dhut Kalan 4 Darapur 5 Hussainpur Lalowal 6 Khiala Bulanda
8 Datarpur, CO/PCO	1 Depur 2 Fatehpur 3 Karari 4 Handwal
9 Dholbaha	1 Bahera 2 Kukanat
10 Garhdiwala, LSG/CO/PCO	1 Ambala Jattan 2 Argowal 3 Bahtiwai 4 Chang Basoa 5 Chathial Khurd 6 Chhipra 7 Daffar 8 Pandori Atwal 9 Mand Pandher 10 Rupowal

Head Post Office/ Sub Post Offices	Branch Post Offices
11 Hajipur, CO/PCO	1 Budhabar 2 Degan 3 Dhamian 4 Gera 5 Chagwal 6 Sariana 7 Seeprian
12 Hariana, LSG/CO/PCO	1 Bariana 2 Bassi Ballo 3 Bassi Wazid 4 Gobindpur Khun Khun 5 Kotla Naudh Singh
13 Janauri, PCO	1 Chowki Patlari 2 Dandoh 3 Patial
14 Khudda, CO	1 Dhugga Kalan 2 Johal Kalan 3 Khun Khun Kalan
15 Kamahi Devi, CO/PCO	1 Beh Kushala 2 Beh Lakhan 3 Dadial 4 Naurangpur 5 Rampur Maler
16 Lakhinder	1 Jalalpur 2 Nathupur 3 Ranipind 4 Salimpur 5 Tahli
17 Miani, CO	1 Alampur 2 Bains Awan
18 Mukerian, LSG/CO/PCO	1 Hoshiarpur Kalota 2 Khanpur Latifpur 3 Mansoorpur 4 Musahibpur 5 Naushahra 6 Parika 7 Sango Katarla 8 Tranglian
19 Nandachaur, PCO	1 Khanpur 2 Mundian Jattan

Head Post Office/ Sub Post Offices	Branch Post Offices
20 Pajjoderotla	1 Begumpur Jandiala 2 Kalu Bahar
21 Talwara Township, LSG/CO/PCO	1 Bhera 2 Rajwal 3 Talwara Village
22 Tanda LSG/CO/PCO	1 Baich 2 Bassi Jalal Khan 3 Dehriwala 4 Jaura 5 Manak Dheri 6 Saidupur 7 Talwandi Sallan 8 Talwandi Dadian 9 Zahura
23 Tanda Ram Sahai	1 Abdullapur 2 Baja Chak 3 Dhanoa 4 Terkiana 5 Umarpur
24 Urmur, LSG/CO/PCO	1 Ahyiapur 2 Kurala Kalan 3 Munak Kalan 4 Munak Khurd

LSG = Lower Selection Grade

PCO = Public Call Office

CO = Combined Office

ND = Non-Delivery

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

APPENDIX VI (Vide Page 96)

List of Telegraph Offices in Hoshiarpur District as on
31 March 1995

1	Hoshiarpur
2	Bahadurpur Chowk
3	Bham
4	Balachaur
5	Bassi Kalan
6	Barian Kalan
7	Binjon
8	Binewal
9	Chowk Surajan
10	Gaushala Bazar, Hoshiarpur
11	Garhshankar
12	Jaijon
13	Kamalpur
14	Kot Fatuhi
15	Mahalpur
16	Model Town
17	Nangal Kalan
18	Purhiran
19	Railway Road
20	Rajpur Bhayan
21	Saila Khurd
22	Sahiba
23	Saroa
24	Shamchurassi
25	Dasua
26	Bulhowal
27	Bhambotar
28	Bhangala
29	Bhunga
30	Datarpur
31	Garhdiwala
32	Hajipur
33	Hariana
34	Janauri
35	Kamahi Devi
36	Mukerian
37	Nanda
38	Talwara
39	Tanda
40	Urmur

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

APPENDIX VII (Vide Page 96)

Telephone Exchanges with their capacity and number
of working telephones in the Hoshiarpur
District as on 30 September 1996

Serial No.	Telegraph Division	Telegraph/ Telephone Subdivision	Name of Exchange	Number of connections	
				Capacity	Working
1	Telecom Engineer, District Hoshiarpur	S.D.O. Telephones, Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur	13,000	12,144
		S.D.O. Telegraphs Hoshiarpur	Asron	56	53
			Bachauri	88	88
			Baghpur	160	156
			Baja Chak	152	41
			Balachaur	1,200	941
			Barian Kalan	56	25
			Bassi Kalan	160	151
			Bhangala	96	93
			Bhunga	88	52
			Binewal	88	69
			Bohan	152	131
			Budhawar	56	53
			Bulhowal	384	315
			Cholang	160	156
			Dasua	1,000	981
			Datarpur	56	47
			Garhdiwala	400	39
			Garna Sahib	184	167
			Garhshankar	1,000	979
			Ghogra	152	77
			Hariana	240	215
			Hajipur	184	176
			Jahan Khelan	160	151

Serial No.	Telegraph Division	Telegraph/ Telephone Sub-Division	Name of Exchange	Number of connections	
				Capacity	Working
1	Telecom Engineer, District Hoshiarpur		Jaifon Doab	56	15
			Janauri	88	73
			Johal	88	83
			Kandhala Jattan	96	90
			Kamahi Devi	56	26
			Kathgarh	80	52
			Kot Fatuhi	240	207
			Kotla Naudh Singh	56	45
			Khudda	88	79
			Mahalpur	344	340
			Mehatpur Oladni	88	84
			Mehmowal	88	83
			Mehtiana	156	96
			Mona Kalan	56	42
			Moran Wali	88	47
			Miani	376	368
			Mukerian	1,000	992
			Nangal Kalan	88	41
			Nasrula	184	171
			Pajjo Ditta	96	77
			Panam	56	36
			Pojewal	56	28
			Rajpur Bhaian	136	125
			Rattewal	56	30
			Rurki Khas	384	260
			Sahiba	88	38
			Sailla Khurd	184	176
			Sarhala Kalan	56	51
			Saroya	152	112

Serial No.	Telegraph Division	Telegraph/ Telephone Sub-Division	Name of Exchange	Number of connections	
				Capacity	Working
			Sham Chaurasi	160	153
			Talwandi Jattan	88	81
			Takarla	56	14
			Talwara	568	563
			Tanda Ram Sahai	88	76
			Urmar Tanda	1,000	980

(Source : District Manager, Telecommunications,
Hoshiarpur)

CHAPTER IX ECONOMIC TRENDS

(a) Livelihood Pattern and General Level of Prices and Wages and Standard of Living

Livelihood Pattern.—Hoshiarpur is one of the industrially backward districts of the State and it has also been declared industrially backward by the Government. The economy of the district is predominantly agricultural. According to 1991 Census, the total population of the district was 14,55,828 out of which 27.83 per cent was 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, 30.44 per cent were cultivators, 23.55 per cent were agricultural workers, 1.12 per cent were engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities, 0.01 per cent were engaged in mining and quarrying, 10.31 per cent were engaged in manufacturing processing servicing and repairs in household and other than household industry, 3.24 per cent were engaged in transport, storage and communications, 8.60 per cent were engaged in trade and commerce, 3.45 per cent were engaged in constructions and 19.28 per cent were other workers. The percentage of workers of the district to the total population decreased marginally from 29.34 in 1981 to 27.83 in 1991.

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

Classification of Workers in the Hoshiarpur District according to the 1991 Census									
Classification of Workers according to their professions	Number of persons according to 1991 Census						Total		
	Rural		Urban		Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
	Males	Females	Males	Females					
1 Cultivators	1,18,190	2,007	3,088	24	1,21,278	2,031	1,23,309		
2 Agricultural labourers	84,815	4,254	6,141	208	90,956	4,462	95,418		
3 Livestock, forestry, fishing hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities	3,051	158	1,237	92	4,288	250	4,538		
4 Mining and quarrying	33	--	20	1	53	1	54		
5 Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs-									
(a) Household industry	7,406	987	1,174	122	8,580	1,109	9,689		
(b) Other than household industry	21,963	959	8,788	378	30,751	1,337	32,088		
6 Construction	9,881	163	3,010	70	12,891	233	13,124		
7 Trade and commerce	17,557	342	16,564	394	34,121	736	34,857		
8 Transport, storage and communications	10,176	42	3,656	44	13,832	86	13,918		
9 Other services	53,406	5,670	14,898	4,135	68,304	9,805	78,109		
Total Workers	3,26,478	14,582	58,576	5,468	3,85,054	20,050	4,05,104		

Prices.—The level of prices has a bearing both on the real income and standard of living of the people. 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 Hoshiarpur District during 1980, 1985 and 1990 to 1995 are given below :

(in rupees per kg)

Serial No. Commodities	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1 Wheat	1.30	1.74	2.25	2.80	3.81	3.84	4.34
2 Rice	2.34	3.88	5.42	5.96	6.96	7.19	7.92
3 Moong	4.70	7.50	11.11	11.94	14.05	14.53	16.40
4 Mash	4.03	7.31	11.20	11.07	12.53	12.49	16.10
5 Gram	2.78	6.26	9.70	10.02	10.00	12.23	16.72
6 Masoor	3.93	7.57	9.19	10.02	12.88	14.03	15.84
7 Potato	1.47	1.16	2.47	3.15	2.71	3.39	3.05
8 Onion	1.19	1.69	3.68	4.46	3.01	5.48	5.82

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1995)

Wages.—The Constitution of India envisages the importance of wages policy. Article 38, the principle of 'equal pay for equal work' for both men and women has been laid down as one of the Directive Principles. Wages usually signify all remunerations capable of being expressed in terms of money, paid to a person as payment for the labour done. In Hoshiarpur District, wages to agricultural labourers and skilled labourers are paid in cash. The wages paid to agricultural and skilled workers (men) in the Hoshiarpur District during 1980, 1985 to 1994 are given in the following table :

Wages Paid to Agricultural and Skilled Labourers (men) in Hoshiarpur District, during 1975, 1980 to 1995
(in rupees)

Year ending 30 June	Agricultural Labour				Skilled Labour		
	For Ploughing	For sowing	For weeding	For Harvesting	For picking of cotton*	For other agricultural operations	Blacksmith Carpenter
1980	8.50	8.60	8.60	11.60	8.00	8.83	21.33
1985	15.44	15.46	15.30	18.50	—	15.79	36.59
1986	16.41	17.15	15.64	23.67	14.15	16.21	38.63
1987	16.05	16.50	16.43	18.50	—	16.60	41.00
1988	—	—	17.81	27.00	—	17.83	41.00
1989	—	—	18.96	34.87	—	18.96	45.20
1990	—	—	20.09	37.00	—	20.09	48.08
1991	—	—	23.25	37.00	—	23.25	54.42
1992	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1993	—	—	34.00	50.33	—	35.17	74.50
1994	—	—	39.42	48.00	—	39.92	82.33
1995	—	—	43.90	53.00	—	43.00	83.00

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1980, 1985 to 1991 and Economic Advisor to Punjab Government, Chandigarh)

*For female workers

The rates of pay fixed per day and per month for different types of labourers/workers engaged in Government employment in the Hoshiarpur District during 1994-95 are given below :

Serial No.	Category of Labourers/Workers	Rates of Pay	
		Per day (Rs)	Per month (Rs)
1	Chowkidar	43.40	1124.00
2	Mali	43.40	1124.00
3	Cook	46.00	1164.00
4	Assistant Cook	43.40	1124.00
5	Dhobi	43.40	1124.00
6	Khalasi	43.40	1124.00
7	Dak Runner	43.40	1124.00
8	Mochi	43.40	1124.00
9	Labour Boy	43.40	1124.00
10	Tailor	46.00	1164.00
11	Water Carrier	43.40	1124.00
12	Barber	43.40	1124.00
13	Carpenter I Class	71.00	1834.00
	II Class	63.00	1642.00
	III Class	53.00	1390.00
14	Mason I Class	71.00	1834.00
	II Class	63.00	1642.00
	III Class	53.00	1390.00
15	Grass Cutter	43.40	1124.00
16	Blacksmith	53.00	1390.00
17	Painter	53.00	1390.00
18	Flag Man	43.40	1124.00
19	Chain Man	43.40	1124.00
20	Boatman	43.00	1124.00

Serial No.	Category of Labourers/Workers	Rates of Pay	
		Per day (Rs)	Per month (Rs)
21	Truck/Tractor Driver	46.00	1164.00
22	Sweeper	43.40	1124.00
23	Ward Servant Male/Female for Civil Hospital	43.40	1124.00
24	Dental Bearer Male/Female for Civil Hospital	43.40	1124.00
25	Tubewell Operator	46.00	1164.00
26	Halwai	46.00	1187.00
27	Server	43.40	1124.00
28	Bullock Cart with a pair of Bullocks (tyres)	75.00	—
29	Hammerman	43.40	1124.00
30	Tar Sprayer	43.40	1124.00
31	Electrician/Asstt. Electrician	43.40	1124.00
32	Fitter/Asstt. Fitter	43.40	1124.00
33	Helper/Cleaner	43.40	1124.00
34	Store Boy	43.40	1124.00
35	Tractor Operator	43.40	1124.00
36	Ticket Verifier	43.40	1124.00
37	Agricultural Labour	46.00	—
38	Muleman/Horseman with one Mule/Horse	48 and Rs 41 per additional animal	
39	Camelman with one camel	51 and Rs 41 per additional camel	
40	Road Roller Driver	46.00	—
41	Fisherman	43.40	1124.00
42	Mechanic	63.00	1596.00

Serial No.	Category of Labourers/Workers	Rates of Pay	
		Per day (Rs)	Per month (Rs)
43	Drum Beater	46.00	—
44	Labour engaged for cutting and removing trees by DFO	46.00	—
45	Bulldozer Operator	50.00	—
46	Bulldozer Helper	45.00	—

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur)

Standard of Living.—The standard of living of the people of an area depends upon the economic development of that region. The amount of the consumer goods such as necessities, comforts and luxuries used by the consumers indicates their standard of living, but these factors vary from region to region, time to time and individual to individual.

The Economic and Statistical Organisation, Punjab, during 1992-93 conducted a survey regarding the family budgets of selected cultivators in the State with bullock-operated as well as tractor-operated holdings. During the survey, the family budget of forty-seven peasant proprietors having bullock-operated and fifty one tractor-operated holdings were studied. The aim of the survey was to find out the returns accruing to the cultivators and the extent to which the goods consumed were produced in the farm or purchased from outside. The families of four villages (bullock-operated), viz. Khun Khun Kalan (tahsil Dasua), Balala (tahsil Hoshiarpur) Jhanjowal (tahsil Garhshankar) and Dugri Bett (tahsil Balachaur) in the Hoshiarpur District were selected for the survey.

The findings of the bullock-operated cultivators survey pertaining to income and expenditure are

given below:

Name of the family/village	Net income from all sources (Rs)	Net expenditure (Rs)	Surplus/deficit (Rs)
Khun Khun Kalan	38,174	43,215	-5,041
Balala	60,012	56,006	+4,006
Jhanjowal	63,229	47,997	+15,232
Dugri Bett	53,568	37,483	+16,085

(Source : Economic Advisor of Punjab Government, Chandigarh)

The above figures show that the families of villages Balala, Jhanjowal and Dugri Bett had surplus budget, whereas the families of village Khun Khun Kalan had deficit budget. The survey also revealed that on an average, a peasant proprietor's family (bullock-operated holdings) in 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, 3 per cent on travelling, 2 per cent each on lighting, medicine, education, amusements & luxuries, religion and miscellaneous.

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
Khun Khun Kalan	43,215	40,892	25	32,323	75
Balala	56,006	16,843	30	39,163	70
Jhanjowal	47,997	22,574	47	25,423	53
Dugri Bett	37,483	14,432	40	23,051	60

(Source : Economic Advisor to Punjab Government, Chandigarh)

During 1992-93, the families of four villages (tractor-operated), viz. Bajwa (tahsil Dasua), Mangarh (tahsil Hoshiarpur) and Bhamian (tahsil Garhshankar) and Garlon Bet in the Hoshiarpur District were selected for the survey.

The findings of the tractor-operated cultivator's survey pertaining to income and expenditure are shown in the following tables:—

Name of the family/village	Net income from all sources (Rs)	Net expenditure (Rs)	Surplus/deficit (Rs)
Bajwa	1,81,966	71,035	+ 1,10,931
Mangarh	1,29,330	98,100	+ 31,230
Bhamian	79,995	58,963	+ 21,032
Garlon Bet	1,13,825	49,276	+ 64,549

(Source : Economic Advisor to Punjab Government, Chandigarh)

The above figures show that the families of villages, viz. Bajwa, Mangarh, Bhamian and Garlon Bet had surplus budget. The survey also revealed that on an average, a peasant proprietor's family in 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, 3 per cent on travelling, 2 per cent each on medicine, religion and amusements & luxuries and 1 per cent each on lighting, education and miscellaneous.

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

Name of the family/village	Total expenditure (Rs)	Supplied by the farm (Rs)	Per-cent-age	Purchased from outside (Rs)	Percentage
Bajwa	71,035	23,860	34	47,175	66
Mangarh	98,100	13,578	14	84,522	86
Bhamian	58,963	28,548	48	30,415	52
Garlon Bet	49,276	22,045	45	27,231	55

(Source : Economic Advisor to Punjab Government, Chandigarh)

In 1992-93, the per capita income of the Hoshiarpur District at the then current prices was 8,065 as compared to 11,106 for the Punjab State as a whole. The district ranked 13th in the per capita income in the State.

(b) Employment Situation

Number of Registration and Placings in Employment Exchanges.—Employment has been a major objective of planning. The main functions of Employment Exchanges are to register applicants and to provide employment assistance; to impart vocational guidance to the youth and adults to choose a better career; to elicit employment market information; to assess the employment trends; impact of Government plans on the employment situation and to collect employment statistics. To fulfil the above said objectives two Employment Exchanges, one at Hoshiarpur and the other at Talwara have been functioning in the district. The District Employment Exchange, Hoshiarpur and Town Employment Exchange, Talwara were opened in 1961 and 1974, respectively.

The work done by the District Employment Exchange, Hoshiarpur and Town Employment Exchange, Talwara are given in the Statements as under:

Work done by the District Employment Exchange, Hoshiarpur during 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1994-95

Year	No. of registrations during the year	No. of applicants placed in employment during the year	Applicants on file 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
1980-81	9,546	681	19,179	115	165
1985-86	9,623	306	23,458	110	497
1986-87	9,666	250	23,791	122	73

1	2	3	4	5	6
1987-88	8,242	328	23,845	130	206
1988-89	7,532	320	23,327	126	95
1989-90	6,346	247	25,358	108	95
1990-91	5,953	203	25,980	145	139
1991-92	4,942	248	28,077	158	86
1992-93	8,990	463	47,066	139	165
1993-94	7,813	298	37,263	115	149
1994-95	8,015	299	30,269	115	223

(Source : District Employment Officer, Hoshiarpur)

**Work done by the Town Employment Exchange, Talwara
during 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1994-95**

Year	No. of registra- tions during the year	No. of appli- cants placed in em- ployment during the year	Appli- cants on live regis- ter 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
1980-81	6,072	139	12,464	67	87
1985-86	5,686	185	15,455	49	49
1986-87	4,878	131	15,422	37	22
1987-88	4,836	176	15,486	35	20
1988-89	4,644	150	15,142	29	19
1989-90	5,161	144	17,358	30	31
1990-91	4,624	97	20,382	24	50
1991-92	4,038	134	22,895	26	92
1992-93	3,551	157	21,813	29	37
1993-94	2,663	113	18,474	38	23
1994-95	2,902	82	13,675	34	224

(Source : Employment Officer, Talwara)

Vocational Guidance Scheme.—The Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling programmes are designed to give intensive vocational guidance to those who seek such assistance. The term vocational guidance more appropriately connotes assistance to youth, whereas employment counselling refers to the assistance given to adults. A vocational guidance unit was started in the district in 1963.

The work done by the Vocational Guidance Unit in the Hoshiarpur District during 1980, 1985, 1990-91 and 1992-93 to 1994-95 is given below :

	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
No. of individuals provided group guidance	913	1,095	464	529	1,096	248	566
No. of persons given individual guidance	172	216	153	138	1,326	257	419
No. of persons given individual information	218	882	284	216	1,201	362	426

(Source : District Employment Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Extent of Employment in various Categories of Trades.—The volume of employment in various industries and occupations in public and private sectors in the Hoshiarpur District is given in the following table:—

Extent of Employment in various categories of Trade,

Serial No.	Industrial Division	No. of Establishments				
		1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Public						
1	Agriculture, hunting forestry and fishing	9	11	15	15	16
2 & 3	Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	2	2	5	5	5
4	Electricity, gas and water supply	7	9	25	25	25
5	Construction	67	75	58	58	51
6	Whole-sale, retail trade, restaurants	1	—	—	—	—
7	Transport, storage and communications	9	11	12	12	12
8	Financing, insurance, banks & business, services	100	106	115	118	118
9	Community, social and personal services	207	267	290	293	294
Private						
1	Agriculture, hunting forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—
2 & 3	Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	33	38	49	61	61
4	Electricity, gas and water supply	—	—	—	—	—
5	Construction	—	—	—	—	—
6	Whole-sale/retail trade and restaurants	3	2	2	2	2
7	Transport, storage and communications	7	5	5	5	5
8	Financing, banking, insurance and business services	5	3	2	2	2
9	Community, social and personnel	69	68	70	70	70

during 1980-91, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1994-95

No. of Employees								
1993-94	1994-95	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Sector								
16	16	832	960	1,123	1,142	1,097	1,068	1,050
5	5	16	35	100	114	108	110	113
26	29	1,882	2,055	2,945	3,261	3,323	3,412	3,650
50	50	8,139	6,006	5,323	5,347	4,817	4,998	4,613
—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	12	2,721	2,295	3,071	3,078	3,071	3,026	3,113
143	146	1,351	2,336	2,730	2,815	2,866	3,264	3,425
296	298	16,625	18,448	22,346	23,117	23,302	24,103	23,518
Sector								
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47	44	11,227	15,667	16,495	17,389	12,216	12,242	13,278
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	32	23	29	30	29	28	25
5	5	346	342	305	289	301	311	327
2	2	100	46	27	27	27	30	32
69	80	1,658	1,607	1,813	1,960	1,885	2,099	2,395

(Source: District Employment Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM).—This scheme was initiated by the Central Government in July 1979 for the promotion of self employment opportunities in the rural areas. The main thrust of the scheme is equipping the rural youth with necessary skills and technology to enable them to seek self employment. The training courses have a practical bias and the concept of learning by doing is followed. Normally, persons between 18 to 35 years of age are covered and the training is imparted by existing Central and State training institutions/organisations.

TRYSEM scheme was introduced in Hoshiarpur District during 1981. The persons trained under this scheme in the district during 1981-82 to 1994-95 is given in the following table:—

Year	No. of persons trained			No. of trained persons who set up their units			No. of persons who got employment after training		
	Total	Sche- duled Castes	Women	Total	Sche- duled Castes	Women	Total	Sche- duled Castes	Women
1981-82	21	19	—	5	3	—	—	—	—
1985-86	315	257	11	121	98	26	—	—	—
1986-87	523	363	268	513	360	277	—	—	—
1987-88	519	332	336	396	239	299	—	—	—
1988-89	472	274	282	286	159	264	—	—	—
1989-90	611	372	447	381	194	325	52	34	—
1990-91	304	208	189	213	128	188	17	14	—
1991-92	354	218	203	198	89	188	33	19	—
1992-93	463	275	284	334	186	307	22	13	—
1993-94	309	179	183	248	127	241	45	28	—
1994-95	303	191	175	261	143	235	38	22	10

(Source : Joint Development Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh)

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Land Revenue Collections in the District

Land revenue collections include income from land revenue, additional land revenue, local rate collections, cess on commercial crops and collections from abiana, water advantage rate, etc.

(a) Income from the Land Revenue and Special Cesses

Land Revenue.—The land revenue is still realised to this day as fixed in the last settlement of 1910-14, as there has been no revised settlement thereafter. Only additional land revenue and some other cesses have been imposed by the Government from time to time. Land revenue alongwith other cesses is realized in two instalments i.e. for kharif and rabi crops. Land revenue is collected through Lambardars (Village headmen) who get 5 per cent of the land revenue as their remuneration. Under the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1968, the land revenue on individual holding upto 5 standard acres (owner's total holding in the State) has been abolished. A landowner is eligible for this concession as and when his holding falls into this category.

The details of income from land revenue and remission in the district during 1985-86 to 1994-95 are given below:

Year ending rabi	Demand	Total amount for recovery	Actual recovery	Remission
	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)
1985-86	10,97,297	10,97,297	4,79,516	6,17,781
1986-87	10,97,033	10,97,033	4,87,251	6,09,782
1987-88	10,96,973	10,96,973	4,88,572	6,08,401
1988-89	10,09,023	10,09,023	4,98,292	6,10,731
1989-90	11,19,630	15,19,630	5,08,328	6,11,320
1990-91	11,20,379	11,20,379	5,07,915	6,12,464
1991-92	11,16,969	11,16,969	5,07,410	6,09,559
1992-93	11,17,114	5,07,817	5,07,817	6,09,297
1993-94	11,17,043	5,07,074	5,07,074	6,09,969
1994-95	11,11,008	5,10,227	5,10,227	6,06,781

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur)

Additional Land Revenue.--Additional land revenue has been imposed under the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1974, with effect from Kharif crop of the agricultural year 1974-75 and is payable by all land owners paying land revenue exceeding Rs 20 per year. The liability of additional land revenue increases progressively with the land revenue payable.

The rates of additional land revenue are as under :

- 1 Where the total 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. Four hundred and eighty five rupees plus three hundred and fifty per cent of the amount by which the total land revenue exceeds two hundred rupees.

The income from additional land revenue in the district during 1985-86 to 1994-1995 is given below:

Year	Income from additional land revenue (Rs)
1985-86	3,28,307
1986-87	4,49,440
1987-88	3,17,829

Year	Income from additional land revenue (Rs)
1988-89	3,15,260
1989-90	3,07,956
1990-91	3,03,054
1991-92	3,99,639
1992-93	2,97,844
1993-94	2,93,954
1994-95	2,81,130

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur)

Local Rate.--It is levied under Section 61 of Punjab Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishad Act, 1961 at the rate of 50 per cent of the land revenue. The following table gives the amount of income from local rate in the Hoshiarpur District during 1985-86 to 1994-95.

Year ending Rabi	Local rate collections (Rs)
1985-86	7,73,550
1986-87	7,72,050
1987-88	7,71,728
1988-89	7,68,348
1989-90	7,67,846
1990-91	7,65,604
1991-92	7,69,364
1992-93	7,50,967
1993-94	7,60,034
1994-95	6,29,740

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur)

Abiana and Water Advantage Rate.--The Lambardar also collects *abiana* and water advantage rate for which he is paid 3 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively as collection charges. *Abiana* is charged on the area irrigated by canals. The income realised from *abiana* and water advantage rate in the Hoshiarpur District, during 1985-86 to 1994-95 is given below :

Year	Abiana (Rs)	Water Advantage Rate (Rs)
1985-86	9,62,812	1,18,403
1986-87	9,62,775	1,17,702
1987-88	9,37,820	1,16,695
1988-89	8,59,869	1,05,006
1989-90	8,55,966	1,03,312
1990-91	8,52,047	1,05,112
1991-92	8,16,575	1,00,746
1992-93	9,21,643	..
1993-94	9,04,316	..
1994-95	6,29,740	..

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur)

Incidence of Land Revenue.--The details of incidence of land revenue in Hoshiarpur District, 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1994-95 are given below :

Year	Incidence of Land Revenue per hectare on assessed area	
	For Cultivated Area	For Total Area
	Amount (Rs)	
1975-76	3.48	2.99
1980-81	3.48	2.99

Year	Incidence of Land Revenue per hectare on assessed area	
	For Cultivated Area	For Total Area
	Amount (Rs.)	
1985-86	3.48	2.99
1986-87	3.48	2.99
1987-88	3.48	2.99
1988-89	3.48	2.99
1989-90	3.48	2.99
1990-91	3.48	2.99
1991-92	3.48	2.99
1992-93	..	..
1993-94	..	..
1994-95	..	..

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur)

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

The following table shows the amount realised as cess from commercial crops in the district 1985-86 to 1993-94:—

Year	Cess on commercial crops (Rs)
1985-86	1,87,441
1986-87	2,13,410

Year	Cess on commercial crops (Rs)
1987-88	2,74,563
1988-89	2,81,824
1989-90	2,77,338
1990-91	3,03,008
1991-92	2,73,034
1992-93	7,85,066
1993-94	2,23,689

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur)

(b) Land Reforms

Distribution of Land to the Landless Farmers.—With a view to reduce inequalities in distribution of land, the Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972 was passed. In order to carry out the objectives of the Act, the Punjab Land Reforms Rules, 1973. were framed. The Punjab Utilization of Surplus Area's Scheme, 1973, was also framed under the provisions of the Act for utilizing the surplus areas. Surplus land, available under the old Punjab and PEPSU laws for allotment, is being distributed to landless agricultural workers, members of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes and tenants who own no land or own an area less than two hectares of the first quality land.

(c) Other Sources of Revenue, State and Central

(1) Other Sources of State Revenue

Stamp Duty.—It is levied under the Indian Stamp Act, (No. II) of 1899. It was amended by the Indian Stamp (Punjab First Amendment) Act, 1929. The latest amendment in the Act was made vide Punjab Amendment Act No. 18 of 1995. 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 Hoshiarpur

District during 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1994-95 is given below:

Year	Non judicial Stamps (Rs)	Miscellaneous stamps (Rs)	Total (Rs)
1975-76	72,28,257	9,46,334	81,74,591
1980-81	1,39,99,743	16,08,576	1,56,08,316
1985-86	2,15,36,504	22,67,536	2,38,04,040
1986-87	2,45,71,379	23,08,643	2,68,80,022
1987-88	2,58,80,147	27,06,098	2,85,86,246
1988-89	3,08,38,830	26,55,413	3,34,94,242
1989-90	4,10,74,243	30,69,504	4,41,43,747
1990-91	4,56,12,512	30,12,068	4,86,24,580
1991-92	5,68,67,790	96,47,845	6,65,15,635
1992-93	6,99,59,061	62,05,380	7,61,64,441
1993-94	7,73,35,662	19,42,675	7,92,78,337
1994-95	10,00,07,122	21,78,818	10,21,85,940

(Source : District Treasury Officer, Hoshiarpur)

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 number of registered documents, value of property transferred and receipt in Hoshiarpur District during 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1994-95 are given in the following table:—

**Number and Description of Registered Documents and value of property transferred in the
Hoshiarpur District, 1975-76, 1980-81, 1985-86 to 1994-95**

Year	No. of Registration Offices	No. of Registrations of property		Wills including Cancellation and authority to adopt		Aggregate Value of property transferred ('000 Rs)		Total	
		Movable property		Immovable property		Immovable property		Movable property	
		Compulsory	Optional	Compulsory	Optional	Immovable property	Movable property	Immovable property	Movable property
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9
1975-76	8	10,911	5	978	..	1,19,522	162	1,364	
1980-81	9	21,374	—	1,320	..	22,776	—	1,719	
1985-86	9	20,767	—	1,868	1,946	2,06,185	2,06,185	1,911	
1986-87	9	22,060	—	2,041	2,043	26,144	2,53,241	2,143	
1987-88	9	20,615	—	2,329	2,340	3,07,624	—	2,284	
1988-89	9	22,974	—	2,338	2,310	3,46,278	—	234	
1989-90	9	26,365	—	2,446	2,415	4,04,132	—	3,532	
1990-91	9	19,960	—	2,572	2,562	4,72,495	—	3,858	
1991-92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1992-93	10	20,687	—	28,316	2,681	6,05,736	—	5,952	
1993-94	10	20,932	—	3,313	2,843	7,38,412	—	6,063	
1994-95	10	22,599	—	3,420	2,852	10,65,372	—	7,267	

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1980 and 1986 to 1995).

General Sales Tax.—Sales Tax occupies a distinct position as a source of revenue in the flexible tax structure of a State. With change of rate of tax and coverage, the yield can be adjusted to the revenue needs of the State. It is levied under the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1948, which repealed the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1941.

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

Excise Duty.—Excise is realised on items covered by the State and Central Excise Acts. The Acts enforced in the State of Punjab are; The Indian Opium Act, 1878; The Punjab Excise Act, 1914; The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930; The Punjab Mollasses Control Act, 1948; The Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948; The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, and the Spirituous Preparation (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

Electricity Duty.—Electricity duty is levied under the Punjab Electricity Duty Act, 1958. Different Electricity Duty rates are applicable on various categories of consumers on the basis of the purpose of the utilization and load. The duty is levied on the energy supplied by the Punjab Electricity Board to a consumer or a licensee and is collected by the Board alongwith electricity bills.

Special Road Tax.¹—It was earlier known as Passengers and Goods Tax and was levied under Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation Act 1952². It

¹ Its nomenclature has been changed vide Notification No. 23-Leg/93 dated 28 May 1993

² Act repealed vide Punjab Government Notification No. 24-Leg/93 dated 1 June 1993

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is now levied under Section 3 (F) of the Punjab Motor Vehicles Act 1924³. It is levied on all fares and freights in respect of passengers carried and goods transported in motor vehicles in Punjab. The rate of tax has been changed from time to time. The rate of special road Tax changed with effect from 4 November 1994 on different kind of passengers and goods vehicles is given below :—

1 Passenger Vehicles

Rate of Special Road Tax payable

(A) State Carriages Rate per seat, per kilometer, per day (in paise)

(a) Ordinary buses	4.65
(b) Express buses	5.81
(c) Semi-delux buses	5.97
(d) Delux buses	9.30
(e) Air-conditioned buses	16.27

(B) Other Passenger Vehicles

Rate of Special Road Tax excluding drivers and conductor per year

(Rs)

(1) Auto Rickshaws	
(a) having two seats	300.00
(b) for each additional seat	100.00
(2) Taxi cabs upto 5 seats	500.00
(3) Maxi cabs having 6 to 12 seats	4,000.00
(4) Mini buses having 1 to 15 seats	6,000.00
(5) Mini buses having 16 to 30 seats	9,000.00
(6) Buses plied on private service	
• vehicles permits :	
(i) Ordinary	10,000.00
(ii) Delux buses	20,000.00
(iii) Air-conditioned buses	25,000.00

2 Goods Carriages

Rate per annum (Rs)

(1) Goods carriage having unladen weight :

(a) Vehicles not exceeding one ton in weight unladen	800.00
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3. Vide Punjab Government Notification No. 2/6/91-17(3)/7534 dated 28 May 1994

(b) Vehicles exceeding one ton but not exceeding two tons in weight unladen	1,000.00
(c) Vehicles exceeding two tons but not exceeding three tons in weight unladen	1,210.00
(d) Vehicles exceeding three tons but not exceeding four tons in weight unladen	1,410.00
(e) Vehicles exceeding four tons in weight unladen	1,500.00
(ii) Goods carriages having multi-axles	1,200.00

The work relating to Special Road Tax has been transferred to the Transport Department with effect from 1 June 1993. Earlier it was collected as Passenger and Goods Tax by the Excise and Taxation Department.

Entertainment Tax.—The Entertainment Tax, is levied under the Punjab Entertainments Tax (Cinematograph Shows) Act, 1954. It is charged on the gross collection capacity of a cinematograph show held in a cinema house. Its rates vary according to the location and category of the cinema house specified in the Act⁴. The rates of Entertainment Tax charged from the proprietor of a cinema house are given below :

Area where the cinema house is situated	Type of cinema house	Amount of tax leviable as a percentage of the gross collection capacity per show	Amount of tax leviable as percentage of the gross collection per show in the case of old cinema house
1	2	3	4
Category 'A'			
Cinema House in a Municipal Corporation	(i) Air-conditioned;	Twenty per cent	Eighteen per cent
	(ii) Air-cooled;	Eighteen per cent	Sixteen per cent
	(iii) Ordinary (other than Air-conditioned and Air-cooled)	Fifteen per cent	Thirteen per cent

4. vide Punjab Act No. 20 of 1994 dated 27 September 1994

1	2	3	4
Category 'B'			
2 Cinema House in a Municipality of the First Class or in a Cantonment Board	(i) Air-conditioned;	Eighteen per cent	Sixteen per cent
	(ii) Air-cooled;	Fifteen per cent	Thirteen per cent
	(iii) Ordinary (other than Air-conditioned and Air-cooled)	Twelve per cent	Ten per cent
Category 'C'			
3 Cinema House in a Municipality of the Second Class	(i) Air-conditioned;	Fifteen per cent	Thirteen per cent
	(ii) Air-cooled;	Twelve per cent	Ten per cent
	(iii) Ordinary (Other than Air-conditioned and Air-cooled)	Ten per cent	Eight per cent
Category 'D'			
4 Cinema House in a Municipality of the Third Class or in any other area not falling in categories 'A', 'B' and 'C'	(i) Air-conditioned;	Fourteen per cent	Twelve per cent
	(ii) Air-cooled;	Eleven per cent	Nine per cent
	(iii) Ordinary (Other than Air-conditioned and Air-cooled)	Nine per cent	Seven per cent

Entertainment Duty.—The Entertainment Duty is levied under Section 3 of the Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1955. This duty is levied on admission to any entertainment to which persons were ordinarily admitted on payment. The rate of entertainment duty was 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 were subject to duty at the rate of 100 per cent⁵. The entertainment duty is

⁵ Vide Punjab Act No. 14 of 1978

not leviable⁶ in case the proprietor of the cinema house pays Entertainment Tax under Punjab Entertainment Tax (Cinematograph Shows) Act, 1954. However antenna or cable television, proprietor has been subjected to entertainment duty⁷ at the rate of Rs 50 per connection per month⁸.

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

⁶ Vide Punjab Act No. 21 of 1994 dated 27 September 1994

⁷ Vide Punjab Government Notification No. G.S.R.3/P.A. 16/55/S.20 Admn. (29)/95, dated 28 February, 1995

⁸ Vide Punjab Government Notification No. S.O.8/P.A 16/55/S.3/95, dated 28 February 1995

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Year	Punjab General Sales Tax	Central Sales Tax	Passengers Tax	Goods Tax	Entertainment Tax	Electricity Duty	Excise Tax
1975-76 :	117	43	82	8	27	13.37	258
1980-81 :	232	56	128	12	40	15.95	559
1985-86 :	437	91	175	21	34	55.09	1,218
1986-87 :	501	113	260	28	36	64.48	1,534
1987-88 :	563	126	261	33	36	66.34	1,633
1988-89 :	679	137	245	30	26	69.70	2,039
1989-90 :	878	168	289	36	20	85.44	2,577
1990-91 :	1,027	217	288	44	19	80.82	2,545
1991-92 :	1,160	270	340	50	18	95.27	3,076
1992-93 :	1,361	427	..	..	18	368.22	3,388
1993-94 :	1,485	325	..	..	19	390.78	4,823
1994-95 :	1,729	413	..	..	19	424.64	5,516

(Source : Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Hoshiarpur)

(ii) Central Sources of Revenue

Central Excise Duty.—The main items of Central Excise duties in Hoshiarpur District are, motor spirit, diesel oil, kerosene oil, automobiles and automobile parts, cotton yarn, woollen yarn, woollen fabrics, iron and steel, etc.

Income Tax.—This is one of the most important tax levied and collected by the Central Government. It is levied under Income Tax Act, 1961. The rate of income tax varies from year to year in accordance with the Finance Act passed by the Parliament.

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

Wealth Tax.—It is levied under the Wealth Tax Act, 1957, which came into force from the assessment year 1957-58. It is levied on the net wealth of an individual and Hindu undivided family at a rate in accordance with the Finance Act passed by the Parliament every year.

Gift Tax.—It is levied under the Gift Tax Act, 1958. It is chargeable on the value of gifts made by a donor to a donor during the previous year. The exemption limit of gift varies from year to year in accordance with change in the Finance Act.

The collections from the Central sources of revenue in the Hoshiarpur District, during 1986-87 to 1991-92 is given below :

(Thousand Rs)

Year	Income Tax	Wealth Tax	Gift Tax
1986-87	20,826	502	89
1987-88	23,943	190	23
1988-89	25,139	195	11
1989-90	11,162	223	4
1990-91	12,182	239	5
1991-92	20,850	522	10

(Thousand Rs)

Year	Income Tax	Wealth Tax	Gift Tax
1992-93	18,991	735	1
1993-94	19,330	71	93
1994-95	32,080	65	5

(Source : Income Tax Officer, Hoshiarpur)

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Police Stations and Police Posts

There were 11 police stations and 8 police posts in the Hoshiarpur District during 1994-95. The Tahsil/Subdivision-wise position of these police stations and police posts in the district, as on 31 March 1995 was as under :

Tahsil/Subdivision	Police Station	Police Post
Dasua	Dasua	Garhdiwala
	Mukerian	
	Hajipur	
	Talwara	
	Tanda	
Balachaur	Balachaur	
Garhshankar	Garhshankar	Samundra
	Mahalpur	Salla
		Kot Fatuhi
		Ajnoha
Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur City	Mehtiana
	Hoshiarpur Sadar	Buhlowal
	Hariana	Bhunga

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpur)

Total Strength of Police Officers and Men

The Police administration in the district is under the Senior Superintendent of Police, who functions under the administrative control of Deputy Inspector General of Police, Jalandhar Range, Jalandhar. He is assisted by 1 Superintendent of

Police, 9 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 16 Inspectors, 49 Sub-Inspectors, 131 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 311 Head Constables and 1,692 Constables.

The total strength of police (Category-wise) including armed reserves and prosecution staff in the district as on 31 March 1995 is given in the following Table :-

The Police Strength in Hoshiarpur District as on 31 March 1996

	Senior Superin- tendent of Police	Superin- tendent of Police	Deputy Superin- tendent of Police	Inspectors	Sub-Inspec- tors	Assistant Sub-Inspec- tors	Head- Constables	Constables
Civil Police								
Permanent	1	1	6	7	30	77	203	1,028
Temporary	—	—	3	9	18	53	99	595
Armed Reserves								
Permanent	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	64
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prosecution Staff								
Permanent	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	9	16	49	131	311	1,692

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpur)

Jails

District Jail, Hoshiarpur.—The Jail at Hoshiarpur was established in 1893 as Sub-Jail and it was upgraded to District Jail in 1983. It is under the charge of a Superintendent of Jail, who is assisted by 1 Deputy Superintendent, 1 Doctor, 3 Assistant Superintendents, 1 Senior Office Assistant, 3 Junior Assistants, 1 Pharmacist, 1 Clerk, 5 Head Warders, 50 Warders, 2 Matrons, besides two peons and 6 Sewadars.

The total admissions during the year and maximum population on any one day in the District Jail, Hoshiarpur and the number of prisoners released on different grounds during the year 1975-76, 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1994-95 are given in the following tables I & II :—

TABLE-I

Total Admissions during the year and Maximum Population on any one day in the District Jail, Hoshiarpur during 1975-76, 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1994-95

	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Total admissions during the year	2,001	2,103	2,063	1,099	764	723	1,140	1,222
Convicts	325	292	270	111	105	—	—	—
Male								
Female	6	3	3	5	5	—	—	—
Undertrials	1,625	1,778	1,750	950	615	—	—	—
Male	45	30	40	33	41	—	—	—
Female								
Maximum population	226	298	287	119	107	159	196	210

(Source : Superintendent, District Jail, Hoshiarpur)

TABLE 2

Number of Convicted Prisoners Released on Different Grounds during 1975-76, 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1994-95

	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
On appeal	152	181	103	36	25	12	18	10
On expiry of sentence	47	58	57	26	26	15	46	58
Under remission system	41	25	—	—	—	13	—	2
By order of Government on medical grounds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By order of Government on other grounds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged on other grounds	61	100	267	61	51	—	—	—
Transferred to other Jails	—	—	—	—	—	32	31	64

(Source : Superintendent, District Jail, Hoshiarpur)

Incidence of Crime.—The total number of cases registered in Hoshiarpur District decreased from 2,412 in 1975-76 to 1,164 in 1994-95. However, the cases of murder increased from 30 in 1975-76 to 39 in 1994-95. Through the sustained efforts of the Police, the incidence of traffic in women crime has been completely eliminated in the district. An idea regarding the trend of various crimes committed in the district during 1975-76, 1980-81, and 1985-86 to 1994-95 may be had from the following table:—

Incidence of Crimes in the Hoshiarpur District during 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1994-95

Year	Murder	Dacoity Burglary	Theft	Cattle lifting	Robbery Kidnapping	Traffic Riots in women	Culpable Homicide	Counterfeiting	Miscellaneous	Total Cognizable Crime
1975-76	30	133	205	8	—	17	9	—	2,009	2,412
1980-81	24	74	99	—	—	16	5	—	2,219	2,437
1985-86	37	65	74	6	9	11	8	1	2,298	2,510
1986-87	41	52	87	3	8	—	9	—	1,680	1,896
1987-88	73	102	130	—	51	11	3	—	1,236	1,608
1988-89	62	102	88	1	42	12	6	—	997	1,316
1989-90	41	56	81	—	20	6	5	—	1,035	1,248
1990-91	68	62	89	2	19	8	4	—	1,031	1,284
1991-92	66	82	86	1	12	10	5	—	982	1,248
1992-93	33	61	36	1	—	9	—	—	361	511
1993-94	37	78	88	1	2	12	1	1	532	753
1994-95	39	117	163	1	17	27	2	2	787	1,164

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpur)

The following table gives the incidence of crimes of all kinds brought to trial during 1975-76, 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1987-88 to 1994-95 :

Year	Reported cases	True cases
1975-76	2,412	2,339
1980-81	2,437	2,417
1985-86	2,510	2,476
1987-88	1,608	1,575
1988-89	1,316	1,277
1989-90	1,248	1,224
1990-91	1,284	1,257
1991-92	1,248	1,234
1992-93	924	900
1993-94	1,271	1,244
1994-95	1,634	1,566

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpur)

Incidence of Motor Vehicle Accidents.—The number of prosecutions launched in the district under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939/1988 during 1975-76, 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1987-88 to 1994-95 is given below :

Year	Prosecutions launched
1975-76	2,805
1980-81	4,347
1985-86	2,409
1987-88	1,105
1988-89	613
1989-90	296
1990-91	765
1991-92	478

Year	Prosecutions launched
1992-93	636
1993-94	871
1994-95	1,296

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpur)

Offences under Local and Special Laws.—The crime under this head comprises cases of the Public Gambling Act, 1867, the Opium Act, 1878, the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Police Act, 1888 (Cases of Public Nuisance), the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The highest number of cases reported under the Punjab Excise Act, 1914 was 1,160 during 1980-81. No case was reported in any year except 4 during 1975-76 under the Indian Railways Act, 1890. The number of cases reported under these Acts are given in the following table :—

Number of Cases reported under Local and Special Acts during 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1994-95

Year	Public Gambling Act, 1867	Opium Act, 1878	Arms Act, 1878	Police Act of 1888 (Cases of Public Nuisance)	Indian Railways Act, 1890	Punjab Excise Act, 1914	Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947	Essential Commodities Act, 1955
1975-76	124	286	108	1	4	1,003	3	50
1980-81	167	339	194	—	—	1,160	3	42
1985-86	95	361	129	7	—	911	7	2
1986-87	76	133	101	17	—	709	4	3
1987-88	53	26	80	6	—	479	9	2
1988-89	78	30	70	6	—	431	8	13
1989-90	68	37	71	6	—	482	15	3
1990-91	43	42	81	2	—	449	15	19
1991-92	94	29	50	2	—	426	6	6
1992-93	55	49	38	—	—	246	11	6
1993-94	65	72	21	—	—	335	10	3
1994-95	50	* 72	17	—	—	324	—	5

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpur)

Road Traffic.—Besides the Indian Motor Vehicle Act, 1939/Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, the Indian Penal Code, the Punjab Municipal Act, 1914 and Municipal Bye-laws; the Stage Carriage Act, 1861, the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, the Police Act, 1888, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 and the Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1924, regulate the road traffic. The prosecutions launched in the district under the various Acts, during 1975-76, 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1994-95 are given in the following table :—

Number of Prosecutions Launched under the Various Acts during 1975-76, 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1994-95

Name of the Acts	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Indian Penal Code	390	442	892	361	305	511	753	1,164
Municipal Act and Municipal Bye-Laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stage Carriage Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police Act	29	15	123	115	112	125	128	132
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hackney Carriages Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Source : Senior Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpur)

Statistics of Civil & Criminal Court Cases

Civil Courts.—Since the separation of the executive from the judiciary in the State on 2 October 1964, the administration of justice in the district, both on civil and criminal side, is headed by the District and Sessions Judge, Hoshiarpur. The Chief Judicial Magistrate and the Judicial Magistrates work under him primarily on the criminal side and the Senior Sub-Judge and Sub-Judges on the Civil side. The number and nature of cases tried by the Civil Courts in the Hoshiarpur District, during 1975-76, 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1994-95 are given in the following table :—

Number and Nature of Cases Tried by the Civil Courts in the Hoshiarpur District during 1975-76, 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1994-95

Nature of cases tried	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Civil suits	1,887	3,315	3,245	2,159	3,783	3,155	3,216	3,117
Execution cases	665	735	653	622	670	489	723	778
Guardian cases	19	23	25	40	75	123	115	174
Succession Act cases	165	145	159	91	175	137	168	143
Workmen' Compensation Act	4	7	6	11	5	—	—	—
Payment of Wages Act	—	—	—	177	90	181	254	77
Rent Restriction Act	315	450	329	249	350	282	317	284
Hindu Marriage Act	125	110	112	55	67	52	58	58
Panchayat revision	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	485	575	538	350	688	407	530	719

(Source : Senior Sub-Judge, Hoshiarpur)

Criminal Courts.—The criminal work is assigned to the various Magistrates, Police Station-wise. The number and nature of cases tried by the criminal courts in the district during 1975-76, 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1987-88 to 1991-92 are given below :

Year	Regular cases	Security cases	Summary cases
1975-76	2,175	—	3,573
1980-81	2,658	—	6,429
1985-86	2,798	—	9,959
1987-88	2,446	—	3,104
1988-89	1,462	—	3,388
1989-90	2,194	—	2,976
1990-91	1,087	—	3,581
1991-92	1,883	—	..
1992-93	1,796	497	1,835
1993-94	1,549	388	2,509
1994-95	2,820	290	899

(Source : Chief Judicial Magistrate, Hoshiarpur)

Gram Panchayat Courts.—In order to decentralize authority to strengthen the roots of democracy and lessen the burden of heavily occupied courts, the Punjab Gram Panchayats Act, 1952 was passed which provides certain civil, criminal and revenue powers 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 1975-76, 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1994-95 :—

Judicial Work done by the Panchayats in Hoshiarpur District during the years 1975-76, 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1994-95

	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
A Revenue Cases								
1 Cases pending at the beginning of the year	116	54	2	—	—	—	—	—
2 Cases instituted	153	62	8	12	9	7	9	7
3 Cases received by transfer	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Cases transferred from panchayats and returned for presentation to courts and panchayats	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Cases decided	160	84	7	12	9	7	9	7
(a) Cases dismissed	9	8	—	—	—	7	—	7
(b) Cases compounded	141	72	7	11	9	—	9	—
(c) Cases decreed	10	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
6 Cases pending at the end of the year	106	33	3	—	—	—	—	—

8 Criminal Cases

1	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	1,475	271	123	37	36	31	22	1
2	Cases Instituted	302	119	18	11	11	14	7	7
3	Cases received by transfer	21	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
4	Cases transferred from panchayats and returned to Courts and panchayats	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Cases decided	1,337	152	18	12	19	23	28	7
	(a) Cases dismissed	774	7	—	9	—	23	28	—
	(b) Cases compounded	237	112	18	3	19	—	—	7
	(c) Cases convicted	326	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Cases pending at the end of the year	443	238	124	36	31	22	1	1

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

CHAPTER-XIV

The administration of a locality of a 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 at least of its revenue through local taxation and spending the proceeds on services is called Local Self-Government. It consists of all the local agencies of an area which work for the administration and development of that area. These institutions consist of municipal corporation, municipal councils and nagar panchayats in urban area and zila parishads, panchayat samities and panchayats in rural areas. These institutions are generally managed by local representatives to ensure harmonious relations between people and Government. While working with the guidelines provided by the State Government, these institutions are functioning autonomous in many respects.

Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayats in the District and their Income and Expenditure

During 1994-95, there were 8 municipal councils, viz. Hoshiarpur, Garhshankar, Hariana, Tanda Urmur, Sham Chaurasi, Mukerian, Dasua, Garhdiwala and 2 nagar panchayats at Balachaur and Mahalpur in the district.

The income and expenditure of the municipal councils and nagar panchayats during 1975-76, 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1994-95 are given in the following tables :

**Income of Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayats in the Hoshiarpur District during 1975-76,
1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1994-95**

Name of the Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Hoshiarpur	6,349	9,079	19,569	41,360	34,819	35,559	43,338	53,460
Garhshankar	533	926	2,320	3,174	5,628	5,708	6,689	5,083
Hariana	105	184	534	1,197	1,884	2,012	1,973	9,080
Tanda Urmar	667	1,270	2,239	3,784	4,374	5,728	5,074	7,799
Sham Chaurasi	86	35	390	291	352	1,097	1,068	705
Mukerian	744	1,020	2,259	4,401	4,228	7,406	7,230	11,878
Dasua	493	948	1,958	4,802	2,860	4,552	6,897	7,759
Garhdiwala	172	206	1,044	1,816	2,173	2,107	1,782	3,486
Mahulpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,201	4,628
Balachaur	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,670	4,604
Total	9,149	13,728	30,353	60,825	56,318	64,169	77,972	1,08,482

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1995)

HOSHIARPUR

**Expenditure of Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayats in the Hoshiarpur District during 1975-76,
1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1994-95**

Name of the Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayats	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Hoshiarpur	6,332	8,824	19,076	35,809	35,616	40,937	41,372	52,957
Garhshankar	399	888	2,379	3,720	5,433	4,701	5,791	4,939
Hariana	193	186	672	957	1,932	1,192	2,185	2,665
Tanda Urmar	491	1,037	2,082	3,482	4,299	4,274	5,940	5,179
Sham Chaurasi	139	41	339	549	1,007	—	1,403	61
Mukerian	628	859	2,318	4,418	4,178	4,427	7,733	10,772
Dasua	393	955	2,140	4,666	2,982	4,065	5,327	7,615
Garhdiwala	250	290	865	1,514	1,541	1,662	2,291	2,350
Mahulpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	595	4,218
Balachaur	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	3,470
Total	* 8,825	13,080	29,871	55,115	56,988	61,258	72,768	95,053

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1995)

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur

The Zila Parishad Hoshiarpur is at the apex of three-tier system of administration of the Panchayati Raj in the district. Under this system gram panchayat is at the village level, the panchayat samiti at the block level and the zila parishad at the district level. The role of Panchayati Raj institutions is very important in rural development, as no other agency can be entrusted with the work relating to the economic uplift of the rural area.

The Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur does not impose taxes. The main sources of income are State Government funds allocated to it, local rate and income from endowments. The income and expenditure of the Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur during 1986-87 to 1994-95 are given below :

Year	Income (Rs in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)
1986-87	55.28	42.56
1987-88	71.90	58.45
1988-89	61.91	57.21
1989-90	71.81	90.64
1990-91	43.45	39.97
1991-92	157.64	74.54
1992-93	690.18	798.96
1993-94	843.96	843.23
1994-95	1,170.12	1,171.08

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1987 to 1995)

Besides the above, the Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur received Rs 58.34 lakhs under Jawahar Rozgar Yojna and distributed Rs 51.84 lakhs among gram panchayats of the district as per government instructions.

Panchayats

The panchayats function as the miniature republics at village level. There were 1,432 panchayats in Hoshiarpur District during 1994. The latest elections to the Panchayats in Hoshiarpur District were held in 1993. Out of 1,432 panchayats, 367 were elected unanimously. The total number of panchayat members elected was 9,264, out of which 2,391 were Harijans and 2,856 were ladies. The income of panchayats from all sources in the district, during 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1991-1995 are given below :

Year	Grants from Government	Voluntary contributions	House Tax	Total
1975-76	6,66,766	1,18,762	11,91,499	19,77,027
1980-81	43,76,128	94,596	6,55,875	51,26,599
1985-86	2,14,44,348	—	6,97,856	2,21,42,204
1986-87	1,08,37,409	1,55,288	7,05,035	1,16,97,732
1987-88	1,16,47,154	60,551	6,95,531	1,24,03,236
1988-89	1,77,42,431	56,592	6,73,187	1,84,72,210
1989-90	1,29,27,422	55,000	7,37,432	1,37,19,854
1990-91	5,63,49,632	1,35,443	7,86,551	5,71,71,626
1991-92	3,76,57,128	63,747	7,31,874	3,84,52,749
1992-93	6,90,43,963	2,09,368	7,64,151	7,00,17,482
1993-94	22,27,384	14,298	7,30,621	9,72,303
1994-95	7,81,91,101	1,60,570	6,34,654	7,90,36,325

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

Town and Country Planning

The office of the Area Planner, Hoshiarpur was established in 1973 and is under the Jurisdiction of Divisional Town Planner, Jalandhar. It deals with physical planning, programming and monitoring of integrated project and schemes of the various Government departments, State Corporations/Boards and local bodies.

The activities of the Town Planning Department include :

- 1 Preparation of Master Plans of the towns to guide its future development.
- 2 Preparation of development schemes under the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922 for Improvement Trusts.
- 3 Preparation of town planning schemes under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 for the Municipal Committees.
- 4 Preparation of development plans of the Controlled Areas under the Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas, Restriction of Unregulated Development Act, 1963 for the Director, Housing and Urban Development, Punjab.
- 5 Preparation of layout plans of urban estates under the Punjab Urban Estates Act, 1952 for the Director, Housing and Urban Development, Punjab.
- 6 Technical approval of colonies under the Punjab Colonies (Regulation) Act, 1975 for the Director, Housing and Urban Development, Punjab.
- 7 Technical Scrutiny of Industrial Establishment cases from environment angle.
- 8 Technical Scrutiny of cinema, petrol pump, brick kiln sites.
- 9 Technical scrutiny of sites under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.
- 10 Technical scrutiny of building applications of the municipal councils and urban estates.
- 11 Rendering advice to State Government and various other bodies concerning all type of matters relating to physical development both in urban and rural areas.
- 12 Preparation of landscaping schemes, traffic operation plans, improvement of

road junctions and alignment width of new roads.

Town Planning Schemes.—The Divisional Town Planner, Jalandhar has prepared the Master Plan schemes of 5 towns of Hoshiarpur District, viz. Hoshiarpur (1989-2009), Garhshankar (1989-2009), Urmar Tanda (1989-2009), Dasua (1983-2003) and Mukerian (1983-2003). It has prepared 30 Town Planning Schemes covering an area of 1076.42 acres. Out of these, 13 schemes have been sanctioned by the Government. In addition to these schemes, this office has also prepared 2 development schemes covering an area of 525.87 acres for Improvement Trust, Hoshiarpur. Besides, these development schemes, the department has prepared the following development schemes, such as, re-development plan of old tahsil complex, layout and zoning plan for the establishment of 'Youth Hostel' at Hoshiarpur, layout plan for Bus Stand at Balachaur and layout plan of Bus Stand-cum-shopping complex for Talwara township. In addition to above the following Town Planning Scheme have been prepared upto the year 1994-95 :

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Area (acres)
1	Revised Town Planning Scheme Hoshiarpur Area No. 2	38.87
2	Revised Town Planning Scheme Hoshiarpur Area No. 3	21.82
3	Revised town Planning Scheme Hoshiarpur Area No. 5	21.82
4	Revised Town Planning Scheme Hoshiarpur Area No. 9	40.46
5	Revised Town Planning Scheme Hoshiarpur Area No. 10 Part-II	40.46
6	Revised Town Planning Scheme Hoshiarpur Area No. 10 Part-I	60.30
7	Revised Town Planning Scheme Hoshiarpur Area No. 12	21.44
8	Revised Town Planning Scheme Hoshiarpur Area No. 15	6.19

Hoshiarpur Improvement Trust, Hoshiarpur.—The Hoshiarpur Improvement Trust, Hoshiarpur was formed in 1974 under the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922. An improvement trust is an ad-hoc body constituted for the general purpose of city development. Its functions include clearance of slums, provision of water supply; sewerage and street lighting; widening of existing roads and roundabouts; beautification of the city and to provide open spaces for the parks and schools; to construct markets and orderly expansion of a town. The Improvement Trust, Hoshiarpur executed two development schemes for residential areas measuring 40.53 and 13.70 acres on Mahalpur road upto the year 1994-95.

The income and expenditure of the Hoshiarpur Improvement Trust, Hoshiarpur during the years 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1994-95 are given below :

(In 000' Rs)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1975-76	243	121
1980-81	1,991	1,975
1985-86	1,666	3,277
1986-87	1,903	2,002
1987-88	4,003	3,535
1988-89	1,199	2,063
1989-90	438	567
1990-91	1,034	954
1991-92	5,174	5,069
1992-93	2,453	3,896
1993-94	2,129	1,972
1994-95	1,113	1,112

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1976, 1981 and 1986 to 1995)

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Education is an effective means for transforming the society through human resources. The proper education system cultivates the knowledge, skill, positive attitude and sense of awareness amongst the people. Keeping this in view, the educational facilities have been expanded and upgraded in Hoshiarpur District. Every revenue village in the district has a primary school. With the increase in the number of educational institutions, the literacy rate in the Hoshiarpur District has gone up from 50.09 per cent in 1981 to 70.74 per cent in 1991. The district ranked first in literacy in the State. According to 1991 Census, the literacy rate was 70.74 per cent of the total population of the district, as against 58.51 per cent (65.66 per cent for males and 50.41 per cent for females) of the Punjab State as a whole.

The details of literacy rate in the Hoshiarpur District according to 1981 and 1991 Census are given in the following table :—

Literacy Rate					
Year	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female
1981	48.29	60.70	50.09	58.24	41.19
1991	69.22	79.16	70.74	79.31	61.48

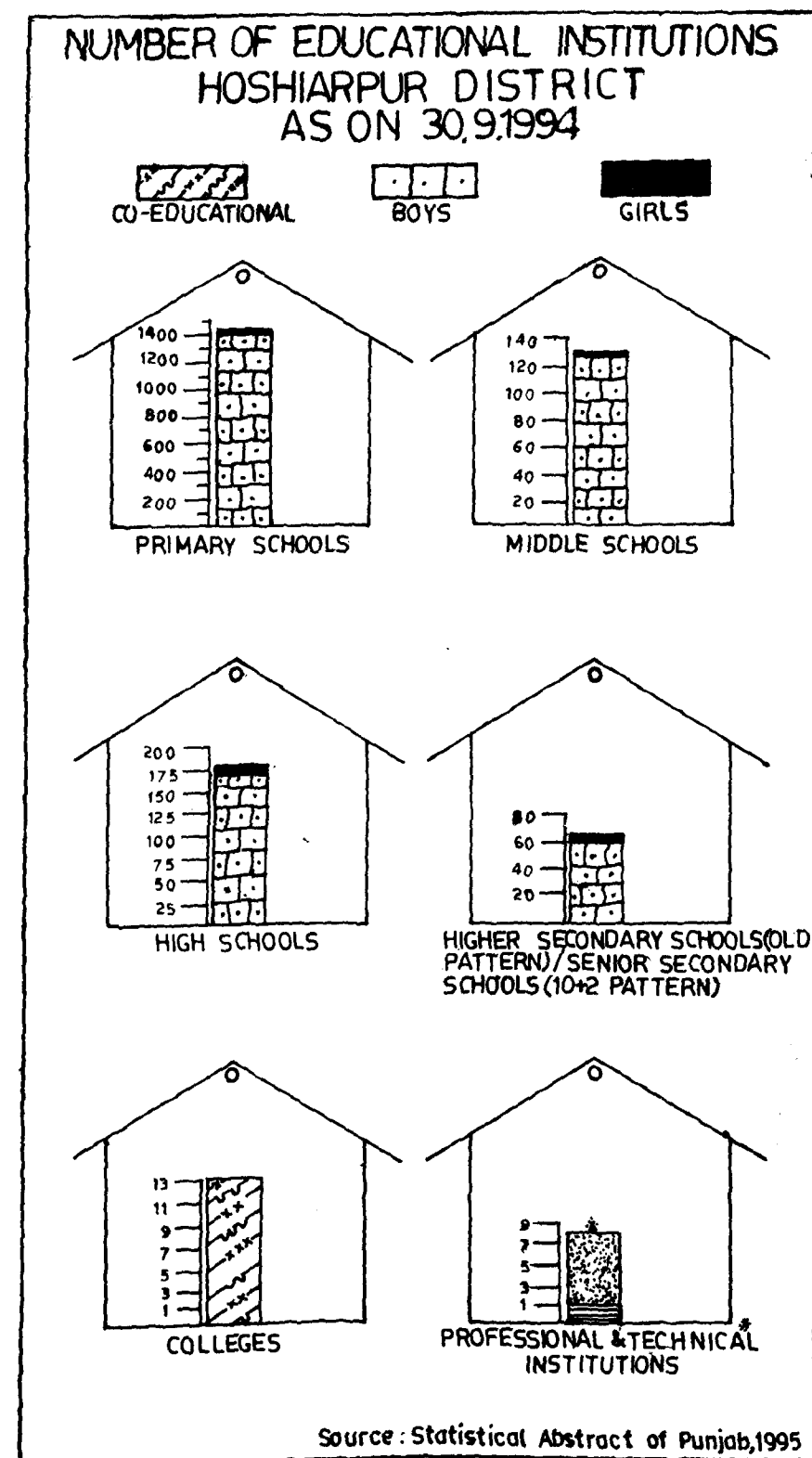
Primary and Secondary Education.—The number of recognized educational institutions in the Hoshiarpur District during 1975, 1980, and 1985 to 1994 is given in the following table:—

Number of Recognised Educational Institutions in the Hoshiarpur District as on 30 September

Year	Higher Secondary Schools (Old Pattern)/Senior Secondary Schools (10+2 Pattern)			High Schools/Post Basic Schools			Middle Schools/Senior Basic Schools			Primary Schools/Pre- Primary/Junior Basic Schools		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1975	28	23	5	127	110	17	114	95	19	1,058	1,054	4
1980	28	23	5	171	157	14	137	132	5	1,435	1,431	4
1985	28	23	5	201	186	15	133	130	3	1,425	1,421	4
1986	30	26	4	199	183	16	133	130	3	1,426	1,422	4
1987	30	26	4	199	183	16	133	130	3	1,426	1,422	4
1988	39	32	7	202	189	13	129	126	3	1,426	1,422	4
1989	48	40	8	193	181	12	129	126	3	1,426	1,422	4
1990	48	40	8	193	181	12	129	126	3	1,426	1,422	4
1991	51	43	8	190	178	12	129	126	3	1,426	1,422	4
1992	59	52	7	183	171	12	128	125	3	1,426	1,422	4
1993	58	51	7	187	174	13	127	124	3	1,418	1,414	4
1994	67	60	7	185	172	13	133	129	4	1,419	1,415	4

HOSHIARPUR

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1976, 1981 and 1986 to 1995)



The amount granted as financial assistance/ stipend to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes along with their number in the Hoshiarpur District during 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1994-95 is given below:

Year	Backward Classes		Scheduled Castes	
	Stipend (Rs)	Number of students benefited	Stipend (Rs)	Number of students benefited
1975-76	35,73,215	22,207	30,17,190	17,307
1980-81	40,84,201	27,379	36,15,289	20,256
1985-86	34,21,000	32,172	38,36,000	37,100
1986-87	30,53,515	47,831	45,32,761	60,159
1987-88	35,35,401	46,703	42,12,350	61,201
1988-89	32,53,204	47,905	38,38,705	53,707
1989-90	38,53,406	53,596	42,23,431	62,305
1990-91	37,95,430	52,346	41,34,320	61,632
1991-92	38,00,950	53,956	40,89,209	62,187
1992-93	22,94,016	17,860	35,41,024	26,770
1993-94	34,92,964	23,132	52,51,149	34,728
1994-95	33,13,091	21,364	49,69,547	31,566

(Source : District Education Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Introduction of Plus 2 system of education in Schools.—In order to implement the National Policy of Education, 10+2 system of education was introduced in the Hoshiarpur District in 1986. The number of schools brought under this scheme in the district upto 1994-95 was 67.

Higher Education.—In 1951, there were only 7 colleges in the district and their number rose to 14 by March 1995. All these colleges are affiliated to Panjab University, Chandigarh.

A brief account of various colleges functioning in the Hoshiarpur District is given below:

Government College, Hoshiarpur.—Established as an intermediate college in 1927, it was raised to a degree college in 1941. The college offers instructions in 10+2 (arts, science and commerce). B.A., B.Sc., B.Com and M.A. in English, Hindi, Punjabi. History, Economics, Political Science and Fine Arts. Training in N.C.C. and N.S.S. is also imparted in the college. The college brings out its magazine named 'Trigart'.

The number of students on the rolls of the colleges during 1994-95 was 3,421 (1,541 boys and 1,880 girls).

D.A.V. College, Hoshiarpur.—It was established as a school and raised to an intermediate college in 1926. Degree classes were added to the college in 1940. A separate girl's section was added to the college in 1950, which is housed in a separate building. It provides instructions in arts, science and commerce upto degree level and post-graduate instructions in punjabi and political science. Training in N.C.C. and N.S.S. is also provided. The college brings out its magazine, viz. Arya Kumar.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1994-95 was 2,212 (1,123 boys and 1,089 girls).

Sri Guru Gobind Singh Khalsa College Mahalpur.—Established in 1946, the college imparts instructions in arts and science upto degree level and diploma in Computer Science. N.C.C. and N.S.S. units are also functioning in the college. The college also brings out annually a magazine, viz. 'The Gobina Nidhi'.

The number of students on the rolls of the colleges during 1994-95 was 1,302 (808 boys and 494 girls).

Goswami Ganesh Dutt Sanatan Dharam College, Harijiana.—Formerly known as Hindu National College, Harijiana, the institution was originally founded by Shri Sanatan Dharam Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab at

Lyallpur (Pakistan) in 1945. After the partition of the country in 1947, the college was restarted at Harijiana in 1949 to provide facilities for higher education to the youth of the area. The college offers instructions in arts and science upto degree classes and training in Computer Science.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1994-95 was 732 (410 boys and 322 girls).

Government College, Tanda Urmur.—The college was established in 1951. It offers instructions in arts, science and commerce upto degree level and M.A. in political science. The college brings out its magazine, named 'Tarika Mandal'.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1994-95 was 1,351 (731 boys and 620 girls).

Khalsa College, Garhdiwala.—The college was started in July 1966. It imparts instructions in arts and science upto degree level.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1994-95 was 472 (288 boys and 184 girls).

Babbar Akali Khalsa Memorial College, Garhshankar.—The college was opened in July 1969 to perpetuate the memory of the dauntless Babbars who made sacrifices for the freedom of the motherland. It is a co-educational institution. It imparts instructions in arts upto degree level. The college brings out its magazine, viz. 'The Babbar Khalsa' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1994-95 was 537 (447 boys and 90 girls).

Swami Premanand Mahavidyalya, Mukerian.—The college was established in 1971 in the memory of Swami Premanand, a great saint and thinker. It prepares students for B.A. and B.Com. Classes.

A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college. The college brings out a magazine, entitled 'Anant Deepti' annually.

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The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1994-95 was 1,250 (663 boys and 587 girls).

Saini Bar College, Buhlowal.—Established in 1971, the college imparts instructions in arts upto degree level.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1994-95 was 271 (195 boys and 76 girls).

Jagdish Chander D.A.V. College, Dasua. The college was started in July 1971. It imparts instructions in arts, science and commerce upto degree level. The college publishes its magazine, viz. *'Viraat Sandesh'* annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1994-95 was 1,118 (648 boys and 470 girls).

S.D. College, Hoshiarpur.—Established in 1973, the college imparts instructions in arts, science and commerce upto degree level. It has also provision for computer programming training Course and post graduate diploma in Business/Personnel Management. It publishes its magazine annually, viz. *'Shree Panchanan'*

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1994-95 was 930 (747 boys and 243 girls).

M.B.G. Government College, Pojewal (Hoshiarpur).—The foundation stone of the college was laid on 15 September 1984 at Pojewal, 12 km from Garhshankar on Nurpur Bedi road. It was handed over to the Punjab Government and named as M.B.G. Government College, Pojewal. It was formerly inaugurated by the then Chief Minister of Punjab on 2 August, 1986. The college imparts instructions in arts upto degree classes.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1994-95 was 875 (584 boys and 291 girls).

Government Arts and Science College, Talwara.—The college was established in July 1986. It imparts instructions in arts and science upto degree level. 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 during 1994-95 was 1,466 (732 boys and 734 girls).

Professional and Technical Education

D.A.V. Colleges of Education, Hoshiarpur.—It is the only teacher's training college in the district. The institution came into existence on 1 August 1966. It imparts instructions in B.Ed. and M.Ed. Courses. The college brings out annually its magazine, named *'Shikhodaya'*

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1994-95 was 325 (75 boys and 250 girls) in B.Ed. and M.Ed classes.

Technical Education.—With a view to imparting technical education the directorate of Technical Education and Industrial Training, Punjab, Chandigarh runs a number of technical colleges/institutions at various places in the State. The technical colleges and Industrial Training Centres/Institutes prepare students for the degree/diploma courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. In the Industrial Training Centres/Institutes, training is given in various trades/crafts, viz. welding, carpentry, fitting, turnery, blacksmithy, Stenography, draftsmanship, etc. The crafts taught to the girls are tailoring, cutting, hand embroidery, needle work and machine embroidery, etc. During 1994-95, there were 5 Industrial Training Institutes/Centres for boys and 1 Industrial Training School for girls and one Polytechnic in the district. A brief description of the Polytechnic is given below :

J.R. Government Polytechnic, Hoshiarpur.—The National Institute of Engineering, Hoshiarpur was taken over by the State Government during 1962-63 and renamed as Jagat Ram Government Polytechnic, Hoshiarpur. The Institution provides instructions in

three-year diploma courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Commercial and Secretariat Practice (Punjabi and English), Electronics and T.V. Technology and two-years' Pharmacy Course. The four year part-time diploma in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering with intake of 20 students has also been started during 1979-80. The annual intake of students for regular courses is 270.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1994-95 was 547 (507 boys and 40 girls).

Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur.—It was started as a small private office by late Swami Vishveshvaranand and Swami Nityanand, at Shantakut, Shimla in 1903 for the preparation of Vedic lexicon. After the demise of Swami Nityanand in 1914, Swami Vishveshvaranand continued the work at Shimla till 1918, when as required by the Holkar Darbar, which agreed to finance the project, the office was shifted to Indore. Five years later, the Swami felt an urge to have the office established at Lahore where he entrusted the first Director, the late Acharya Doctor Vishva Bandhu, with the task of reorganising and running the institute as regular, privately managed voluntary institution. The latter took that burden on himself and started the work of the Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, as it came to be so designated from 1 January 1924. Ten years later, the Research Department, which D.A.V. College Management had been running at Lahore since 1917 for the collection, preservation and publication of ancient manuscript and for conducting research in Sanskrit and Indian History, was also placed under the charge of Acharya Doctor Vishva Bandhu as its Director.

The work of the Institute was constantly gaining momentum and expanding in scope, but its progress was impeded by the partition of the country in 1947, when it had to leave Lahore. The regular work of the Institute was restarted from 2 November 1947 at Hoshiarpur in privately owned premises, popularly known as 'Sadhu Ashram'. In 1957, the Punjab University created at the Institute

its Department of Manuscript Transcription and Research, mainly with a view to transcribing manuscripts written in South Indian scripts into the Devnagri script. The Institute also extended in 1959 its academic activity to Chandigarh by setting up a sub-office there to pursue and develop the linguistic and allied studies.

In 1965, the Institute's departments of Teaching, Research, Publication and Library were integrated to the Punjab University, Chandigarh and named as the Vishveshvaranand Vishva Bandhu Institute of Sanskrit and Indological Studies. While the remaining departments of Cultural, Literature, Translation, Hindi, Printing and Sales organisation continued to function as before as the V.V. Research Institute. Both the institutions function under one roof and in a way, each serves as complement to the other in matters of research, literary and cultural activities.

The Institute had been running the Master of Arts the Acharya, the Shastri and Vishardha Classes in Sanskrit and Prabhakar Classes in Hindi. Three periodicals, viz. 'Vishvajyoti' (cultural Hindi, Monthly) 'Vishveshvaranand Indological Journal' (bi-annual English, Research Organ) and 'Vishva Samskritam' (Sanskrit, Quarterly) are published by the Institute.

The number of students on the rolls of the Institute during 1994-95 was 5.

Sanatan Dharam Sanskrit College, Hoshiarpur.—The college was established in 1890 and is being run by the Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Hoshiarpur. It imparts instructions in Pragaya, Vishard, Shastri and Parit Shastri (5-year Degree Course). No fees are charged from the students. The college also provides free boarding and lodging.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1994-95 was 20.

Sanatan Dharam Mahavidyalaya, Datarpur.—This institution is very old in the district. It prepares

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students for Prabhakar, Vishard and Shastri examinations of the Punjab University, Chandigarh. Free boarding and lodging is provided by the Thakurdwara Baba Lal Dayal, Datarpur.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1994-95 was 20.

Libraries, Museums, etc.

Libraries

With the spread of education, libraries are becoming popular in the district. Almost all the municipal councils and nagar panchayats in the district maintain their libraries and reading rooms for public use. The schools and colleges in the district also maintain their libraries for the use of students and teaching staff. Most of the panchayats in the district maintain small libraries and reading rooms for the use of the people living in rural areas. All these libraries are doing useful service to the people. These libraries subscribe to a number of daily newspapers, weeklies, fortnightlies and monthly magazines. Apart from the above, the following important libraries also function in the district :—

District Library, Hoshiarpur.—The library came into existence in July 1974. As on 31 March 1995, the library had a stock of 25,768 books and its membership was 2,132. It subscribes to 9 dailies and 28 weeklies, fortnightlies and monthlies.

Vishveshvaranand Library, Hoshiarpur.—This library is being run by the Vishveshvaranand Vishva Bandhu Institute of Sanskrit and Indological Studies Hoshiarpur. It contains 89,914 books/journals, 10,000 manuscripts including about 4,000 palm-leaf manuscripts written in different Indian scripts and several other Indian and Foreign languages on ancient, medieval and modern Indian languages and literatures, including religion, philosophy, history, archeology and ancient Indian sciences, arts and culture in general. About 111 periodicals (dailies,

weeklies and monthlies) are subscribed or received in exchange of gifts by the library. Besides this, the library received about 150 research periodicals from India and abroad. The library is recognised by UNESCO.

The membership of the library as on 31 March 1995 was 140.

Doctor Harbhajan Singh Library, Garhdiwala.—The library came into existence in 1949. It is being maintained by the Khalsa Senior Secondary School, Garhdiwala. The library contains about 5,000 books.

Museums

Archeological Museum, Hoshiarpur—The museum was opened on 7 November 1971. It is housed in the library of Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur and contains a rich collection of sculpture, Harappan and other relics (in original and in cast) and paintings and photographs of archeological movements from all over India. It also contains the relics from Dholbaha area of the district. The collections in the museum are very valuable for studies in Indian history and culture, conducted at the Institute.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

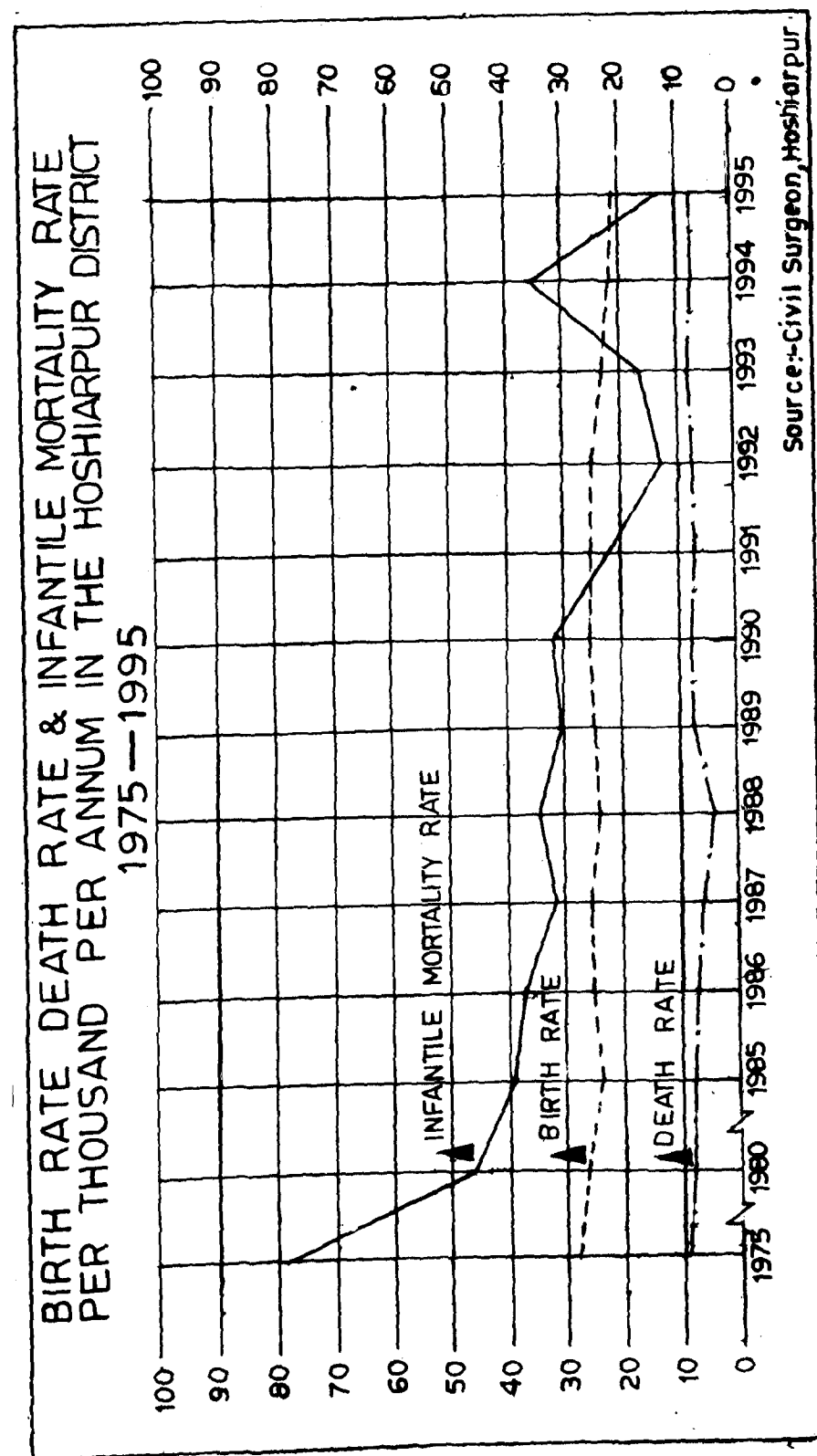
Vital Statistics of Births and Deaths

The registration of vital statistics is compulsory in the Punjab State. In rural areas, the chowkidars record the day to day births and deaths and report to the police station of their area. After compilation, these statistics are passed on by the Station House Officer to the District Registrar, Births and Deaths. In urban areas, Birth & Death statistics are recorded and maintained by the municipal corporations/municipal councils/nagar panchayats. These records are very useful in determining the rate of population growth and also an indicator of the achievements of Health Department in the field of birth and deaths.

The statistics regarding birth, death and infantile mortality rate (Civil Registration System) in the Hoshiarpur District during the years 1975, 1980 and 1985 to 1995 are given below :

Year	Birth Rate per thousand of population	Death Rate per thousand of population	Infant mortality rate per thousand of population
1975	28.20	9.56	78.56
1980	26.50	8.40	46.63
1985	23.21	7.61	39.91
1986	25.30	7.39	37.02
1987	25.72	7.60	31.95
1988	23.00	7.40	34.30
1989	24.00	7.70	30.00
1990	24.53	7.97	31.50
1991	24.54	6.71	20.27
1992	24.36	7.61	12.77
1993	22.05	8.23	15.56
1994	20.69	6.97	35.83
1995	21.17	7.26	12.85

(Source : Civil Surgeon, Hoshiarpur)



Mortality from various Diseases

The important causes of mortality in the district are measles, whooping cough, hypertensive chronic pulmonary heart diseases, pneumonia, bronchitis, asthma, etc.

The following table gives the number of deaths from various diseases in the Hoshiarpur District during 1987 to 1994 :-

Deaths registered from various diseases in the Hoshiarpur District during 1987 to 1994

Year	Total Deaths			Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers (002)	Measles (033)	Malaria (084)	Diabetes (250)	Diseases of blood and blood forming organs (280-189)	Ischoemic nervous system (393-398)	Pneumonia (480-486)	Bronchitis and Asthma (490-493)	Jaundice (762.4)	Other causes	
	Males	Females	Persons											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1987	6,336	4,233	10,569	24	1,458	1	9	—	—	828	156	178	1	7,914
1988	6,336	4,233	10,569	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,015	200	485	22	8,843
1989	6,477	4,574	11,051	—	906	—	930	—	—	—	3,196	—	—	6,019
1990	6,132	5,129	11,261	—	509	—	466	—	—	274	678	723	28	8,603
1991	6,007	4,301	10,308	227	322	—	159	14	4	334	126	145	6	8,971
1992	6,360	4,884	11,244	335	—	—	119	18	—	186	52	48	—	10,486
1993	7,829	5,303	12,332	143	—	—	40	32	—	313	68	124	—	11,612
1994	6,167	4,425	10,592	—	—	—	332	—	—	1,780	151	1,184	479	6,666

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

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

Medical Facilities in the District

As on 1 April 1995, there were 185 allopathic medical institutions in the district. The management-wise break-up of these medical institutions is 169 State Public, 12 State Special, 1 Municipal and 3 Voluntary Organisations. The list of hospitals, primary health centres, subsidiary health centres and dispensaries in the district, as on 1 April 1995 is given below :

Serial No.	Name and location of the Institution	Number of beds		Rural/Urban	Name of Tahsil	Type of Management
		Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Civil Hospital, Hoshiarpur	100	100	Urban	Hoshiarpur	State Public
2	Civil Hospital, Dasua	27	23	Do	Dasua	Do
3	Civil Hospital, Mukerian	27	23	Do	Do	Do
4	Civil Hospital/C.H.C. Garhshankar	27	23	Do	Garhshankar	Do
5	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Nalofan Hoshiarpur	2	2	Do	Hoshiarpur	Do
6	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Talwara, Hoshiarpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Mohalla Bahadur, Hoshiarpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	Urban Slum Area Dispensary Islamabad (Guru Ravi Dass Nagar), Hoshiarpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Canal Colony, Hoshiarpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	T.B. Clinic, Hoshiarpur	8	4	Do	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Civil Dispensary, Sham Chaurasi	2	2	Urban	Hoshiarpur	State Public
12	Civil Dispensary, Garhdiwala	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13	Police Hospital, Hoshiarpur	18	..	Do	Do	State Special
14	B.B.M.B. Hospital, Talwara	65	59	Do	Dasua	Do
15	E.S.I. Dispensary, Hoshiarpur	..	..	Do	Hoshiarpur	Do
16	E.S.I. Dispensary, Mukerian	..	..	Do	Dasua	Do
17	Municipal Dispensary, Hoshiarpur	..	..		Hoshiarpur	Municipal
18	Red Cross Maternity Hospital, Hoshiarpur	..	23	Do	Do	Vol. Org.
19	E.S.I. Hoshiarpur	25	25	20	Do	State Special
1	Block Hoshiarpur-I P.H.C., Chakowal	4	4	Rural	Hoshiarpur	State Public
2	P.H.C., Bagpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Nasrala	2	2	Do	Do	Do
4	P.H.C., Buhlowal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	S.H.C., Adamwal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Bhatha	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Gobindpur Khun Khun	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C. Jandi	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Lachowal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Lambra	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Manak Dheri	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Muradpur Narial	2	2	Do	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	S.H.C., Ahar Kunt	2	2	Rural	Hoshiarpur	State Public
14	S.H.C., Pandori Mail	2	2	Do	Do	Do
15	P.H.C., Sus	2	2	Do	Do	Do
16	E.S.I. Dispensary, Purhiran	..	..	Urban	Do	State Special
Block Hoshiarpur-II						
1	Rural Hospital, Phuglana	15	10	Rural	Hoshiarpur	State Public
2	P.H.C., Harta Badla	4	4	Do	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Chabewal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
4	P.H.C., Jallowal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	P.H.C., Mehlanwali	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Dhaha	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Kharkan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Harkhowal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Nangal Shahidan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Chohal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Naru Nangal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Tanuli	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13	S.H.C., Hukran	2	2	Do	Do	Do
14	S.H.C., Rajpur Bhaian	2	2	Do	Do	Do
15	Police Hospital, Jahan Khelan	18	..	Do	Do	State Special
16	Mehla Ashram Hospital, Hoshiarpur	5	5	Do	Do	Do
17	E.S.I. Dispensary, Chohal	..	..	Do	Do	Do
18	Lala Chuni Lal Free Hospital, Bajwara	..	..	Do	Do	Vol. Org.
19	St. Joseph's Hospital, Ram Colony Camp, Hoshiarpur	18	32	Do	Do	Do

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	2	3	4	5	6	7
Block Bhunga						
1	C.H.C., Bhunga	15	5	Rural	Hoshiarpur	State Public
2	P.H.C., Bhunga	..	..	Do	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Hariana	2	2	Urban	Do	Do
4	P.H.C., Janauri	2	2	Rural	Do	Do
5	S.H.C., Dara Pur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Dhut Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Lohar Dehrian	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Ambala Jattan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Fatehpur Bhatlan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Johal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Bhana	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Nurpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13	S.H.C., Bhanowal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
14	S.H.C., Koi	2	2	Do	Do	Do
15	S.H.C., Sikri	2	2	Do	Do	Do
16	S.H.C., Dholbaha (Catchment Area)	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Balachaur						
1	Rural Hospital, Balachaur	15	15	Rural	Balachaur	State Public
2	P.H.C., Balachaur	..	..	Do	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Kathgarh	2	2	Do	Do	Do
4	S.H.C., Muton	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	S.H.C., Nighi	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Nawan Pind Tapperian	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Nanowal Bet	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Bhaddi	2	2	Do	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	S.H.C., Rattewal	2	2	Rural	Balachaur	State Public
10	S.H.C., Simbal Muzara	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Garhi Kanugorian	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Thopia	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13	S.H.C., Takrala	2	2	Do	Do	Do
14	E.S.I. Dispensary, Asron	..	..	Do	Do	State Special
Block Saroya						
1	Rural Hospital/CHC, Saroya	15	15	Rural	Balachaur	State Public
2	C.H.C., Saroya	..	..	Do	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Pojewal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
4	P.H.C., Sahiba	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	S.H.C., Makhupur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Bachhawri	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Chandiani Khurd	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Mehandpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Nanowal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Chandpur Rurki	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Karawar	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Dasua						
1	Rural Hospital/CHC, Mand Bhandar	15	15	Rural	Dasua	State Public
2	P.H.C., Mand Bhandar	..	..	Do	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Badla	2	2	Do	Do	Do
4	P.H.C., Gnogra	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	P.H.C., Khun Khun Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Baja Chak	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Jhinger Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	S.H.C., Passi Kandi	2	2	Rural	Dasua	State Public
9	S.H.C., Rampur Haler	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Nangal Behalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Sansarpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Devi Dass	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Mukerian						
1	C.H.C., Budhabar	15	15	Rural	Mukerian	State Public
2	P.H.C., Budhabar	..	..	Do	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Bhagala	2	2	Do	Do	Do
4	P.H.C., Manj Behal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	P.H.C., Tanda Ram Sahai	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	P.H.C., Chanaur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Hardeo Khundpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Singo Khatrala	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Bishanpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Harse Mansar	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Sariana	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Daggan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13	S.H.C., Naushehra Patten	2	2	Do	Do	Do
14	S.H.C., Dhamian	2	2	Do	Do	Do
15	S.H.C., Tanda Churia	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Talwara						
1	C.H.C., Hajipur	15	15	Rural	Dasua	State Public
2	P.H.C., Hajipur	..	..	Do	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Beh Nangal (Kamahi Devi)	2	2	Do	Do	Do
4	P.H.C., Bhol Kalota	2	2	Do	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	S.H.C., Batwara	2	2	Rural	Dasua	State Public
6	S.H.C., Bhamotar	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Beh Dullo	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Dohar	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Sathwan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Karari	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Handwal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Tanda						
1	C.H.C., Tanda	17	13	Urban	Dasua	State Public
2	Giani Kartar Singh P.H.C., Tanda	..	..	Do	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Kandhala Sheikhon	2	2	Rural	Do	Do
4	P.H.C., Miani	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	S.H.C., Ghore Maha	2	2	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Jhaji Pind	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Budhi Pind	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Balchan Baja	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Firoz Rallia	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Nangal Jamal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Nathupur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Rara	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13	S.H.C., Talwandi Sallan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
Block Garhshankar						
1	Rural Hospital, Binjon	15	10	Rural	Garhshankar	State Public
2	Rural Hospital, Bathal	15	10	Do	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Posi	4	4	Do	Do	Do
4	P.H.C., Binewal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	P.H.C., Padrana	2	2	Do	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	P.H.C., Panam	2	2	Do	Garhshankar	State Public
7	P.H.C., Rampur Bilon	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Hebowal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Moranwall	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Dhamai	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Padl Sura Singh	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Garhi Mansowal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
13	S.H.C., Salla Khurd	2	2	Do	Do	Do
14	S.H.C., Simbli	2	2	Do	Do	Do
15	S.H.C., Thinda	2	2	Do	Do	Do
16	S.H.C., Bhadhlar	2	2	Do	Do	Do
17	S.H.C., Dadial	2	2	Do	Do	Do
18	S.H.C., Behabalpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
19	E.S.I., Dispensary, Salla Khurd	..	..	Do	Do	Do
Block Mahalpur						
1	P.H.C., Jaijon	4	4	Rural	Garhshankar	State Public
2	P.H.C., Paldi	4	4	Do	Do	Do
3	P.H.C., Barian Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
4	P.H.C., Sarhala Kalan	2	2	Do	Do	Do
5	C.H.C./P.H.C., Mahalpur	15	15	Do	Do	Do
6	S.H.C., Achharwal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
7	S.H.C., Panjore	2	2	Do	Do	Do
8	S.H.C., Dithana	2	2	Do	Do	Do
9	S.H.C., Rampur Jhanjowal	2	2	Do	Do	Do
10	S.H.C., Gondpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
11	S.H.C., Jandoli	2	2	Do	Do	Do
12	S.H.C., Lalwan	2	2	Do	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	S.H.C., Langeri	2	2	Rural	Garhshankar	State Public
14	S.H.C., Pandori Ganga Singh	2	2	Do	Do	Do
15	S.H.C., Badon	2	2	Do	Do	Do
16	S.H.C., Singhpur	2	2	Do	Do	Do
17	S.H.C., Tuto Mazara	2	2	Do	Do	Do
	P.H.C.	— Primary Health Centre				
	S.H.C.	— Subsidiary Health Centre				
	C.H.C.	— Community Health Centre				
	Vol. Org.	— Voluntary Organisation				

(Directory of Medical Institutions in Punjab State as on 1 April 1995, Series No. 8, Publication No. 26, issued by the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Ayurvedic and Unani Medical Institutions

As on 1 April 1995 there were 55 Ayurvedic and 3 Unani medical institutions in the district. Out of these, 50 were functioning in the rural areas. All these institutions are managed by the Government. From August 1979, Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries have been placed under the District Ayurvedic and Unani Officer at the district level. He is under the administrative control of the Director Ayurveda, Punjab, Chandigarh. The list of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in the district is given below :

Serial No.	Name of the Dispensary	Unani/Ayurvedic	Rural/Urban
1	2	3	4
Tahsil Hoshiarpur			
1	Hardo Khanpur	Ayurvedic	Rural
2	Bassi Daulat Khan	Do	Do
3	Buhlowl	Do	Do
4	Chak Sadhu	Do	Do

1	2	3	4
5	Gokal Nagar, Hoshiarpur	Ayurvedic	Urban
6	Hoshiarpur	Do	Do
7	Pahari	Do	Rural
8	Bohan	Do	Do
9	Mona Kalan	Do	Do
10	Nara	Do	Do
11	Tanda	Do	Urban
12	Kandhala Jattan	Do	Rural
13	Mehangrawal	Do	Do
	Tahsil Dasua		
14	Jaura	Do	Do
15	Thakri	Do	Do
16	Gilzian	Do	Do
17	Datarpur (Hospital)	Do	Do
18	Siprian	Do	Do
19	Dharampur (Garh)	Do	Do
20	Kamahi Devi	Do	Do
21	Talwara	Do	Urban
22	Bhatehar	Do	Rural
23	Bari Khad	Do	Do
24	Haler	Do	Do
25	Nangal Bihalan	Do	Do
26	Passi Kandi	Do	Do
27	Mukerian	Do	Urban
28	Jandwal	Do	Rural
29	Tangraian	Do	Do
30	Mehtabpur	Do	Do
31	Bariah	Do	Do
32	Mansurpur	Do	Do

1	2	3	4
	Tahsil Garhshankar		
33	Samundra	Ayurvedic	Rural
34	Kukran	Do	Do
35	Fatehpur Khurd	Do	Do
36	Kot Fatuhi	Do	Do
37	Mahindwani	Do	Do
38	Ror Majra	Unani	Do
39	Dhada Kalan	Ayurvedic	Do
40	Gujjarpur	Do	Do
41	Jangliana	Unani	Do
42	Bamhali	Ayurvedic	Do
43	Mailli	Do	Do
44	Meghowal	Do	Do
45	Malewal	Do	Do
46	Mehdud	Do	Do
47	Nangal Khurd	Do	Do
48	Malewal Kohli	Do	Do
49	Adona	Do	Do
50	Kot Pathraia	Do	Do
51	Surapur	Do	Do
52	Majhot	Do	Do
53	Ram Garh	Do	Do
54	Raju Majra	Do	Do
	Tahsil Balachaur		
55	Kaulgarh	Do	Do
56	Chhachewal	Do	Do
57	Mangupur	Do	Do
58	Rurki Mughalan	Do	Do

(Director Ayurveda, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Homoeopathic Medical Institutions

As on 31 March 1995 there were 8 Homeopathic dispensaries functioning in the district at Hoshiarpur, Bassi Purani, Galowal, Galind, Balachaur, Mukerian, Dasua and Garhshankar. Out of these, four dispensaries are functioning in the rural areas. These dispensaries are under the administrative control of the Joint Secretary, Health, who is the 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 1994-95 was 63,272.

Government and Private Hospitals

Civil Hospital, Hoshiarpur.—Civil Hospital, Hoshiarpur is the oldest medical institution in the district. The hospital has 200 beds (100 for males and 100 for females).

The hospital is manned by 18 Doctors, 2 Dental Surgeons, 5 Pharmacists, 6 Nurses and 8 Laboratory Assistants, besides miscellaneous class III and class IV staff. The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the hospital during 1994-95 was 1,16,085 and 8,893 respectively.

Civil Hospital Dasua.—It is a 50 bedded (27 for males and 23 for females) hospital. It is manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer, 2 Designated Senior Medical Officers, 5 Medical Officers, 1 Dental Surgeon, 1 Nursing Sister, 13 Staff Nurses, 1 Radiographer, 1 Lady Health Visitor, 3 Laboratory Technicians, 3 Pharmacists, besides miscellaneous class IV staff.

The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the hospital during 1994-95 was 33,324 and 3,420, respectively.

Civil Hospital, Garhshankar.—The hospital has 50 beds (27 for males and 23 for females). It is manned by 9 Senior Medical Officers, 8 Medical Officers, 1 Dental Surgeon, 1 Nursing Sister, 11

Staff Nurses, 3 Laboratory Technicians, 3 Pharmacists, 1 Radiographer, besides miscellaneous class III and class IV staff. E.C.G. and X-Ray facilities are also available in the hospital.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital during 1994-95 was 3,861 and 41,975, respectively.

Civil Hospital Mukerian.—The hospital has 50 beds (27 for males and 23 for females). The hospital is manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer, 6 Medical Officers, 12 Nurses, 3 Pharmacists, 1 Radiographer, besides miscellaneous class III and class IV staff.

The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the hospital during 1994-95 was 55,055 and 4,540, respectively.

Bhakhra Beas Management Board Hospital, Talwara.—The hospital has 124 beds (65 for males and 59 for females). It is manned by 1 Principal Medical Officer, 11 Medical Officers, 6 Pharmacists, 1 Radiographer, 3 Laboratory Assistants, 4 Nursing Sisters, 25 Staff Nurses, besides miscellaneous class III and class IV staff. The hospital provides all type of medical facilities.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital during 1994-95 was 3,570 and 1,14,883, respectively.

Red Cross Maternity Hospital, Hoshiarpur.—The hospital was opened in 1951. The hospital has 23 beds. It is manned by 1 Medical Officer, 2 Staff Nurses, 1 A.N.M., besides class III and class IV staff.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital during 1994-95 was 226 and 9,457 respectively.

Sanitation and Family Welfare

Out of the 1,584 villages in the Hoshiarpur District, only 611 villages (where water was scarce).

were covered under the Rural Drinking Water Supply Scheme upto 31 March 1992.

To overcome the rapid increase in population, Family Welfare Programme is being implemented on the lines of Government of India. Punjab is a leading State in the country in the implementation of Family Welfare Programme. As a result of this, the use of family control methods have increased.

The progress of sterilisation operations, I.U.D. Insertions, conventional and contraceptive users and medical termination of pregnancies in the Hoshiarpur District from 1985-86 to 1994-95 is given in the following table :

Progress of Family Welfare Programme in Hoshiarpur District During 1985-86 to 1994-95

Year	Sterilisation operations	I.U.D. Insertions	Conventional Contraceptive users	Number of Medical Termination of Pregnancies	Progressive Totals		
					Sterilisation	I.U.D.	M.T.P.
1985-86	10,051	14,960	21,759	2,158	85,988	1,42,588	12,879
1986-87	10,030	20,044	29,849	1,818	96,039	1,57,548	14,697
1987-88	9,691	39,931	35,091	1,502	1,06,069	1,77,592	16,199
1988-89	6,670	21,920	37,303	1,317	1,12,739	1,99,512	17,516
1989-90	10,077	24,680	41,428	1,412	1,22,816	2,24,192	18,928
1990-91	6,813	30,577	37,051	1,212	1,29,629	2,54,769	20,140
1991-92	5,088	26,032	35,429	1,016	1,34,687	2,75,501	21,156
1992-93	9,084	26,775	35,977	1,557	1,43,771	3,02,216	22,713
1993-94	9,767	33,490	45,505	1,440	1,53,538	3,35,766	24,153
1994-95	8,055	30,145	35,692	1,455	1,61,593	3,65,911	25,608

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1986 to 1995 and Director, Health and Family Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

The particulars regarding the family welfare centres/clinics and maternity and child health centres in the Hoshiarpur District are given in the following table as on 1 April 1995 :—

Serial No.	Name/Place of Location	Block	Tahsil	Type of Management
Urban Family Welfare Centres				
1	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Civil, Hospital, Hoshiarpur	..	Hoshiarpur	State Public
2	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Garhshankar	..	Garhshankar	Do
Rural Family Welfare Centres				
1	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Bhunga	Bhunga	Hoshiarpur	State Public
2	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Chakowal	Hoshiarpur-I	Do	Do
3	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Herta Badla	Hoshiarpur-II	Do	Do
4	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Balachaur	Balachaur	Balachaur	Do
5	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Saroya	Saroya	Do	Do
6	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Mand Bhandar	Dasua	Dasua	Do
7	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Budhabar	Mukerian	Do	Do
8	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Hajipur	Talwara	Do	Do
9	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Urmar Tanda	Tanda	Do	Do
10	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Post	Garhshankar	Garhshankar	Do
11	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Mahalpur	Mahalpur	Do	Do
12	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Paldi	Do	Do	Do

Maternity and Child Health Centres

Serial No.	Name/Place of Location	Rural/Urban	Name of Tahsil	Name of Block	Type of Management
1	Hoshiarpur	Urban	Hoshiarpur	..	Voluntary Organisation

(Directory of Medical Institutions in the Punjab State as on 1 April 1995 Series No. 8, Publication No. 26 issued by the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

National Disease Eradication Programmes

Malaria and Filariasis, Eradication Project

The statistics regarding collection and examination of blood slides, Malaria cases, A.P.I., radical treatment of Malaria P.V. and P.F. cases in the Hoshiarpur District during 1980 and 1985, and 1990 to 1994 are given in the following table :—

Statistics of collection and examination of blood slides, malaria cases, A.P.I. Radical Treatment of Malaria, P.V. and P.F. cases in the Hoshiarpur District during the years 1980, 1985 to 1994

Blood Slides	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Collected	1,71,703	2,45,773	1,60,345	2,20,232	1,91,460	1,82,627	1,73,446
Examined	1,71,703	2,45,773	1,60,345	2,20,232	1,91,460	1,82,627	1,73,446
Malaria Cases	16,048	8,366	2,357	2,553	1,161	650	759
A.P.I.	13.0	6.1	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.4
Radical Treatment	—	7,993	2,336	2,521	1,161	650	758
Population M.M.E.P.	12,33,948	13,63,444	14,72,236	14,91,566	15,31,665	15,52,335	15,42,087
P.V. Cases	16,035	7,447	2,340	2,541	1,152	637	753
P.F. Cases	13	919	17	12	9	13	6

(Source : Civil Surgeon, Hoshiarpur)

HOSHIARPUR

National Programme for Control of Blindness

Blindness is one of the major problems in India. The cataract is major cause of blindness which is mostly curable by simple operations. These intracular operations are done at the hospitals attached to Medical Colleges and district and tahsil level hospitals. Under the control of blindness programme, Government have set up Eye Mobile Team having Eye Surgeons, Ophthalmic Assistants and supporting staff with mobile vans, which go from district headquarters to different villages where these operations are done free of cost. The districts are taken in a phased manner. The Eye Mobile Unit visited the Hoshiarpur District in 1985-86. During 1991-92, 6,122 persons were given treatment, as against the target of 5,600 persons.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

The onset of disease is insidious with a prolonged incubation period. Certain areas of the body are affected preferentially, i.e. skin, upper respiratory tract, peripheral nerves, tests and interior parts of the eyes. National Leprosy Eradication Programme was launched in the country during 1955-56. In 1994-95, 38 persons were given treatment in the Hoshiarpur District under this programme, as against the target of 12 persons.

National Programme for the Control of Tuberculosis

It is a major health problem in the country. In order to control further spread of the disease, National Tuberculosis Control Programme has been evolved by the National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore and for its proper implementation/functioning, District Tuberculosis Officers have been posted in each district. These officers ensure that all the registered cases are given domiciliary treatment through various institutions in the district. This treatment is given free of cost and is available to the patients nearest to their homes. During 1992-93, 2,585 patients suffering from Tuberculosis were given treatment in the Hoshiarpur District.

Expanded Programme of Immunisations

The major cause of sickness and death of children in India are infectious diseases, many of

which are preventable by immunisation. In addition to those who become ill or die, many are disabled for life by complications following these illnesses. Neo-natal Tetanus remains a major cause of neo-natal mortality in the country, especially in the rural areas. Poliomyelitis is the single major cause of lameness. A large number of cases of diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, tuberculosis and typhoid fever are reported annually. The Expanded programme on Immunisation was started by the Government of India in 1978 to overcome the above said diseases. It was renamed as 'Universal Immunisation Programme' in 1985. Under this Programme, the districts are taken phase-wise. Hoshiarpur District was taken up in 1987-88. Under this programme, training is imparted to medical and para-medical staff for seven days and those trained persons are deployed for treatment of such diseases. The number of persons given treatment under the Expanded Programme of Immunisation in the Hoshiarpur District during 1993-94 is given in the following table:—

Serial No.	Immunisation	1993-94
1	T.T. (Pregnant Women)	47,925
2	DPT (Infants)	45,597
3	Polio (Infants)	47,720
4	BCG (Infants)	45,089
5	Measles (Infants)	44,986
6	TT (5 years)	33,910
7	TT (10 years)	34,993
8	TT (16 years)	35,195

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

Mother Child Health Care

These services are provided for health care of mothers and children. They are being provided through Hospitals, Primary Health Centres/Sub-Centres

and Maternity and Child Health Centres by organising pre-natal, post-natal and well-baby clinics and also by home visits.

To encourage acceptance of small family norm through increasing confidence on the part of parents in the survival of newly born healthy children by providing preventive and promotive health services for mothers and children, the following special schemes were implemented in the State during 1989-90:—

(i) **Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia amongst Mothers and Children.**—Anaemia is quite common during pregnancy because the existing nutritional deficiencies are aggravated by demand of pregnancy and nursing of children and prevalence of high incidence of worm infestation. To prevent and counter the adverse effects of these deficiencies, Iron and Folic Acid tablets are given to the women and liquid iron solution to the infants who cannot swallow the tablets. During 1993-94, 94,628 children and 66,311 women were covered under this programme in the Hoshiarpur District.

(ii) **Prophylaxis against Blindness caused due to Vitamin 'A' Deficiency.**—To prevent blindness amongst the children caused due to vitamin 'A' deficiency, Vitamin 'A' solution (highly concentrated) is administered to them twice in a year after an interval of 6 months. During 1993-94, 67,150 children were given vitamin 'A' dose under this programme in the Hoshiarpur District.

National AIDS Control Programme

AIDS is a deadly disease and commonest mode of its spread is through extra marital heterosexual contact. About 20 per cent of the cases get this infection through blood transfusion. The individual, once infected remains infected throughout his life.

The National AIDS Control Programme has been launched in the State during 1992-93 as a 100 per cent Centrally sponsored scheme. Under this programme, AIDS control Cell has been created at the State Headquarters.

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 1991 are given below:

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

2 The Sales Promotion Employees' (Conditions of Services) Act, 1976.—The Act regulates certain conditions of services of sales promotion employees in certain establishments.

3 The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.—The Act provides for the abolition of bonded labour system with a view to preventing the economic and physical exploitation of the weaker section of the society.

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

5 The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.—The Act prohibits the engagement of children in certain employments and regulates the conditions of work of children in certain other employments.

According to the 1991 Census, the number of main workers in the Hoshiarpur District was 3,83,104

forming 27.84 per cent of the total population of the district. In 1994 the number of registered working factories in the district and the number of workers employed therein was 396 and 16,779, respectively.

Industrial Relations.—The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 governs the relations between the employees and the employers. The Labour-Cum-Conciliation Officer, Hoshiarpur is responsible for enforcing this Act. The whole of Hoshiarpur District is under his jurisdiction and he works for amicable settlement of any dispute between employees and employers through negotiation. But despite the efforts to resolve the differences between the managements and workers, strikes sometimes do occur. The particulars regarding the industrial disputes in the Hoshiarpur District under the Act during 1985 to 1994 are given below:

Year	No. of disputes	No. of strikes and lockouts	No. of workers involved in strikes	No. of mandays lost
1985	200	4	3,783	24,129
1986	220	3	1,972	58,645
1987	141	1	356	27,512
1988	169	2	1,347	81,358
1989	188	—	—	—
1990	172	1	105	4,129
1991	142	1	105	1,995
1992	119	—	—	—
1993	179	3	525	19,458
1994	121	—	—	—

(Source: Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Prohibition

Prohibition is not applicable in the district as Punjab State is not a dry State. The number of Punjab Medium Liquor vends and those of Indian

Made Foreign Liquor vends in the district during 1994-95 was 148 and 53, respectively. The consumption of exciseable articles in the district during the years 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1994-95 is given below:

Year	Country Spirit (Proof Litres)	Foreign Spirit (Bulk litres)	Wine & Beer (Bulk litres)	Opium (Kgs)
1975-76	1,82,810	1,83,262	91,631	1.666
1980-81	9,36,720	3,72,079	2,04,403	2.316
1985-86	12,15,800	9,77,833	4,46,034	1.323
1986-87	13,50,000	9,45,464	5,20,067	0.899
1987-88	13,70,000	8,66,096	2,96,915	1.177
1988-89	13,77,000	10,22,841	3,19,912	0.123
1989-90	15,55,500	12,69,729	3,58,424	0.552
1990-91	17,19,000	10,53,859	3,07,551	0.148
1991-92	18,35,000	11,38,020	3,15,961	0.256
1992-93	22,02,000	12,06,665	3,35,027	0.318
1993-94	23,78,250	13,06,412	3,34,512	0.250
1994-95	24,00,000	16,15,720	2,26,454	0.254

(Source : Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Hoshiarpur)

The number of cases detected under the Punjab Excise Act and Punjab Opium Act in the district, during 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1994-95 is given below:

Year	Number of cases registered		Total
	Excise Act	Opium Act	
1975-76	1,088	277	1,335
1980-81	1,089	278	1,367
1985-86	709	133	842

Year	Number of cases registered		Total
	Excise Act	Opium Act	
1986-87	479	26	505
1987-88	431	30	461
1988-89	482	37	519
1989-90	449	42	491
1990-91	448	32	480
1991-92	455	18	473
1992-93	330	40	370
1993-94	305	57	362
1994-95	402	82	484

(Source : Assistant Excise & Taxation Commissioner, Hoshiarpur)

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 various schemes implemented in the Hoshiarpur District 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. In 1975-76, it was transferred to the State Sector and the amount of subsidy was raised from Rs 900 to 2,000. The amount of subsidy was further raised to Rs 5,000 in 1985-86. The scheme was, however, dropped in 1989-90. It was again started in 1993-94. The amount of subsidy and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme in the Hoshiarpur District during 1975-76,

1980-81, 1985-86 to 1988-89 and 1993-94 to 1994-95 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1975-76	60,000	30
1980-81	1,20,000	60
1985-86	45,000	9
1986-87	75,000	15
1987-88	75,000	15
1988-89	90,000	18
1993-94	30,00,000	400
1994-95	24,16,000	320

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Drinking Water Facilities.—The main aim of the scheme is to provide pure drinking water to the Scheduled Castes. Under this scheme, subsidy of Rs 4,000 for the construction of diggies and sinking of new wells, Rs 1,000 for repair of the old ones and Rs 900 for installation of new pumps is given. From 1992-93 the funds of this scheme were diverted towards pavement of lanes. The amount of subsidy granted, number of wells sunk/repared and hand-pumps installed in the district, during 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1991-92 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of wells sunk/repared and hand-pumps in- stalled
1975-76	80,000	122
1980-81	34,200	50
1985-86	26,400	29

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of wells sunk/repared and hand-pumps in- stalled
1986-87	28,000	31
1987-88	28,000	32
1988-89	25,000	29
1989-90	25,300	27
1990-91	1,11,000	55
1991-92	1,00,500	50

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

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 10,000 for construction of new dharamshalas/chaupals and Rs 3,000 for the repair of old dharamshalas was granted as subsidy. However, the amount of grant for construction of new dharamshalas/chaupals has been increased to Rs 15,000 from 1986-87. The amount disbursed and the number of dharamshalas/chaupals constructed/repared in the district during the year 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1994-95 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed	No. of dharamshalas/ chaupals constructed/ repared
1975-76	9,73,000	141
1980-81	2,52,000	46
1985-86	2,60,000	26
1986-87	10,05,000	63
1987-88	9,00,000	60
1988-89	3,00,000	20
1989-90	9,000	3
1990-91	8,95,000	106

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of dharamshalas/ chaupals constructed/ repaired
1991-92	6,25,000	52
1992-93	15,70,000	79
1993-94	—	—
1994-95	45,10,000	184

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)
Environmental Improvement of Harijan Basties.—To improve the living conditions in Scheduled Castes basties, this scheme was introduced by the State Government in 1972-73. Under this scheme grants are given to the Harijans for the pavement of streets, 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 benefited under the scheme in the district, during 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1985-86 to 1994-95 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of basties benefited
1975-76	1,97,399	5
1980-81	6,93,752	6
1985-86	4,20,959	6
1986-87	6,46,300	5
1987-88	6,80,250	10
1988-89	9,00,000	4
1989-90	2,58,200	1
1990-91	11,03,000	4
1991-92	—	—
1992-93	8,29,000	3
1993-94	4,00,000	2
1994-95	1,50,000	1

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

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 parents go out for work. One creche has been functioning at Hoshiarpur under the supervision of trained lady supervisor. Free supplementary diet has been provided to the inmates at the rate of Rs 2 per child per day since 1988-89.

The amount disbursed and the number of children benefited under the scheme in the Hoshiarpur District during 1980-81, 1985-86 to 1991-92 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of children benefited
1980-81	14,000	40
1985-86	14,000	40
1986-87	18,000	40
1987-88	18,000	40
1988-89	18,000	40
1989-90	18,000	40
1990-91	2,06,000	180
1991-92	2,24,000	280
1992-93	2,14,000	160
1993-94	1,50,000	160
1994-95	55,000	160

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

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 1st to 12th Classes irrespective of the income of their parents. The Welfare Department gets books directly

from the Punjab School Education Board and distributes these through the District Welfare Officers.

The cost of the books and stationery and the number of students benefited under the scheme in the district, during 1986-87 to 1994-95 are given below :

Year	Cost of the books and stationery (Rs)	Number of students
1986-87	47,00,000	1,80,000
1987-88	53,00,000	1,16,000
1988-89	67,00,000	1,02,000
1989-90	55,00,000	1,14,000
1990-91	64,00,000	1,00,000
1991-92	85,00,000	1,08,700
1992-93	..	1,09,581
1993-94	..	1,11,135
1994-95	..	1,14,002

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

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

Year	Amount spent (Rs)	Number of households benefited
1986-87	1,02,700	395
1987-88	1,12,580	433
1988-89	2,60,000	1,000

Year	Amount spent (Rs)	Number of households benefited
1989-90	2,60,000	1,000
1990-91	19,60,000	7,538
1991-92	4,00,000	11,538
1992-93	1,56,797	1,546

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

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, 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 1988-89 to 1994-95 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of students benefited
1988-89	50,000	44
1989-90	95,000	Amount spent on the purchase of hostel luggage material
1990-91	25,562	172
1991-92	2,38,292	172
1992-93	1,69,000	150
1993-94	6,75,000	920
1994-95	9,42,000	1,083

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Grant for the purchase of Plot for Economic Ventures including Commercial Activities.—It has been observed that the people belonging to Scheduled Castes community neither have suitable site nor required funds to start their business. Keeping this aspect in view, the scheme for the purchase of plot for economic venture including commercial activities to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes Community was introduced during 1989-90. Under this scheme, financial aid of Rs 2,000 is given for purchase of plot measuring one marla subject to maximum Rs 4,000. In case the beneficiary purchases 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 amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme in the district during 1989-90 to 1994-95 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No of beneficiaries
1989-90	40,000	10
1990-91	2,80,000	70
1991-92	4,20,000	105
1992-93	3,81,000	98
1993-94	1,20,000	30
1994-95	15,82,000	258

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur and General Manager, The Punjab Scheduled Castes Land Development & Finance Corporation, Chandigarh)

Manurial 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 Castes Family, who has no land for dumping the refuse.

The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries under this scheme in the district during 1991-92 to 1994-95 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of beneficiaries
1991-92	3,00,000	270
1992-93	2,97,000	72
1993-94	3,79,000	377
1994-95	3,75,000	398

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Community Centre Scheme.—The main object of setting up community centre 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 and 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. For the year 1992-93 to 1994-95 funds were not allocated for this scheme.

The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme in the district for the years 1975-76 and 1980-81, 1985-86 to 1991-92 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of students benefited		
		Balwadis	Adult	Tailoring
1975-76	1,000	220	300	500
1980-81	1,200	300	300	600
1985-86	1,500	220	275	475
1986-87	1,500	220	275	475
1987-88	1,500	220	300	500
1988-89	2,000	220	300	470

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Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of students benefitted		
		Balwadis	Adult	Tailoring
1989-90	2,000	220	250	400
1990-91	1,40,000	220	280	380
1991-92	..	275	275	440

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

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 institutions as well as non-institutional welfare services for the welfare of children, women, aged and infirms, orthopaedically handicapped, the blind, deaf and dumb and other under previlleged and mal-adjusted groups. Some schemes, such as old age pension, financial assistance to widows and destitutes, to dependent children, to victims of chronic diseases, to victims of riots, to widows whose husbands were killed by terrorists and scholarships to handicapped students were started. Keeping in view the difficulties of the needy public, these schemes have been decentralised from 1 November 1980. The District Social Welfare Officers have been appointed in all the districts under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioners. The payment to the beneficiaries are made by the District Social Welfare Officers through banks. The important schemes functioning in the Hoshiarpur District are detailed below :

Old Age Pension Scheme:—This scheme was started in January 1964. Under this scheme aged infirms and destitute persons above the age of 65 and 60 years in case of men and women, respectively with no means of livelihood and have no earning son, are provided monetary assistance of Rs 100 per month from July 1990. Previously, this amount was Rs 50 per month.

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 Hoshiarpur District from 1980-81, 1985-86 to 1994-95 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of beneficiaries
1980-81	24,00,000	7,632
1985-86	41,99,460	6,492
1986-87	45,97,794	6,570
1987-88	45,52,261	7,199
1988-89	41,26,382	7,174
1989-90	35,82,386	6,466
1990-91	69,98,306	7,477
1991-92	77,91,254	7,322
1992-93	84,47,000	3,723
1993-94	1,33,88,850	3,849
1994-95	1,31,31,387	3,770

(Source : District Social Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Financial Assistance to Widows and Destitute Women.—The scheme provides financial assistance to the needy and destitute women below the age of 60 years. It 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. Previously, rate of assistance was Rs 50 per month, which was raised to Rs 100 per month from July 1990.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the Hoshiarpur District

during 1980-81 and from 1985-86 to 1994-95 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of beneficiaries
1980-81	4,37,877	1,722
1985-86	10,08,496	1,729
1986-87	8,48,873	1,523
1987-88	8,70,358	1,889
1988-89	9,81,252	3,680
1989-90	8,97,051	1,317
1990-91	16,84,290	1,707
1991-92	20,54,766	1,835
1992-93	26,60,119	1,473
1993-94	37,43,000	651
1994-95	40,91,221	616

(Source : District Social Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Financial Assistance to the Dependent Children.

This Scheme was started in March 1968 with a view to provide 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 incurable disease or permanent physical disability. In case of more than one deserving child in a family, preference in the grant of financial assistance is given to school going children in order to encourage the parents to educate their children. The rate of financial assistance given to such children has been raised to Rs 100 per month from July 1990.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the Hoshiarpur District

during 1980-81 and from 1985-86 to 1994-95 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1980-81	1,38,660	907
1985-86	84,906	1,001
1986-87	5,49,431	826
1987-88	4,33,250	1,042
1988-89	4,86,968	710
1989-90	4,09,329	717
1990-91	5,49,486	997
1991-92	5,66,522	985
1992-93	5,08,893	..
1993-94	7,77,844	..
1994-95	8,35,000	..

(Source : District Social Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Financial Assistance to Disabled Persons.— The Government have introduced a scheme in which financial assistance is provided to disabled persons whom a Medical Officer not below the rank of Assistant/Civil Surgeon, certifies that the person concerned is permanently incapacitated to earn. The disabled person included in this category are blind, deaf and dumb, orthopaedically handicapped, etc. who by reason of their severe degree of disability have become permanently incapacitated or are severely retarded due to physical defect or deformity and are dependent on others. The rate of financial assistance has been raised to Rs 100 per month from July 1990.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the Hoshiarpur District

during 1985-86 to 1994-95 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of beneficiaries
1985-86	3,39,436	386
1986-87	2,04,793	385
1987-88	2,15,000	383
1988-89	2,59,965	499
1989-90	2,59,911	455
1990-91	2,51,870	565
1991-92	3,40,672	559
1992-93	6,31,266	642
1993-94	11,75,556	682
1994-95	13,00,000	747

(Source : District Social Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Financial Assistance to Victims of Riots.—The scheme was started in 1985 with a view to provide financial assistance and pension to widows of riot victims. 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 1986-87 to 1994-95 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of beneficiaries
1986-87	65,355	27
1987-88	46,150	11
1988-89	37,238	28
1989-90	25,000	28

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1990-91	22,094	28
1991-92	1,44,000	12
1992-93	1,38,000	13
1993-94	1,29,000	12
1994-95	1,20,000	10

(Source : District Social Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Financial Assistance to Widows whose Husbands were killed by Terrorists.—This 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 to those whose husbands were killed by terrorists.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in Hoshiarpur District during 1986-87 to 1991-92 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of beneficiaries
1986-87	16,000	7
1987-88	43,300	22
1988-89	44,978	32
1989-90	90,000	45
1990-91	1,31,916	45
1991-92	..	..

(Source : District Social Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

CHAPTER-XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Delimitation of Constituencies

Under the provisions of 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 readjusted on the completion of each census. Accordingly, on the completion of the 1981 Census, the Central Government constituted a delimitation commission in terms of the Delimitation Act, 1972 to make the desired adjustments.

According to 1991 Census, the population of Punjab was 2,02,81,869 which included 57,42,528 persons (28.31 per cent) 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 constituencies in the Hoshiarpur District are given below :

Serial No.	Name of the Constituency	Extent in terms of Assembly Constituencies
(a) Parliamentary Constituencies		
1	Hoshiarpur	44-Balachaur, 45-Garhshankar, 46-Mahalpur Scheduled Casts (SC) 47-Hoshiarpur, 49-Tanda, 50-Garhdiwala (SC), 51-Dasua, 65-Nangal and 66-Anandpur Sahib-Ropar.
(b) Assembly Constituencies		
1	Balachaur	Balachaur Tahsil
2	Garhshankar	Garhshankar Kanungo Circle (K.C.) (excluding Patwar Circles (P.C.S.). 71-Chahalpur, 72-Hagan, 73-Chauhra, 75-Panam, 76-Rurki Khas, 77-Sakander Pur and 78-Simbli,) Tuto Mazara

Serial No.	Name of the Constituency	Extent in terms of Assembly Constituencies
		K.C. (excluding P.Cs 51-Possi, 52-Kitna, 89-Moila Wahidpur and 70-Moran Wall, and P.Cs 24-Haweli, 32-Kalewal Bhagtan, 33-Nangal Choran, 34-Jandoli, 35-Nasran, 36-Bachhohi, 37-Mailli, 39-Fatehpur Kothi and 40-Kahan Pur in Mahalpur (K.C.) in Garhshankar Tahsil.
3	Mahalpur (SC)	Sarhala Kalan K.C., Mahalpur K.C. (excluding P.Cs. 24-Haweli, 32-Kalewal Bhagtan, 33-Nangal Choran, 34-Jandoli, 35-Nasran, 36-Bachhohi, 37-Mailli, 39-Fatehpur Kothi and 40-Khanpur) P.Cs 51-Possi, 52-Kitna, 69-Moila Wahidpur and 70-Moran-Wall in Tuto Mazara K.C. and P.Cs. 71-Chahalpur, 72-Dhagan, 73-Chauhra, 75-Panam, 76-Rurki Khas, 77-Sakander Pur and 78-Simbli in Garhshankar K.C. in Garhshankar Tahsil.
4	Hoshiarpur	Mehlanwali K.C. Hoshiarpur Municipality and P.Cs 83-Premgarh, 84-Hoshiarpur and 86-Ajjowal in Hoshiarpur K.C. in Hoshiarpur Tahsil.
5	Sham Chaurasi (SC)	Sham Chaurasi and Khanaura K.Cs and Hoshiarpur K.C. (excluding Hoshiarpur Municipality and P.Cs 83-Premgarh, 84-Hoshiarpur and 86-Ajjowal) in Hoshiarpur Tahsil.
6	Tanda	Hariana K.C. (excluding P.Cs 10-Dholwaha, 11-Janauri, 34-Sherpur Kham, 35-Bassi Bazid, 36-Bassi Aallo, 37-Dandoh, 38-Dhaki, 39-Meh Garwal and

Serial No.	Name of the Constituency	Extent in terms of Assembly Constituencies
		40-Kapahat) in Hoshiarpur Tahsil and Tanda K.C. (excluding P.Cs 67-Dugal Dawakhri, 93-Jhingar Khurd and 94-Ralhan) and P.Cs 101-Bhulpur, 104-Ranipind 105-Talwandi Dandian and 106-Talwandi Salhan in Mamiani K.C. in Dasua Tahsil.
7	Garhdiwala (SC)	Garhdiwala, K.C. and P.Cs 10-Dholwaha, 11-Janauri, 34-Sherpur Kham, 35-Bassi Bazid, 36-Bassi Ballo, 37-Bamdoh 38-Dhaki, 39-Mehngarwal and 40-Kapahat in Hariana K.C. in Hoshiarpur Tahsil, and Miani K.C. (excluding P.Cs 101-Bhulpur, 104-Ranipind, 105-Talwandi Dandian and 106-Alwandi Salhan), P.Cs 67-Dugal Dawakhri, 93-Jhingar Khurd and 94-Ralhan in Tanda K.C. and P.Cs 66-Randhawa, 68-Berchha, 69-Bodal and 70-Jhingar Kalan in Dasua K.C. in Dasua Tahsil.
8	Dasua	Dasua K.C. (excluding P.Cs 66-Randhawa, 68-Berchha, 69-Bodal and 70-Jhingar Kalan) and Talwara K.C. (excluding P.Cs 32-Haryana, 35-Gera, 40-Nomoli and 42-Bhera) in Dasua Tahsil.
9	Mukerian	Mukerian and Hazipur K.Cs and P.Cs 32-Haryana 37-Gera, 40-Nomoli and 42-Bhera in Talwara K.C. in Dasua Tahsil.

(Source : Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Newspapers and Periodicals

Hoshiarpur District has not made much progress in the publication of newspapers and periodicals. Out of the total 1,058 newspapers and periodicals published in the State during the year 1991 only 19 were published in the Hoshiarpur District. The particulars in respect of newspapers and periodicals published in the district, as on 31 December 1991 are given in the following statement :—

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

Serial No.	Name of Periodicals	Year when started	Place of publication	Language	Circulation	Classification
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HOSHIARPUR						
1	Janta Janardhan	1962	Hoshiarpur	Hindi	1,097	News and Current Affairs
2	Dasuya Gazettee	1973	Do	Bilingual	N.S.	Do
3	Hoshiarpur Times	1968	Hoshiarpur	Bilingual	N.S.	Do
4	Kshatriya	—	Do	Do	N.S.	Do
5	Adarsh Yuvak Tarang	1971	Hoshiarpur	Hindi	N.S.	Literary and Cultural
6	Manavta Mandir	1974	Do	Do	4,802	Literary
7	Vishwa Jyoti	1952	Do	Do	1,200	Do
8	Muljam Lehar	1981	Do	Bilingual	6,075	Literary and Cultural
9	Indian Chemist	1963	Do	Multilingual	1,675	..
10	Current Medical Trenosc	1986	Hoshiarpur	English	N.S.	Medical and Health

Bi-Monthlies and Half Yearlies

11	Succulenta	1976	Hoshiarpur	English	N.S.	Science
12	Davch News	1976	Do	Multilingual	6,000	College Magazine
13	The Patrika	1970	Tanda Urmar	Bilingual	N.S.	Do
14	Babar Khalsa	1971	Garhshankar	Multilingual	360	Do
15	Govind Nidhi	1965	Mahulpur	Do	900	Do
16	Hindu National College Haryana Magazine	1965	Haryana	Do	N.S.	Do
17	Hindu National College Haryana Magazine	1979	Do	Do	N.S.	School Magazine
18	S.D. College Hoshiarpur Magazine	1979	Hoshiarpur	Do	750	College Magazine
19	Shikshodaya	1967	Do	Do	N.S.	Do

(Press in India, 1991, 35th Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India Part II Volume I)

Voluntary and Social Service Organizations

The social service organizations are the organizations which function on a voluntary basis to help the humanity with the support of Government and public. These organizations have a place of importance in the public life in general and the socio-economic life in particular. The main functions of these organizations is to mitigate human sufferings, prevention of diseases, opening of dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres to provide ambulance services, voluntary family welfare services, to open institutions in backward areas, to open *balwadies* and other works relating to betterment of the society. Indian Red Cross Society, Rotary Clubs and Lions Clubs are such organizations which are functioning in the Hoshiarpur District. A brief description of these societies is given below :

Indian Red Cross Society, Hoshiarpur.—The Indian Red Cross Society was established in 1920 under Act XV of the Government of India. The District Red Cross Branch, Hoshiarpur was started in 1948. The Society maintains one Maternity Hospital and one Maternity and Child Health Centre at Hoshiarpur, one Physio-therapy Centre at Civil Hospital, Hoshiarpur, one Rural Dispensary at Village Badal, tahsil Dasua, and three Ambulance Cars, one each at Hoshiarpur, Balachaur and Dasua.

The society also provides First Aid and Home Nursing Training to the deserving candidates; For welfare of the weaker sections of the society, it is running; *Bal Vatika* (Crech) at Hoshiarpur, two craft centres, one each at Hoshiarpur and village Janauri, Knitting-cum-Production Centre and type and short-hand centre, at Hoshiarpur. During the year 1994 the society distributed Rs 29,846 to the deserving, poor and needy persons.

The membership of the society, as on 31 December 1995 was 16,135. The income and expenditure of the society during 1994 were Rs 56,55,088 and Rs 55,19,305 respectively.

Rotary Club, Hoshiarpur.—The Rotary Club is an International Organization whose motto is 'Service

Above Self'. It is a type of brotherhood to serve the humanity, nation, country and above all the world. Rotary Club, Hoshiarpur has four branches in the city, viz. Rotary Club of Hoshiarpur, Rotary Club North, Rotary Club Central and Rotary Club Midtown. Three more branches of Rotary Club are located at Garhshankar, Dasua and Mukerian.

The membership of the club, as on 31 March 1995 was 44. The sources of income of the club are donations and contributions.

Lions Club, Hoshiarpur.—It is an international organization whose aim is the uplift and welfare of the needy and the downtrodden. Its motto is 'We Serve'.

Free eye camps, dental check-up camps, immunisation and medical check-up camps, blood donation camps, etc. are organized by the club. Besides this, the club also arranges the marriages of poor girls of the weaker sections of the society.

General Elections

The Sixth General Elections held in 1977 were a landmark in Indian politics. For the first time since the Independence, the reins of the Central Government passed into the hands of a new party, viz. Janata Party which formed the first non-Congress Government at the Centre. The Janata Party was formed out of four former opposition parties, viz. 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 as their term of office had not expired. After the Lok Sabha elections, the Janata Party Government decided to hold elections in a number of States on the plea that a climate of uncertainty had come to prevail in the wake of the virtual rejection in the

Lok Sabha elections of the Congress candidates. As a result elections to some of the States including Punjab 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 was one parliamentary constituency in the district, viz. Hoshiarpur. From this constituency, Bhartiya Lok Dal candidate was declared elected. The total number of electors in this constituency was 6,26,330. The number of votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given as under :

Name of the Party	Total number of valid votes polled	Percentage
Bhartiya Lok Dal	2,58,731	61.95
Congress (I)	1,44,114	34.50
Independents	14,806	3.55
Total	4,17,651	100.00

2 Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies²

There were 9 Vidhan Sabha constituencies in the district, viz. Balachaur, Garhshankar, Mahalpur (SC), Hoshiarpur, Sham Chaurasi (SC), Tanda, Garndiwala (SC), Dasua and Mukerian. From these constituencies, 3 Janata Party, 2 Congress (I), 2 Shiromani Akali Dal, 1 Communist Party of India and 1 Communist Party of India (Marxist) candidates were declared elected. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 6,55,202. The total

¹ Report on the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1977, p 50

² Ibid, pp 81-84.

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)	1,36,616	33.95
Janata Party	1,09,539	27.22
Independents	62,820	15.61
Shiromani Akali Dal	50,055	12.44
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	23,033	5.72
Communist Party of India	20,373	5.06
Total	4,02,436	100.00

³ Seventh Lok Sabha Elections, 1980.—The Janata Government formed in March 1977 did not remain stable. As the party had been formed with the merger of four major political parties, its members reverted to their previous loyalties. This led to 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. However, the relationship between the new Government and Congress (I) did not remain smooth for long, with the result that the Government fell without facing the parliament even once. In this way, the Sixth Lok Sabha was dissolved mid way on 22 August 1979. Consequently, the seventh general elections were held in the country on 3 January 1980.

There was only one parliamentary constituency in the district, viz. Hoshiarpur. The Congress (I) candidate was declared elected. The total number of

³ Report on the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1980, pp 62-63

electors in this constituency was 7,32,020. 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)	2,23,976	48.72
Janata Party (Socialist)	98,790	21.49
Janata Party	95,660	20.81
Independents	37,608	8.18
Indian Labour Party	3,646	0.80
Total	4,59,680	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 9 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies in the district, viz. Balachaur, Garhshankar, Mahalpur (SC), Hoshiarpur, Sham Chaurasi (SC), Tanda, Garhdiwala (SC), Dasua and Mukerian. From these constituencies, 8 Congress (I) and 1 Shiromani Akali

⁴ Ibid, pp 96-99

Dal candidate was declared elected. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting party is given as under :

Name of the Party	Total number of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress (I)	2,08,009	48.20
Shiromani Akali Dal	63,698	14.76
Bhartiya Janta Party	44,556	10.32
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	32,320	7.49
Independents	21,596	5.00
Communist Party of India	20,532	4.76
Janata Party (Socialist)	18,021	4.17
Janata party (Jai Parkash Narayan)	16,139	3.74
Congress (U)	5,853	1.36
INP (SR)	867	0.20
Total	4,31,591	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 State 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 33 A was inserted in the Representation of the People Act, 1951, by an ordinance issued on 20 November 1984. The elections to the Eighth Lok Sabha were held in Punjab on 25 December 1985.

⁵ Report on the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1985, PP 46-47

There was only one Lok Sabha constituency in district, viz. Hoshiarpur. The Congress(I) candidate was declared elected. The total number of electors in this constituency was 7,80,453. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting party is given below :—

Name of the Party	Total number of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress (I)	2,37,753	47.90
Shiromani Akali Dal	1,61,050	32.45
Independents	51,654	10.41
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	34,884	7.03
Janata Party	10,967	2.21
Total	4,96,308	100.00

General Elections to the Vidhan Sabha, 1985⁶.—The Punjab Vidhan Sabha was constituted in June 1980. The President's Rule was imposed in the State with effect from 6 October 1983 and the Legislative Assembly was kept in suspended animation. Under the 48th Amendment of the Constitution, President's Rule could have been continued only upto 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 9 Vidhan Sabha constituencies in the district, viz. Balachaur, Garhshankar, Mahalpur (SC), Hoshiarpur, Sham Chaurasi (SC), Tanda, Garhdiwala (SC), Dasua and Mukerian. From these constituencies, 4 Congress(I), 3 Shiromani Akali Dal and 2 Independent candidates were declared elected.

⁶ Ibid, pp 78-81

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)	2,09,230	40.78
Independents	1,46,808	28.61
Shiromani Akali Dal	1,15,313	22.47
Communist Party of India	22,474	4.38
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	11,965	2.33
Bhartiya Janta Party	6,650	1.30
Janata Party	691	0.13
Total	5,13,131	100.00

Ninth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1989⁷.—The Ninth General Elections were held in November 1989 excepting the State of Assam.

There was only one Lok Sabha constituency in the district, viz. Hoshiarpur. The Congress (I) candidate was declared elected. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the constesting parties is given as under :

Name of the Party	Valid Votes Polled	
	Number	Percentage
Congress (I)	1,76,176	32.16
Bahujan Samaj Party	1,08,067	19.73
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1,00,130	18.28
Bhartiya Janta Party	96,745	17.66

⁷ Report on the General Elections, 1989, P 53

Name of the Party	Valid Votes Polled	
	Number	Percentage
Janta Dal	46,093	8.41
Independents	8,035	1.47
Other Parties	12,575	2.29
Total	5,47,821	100.00

Mid-term General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1992⁸.—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 thereafter 25 September 1991. The elections in Punjab were cancelled —vide Bill No. 156 C.M. of 1991, i.e. "The cancellation of General Elections in Punjab 1991." Thereafter, 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.

⁸ Report on the General Elections, 1992, pp 34-35

There was only One Lok Sabha constituency in the district, viz. Hoshiarpur. The Congress(I) candidate was declared elected. The total number of electors in this constituency was 9,59,077. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting party is given below:—

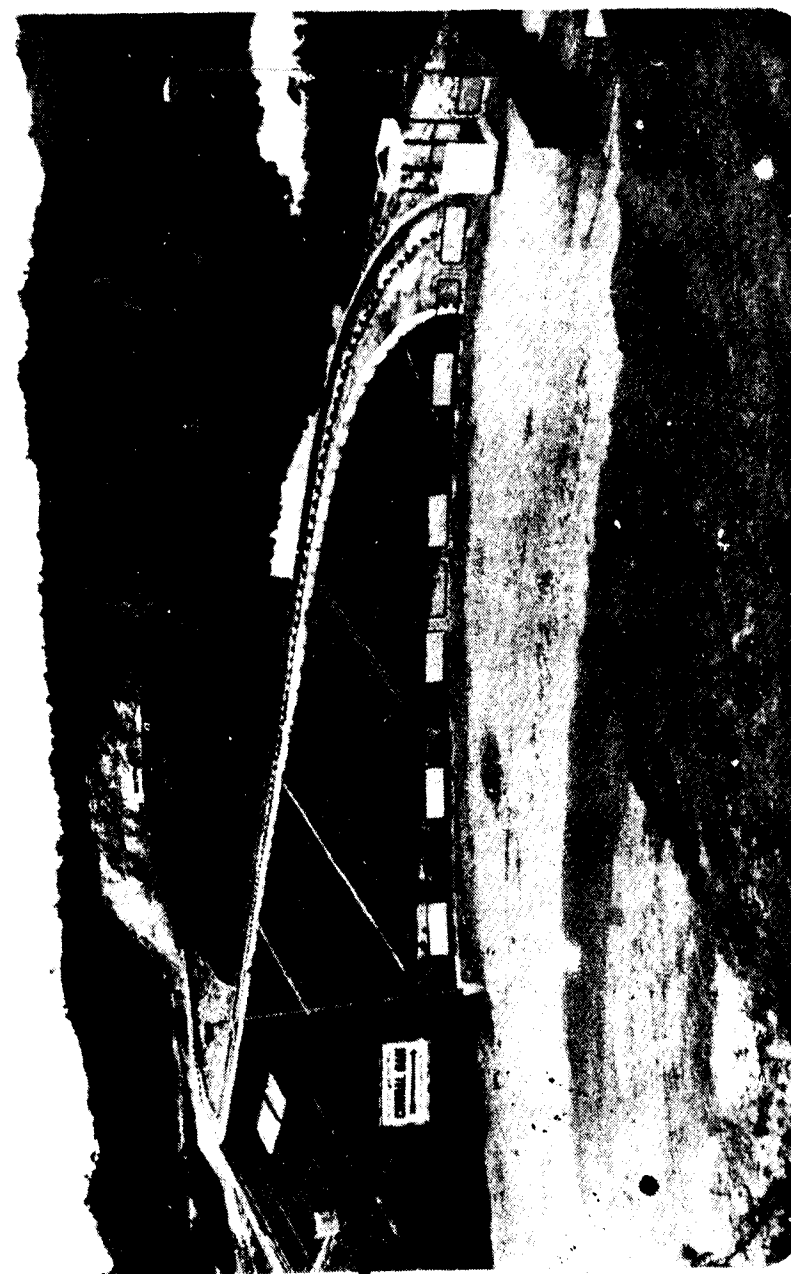
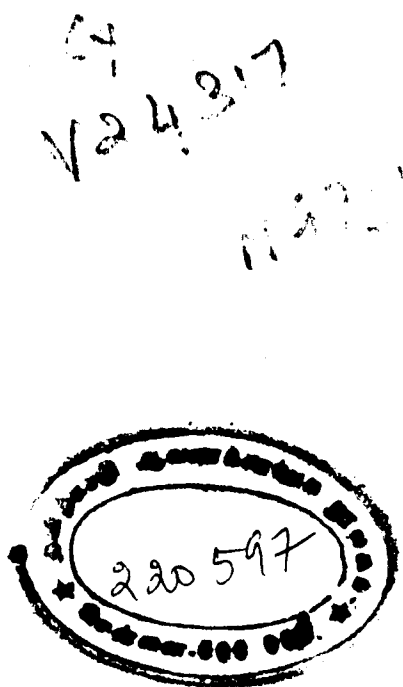
Name of the Party	Valid Votes Polled	
	Number	Percentage
Congress(I)	1,15,465	42.64
Bhartiya Janta Party	60,676	22.41
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	36,835	13.60
Independents	29,432	10.87
Bahujan Samaj Party	20,461	7.56
Janta Dal	5,947	2.20
Lok Dal	1,946	0.72
Total	2,70,762	100.00

General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha⁹. — There were 9 Vidhan Sabha constituencies in the district, viz. Balachaur, Garhshankar, Mahalpur(SC), Hoshiarpur, Sham Chaurasi (SC), Tanda, Garhdiwala (SC), Dasua and Mukerian. From these constituencies 4 Bahujan Samaj Party, 3 Congress(I), 1 Communist Party of India (Marxist) and 1 Independent candidates were declared elected. The total number of electors in this constituency was 10,68,798. The total number of votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given below :

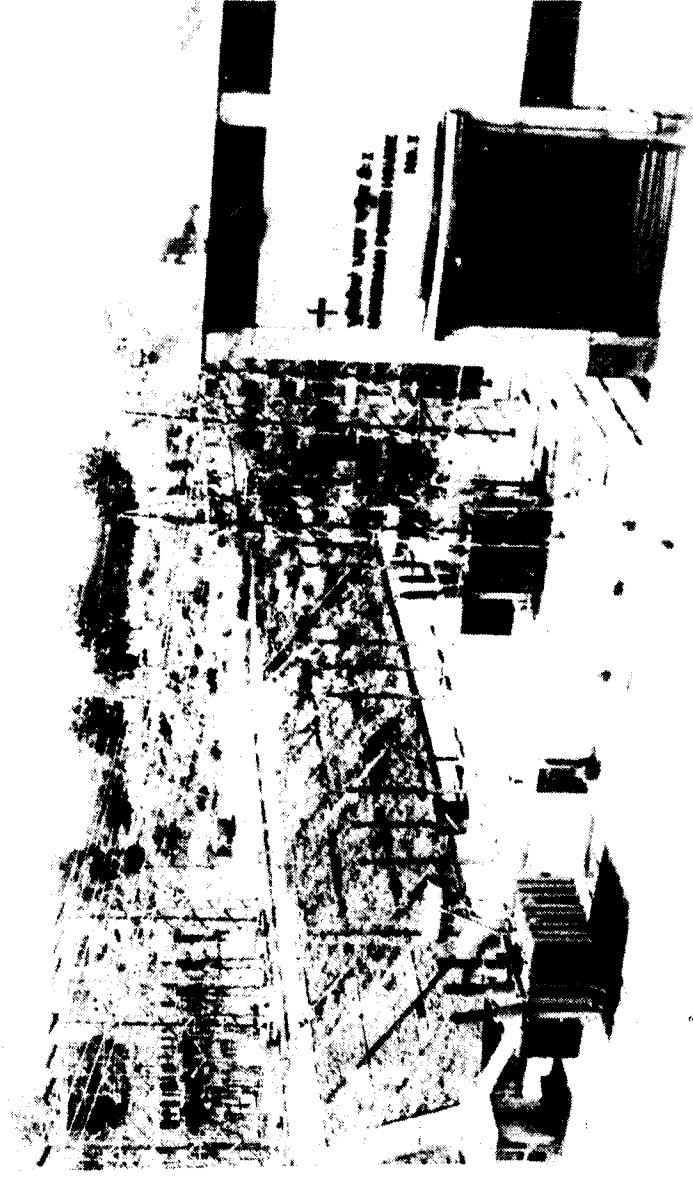
Name of the Party	Valid Votes Polled	
	Number	Percentage
Congress(I)	1,09,313	31.49
Bahujan Samaj Party	1,01,595	29.27
Bhartiya Janta Party	51,077	14.71

⁹ Ibid, pp 74-77

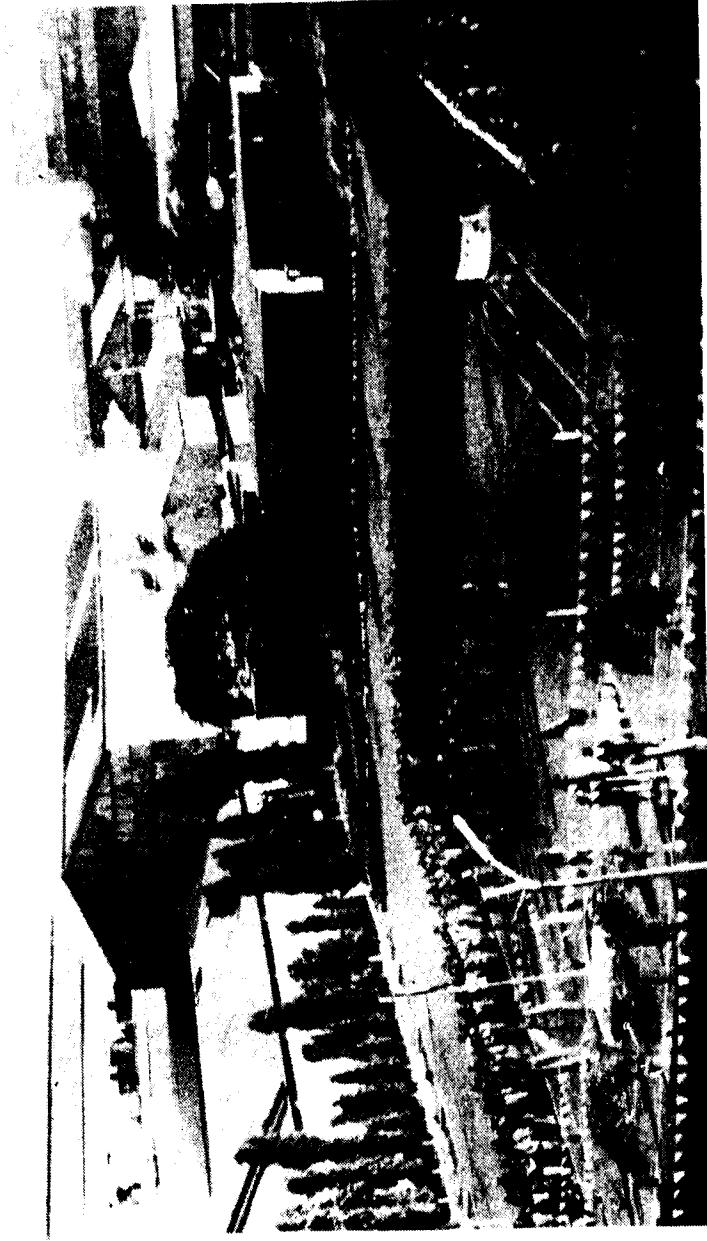
Name of the Party	Valid Votes Polled	
	Number	Percentage
Independents	38,038	10.96
Janta Dal	19,881	5.73
Shiromani Akali Dal	12,501	3.60
Communist Party of India	7,402	2.13
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	6,948	2.00
Other Parties	386	0.11
Total	3,47,141	100.00



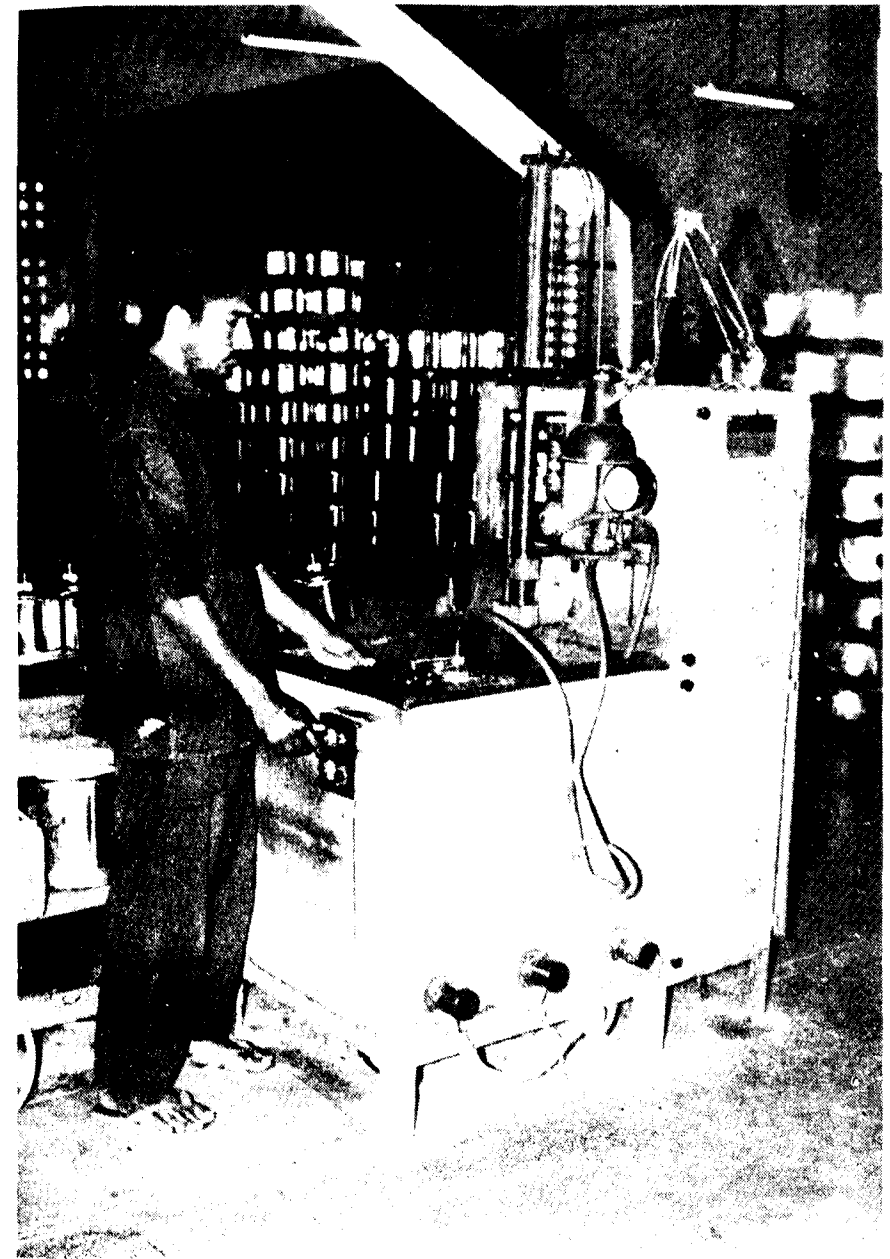
Chohal Dam at village Chohal



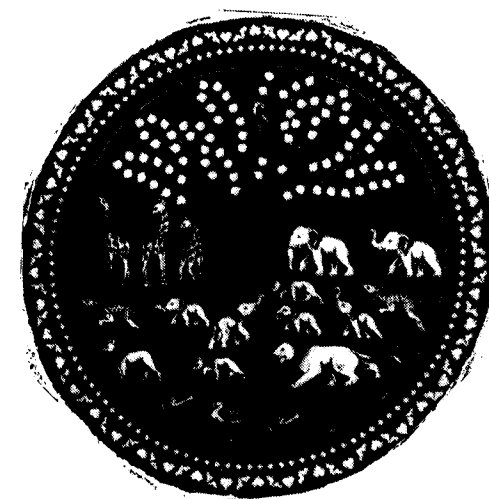
Mukerian Power House No. 1



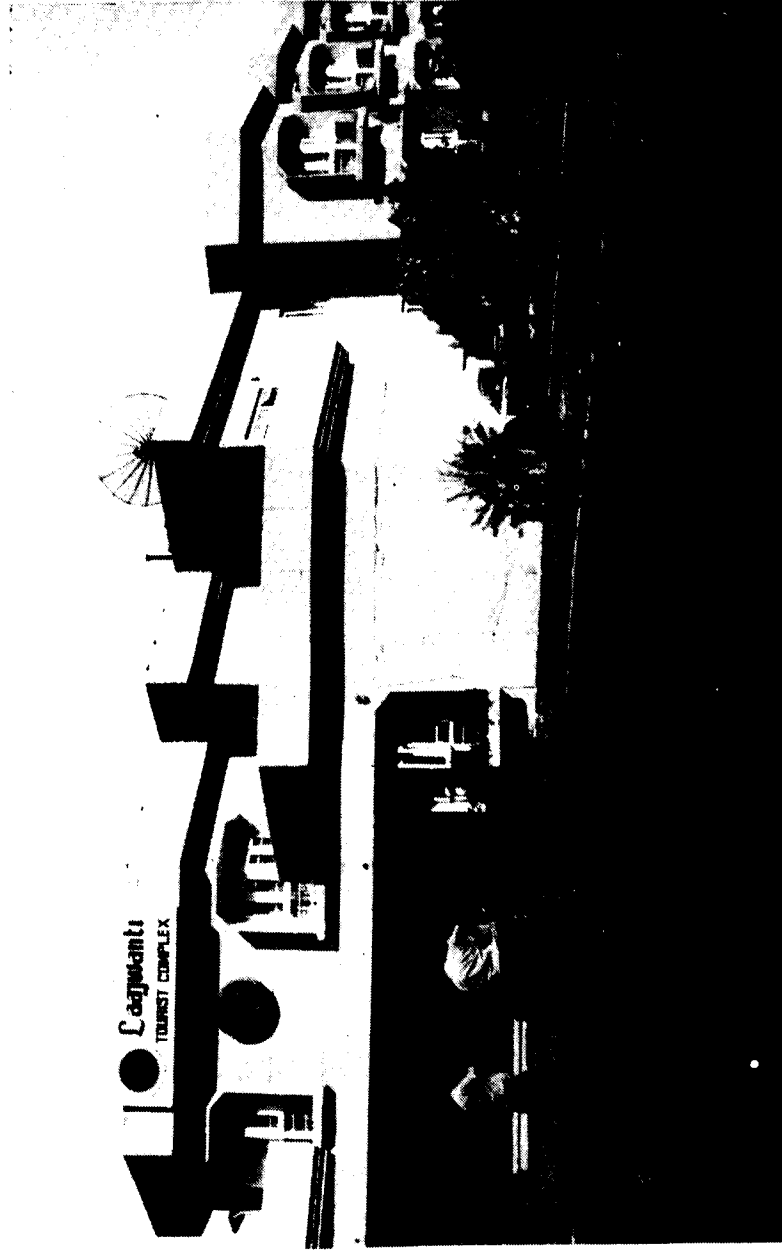
Paper Mill at Saila Khurd (External view)



Pressure Cooker Factory, Hoshiarpur (Internal view)

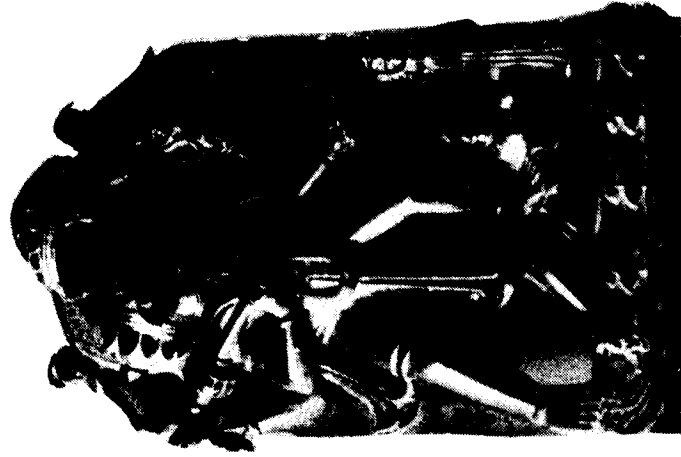


Inlay work of Hoshiarpur



Laajwanti Tourist Complex, Hoshiarpur

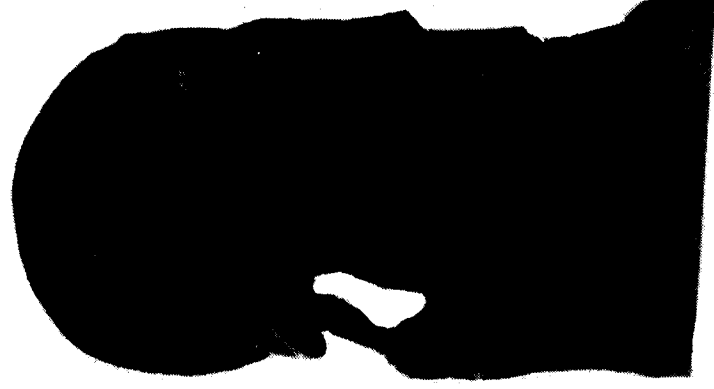
Archaeological finds from Dholbaha



(i) Varaha, 19th Century AD



(ii) Brahma-Saraswati,
12th Century AD



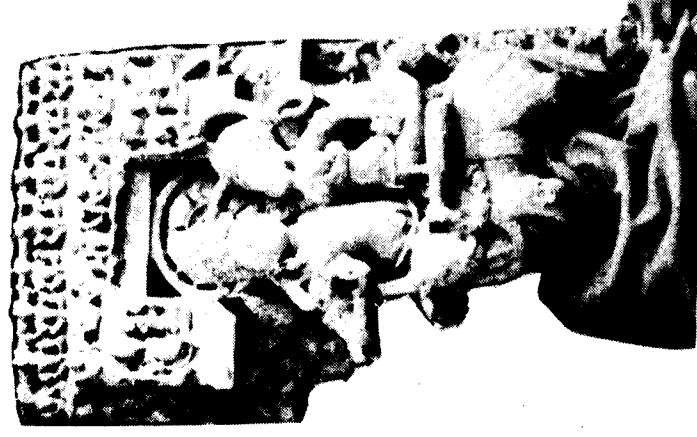
(iii) Shiva Parvati,
8th-9th Century AD



(iv) A Jain Deity,
12th Century AD



(v) Architectural Frieze,
12th Century AD



(vi) Shiva Parvati on Nandi,
10th-11th Century AD

Courtesy:– Director Cultural Affairs, Archaeology and Museums, Punjab.