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GAZETTEER OF INDIA



PUNJAB

FIROZPUR
(SUPPLEMENT)

1001
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PUNJAB DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



FIROZPUR

(SUPPLEMENT)

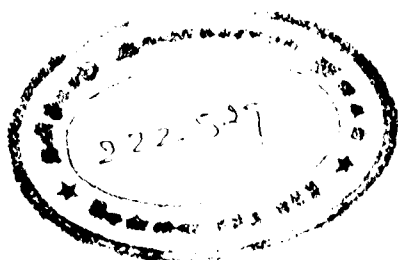
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FOREWORD

The Firozpur District Gazetteer (Revised Edition) was published in 1983 by the Revenue Department. A Supplement to a District Gazetteer is prepared after 10 years of the publication of the main volume. Thus, this Supplement had become due. It is the sixth 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
16 December 1998

SHYAMA MANN
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 five supplements. The Supplement to Firozpur District Gazetteer is sixth in the series.

The present volume supplements the information contained in the revised edition of Firozpur District Gazetteer published in 1983. An attempt has been made to bring the information/data up-to-date.

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, Firozpur, and other officers of the district administration for extending whole-hearted co-operation for making available the latest information/data for compilation of this volume.

I am thankful to the staff of Gazetteers Organisation especially Sarvshri Rajinder Singh Gandhi, Senior Editor; Rajinder Kumar Gupta, Mrs Gurdip Kaur Khokhar, Editors; Shaminder Singh Bains, Compiler; Dinesh Bedi, Draftsman-cum-Artist for their commendable contribution for the preparation of this volume. My thanks are due to Sarvshri Neeraj Kumar Singla, Harinder Pal Singh, Compilers and all other members of the Gazetteers Organisation for assisting me in the finalization and printing of this Supplement.

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
12 January 1999

JAGMOHAN SINGH HANS
State Editor, Gazetteers,
Punjab

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Total Area and Population of the District.—According to the 1991 Census, the area of the Firozpur District was 5,874 sq. km., but according to the Director of Land Records, Punjab, the area of the district during 1995-96 was 5,806.13 sq. km. The tahsil-wise area of the district during 1995-96 is given below :

Tahsil	Area (sq. Km.)
Firozpur	1,284.61
Fazilka	1,157.20
Abohar	1,177.90
Jalalabad	881.82
Zira	1,304.60
Total	5,806.13

(Source : Director of Land Records, Punjab)

The population of the Firozpur District, as per the 1991 Census was 16,07,817 persons (8,48,764 males and 7,59,053 females). This district was the largest in respect of area in the State in 1995-96.

Administrative Divisions of the District.—The Firozpur District is divided into five subdivisions, viz. Firozpur, Fazilka, Abohar, Zira and Jalalabad each comprising a tahsil of the same name. Besides, there are 5 sub-tahsils, viz. Mamdot, Talwandi Bhai, Dharmkot, Makhu and Guru Har Sahai. The district is divided into 11 development blocks, viz. Firozpur, Guru Har Sahai, Mamdot, Ghall Khurd, Fazilka, Jalalabad, Abohar, Khuyan Sarwar, Zira, Dharmkot (at Kot Ise Khan) and Makhu. According to the 1991 Census, the district had 1,162 villages (including 44 uninhabited).

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FIROZPUR

Boundary Changes.—There were only minor changes in the constitution of the district since the publication of the last Firozpur District Gazetteer in 1983. As per the 1991 Census, the district lost three villages, viz. Chak Jawaharwala, Chak Kalusinghwala and Roranwala of Firozpur Tahsil to Muktsar Tahsil of Faridkot District. On 20 July 1995¹, 2 villages, viz. Kamalwala and Muthianwala of Firozpur Tahsil were transferred to Tahsil Patti of Amritsar District; and 5 villages, viz. Pipli, Miani, Gadaipur, Mirzapur and Parliwala of Tahsil Zira were transferred to tahsil Nakodar of Jalandhar District. However, on 26 August 1995² village Parliwala of tahsil Nakodar of Jalandhar District was retransferred to tahsil Zira and village Kamalwala of tahsil Patti of Amritsar District also retransferred to tahsil Firozpur.

Climate*

The climate of this district is characterised by a very hot summer, a short rainy season and a bracing winter. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season is from November to March. This is followed by the summer season which lasts upto monsoon season. The period from July to the middle of September constitutes the south-west monsoon season. The latter half of September and October may be termed as the post monsoon or transition period.

Average Rainfall in the District.—The monthly average rainfall in the Firozpur District, during 1980, 1985 and 1990 to 1995, is given in Table 1.

Records of rainfall in the district are available for 9 stations for sufficiently long period. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Tables 2 and 3. The average annual rainfall in the district was 388.6 mm. The rainfall in the district in general increases from south west towards the north-east and varies from

256.8 mm at Abohar to 556.8 mm at Firozpur (Observatory). About 71 per cent of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the monsoon months, July to September, July being the rainiest month. Some rainfall occurs during the pre-monsoon months, mostly in the form of thundershowers. In the cold season, in association with passing western disturbances some rainfall occurs. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is large. During the 80 year period, 1901—1980, the highest annual rainfall, 258 per cent of the normal, was recorded in 1980. The lowest annual rainfall, only 38 per cent of the normal, was in 1946. During this period, annual rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 26 years. Two consecutive years of rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred six times. Annual rainfall was between 201 mm and 500 mm in 61 years out of 79 years.

On an average, there are 21 rainy days in a year. This number varies from 15 at Abohar to 27 at Firozpur (Observatory).

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 301.7 mm at Zira on 17 September 1950.

Temperature.—There is a meteorological observatory in the district at Firozpur. The records of this observatory may be taken as representative of the meteorological conditions in the district in general. From about the end of March temperature increases rapidly till June which is generally the hottest month with the monthly mean of daily maximum temperature 40.5°C and monthly mean of daily minimum 26.1°C. It is intensely hot during the summer, the dust-laden winds which blow especially in the sandy parts of the district surrounding Abohar are very trying. On individual days the maximum temperature may go beyond 47.0°C. With the onset of the monsoon by about the end of June or early in July there is appreciable drop in the day temperatures. However, due to breaks in the monsoon in July and in August, the weather becomes oppressive due to the increase in day temperatures. By about the second week of September when the monsoon withdraws from the

¹ Punjab Government No. 2/44/94-REII(1)/6768, dated 20 July 1995

² Punjab Government No. 2/44/94-REII(1)/8011, dated 26 August 1995

* Material supplied by Additional Director General of Meteorology (Research), Pune

district, both the day and night temperatures begin to decrease. The drop in the night temperatures even in October is much more than the fall in the day temperatures. After October both the day and night temperatures decrease rapidly till January which is the coldest month. The monthly mean of daily maximum temperature in January is 19.4°C and the monthly mean of daily minimum temperature is 4.6°C. During the cold season, the district is affected by cold waves in the wake of passing western disturbances and the minimum temperature occasionally drops down to about a degree or two below the freezing point.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Firozpur was 47.2°C on 31 May 1954 while the lowest minimum was -2.9°C on 29 January 1964.

Humidity.—From July to March the relative humidities in the air varies from 61 per cent to 75 per cent. The driest part of the year is the summer season when the relative humidities in the afternoons are about 35 per cent or less. Generally morning is more humid than afternoon.

Cloudiness.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded during the monsoon season and for short spells of a day or two during the cold season in association with the passing western disturbances. During the rest of the year the skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

Winds.—Winds are generally light in the district and are north-westerly throughout the year. But in the summer and monsoon seasons winds from directions north, north-east, south and south-east also blow on many days.

Special Weather Phenomena.—In the cold season western disturbances affect the district causing occasional thunderstorms sometimes accompanied with hail and squall. Thunderstorms and more frequently dust-storms occur during the hot season. Rain during the monsoon season is also sometimes accompanied with thunder. Fogs occur in the cold season particularly in the wake of passing western disturbances.

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

TABLE 1
Monthly Average Rainfall in Firozpur District during the year 1980, 1985 and 1990 to 1995 (in millimetres)

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
1980	18.9	6.0	17.8	6.3	2.8	15.8	446.1	42.3	43.8	18.6	8.7	29.1	656.2
1985	0.3	0.3	05.5	40.2	1.3	69.6	165.2	128.3	06.9	25.6	1.3	17.0	461.5
1990	1.0	32.3	16.3	—	10.7	3.6	127.2	96.0	114.7	—	2.0	17.8	421.6
1991	0.4	21.6	10.6	22.1	6.8	80.6	19.0	69.6	2.0	6.2	—	19.3	258.2
1992	30.2	12.0	6.8	—	4.4	4.5	153.9	109.7	88.1	6.9	13.8	1.4	431.7
1993	5.8	2.3	13.2	15.5	15.3	34.9	210.6	7.7	93.0	—	—	—	398.3
1994	7.6	6.1	—	1.9	1.2	7.8	29.9	147.8	112.6	—	—	—	314.9
1995	128.3	23.9	18.1	8.0	—	75.4	121.2	181.1	21.9	—	0.6	—	578.5

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1996)

GENERAL

TABLE 2
Normals and Extremes of Rainfall
(Firozpur)

Station	Number of years of data	Annual Rain- fall as % of normal and years**												Heaviest Rainfall in 24 hours*				
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Highest	Lowest		
FIROZPUR																		
Firozpur (obsy)	31 a	19.3	15.1	21.0	6.5	14.9	36.5	180.4	141.5	91.2	14.1	5.2	11.1	556.8	211	45	240.0	1976 Aug 01
	b	1.7	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.2	2.1	7.0	5.9	3.2	0.8	0.4	0.7	26.6	(1976)	(1975)		
Zira	73 a	23.0	21.5	20.7	11.8	9.0	30.3	127.4	136.8	74.1	12.9	2.7	12.0	482.2	226	24	301.7	1950 Sep 17
	b	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.9	2.1	6.0	5.7	2.8	0.7	0.3	0.9	25.8	(1917)	(1921)		
Firozpur Sadr	73 a	21.3	18.5	20.1	9.7	10.2	33.0	126.8	121.9	67.1	7.8	3.0	10.8	450.2	211	45	282.7	1964 Aug 18
	b	1.9	1.8	1.7	0.9	1.1	2.1	5.7	5.4	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.9	24.9	(1917)	(1943)		
Firozpur City	64 a	21.5	18.4	18.9	9.6	7.9	30.4	110.5	114.0	60.7	7.0	2.6	0.9	411.4	211	45	275.8	1894 Jun 19
	b	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.8	4.7	4.7	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	20.9	(1908)	(1946)		
Fazilka	73 a	13.1	11.2	12.2	7.9	6.7	23.7	87.3	79.3	51.3	2.9	1.7	6.9	304.2	278	30	182.9	1908 Aug 31
	b	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.6	4.0	4.0	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	18.3	(1908)	(1946)		
Jalalabad	60 a	5.5	13.0	10.9	10.1	6.3	21.4	83.2	73.7	53.5	5.7	0.7	7.7	301.7	271	18	160.1	1958 Sep 03
	b	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.3	3.6	3.3	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	15.1	(1908)	(1949)		
Abohar	57 a	11.0	8.4	7.7	5.6	4.6	22.8	76.5	68.8	43.1	3.3	1.3	3.6	256.8	290	20	175.8	1958 Sep 02
	b	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.4	3.5	3.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	14.7	(1956)	(1963)		
Gobindgarh	61 a	13.0	8.7	9.8	5.1	5.7	25.3	76.7	86.8	45.5	4.3	0.8	5.7	287.3	350	28	152.4	1898 Aug 23
	b	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	2.0	4.3	4.2	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	18.1	(1908)	(1951)		
Jaimaiwala	28 a	20.1	14.6	16.1	6.5	5.5	30.2	120.7	100.9	100.4	20.5	2.4	8.6	446.5	264	18	208.3	1955 Oct 05
	b	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.5	1.8	4.6	4.6	2.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	20.0	(1958)	(1967)		
Firozpur	a	17.5	14.4	15.3	8.1	7.9	28.2	109.9	102.6	65.2	8.7	2.3	8.5	388.6	258	38		
	b	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.8	4.8	4.6	2.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	20.6	(1980)	(1946)		

Abchar	57 a	11.0	8.4	7.7	5.6	4.6	22.8	76.5	68.8	43.1	3.3	1.3	3.6	256.8	290	20
	b	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.4	3.5	3.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	14.7	(1956)	(1963)
Gobindgarh	61 a	13.0	8.7	9.8	5.1	5.7	25.3	76.7	86.8	45.5	4.3	0.8	5.7	287.3	350	28
	b	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	2.0	4.3	4.2	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	18.1	(1908)	(1951)
Jajmalwala	28 a	20.1	14.6	16.1	6.5	5.5	30.2	120.7	100.9	100.4	20.5	2.4	8.6	446.5	264	18
	b	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.5	1.8	4.6	4.6	2.5	0.5	0.1	0.7	20.0	(1956)	(1967)
Firozpur	a	17.5	14.4	15.3	8.1	7.9	28.2	109.9	102.6	65.2	8.7	2.3	8.5	388.6	258	38
	b	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.8	4.8	4.6	2.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	20.6	(1980)	(1946)

a : Normal rainfall in mm

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

* Based on all available data upto 1980

** Years of occurrence given in brackets.

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

FIROZPUR

TABLE 3

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District
(Data 1901-1960)*
(Firozpur)

Range in mm	No. of years	Range in mm	No. of years
101-200	3	601-700	3
201-300	22	701-800	2
301-400	24	801-900	1
401-500	15	901-1000	1
501-600	7	1001-1100	1

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

* (Data available for 79 years only)

TABLE 4
Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity
(Firozpur)

Month	Mean Daily Maximum Temperature		°C	Mean Daily Minimum Temperature		°C	Highest Maximum ever recorded	°C	Date	°C	Lowest Minimum ever recorded	°C	Date	Relative Humidity	
	°C	°C		°C	°C									0830	1730*
January	19.4	4.6	27.2	1952 January 23	27.2	4.6	1952 January 23	27.2	1952 January 23	-2.9	1964 January 29	-2.9	1964 January 29	88	59
February	22.4	7.3	33.3	1953 February 28	33.3	7.3	1953 February 28	33.3	1953 February 28	0.0	1974 February 07	0.0	1974 February 07	82	54
March	27.6	12.3	37.2	1955 March 30	37.2	12.3	1955 March 30	37.2	1955 March 30	1.3	1983 March 21	1.3	1983 March 21	75	51
April	34.5	17.7	45.4	1979 April 23	45.4	17.7	1979 April 23	45.4	1979 April 23	7.0	1983 April 18	7.0	1983 April 18	60	37
May	39.0	22.0	47.2	1954 May 31	47.2	22.0	1954 May 31	47.2	1954 May 31	13.1	1977 May 04	13.1	1977 May 04	53	33
June	40.5	26.1	46.7	1954 June 01	46.7	26.1	1954 June 01	46.7	1954 June 01	15.5	1958 June 01	15.5	1958 June 01	58	36
July	36.2	26.2	45.1	1957 July 08	45.1	26.2	1957 July 08	45.1	1957 July 08	17.0	1983 July 03	17.0	1983 July 03	76	58
August	34.9	25.5	40.5	1979 August 08	40.5	25.5	1979 August 08	40.5	1979 August 08	16.0	1985 August 06	16.0	1985 August 06	80	65
September	34.6	23.0	40.1	1979 September 01	40.1	23.0	1979 September 01	40.1	1979 September 01	16.2	1962 September 30	16.2	1962 September 30	76	57
October	33.0	16.8	39.4	1952 October 04	39.4	16.8	1952 October 04	39.4	1952 October 04	8.3	1952 October 29	8.3	1952 October 29	73	50

GENERAL

Month	Mean		Highest Maximum ever recorded	Lowest Minimum ever recorded	Relative Humidity		
	Daily Maximum Temperature °C	Daily Minimum Temperature °C			°C	%	
							Date
November	27.4	10.0	35.0	2.1	1962 November 30	79	52
December	21.6	5.8	28.3	-1.7	1950 December 22	87	62
Annual	30.9	16.4				74	51

*Hours IST

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

TABLE 5
Mean Wind Speed in km./hr.
(Firozpur)

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
2.1	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.6

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

TABLE 6
Special Weather Phenomena
(Firozpur)

Mean No. of Days with	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
Thunder	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	7.4
Hail	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Dust-storm	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.8	2.8	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.8
Fog	2.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	2.8	9.3

GENERAL

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

CHAPTER-II

HISTORY

(a) Early History

It has been established now that the whole of Punjab including Firozpur District was a part of the vast area covered under the Indus Valley Civilization during the early period of history. It is worthwhile to mention here that Harappa and Mohenjodaro are the sites where remains of the Indus Valley Civilization have been found extensively. This Civilization developed prior to the Aryan Civilization in this region. District Firozpur has very little early history attached to it. It is almost entirely destitute of ancient buildings and contains no places mentioned in early record. None of the present villages or towns date from an earlier period than the reign of Akbar, mainly because the entire western side of the district has, within the last four centuries and a half, been over run by the River Satluj, by which all relics of antiquity that might have existed have, of course, been effaced.

Along the top of the upper bank of the Satluj, large mounds of earth and the debris of brick or pottery, called *thehs*, are often found and they mark the sites of the former villages and show that the bank of the river was inhabited in ancient times. A few remains are found in the tracts below the greater bank, the only ones being at Channar and Kabar Bachha in the Firozpur Tahsil, any others that existed must have been swept away by the river, which has coursed over all the lower countryside during the last two centuries and a half. The most important of these mounds are those of Janer in the Zira Tahsil. The latest find added to the Firozpur District is Arniwala *then*. A large number of coins have also been found from these *thehs*.

(b) Medieval Period

AD 1000 A colony of Bhatti Rajputs came up from Jaiselmer under a leader called Rai Hel and settled south of town of Muktsar (now in Muktsar District). They deputed local Punjwar Chief and firmly established themselves.

HISTORY

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AD 1288 Jairsis and Vairsis, the two sons of Makassi, became Mohammadans.

AD 1351- 1388 The fort of Firozpur is stated to have been built in the time of Firoz Shah Tughlaq Sultan of Delhi, from AD 1351 to AD 1388.

1700 Punjwars silently disappeared from the history. Many families advanced northwards to the Beas River. They built several towns/villages between Zira and Dharmkot. Kot Ise Khan was built by Nawab Isa Khan. Vairsis fixed their capital at Raikot (now in district Ludhiana).

1740 The Dogars, who trace their origin to Bahlol, a Mohammadan Dogar, moved from about neighbourhood of Pakpattan and reached Firozpur.

Bhattis moved southwards and Dogars established themselves. The right of occupancy allowed by the Lahore Ruler. The Dogars slew the faujdar Ahmed Khan Lalu. Sukha Mallu the head of a tribe appointed *faujdar* who ruled for six years. Sukha Mallu killed by one Pharma of the Dogar Tribe, plundered his dwelling and murdered his son, Kutb. Jul Khan appointed *faujdar*.

Sheikh Shamir of Ulaki stirred up Dogars against Jul Khan. Dulchi Jul Khan seized 22 leaders of Dogars. Pir Khan the head of the village of Dulchi concerted with Sheikh Shamir to seize or slay the *faujdar*. He went to Kasur and enticed his victim to an interview with the rebels on the bank of the Satluj. Jul Khan was slain by Sheikh Shamir and in the scuffle he himself was killed by a chance blow by his brother, Misri. Yusaf Khan, the Naib of Jul Khan, avenged the murder of his master by putting the hostages to death.

1758

Adina Beg the Mughal Governor of Lahore defeated by the Sikhs.

1763

Kasur sacked by the Sikhs under Hari Singh Bhangi. Many of the refugees from Kasur came near to Firozpur and established the present town. Tara Singh Gheba, of Dallewala confederacy began to make excursions and got the possession of Fatehgarh. Tara Singh's conquest extended as far as Ramunwala and Mari (Now in district Moga). He built fort at both these places. Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia took possession of Naipal country. Nawab of Kot Ise Khan placed himself under the protection of Ahluwalias. Gurja (Gujar) Singh, with his brother Nushaha Singh and his two nephews, Gurbakh Singh and Mastan Singh, took possession of Firozpur. Jai Singh Gharla seized Khai, Wan and Bajidpur in the neighbourhood of Firozpur. Burhan Dogar and Mohammad Khan son of Gul Khan leagued and expelled Gurbakhsh Singh's garrison from the newly repaired fort of Firozpur.

1771—1792

Mohammad Khan son of Gul Khan, started from Amritsar with some horses for sale. Gurbakhsh Singh attacked him and took him prisoner and then recovered the fort of Firozpur. The property acquired by Gurbakhsh Singh except 7 villages washed away due to change in the course of Satluj. He rebuilt the fort of Firozpur and made his uncle, Raja Singh, as Governor. Gurbakhsh Singh divided his possessions amongst his sons in 1792.

1807

Maharaja Ranjit Singh acquired Kasur and made it over in jagir to his favourite and co-adjutor. Sardar Nihal Singh Atariwala, who soon dispossessed Gurbakhsh Singh and his three sons of

their trans-Satluj possessions in the neighbourhood of Kasur. The Dogars, who were looking for a change, invited Nihal Singh's approach to Firozpur. He gladly acquiesced, and dislodged Dhanna Singh's garrison from village and Kot of Dulchi.

1808

Sardar Nihal Singh again crossed the Satluj in the terrain of Ranjit Singh and insisted on endeavouring to extend his dominions to the east of Satluj, and by stratagem, he effected the lodgement of a garrison in the Fort of Khai, nearly 10 km south-west of Firozpur and then belonging to Nizam-Ud-Din Khan.

28 March 1809

Sardar Dhanna Singh in a letter to Sir D. Ochterlony, the agent for Sikh Affairs, begged to be admitted under Company's protection.

1811

The Lahore Government deputed an agent to wait on Sir D. Ochterlony to obtain sanction for seizing Dhanna Singh's land south of Satluj. Sir D. Ochterlony disclaimed the right.

1819

Sardar Dhanna Singh died leaving his widow Lachhman Kaur heiress of his possession.

1820

Sardarni Lachhman Kaur left for pilgrimage and placed her father-in-law, Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, in-charge of the territory. During her absence Baghel Singh son of Dina Singh, her husband's nephew, gained admittance to the fort under pretence of insisting his grandfather and usurped the property in concert with Sardar Nihal Singh.

1823

Sardarni Lachhman Kaur on return from her pilgrimage, appealed to the British authorities against usurpation by Baghel Singh. Captain Ross, the Deputy Superintendent of Sikh Affairs,

represented the case to Lahore Agent. Maharaja immediately recalled Baghel Singh and allowed that Firozpur belonged rightfully to the Sardarni. Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh died in 1823 at Firozpur.

1826

Sardar Bahgel Singh died.

1835

Sardarni Lachhman Kaur died. She left no heir. Her estate lapsed to the British Government.

(c) British Period

1836

Lieutenant Mackeson was deputed by Captain Wade to Firozpur and Lahore to ascertain the limits of the late Sardarni's territory and to adjust new British relations with the Maharaja.

1838

In July 1838, Chanda Singh and Jhanda Singh, the two brothers of Baghel Singh, preferred their claim to inherit the estate of Sardarni Lachhman Kaur, to Sir George Russel Clerk at the Ambala Agency. The question was referred to the Supreme Government, but was decided against the claimant.

1845

First Anglo-Sikh War broke out in December 1845 making Firozpur District the battle field. The Sikhs crossed the Satluj opposite Firozpur on 12 and 13 December 1845.

The battle of Mudki fought on 18 December 1845. The battle of Ferozshah fought on 21 December 1845.

1846

The battle of Aliwala fought on 28 January 1846.

1846—1852

The Sobraon battle was fought on 10 February 1846. At the close of the Satluj Campaign in 1846, were added to the existing district of Firozpur, as

already described, the *ilaga* of Khai, Baghuwala, Ambarhar, Zira, and Mudki, together with portions of the following; Kot Kapura (district Faridkot), Guru Har Sahai, Jhumba (district Bathinda), Kot Bhai (tahsil Muktsar transferred to the district of Faridkot), Bhuchho (district Bathinda) and Maharaj (district Bathinda). The other acquisitions of the British Government were divided between the districts of Badhni and Ludhiana. In 1847, the Badhni District was broken up, and the following *ilagas* were added to the Firozpur District; Mallanwala, Makhu, Dharmkot, Kot Ise Khan, Badhni and Chuhar Chak, (now form part of district Moga), Mari (district Bathinda) and Sada Singhwala (now in Moga District). In the same year, Sultan Khanwala was taken from the Faridkot State in exchange for a portion of Kot Kapura. The next addition took place in 1852, when a portion of the *ilaga* as of Muktsar and Kot Kapura (now transferred to the district of Faridkot), was taken under direct management. This was an addition of about 259 sq. km.

1855

Eight villages constituting the *ilaga* of Chirak (district Moga) were restored to Sardar of Kalsia.

1856

The estates of the deposed Nawab of Mamdot were annexed.

1857

Nine villages of the Makhu *ilaga* ceded to the Kapurthala State on account of the river action.

During the great uprising of 1857, a native officer of 57th Native Infantry at Firozpur declared that it was the purpose of his regiment to refuse the Enfield cartridge. On the night of 14 May 1857, the Church, the Roman Catholic Chapel, the School House, 17

officers' houses and other buildings burnt by the men of 45th Native Infantry.

On 11 July 1857, the 10th Light Cavalry was, as precautionary measure, dismounted and disarmed.

The men made a rush on 19 August 1857, at their horses cut loose about 50 of them and seizing pony or horse they could find in the station, including many officer's chargers, mounted and rode off for Delhi.

1858

The village of Sibian, one of those granted in exchange to the Faridkot State was taken back on the ground that it was held as a revenue free life-grant by Sodhi Gulab Singh.

1861

Guru Ram Singh (Kuka leader) proceeded to Muktsar (now in district Muktsar) to be present there on the occasion of Maghi Fair.

1863

About the middle of 1863 Guru Ram Singh again visited Firozpur District. Guru Ram Singh introduced Anand Marriage (the Ceremony according to Sikh rites) which could be performed at nominal cost of a few rupees. This new practice was first introduced in the first week of June 1863 at village Khota (now in tahsil and district Moga). Inter-caste marriage was also started at village Khota.

1867

A police officer, deputed to keep a watch on the activities of the Kukas, reported that Firozpur had become a stronghold of the Kukas.

1879

S. Narain Singh of village Rode (Now district Moga) arrested on 18 July 1879. He had been deputed by a notable Kuka leader, Budh Singh to contact Guru Ram Singh in exile at Rangoon.

1881

13 Kukas belonging to the then Firozpur District were arrested on 17 March 1881.

1884

On the partition of the Sirsa District in November 1884, the western half, including the whole of the Fazilka Tahsil and about 40 villages of Dabwali Tahsil were included in the Firozpur District.

1906-1907

The Colonization of Government land (Punjab) Bill, 1906-1907 opposed throughout the State. One meeting to oppose the bill held at Firozpur. Governor General of India refused his assent on 26 May 1907.

1913-15

Kartar Singh Sarabha with a band of 50 revolutionaries reached Firozpur on 19 February 1915.

The Indian Garrison's at Firozpur promised to revolt on 21 February 1915 to support the achievement of freedom started by Ghadar Party.

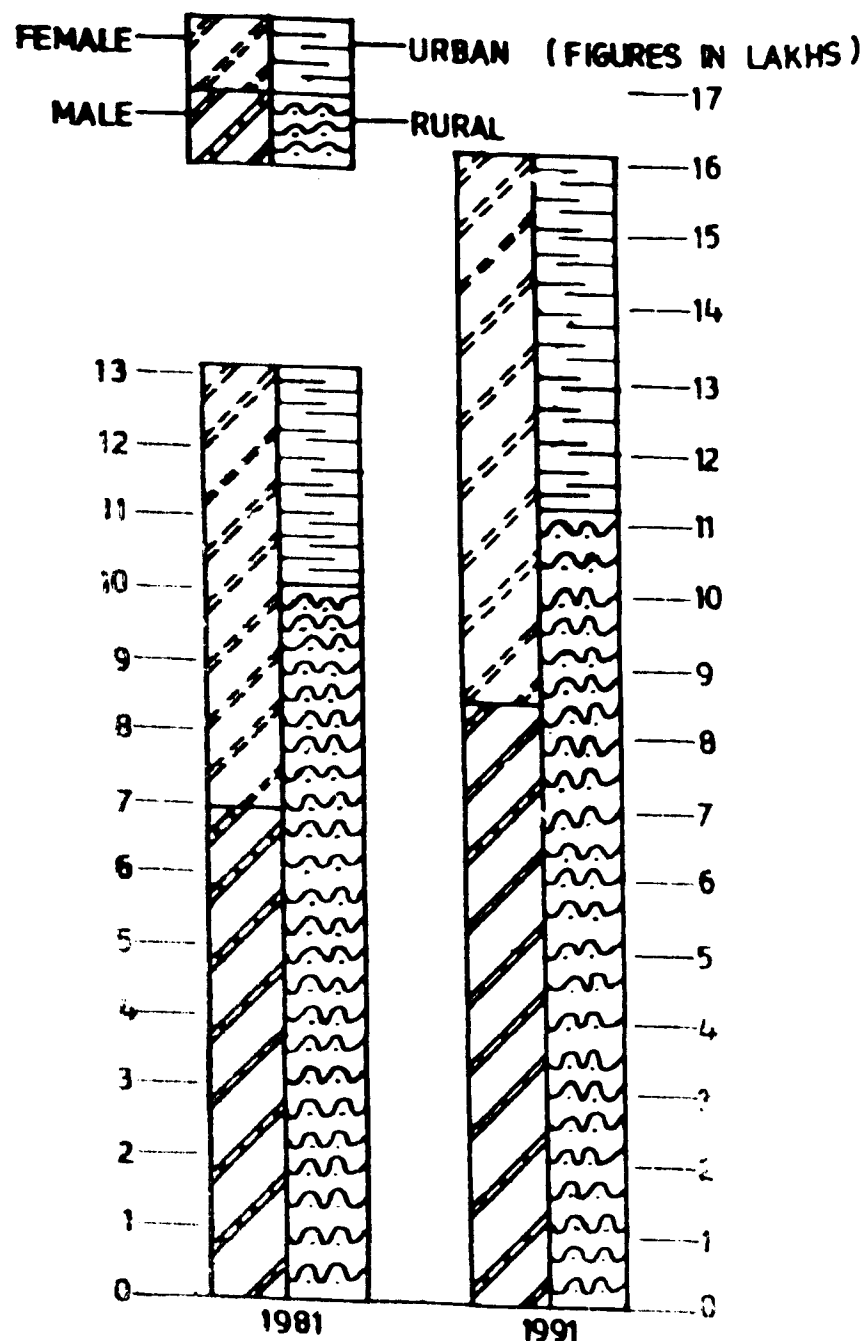
1930

Zira Bomb case-1930, the hero of the case was Gurdas Ram son of Shri Hari Chand of Zira. He was born on 14 July 1914. He was related to the Great national leader Lala Lajpat Rai. He resolved to avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai and sought retribution for the brutal act by the cult of bombs. He formed a revolutionary party at Zira and secretly learnt the art of manufacturing bombs from Sri Lal Chand. Vice-President of Congress Committee, Zira on 31 October 1930, at 8.30 P.M. he along with his associates threw bomb at the Police Station, Zira.

1931

Gurdas Ram and Puran Singh sentenced to 3 years rigorous imprisonment on 1 April 1931.

GROWTH OF POPULATION FIROZPUR DISTRICT 1981-91



Source: Census of India 1981 & 1991

CHAPTER III PEOPLE

Total Population

According to the 1991 Census, the total population of the Firozpur District was 16,07,817 (8,48,764 males and 7,59,053 females). Of these 12,23,417 persons were rural and 3,84,400 urban.

Growth of Population

The population of the district as per the 1981 Census was 13,07,804 which increased to 16,07,817 in 1991. The net addition to the population between 1981 and 1991 was 3,00,013 thereby recording a decennial growth rate 22.94 per cent during the decade as against the State growth rate of 20.81 per cent.

Distribution of Population between Rural and Urban Areas

According to the 1991 Census, about 24 per cent of the population of the district was living in the urban areas i.e. in 10 towns of district viz. Abohar, Dharmkot, Fazilka, Firozpur, Firozpur Cantonment, Guru Har Sahai, Jalalabad, Kot Ise Khan, Talwandi Bhai and Zira. It ranked 9th as compared to the other districts of the State. Rest of the population of about 76 per cent lived in the rural areas of the district. The following table shows the distribution of population between rural and urban areas and males and females by tahsils in the district according to the 1991 Census :

Tahsil/ District	Total popula- tion	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
Firozpur	5,37,715	2,82,265	2,55,450	3,84,921	1,52,794
Fazilka	4,11,084	2,16,554	1,94,530	3,29,948	81,136
Zira	3,43,999	1,81,665	1,62,334	3,00,692	43,307
Abohar	3,15,019	1,68,280	1,46,739	2,07,856	1,07,163
Total	16,07,817	8,48,764	7,59,053	12,23,417	3,84,400

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

Sex Ratio

The total population of the Firozpur District according to the 1991 Census was 16,07,817 out of which 8,48,764 were males and 7,59,053 were females showing a ratio of 52.79:47.21. As per the 1981 Census this ratio was 53.81:46.19.

According to the 1991 Census, the number of females per 1,000 males in the district was 894 against 882 females per 1,000 males for the State. The district ranked 5th in the number of females per 1,000 males in the State. The number of females per 1,000 males in the district was only 884 as per the 1981 Census.

Density of population

The density of population of the Firozpur District increased from 223 persons per sq. km. in 1981 to 274 persons per sq. km. in 1991 as against 333 and 403 for the State respectively. Density of population in the rural areas of the district was 212 persons per sq. km. whereas in urban areas, it was 4,079 persons per sq. km. as per the 1991 Census. It was 174 persons per sq. km. in rural areas and 3,826 persons per sq. km. in urban areas according to the 1981 Census.

Distribution of Population of Scheduled Castes

According to the 1991 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes in Firozpur District was 3,50,461 (1,86,964 males and 1,63,497 females). The percentage of Schedule Castes population in the district as per the 1981 Census was 20.90 as against the State percentage of 26.87. As per the 1991 Census the percentage of Scheduled Castes population in the district was 21.80 as against 28.31 in the State. The tahsilwise distribution of Scheduled Castes population in Firozpur District according to the 1981 and 1991 Census is given below :

Tahsil/ District	1981			1991		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Firozpur	92,280	49,562	42,718	1,19,388	63,477	55,911
Fazilka	1,08,921	58,309	50,612	65,746	35,239	30,507

Tahsil/ District	1981			1991		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Zira	72,127	38,664	33,463	89,542	47,817	41,725
Abohar	—	—	—	75,785	40,431	35,354
District	2,73,328	1,46,535	1,26,793	3,50,461	1,86,964	1,63,497

(Census of India 1981 Series-17 Punjab, Parts XIII-A and B, Village and Town Directory and Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract, Firozpur District and Census of India, 1991 Series 20, Punjab, Part II-A and Part-II B General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract)

Distribution of Population by Religion

The distribution of population of the district by religion according to the 1981 and 1991 Census is given below :

Religion	Population Classified by Religion					
	1981			1991		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Hindus	5,79,659	3,07,398	2,72,261	6,75,385	3,58,114	3,17,271
Sikhs	7,09,571	3,76,999	3,32,572	9,10,191	4,78,693	4,31,498
Muslims	1,637	1,047	590	2,112	1,270	842
Christians	15,570	8,117	7,453	18,602	9,875	8,727
Budhists	158	80	78	122	63	59
Jains	988	523	465	643	318	325
Others	201	103	98	30	15	15
Religions						
Religion not stated	20	13	7	732	416	316
	13,07,804	6,94,280	6,13,524	16,07,817	8,48,764	7,59,053

(Statistical Abstract of Punjab 1985 and Census of India 1991 Series-20, Punjab Part IV-B (II) Religion Table C-9)

Population of Towns

The proportion between rural and urban population in the district in 1991 was 76:24 approximately as against 77:23 in 1981. Table given below shows the townwise population of the Firozpur District as per the 1981 and 1991 Census :

Towns	1981	1991
Aonhar	86,334	1,07,163
Firozpur	61,162	78,738
Fazilka	43,548	58,028
Firozpur Cantonment	44,678	53,094
Zira	19,581	23,722
Jalalabad	16,639	23,108
Dharmkot	9,328	11,981
Guru Har Sahai	7,684	10,500
Talwandi Bhai	9,117	10,462
Kot Ise Khan	—	7,604

(Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1994)

Villages Classified by Population

The following table shows the number of villages classified by various ranges of population in the Firozpur District according to the 1981 and 1991 Census :-

Year	Total number of inhabited villages	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1000-1999	2000-4999	5000-9999	10000 and above
1981	1,119	189	276	308	224	117	4	1
1991	1,118	147	236	311	254	156	12	2

(Census of India, 1981 Series-17, Punjab, Part II-A and Part II-B, General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract and Census of India, 1991 Series-20 Punjab Part II-A and Part II-B General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract)

Fairs and Festivals

Fairs and festivals reflect the cultural heritage of the people of the area and play an important role in their social life. The fairs are living symbol of our cultural life. For long these have been exercising unifying influence from under the seeming differences that separate castes and communities. Punjabis are very fond of fairs and festivals.

The main fairs celebrated in the district are described below :

Shahidi Mela at Hussainiwala.--National Martyrs Memorial at Hussainiwala depicts an irrepressible revolutionary spirit of three National Martyrs namely, S. Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev who lit eternal flame of liberty by smilingly embracing martyrdom for the motherland. They were awarded death sentence. Following a hasty trial of Lahore Conspiracy case, they were executed a day earlier than the hanging schedule in the Central Jail on 23 March 1931. Their bodies were secretly brought at this place by the British Authorities for an uncereemonial cremation. To commemorate their memory a large fair is held here every year on 23 March. A large number of leaders of all political parties visit this place and pay their obeisance.

Besides the above fairs, Mela Pothi Mala at Guru Har Sahai and Asafwala Mela at Asaf are also celebrated in the district yearly. Basant, Holi, Hola, Baisakhi, Dussehra, Diwali etc. are the common festivals celebrated in the district. The Republic day (26 January) and the Independence day (15 August) are observed as National days of rejoicing.

CHAPTER IV AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Firozpur is primarily an agricultural district. Majority of its population (76.07 per cent) lives in villages. According to the 1991 Census, there were 4,87,246 main workers in the District. Out of these 69.19 per cent were directly dependent upon agriculture and its allied activities.

During the last decade, Firozpur District has made consistent progress in agriculture. In the field of cotton production, the district has made a remarkable progress by providing 28 per cent of the total production of the State during 1995-96. It ranked second after Bathinda District in production as well as area under cotton.

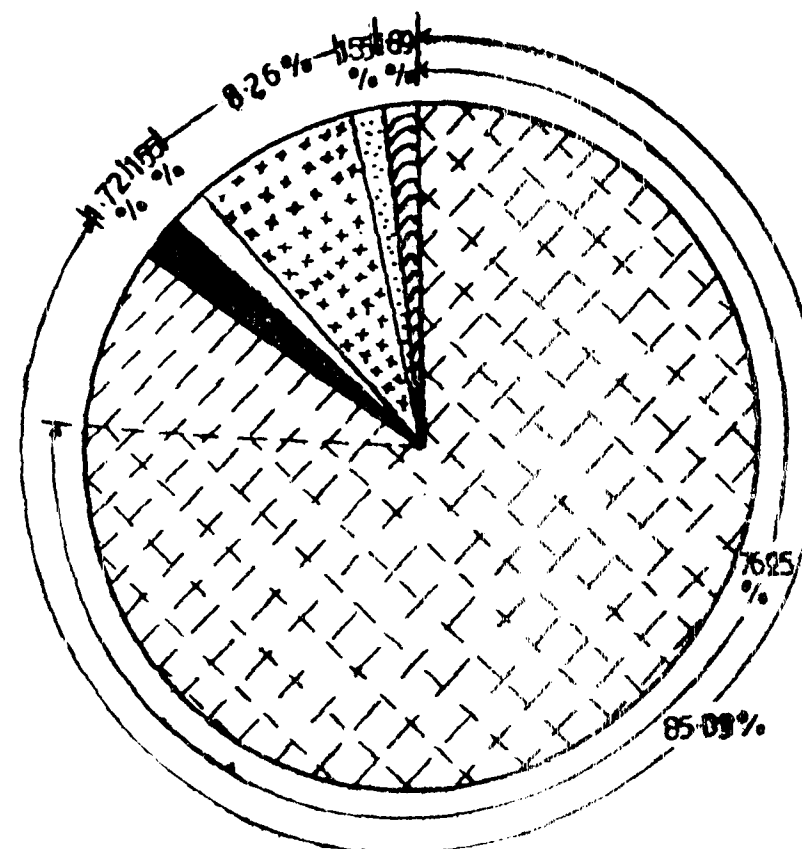
Land Utilization

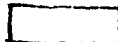
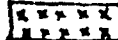
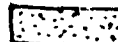
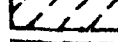
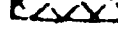
According to village papers the total area of the district during 1995-96 was 581 thousand hectares. Out of the total area 494 thousand hectares (85 per cent) was net area sown. The area under forests was only 10 thousand hectares and 48 thousand hectares of land was put to non-agricultural uses. The area sown more than once was 443 thousand hectares. The cropping intensity during 1995-96 in the district was 189.68 per cent.

The classification of the area by land use in the Firozpur District during 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given below :

		(Thousand Hectares)							
Sr. No.	Particulars	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Total area, according to village papers	586	586	583	583	583	583	..	581
2	Forests	6	7	6	6	6	12	..	10
3	Barren and Unculturable Land	..	..	(a)	(a)	(a)	—	..	9
4	Land put to Non-agricultural use	..	..	(40)	37	43	37	..	48
5	Culturable Waste	..	..	12	15	9	1	..	9

LAND UTILIZATION FIROZPUR DISTRICT 1995-96



-  FOREST AREA
 -  BARREN AND UNCULTURABLE LAND
 -  LAND PUT TO NON AGRICULTURAL USE
 -  CULTURABLE WASTE
 -  CURRENT FALLOW
 -  NET AREA SOWN
 -  AREA SOWN MORE THAN ONCE
- Source: Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1996

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	Permanent Pastures and other Grazing Land	..	..	4	—	—	3	..	—
7	Land under Misc. Trees, Crops and Groves not included in Net Area Sown	..	..	(a)	—	—	(a)	..	—
8	Current Fallow	25	25	15	20	—	14	..	11
9	Fallow Land other than Current Fallow	—	—	(a)	(a)	—	(a)	..	—
10	Net Area Sown	486	487	15	505	16	516	..	494
11	Area Sown more than once	284	353	419	442	406	395	..	443
12	Total Cropped Area	770	840	925	947	915	911	..	937

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1996)

Note (a) denotes below 500 hectares

Irrigation Facilities

The district is well served with different means of irrigation. The entire net area sown in the district was irrigated during 1995-96. The percentage of gross area irrigated during the same year was 99.1. The area irrigated by canals during 1980-81 was 214.9 thousand hectares which increased to 262.0 thousand hectares in 1995-96. Tubewells/wells are also an important source of irrigation in the district. In 1980-81, the net area irrigated by tubewells/wells was 210.1 thousand hectares which increased to 231.8 thousand hectares in 1995-96. The net area irrigated by different sources of irrigation in the Firozpur District during 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given below :

('000 Hectares)

Year	Net area irrigated by					Percentage of Net Area Irrigated to Net Area Sown
	Government Canals	Private Canals	Tubewells and Wells	Other Sources	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1980-81	214.9	—	210.1	1.3	426.3	87.7
1985-86	270.1	—	188.6	1.2	459.9	94.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990-91	238.8	--	255.6	0.2	498.8	97.8
1991-92	238.4	--	260.2	--	498.6	98.7
1992-93	270.4	--	228.9	0.1	499.4	98.1
1993-94	270.4	--	228.5	0.3	499.2	96.7
1994-95	270.4	--	228.5	0.3	499.2	96.7
1995-96	262.0	--	231.8	--	493.8	100.0

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1996)

Canals.—The district is served by Eastern Canal System, Kanian Wall Distributary, Makhu Canal System, Firozpur Feeder System and Sirhind Feeder System. The area irrigated by these systems in Firozpur District during 1992-93 to 1995-96 is given below :

(Area in hectares)

Year	Eastern Canal	Kanian Wall Distributary	Makhu Canal System	Firozpur Feeder System	Sirhind Feeder System
1	2	3	4	5	6
1992-93	98,408	76	5,097	8,249	1,49,177
1993-94	99,149	77	5,256	8,336	1,41,825
1994-95	97,220	80	5,312	8,385	1,45,646
1995-96	1,01,423	75	5,376	8,397	1,48,195

(Source: Superintending Engineer, Firozpur Canal Circle, Canal Colony, Firozpur)

Major and Subsidiary Crops

The cropping pattern of the district is not much different from the cropping pattern practised in

other districts of Malwa region of the State. Area under food crops predominates over area under non-food crops. Non-food crops like cotton are, however, sown to a greater extent as a Kharif crop in this area. Cotton is the major cash crop and the district is second highest producer of cotton in the State. Sugarcane is also an important cash crop and the area under it has increased from 3.1 thousand hectares in 1980-81 to 20.8 thousand hectares in 1995-96. Moong occupies a place of pride amongst the pulses grown in the district. The area under moong has also gone up from 2.17 thousand hectares in 1980-81 to 14.4 thousand hectares in 1995-96.

The area under different crops and their total production in the district during 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given in the following tables :—

Area under Principal Crops								(Thousand Hectares)
Crops	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cereals								
Rice	162	212	230	233	140	221	242	233
Jowar	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.1	(a)	(a)	--	0.4
Bajra	5.4	2.8	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.3
Maize	5	2	1	1	1	1	--	--
Wheat	332	262	400	390	298	404	400	390
Barley	5.6	4.0	4.2	5.4	5.0	4.1	6.0	4.5
Pulses								
Gram	39	15.9	8.4	2.5	5.2	2.1	2.5	2.5
Mesh	1.22	0.63	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Arhar	--	1.9	0.30	0.34	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Moong	2.17	9.33	17.33	15.69	12.9	15.1	15.9	14.4
Massar	0.35	0.20	0.19	0.16	0.16	0.1	0.1	(a)
Other Crops								
Sugarcane	1	3.1	5.0	7.1	6.1	3.9	4.0	10.8
Potatoes	0.5	--	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Cotton (American)	74.0	72.0	172.8	112.1	126.1	112.7	114.0	134.5
Cotton (Desi)	8.9	7.1	12.2	47.4	10.2	7.8	10.0	17.2

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1996)

(a) Denotes less than 50 hectares

Production of Principal Crops (Thousand Metric Tons)								
Crops	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cereals								
Rice	413	844	728	760	802	810	908	783
Jowar	0.1	0.1	1.5	7.1	—	—	—	0.3
Bajra	—	3.7	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.4
Maize	—	4	2	3	1	2	—	—
Wheat	972	1,340	1,512	1,488	1,499	1,605	1,649	1,348
Barley	8	6	11.1	13.1	10.6	8.9	20.0	12.00
Pulses								
Gram	16	12.7	7.6	2.3	4.9	1.9	2.5	2.3
Mash	1.23	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.9	(b)	(b)	0.1
Arhar	..	1.9	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.0
Moong	1.4	8.4	12.6	15.2	14.4	13.1	15.1	13.2
Massar	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—
Other Crops								
Sugarcane (Gur)	6	23	35	38	8	27	28	78
Potatoes	10.6	..	1.7	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.9	5.9
Cotton (American)	23.68	36	83.81	68.38	76.67	57.70	62.81	73.97
Cotton (Desi)	2.03	2.78	2.63	12.28	4.09	1.96	3.66	6.07

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1981, 1986, 1991 to 1996)

(b) less than 500 Metric tons

High Yielding Varieties

Improved seeds are very helpful in increasing the productivity of a crop. The replacement of old varieties of seeds by new disease resistant high yielding varieties has revolutionised the agricultural

production. The high yielding varieties/improved varieties of different crops sown in the district are given below :

Rice	PR-106, PR-110, PR-111, IR-8 and Jaya
Maize	Partap, Ageti-76
Bajra	MH-79
Cotton	
Desi	RG-8 and G-27
American	L-846, F-414, Jurar, Nawab-72 and IH-900
Wheat	HD-2329, HD 2285, HD-2009, WL-711, PBW-120, PBW-138 and PBW-343
Barley	DL-70, PL-172 and PL-56
Gram	GL-769 and C-235
Sarson	Varuna, RLS-619, RL-1359 and GSL-1

(Source : Chief Agricultural Officer, Firozpur)

Fruit Crops

Kinnow, orange and malta are the important fruits grown in the district. During 1995-96, out of the total area under fruit crops about 86 per cent area was under Kinnow, orange and malta fruit crops. The area under different fruit crops in Firozpur District during 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given below :

(Hectares)							
Fruit crop	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kinnow	2,773	4,181	4,269	4,334	4,381	4,413	4,691
Orange and Malta	3,721	5,693	6,030	6,325	6,487	6,554	6,616
Lemon	44	54	62	70	70	71	73
Mango	17	20	22	27	33	43	62
Guava	38	51	63	69	90	102	131
Pear	50	83	83	83	88	88	92
Peach	70	138	160	169	187	220	247

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Plum	28	30	31	31	3	31	31
Grapes	128	290	294	295	295	295	301
Ber	42	77	90	103	156	171	198
Misc.	671	666	669	672	676	677	693
Total	7,582	11,283	11,773	12,178	12,469	12,665	13,135

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1986 and 1991 to 1996)

Co-operative Farming Societies

The small land-holding are not economic units. The scarcity of labour and its high charges require that the cultivation of land be carried out on a co-operative basis. Co-operative farming refers to a system of agricultural organization wherein cultivators of an area voluntarily associates themselves together, pool their individual holdings for purpose of cultivation and manage the whole affairs as one unit to get the benefits of large-scale farming. The number of co-operative farming societies functioning in the Firozpur District during 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given below :

Year	No. of Co-operative Farming Societies
1980-81	135
1985-86	135
1990-91	135
1991-92	..
1992-93	135
1993-94	70
1994-95	51
1995-96	48

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1981, 1986 and 1992 to 1996)

Fertilizers and Manures

Crops consume various plant nutrients in substantial quantities from the soil during the course

of growth. The continued depletion of plant food elements from the soil leads to low soil fertility and lower agricultural yields. It is, therefore, essential that besides irrigation facilities and improved varieties of seeds, plant nutrients are replenished through the increased use of manures and fertilizers so that the soil is kept at a high level of fertility and crops continue to give good yields.

Chemical Fertilizers.—Fertilizers, the most important input, plays a very important role in enhancing agricultural production. Since the introduction of high yielding varieties, the consumption of chemical fertilizers has been increasing steadily in the district. Soil owes its fertility to certain chemicals like nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic. Fertilizers contain these elements in the form of soluble or readily available chemical components.

The use of chemical fertilizers in the district during 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given below :

Year	Fertilizers used ('000 Nutrients Tonnes)			
	Nitrogenous (N)	Phosphatic (P ₂ O ₅)	Potassic (K ₂ O)	Total (NPK)
1980-81	61	23	2	86
1985-86	98	36	1	135
1990-91	96	43	—	139
1991-92	105	40	1	146
1992-93	113	35	—	148
1993-94	124	33	—	157
1994-95	135	35	1	171
1995-96	146	34	1	181

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1996)

Manures.—Rural compost and cattle dung manure (farmyard manure) town compost and green manure are the main local manurial resources. By installing Gobar Gas Plants the cattle dung can be best utilized to supply gas for cooking purposes as also for compost.

The town compost is prepared in the urban areas by dumping the town wastes in the trenches. It produces organic manure of high quality.

Green manure is prepared from leguminous crops. It also increases the fertility of the soil. It provides organic matter and nitrogen to the soil, besides improvement of the physical properties of the soil and conservation of moisture.

The quantity of rural compost and town compost prepared and area under green manuring in Firozpur District during 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given below :

Year	Rural Compost (Lakh M.T.)	Town com- post (Lakh M.T.)	Area under green manur- ing (Hectares)
1	2	3	4
1985-86	19.00	26.11	3,700
1990-91	23.58	24.41	3,542
1991-92	23.58	20.85	3,542
1992-93	18.00	22.65	3,000
1993-94	20.00	24.20	3,200
1994-95	25.00	21.35	3,000
1995-96	25.00	23.80	1,100

(Source : Field Manure-cum-Town Compost Officer, Punjab)

Livestock

Animal Husbandry.—Livestock plays an important role in rural economy of the district. These provide essential food of animal origin like meat, eggs, besides wool and manure.

The number of livestock in the Firozpur District according to 1977 and 1990 Livestock Census is given below :

Livestock and Poultry in Firozpur District		
Particulars	1977	1990
1	2	3
Cattle	326.5	307.9
Buffaloes	376.9	531.1
Horses and Ponies	3.1	1.5
Donkeys	4.0	1.7
Mules	0.2	1.1
Sheeps	64.4	63.4
Goats	65.1	34.9
Camels	6.4	1.1
Pigs	2.4	2.7
Others	—	—
Total	849.0	945.4
Poultry	309.8	565.2

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1986 and 1991)

Fisheries

The district unit of Fisheries Department monitors implementation of various schemes for fisheries development. The district has also been covered by the Fish Farmers' Development Agency (FFDA). It succeeded in motivating the farmers for undertaking fisheries activities by

providing timely subsidy and technical know-how and credit assistance from financial institutions.

The existing fisheries resources of the Firozpur District are in the shape of village ponds, canals, drains, rivers and reservoirs. In Firozpur District, 190 hectares area of village ponds was covered under fisheries during 1995-96. With the assistance of financial institutions, 245 private fish farmers have excavated ponds in their agricultural farms. The total area covered under fish culture during 1995-96 was 381.40 hectares. The total production was 15,600 quintals. The department has set up a Government Fish Seed Farm at Malwal in the area of 4 hectares and 2 Fish Seed Nurseries at Village Khal and Gamewala and it supplied 30 lakhs fish seed (fingerlings) to the farmers.

The income and area under fisheries in Firozpur District during the years 1991-92 to 1995-96 are given below :

Year	Income (Rs in Lakhs)	Area (Hectares)
1	2	3
1991-92	10.76	..
1992-93	13.00	210.60
1993-94	15.03	277.18
1994-95	23.01	331.16
1995-96	13.00	381.40

(Source Assistant Director, Fisheries, Firozpur)

Forests

There is not much area under forests in the district. During 1995-96, the total area of forests in the district, under the management of Forest Department of the State was 11,752.14 hectares including the plantation along the canals, drains, roads and rail strips. The classification of area

under forests in the Firozpur District during 1995-96 is given below :

Particulars	Area (in Hectares)
1	2
(i) Reserved Forests	433.33
(ii) Protected Forests	
Rail Strips	1,138.00
Road Strips	2,062.00
Canal Strips	4,686.41
Drain Strips	1,382.10
(iii) Unclassed Forests	2,050.30
Total	11,752.14

(Source : Divisional Forest Officer, Firozpur)

Forest Produce. The annual income from the sale of forest produce in the district during 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 was as under :

Year	Major Produce (Rs)	Minor Produce (Rs)
1	2	3
1980-81	37,80,047	1,30,531
1985-86	34,54,870	5,485
1990-91	28,92,540	8,150
1991-92	28,92,540	8,150
1992-93	16,15,875	19,820
1993-94	42,91,185	10,300
1994-95	38,25,441	11,315
1995-96	23,89,819	14,020

(Source : Divisional Forest Officer, Firozpur)

Floods

Damage caused to crops and houses by heavy rains and floods in Firozpur District during 1980-81, 1985-96 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 is as under :

Year	No. of villages/towns affected	Area affected (sq. km.)	Human lives lost (Number)	Damage caused to crops (Hectares)	Value of crops damaged ('000 Rs)	Houses damaged (Number)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1980-81	298	78	4	7,770	..	12,295
1985-86	251	44	3	1,878	22,500	6,341
1990-91	165	173	—	17,258	11,678	4,191
1991-92	—	—	—	—	—	—
1992-93	144	14	—	13,637	..	6,463
1993-94	193	287	5	12,307	..	7,680
1994-95	307	219	9	21,936	99,908	1,617
1995-96	3.7	219	—	2,675	12,940	—

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1996)

CHAPTER V INDUSTRIES

After the partition of the country in 1947, the Firozpur District became a border district which proved to be a permanent impediment in its industrial progress. However, with the passage of time and due to the liberal industrial policy of the State, some agro-based industries were set up in the district. The number of registered working factories in the district increased from 232 in 1980 to 533 in 1995. The number of registered working factories under each category and number of workers employed therein, in the district for the year 1995 is given below :

Serial No.	Industrial Category	Number of Factories	Number of Workers
1	Manufacture of Food-Products	254	6,888
2	Manufacture of Cotton Textiles	34	4,085
3	Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles	1	2,607
4	Manufacture of Textile Products including Wearing Apparel other than Foot-wears	1	352
5	Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	18	188
6	Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Furniture and Fixtures	148	1,065
7	Manufacture of Basic Chemicals and Chemical Products except Products of Petroleum and Coal	1	4
8	Manufacture of Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Equipment	2	20
9	Manufacture of Machinery and Equipments other than Transport Equipments	8	103
10	Electricity	3	58

Serial No.	Industrial Category	Number of Factories	Number of Workers
11	Water Works and Supply	1	20
12	Retail Trade	59	538
13	Storage and Warehousing	1	9
14	Repair Services	2	151
Total		533	16,088

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1996)

Large and Medium Scale Industries.—There were only 4 industrial units in large and medium-scale sector in the district during 1979-80. Their number steadily rose to 18 as on 31 March 1996. Particulars of these industries alongwith their products, year of establishment and number of workers employed therein as on 31 March 1996 are given below :

Serial No.	Name of the Factory	Year of Establishment	Number of Workers	Products
1	2	3	4	5
1	Zira Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Zira	1980	638	Sugar
2	Fazilka Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Fazilka	1986	634	Sugar
3	Suraj Solvent & Vanaspati Industries Village Khippanwali, tahsil Fazilka	1995	125	Vanaspati and Solvent Extraction
4	Amrit Enterprises Ltd., VPO Raipura, tahsil Abohar	1995	97	Vanaspati
5	Prime Protiens Ltd., VPO Gobindgarh, tahsil Abohar	1994	57	Vanaspati and Refined Oil
6	Nasa Agro Industries Ltd., Panchan Wali, tahsil Fazilka	1993	..	Mustard and Refined Oil
7	Agro Foods Punjab Ltd., Abohar	1984	..	Orange-Concentrate Oil and Tomato Concentrate and Seeds

1	2	3	4	5
8	Jagatjit Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factory, Abohar	1973	75	Cotton Ginning and Pressing Bales
9	Shree Bhawani Cotton Mills & Industries Ltd., Abohar	1957	2911	Cotton Yarn, Synthetic Staple and Acrylic
10	Abohar Co-operative Spinning Mills, Abohar	1952	1,588	Cotton Yarn
11	Dasmesh Oil & Vanaspati Allied Industries, Makhu	1980	24	Rice Bran Oil and De-oiled Rice Bran
12	Punjab Agro Rice Bran Extraction, Guru Har Sahai, tahsil Firozpur	1984	87	Rice Bran Oil and De-oiled Rice Bran and Oil-cakes
13	Indosen Solvex Pvt., Ltd. (Old Joshi Solvent Extractions Pvt. Ltd.) Village Malwal, tahsil Firozpur	1985	15	Rice Bran Oil and De-oiled Rice Bran
14	Nasa Agro Industries Ltd., Village Panchanwali, tahsil Fazilka	1986	..	Rice Bran and De-oiled Rice Bran
15	Kissan Solvex Pvt. Ltd., Jalalabad, tahsil Fazilka	1993	100	Rice Bran Oil
16	K.C. Solvent Extraction Pvt. Ltd., Jalalabad	1993	35	Rice Bran Oil
17	Jagraon Solvex Pvt. Ltd., village Jalalabad, tahsil Zira	1995	80	Edible and non-edible oil, oiled cakes and de-oiled cakes
18	Ganpati Cotspin Ltd., Village Maujgarh tahsil Abohar	1996	135	Spinning Unit

(Source : Director of Industries, Punjab)

The number of registered working factories and number of workers employed therein in the district during 1980, 1985, 1990 to 1995 is given below:

Year	Number of Factories	Number of Workers
1980	232	6,125
1985	272	8,705
1990	470	12,608
1991	480	14,063
1992	542	15,078
1993	562	14,729
1994	536	13,836
1995	533	16,088

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1996)

Power Consumption in the District.—The consumption of electricity in the district has increased from 274.79 million KW in 1980-81 to 1,055 million KW in 1994-95, but decreased to 1,026.6 million KW in 1995-96. The details regarding the consumption of electricity during 1980-81, 1985-86, 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given below :

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Agricultural	Others	Total
1980-81	30.69	8.74	66.37	153.36	15.63	274.79
1985-86	46.2	10.3	88.6	289.6	21.6	456.3
1990-91	84.6	14.6	118.8	597.9	25.5	841.4
1991-92	87.9	18.1	121.9	657.7	31.8	917.4
1992-93	102.1	21.6	126.2	728.0	37.1	1,015.0
1993-94	111.6	22.4	121.2	737.5	35.9	1,028.6
1994-95	131.5	25.1	124.0	737.5	36.9	1,055.0
1995-96	143.4	27.0	147.8	670.8	37.6	1,026.6

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1996)

State Aid to Industries

Prior to 1981-82 the industrial units in the State were eligible for grants-in-aid and subsidy on

the loans advanced under the Punjab State Aid to Industries Act, 1935. But this practice has been discontinued and now the incentives to the industrial units set up in the State are given under various industrial policies announced by the State Government from time to time. Under these industrial policies the industrial units set-up in the district are entitled to various incentives on the land, building and on taxation, etc.

Punjab Financial Corporation.—The Punjab Financial Corporation was established in 1953 under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 with the object of providing medium and long-term loans for setting up of new industrial units, as well as for expansion, diversification and modernisation of existing units in the State.

The Corporation has opened a branch in February 1989 at Firozpur to cater to the needs of the entrepreneurs of the area. During 1995-96 the Corporation charged interest @ 12 per cent up to Rs 25,000, 13.5 per cent from 25,000 to 2 lakhs and 18.5 per cent above 2 lakhs. The amount of loan sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation in Firozpur District during 1980-81, 1985-86, 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given below :

Year	Sanctions (Rs in Lakhs)	Disbursement (Rs in Lakhs)
1990-91	44.45	16.20
1985-86	2.12	22.38
1990-91	214.87	144.43
1991-92	250.00	278.00
1992-93	345.71	319.55
1993-94	169.07	102.57
1994-95	598.30	446.22
1995-96	881.00	601.00

(Source : Assistant General Manager, Punjab Financial Corporation, Chandigarh)

Jail Industries.—In the Central Jail, Firozpur the industries being run include textile, carpentary, tailoring, *durrie* and *niwar* making, soap and phenyle, tent-making etc. These industries help the inmate prisoners to learn and earn.

The average number of prisoners employed in the jail industries, total production and gross profits during 1980-81, 1985-86, 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given below :

Year	Daily average of prisoners working in the Industry	Production (Rs)	Gross profit (Rs)
1980-81	237	10,62,825	86,457
1985-86	296	31,79,112	2,76,807
1990-91	143	87,09,924	3,82,308
1991-92	155	87,30,385	8,42,929
1992-93	138	1,34,00,592	8,30,694
1993-94	114	1,43,94,214	12,09,988
1994-95	122	1,89,68,375	5,37,565
1995-96	181	1,79,69,002	7,26,676

(Source : Superintendent, Central Jail, Firozpur)

Role of Industrial Co-operatives.—Industrial Co-operatives play an important role in the development of cottage and village industries. Their main aim is to provide employment to their members.

The following table shows the number and membership of the industrial co-operative societies alongwith value of goods produced in the Firozpur

District during 1995-96 (ending year 30 June 1996) :—

Name of the Industry	Number of Industrial Co-operative Societies	Membership	Value of Goods Produced (Rs in lakhs)
Handloom Weaving	13	269	3.75
Khadi and Village Industries	18	201	2.44
Small Scale Industries	113	1,280	33.53
Handicrafts	1	12	0.07

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

The following table shows the progress made by the industrial co-operative societies in the district during 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 :—

Year	Number of Industrial Co-operative Societies	Membership	Share Capital (Rs in Lakhs)	Working Capital (Rs in Lakhs)	Production (Rs in Lakhs)	Sales (Rs in Lakhs)
1980-81	296	3,019	30.59	116.13	29.96	28.96
1985-86	276	3,003	29.80	115.38	29.28	28.49
1990-91	245	2,722	29.66	116.22	28.85	27.88
1991-92	225	2,488	29.80	116.48	29.32	27.90
1992-93	223	2,448	29.33	115.56	28.91	27.89
1993-94	188	2,259	29.28	119.32	27.58	26.87
1994-95	169	1,969	28.77	110.71	27.33	26.78
1995-96	149	1,796	27.46	110.28	26.36	25.94

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

Khadi and Village Industries.—The Punjab Khadi and Village Industries Board is providing loans under two schemes namely Pattern Scheme and Project Based Scheme. Under the Pattern Scheme it provides loans upto Rs 1 lakh and under Project

Based Scheme it provides loans between Rs 1 lakh and Rs 25 lakhs. An individual can take loan upto Rs 10 lakhs and loan above Rs 10 lakhs are given to Institutions. Margin Money Subsidy @ 25 per cent is given on the projects upto Rs 10 lakhs and 10 per cent on the remaining cost of the project exceeding Rs 10 lakhs.

The products manufactured by the units financed by the Board are exempted from sales Tax.

The details of important khadi and village industries functioning in the Firozpur District as on 31 March 1996 are given below :

Serial No.	Name of the Industry	No. of Units	Employment	Production (Rs in Lakhs)	Product
1	Processing of Cereals and Pulses	107	237	56.80	Paped, Cereals and Pulses
2	Leather	441	790	125.30	Leather products
3	Gur and Khandasari	18	27	6.78	Gur and Khandasari
4	Non-Edible Oil and Soap	5	22	36.20	Soap
5	Pottery	52	936	77.70	Bricks and earthen pots
6	Fibre	841	1,082	94.80	Rope
7	Carpentry and Blacksmithy	480	1,389	356.83	Agricultural implements and furniture
8	Lime	30	82	11.15	Sand Jali, artificial jewellery
9	Damboo and Cane	158	208	37.95	Cane Furniture and Baskets
10	Fruit Processing	4	28	6.10	Fruit and Vegetable preservation
11	Service	27	29	..	
12	Textiles	7	7	..	Readymade garments (other than khadi)
13	Electronics	7	7	3.10	Computer and electronics items

(Source : Punjab Khadi and Village Industries Board, Chandigarh)

Trade Unions.—The details of trade unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, functioning in the field of industries in the Firozpur District as on 31 March 1996 are given below :

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Date of Registration
1	Cotton Mill Mazdoor Union, Abohar	23 August 1959
2	Cotton Mill Mazdoor Union, Fazilka	25 August 1967
3	Bhiwani Cotton Mills Karamchari Sangh, Abohar	11 March 1969
4	Zila Firozpur Cotton Ginning Mills, Fazilka	14 January 1975
5	Cotton Mill Labour Union, Abohar	25 October 1977
6	Bhiwani Cotton Mill Staff Union, Abohar	17 September 1981
7	Khand Mill, Workers Union, Zira	22 April 1982
8	Abco Spin Worker's Union, (INTUC), Abohar	26 July 1983
9	Abohar Co-operative Spinning Mills Staff Union, Abohar	10 July 1985
10	Abco spin Workmen's Union, Abohar	14 May 1986
11	Khand Udyog Karamchari Dal, Zira	27 May 1986
12	Lal Jhanda Fazilka Co-operative Sugar Mills Workers' Union, Abohar	28 April 1988
13	Sugar Mill Employees Association, Fazilka	8 June 1988
14	Karamchari Kapra Union, Abohar	8 November 1988
15	Agro Employees, Abohar	17 November 1988
16	Khand Mill Karamchari Dal, Fazilka	5 April 1989
17	Lal Jhanda Co-operative Spinning Mills Workers' Union, Abohar	17 July 1989
18	Textile Mills Mazdoor Union, Abohar	24 July 1989
19	Cotton Ginning and Pressing Workers Union, Abohar	29 January 1990
20	Cotton Mills Staff Workers' Union, Abohar	18 September 1990
21	The Textile and Industrial Workers Welfare Union, Abohar	26 July 1994
22	Sugar Mill Employees Union, Zira	19 December 1995

(Source : Labour Commissioner, Punjab)

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Towns and Villages Having Banking Offices

After the nationalisation of banks in 1969 and 1980, there has been a lot of improvement of banking facilities to the general public in urban as well as rural areas. In 1988-89, the Reserve Bank of India started an innovative rural banking scheme, viz. Service Area Approach. Under the new arrangement, each bank branch in rural and semi-urban areas serves a designated area of about 15 to 20 villages in its neighbourhood. A designated branch is primarily responsible for meeting the appropriate credit needs of its service area. Each bank branch is expected to be deeply involved at micro level developmental planning. This new approach has helped in improving the quality of lending by forging a link between credit and financial requirement for a planned growth of village economy. This scheme has provided banking facility to all the villages of the district.

Commercial and Nationalised Banks.—In 1978, the district had 102 bank branches. Their number increased to 204 in 1995. The list of banking offices at various places in the district as on 30 June 1995 is given below :

Name of the Bank	Branches	Date of Opening
1	2	3
Punjab National Bank	1 Abohar	19 October 1925
	2 Abohar, Gaushala Road	8 December 1972
	3 Abohar, Circular Road	9 December 1980

1	2	3
Punjab National Bank	4 Amir Khas	6 December 1988
	5 Balluana	12 November 1975
	6 Dharmkot	17 November 1975
	7 Fatehgarh Panjtor	29 September 1971
	8 Fazilka	24 October 1957
	9 Fazilka, Cycle Bazar Branch	29 April 1972
	10 Ferozeshah	2 June 1978
	11 Firozpur City	18 May 1902
	12 Firozpur Cantt.	15 March 1943
	13 Firozpur, Bagdadi Gate	19 January 1977
	14 Ghillu	7 June 1980
	15 Hamad	12 June 1982
	16 Jalalabad	28 December 1957
	17 Kohar Singh Wala	13 May 1980
	18 Khosa Randhir	31 May 1978
	19 Khosa Dal Singh	12 May 1980
	20 Khuyan Sarwar	1 June 1978
	21 Kundal	7 June 1980
	22 Dadhuka Mandi	31 March 1971
	23 Ladhuwala Utter Camp	26 December 1979

1	2	3
Punjab National Bank	24 Manawan	13 April 1987
	25 Mandi Amin Ganj	31 March 1971
	26 Nihal Khera	6 September 1974
	27 Panjkosi	6 September 1974
	28 Ramsara	26 April 1983
	29 Ranjitgarh	31 October 1983
	30 Sandi Hasham	10 November 1981
	31 Tankanwali	30 December 1970
	32 Tibbi Khurd	22 December 1970
	33 Zira	27 November 1963
Bank of Baroda	34 Abohar	23 December 1976
	35 Firozpur	23 December 1976
Oriental Bank of Commerce	36 Abohar	8 December 1978
	37 Fazilka	2 November 1978
	38 Firozpur City	3 November 1978
	39 Firozpur	27 December 1979
	40 Firozpur Cantt.	29 March 1985
	41 Ghall Khurd	26 June 1978
	42 Jalalabad	28 March 1985
	43 Kamalwala	28 December 1979
	44 Khosa Kotla	31 March 1978
	45 Kishanpura Kalan	23 April 1973
	46 Lokkhoke Bahram	30 December 1988

1	2	3
Oriental Bank of Commerce	47 Mahma	29 December 1988
	48 Talwandi Bhai-Grain Market	14 November 1973
	49 Abhun	6 June 1983
	50 Abohar	1938
	51 Abohar Cantt.	16 July 1983
	52 A.S. Subhana Arniwala	7 September 1973
	53 Fazilka	28 February 1958
	54 Firozpur	January 1923
	55 Firozpur City	1 June 1968
	56 Firozpur (Agricultural Development Branch)	19 May 1976
	57 Ghubhaya	13 July 1983
	58 Guru Har Sahai	1 July 1955
	59 Jalalabad	9 May 1973
	60 Jhoke Morhe	4 October 1977
	61 Kheowali Dhab	20 November 1987
	62 Khubban	15 March 1971
	63 Khuhi Khera	22 March 1971
	64 Makhu (ISA Nagri)	2 January 1973
	65 Mamdot	3 June 1977
	66 Mudki	5 March 1973

1	2	3
Oriental Bank of Commerce	67 Talwandi	3 August 1971
	68 Talwandi Mallan	12 February 1968
	69 Thatha	20 September 1982
	70 Zira-Basti Machhian	4 April 1977
UCO Bank	71 Abohar	28 December 1959
	72 Firozpur	24 May 1977
Canara Bank	73 Abohar	18 November 1976
	74 Fazilka	26 July 1979
	75 Firozpur - Main Bazar	21 April 1976
	76 Mullanwala Khas	22 March 1978
	77 Maujgarh	20 March 1978
Bank of India	78 Abohar	18 December 1975
	79 Firozpur	23 December 1976
	80 Kassoana	8 December 1982
	81 Sitogano	28 December 1982
Allahabad Bank	82 Abohar	19 April 1969
Bharat Overseas Bank	83 Firozpur	31 May 1995
Central Bank of India	84 Abohar	16 April 1957
	85 Chak Saidoke	2 December 1982
	86 Fazilka	10 December 1976
	87 Firozpur Cantt.	22 October 1966
Punjab & Sind Bank	88 Abohar	27 December 1974
	89 Bhinder Kalan	12 October 1976

1	2	3
Punjab & Sind Bank	90 Chak Kherawala	28 December 1981
	91 Firozpur Cantt.	2 September 1970
	92 Golu Ka Morr	25 January 1989
	93 Guru Har Sahai	1 July 1955
	94 Ilmewala	24 January 1989
	95 Kalar Khera	11 March 1983
	96 Kot Ise Khan	29 December 1969
	97 Makhu	6 May 1969
	98 Mullanwala Khas	8 October 1973
	99 Zira	29 January 1975
State Bank of Patiala	100 Abohar	19 November 1976
	101 Dharmkot	15 July 1983
	102 Fazilka	19 November 1976
	103 Firozpur-The Mall	25 July 1975
	104 Firozpur Cantt.	15 March 1994
	105 Jalalabad (East)	27 August 1983
	106 Jalalabad (West)	25 March 1994
	107 Karyal	8 December 1982
	108 Mundi Chhuri Malan	26 September 1983
	109 Zira	21 April 1965

1	2	3
Bank of Maharashtra	110 Firozpur	24 December 1975
Indian Overseas Bank	111 Firozpur	22 December 1975
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	112 Abohar	27 November 1954
Kapurthala-Firozpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank (RRB)	113 Baharwali	24 November 1984
	114 Bakain Wala	20 December 1984
	115 Bandiwala	8 June 1987
	116 Bankhandi	17 November 1984
	117 Chak Suhelewala	8 September 1987
	118 Chak Suker	8 September 1987
	119 Chugatewala	8 September 1987
	120 Dharampura	3 June 1987
	121 Dodewala	28 December 1984
	122 Dotarian Wall	28 December 1984
	123 Firozpur	1 February 1985
	124 Jandwala Mira Sangla	28 December 1984
	125 Jhok Harihar	1 February 1984
	126 Jiwa Arian	18 January 1984
	127 Khai Pheme Ke	2 April 1985
	128 Kandhwala Amarkote	26 December 1984
	129 Koharianwali	11 May 1987
	130 Malukpur	28 December 1984

1	2	3
Kapurthala-Firozpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank (RRB)	131 Mana Singh Wala	16 November 1984
	132 Megha Panj-grain Uttar	17 March 1986
	133 Muradwala Dal Singh	9 May 1987
	134 Pir Muhammad	19 November 1984
	135 Rana	28 December 1984
	136 Roranwala	31 October 1983
	137 Shahzadi	20 December 1984
	138 Sodinagar	28 December 1982
	139 Tahliwala Bola	11 May 1987
	140 Toot	28 February 1986
The Firozpur Central Cooperative Bank Ltd.	141 Firozpur (Head Office)	22 July 1924
	142 Firozpur City	1 July 1986
	143 Firozpur Cantt.	1 January 1970
	144 Guru Har Sahai	2 April 1962
	145 Talwandi Bhai	2 April 1962
	146 Ghall Khurd	12 January 1976
	147 Mamdot	11 June 1975
	148 Kohar Singh Wala	9 January 1979
	149 Sandi Hasham	30 August 1979

1	2	3
The Firozpur Central Coopetative Bank Ltd.	150 Jhok Harihar	2 August 1980
	151 Mana Singh Wala	15 May 1980
	152 Mudki	2 October 1977
	153 Jiwa Arain	2 August 1978
	154 Arif Ke	29 August 1979
	155 Tibbi Khurd	28 August 1979
	156 Sohargarh	25 March 1996
	157 Lohgarh	19 January 1998
	158 Zira	1 July 1954
	159 Zira-Sugar-Mill	22 October 1993
	160 Dharmkot	19 May 1972
	161 Kot Isa Khan	20 March 1970
	162 Makhu	15 May 1972
	163 Jalalabad (E)	2 October 1977
	164 Talwandi Mallan	15 May 1980
	165 Fatehgarh Panjtor	2 August 1980
	166 Mallanwala	15 July 1974
	167 Khosa Dal Singh	2 October 1977
	168 Thatha	16 May 1980
	169 Bankhandi	1 March 1986
	170 Lohara	28 October 1996
	171 Baje Ke	19 March 1998

1	2	3
The Fazilka Central Cooperative Bank Ltd.	172 Abohar (Head Office)	12 March 1915
	173 Abohar	20 November 1993
	174 Abohar City	20 November 1957
	175 Jalalabad	28 March 1968
	176 Khubban	8 October 1970
	177 Fazilka	1 November 1969
	178 Fazilka	24 October 1993
	179 Arniwala	30 March 1974
	180 Laduka Mandi	10 January 1976
	181 Maujgarh	7 November 1977
	182 Ghalu	1 October 1977
	183 Sitogano	30 September 1978
	184 Khuyan Sarwar	10 September 1979
	185 Bodiwala Pitha	4 February 1987
	186 Rukanpura	29 November 1978
	187 Kundal	1 October 1977
	188 Amarpura	13 October 1979
	189 Dhabwala Kalan	1 October 1978
	190 Dewan Khera	19 June 1993
	191 Rana	1 October 1978
	192 Abhun	22 November 1978
	193 Kamalwala	1 October 1977

1	2	3
The Fazilka Central Cooperative Bank Ltd.	194 Roranwala	19 July 1970
	195 Ladhuwala Uttar	1 October 1977
	196 Chok Kherawala	1 October 1978
	197 Ghubhaya	12 September 1979
	198 Jandwala Mira Sangla	17 November 1978
Punjab Agricultural Development Bank, Firozpur	199 Firozpur	8 November 1966
	200 Zira	20 August 1968
	201 Guru Har-Sahai	16 September 1987
	202 Jalalabad	10 November 1994
	203 Fazilka	30 June 1968
	204 Abohar	2 July 1976

(Source : Lead District Manager, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Firozpur City, Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Firozpur and District Manager, Punjab Agricultural Development Bank, Firozpur)

Deposits and Advances.—The aggregate deposits and advances of Commercial Banks in Firozpur District during the year 1980, 1985 and 1990 to 1996 is given below :

(As on last Friday of December)

Year	Deposits (Rs in Lakhs)	Credit (Rs in Lakhs)
1980	70.33	72.59
1985	130.53	112.85

Year	Deposits Rs in Lakhs)	Credit (Rs in Lakhs)
1990	303.65	213.15
1991	354.23	238.90
1992	384.62	250.26
1993	417.11	257.01
1994	446.59	265.73
1995	503.73	284.69
1996	558.59	331.34

(Source : Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai)

Money-lenders.—Licences to the money-lenders for lending money to the public were issued under the Punjab Registration of Money-Lenders Act 1938. But now no new licences are being issued under this Act. Only existing licences are renewed. The Act has also imposed certain restrictions on the money-lenders. As a result, their number is fast declining. However, unregistered money-lenders are doing brisk business in the district.

Insurance.—Prior to 1956, there were agencies of various private insurance companies transacting life insurance business besides business relating to fire, marine and miscellaneous classes of insurance. The insurance business was nationalized in our country in 1956 and the Life Insurance Corporation of India has become the sole agency for life insurance. It started the general insurance in 1964. But in 1973, the general insurance business was separated and the General Insurance Corporation was formed. It functions in the district through its four subsidiary companies, viz. the New India Assurance Company Limited, the General Insurance Company Limited, the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, and the National

Insurance Company Limited. The Life Insurance Corporation of India has been functioning in Firozpur District through its four branches, one each at Firozpur, Zira, Abohar and Fazilka. The list of these branches with their date/year of opening, number of Development Officers and number of Agents is given below :

Name of Branch	Year of Opening	Number of Development Officers as on 31 March 1996	Number of Agents as on 31 March 1996
Firozpur	1 September 1956	8	218
Abohar	20 September 1958	9	244
Fazilka	September 1987	6	251
Zira	2 September 1989	7	203

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

The business secured by the various branches of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in Firozpur District during 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given below :

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Firozpur						
(a) No. of Policies	2,635	3,524	3,431	3,514	3,515	3,471
(b) Amount Assured	1,144.94	1,588.14	1,650.64	1,725.53	1,983.06	2,000.83
Zira						
(a) No. of Policies	1,459	1,668	2,260	2,914	2,920	2,414
(b) Amount	646.02	887.11	1,314.05	1,639.68	1,922.29	1,542.14
Abohar						
(a) No. of Policies	6,207	5,955	5,351	5,128	5,198	4,999
(b) Amount Assured	2,337.75	2,345.43	2,140.30	2,304.91	2,854.75	2,409.61
Fazilka						
(a) No. of Policies	2,487	3,274	3,454	4,191	4,416	3,509
(b) Amount Assured	1,061.00	1,456.33	1,508.92	1,837.83	2,661.95	1,861.83

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

Growth of Co-operative Societies in the District

Now-a-days the co-operative societies have prevailed many fields directly concerning the rural uplift, i.e. supply of articles of daily consumption, housing, milk supply, industries etc. This movement has created ample employment opportunities for the unemployed/under-employed rural people.

During 1995-96, there were 237 Co-operative Credit Societies (234 agricultural and 3 non-agricultural) in the Firozpur District. The details pertaining to the membership and work done by the agricultural and non-agricultural co-operative credit societies, functioning in the district during 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given below :

Work done by the Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies in Firozpur District

Year	Number of Co-operative Societies	Membership (Number)	Share Capital (Rs in Lakhs)	Loans Advanced (Rs in Lakhs)	Deposits (Rs in Lakhs)
1980-81	204	72,472	261.38	1,973.94	25.32
1985-86	209	82,103	369.39	2,777.78	34.01
1990-91	232	87,730	452.69	2,979.05	39.72
1991-92	232	92,198	504.29	4,312.76	39.97
1992-93	232	96,947	548.47	5,456.73	42.00
1993-94	232	97,481	563.55	6,515.41	45.97
1994-95	235	1,04,117	626.35	8,029.63	46.37
1995-96	234	1,08,279	758.17	9,970.97	48.61

Co-operative Non-Agricultural Credit Societies

Year	Number of Societies	Membership (Number)	Share Capital (Rs in Lakhs)	Loans Advanced (Rs in Lakhs)	Deposits (Rs in Lakhs)
1980-81	3	80	0.14	0.27	0.10
1985-86	3	80	0.16	0.11	0.12
1990-91	3	81	0.16	0.12	0.11
1991-92	3	82	0.23	0.18	0.11
1992-93	3	82	0.19	0.16	0.10
1993-94	3	84	0.17	0.08	0.09
1994-95	3	84	0.17	—	0.10
1995-96	3	84	0.17	—	0.10

(Source : Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Firozpur)

Co-operative Marketing Societies.—The district has taken appreciable strides in the direction of co-operative marketing and processing of agricultural produce. Besides functioning as commission agents in the markets, these societies purchase wheat and other commodities for Government, whenever required. With a view to aiding supply and marketing operations, the co-operatives are encouraged to acquire godowns. Apart from ordinary godowns storage facilities are also being provided by the Co-operative Marketing Societies to their members in the shape of cold stores.

Marketing co-operatives of primary producers are being organised in all the important grain markets of the district. These societies keep a check against malpractices in grain markets, including under-weighing, delayed payments and unauthorised deductions.

At the district headquarters, there is a District Wholesale Co-operative Marketing and Supply Society at Firozpur. Besides, 10 Co-operative Marketing Societies are functioning at various places in the district. The work done by the co-operative marketing societies in the district during 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given below :

Year	Number of Co-operative Societies at the end of the year	Membership (Individual)	Paid up Share Capital (Rs in Lakhs)	Working Capital (Rs in Lakhs)	Value of Goods Marketed (Rs in Lakhs)
1980-81	10	5,749	9.13	894.95	1,237.71
1985-86	10	5,788	9.10	844.60	1,718.32
1990-91	10	6,094	8.94	943.16	3,840.02
1991-92	10	6,249	7.95	2,371.44	4,702.76
1992-93	10	6,301	10.10	2,316.80	6,805.05
1993-94	10	6,660	9.30	7,409.33	10,295.17
1994-95	10	6,666	9.68	10,195.80	11,334.63
1995-96	10	6,790	9.74	6,364.84	9,115.59

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

Small Savings

The gross and net achievements under the small savings in the Firozpur District during 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given below :

Year	Gross Achievements (Rs in Lakhs)	Net Achievements (Rs in Lakhs)
1980-81	9.50	7.05
1985-86	14.20	9.10
1990-91	18.50	11.00
1991-92	23.25	15.23
1992-93	35.40	22.03
1993-94	51.30	27.00
1994-95	62.19	28.50
1995-96	76.35	42.08

(Source : District Savings Officer, Firozpur)

Regulated Markets

As on 31 March 1996, there were 13 regulated markets in the district at Abohar, Dharmkot, Fazilka, Jalalabad, Makhu, Talwandi Bhai, Zira, Guru Har Sahai, Firozpur City, Firozpur Cantt., Mallanwala, Mamdot and Kot Ise Khan. Total arrival of agricultural products in various markets is given in the following table :—

FIROZPUR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1992-93	3,57,050	—	—	—	—	5,97,186	—	—	—	280	—	—	—
1993-94	4,83,525	—	—	—	—	5,97,132	—	—	—	292	—	—	—
1994-95	4,99,305	—	—	—	—	8,52,523	—	—	—	249	—	—	—
1995-96	5,17,225	—	—	—	—	5,03,002	—	—	—	370	—	—	—
6 Talwandi Bhal													
1985-86	7,12,254	—	—	152	—	7,49,024	254	392	105	66	—	—	—
1990-91	7,83,212	—	—	122	—	6,85,052	150	375	90	46	—	402	2,045
1991-92	7,85,622	36	—	942	25	8,07,096	52	20	2,880	521	—	638	1,857
1992-93	8,83,660	130	—	2,420	106	8,30,334	14	65	989	542	—	—	3,817
1993-94	7,09,372	—	—	668	32	9,30,114	5	249	1,816	959	—	—	9,475
1994-95	8,46,506	—	—	501	24	9,39,389	—	186	—	659	—	14,349	12,893
1995-96	8,33,231	—	—	1,362	—	8,00,126	—	—	—	799	—	14,634	15,837
Zira													
1985-86	5,04,979	—	—	—	—	6,26,424	—	—	—	1,577	—	—	—
1990-91	6,04,410	—	—	—	—	5,37,518	—	—	—	1,878	—	—	—
1991-92	4,90,422	593	—	15	—	5,16,674	27	5	635	2,589	—	20	—
1992-93	4,73,233	—	—	—	—	5,44,435	—	—	—	2,517	10	23	—
1993-94	4,73,397	—	—	—	—	7,19,670	—	—	—	7,111	80	1	—

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1994-95	5,77,184	—	—	—	—	4	7,47,717	—	—	4,581	—	84	—
1995-96	5,89,022	—	—	—	—	5	5,43,366	—	—	3,210	—	482	—
8 Gurm Har Sahai													
1985-86	7,30,622	—	—	—	—	—	10,99,900	—	—	102	—	—	—
1990-91	8,19,718	—	—	—	—	—	9,74,979	—	—	162	—	—	—
1991-92	7,83,928	—	—	—	10	9,76,842	—	—	2,964	215	—	—	20
1992-93	8,25,587	—	—	—	—	—	10,12,042	—	—	—	—	280	—
1993-94	8,79,032	—	—	—	—	—	12,58,346	—	—	—	—	11	—
1994-95	9,16,468	—	—	—	—	—	13,34,534	—	—	—	—	—	—
1995-96	9,22,385	—	—	—	—	—	8,85,542	—	—	—	—	17,221	—
9 Firozpur City													
1985-86	6,08,253	178	—	—	172	9,77,275	6	7	4,549	53,016	179	—	—
1990-91	6,85,959	146	—	—	108	7,46,954	—	—	4,488	6,01,338	169	—	—
1991-92	6,23,028	200	34	—	1,391	8,61,105	323	767	20,487	71,867	1,203	—	24
1992-93	7,05,022	—	—	—	205	9,12,987	—	—	—	85,191	804	—	38
1993-94	7,37,346	—	—	—	3,608	9,96,067	—	—	—	1,15,483	1,832	—	64
1994-95	7,80,280	—	—	—	—	9,49,643	—	—	—	1,25,430	3,266	—	25
1995-96	8,34,238	—	—	—	—	7,22,958	—	—	—	78,217	2,436	—	136

FIROZPUR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10 Firozpur Cantt													
1985-86	7,48,145	—	123	—	—	7,32,069	—	277	921	1,040	—	—	—
1990-91	7,98,260	—	—	—	—	9,29,097	—	257	890	1,115	—	—	—
1991-92	7,02,000	13	93	342	—	9,64,100	327	185	4,619	1,171	1	—	—
1992-93	7,36,862	3	543	210	—	10,52,306	—	146	1,444	1,345	—	—	18
1993-94	7,52,267	—	100	260	—	11,22,635	—	136	4,000	1,136	—	—	6
1994-95	7,89,416	—	—	—	—	11,03,366	—	—	—	1,291	8	—	4
1995-96	8,71,266	—	—	—	—	9,47,561	—	—	—	1,303	8	—	3
11 Mellenwala													
1985-86	3,33,992	1	2	266	—	3,47,145	25	—	278	126	—	—	—
1990-91	4,19,720	—	—	195	—	4,71,677	—	—	222	154	—	—	—
1991-92	4,16,220	—	—	—	—	4,79,871	—	—	42	347	—	—	—
1992-93	3,74,843	5	—	—	—	4,48,823	—	—	90	360	—	—	—
1993-94	3,93,993	—	—	47	—	5,31,134	—	—	—	380	—	—	—
1994-95	5,20,280	—	—	—	—	6,98,384	—	—	—	493	492	—	—
1995-96	5,67,958	—	—	—	—	5,30,293	—	—	—	708	—	—	—

BANKING TRADE AND COMMERCE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12 Mandot													
1985-86	3,62,972	—	—	—	—	5,23,366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1990-91	4,63,751	—	—	—	—	6,48,925	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1991-92	4,12,610	—	—	—	—	7,08,954	—	—	250	—	—	—	—
1992-93	4,77,043	—	—	—	—	6,49,424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1993-94	5,20,897	—	—	—	—	7,52,769	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1994-95	5,71,238	—	—	—	—	7,28,504	—	—	506	—	—	—	—
1995-96	6,05,812	—	—	—	—	6,69,275	—	—	546	—	—	—	—
13 Kot Ise Khan													
1985-86	3,35,297	—	—	—	—	3,41,693	—	—	60	—	—	—	—
1990-91	2,85,478	—	—	—	—	2,74,424	—	—	66	—	—	—	—
1991-92	2,93,234	—	—	—	—	3,09,895	—	—	353	396	—	—	—
1992-93	2,98,577	—	—	—	—	4,59,265	9	—	206	412	—	—	—
1993-94	3,49,997	—	—	—	—	4,87,006	—	—	—	415	—	—	—
1994-95	3,87,286	—	—	—	—	3,79,287	—	—	—	418	—	—	—
1995-96	3,64,488	—	—	—	—	3,38,657	—	—	—	419	—	—	—

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

CHAPTER VII COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Railways

The district lies in the Firozpur Division of the Northern Railways. The Firozpur Cantonment is the headquarter of the Divisional Superintendent and is an important railway junction. There are six railway lines serving the district. A brief description of these railway lines is given as under:

(i) **Firozpur Cantonment-Ludhiana Branch Line.**—This is a broad gauge line. It connects Firozpur to Ludhiana in the east. The stations located on this line are: Saidanwala, Dhindsa (Halt), Firozshah, Sulhani and Talwandi Bhai.

(ii) **Firozpur Cantonment-Jalandhar City Branch Line.**—It runs along the north-east of Firozpur and Zira tahsils. The main stations located on this line are: Mahalam, Talli Saida Sahu, Mallanwala Khas, Butewala, Makhu and Jogewala.

(iii) **Firozpur Cantonment-Fazilka Branch Line.**—This line runs in south-western direction and connects Firozpur Cantonment with Fazilka. It serves Firozpur and Fazilka tahsils. The main stations on this line falling in the district are: Firozpur City, Khai Phemeke, Dodh, Jhok Tahal Singh, Kohar Singhwala, Guru Har Sahai, Jiwa Arain, Jalalabad, Jalalabad DAV College (Halt), Bahamniwala, Ladhuka, Theh Qalandar and Fazilka.

(iv) **Firozpur Cantonment-Bathinda-Delhi Main Line.**—This line has only a small strip in the Firozpur District, Kasu Begu is the only station on this line which falls in the district.

(v) **Sri Ganga Nagar-Hindumalkote-Bathinda Branch Line.**—It crosses the southern regions of the Fazilka Tahsil. The main stations on this line falling in the Firozpur District are Bahawal Basi, Abohar, Kilianwali Punjab, Panjkosi and Kotha Pakki.

(vi) **Rewari-Bathinda-Fazilka Branch Line.**—This line joins Fazilka to Bathinda through Muktsar and Kot Kapura. This line has been converted into broad gauge line. The stations on this line falling in the district are Roranwala, Chak Pakhewala and Chak Banwala.

(b) Roads

Roads as a means of transport play a crucial role in the economic development of an area. As the economy of the Firozpur District has an agriculture base, their importance becomes all the more important. With the construction of link roads in the district the road transport system has improved to a great extent. The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department (B&R) in the Firozpur District was 3,673 kms in 1995-96.

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

Year						(Kms)
	National Highways		Provincial Highways			Grand Total
	Black Top	Water Bound Macadam	Black Top	Water Bound Macadam	Total	
1980-81	149	—	2,940	283	3,223	3,372
1985-86	149	—	3,429	60	3,489	3,578
1990-91	160	—	3,401	—	3,401	3,561
1991-92	160	—	3,380	—	3,380	3,540
1992-93	160	—	3,380	—	3,380	3,540
1993-94	160	—	3,380	—	3,380	3,540
1994-95	160	—	3,496	—	3,496	3,656
1995-96	160	—	3,513	—	3,673	3,673

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1996)

Road Accidents.—The statistics regarding the road accidents in the Firozpur District during the years 1980, 1985 and 1990 to 1996 are given below:

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Year	Accidents	Vehicles Involved	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
1980	63	63	28	113
1985	92	92	43	36
1990	103	103	98	182
1991	106	53	60	134
1992	96	96	60	36
1993	..	..	..	..
1994	150	150	97	93
1995	79	79	94	161
1996	82	82	87	80

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1996)

Road Transport

In the absence of navigable rivers and little prospects of further expansion of railways, the role of road transport becomes all the more important in the economic development of the State. This system is more economical, quick and convenient, especially for short distances. The district is fairly served by road transport both for goods and passengers. The passenger transport in the district is shared by public and private sector whereas goods transport is exclusively in the hands of private operators.

State Transport.—State transport is controlled by the State of Punjab in the district. Punjab Roadways, Firozpur, is plying in the district to cater to the needs of the district in respect of passenger traffic. The bus routes operated by the Punjab Roadways, Firozpur, alongwith route length is given in Appendix-I at the end of the chapter on pages 76 to 79.

Private Transport.—Private buses, taxis, mini buses, and auto rickshaws are the other means of passenger traffic. Mini Bus routes operate mainly in the interior parts of the district. There were 185 Mini Bus routes operating in the district as on 31 March 1996. Similarly there were 30 private

transport-companies operating in the district. The particulars regarding the bus routes operated by the private transport companies in the district are given in the Appendix-II on page 80 to 83.

The number of different type of motor vehicles registered in the Firozpur District as on 31 March 1981, 1986, 1991 to 1996 is given in the following table :—

Number of Different Types of Motor Vehicles Registered in the
Firozpur District as on 31 March

Year	Passenger Vehicle					Goods Vehicles			Others		Total
	Buses	Cars and Stations Wagons	Jeeps	Taxis	Three Wheelers	Two Wheelers	Trucks & Lorries	Three Wheelers	Tractors	Others	
1981	428	995	839	80	115	7,883	1,090	127	21,195	32	32,785
1986	490	1,336	1,126	182	250	20,264	1,590	141	32,037	79	57,495
1991	590	2,318	1,640	232	588	46,169	2,280	156	42,092	177	96,242
1992	628	2,434	1,758	235	506	49,720	2,424	163	44,333	193	10,02,494
1993	651	2,504	1,819	245	632	52,397	2,588	165	45,885	197	1,07,083
1994	677	2,595	1,871	253	661	56,013	2,687	166	47,533	202	1,1,658
1995	694	2,679	1,910	253	686	60,290	2,771	168	49,158	207	1,13,816
1996	714	2,737	1,954	253	738	64,200	2,844	169	51,000	210	1,24,819

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(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1996)

(c) Shipping and Air-Traffic

There is no port or aerodrome in the district.

(d) Travel and Tourist Facilities

There is no important tourist resort/complex in the district. However, there are a number of dharamshalas, serias and hotels in the district for travellers, tourists and visitors. Besides, there are a number of rest-houses maintained by different departments for use of their officers/officials. A list of rest houses in the district is given in Appendix III on pages 84 to 85.

(e) Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones

Post Offices.—The post offices functioning in the Firozpur District are under the control of the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Firozpur Division, Firozpur. As on 31 March 1997, there were 1 Head Post Office, 44 Sub Offices, 1 Extra Departmental Sub Office and 257 Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices in the district. The list of these post offices, public call offices and combined post offices is given in Appendix-IV on pages 86 to 97.

Telegraphs.—Telegraph facilities were available in 11 post offices in the district. A list of telegraph offices/combined offices functioning in the district as on 31 March 1996 is given in Appendix-V on page 98.

Telephones.—The particulars regarding telephone exchanges with their capacities and working telephone connections, as on 31 March 1996 are given in the Appendix-VI pages 99 to 101.

(f) Radio and Televisions

During 1995-96 two T.V. relay centres were functioning in the district at Firozpur and Abohar. However, there was no radio broadcasting station/centre in the district. The number of T.V. sets installed in the district under the Community Viewing Scheme upto 31 March 1996 were 63.

APPENDIX-I

(Vide page 72)

Bus Routes Operated by the Punjab Roadways,
Firozpur in the District as on
31 March 1996

Serial No.	Name of the Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Firozpur-Delhi (via-Fazilka)	1	508	1016
2	Firozpur-Delhi (via-Ludhiana)	2	449	1796
3	Amritsar-Hisar (via-Muktsar)	2	390	1560
4	Firozpur-Hisar (via-Muktsar)	1	270	540
5	Firozpur-Jammu	2	322	1288
6	Sirsa-Batala	1	339	678
7	Firozpur-Ambala (via-Ludhiana)	2	249	996
8	Firozpur-Sirsa (via-Fazilka)	2	237	948
9	Firozpur-Malaut (via-Muktsar)	1	88	176
10	Firozpur-Simla	1	355	710
11	Firozpur-Sri Ganganagar (via-Fazilka)	5	168	1680
12	Amritsar-Budha Johar	1	372	744
13	Firozpur-Chandigarh	1½	237	711
14	Mallanwala-Chandigarh	1	237	474

1	2	3	4	5
15	Moga-Ludhiana	1	68	136
16	Firozpur-Chandigarh (via-Zira)	1	246	492
17	Firozpur-Nangal	2	289	1156
18	Abohar-Pathankot	1	362	724
19	Firozpur-Patiala	2	228	912
20	Ludhiana-Pihowa	1	146	292
21	Firozpur-Pong Dam	1	239	478
22	Firozpur-Hoshiarpur (via-Mallanwala)	2	169	676
23	Firozpur-Jalandhar (via-Kawan Pattan)	2	132	528
24	Firozpur-Jalandhar (via-Kapurthala)	2	135	540
25	Firozpur-Ludhiana (via-Moga)	1	131	262
26	Firozpur-Jalandhar	1	131	262
27	Firozpur-Amritsar (via-Talwandi)	4	128	1,024
28	Firozpur-Abohar (via-Fazilka)	1	124	248
29	Firozpur-Muktsar (via-Faridkot)	3	80	480
30	Firozpur-Muktsar (via-Sadiq)	5	56	560
31	Firozpur-Fazilka	11	89	1,958
32	Firozpur-Malaut (via-Fazilka)	1	145	290
33	Firozpur-Nasirewala	1	81	162
34	Firozpur-Zira	1	40	80
35	Zira-Nasirewala	1	41	82
36	Firozpur-Moga	3	63	378

1	2	3	4	5
37	Firozpur-Guru Har Sahai	6	42	504
38	Firozpur-Fatehgarh Panjtor	1	57	114
39	Firozpur-Karmuwala	4	26	208
40	Firozpur-Mudki	4	43	344
41	Firozpur-Sakoor	4	26	208
42	Firozpur-Mamdot	8½	26	442
43	Firozpur-Lakh Haji (via-Mamdot)	4	35	280
44	Zira-Mallanwala	10	22	440
45	Firozpur-Sham Singh Wala	5	27	270
46	Zira-Makhu (via-Lonka)	4	25	200
47	Firozpur-Mallanwala	4	27	216
48	Zira-Malak Mandar	2	34	136
49	Zira-Kanhian Khas	2	40	160
50	Firozpur-Makhu (via-Mallanwala)	2	47	188
51	Firozpur-Jalandhar (via-Fatehgarh Panjtor)	2	133	532
52	Makhu-Fatehgarh Sabhra (via-Mallanwala)	5	27	270
53	Firozpur-Gattimattal	2	43	172
54	Firozpur-Yamuna Nagar (via-Ambala)	1	304	608
55	Fazilka-Sirsa	3	148	888
56	Abohar-Hanumangarh	3	69	414

1	2	3	4	5
57	Abohar-Sirsa	1	124	248
58	Fazilka-Jammu	1	411	822
59	Fazilka-Jalalabad	5	33	330
60	Fazilka-Jalalabad (via-Panjoke)	1	49	98
61	Fazilka-Dabwali (via-Abohar-Malaut)	13	99	2,574
62	Fazilka-Malaut	14	56	1,568
63	Fazilka-Faridkot	3	110	660
64	Fazilka-Roranwali	2	30	120
65	Fazilka-Kathera	3	41	246
66	Fazilka-Abohar (via-Burj Khera)	2	54½	218
67	Abohar-Bathinda	1	105	210
68	Fazilka-Chintpurni	1	314	628
69	Fazilka-Faridkot (via-Jalalabad)	2	94	376

(Source : General Manager, Punjab Roadways, Firozpur)

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APPENDIX II

(Vide page 73)

Bus Routes operated by Private Transport Companies
Firozpur District as on 31 March 1996.

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	Anil Transport Co. Private Ltd., Fazilka	Fazilka-Abohar (via Jandwala)	3	52	312
		Fazilka-Abohar (via Denewala)	2	52	208
		Fazilka-Abohar (via Bendiwala)	4	50	400
		Fazilka-Abohar (via Kheowali Dhab)	2	50	200
		Malaut-Fazilka (via Panniwala)	2	52	208
		Fazilka-Roranwali	1	30	60
		Fazilka-Abohar (via Beganwali)	1	32	64
2	Abohar Bharat Co-operative Transport Societies Ltd., Abohar	Abohar-Dabwali	4	56	448
		Abohar-Malaut	1	32	64
		Malaut-Dabwali	9	32	576
3	Abohar Pursharthi Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Abohar	Malaut-Bazidpur	1	45	45
		Abohar-Doda (via Sita)	1	39	78
		Abohar-Ganganagar	2	44	176
4	Ashok Kumar S/o Ram Niwas of Fazilka	Firozpur-Pattala (via Mudki)	1/4	230	115
5	Abohar Bhawalpur Pursharthi Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Abohar	Abohar-Patti Sadiq	3	24	144
		Abohar-Shergarh (via Dharampura)	2	30	120
		Abohar-Fazilka (via Arniwala)	1	50	100
		Abohar-Fazilka (via Bodiwala)	1	32	64
		Abohar-Doda	1	38	76
		Abohar-Sri Ganganagar	4	44	352
6	Firozpur-Border Transport Company, Firozpur	Abohar-Muktsar (via Panniwala)	2	56	224

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1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Fazilka Cooperative Transport Society, Fazilka	Muktsar-Hoshiarpur (via Makhu)	1/2	237	237
8	Fazilka-Dabwali Transport Company Private Ltd., Fazilka	Abohar-Fazilka (via Ghallu)	1	50	100
		Abohar-Malaut	2	32	120
		Fazilka-Dabwali	2	99	396
		Abohar-Firozpur (via Muktsar)	1	112	224
		Abohar-Ludhiana	1	211	422
		Abohar-Ganganagar	6	44	528
			1	210	420
9	Jai Ram S/o Rang Lal, Malaut Road, Fazilka	Dam Dama Sahib-Ludhiana (via Bathinda-Barnala-Raikot)	1	56	112
10	Jai Cooperative Transport Society, Ltd.	Abohar-Muktsar (via Panniwala)	1	56	112
		Muktsar-Khunan	2	16	64
		Abohar-Ganganagar	1 1/2	44	132
11	Janta Cooperative Transport Society Ltd., Abohar	Abohar-Dabwali	1	56	112
		Abohar-Ganganagar	2 1/2	44	220
12	Jai Guru Dev Transport Society Regd., Abohar	Bathinda-Abohar (via Panniwala)	1	98	196
		Fazilka-Abohar Jhurar Khora	2	50	200
13	Mohan Lal S/o Des Raj V. Pakkan, Teh. Fazilka	Moga-Abohar (via Kot Kapura)	1	147	294
14	Maman Chand S/o Matu Ram of Fazilka	Bathinda-Budhlada (via Mansa)	1	87	174
15	Madan Lal S/o Ram Sarup of Fazilka	Abohar-Fazilka (via Ghallu)	2	32	128
16	M.L. Bus Service Regd., Mamdot	Firozpur-Mamdot	5 1/2	25	286
17	New Samundri Transport Company Private Ltd., Firozpur	Muktsar-Hoshiarpur (via Makhu)	1	237	474
18	New State Transport Company Regd., Abohar	Abohar-Hanumangarh	2 1/2	69	345
		Abohar-Ganganagar	2	44	176
		Abohar-Dabwali	1	56	112
19	New Punjab Transport Company, Firozpur	Moga-Abohar	1	147	294

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1	2	3			
20	New Firozpur Fazilka Transport Company Private Ltd., Abohar	Fazilka-Malaut (via Abohar)	2	68	272
		Abohar-Malaut	2	31	124
		Abohar-Kathara	3	21	126
		Abohar-Fazilka	12	35	840
		Fazilka-Sirsa	1	158	316
		Abohar-Manumangarh	2	67	335
		Abohar-Gumjal	1	32	64
		Kathara-Fazilka	3	17	102
		Abohar-Malaut (via Katianwali)	1	33	66
		Abohar-Fazilka (via Baganwali)	1	32	64
		Malaut-Muktsar (via Aulakh)	2	32	128
21	Preet Bus Service Regd., Firozpur	Firozpur-Muktsar (via Kot Kapura)	2	80	320
22	Ramsara Cooperative Transport Society Ltd., Abohar	Abohar-Dalbir Khara	1	18	36
		Malaut-Muktsar (via Bodliwala)	3	45	270
23	Rattan Lal S/o Matu Ram of Fazilka	Bathinda-Jalandhar (via Rampur-Barnala)	1	320	640
24	Samundri Highways Transport Private Ltd., Firozpur	Firozpur-Muktsar (via Sadiq)	3	56	336
25	State Cooperative Company Private Ltd., Kapurthala Camp at Abohar	Abohar-Jalandhar (via Malaut)	1	248	248
26	Sandhu Transport Company Regd. Butewala, Distt. Firozpur	Firozpur-Muktsar (via Kot Kapura)	2	80	320
27	Sharnarathi Co- operative Transport Society Ltd., Abohar	Abohar-Dada (via Sito)	1	37	74
		Abohar-Bathinda (via Panniwala)	1	98	196
		Muktsar-Malaut (via Lekarwala)	2	42	168
		Abohar-Dabwali	2	58	232
		Muktsar-Jalalabad	2	29	116
		Muktsar-Faridkot (via Hariwala)	2	44	176
		Muktsar-Fazilka (via Bhanganr)	1	56	112

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1	2	3	4		
		Modi-Abohar	1	39	78
		Abohar-Sangria	1	65	130
		Abohar-Muktsar (via Panniwala)	3	56	336
		Muktsar-Dewan Khara (via Abohar)	2	80	320
		Malaut-Bhittiwala	2	40	160
28	Scheduled Caste Bus Service Regd. Jalalabd (W)	Firozpur-Hoshiarpur (via Mallanwala-Makhu)	1	160	320
29	Vined Tourist Bus Abohar	Modi-Abohar	1	32	64
		Malaut-Abohar (via Burj Sidhwan)	1	39	78
30	Workers Transport Company Regd. Abohar	Malaut-Muktsar (via Tamkot)	1	42	84
		Abohar-Dewan Khara	2	24	96

(Source : Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, Firozpur)

APPENDIX-III

(Vide page 75)

List of Rest Houses in the Firozpur District as on 31 March 1996

Serial No.	Place	No. of Suits	Name of Reserving Authority
1	2	3	4
Firozpur Tahsil			
1	P.W.D. Rest House, Firozpur Cantt.	7	Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, PWD (B&R), Firozpur Cantt
2	Canal Rest House, Firozpur Cantt.	4	Executive Engineer, Eastern Division, Firozpur
3	PSEB Rest House, Firozpur Cantt.	1	Superintending Engineer, PSEB, Firozpur
4	Market Committee, Rest House, Firozpur Cantt.	3	Secretary, Market Committee, Firozpur Cantt.
5	Zila Parishad, Rest House, Firozpur City	8	Secretary, Zila Parishad, Firozpur
6	Forest Department, Rest House, Firozpur Cantt.	2	Divisional Forest Officer, Firozpur
7	Forest Department, Rest House, Chak Shikargarh	1	Divisional Forest Officer, Firozpur
8	Sainik Welfare Rest House, Firozpur Cantt.	6	Deputy Director, Sainik Welfare, Firozpur
9	Canal Rest House, Ghal Khurd	2	Executive Engineer, Eastern Canal Division, Firozpur
10	Canal Rest House Mohanka Utter, Abohar Tahsil	1	Executive Engineer, Eastern Canal Division, Firozpur
Abohar Tahsil			
11	Canal Rest House, Abohar	3	Executive Engineer, Abohar Canal Division, Abohar
12	Canal Rest House, Dana Wala Sat Kossi	1	Executive Engineer, Abohar Canal Division, Abohar
13	Canal Rest House, Gobindgarh	1	Executive Engineer, Abohar Canal Division, Abohar
14	Canal Rest House, Malukpur	1	Executive Engineer, Abohar Canal Division, Abohar
15	Canal Rest House, Khubban	1	Executive Engineer, Abohar Canal Division, Abohar
16	Canal Rest House, Bishanpura	1	Executive Engineer, Abohar Canal Division, Abohar
17	Canal Rest House, Rajanwalli	1	Executive Engineer, Abohar Canal Division, Abohar
18	Canal Rest House, Gulabgarh	1	Executive Engineer, Abohar Canal Division, Abohar
19	Canal Rest House, Sherwala	1	Executive Engineer, Abohar Canal Division, Abohar
20	Canal Rest House, Waryam Khara	1	Executive Engineer, Abohar Canal Division, Abohar

1	2	3	4
21	Canal Rest House, Dewan Khara	1	Executive Engineer, Abohar, Canal Division, Abohar
22	Panchayat Samiti Rest House, Abohar	2	Executive Engineer, Panchayat Samiti, Abohar
Jalalabad Tahsil			
23	Canal Rest House, Amir Khara	1	Executive Engineer, Eastern Canal Division, Firozpur
24	Market Committee Rest House, Jalalabad	1	Secretary, Market Committee, Jalalabad
Fazilka Tahsil			
25	Canal Rest House, Jandwala Hanwanta	1	Executive Engineer, Abohar Canal Division, Abohar
26	Canal Rest House, Islamwala	1	Executive Engineer, Eastern Canal Division, Firozpur
27	Canal Rest House, Dhippen Wali	2	Sub Divisional Engineer, Muktsar Division, Muktsar
28	Canal Rest House, Badha	1	Executive Engineer, Eastern Canal Division, Abohar
29	Canal Rest House, Kabul Shah Khubban	1	Executive Engineer, Eastern Canal Division, Abohar
30	Canal Rest House, Chak Pakhi	1	Executive Engineer, Eastern Canal Division, Abohar
31	PWD Rest House, Fazilka	1	Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, PWD (B&R), Firozpur
32	Market Committee Rest House, Fazilka	1	Secretary, Market Committee, Fazilka
Zira Tahsil			
33	Market Committee Rest House, Zira	1	Secretary Market Committee, Zira
34	Market Committee Rest House, Dharmkot	1	Secretary, Market Committee, Dharmkot
35	Panchayat Samiti Rest House, Zira	1	Executive Officer, Panchayat Samiti, Zira
36	Panchayat Samiti Rest House, Mullanwala	1	Executive Officer, Panchayat Samiti, Dharmkot
37	Panchayat Samiti Rest House, Dharmkot	1	Executive Officer, Panchayat Samiti, Dharmkot
38	Panchayat Samiti Rest House, Kot Iss Khan	1	Executive Officer, Panchayat Samiti, Kot Iss Khan

(Source : Deputy Economic and Statistical Adviser, Firozpur)

APPENDIX-IV

(Vide page 75)

List of Post Offices in Firozpur District as on
31 March 1997

Head Post Office	Branch Post Offices
Firozpur D (152002)	1 Bazidpur
	2 B.S.F. Camp, Firozpur
	3 Dastul Sahabwala
	4 Dhira Patra
	5 Faridewala
	6 Fattu Wala
	7 Jhok Harihar
	8 Khai Phemeke
	9 Lal Kurti Bazar
	10 Nurpur Sethian
	11 Rakna Begu
	12 Patel Nagar
	13 Sherkhanwala
	14 Saidanwala
	15 Saiyanwala
	16 Tut
	17 Sandi Hasham

Sub-Post Offices

- 1 Bazar Krishan Sudhama
Firozpur City, (152002) ND
- 2 Canal Colony, Firozpur
Cantt., (152002), D/PCO
- 3 Chowk Arya Samaj, Firozpur
City, ND/PCO (152002)
- 4 District Board Office
Firozpur City, (152002)
ND/PCO

Head Post Office	Branch Post Offices
5 Firozpur, Allwal Lines, ND/PCO (152001) Firozpur City	1 Arifke
6 Firozpur Cantt., R.S., (152001), ND/PCO	2 Chak Hiraj
7 Firozpur City, (152002) D/PCO	3 Chogattewala
	4 Dod, R.S.
	5 Dulchike
	6 Hamad
	7 Jhok Thahal Singt
	8 Kohar Singhwala
	9 Lokkhoke Bahram
	10 Mahallam
	11 Akku Masteke
	12 Mahma
	13 Pala Megha
8 Sadar Bazar, Firozpur, (152001) ND/PCO	
9 General Bus Stand, Firozpur City, ND-(152002)	
10 Gawal Mandi, Firozpur Cantt., ND (152002)	
11 Sabzi Mandi, Firozpur City, N D (152002)	
12 Abohar, D/PCO/CO (152116)	
	1 Alamgarh
	2 Bazidpur Bhama

Head Post Office	Branch Post Offices
	3 Bhagoo
	4 Burj Mohar
	5 Dodewala
	6 Dotarwala
	7 Government Seed Farm
	8 Himmat Pura
	9 Khurar Khera
	10 Kandwala Amarkot
	11 Khairpur
	12 Khubban
	13 Kikar Khera
	14 Kilanwali
	15 Kular
	16 Mehrana
	17 Patti Sadiq
	18 Rajan Wala
	19 Raipura
	20 Rampura
	21 Ramsara
	22 Rukan Pura
	23 Sardar Pura
	24 Sito Ganno
	25 Sherewala
	26 Wahabwala
	27 Waryam Khera
13 Abohar Mandi, (152116), ND/PCO	
14 D.A.V. Campus, Abohar, ND (152110)	

Head Post Office	Branch Post Offices
15 Krishna Nagri, Abohar, ND (152116)	
16 Nai Abadi, Abohar ND (152116)	
17 New Grain Market, Abohar ND/PCO (152116)	
18 Sahitya Sadan, Abohar ND/PCO (152116)	
19 Arniwala Sheika Subban ND (152224)	
	1 Aslam Wala
	2 Dabwala Kalan
	3 Dhippan Wali
	4 Ghatteanwali Jattan
	5 Jandwala Bhiesha
	6 Kandwala Hazar Khan
	7 Mulanwali
	8 Jhotianwali
	9 Pakkan
	10 Tahliwala Jattan
	11 Tahliwala Bodla
	12 Mahuna Bodla
20 Balluana D/PCO (152117)	
	1 Bahadur Khera
	2 Bahawalbassi
	3 Bhungal
	4 Chanan Khera
	5 Dhaba Kokarian
	6 Gaddan Dob
	7 Gobindgarh

Head Post Office	Branch Post Offices
	8 Jodhpur
	9 Kerakhera
	10 Kundal
	11 Malukpur
	12 Ramgarh
21 Bhinder, D/PCO (142045)	1 Data
	2 Kokri Behinwala
	3 Talwandi Malhian
22 Dharamkot, D/PCO/CO (142042)	1 Amin Wala
	2 Baddrowal
	3 Dholewala
	4 Fatehgarh Korotona
	5 Jalalabad East
	6 Kaila
	7 Kanwan
	8 Kot Sadar Khan
	9 Lohgarh
	10 Nurpur Hakima
	11 Pandori Arayan
23 EDSO Fatehgarh Panjtor, D/PCO (152051)	
24 Fazilka, D/PCO/CO (152123)	1 Behak
	2 Chak Banwala
	3 Chak Suterian
	4 Chimne Wala

Head Post Office	Branch Post Offices
	5 Hasta Kalan
	6 Jandwala Kharta
	7 Jaurki Andhe Wali
	8 Karnikhera
	9 Kirian Wali
	10 Laduka
	11 Mandi Laduka
	12 Mauzam
	13 Rana
	14 Sabuana
25 Gandhi Nagar, Fazilka, N D (152123)	
26 Wool Market Fazilka, N D/P C O (152123)	
27 Ferozeshah, D/P C O (142052)	1 Bhangali
	2 Bhangar
	3 Bharana
	4 Dhindsa
	5 Ghall Khurd
	6 Ittanwali
	7 Karmunwala
	8 Khosa Dal Singh
	9 Lohgarh
	10 Machhi Bugrah
	11 Mana Singhwala
	12 Piarana
	13 Ratta Khera Punjab Singh
	14 Sodi Nagar

Head Post Office

Branch Post Offices

	15 Bara Bhaika
	16 Shahzadi
	17 Shakur
	18 Thethar Kalan
28 Guru Har Sahai D/P C O/C O (152022)	
	1 Ahmed Dhandi
	2 Chak Mohantanwala
	3 Changa Rae Uttar
	4 Gudder Dhandi
	5 Jandwala
	6 Jhariwala
	7 Pindi
	8 Ranjitgarh
	9 Shirinwala
	10 Sohargarh Thakran
29 Haripura D/(152128)	
	1 Bakainwala
	2 Danewala
	3 Dewan Khera
	4 Koil Khera
	5 Khuyan Sarwar
	6 Dharampura
	7 Panjkosi
	8 Saiyidwala
	9 Sappanwali
	10 Jandwala Mira Sangla
	11 Rupnagar

Head Post Office

Branch Post Offices

30 Jalalabad, D/P C O/C O (152024)	
	1 Amir Khas
	2 Baggeke Uttar
	3 Bahamniwala
	4 Chak Gulam Rasul Wala
	5 Chak Saidoke
	6 Ghubaya
	7 Jiwa Arain
	8 Lamochar Kalan
	9 Ladhu Wala Uttar
	10 Pakka Kalewala
	11 Panjeke Uttar
31 T S O Jalalabad Town, D/N D/P C O (152024)	
32 Kishan Pura, D/P C O (142053)	
	1 Inder Garh
	2 Nasire Wala
33 Kot Ise Khan, D/P C O (142043)	
	1 Datewala
	2 Galoti
	3 Gagrah
	4 Janer
	5 Lohara
	6 Mahal
	7 Mandar Kalan
	8 Masitan
	9 Gadar Wala
	10 Shah Abu Bakar

Head Post Office	Branch Post Offices
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34 Khui Khera,
D/P C O (152121)

- 1 Azam Wala
- 2 Kamalwala
- 3 Katehra
- 4 Khedwali Dhab
- 5 Khippanwali
- 6 Mammunkhera
- 7 Shahtirwala
- 8 Shajrana

35 Makhu,
D/P C O/C O (142044)

- 1 Baihk Gujran
- 2 Fatehgarh Sabhra
- 3 Canal Colony
- 4 Pir Muhammad
- 5 Sarhali
- 6 Shian Pari

36 Mullanwala,
D/P C O (152033)

- 1 Malhuwala
- 2 Ruken Wala
- 3 Sudhsinghwala

37 Mandi Amin Ganj,
D/P C O (152033)

- 1 Chak Budhoke
- 2 Chak Janisar
- 3 Chak Kheirwala
- 4 Khuranj
- 5 Nokerian
- 6 Ratta Khera

Head Post Office	Branch Post Offices
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38 Mamdot,
D/P C O (152023)

- 1 Chhanga Khurd
- 2 Karman
- 3 Khundar Uttar
- 4 Tibbi Khurd

39 Monawan,
D/P C O (152028)

- 1 Awan
- 2 Bankhandi
- 3 Chuhar Chak Khurd
- 4 Jhanda Baggapurana
- 5 Jhatra
- 6 Khosa Randhir
- 7 Laungo Dawa
- 8 Mansurdawa
- 9 Sunehr
- 10 Talwandi Jalle Khan

40 Maujgarh,
D/P C O (152132)

- 1 Bhangar Khera
- 2 Dalmir Khera
- 3 Dhinganwali
- 4 Gumjal
- 5 Gidranwali
- 6 Jandwala Hanwanta
- 7 Panjwa Mandal
- 8 Panniwala Mahla
- 9 Shergarh
- 10 Tutwala
- 11 Usman Khera

Head Post Office	Branch Post Offices
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41 Mudki,
D/P C O (142060)

- 1 Gill
- 2 Kabar Wacha
- 3 Kot Karur Kalan
- 4 Loham

42 Nihal Khera,
D/P C O (152122)

- 1 Bazidpur Kattianwali
- 2 Chuhriwala Dhanna
- 3 Danger Khera
- 4 Ghallu
- 5 Jhumianwali
- 6 Kohrianwali
- 7 Muradwala Dalsingh
- 8 Roheranwali
- 9 Dharangwala

43 Talwandi Bhai,
D/P C O/C O (142020)

- 1 Dhanna Sahib
- 2 Haraj
- 3 Kassoana
- 4 Lalle
- 5 Pindori Khattrian
- 6 Shekhwan
- 7 Sulhani
- 8 Sodhiwala
- 9 Tumber Bhan
- 10 Wara Warlam Singhwala

Head Post Office	Branch Post Offices
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44 Zira,
D/P C O/C O (142047)

- 1 Chuchakwind
- 2 Dhandian
- 3 Mahyanwala Kalan
- 4 Malloke
- 5 Markhai
- 6 Mehar Singhwala
- 7 Phero Ke
- 8 Santuwala
- 9 Shahzada Sant Singh
- 10 Shah Wala
- 11 Thetha Kishan Singh
- 12 Wakilanwala
- 13 Valtoha

45 ISO,
Shahid Gurdas
Ram Road, Zira,
ND/PCO (142047)

(Source : Superintendent of Post Offices, Firozpur
Division, Firozpur)

APPENDIX V

(Vide page 75)

List of Telegraph Offices/Combined Offices in
Firozpur District as on 31 March 1996

1	Firozpur
2	Jalalabad
3	Guru Har Sahai
4	Mallanwala
5	Makhu
6	Ferozeshah
7	Talwandi Bhai
8	Zira
9	Dharmkot
10	Abohar
11	Fazilka

(Source : General Manager, Telecom, Firozpur)

APPENDIX VI

(Vide page 75)

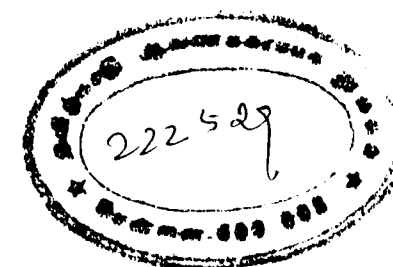
List of Telephone Exchanges in the Firozpur District as on
31 March 1996

Telegraphs Division	Telegraphs/ Telephone Sub-Division	Name of Exchange	Capacity	Working Connections
1	2	3	4	5
Firozpur		Firozpur	4588	4511
		Talwandi Bhai	1000	801
		Guru Har Sahai	1000	992
		Mamdot	192	182
		Ratta Khara	96	95
		Mudki	96	89
		Sher Khanwala	96	80
		Lakhokebehram	184	188
		Shahsadi	96	73
		Akku Mastoke	96	92
		Panjoke Uttar	152	151
		Kahan Singh Wala	96	80
		Gudder Dhandi	96	49
		Jhok Thahal Singh	96	85
		Tibbi Khurd	56	55
		Sand Hasham	56	54
		Jhok Harihar	56	54
		Bajoke	96	81
		Chugaco	96	81
		Ghell Khurd	56	40
		Karmunwala	56	50
		Saide Ke Rohella	56	42
		Sayanwala	56	52
		Khai Phemeke	96	78
	Zira	Zira	1400	1300
		Makhu	384	382
		Dharmkot	1000	603
		Mullanwala	400	226
		Kot Isa Khan	384	330
		Bharttna	88	85
		Kishanpura	88	70
		Kokributter	96	85
		Bhinder Kalan	56	52
		Bheakpan Chharian	56	55
		Ban Khandi	56	43
		Fatehgarh Korotona	96	89

1	2	3	4	5
		Wakilanwala	56	81
		Minawan	56	37
		Fatehgarh Panjtor	88	80
		Kassoana	56	38
		Thatha	56	42
		Bhago Ke	56	33
Abohar	Abohar		4400	4378
		Dharangwala	88	87
		Waryam Khara	152	150
		Maujgarh	152	132
		Hemgarh	88	56
		Panjkosl	88	87
		Sappenwall	88	88
		Detarnwall	152	151
		Alamgarh	88	83
		Basidpur Bhooma	56	55
		Kular	56	46
		Khatwan	88	88
		Sito Ganno	88	80
		Kilanwall	56	56
		Ramsara	88	84
		Khubban	56	55
		Bahadur Khara	56	55
		Malukpur	56	55
		Balluana	88	86
Fazilka	Fazilka		2800	2730
		Jalalabad	1400	1342
		Arniwala	152	144
		Laduke	182	140
		Tahliwala Jattan	88	86
		Bodiwala	88	87
		Jhumianwall	184	137
		Katera	88	83
		Nihalkhara	152	150
		Kheowall Dhab	88	84
		Khippenwall	152	146
		Mandi Aminganj	88	84
		Beganwall	56	53
		Bandiwala	56	54
		Chak Domel	88	81
		Pakka Kalewala	88	50

1	2	3	4	5
		Mahuana	88	85
		Baghewala	88	40
		Theh Galandar	56	47
		Moranwala	56	50
		Lamochar	56	33
		Ghariana	56	34

(Source : General Manager, Telecom, Firozpur)



CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

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

Livelihood Pattern.—According to the 1991 Census, the total population of the Firozpur District was 16,07,817, out of which 4,87,246 persons (30.30 per cent) were main workers and 29,278 persons (1.82 per cent) were marginal workers. The main workers were further divided into nine categories. Out of the total main workers of the district 1,96,144 (40.26 per cent) were cultivators 1,36,876 persons (28.09 per cent) were agricultural labourers, 42,297 persons (8.68 per cent) were engaged in trade and commerce activities and 31,070 persons (6.37 per cent) were engaged in manufacturing, processing, etc. activities. The percentage of main workers of the district to the total population decreased marginally from 30.50 in 1981 to 30.30 in 1991.

The details of the classification of the population (by profession) of the district according to the 1991 Census, are given in the following statement:—

Classification of Workers in Firozpur District according to the 1991 Census

Classification of Workers according to their profession	Number of persons according to the 1991 Census								
	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1 Cultivators	1,85,827	4,256	1,90,083	6,003	58	6,061	1,91,830	4,314	1,96,144
2 Agricultural Labourers	1,17,244	10,695	1,27,939	8,748	189	8,937	1,25,992	10,884	1,36,876
3 Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and Allied Activities	2,483	114	2,597	1,410	77	1,487	3,893	191	4,084
4 Mining and Quarrying	11	—	11	5	—	5	16	—	16

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Classification of Workers according to their profession	Number of persons according to 1991 Census								
	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
5 (a) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry	2,520	245	2,765	1,734	353	2,087	4,254	698	4,852
(b) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry	10,073	562	10,635	15,228	355	15,583	25,301	917	26,218
6 Construction	3,808	13	3,821	4,799	65	4,864	8,607	78	8,685
7 Trade and Commerce	10,986	253	11,239	30,519	539	31,058	41,505	792	42,297
8 Transport, Storage and Communications	5,131	19	5,150	9,736	241	9,977	14,867	260	15,127
9 Other Services	21,395	1,516	22,911	24,604	5,432	30,036	45,899	6,948	52,847
Total Main Workers	3,59,478	17,673	3,77,151	1,02,786	7,309	1,10,095	4,87,246	24,982	5,12,228
10 Marginal Workers	1,297	26,556	27,853	295	1,130	1,425	1,592	27,686	29,278
11 Non Workers	2,84,320	5,34,093	8,18,413	1,00,588	1,72,292	2,72,880	3,84,908	7,06,385	10,91,293
Grand Total	6,45,095	5,78,322	12,23,417	2,03,669	1,80,731	3,84,400	16,07,817	7,59,053	23,66,867

(Census of India 1991, Punjab, Series-20, Part-II-A and Part-II-B General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract pp. 196—199)

Prices.—The study of the general level of prices and their trends is useful in understanding the economic condition of the people of a particular area.

The average retail prices of selected commodities in the Firozpur District during the years 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1996 are given below :

Serial No.	1981	1986	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Wheat	1.54	1.89	2.87	3.56	3.44	4.01	4.26	5.06
Wheat Atta	1.71	2.26	3.87	4.49	4.44	4.77	5.00	5.76
Rice	2.54	3.61	5.43	6.33	7.48	7.39	7.71	8.68
Moong	5.62	6.96	12.28	13.75	14.68	16.46	19.00	22.00
Mash	4.42	7.17	12.70	13.91	13.08	17.06	27.04	24.58
Gram	4.85	6.07	9.90	11.25	13.67	17.77	14.90	14.23
Massar	6.25	6.29	12.27	13.31	13.90	17.08	18.88	23.50
Ghee Desi	31.09	39.83	74.78	85.00	80.92	95.17	117.67	113.59
@ Vanaspati Ghee	30.34	44.66	86.37	93.75	80.00	90.11	96.33	87.86
**Tea	..	18.04	35.85	34.66	39.67	42.49	44.67	50.17
+Milk	2.99	3.96	5.01	6.27	7.18	8.09	9.34	10.29
Potatoes	1.24	2.98	3.59	2.53	3.18	3.48	4.17	4.50
Onion	1.56	2.19	4.32	2.90	5.60	5.87	5.82	5.67
Gur	4.25	4.65	6.92	6.55	9.27	11.86	10.72	2.97
Kerosene Oil	1.79	2.40	3.27	2.83	2.83	3.02	2.97	3.00

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1996)

@ Per two kg. tin

** Per 500 gms.

+Per litre

Wages.—Wages are remunerations paid to a worker in lieu of services rendered. These are paid in cash to the worker.

The rates of wages fixed per day/per month for different types of labourers/workers in Government employment in Firozpur District during 1995-96 are given in Appendix-I on pages 113 to 114.

The wages paid to agricultural and skilled labourers (men) in Firozpur District, during the years 1981, 1985 and 1991 to 1996 are given in the following table :-

Wages paid to Agricultural and Skilled Labourers (Men) in Firozpur District

(in Rupees)

Year	Agricultural Labour					Skilled Labour	
	For Ploughing	For Sowing	For Weeding	For Harvesting	For Picking of cotton*	For other Agricultural Operations	Blacksmith Carpenter
1981**	14.71	14.71	14.71	14.71	14.25	14.75	27.75
1986	22.71	20.42	20.42	31.45	--	22.60	46.33
1991	41.14	40.25	43.00	50.00	37.00	41.33	76.62
1992	41.14	40.25	43.00	50.00	37.00	41.33	76.62
1993	48.80	49.33	52.67	59.33	--	53.10	106.42
1994	54.67	56.00	58.00	78.67	--	63.17	127.17
1995	63.67	63.67	68.67	62.00	--	64.73	132.00
1996	68.11	60.28	68.66	72.00	40.00	65.64	132.00

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1996)

*For Female Workers

**Provisional

Standard of Living.—The standard of living of the various strata of society gives an idea of the general economic condition of the people. It depends upon the total income and expenditure, size and composition of the family. Tastes and preferences of the people of an area also determine the standard of living. However, these are relative terms and differ from place to place, from time to time person to person.

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, family budgets of forty seven peasant proprietor's having bullock operated holdings and fifty one tractor-operated holdings were studied. The main objectives of the survey were to assess the extent of income accruing from different sources; to examine the level of expenditure on various household items of consumption to determine the extent of surplus or deficit of family budgets

and to find out the extent to which the goods consumed were produced on the farm or purchased from outside. The families of four villages (bullock-operated), viz. Kot Karor Khurd (tahsil Firozpur), Mansur Deva (tahsil Zira), Kabool Shah (Khubban) (tahsil Fazilka) and Tutwala (tahsil Fazilka) in the Firozpur 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)
Kot Karor Khurd	1,00,721	57,553	(+) 43,188
Mansur Deva	38,834	68,253	(-) 29,419
Kabool Shah (Khubban)	21,991	36,658	(-) 14,667
Tutwala	61,902	66,065	(-) 4,163

The above figures show that the families of village Kot Karor Khurd had a surplus budget, while Mansur Deva, Kabool Shah (Khubban), and Tutwala had a deficit budget. The survey also showed that on an average, a peasant proprietor's family (bullock-operated holdings) in the Punjab spent 49 per cent of its income on food, 11 per cent on housing, 9 per cent on clothing, 6 per cent on fuel, 10 per cent on social, 3 per cent on travelling, 2 per cent each on medicine, lighting, education, amusement and luxuries, religion and miscellaneous.

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

Name of the family/ village	Total Expendi- ture (Rs)	Supplied by the farm (Rs)	Percen- tage	Purchas- ed from outside (Rs)	Percentage
Kot Karor Khurd	57,533	18,012	31	39,521	69
Mansur Deva	68,253	20,466	30	47,787	70
Kabool Shah (Khubban)	36,658	14,800	40	21,858	60
Tutwala	66,065	15,643	24	50,422	76

During 1992-93, the families of four villages (tractor-operated), viz. Kala Tibba (tahsil Firozpur), Jalalabad (tahsil Zira), Ram Kot (tahsil Fazilka) and Khubban (tahsil Fazilka) in the Firozpur District were selected for the survey.

The findings of the tractor-operated cultivators' survey pertaining to income and expenditure are as under:

Name of family/ village	Net income from all sources (Rs)	Net Expenditure (Rs)	Surplus/ Deficit (Rs)
Kala Tibba	1,59,723	54,429	(+) 1,05,294
Jalalabad	1,41,432	58,131	(+) 83,301
Ram Kot	1,43,700	63,072	(+) 80,628
Khubban	2,11,049	67,666	(+) 1,43,383

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

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

Name of family/ village	Total Expendi- ture (Rs)	Supplied by the farm (Rs)	Percent- age (Rs)	Purchased from out- side (Rs)	Percent- age
Kala Tibba	54,429	21,847	40	32,582	60
Jalalabad	58,131	25,112	43	33,019	57
Ram Kot	63,072	28,217	45	34,855	55
Khubban	67,666	20,826	31	46,840	69

In 1994-95, the *per capita* income of the Firozpur District at the then current prices was Rs 15,106 as compared to 14,443 for the Punjab State as a whole. The district ranked 6th in the State and had higher *per capita* income than the State.

(b) Employment Situation

Employment Exchanges.—The District Employment Exchange, Firozpur was started in the year 1945. As a result of increase in the volume of work at the District Employment Exchange, three town employment exchanges, one each at Abohar, Fazilka and Zira were started in May 1974, January 1990 and October 1991, respectively.

The main functions of the employment exchange are: to register applicants; to provide employment assistance; to impart vocational guidance to the youth and to collect employment market information to assess employment trends.

The work done by the District Employment exchange, Firozpur; Town Employment Exchange, Abohar; Town Employment Exchange, Fazilka; and Town Employment Exchange, Zira are given below:

Year	No. of registrations during the year	No. of applicants placed on employment during the year	Applicants on live register at the end of the year	Monthly number of employees using the exchange	No. of vacancies being carried over at the end of the year
District Employment Exchange, Firozpur					
1980-81	9919	1018	15464	21	924
1985-86	14954	389	26317	15	175
1990-91	7750	413	32272	8	262
1991-92	6067	335	28688	7	203
1992-93	3406	229	26646	5	112
1993-94	2899	77	18998	7	51
1994-95	3260	78	14276	6	58
1995-96	4718	184	14544	6	107

Year	No. of registrations during the year	No. of applicants placed on employment during the year	Applicants on live register at the end of the year	Monthly number of employees using the exchange	No. of vacancies being carried over at the end of the year
Town Employment Exchange, Abohar					
1990-91	1885	59	9261	2	18
1991-92	1603	64	10173	3	53
1992-93	1423	42	9658	2	36
1993-94	1472	23	7886	3	64
1994-95	1548	31	6191	3	50
1995-96	1881	30	5673	3	17
Town Employment Exchange, Fazilka					
1990-91	2173	186	8574	2	36
1991-92	1659	176	9685	2	35
1992-93	1537	192	3198	2	54
1993-94	1512	38	6240	1	67
1994-95	1587	19	6163	1	61
1995-96	2324	25	6624	1	53
Town Employment Exchange, Zira					
1991-92	8787	9	8537	1	10
1992-93	1354	44	8209	1	14
1993-94	1118	17	6344	1	23
1994-95	1292	20	4692	1	25
1995-96	1856	11	4816	1	20

(Source : District Employment Officer, Firozpur)

Vocational Guidance Scheme.—The Vocational Guidance Unit under the District Employment Exchange, Firozpur was started in 1961. It has been steadily disseminating occupational information and vocational guidance to the deserving cases especially to the

youth. Career conferences are organised in order to make people conscious for the proper planning of career.

The work done by the Vocational Guidance Unit in Firozpur District is given below:

Year	No. of Individuals provided group guidance	No. of persons given individual guidance	No. of persons given individual information
1980-81	166	325	943
1985-86	174	206	2,336
1990-91	1,375	168	1,539
1991-92	858	114	1,972
1992-93	710	111	1,800
1993-94	597	166	1,332
1994-95	472	175	1,542
1995-96	823	210	1,143

(Source : District Employment Officer, Firozpur)

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

Extent of Employment in various categories of Trade in Firozpur District during 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96

Sr. No.	Industrial Division	Public Sector														Private Sector																									
		No. of Establishments										No. of Employees										No. of Establishments										No. of Employees									
		1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96								
1	Manufacturing	3	6	7	8	8	8	8	7	443	2348	2366	2475	2403	2645	2600	3263																								
2	Trade and Commerce	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	30	124	172	178	176	172	176	177																								
3	Transport, Storage and Communication	11	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	25665	27359	24900	24660	25084	25779	26114	26443																								
4	Services	411	511	560	564	585	587	595	601	23629	27036	30470	30657	29835	3037	30164	30176																								
1	Manufacturing	84	64	65	59	52	49	45	33	5596	5373	4265	4314	4140	4014	3982	4099																								
2	Trade and Commerce	15	15	10	10	8	9	9	7	180	138	80	86	77	79	75	61																								
3	Transport, Storage and Communication	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	94	50	21	20	20	19	18	18																								
4	Services	70	64	95	96	95	100	102	97	1984	1757	2066	2225	2300	2300	2400	2401																								

(Source : District Employment Officer, Firozpur)

Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM).—This scheme was started in July 1979 by the Central Government. It forms an integral part of Rural Development Programme. The objective of the TRYSEM is to provide technical skill to rural youths between age group of 18—35 years of families living below poverty line. The scheme enables to take up self-employment in the fields of agriculture and allied activities, industries, services and business activities. Under the scheme stipend is paid to trainees and honorarium to the Instructors and expenses on tool kits, raw material etc. Training in various trades for self employment varying from six months to two years is provided to the rural poor youth. On completion of training, trained persons are given assistance by way of loan/subsidy to enable them to set up their own enterprises.

The persons trained under this scheme in the district during 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 is shown in the table given below:

Year	No. of persons trained	No. of trained persons who set up their units	No. of persons who got employment after training
1980-81	257	—	—
1985-86	368	490	—
1990-91	414	366	81
1991-92	442	354	88
1992-93	294	204	90
1993-94	233	—	25
1994-95	247	208	—
1995-96	250	37	169

(Source : Additional Deputy Commissioner Development, Firozpur)

APPENDIX I

(Vide page 104)

Wage Rates of Different Types of Labourers/Workers per day/per month fixed in Firozpur District during 1996-97

Serial No.	Category of Labourers/Workers	Rates of Pay (Rs)	
		Per month	Per day
1	Un-Skilled Labourer/Mazdoor, Sorter, Peon, Fireman, Helper, Packer, Watchman/Chowkidar, Gardener/Mali, Sweeper, Khalasi, Gatekeeper, Security Guard, Messenger, Telephone Attendant	1420.50	54.65
2	Semi-Skilled (Lower) Assistant Machineman, Assistant Mistry Welder, Assistant Fitter, Junior Operator, Assistant Electrician, Assistant Moulder, Boiler Attendant, Assistant Bearer, Assistant Halwai, Book Binder, Book Sticher, Assistant Wireman	1499.05	57.65
3	Semi-Skilled (Upper) Machineman, Mistry, Welder, Moulder, Boiler Attendant, Mechanic Electrician, Fireman, Mason, Assistant Latheman, Assistant Shaperman, Assistant Technician	1566.15	60.25
4	Skilled (Lower) Mistry, Electrician, Mason, Machineman, Fisherman, Artist, Die Maker, Latheman, Foreman, Wireman, Technician, Design-cutter, Carpenter, Fitter, Machine Fitter, Film Repairer	1607.05	61.80
5	Skilled (Upper) Mistry, Electrician, Mason, Machineman, Wireman, Operator, Moulder, Artist, Die-maker, Refrigerator Mechanic, Engineer, Fitter, Film Repairer	1728.15	66.45

Serial No.	Category of Labourers/Workers	Rates of Pay (Rs)	
		Per month	Per day
6	Clerk, Time-Keeper, Salesman, Conductor, Store-Keeper, Receptionist	1633.25	62.80
7	Graduate Clerk, Assistant Supervisor, Car Driver, Cashier/Muneem, Steno-typist, Ugrahia	1715.05	65.95
8	Truck/Bus/Tempo Driver, Supervisor, Stenographer	1916.30	73.70

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Firozpur)

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Land Revenue Collections in the District

Income from land revenue, additional land revenue, local rate collections, cess on commercial crops and collections from *abiana* and water advantage rate form part of the land revenue collections in the district. The collection of land revenue is the responsibility of the *Lambardar* for which he is paid *pachotra* (5 per cent) of the land revenue collected. Besides land revenue, *Lambardar* also collects *abiana* and water advantage rate in the district for which he is paid 3 per cent as collection charges.

(a) Income from Land Revenue and Special Cesses

(i) **Land Revenue.**—Land revenue is being realised in the district on the basis of the second revised settlement of 1910-15 as no settlement has been done thereafter. The Government has, however, been imposing additional land revenue and some other cesses from time to time. Land revenue is realised in two instalments i.e. for *kharif* crop by 15 January and for *rabi* crop by 15 June. The land revenue on individual holdings upto 5 standard acres (owners' total holding in the State) has been abolished under the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1968.

The statement given below shows the details of income from land revenue and remission in the Firozpur District during the year 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 :

Year ending Rabi	Previous year's balance	Demand	Total amount of recovery	Actual recovery	(Rs)
					Remission
1985-86	1,22,869	7,71,853	5,84,449	3,83,653	3,90,040
1990-91	56,825	8,01,653	6,19,106	2,42,515	3,49,279
1991-92	96,940	7,70,953	6,81,389	4,61,859	11,24,013
1992-93	40,115	7,71,853	6,24,564	4,01,521	3,90,287

Year ending Rabi	Previous year's balance	Demand	(Rs)		
			Total amount of recovery	Actual recovery	Remission
1993-94	40,115	7,71,793	6,29,634	4,26,592	3,85,216
1994-95	40,115	7,73,768	6,19,923	4,16,880	3,44,373
1995-96	40,115	6,82,821	5,71,610	4,05,286	3,17,550

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Firozpur)

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

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

The rates of additional land revenue are progressive.

The additional land revenue is levied at the following rates :—

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 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 the additional land revenue in the district during the years 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given in the following table :—

Year	Income from additional land revenue (Rs)
1980-81	31,659
1985-86	27,720
1990-91	23,081
1991-92	20,450
1992-93	20,450
1993-94	18,649
1994-95	20,419
1995-96	18,565

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Firozpur)

(iii) **Local Rate.**—It is levied under Section 61 of the Punjab Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads Act, 1961¹, at the rate of 50 per cent of the land revenue.

The following table gives the amount of income from local rate in the district during the years 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 :—

Year ending, Rabi	Local Rate collections (Rs)
1980-81	7,70,757
1985-86	8,13,901

¹ This tax is now levied under Section 188(1) (e) of the Punjab Panchayati Raj Act, 1994

Year ending, Rabi	Local Rate collections (Rs)
1990-91	10,83,897
1991-92	10,81,897
1992-93	9,97,570
1993-94	10,70,355
1994-95	26,91,731
1995-96	9,28,239

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Firozpur)

(iv) **Abiana.**—Abiana and water rate is charged on the area irrigated by canals. The income from abiana in the district during the year 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given below :

Year	Abiana (Rs)	Water Advantage (Rs)
1980-81	1,64,23,708	3,85,277
1985-86	2,17,83,180	3,65,224
1990-91	2,04,51,868	5,65,007
1991-92	1,98,15,618	5,00,526
1992-93	1,99,59,197	5,09,662
1993-94	2,80,20,314	5,40,258
1994-95	43,59,72,685	5,22,559
1995-96	4,20,16,789	3,19,372

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Firozpur)

(v) **Incidence of Land Revenue.**—The table below gives the details of incidence of land revenue in the district :

Year	Incidence of Land Revenue per hectare on assessed area	
	For cultivated area (Rs)	For total area (Rs)
1980-81	0.47	0.63
1985-86	0.47	0.63

Year	Incidence of Land Revenue per hectare on assessed area	
	For cultivated area (Rs)	For total area (Rs)
1990-91	0.41	0.62
1991-92	0.41	0.31
1992-93	0.41	0.31
1993-94	0.41	0.32
1994-95	0.41	0.31
1995-96	0.41	0.32

(Source: Deputy Commissioner, Firozpur)

(vi) **Cess on Commercial Crops.**—Cess on commercial crops was levied under the Punjab Commercial Crops Act, 1974. It is levied on commercial crops like chillies, cotton (*desi* and American), potatoes, rape-seeds and mustard (*sarson*, *taramira*, and *toria*) sugarcane, tomatoes, orchard, vineyards, etc. at the rate of Rs 6 per acre in case of irrigated land and Rs 3 per acre in case of un-irrigated land under these crops. The cess was levied with effect from the *kharif* crop of the agricultural year 1974-75.

This cess is applicable to and is payable by the land owners growing commercial crops on their land irrespective of the fact whether they are assignees of land revenue or not.

Amount realised from the cess on the commercial crops in the district is given below :

Year	Amount (Rs)
1980-81	16,98,720
1985-86	17,79,142
1990-91	23,67,607
1991-92	24,86,057

Year	Amount (Rs)
1992-93	24,95,958
1993-94	20,34,643
1994-95	8,07,893

(Source: Deputy Commissioner, Firozpur)

(b) Land Reforms

Distribution of Land to the Landless Farmers.—To reduce the inequalities in the distribution of land in the State, 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 also framed under the provisions of the Act for utilizing the surplus areas. Surplus land available under the State 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.

The following statement gives the details of distribution of land among various classes of cultivators/land holders in Firozpur District during the year 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96:-

Classes of cultivators/ land holders	(Area in thousand hectares)							
	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Tenants-at Will	79	106	148	58	21	49	50	46
Owners	410	486	353	440	487	467	462	464
Tenants with rights of occupancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total cultivated area	489	592	501	498	508	516	512	510

(Source: Deputy Commissioner, Firozpur)

(c) Other Sources of Revenue, State and Central

(i) Other Sources of State Revenue

The sources of the State Revenue are: Stamp Duty, Registration Fee, Excise Duty, Passengers and Goods Tax (now called Special Road Tax) Entertainment Tax, Entertainment Duty, Central Sales Tax, Electricity Duty and Copying Fee.

Stamp Duty.—It is levied under the Indian Stamp Act, (No. III) of 1899. It was amended by the Indian Stamps (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1922. The latest amendment to the Act was made vide Indian Stamp (Punjab Amendment) Act 1995, vide which the rates of Stamp Duty were changed. 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 Firozpur District during the years 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given below:

Year	Non-Judicial stamps (Rs)	Miscellaneous stamps (Rs)	Total (Rs)
1980-81	3,13,45,119	1,16,19,919	4,29,65,038
1985-86	3,45,74,565	1,31,48,670	4,77,23,235
1990-91	6,10,30,192	72,87,812	6,83,18,004
1991-92	7,34,61,300	1,22,33,732	8,56,95,032
1992-93	9,02,02,195	1,02,66,824	10,04,69,019
1993-94	11,39,08,350	85,42,835	12,24,51,185
1994-95	15,22,52,765	73,05,894	15,95,58,569
1995-96	14,00,02,420	72,46,880	14,72,49,300

(Source: District Treasury Officer, Firozpur)

Registration Fee.—The Indian Registration Act, 1908, requires compulsory registration of all documents pertaining to immovable property and provides

optional registration in case of other documents. As a rule fees are levied for the registration of all documents but the State Government have, however, exempted completely or partially levy of registration fee in certain cases.

The following statement shows the number of registered documents, value of property transferred and receipts in the Firozpur District during the year 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96:-

Year	No. of registration offices	No. of registrations		Aggregate value of property transferred ('000' Rs)		
		Immovable property	Movable property	Immovable property	Movable property	Total receipts
1980-81	8	27,263	—	4,55,219	6	2469
1985-86	8	28,876	1246	5,22,493	—	2871
1990-91	8	28,476	2302	9,16,862	—	5755
1991-92	8	—	—	—	—	—
1992-93	8	29,484	2782	10,87,287	—	7212
1993-94	8	30,008	3185	13,47,992	—	8250
1994-95	8	35,035	3035	17,96,356	—	9679
1995-96	10	32,853	2529	22,94,227	—	10,829

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1996)

General Sales Tax.—This tax is levied under the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1948. Sales tax is levied at the different rates on different items. It occupies a distinct position as a source of revenue in tax structure of the State. It can be adjusted to the revenue needs of the State. During 1995-96, there were 7,450 registered dealers in the district.

Central Sales Tax.—This tax is levied under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, which provides for the levy of tax on sales, effected in the course of inter-State trade and commerce. The States have been authorised to administer this tax on behalf of the Government of India. The entire collections are appropriated by the States. The number of registered dealers in the district under this Act were 6,625 during 1995-96.

Excise Tax.—The State and Central Excise Acts enforced in Punjab are : Excise Act, 1914, The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, The Punjab Molasses

Control Act, 1948, The Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948, the Medicinal Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, and Spirituous Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

Electricity Duty.—The Electricity Duty is levied under the Punjab Electricity Duty Act, 1958. The duty is levied on the energy supplied by the Punjab State Electricity Board to a consumer or a licensee and it is collected by the Board along with electricity bills.

Special Road Tax¹—It was earlier known as Passengers and Goods Tax and was levied under Punjab Passengers and Goods Taxation Act 1952². It 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 charged with effect from 4 November 1994 on different kinds of passengers and goods vehicles is given below :

1 Passenger Vehicles	Rate of Special Road Tax payable (Rate per seat, per kilometer, per day) (in paise)
(A) State Carriages	
(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

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

³ Vide Punjab Government Notification No. 2/6/91-IT(3)/7534, dated 28 May 1994

(B) Other Passenger Vehicles Rate of Special Road Tax excluding driver 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	4000.00
(4) Mini buses having 1 to 15 seats	6000.00
(5) Mini buses having 16 to 30 seats	9000.00
(6) Buses plied on private service vehicles permits :	
(i) Ordinary	10,000.00
(ii) Delux	20,000.00
(iii) Air-conditioned	25,000.00

2 Goods Carriages Rate per annum (Rs)

(i) Goods carriage having unladen weight:	
(a) Vehicles not exceeding one ton in weight unladen	800.00
(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

Goods Carriages Rate per annum (Rs)

(a) 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 Passengers 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 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
Category 'B'			
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

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

1	2	3	4
Category 'C'			
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'			
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 house 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 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.

⁵ Vide Punjab Act No. 14 of 1978

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/ Administration (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

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

The collection from above mentioned taxes in Firozpur District during the year 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given in the following table:—

Collection from other Sources of State Revenue in the Firozpur District during the year
1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96

Year	General Sales Tax	Central Sales Tax	Passengers and Goods Tax/ Special Road Tax	Entertain- ment Tax	Entertain- ment Duty	Electricity Duty	Excise Tax	Copying Fee
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1980-81	4,59,13,019	77,40,751	1,36,96,643	—	49,36,283	..	3,76,02,318	..
1985-86	8,76,70,086	1,53,77,969	2,23,94,966	—	57,86,518	..	7,84,41,478	..
1990-91	14,79,24,727	4,36,90,292	3,81,81,844	—	29,16,715	..	19,11,32,970	..
1991-92	18,40,77,273	5,47,93,492	4,60,02,998	—	31,83,451	2,13,69,890	25,75,23,637	58,220
1992-93	25,16,28,453	7,65,53,832	4,85,58,872	—	37,98,983	2,32,13,650	31,37,42,306	1,89,410
1993-94	28,48,79,174	7,00,22,301	5,30,14,396	—	23,39,241	2,51,00,522	45,09,29,755	2,46,066
1994-95	37,58,58,400	7,27,28,265	7,40,19,000	24,77,932	..	8,62,35,760	43,83,36,713	2,41,932
1995-96	32,26,72,596	7,96,29,103	7,57,26,723	58,97,930	..	2,79,21,900	52,37,93,285	2,18,804

(Source: Deputy Commissioner, Firozpur, Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Firozpur, District Transport Officer, Firozpur and Chief Electrical Inspector to Government Punjab, Patiala)
**Vide Government Notification, dated 10. June 1994 lumpsum Entertainment Tax fixed according to seating capacity and gross collections per show

(1) Central Sources of Revenue

Central Excise Duties.—The main sources of Central Excise Duty in the district are Sugar levy, Sugar non-levy, Synthetic Yarn, Cotton Yarn, Chewing Tobacco, Plywood and Black Board, Tin Containers, Thread Rubber, Acid Oil and Oxygen etc.

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

Wealth Tax.—It is levied under the Wealth Tax Act, 1957 which came into force from 1 April 1957. It is chargeable on the net wealth of an individual and Hindu Undivided Family.

Gift Tax.—It is levied under the Gift Tax Act, 1958 on all gifts made in the previous year above the exemption limits specified in the Act. The exemption limit varies from year to year as per the Finance Act.

The collections from the central sources of revenue in the Firozpur District during the year 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given below:

Year	Rs (000')			
	Central Excise Duty	Income Tax	Wealth Tax	Gift Tax
1990-91	..	8,862	267	15
1991-92	..	10,260	268	14
1992-93	5,44,00	13,491	213	10
1993-94	6,73,00	17,499	48	3
1994-95	7,49,00	18,896	2	7
1995-96	7,28,00	17,060	20	40

(Source : Income Tax Officer, Firozpur)

CHAPTER XII
LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Police Stations and Police Posts

There were 19 police stations and 40 police posts in Firozpur District as on 31 March 1996. The tahsil/subdivision-wise list of police stations and police posts in the district is given below :

Tahsil/ Subdivision	Police Stations	Police Posts
Abohar	Sadr Abohar	Balluana Sito Ganno Wahabwala
	City Abohar Khuyan Sarwar	
Fazilka	Sadr Fazilka	Laduka Mandi Arniwala Roranwall
	City Fazilka Khul Khero	
Firozpur	Sadr Firozpur	Jhok Harihar Railway Colony Kulgarhi
	City Firozpur Cantonment Firozpur Women Station, Firozpur	
	Ghall Khurd	Mudki Sodhinagar Talwandi Bhal Mahna Singhwala
	Mamdot	Kakho Ke Behram Khundar Uttar Mishriwala Mehtarawala
Jalalabad	Sadr Jalalabad	Ghubaya Ladhuwala

Tahsil/ Subdivision	Police Stations	Police Posts
	City Jalalabad Guru Har Sahai	Panjeke Uttar Sohangarh, Rate- wala Golu Ka
Zira	Zira	Fatehgarh Panjtor Baihk Pachcharian Bankhandi
	Mullanwala	Muthianwala Arifke Chuggatewala Thatha Kishan Singh Bharana Joura Alewala
	Makhu	Fatehgarh Sabhrah Jogewala Pir Mohammad Canal Colony, Makhu
	Dharmkot	Kot Ise Khan Kishanpura Kamal Ke Bhindar Kalan

(Source: Senior Superintendent of Police, Firozpur)

Organisation of the Police Force

The police administration at the district level is headed by Senior Superintendent of Police, Firozpur who is under the administrative control of Director General of Police, Punjab, Chandigarh. The total strength of police (category-wise) including

armed reserves in Firozpur District as on 31 March 1996 is given below :

Category	Perma- nent	Tempor- ary	Armed Reserves	
			Permanent 1st Reserve	Permanent 2nd Reserve
Senior Superinten- dent/Superintendents of Police	2	1	—	—
Deputy Superinten- dents of Police	5	3	—	—
Inspectors	13	11	—	—
Sub-Inspectors	34	21	1	—
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	105	138	—	1
Head Constables	312	188	6	6
Constables	1,445	1,018	24	24

(Source: Senior Superintendent of Police, Firozpur)

Railway Police

There was only one railway police post (GRP Firozpur) in the district as on 31 March 1996. It was manned by 1 Sub Inspector, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector, 12 Head Constables and 32 Constables.

Incidence of Crime

The important categories of crime are murder, dacoity, burglary, theft, robbery, kidnapping, traffic in women, rioting, culpable homicide, counterfeit coining etc. The following table shows the number of the criminal cases reported in the district during the 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96:

Category	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Murder	64	70	200	121	76	82	71	60
Dacoity	—	—	7	3	—	1	1	—
Burglary	58	86	89	78	60	65	98	112
Theft	137	83	189	125	95	93	122	96
Cattle Lifting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	4	4	6	8	—	—	2	1
Kidnapping	13	10	64	35	18	15	33	27
Traffic in Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riots	—	3	3	4	—	2	6	5
Culpable Homicide	10	13	5	1	8	8	12	6

Category	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Counterfeit Coining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	660	457	615	560	477	507	934	751
Total Cogni- zable/Crimes	946	726	1,178	935	734	753	1,279	1,058

(Source: Senior Superintendent of Police, Firozpur)

The incidence of crimes of all kinds brought to trial in Firozpur District during the year 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given below: :

Year	Reported Cases	True Cases
1980-81	7,406	7,387
1985-86	5,147	5,109
1990-91	3,883	3,883
1991-92	3,830	3,814
1992-93	3,348	3,347
1993-94	2,951	2,949
1994-95	3,230	3,173
1995-96	2,830	2,783

(Source: Senior Superintendent of Police, Firozpur)

Incidence of Motor Vehicle Accidents

The number of prosecutions launched in the district under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, increased from 60 in 1990-91 to 241 in 1995-96. This increase is due to the rise in motor vehicles and other means of transport plying on the roads. The prosecutions launched under the Act, in the district during 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given below :

Year	Prosecutions launched
1990-91	60
1991-92	30
1992-93	37

Year	Prosecutions launched
1993-94	32
1994-95	37
1995-96	241

(Source: Senior Superintendent of Police, Firozpur)

Road Traffic.— Besides, the Indian Motor Vehicle Act, 1939, which has been repealed and replaced by Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, the prosecutions are launched to regulate the road traffic under the Indian Penal Code; the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 and the 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 and its latest amendment in 1993. The prosecutions launched under Indian Penal Code were 1,471 in 1980-81 which increased to 1,653 in 1990-91. However, their number came down to 1,148 in 1995-96.

Offences Under Local and Special Laws.— These offences are covered under the Punjab Gambling Act, 1867, the Indian Arms Act, 1878 and 1959, the Opium Act, 1878, the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The cases reported under these laws during 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given below:

Category	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Public Gambling Act, 1867	162	116	111	69	101	75	71	164
Opium Act, 1878	884	502	134	103	135	112	134	113
Arms Act, 1878 and 1959	624	244	238	174	180	100	62	33
Indian Railways Act, 1890	43	48	28	42	25	23	29	18
Excise Act, 1914	4,623	3,448	2,170	2,286	2,065	1,632	1,615	1,358
Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947	13	8	14	15	14	18	20	6
Essential Commodities Act, 1955	55	12	9	6	15	6	20	9

(Source: Senior Superintendent of Police, Firozpur)

Jails

Central Jail, Firozpur.— It is under the charge of Superintendent, Jail, who is assisted by 1 Deputy Superintendent, 20 Assistant Superintendents, 2 Medical Officers, 2 Pharmacists, 73 Head Warders, 300 Warder Guards and other miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.

The total admissions, average daily population and maximum population on any one day in the Central Jail, Firozpur and number of prisoners released on different grounds during the year 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given in the following tables:—

Total Admissions during the year, Average Daily Population and Maximum Population on any one day during the year in Central Jail, Firozpur during 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96

	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Total admissions during the year	4,672	6,602	3,591	3,179	2,892	3,425	3,761	3,894
Average daily Population								
Convicts								
Male	635.43	640.73	254.50	256.27	224.49	188.00	206.53	288.96
Female	01.07	01.72	02.43	01.07	00.61	00.84	02.52	04.64
Under trials								
Male	237.40	386.03	520.84	468.53	474.71	541.15	562.06	580.39
Female	05.41	10.53	12.97	10.77	13.32	21.66	35.83	40.06
Maximum Population on any one day during the year	959	979	366	834	890	833	841	950

(Source: Superintendent Central Jail, Firozpur)

Number of Convicted Prisoners Released on Different Grounds during 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96

	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
On appeal	451	256	137	157	95	110	162	141
On expiry of sentence	405	408	82	120	203	106	75	38
Under remission system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
By order of Government on medical grounds	201	419	41	230	33	—	—	82
By order of Government on other grounds	19	460	229	48	220	69	71	169

(Source: Superintendent, Central Jail, Firozpur)

Sub-Jail, Fazilka.—It was set up on 12 December 1912. It was under the control of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Fazilka, as its part-time Superintendent and assisted by 1 Deputy Superintendent, 3 Head Warders, 14 Warders and 1 Clerk as on 31 March 1996.

The total admissions, average daily population and maximum population on any one day in the sub-Jail, Fazilka and number of prisoners released on different grounds during the years 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given below:

Total Admissions during the year and Maximum Population on any one day in the Sub-Jail, Fazilka

	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Total admissions during the year	672	784	710	657	655	1,038	1,355	1,279
Average daily population	51.3	62.8	45.3	54.0	52.8	68.00	87.59	73.8
Convicts								
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undertrials								
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maximum Population on any one day during the year	74	83	78	84	67	91	126	106

(Source: Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Fazilka)

Number of Convicted Prisoners Released on Different Grounds

	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
On appeal	28	26	22	14	13	44	106	180
On expiry of sentence	4	7	2	1	1	5	20	38
Under remission system	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	5
By order of Government on Medical grounds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
By order of Government on other grounds	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2

(Source: Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Fazilka)

Civil and Criminal Courts

Civil Courts.—The number and nature of cases tried by the civil courts in Firozpur District during 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1996 are given below:

Nature of cases	1981	1986	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Civil Suits	4,161	3,562	6,379	6,724	6,461	8,191	6,915	6,707
Insolvency and Guardianship Cases	75	76	160	201	71	109	81	51
Execution Cases	411	518	735	682	674	1,130	1,133	1,130
Rent Cases	245	255	285	319	293	192	193	283
Payment of Wages Act Cases	14	7	5	—	—	—	—	—
Workmen's Compensation Act Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Cases including Panchayat Revision, Hindu Marriage Act Cases, Succession Certificate Cases etc.	422	510	792	970	780	1,018	1,287	1,261
Total	5,328	4,928	8,356	8,696	8,279	10,640	10,209	9,432

(Source: District and Sessions Judge, Firozpur)

Criminal Courts.—The number and nature of cases tried by the Criminal Courts in Firozpur District during 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given below :

Category	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Regular Cases	3,494	3,147	3,768	5,485	4,483	6,453	5,719	5,163
Security Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Summary Cases	2,792	2,747	1,912	2,412	2,198	3,131	2,204	3,652

(Source: District and Sessions Judge, Firozpur)

Gram Panchayat Courts.—Under the Punjab Gram Panchayats Act, 1952 (which has been replaced by Panchayati Raj Act, 1994) certain civil, criminal and revenue powers are given to the Panchayats. Under the Act, the Panchayats have been empowered to dispose of petty cases of various categories. From 1990-91 onwards, no case under the above mentioned categories was reported to the Panchayats in Firozpur District.

CHAPTER XIV LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Local self-government consists of Municipal Corporations/Councils*/Nagar Panchayats**, Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Panchayats.

The affairs of these institutions are looked after by the representatives elected by the local population. Although functioning of these institutions are autonomous in many respects, yet they work within the guidelines provided by the State Government. The important components of urban local-government are described below:

Municipal Corporation/Councils/Nagar Panchayat in the District and their Income and Expenditure

During 1995-96 there was no Municipal Corporation in the Firozpur District. But there were 3 Class I (Firozpur, Abohar and Fazilka), 4 Class II (Jalalabad, Guru Har Sahai, Talwandi Bhai and Zira) and 1 Class III (Dharmkot) municipal councils. Makhu was a Nagar Panchayat.

The income and expenditure of municipal councils in the Firozpur District during the years 1980-81, 1985-86, 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given in the following tables :-

Income of the Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayats in the Firozpur District

Name of the Municipal Council	(Rupees in Thousands)							
	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Firozpur	5,562	9,719	18,882	15,288	13,894	25,621	24,638	26,139
Zira	1,133	3,831	4,238	5,471	5,974	9,514	10,600	8,398
Fazilka	3,644	7,342	12,738	11,606	15,030	20,843	21,238	30,275
Abohar	8,150	14,780	27,211	21,657	29,366	32,807	42,488	39,052

*These were called Municipal Committees

**These were known as Notified Area Committees Prior to Amendment in 1994 in the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 by Municipal Act No. 11)

Name of the Municipal Council	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Guru Har Sahai	1,482	2,201	3,355	4,085	6,071	6,306	5,026	8,058
Jalalabad	1,392	3,556	5,098	6,518	7,641	10,678	13,105	15,507
Dharmkot	434	880	1,486	1,931	3,985	4,420	4,420	3,959
Talwandi Bhai	803	2,163	2,627	4,188	5,754	6,921	6,515	11,055
Makhu	—	—	—	—	—	2,355	4,389	2,383
Total	22,600	44,472	75,635	70,744	27,715	1,19,465	1,32,419	1,44,826

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1996)

Expenditure of Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayats in the Firozpur District during the years 1980-81, 1985-86, 1990-91 to 1995-96
(Rupees in Thousands)

Name of the Municipal Council	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Firozpur	5,372	9,705	19,036	13,964	15,015	22,182	26,222	25,943
Zira	1,405	3,738	4,487	4,770	6,848	9,217	8,624	9,951
Fazilka	3,505	7,442	11,105	12,205	16,191	21,088	20,841	27,967
Abohar	8,181	14,242	24,642	23,627	27,082	31,427	43,230	40,583
Guru Har Sahai	1,492	1,923	3,284	3,751	5,041	7,233	4,691	6,304
Jalalabad	1,388	3,353	5,243	6,244	8,043	10,192	12,175	10,301
Dharmkot	409	921	1,515	1,919	2,976	4,813	4,813	6,124
Talwandi Bhai	773	1,948	2,669	4,133	4,056	5,466	5,120	10,608
Makhu	—	—	—	—	—	1,020	4,368	2,357
Total	22,525	43,272	71,981	70,613	85,252	1,12,638	1,30,084	1,40,538

(Statistical Abstract of Punjab 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1996)

Zila Parishad, Firozpur.—It has been established under Section 161 of The Punjab Panchayati Raj Act, 1994. The composition of the Zila Parishad has been detailed under Section 162 of the Act. Zila Parishad, Firozpur, is at the apex of the three tier system of administration of Panchayati Raj in the district.

The income and expenditure of the Zila Parishad Firozpur during the years 1980-81, 1985-86, 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given below :

Year	Income (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)
1980-81	10,23,242	14,32,596
1985-86	17,18,564	19,68,327

Year	Income (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)
1990-91	38,71,086	31,95,336
1991-92	31,80,151	32,79,169
1992-93	47,29,650	30,01,586
1993-94	52,47,338	49,66,697
1994-95	38,84,639	49,92,915
1995-96	27,33,196	47,89,208

(Source: Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Zila Parishad, Firozpur)

Panchayat Samitis.—Panchayat Samiti acts as a bridge between the Zila Parishad and Village Panchayat. Under the Punjab Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 a Panchayat Samiti is constituted at the block level. The Firozpur District is divided into 11 community development blocks. The term of a Panchayat Samiti is five years. It is required under Section 116 to convene a meeting once in two months. The number of members of the panchayat samitis has been determined under Section 99 of the Act.¹

¹ 99 (1) Every Panchayat Samiti shall consist of:

- (a) Six to ten directly elected members from territorial constituencies in the Panchayat Samiti area as may be determined under Section 100 of this Act and notified by the State Government so far as practicable having regard to the uniformity of population of each constituency;
- (b) representatives of the Sarpanches directly elected by them from amongst the Sarpanches of the Gram Panchayats in the Panchayat Samiti area provided that ratio of the representatives of the Sarpanches and that of the directly elected members shall be sixty: forty;
- (c) Members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Punjab major portion of whose constituency falls in the Panchayat Samiti area;
- (d) Members of Legislative Council of the State of Punjab, if any, who are registered as electors within the Panchayat Samiti area; and
- (2) The members of the Panchayat Samiti, whether or not chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the Panchayat Samiti shall have the right to vote in the meetings of the Panchayat Samiti.

The reservation of seats of panchayat samitis has been done under Section 102 of the Act of 1994.²

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected from amongst the elected members and their term of office is five years. Section 119 of the Act casts duties on Panchayat Samiti to provide for and make arrangement for carrying out the requirement of the area in respect of agriculture, land improvement and soil conservation, minor irrigation, water management and watershed development, poverty alleviation programme, animal husbandry, dairying and poultry, fisheries, khadi, village and cottage industries; rural housing, drinking water, social and farm forestry, minor forest produce, fuel and fodder, roads, buildings, bridges, ferries, waterways and other means of communications, non-conventional energy sources, education including primary and secondary schools, technical training and vocational education, adult and non-formal education, cultural activities, markets and fairs, health and family welfare, women and child development, social welfare including welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded, welfare of the weaker sections and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Backward

² 102 (1) Seats shall be reserved for :

- (a) the Scheduled Castes; and
- (b) the Backward Classes;

In every Panchayat Samiti and the number of seats so reserved for Scheduled Castes shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Panchayat Samiti as the population of the Scheduled Castes in that Panchayat Samiti area bears to the total population of that Panchayat Samiti area and such seats may be allotted by the rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat Samiti.

(2) Not less than one-third of the total number of seats reserved under sub-section (1) shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

(3) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat Samiti shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by the rotation to different constituencies in the Panchayat Samiti area.

(4) One seat shall be reserved for Backward Classes in a Panchayat Samiti in which the population of Backward Classes is not less than twenty per cent of the total population of the Panchayat Samiti area.

Classes, maintenance of community assets, public distribution system, rural electrification, co-operation, libraries, etc.

Gram Panchayats:—Under the Punjab Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, a Gram Panchayat is elected for the *gram sabha* and not for each village. Every male or female who is entered as a voter on the electoral roll of the State Vidhan Sabha is a member of the *gram sabha*. These members of the *gram sabha* elect the members of the panchayats from amongst themselves.

The number of panches in any gram panchayat varies from 5 to 13 according to the size of population of the *gram sabha*. A number of seats for the offices of the panches and sarpanches have been reserved under sections 11 and 12 of the Act³.

³Prior to 1994 Gram Panchayats were formed under Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952.

- 11 (1) The offices of panches shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes in such a way that the number of offices reserved for Scheduled Castes shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of offices (to be filled by direct election) in that Gram Panchayat, as the population of the Scheduled Castes to the total population in that Gram Sabha area.
- (2) Not less than one-third of the total number of offices reserved under sub-section (1) shall be reserved for women belonging to Scheduled Castes.
- (3) Not less than one-third (including the number of offices reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes) of the total number of offices (to be filled by direct election) in every Gram Panchayat shall be reserved for women.
- (4) One office of panch shall be reserved for Backward Classes in a Gram Panchayat where population of Backward Classes in the Gram Sabha area is more than twenty per cent of the total population of that Gram Sabha area.
- 12 (1) Offices of Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats in the district shall be reserved for Scheduled Castes and the number of such offices shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of offices of Sarpanches in the district as the population of Scheduled Castes in the district bears to the total population of the district:

Provided that not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats in the district shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

- (2) Not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Sarpanches in the district shall be reserved for women including such offices, reserved for women belonging to Scheduled Castes under sub-section (1).
- (3) There shall be no reservation in the offices of Sarpanches for Backward Classes.
- (4) The offices reserved under this section shall be allotted by rotation to the different Gram Panchayats in such manner as may be prescribed.

Panchayats and their Income

Under the Act, a gram panchayat is to meet at least once a month at a place within the gram panchayat area. The majority of panches for the time holding office form quorum. All the decisions of the panchayat are taken by the majority and when voting is equal, the Sarpanch or Panch presiding, as the case may be, can give his casting vote.

There were 1,036 panchayats in the district during 1995-96, elections to which were held in 1993. The number of panchayats unanimously formed were 176. The total members elected were 6,572 including 1,186 Harijan members and 901 lady members.

The main functions to be performed by the gram panchayats are enumerated in Section 30 of the Punjab Panchayati Raj Act, 1994.

The income of panchayats from various sources in the district during 1980-81, 1985-86, 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given below :

Year	(Rs)		
	Grant from Government	Voluntary Contribution	House Tax
1980-81	38,12,529	10,323	5,02,707
1985-86	1,12,94,608	97,992	5,45,924
1990-91	5,97,95,456	784	5,78,007
1991-92	23,74,161	—	5,56,542
1992-93	3,86,41,782	6,402	5,81,106
1993-94	8,10,60,502	—	5,59,605
1994-95	6,36,81,961	7,12,846	5,55,715
1995-96	10,06,01,001	—	8,25,541

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

Town and Country Planning

The Department of Town and Country Planning is engaged in the preparation of town planning schemes, development schemes, etc. and improvement in the layout area falling within municipal limits.

Town Planning Schemes.—The development schemes for the Firozpur District prepared by the Town Planning Department are; the planning scheme for circular road Firozpur (43.12 acres); lay out plan for area No. 2 at Firozpur (55.20 acres); town planning scheme for three parks at Abohar; lay out plan for Vichark Complex at Fazilka (0.25 acres); development plan for junction at Zira; lay-out plan for residential housing colony at Abohar; town planning schemes for area No. 3 at Firozpur City and area No. 2 at Abohar, design of speed breaker for Firozpur City; development plan for War Memorial Fazilka; lay out plan for commercial purpose at tahsil road Abohar; etc.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(a) Literacy According to Urban-Rural and Sex Break-up

With the spread of education and introduction of compulsory education in the State, literacy rate in the Firozpur District has increased at a fast rate. The literacy rate of the district according to the 1981 Census was 32.29 per cent (26.37 per cent for rural and 52.33 per cent for urban), as compared to 48.86 per cent (35.21 per cent for rural and 55.63 per cent for urban) of the Punjab State as a whole. However, as per the 1991 Census, the literacy rate of the district increased to 48.01 per cent (41.59 per cent for rural and 68.16 per cent for urban) as compared to 58.51 per cent (52.77 per cent for rural and 72.88 per cent for urban) of Punjab State as a whole.

The details of the literacy rate in the Firozpur District as per 1981 and 1991 Census are given below :

(Percentage Literacy)					
Year	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1981	26.37	52.33	32.29	39.46	24.17
1991	41.59	68.16	48.01	56.08	38.11

Primary and Secondary Education.—The number of recognized educational institutions during 1981, 1986

and 1991 to 1996 in Firozpur District is given in the following statement :—

Number of Recognised Educational Institutions in Firozpur District as on 30 September

Year	Type of Institutions											
	Senior Secondary Schools (10+2 Pattern)			High Schools/Post Basic Schools			Middle Schools/ Senior Basic Schools			Primary Schools/ Junior Basic Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1981	12	6	18*	98	14	112	131	10	141	1,116	15	1,131
1986	13	6	19	126	15	141	129	9	138	1,121	14	1,135
1991	24	9	33	127	12	139	141	10	151	1,121	14	1,135
1992	24	10	34	128	11	139	140	10	150	1,121	14	1,135
1993	28	10	38	125	11	136	143	10	153	1,121	14	1,135
1994	35	11	46	131	12	143	137	9	146	1,131	14	1,145
1995	42	12	54	132	11	143	144	9	153	1,131	14	1,145
1996	60	13	73	135	8	143	154	4	158	1,150	14	1,164

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1996)

*These were Higher Secondary Schools

Introduction of Plus 2 System of Education in Schools

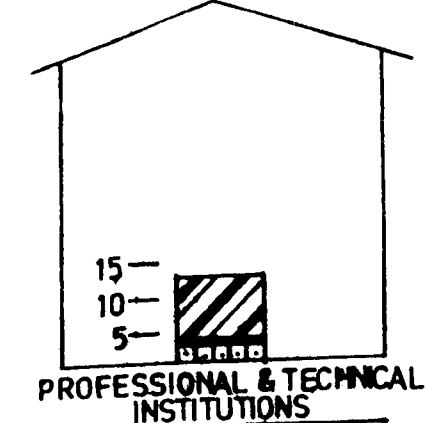
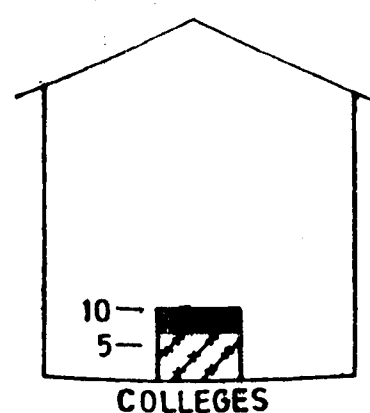
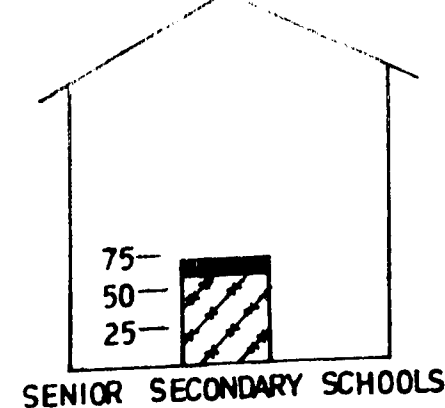
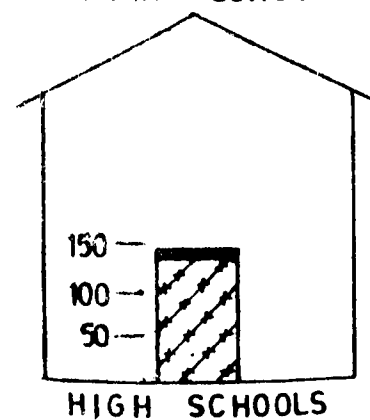
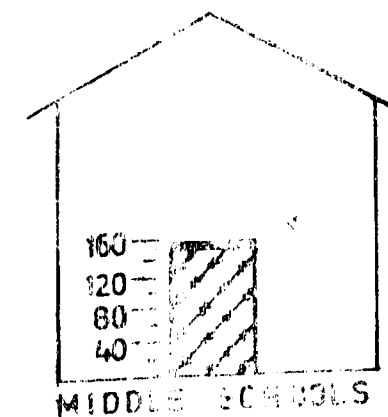
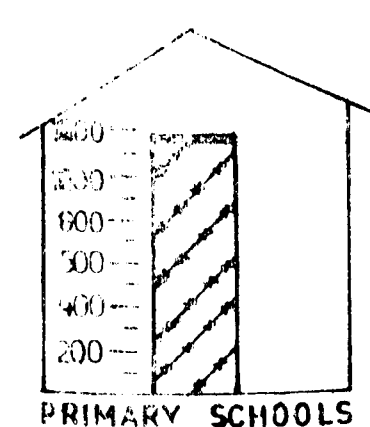
In order to implement the National Policy of Education, 10+2 system of education was introduced in the State in 1986. The number of schools brought under this scheme in the district upto 1995-96 was 73.

Higher Education.—There were only 10 colleges in the district during 1996, which were affiliated to Panjab University, Chandigarh. The number of recognised arts and science colleges (both Government and non-Government) in Firozpur District, functioning during 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1996 are given below :

Year	Arts and Science Colleges		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
1981	6	3	9
1986	6	3	9

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FIROZPUR DISTRICT AS ON 30.9.1995

BOYS  GIRLS 



 PROFESSIONAL

 ENGINEERING

 TECHNICAL

1	2	3	4
1991	7	3	10
1992	7	3	10
1993	7	3	10
1994	7	3	10
1995	7	3	10
1996	7	3	10

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1981, 1986 and 1991 to 1996)

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

Dev Samaj College for Women, Firozpur City.--The college came into existence in 1934. It provides instructions upto degree level in Humanities, Science (Medical and Non-Medical), Commerce, Honours in the subjects of English and History and M.A. (English). A number of cultural and literary societies are functioning in the college. It also imparts training in N.S.S. and N.C.C. The college brings out its magazine 'Chatak' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1996 was 1,386.

R.S.D. College, Firozpur City.--The college came into existence in 1921. It imparts instructions in Arts, Commerce and Science (Medical and Non-Medical) upto degree level. A number of sports, cultural and literary societies are functioning in the college. Besides, it has well equipped science laboratories, biological museum, lecture galleries, library and reading rooms and an air-conditioned computer laboratory. The college brings out its magazine 'Image' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of college as on 31 March 1996 was 1,563.

D.A.V. College for Women, Firozpur Cantt.—It was started in July 1971. It provides instructions up to degree level in Arts. A number of cultural and literary societies are functioning in the college. The college brings out its magazine 'Nirupma' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1996 was 412.

Guru Nanak College, Firozpur Cantt.—The college started functioning in June 1971. It imparts instructions in Arts and Science up to degree level. It has a well equipped science laboratory and a well stocked library. A number of sports, cultural and literary societies are functioning in the college. The college brings out its magazine 'Shiv Jyoti' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1996 was 487.

D.A.V. College, Abohar.—It was established in 1960. It provides instructions in Humanities, Science (Medical and Non-Medical), Commerce upto degree level and post graduate instructions in Hindi, Punjabi and Political Science. It has a well stocked library and well equipped laboratories. Besides, it has an open-air theatre and Mahila Kaksh student centre. It also imparts training in N.C.C., N.S.S., Yoga and Wrestling. A number of cultural and literary societies are functioning in the college. It brings out its magazine 'Seemant Jyoti' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1996 was 1,259.

Gopi Chand Arya Mahila College, Abohar.—It was established in 1972 as a Degree College for Girls in the memory of late Seth Gopi Chand Ahuja of Abohar. This college provides instructions in Humanities and Commerce up to degree level. It maintains a library and a reading room. It imparts training in N.S.S. and N.C.C. Cultural and literary societies are also

functioning in the college. Hostel facility is also available. It brings out its magazine 'Venu' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of college as on 31 March 1996 was 1,086.

M.R. Government College, Fazilka.—The college started functioning in 1940 as a private institution named as Munshi Ram College. It was taken over by the Punjab Government on 30 June 1983. The college imparts instructions in Humanities, Science (Medical and Non-Medical) and Commerce up to degree level and Honours in the subject of Political Science. Literary and cultural societies are functioning in the college. It also brings out its magazine 'The Fountain' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1996 was 1,269 (757 boys and 512 girls).

Arjan Dass College, Dharmkot.—It was established in 1971 in the memory of Late Shri Arjan Dass, an eminent philanthropist. The college provides instructions in Arts up to degree level. The college also maintains a library. History Association and Punjabi Sahit Sabha are also functioning in the college. It also brings out its magazine, 'Dharm Arjun' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, as on 31 March 1996 was 226.

Giani Gurbax Singh D.A.V. Centenary College, Jalalabad.—This college was founded on 15 January 1986, for which Rs 13 lakhs and 8 acres of land was donated by Giani Gurbax Singh Trust, Jalalabad. It prepares students in three streams viz. Commerce, Humanities and Science up to degree level. It has also installed modern digital computers. It also maintains a modern library.

A number of literary, science and cultural societies/associations are functioning in the college. Training in N.S.S. and N.C.C. is also available in the college.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, as on 31 March 1996 was 1,039.

Government College, Zira.—Established in 1971, the college imparts instructions in Humanities up to degree level. Training in N.C.C. and N.S.S. is also provided. The college brings out its magazine 'Khalyan' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1995-96 was 150 (120 boys and 30 girls).

(C) Professional Education and Technical Education

Teachers Training

The following institutions are providing teacher's training in the district :—

Dev Samaj College of Education for Women, Firozpur City.—It was the first women non-Government teachers' training college in the whole of united Punjab, which was established prior to 1947. It imparts instructions in B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses. It has also started Ph.D. (Education) in 1977, Computer Education Centre in 1994, and modern methods of training and teaching including the latest audio visual materials.

The Extension Service Centre attached to this college had been putting across programmes of in-service education for the teachers working in High and Higher Secondary Schools of Firozpur, Faridkot and Bathinda districts. The centre organised seminars/workshops/conferences for in-service teachers. Various clubs and associations functioning in the college are : Hobbies Club, College Fourm Writers' Association, etc. Training in N.S.S. is also provided in the college. The college brings out its magazine 'Chatak' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1995-96 was 270 (B.Ed. 250 and M.Ed. 20).

D.A.V. College of Education, Abohar.—The college was founded in July 1968. Initially, only

B.Ed. course was offered. M.Ed. and Nursery Teachers' Training classes were added in the year 1983 and 1984 respectively. It also imparts training in N.S.S. A number of cultural societies/associations are functioning in the college. The college publishes its magazine 'Umang' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1995-96 was 264 (B.Ed. 250 and M.Ed. 14).

District Institute of Education and Training, Firozpur.—This institution was started as a Junior Basic Institute at Jalalabad in 1990 and then in 1991 it was shifted to Firozpur and started as a District Institute of Education and Training. It provides Elementary Teachers' Training of two years' duration. The students are imparted training in Pre-Service Teachers' Education (PSTE); in Service Field Instruction, Innovation and Co-ordination (IFIC); Planning and Management (P&M); Educational Technology (ET); Curriculum Material Development and Evaluation (CMDE); Work Experience (WE); and District Resource Unit (DRU). It has well equipped science laboratory and well stocked library.

The number of students on the rolls of the institution as on 31 March 1997 was 250 (150 boys 100 girls).

Medical Education

There is no institution for imparting medical education in the district.

Technical Education

The rapid pace of technological development and its increasing adoption by the industry have led to the growing complexity of industrial activities. With a view to imparting technical education, the Directorate of Technical Education and Industrial Training, Punjab, Chandigarh, runs a number of technical institutions. Polytechnics/Industrial Training Institutes/Centres both for boys and girls at various places in the State. The technical colleges and institutes prepare students for the degree/ diploma courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical,

Electronics and Computer Engineering. In the Industrial Training Centres/Institutes, training is given to the students in various trades/crafts, viz. Welding, Carpentry, Fitting, Turnery, Blacksmithy, Stenography, Draftsmanship, Radio and Television Mechanic, Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Mechanic, Wireman, Electrician, Motor Mechanics, Teachers Training, Computer and Electronics. The girls are imparted training in tailoring, cutting, embroidery, needlework and knitting with hand and machine. During 1995-96, there were 3 Industrial Training Institutes for boys, and 3 Industrial Training Institutes for girls in the district. A brief description of a degree college and 3 polytechnics functioning in the district during 1995-96 is given below :

Shaheed Bhagat Singh College of Engineering and Technology, Firozpur.—It was established in 1995 by the Government of Punjab to give impetus to the development of technical manpower in the so far neglected border area. It is registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Its affairs are administered through a Board of Governors. The college is fully funded by the Punjab Government. It admits students on the basis of Common Entrance Test (CET) conducted for all engineering colleges of the State of Punjab. The college offers B.E. level courses in Mechanical Engineering, Production Engineering and Industrial Engineering. The duration of each course of study is 4 years. The college is affiliated to Panjab University, Chandigarh* and follows semester system of education.

The number of students on the rolls of the institution as on 31 March 1996 was 116.

Government Polytechnic, Firozpur.—It was established in 1990. This institution provides instructions in three years diploma courses in Electronics and Communication Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Electronics Micro-processor Engineering etc.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1996 was 409.

*Now affiliated to Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar

Saint Kabir Institute of Pharmaceutical and Technical Education, Fazilka.—It was established during 1993-94. It offers two years diploma course in Pharmacy, three years diploma courses in Electronics and Communication Engineering and Computer Engineering. The latter two courses were introduced during 1994-95. Another diploma course of three years duration in Medical Laboratory Technology was also started during 1995-96.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1996 was 308.

Baba Ishar Singh College of Pharmacy and Technical Education, Kot Ise Khan.—it was established on 17 June 1994. This institution provides instructions in two years diploma courses in Pharmacy and Medical Laboratory Technology.

The number of students on the rolls of the college as on 31 March 1996 was 145.

Education for Handicapped

Home for the Blind, Firozpur City.—The main object of the institution is the uplift and rehabilitation of blind. It is an independent body, which was established in 1956. It is managed by the District Council for Welfare of the Handicapped with the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Firozpur as its Chairman. The institution is affiliated to the Indian Red Cross Society, Firozpur and National Association for Blind, Mumbai. It is also recognised and aided by the Punjab Government through its Social Security and Women and Child Development Department, and the Central Government. The inmates are given education upto matric level by the institution. Those desirous of pursuing higher studies are also rendered assistance. Besides, it also imparts training in recaning of chairs, handloom weaving, music etc. The institution is also running its own workshop and production centre. Efforts are also made by the institution for the rehabilitation of the inmates after they achieve proficiency in a trade. The inmates are given free boarding and lodging, clothing and bedding, medical aid and raw material for training.

The number of inmates as on 31 March 1997 was 24.

Libraries, Museums etc.

Libraries

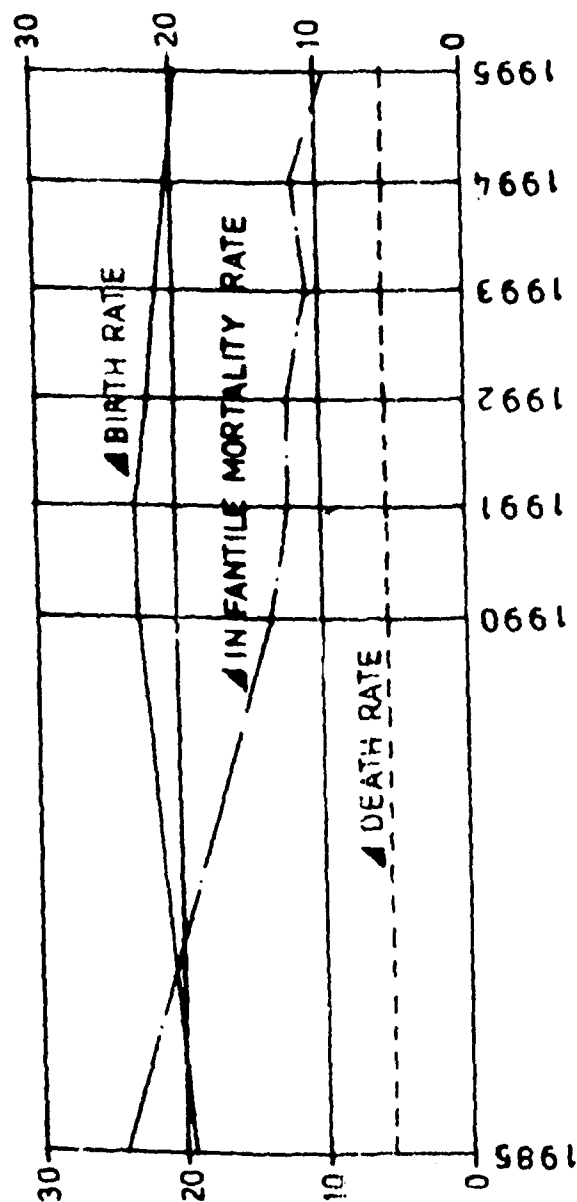
There is a District Library at Firozpur Cantonment and a few other private libraries at other places in the district. Besides, all the municipal councils/nagar panchayats in the district maintain libraries and reading rooms for the public use. The schools and colleges also have their own libraries for the use of students and teaching staff. Some large villages also maintain small panchayat libraries/reading rooms for promoting education and general knowledge among the people in the rural areas. These libraries subscribe to daily newspapers/weeklies/fortnightlies/monthly magazines.

Museums

Anglo-Sikh War Memorial Museum, Ferozeshah.—Ferozeshah, popularly known as Pheru-Shehr, in the history of Punjab has witnessed one of the bloodiest battles ever fought on the Indian soil. It was fought during the first Anglo-Sikh War on 21 December 1845. The British were victorious. There stands a tower in the village Ferozeshah, erected by the British as a memorial of their victory. It is also a memorial of the treachery of Tej Singh, the Commander-in-Chief on the Sikh side and Lal Singh, the Prime Minister of the boy-Maharaja Dalip Singh.

The Anglo-Sikh War Memorial Museum has been built at Ferozeshah in 1976 to commemorate the heroic deeds of the Sikh forces during the wars of Mudki, Ferozeshah, Sobraon and Chillianwala. It lies on the Ludhiana-Firozpur road and is easily accessible to visitors. In an impressive structure amidst a picturesque milieu, built as a memorial of these battles, there are on display portraits of important historical personalities and scenes of the famous battles, executed by renowned Punjabi artists. A variety of weapons which were in use in those times are on display. Couplets from *Var* of Shah Muhammad, a contemporary poet, are embossed on the walls.

BIRTH RATE DEATH RATE & INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER THOUSAND PER ANNUM IN THE FIROZPUR DISTRICT 1985-1995



Source: Director, Health and Family Welfare Punjab

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

(a) Vital Statistics of Births and Deaths

The registration of vital statistics in the State has been made compulsory under Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969. In rural areas, the chowkidars of the village have been entrusted with the work of reporting day-to-day births and deaths taken place in the village to the concerned Station House Officer. However, in the urban areas, these statistics are maintained by the Municipal Corporation/Councils and Nagar Panchayats.

The statistics regarding birth rate, death rate and infantile mortality rate per thousand per annum (Civil Registration System) in Firozpur District during 1985, 1990 to 1995 are given below :

(Per Thousand of Population)			
Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1985	19.35	5.39	24.11
1990	22.63	5.35	13.04
1991	22.89	5.23	12.00
1992	21.47	5.23	12.29
1993	21.15	5.31	10.58
1994	20.04	5.21	11.17
1995	19.90	5.15	9.57

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

Important Causes of Mortality.—In the Firozpur District, Tuberculosis took a heavy toll of lives with 224 deaths followed by Bronchitis and Asthama with 212 deaths during 1995.

The following table shows the number of deaths from various causes in the Firozpur District during 1990 to 1995 :—

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total Deaths						
Males	5,127	5,227	5,415	5,572	5,467	5,477
Females	3,282	3,187	3,243	3,420	3,538	3,583
Persons	8,409	8,414	8,658	8,992	9,005	9,060
Causes of Mortality						
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever (002)	31	43	28	31	38	32
Tuberculosis (010-013)	155	159	148	197	178	224
Tetanus (037)	10	8	11	10	3	3
Polio myelitis (045)	18	41	61	79	100	133
Diabetes (250)	3	—	10	20	30	34
Pneumonia (480—486)	141	146	112	104	93	98
Bronchitis and Asthma (490—493)	203	217	238	261	184	212
Jaundice (782—784)	24	29	39	43	41	41
Pregnancy (630—699)	21	20	8	22	17	9
Accidental Burns and Flames (890—897)	19	47	39	50	47	66
Falls and Drowning (880—888)	7	10	4	23	30	40
Other Accidents (916—928)	213	211	258	254	309	331
Suicide (950—959)	7	19	14	20	19	27
Other Deaths	7,557	7,464	7,687	7,858	7,916	7,832

(Source : Civil Surgeon, Firozpur)

(b) Medical Facilities in the District

All the above mentioned State/Public medical institutions in the district were under the administrative control of Civil Surgeon-cum-Deputy Director,

Firozpur. He was assisted by an Assistant Civil Surgeon, 1 District Health Officer, 1 District Family Welfare Officer, 1 District Immunization Officer, 1 District T.B. Officer and 1 District Training Officer in the curative, preventive, family welfare, immunization, training work, etc.

Allopathic Institutions.—As on 1 April 1996, there were 18 hospitals, 45 primary health centres/ community health centres, 98 subsidiary health centres/dispensaries/clinics providing health care services in the district. The management-wise break-up of these medical institutions was, 151 State Public, 7 State Special and 3 Voluntary Organisations.

The list of hospitals, primary health centres (PHC), community health centres (CHC), subsidiary health centres (SHC) and dispensaries functioning in the district as on 1 April 1996 is given below :

Serial No.	Name and Location	No. of beds		Rural/Urban	Type of Management
		Male	Female		
1	Civil Hospital, Firozpur	64	36	Urban	State Public
2	Mobile Eye Hospital, Firozpur	—	—	-do-	-do-
3	Nehru Civil Hospital, Abohar	50	50	-do-	-do-
4	Government Maternity Hospital, Abohar	—	12	-do-	-do-
5	Civil Hospital/ C.H.C. Fazilka	44	12	-do-	-do-
6	Civil Hospital/ C.H.C. Zira	25	25	-do-	-do-
7	C.H.C., Jalandhar	19	11	-do-	-do-
8	T.B. Clinic, Firozpur	4	4	-do-	-do-
9	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Basti Tankanwali, Firozpur	2	2	-do-	-do-
10	Shri Daulat Ram Ahuja, T.B. Clinic, Abohar	4	4	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Mohalla Khatikan, Fazilka	2	2	Urban	State Public
12	Civil Dispensary, Guru Har Sahai	2	2	-do-	-do-
13	Central Jail Hospital, Firozpur	30	..	-do-	State Special
14	Cantonment General Hospital, Firozpur Cantonment	14	18	-do-	-do-
15	Police Hospital, Firozpur Cantonment	13	..	Urban	-do-
16	Railway Hospital, Firozpur Cantonment	50	42	-do-	-do-
17	Canal Dispensary, Firozpur	..	..	-do-	-do-
18	E.S.I. Dispensary, Abohar	..	..	-do-	-do-
19	Frances Newton Hospital, Firozpur Cantonment	100	100	-do-	Vol. Org.
20	Frances Newton, Dispensary, Guru Har Sahai	..	12	-do-	-do-
21	Hindu Charitable Hospital and Nursing Home, Firozpur Cantonment	15	10	-do-	-do-
Block Firozpur					
1	C.H.C. Mamdot	15	15	Rural	State Public
2	R.H.C. Mamdot	..	..	-do-	-do-
3	P.H.C. Arifke	2	2	-do-	-do-
4	P.H.C. Jhok Harihar	2	2	-do-	-do-
5	P.H.C. Khai PHEME Ke	2	2	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rural	State Public
6	P.H.C. Nurpur Sethan	2	2	-do-	-do-
7	S.H.C. Khundar Uttar	2	2	-do-	-do-
8	S.H.C. Katora	2	2	-do-	-do-
9	S.H.C. Chhanga Khurd	2	2	-do-	-do-
10	S.H.C. Ghati Raijoke	2	2	-do-	-do-
11	S.H.C. Rakhri	2	2	-do-	-do-
12	S.H.C. Dulchike	2	2	-do-	-do-
13	S.H.C. Khilchi Qadim	2	2	-do-	-do-
14	S.H.C. Bhadra Azam Shah	2	2	Rural	State Public
15	S.H.C. Mahma	2	2	-do-	-do-
16	S.H.C. Lakhoke Bahram	2	2	-do-	-do-
17	S.H.C. Phularwan	2	2	-do-	-do-
18	S.H.C. Karman	2	2	-do-	-do-
19	S.H.C. Mahalam	2	2	-do-	-do-
20	S.H.C. Guddar Dhandi	2	2	-do-	-do-
21	S.H.C. Ruknewala	2	2	-do-	-do-
22	S.H.C. Sayianwala	2	2	-do-	-do-
23	S.H.C. Tibbi Khurd	2	2	-do-	-do-
Block Ghal Khurd					
1	Rural Hospital Mudki	15	10	Rural	State Public
2	C.H.C./P.H.C. Firozeshah	15	15	-do-	-do-
3	P.H.C. Talwandi Bhai	2	2	Urban	-do-
4	P.H.C. Maiwal	2	2	Rural	-do-
5	P.H.C. Sulhani	2	2	-do-	-do-
6	P.H.C. Lalle	2	2	-do-	-do-
7	S.H.C. Piarana	2	2	-do-	-do-
8	S.H.C. Kailas	2	2	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	S.H.C. Bazidpur	2	2	Rural -do-	State Public -do-
10	S.H.C. Mana Singhwala	2	2	-do-	-do-
11	S.H.C. Chanar	2	2	-do-	-do-
12	S.H.C. Sudh Singhwala	2	2	-do-	-do-
13	S.H.C. Bholluwala	2	2	-do-	-do-
14	S.H.C. Sandi Hasham	2	2	-do-	-do-
15	S.H.C. Sher Khanwala	2	2	-do-	-do-
16	S.H.C. Shakur	2	2	-do-	-do-
17	S.H.C. Sodhinagar	2	2	-do-	-do-
18	S.H.C. Kot Karar Kalan	2	2	-do-	-do-
19	S.H.C. Sur Singhwala	2	2	-do-	-do-

Block Guru Har Sahai

1	C.H.C./P.H.C. Guru Har Sahai	15	15	Urban	State Public
2	P.H.C. Panjeke Uttar	2	2	Rural	-do-
3	P.H.C. Sohargarh	2	2	do-	-do-
4	P.H.C. Jiwa Arain	2	2	-do-	-do-
5	S.H.C. Kohar Singhwala	2	2	-do-	-do-
6	S.H.C. Chak Somianwala	2	2	-do-	-do-
7	S.H.C. Chak Mahantanwala	2	2	-do-	-do-
8	S.H.C. Ranjitgarh	2	2	-do-	-do-
9	S.H.C. Wasal Mohanke	2	2	-do-	-do-

Block Fazilka

1	C.H.C. Dabwala Kalan	15	15	Rural	State Public
2	P.H.C. Dabwala Kalan	..	..	-do-	-do-
3	P.H.C. Tahliwala Bodla	2	2	-do-	-do-
4	P.H.C. Karnikhera	2	2	-do-	-do-
5	P.H.C. Hasta Kalan	2	2	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
6	S.H.C. Kamalwala	2	2	Rural State Public
7	S.H.C. Churiwala Chishti	2	2	-do- -do-
8	S.H.C. Islamwala	2	2	-do- -do-
9	S.H.C. Mulanwali	2	2	-do- -do-
10	S.H.C. Beganwali	2	2	-do- -do-
11	S.H.C. Theh Qalander	2	2	-do- -do-
12	S.H.C. Bahak Khas	2	2	-do- -do-
13	S.H.C. Asufwala	2	2	-do- -do-

Block Jalalabad

1	Rural Hospital, Jandwala Bimeshah	15	15	Rural	State Public
2	P.H.C. Jandwala Bimeshah	..	..	-do-	-do-
3	P.H.C. Ladhuka	2	2	Rural	-do-
4	P.H.C. Lambchar Kalan	2	2	-do-	-do-
5	P.H.C. Chak Janisar	2	2	Rural	State Public
6	S.H.C. Chak Kare Khan	2	2	-do-	-do-
7	S.H.C. Ladhawala Hithar	2	2	-do-	-do-
8	S.H.C. Bahamniwala	2	2	-do-	-do-
9	S.H.C. Khuranj	2	2	-do-	-do-
10	S.H.C. Kiryanwala	2	2	-do-	-do-
11	S.H.C. Hauz Khas	2	2	-do-	-do-
12	S.H.C. Chughe Panditan	2	2	-do-	-do-

Block Abohar

1	C.H.C./P.H.C. Sita Gano	15	15	Rural	State Public
2	P.H.C. Balluana	2	2	-do-	-do-
3	P.H.C. Kundal	2	2	-do-	-do-
4	P.H.C. Jhumianwali	2	2	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
5	P.H.C. Waryamkhera	2	2	Rural State Public
6	P.H.C. Khatwan	2	2	-do- -do-
7	S.H.C. Kallar	2	2	-do- -do-
8	S.H.C. Khubban	2	2	-do- -do-
9	S.H.C. Dharangwal	2	2	-do- -do-
10	S.H.C. Malukpur	2	2	-do- -do-
11	S.H.C. Kandwala Amarkot			-do- -do-
12	S.H.C. Ramgarh	2	2	-do- -do-
13	S.H.C. Roheranwali	2	2	-do- -do-
14	S.H.C. Rajanwali	2	2	-do- -do-
15	S.H.C. Rukan Pura/ Khuhi Khera	2	2	-do- -do-

Block Khuyan Sarwar

1	Rural Hospital, Kiliyanwali	15	10	-do- -do-
2	Rural Hospital, Panjkosi	15	10	-do- -do-
3	C.H.C./P.H.C. Khuhi Khera	15	15	-do- -do-
4	P.H.C. Maujgarh	2	2	Rural State Public
5	P.H.C. Kheowali Dhab	2	2	-do- -do-
6	P.H.C. Patti Bihla	2	2	-do- -do-
7	S.H.C. Jandwala Mira Sangla	2	2	-do- -do-
8	S.H.C. Dalmirkhera	2	2	-do- -do-
9	S.H.C. Khuyan Sarwar	2	2	-do- -do-
10	S.H.C. Dewan Khera	2	2	-do- -do-
11	S.H.C. Ghillu	2	2	-do- -do-
12	S.H.C. Rupnagar	2	2	-do- -do-
13	S.H.C. Dangarkhera	2	2	-do- -do-
14	S.H.C. Chuhrilwala	2	2	-do- -do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Block Zira

1	Rural Hospital, Kassoana	15	15	Rural State Public
2	P.H.C. Kassoana	..	..	-do- -do-
3	P.H.C. Mullanwala	2	2	-do- -do-
4	P.H.C. Khosa Dalsingh	2	2	-do- -do-
5	P.H.C. Khosa Randhir	2	2	-do- -do-
6	P.H.C. Vakiln Wala	2	2	-do- -do-
7	S.H.C. Bankhandi	2	2	-do- -do-
8	S.H.C. Baihk Gujran	2	2	-do- -do-
9	S.H.C. Ghudduwala	2	2	-do- -do-
10	S.H.C. Laungo Deva	2	2	-do- -do-
11	S.H.C. Lehra (Rohi)	2	2	-do- -do-
12	S.H.C. Baharwali	2	2	-do- -do-
13	S.H.C. Mehar Singhwala	2	2	-do- -do-
14	S.H.C. Malstian	2	2	-do- -do-
15	S.H.C. Rode Jallewala	2	2	-do- -do-
16	S.H.C. Thatha Kishan Singh	2	2	-do- -do-
17	S.H.C. Kassoana	2	2	-do- -do-
18	S.H.C. Talwandi, Mange Khan	2	2	-do- -do-

BLOCK Dharmkot

1	Rural Hospital, Bhindar Kalan	15	10	Rural State Public
2	C.H.C./P.H.C. Kot Ise Khan	15	15	-do- -do-
3	P.H.C. Dharmkot	8	4	Urban -do-
4	P.H.C. Makhu	2	2	-do- -do-
5	P.H.C. Fatehgarh Panjtor	2	2	Rural -do-
6	P.H.C. Jalalabad East	2	2	-do- -do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	P.H.C. Kishanpur Kalan	2	2	Rural	State Public
8	S.H.C. Fatehgarh Korotana	2	2	-do-	-do-
9	S.H.C. Said Muhammad	2	2	-do-	-do-
10	S.H.C. Chak Kanian Kalan	2	2	-do-	-do-
11	S.H.C. Amir Shahwala	2	2	-do-	-do-
12	S.H.C. Mubarkpur	2	2	-do-	-do-
13	S.H.C. Pir Muhammad	2	2	-do-	-do-
14	S.H.C. Talwandi Malhiar	2	2	-do-	-do-
15	S.H.C. Raowal	2	2	-do-	-do-
16	P.H.C. Qadriwala	2	2	-do-	-do-
17	Canal Dispensary, Makhu	2	2	Urban	State Special

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

Ayurvedic and Unani Medical Institutions.
There were 37 Ayurvedic and 3 Unani medical institutions in the Firozpur District as on 31 March 1996. These institutions are under the control of District Ayurvedic and Unani Officer, Firozpur, who is under the administrative control of Director, Ayurveda, Punjab, Chandigarh. In each institution there is an Ayurvedic/Unani Medical Officer, who is assisted by one Dispenser and one trained Dai.

A list of Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries functioning in the district is given below:

(As on 31 March 1996)

Serial No.	Name of the Dispensary	Block	Urban/Rural	Ayurvedic/Unani
1	2	3	4	5
1	Abohar	—	Urban	Ayurvedic
2	Firozpur	—	-do-	-do-
3	Talwandi Bhaike	—	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
4	Zira	—	Urban	Ayurvedic
5	Danewal Satkosi	Abóhar	Rural	-do-
6	Dotarianwali	-do-	-do-	-do-
7	Daulewal	-do-	-do-	-do-
8	Kandhwala Amarkot	-do-	-do-	-do-
9	Rangarh	-do-	-do-	-do-
10	Bhinder Kalan	Dharmkot	-do-	-do-
11	Dholewal	-do-	-do-	Unani
12	Karian Pehalwan	-do-	-do-	Ayurvedic
13	Kot Ise Khan	-do-	-do-	-do-
14	Lohara	-do-	-do-	-do-
15	Abhun	Fazilka	-do-	-do-
16	Burj Hanumangarh	-do-	-do-	-do-
17	Ghattianwali Jattan	-do-	-do-	-do-
18	Mahuana Bodla	-do-	-do-	-do-
19	Rana Panjgrain	-do-	-do-	Unani
20	Shama Khanka	-do-	-do-	Ayurvedic
21	Nazamwala	Firozpur	-do-	-do-
22	Bara Bhaike	Ghalkhurd	-do-	-do-
23	Chugatewala	-do-	-do-	-do-
24	Karmuwala	-do-	-do-	-do-
25	Kot Kararkalan	-do-	-do-	-do-
26	Talwandi Bhai	-do-	-do-	-do-
27	Yare Shahwala	-do-	-do-	-do-
28	Chak Tahlwala	Guru Har Sahai	-do-	-do-
29	Chak Barwala	Jalalabad	-do-	-do-
30	Chak Budhoke	-do-	-do-	Unani
31	Chak Janisar	-do-	-do-	Ayurvedic
32	Chak Kathgarh	-do-	-do-	-do-

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1	2	3	4	5
33	Chak Ramwala	Jalalabad	Rural	Ayurvedic
34	Panjeke	-do-	-do-	-do-
35	Chhariwala Dhana	Khulan Sarwar	-do-	-do-
36	Dhenganwalli	-do-	-do-	-do-
37	Kalar Khera	-do-	-do-	-do-
38	Sapan Wali	-do-	-do-	-do-
39	Fatehgarh Sabhran	Zira	-do-	-do-
40	Janer	-do-	-do-	-do-

(Source : Director, Ayurveda, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Homoeopathic Medical Institutions.—As on 31 March 1996, there were 8 Homoeopathic Dispensaries functioning in the district, at Firozpur, Abohar, Zira, Saidoke, Ghubaya, Alamgarh, Fazilka and Guru Har Sahai. These dispensaries are under the administrative control of Head, Homoeopathy, Department, Punjab, Chandigarh. In each of these dispensaries there is a Physician Incharge, 1 Dispensar and one Dai. In these dispensaries 60,846 patients were given homoeopathic treatment during 1996.

Government and Private Hospitals

Government Hospitals

Civil Hospital, Firozpur.—It was established in 1887. It has 100 beds (64 for males and 36 for females). The hospital is manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer, 7 Medical Officers, 3 Casualty Medical Officers, 1 Dental Surgeon, 5 House Surgeons, 1 Matron, 3 Nursing Sisters, 25 Staff Nurses and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff. The hospital provides treatment in surgery, ENT, paediatrics, psychiatry, orthopaedics, ophthalmology, dentistry, physiotherapy, anaesthesia, radiology etc.

The number of indoor and out door patients treated in the hospital during 1996 was 4,518 and 60,092 respectively.

Civil Hospital, Fazilka.—The hospital was established in 1909. It is 56 bedded (44 males and 12 females) hospital. The hospital is manned by 1 Senior Medical officer, 2 Medical Officers, 1 Dental Surgeon, 1 Radiographer, 4 Pharmacists, 8 Staff Nurses and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff. It provides medical, surgical, X-ray and laboratory facilities.

The number of indoor and out door patients treated in the hospital during 1995-96 was 3,009 and 59,946 respectively.

Nehru Civil Hospital, Abohar.—The hospital was established in 1935. It is a 100 bedded (50 males and 50 females) hospital. The hospital is manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer, 7 Medical Officers, 3 Casualty Medical Officers, 1 Dental Surgeon, 1 Social Scientist, 5 House Surgeons and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff. The hospital provides facilities in general medicine, surgery, orthopaedics, ophthalmology, ENT, skin, psychiatry, physiotherapy, radiology and laboratory etc.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital during 1995-96 was 5,895 and 79,943 respectively.

Cantonment General Hospital, Firozpur Cantonment.—This hospital was established on 26 February 1941. It is a 32 bedded (14 males and 18 females) hospital. The hospital is manned by 2 Medical Officers, 3 Staff Nurses, 1 Radiographer, 1 Laboratory Technician, 2 Pharmacists and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff. The hospital provides general medical facilities to the patients.

The number of indoor and out door patients treated in the hospital during 1995-96 was 386 and 25,431 respectively.

Central Jail Hospital, Firozpur.—The hospital was established in 1943. It has 28 beds only for males. It is manned by 2 Medical Officers, 2 Pharmacists besides other Class III and Class IV

staff. The hospital provides general medical facilities to the patients.

The number of indoor and out door patients treated in the hospital during 1995-96 was 360 and 31,934 respectively.

Railway Hospital, Firozpur Cantonment.—It was established on 16 October 1944. It is a 92 bedded hospital (50 males and 42 females). The hospital is manned by 1 Chief Medical Superintendent, 5 Senior Divisional Medical Officers, 2 Divisional Medical Officers, 12 Assistant Divisional Medical Officers, 7 Nurses Grade A, 8 Nurses Grade B, 9 Matrons and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff. The medical facilities provided in the hospital include, general medicine, surgical, E.N.T., ophthalmology and orthopaedics. The hospital also provides X-ray, clinical, physiotherapy and ultra-sound facilities. A separate T.B. Clinic is also functioning in the hospital.

During 1995-96, the hospital gave treatment to 1,784 in door patients and 1,87,442 out door patients.

Police Hospital, Firozpur Cantonment.—This hospital was functioning in the district even prior to the Independence. It has 10 beds (5 males and 5 females). It is manned by 1 Medical Officer, 1 Pharmacist and other Class III and Class IV staff. The hospital provides general medical facilities to the patients.

The number of indoor and out door patients treated in the hospital during 1995-96 was 102 and 9,310 respectively.

Mobile Eye Hospital, Firozpur.—This hospital was established in 1976. It is manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer, 2 Medical Officers, 1 Nursing Sister, 5 Staff Nurses, 1 Pharmacist and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.

The number of indoor and out door patients treated in the hospital during 1995-96 was 973 and 8,809 respectively.

Civil Hospital, Zira.—The hospital was established on 17 April 1976. It has 50 beds (25 males and 25 females). In this hospital 9 Medical Officers, 3 Pharmacists and 12 Staff Nurses are providing medical facilities to the patients. It provides surgical and general medicine facilities.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital during 1995-96 was 1,470 and 35,762 respectively.

Private Hospitals

Frances Newton Hospital, Firozpur.—This hospital was established in 1894. It has 300 beds (150 males and 150 females). The hospital is manned by 1 Medical Superintendent, 1 Deputy Medical Superintendent, 6 Doctors and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff. It provides facilities in medicine, surgery, gynaecology, ophthalmology, paediatrics etc.

The hospital runs a nursing school which imparts training in three years' General Nursing Course, one year DMLT Course and Nurse Anaesthesia Course.

The number of indoor and out door patients treated in the hospital during 1995-96 was 4,241 and 35,452 respectively.

Hindu Charitable Hospital and Nursing Home, Firozpur Cantonment.—The hospital was established in February 1979. It has 20 beds (10 males and 10 females). It provides maternity and general medicine facilities. It is manned by 1 Lady Doctor, 1 Matron and 3 Nurses.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital during 1995-96 was 101 and 9,758 respectively.

(c) Sanitation and Family Welfare

Sanitation

Out of the 1,116 villages in the Firozpur District, 751 villages were identified as water scarcity villages. Under Rural Drinking Water Supply Scheme, 729 water scarcity villages were covered, up to 31 March 1996.

National Family Welfare Programme

To check the rapid growth of population the National Family Welfare Programme was taken up by voluntary organisations in the country in fifties. The Government of India gave liberal grants for this purpose to these organisations. Keeping in view the importance of this programme 100 per cent assistance was given to the State to vigorously pursue it. In 1977 its nomenclature was changed to National Family Welfare Programme. The major components of Family Welfare Services provided under the cafeteria approach of the programme are sterilization, Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (I.U.D.), Conventional Contraceptive (C.C.) Oral Pills and Medical Termination of Pregnancies (MTP). The progress of sterilization operations, I.U.D. insertions, number of medical termination of pregnancies and number of conventional contraceptive users in the Firozpur District during 1985-86, 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given below :

Year	Sterilization Operations	I.U.D. insertions	C.C. users	M.T.P.
1985-86	11,093	20,178	23,180	864
1990-91	8,634	26,300	35,619	599
1991-92	8,388	27,303	42,605	558
1992-93	9,933	36,440	43,462	548
1993-94	10,771	39,359	51,690	629
1994-95	10,035	37,105	56,685	786
1995-96	10,035	37,105	56,685	626

(Source: Civil Surgeon, Firozpur and Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1986 and 1991 to 1996)

The particulars regarding the family welfare centres/clinics and maternity and child health centres in the Firozpur District are given below :
(As on 1 April 1996)

Serial No.	Name/Place	Urban/Rural	Tehsil	Type of Management
1	2	3	4	5
Family Welfare Centres				
1.	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Civil Hospital, Firozpur	Urban	Firozpur	State Public
2.	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Firozpur Cantonment	-do-	-do-	-do-
3.	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Abohar	-do-	Abohar	-do-
4.	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Fazilka	-do-	Fazilka	-do-
5.	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Guru Har Sahai	Rural	Firozpur	State Public
6.	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Mamdot	-do-	-do-	-do-
7.	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Firozeshah	-do-	-do-	-do-
8.	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Sito Gano	-do-	Abohar	-do-
9.	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Knuhi Khara	-do-	-do-	-do-
10.	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Dhariwala Kalan	-do-	Fazilka	-do-
11.	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Jandwala Bhimeshah	-do-	Fazilka	-do-
12.	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Kot Ise Khan	-do-	Zira	-do-
13.	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Kassoana	-do-	-do-	-do-
Maternity and Child Health Centres				
1.	Firozpur-I	urban	Firozpur	Municipal
2.	Firozpur-II	-do-	-do-	-do-
3.	Fazilka	-do-	Fazilka	-do-
4.	Jalalebad	-do-	-do-	-do-
5.	Abohar	-do-	Abohar	-do-
6.	Zira	-do-	Zira	Vol. Organisation

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

(d) Disease Eradication and Control Programmes
National Malaria Eradication Programme.—The statistics regarding the collection and examination of blood slides, malaria cases etc. in the district during 1980, 1985, 1990 to 1996 are given in the following table:—

Collection and Examination of Blood Slides, Malaria Cases, A.P.I., Radical Treatment of Malaria, P.V. and P.F. Cases in the Firozpur District during the year 1980, 1985, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1996

	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Blood Slides									
Collected	1,94,280	2,46,841	1,92,450	1,93,492	1,88,390	1,82,506	1,82,140	1,87,943	1,95,485
Examined	1,94,280	2,46,841	1,92,450	1,93,492	1,88,390	1,82,506	1,82,140	1,87,943	1,95,485
Malaria Cases	4,105	6,048	337	338	548	735	436	750	1,403
A.P.I.	3.38	4	0.21	0.21	0.33	0.43	0.25	0.42	0.77
Radical Treatment	4,105	6,048	337	338	548	735	436	750	1,403
Population	12,13,623	14,99,398	15,59,944	15,95,178	16,31,147	16,90,761	17,25,026	17,50,709	18,03,965
P.Vivex Cases	4,054	5,497	337	338	543	722	434	746	1,376
P.Faluparum Cases	51	551	—	—	5	13	2	4	27

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

Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme.—

This programme has been introduced as a part of the overall strategy for reduction of infant mortality rate, child mortality rate, reduction in low birth-weight babies and maternal mortality. To achieve the above mentioned objectives, Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme was started in the State in August 1992. The health measures relating to women and children prior to the launching of this scheme were included in it. The important schemes being run under the programme are detailed below :

Universal Immunization Programme.—The success achieved by the Smallpox Eradication Programme has proved that immunization can be used as a weapon against vaccine preventable diseases. In 1974, the World Health Organisation (WHO) launched its 'Expanded Programme on Immunization' (EPI) against six most common, preventable childhood diseases, viz. Diphtheria, Pertussis, (Whooping Cough), Tetanus, Polio, Tuberculosis and Measles. The Government of India launched the EPI in 1978 with the objective of reducing the mortality and morbidity resulting from vaccine-preventive diseases of childhood and to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of vaccines. Universal Immunization was started in India in 1985. It has two vital components : immunization of pregnant women against tetanus and immunization of children in their first year of life against the six EPI target diseases. The whole of the Punjab State was covered under the programme upto 1989.

The immunization services have been provided in the State through the existing health care delivery system i.e. maternity and child health centres, primary health centres, subsidiary health centres, hospitals and dispensaries. Achievement under the 'Universal Immunization Programme' in Firozpur District during the years 1985-86, 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given hereunder :

	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
TT (Pregnant Women)	16,901	35,100	44,307	43,786	51,086	56,829	51,401
DPT (Infants)	31,269	40,644	43,095	47,204	52,675	56,728	54,500

	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Polio (Infants)	51,269	40,644	43,095	47,204	52,675	56,728	54,500
BCG (Infants)	25,581	37,498	44,557	44,046	39,840	56,152	52,625
Measles (DT) (5 Years)	—	33,553	42,078	48,746	48,083	51,006	49,193
TT (10 Years)	29,388	35,442	47,376	39,966	46,893	47,109	40,314
TT (16 Years)	14,805	33,212	41,747	29,234	39,624	47,635	41,727
TT (16 Years)	7,391	34,121	31,813	35,267	37,914	43,892	40,777

(Source: Civil Surgeon, Firozpur)

Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia amongst Mothers and Children.—Anaemia is quite common during pregnancy, because the existing nutritional deficiencies are aggravated due to pregnancy, 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 mothers and children for 100 days.

Achievement under the programme during the years 1985-86, 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given hereunder :

Year	Iron and Folic Acid Tablets given	
	Mothers	Children
1985-86	43,962	43,006
1990-91	37,870	52,260
1991-92	46,865	58,747
1992-93	56,844	65,410
1993-94	67,531	87,820
1994-95	64,884	86,727
1995-96	62,238	83,493

(Source: Civil Surgeon, Firozpur)

Prophylaxis against Blindness caused due to Vitamin 'A' Deficiency.—Xerophthalmia (nutritional blindness) is attributed to nutritional deficiency of vitamin 'A'. Keratomallacia has been the major cause of nutritional blindness in children usually between 1—3 years of age. To prevent blindness among the children caused due to vitamin 'A' deficiency, highly concentrated solution of vitamin 'A' is administered to the children at an interval of 6 months till the age of 3 years.

Achievement under the programme during the years 1985-86, 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given thereunder :

Year	Number of children administered/Vitamin 'A'
1985-86	83,120
1990-91	53,680
1991-92	61,940
1992-93	86,141
1993-94	89,343
1994-95	1,11,791
1995-96	98,172

(Source: Civil Surgeon, Firozpur)

Reduction in Child Mortality Rate.—Diarrhoea, vaccine preventable diseases, respiratory infection and inadequate new born care are the main causes of child mortality. Oral rehydration therapy treatment to acute respiratory infections (pneumonia) and essential new born care are provided to control the child mortality. To control the infection among the new born, breast feeding is encouraged.

National Programme for Control of Blindness.—Blindness is one of the major problems in India. The cataract is main cause of blindness which is mostly curable by simple operations. These intraocular operations are done at the hospitals attached to Medical Colleges and district and tansil level

hospitals. Under the Control of Blindness Programme, Government have set up Eye Mobile Teams 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 number of persons given treatment under the programme during the years 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given hereunder :

Year	Number of Persons given treatment
1990-91	3,435
1991-92	5,610
1992-93	7,693
1993-94	8,475
1994-95	8,183
1995-96	8,139

(Source: Civil Surgeon, Firozpur)

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, testes and interior parts of the eyes. Punjab is a low prevalence State so far as leprosy is concerned. National Leprosy Eradication Programme has been launched in the country during 1955-56. The objective of this programme is to reduce the quantum of infection in the community by early detection and regular treatment of leprosy cases. One Urban Leprosy Centre is functioning at Firozpur under the supervision, guidance and control of District Tuberculosis-cum-Leprosy Officer. To eliminate leprosy from the country by 2000, District Leprosy Societies have been constituted. One such society is also functioning at Firozpur.

The number of persons given treatment under the programme during the years 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given hereunder :

Year	Number of Persons given treatment
1990-91	21
1991-92	23
1992-93	17
1993-94	17
1994-95	21
1995-96	39

(Source: Civil Surgeon, Firozpur)

National Programme for the Control of Tuberculosis

It is 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.

The number of persons given treatment under the programme during the years 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given hereunder :

Year	Number of Persons given treatment
1990-91	3,466
1991-92	3,653
1992-93	4,100
1993-94	3,816
1994-95	3,723
1995-96	4,766

(Source: Civil Surgeon, Firozpur)

National AIDS Control Programme

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (ADIS) is a dreaded disease which is spread through extra marital hetro-sexual contact, and unsafe blood transfusion. Its other routes of transmission are intra venous drug abuse or perinatal spread.

'National AIDS Control Programme' has been launched under the aegis of Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare at the central level. At the state level this programme has been launched during 1992-93 as a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme. AIDS control cell has been created in the Directorate headed by Deputy Director, AIDS. Civil Surgeons have been directed to designate one of their district officers as Nodal Officer. Information about AIDS has been disseminated to the people through Health Education Camps.

The Government of India has established surveillance centres at different places for screening persons practicing high risk behaviour and Zonal Blood Testing Centres in large cities for screening all pooled Plasma for HIV infections and for screening blood samples received from blood banks. Three such Zonal Blood Testing Centres has been established in the State-one each in the medical colleges at Amritsar, Patiala and Civil Hospital, Ludhiana.

CHAPTER XVII OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Social and Industrial Legislation

To safeguard the interests of working class various social and legislative measures have been undertaken which aim at increasing the productivity. The measures taken by the Government through legislation between 1975 to 1996 are detailed below :

The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.—The Act provides for payment of equal remuneration to either sex of workers. It prohibits discrimination on the ground of sex against women in the matter of employment.

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

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

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.

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

According to the 1991 Census, the number of main workers in the Firozpur District was 4,87,246 (comprising 4,62,264 males and 24,982 females) forming 30.30 per cent of the total population of the district. In 1996, the number of registered working factories in the Firozpur District was 533 and the average number of workers employed in them was 16,088.

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

Despite the efforts to resolve differences and to promote good relations and harmony between the employees and employers, strikes do occur. But during 1993 to 1996 no strike took place in any of the industrial unit of the Firozpur District.

The following table gives the particulars regarding the industrial disputes in the Firozpur District under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, during the years 1990 and 1996 :—

Year	Number of disputes raised	Number of strikes and lockouts	Number of workers involved in strikes	Number of mandays lost
1990	545	2	97	1,074
1991	384	2	2,635	13,665
1992	242	2	23,367	24,401
1993	118	—	—	—
1994	—	—	—	—
1995	130	—	—	—
1996	121	—	—	—

(Source: Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Prohibition.—Like other districts of the State, Firozpur is also not a dry area. The sale of opium is prohibited except for medical uses. The sale of charas, ganja and bhang is also prohibited. During 1995-96 there were 80 licence holders for consumption of opium in the district with an essentiality

certificate from a medical officer. Under the Excise Act illicit distillation is a criminal offence. The drinking of liquor is banned at public places.

However, 26 January (Republic Day), 15 August (Independence Day) and 2 October (Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi) are observed as dry days. Besides, liquor vends are closed in the area during the elections for three days. On 31 March 1996, the number of country liquor vends in the district was 224 and that of Indian Made Foreign Liquor was 51. The consumption of exciseable articles in the district during the years 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given in the following table :—

Year	Country Spirit (Proof Litres)	Foreign Spirit (Proof Litres)	Wine and Beer (Bulk Litres)	Opium (Kgs)
1980-81	6,65,000	7,10,180	2,20,000	2.500
1985-86	8,25,910	9,64,110	3,73,037	5.600
1990-91	13,90,716	1,12,126	4,31,713	7.000
1991-92	14,70,477	11,46,659	4,06,814	7.000
1992-93	13,18,000	7,43,639	2,77,945	7.000
1993-94	14,48,000	7,84,597	2,89,442	7.000
1994-95	15,97,641	8,11,415	3,14,484	7.000
1995-96	17,52,912	9,27,903	3,70,097	5.000

(Source: Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Firozpur)

The number of cases registered under the Punjab Excise Act and Punjab Opium Act in the district during the years 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given in the following table :—

Year	Excise Act	Opium Act	Total
1980-81	3,250	530	3,780
1985-86	3,459	496	3,955
1990-91	2,129	126	2,255

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Year	Excise Act	Opium Act	Total
1991-92	2,277	110	2,387
1992-93	2,157	131	2,288
1993-94	1,905	101	2,006
1994-95	1,715	154	1,879
1995-96	1,462	127	1,589

(Source: Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Firozpur)

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 in the district. The various schemes implemented by the Welfare Department for the uplift of Scheduled Castes, Vimukt Jaties and Backward Classes are given below:

Subsidy for Construction of New Houses for Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jaties.—This Scheme was started as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. But in 1975-76, it was transferred to the State. The amount of subsidy which was earlier Rs. 900 was raised to Rs 2000 in 1975-76. This amount was further raised to Rs 5000 in 1985-86. But the scheme was discontinued in 1989-90. It was, however, revived in 1993-94 and amount of subsidy was also enhanced to Rs 7,500 which was further increased to Rs 15,000 in 1995-96.

The amount of subsidy granted and the number of beneficiaries under this scheme in the Firozpur District, during the years 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1993-94 to 1995-96 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1980-81	1,00,000	50
1985-86	35,000	7
1993-94	30,00,000	240

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1994-95	24,15,000	193
1995-96	14,74,000	196

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Firozpur)

Drinking Water Facilities.—This scheme was introduced in 1972-73. It aims at providing pure drinking water to the members of Scheduled Castes inhabiting the area, where there is scarcity of drinking water. Under this scheme subsidy of Rs 4,000 for construction of *diggies* and sinking of new wells and Rs 1,000 for repair of old wells/*diggies* was given during 1994-95. For installation of new pump a subsidy of Rs 2,500 was given. The scheme remained suspended during 1992-93 and 1993-94. The amount of subsidy granted and number of wells sunk/repared and handpumps installed under this scheme in this district, during the years 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91, 1991-92, 1994-95 and 1995-96 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of wells sunk/repared and hand pumps installed
1980-81	47,850	110
1985-86	—	—
1990-91	25,000	28
1991-92	25,000	28
1994-95	5,00,000	60
1995-96	3,00,000	120

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Firozpur)

Construction of Dharamshalas/Chaupals.—This scheme was introduced by the State Government in

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1969-70 for construction of dharamshalas/chaupals in the basties of Scheduled Castes. In 1978-79 the amount of grant was Rs 10,000 which was increased to Rs 15,000 in 1986-87 and to Rs 30,000 in 1990-91. With effect from 1993-94, the grant was increased to Rs 50,000. For the repair of old dharamshalas/chaupals the amount of grant was increase to Rs 15,000.

The amount disbursed and the number of dharamshalas/Chaupals constructed/repai red in the district during the years 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1993-94 to 1995-96 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of dharamshalas/ chaupals	
		Constructed	Repaired
1980-81	3,02,000	26	14
1985-86	1,35,000	16	5
1990-91*	—	—	—
1991-92*	—	—	—
1992-93*	—	—	—
1993-94	13,50,000	27	—
1994-95	37,85,000	46	105
1995-96	15,50,000	31	50

*During these years the scheme remained suspended

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Firozpur)

Environmental Improvement of Harijan Basties.—This Scheme was introduced by the State Government in 1972-73 for improving the living conditions of the Scheduled Castes. Under this scheme, grants are given to Harijans for the pavement of streets and construction of drains for avoiding the formation of dirty ponds of stagnant water which pollute the environment of the basties. The scheme remained inoperative during 1994-95 and 1995-96.

The amount disbursed and the number of basties benefited under the Scheme in the Firozpur District, during the years 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1993-94 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of basties benefited
1980-81	1,35,338	1
1985-86	—	—
1990-91	8,50,000	5
1991-92	8,50,000	4
1992-93	7,40,000	4
1993-94	4,00,000	2

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Firozpur)

Opening of Creches for the Children of Working Mothers (Sweepers and Scavengers).—This scheme was introduced in the year 1976-77. It aims at providing day care to the children (between the age of 0—6 years) of working mothers of Scheduled Caste. These creches are run under the supervision of trained lady supervisor assisted by two helpers. During 1995-96, five centres (four on plan side one on non-plan side) were working in the district. The inmate children were provided free diet at the rate of Rs 3 per child per day. These centres were functioning at Firozpur, Abohar, and Zira.

The amount disbursed and the number of children benefited in this district under this scheme during the years 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of children benefited	Number of Centres
1980-81	24,000	40	1
1985-86	24,000	40	1
1990-91	50,000	120	3

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Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of children benefited	Number of Centres
1991-92	50,000	120	3
1992-93	38,000	120	3
1993-94	—	—	—
1994-95	60,000	120	3
1995-96	53,000	120	3

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Firozpur)

Grant for the Purchase of Books and Stationery to the Scheduled Castes Students.—This Scheme was introduced in the year 1976-77. The aim of the scheme is to provide text-books free of cost to the Scheduled Castes students studying at school level i.e. upto class 10 so as to relieve the parents/guardians of these students from financial hardship which they could ill-afford due to poverty. Initially this scheme was started for middle classes only but its benefit was extended to high and primary classes from the year 1981-82 and 1986-87 respectively. The department gets books directly from the Punjab School Education Board and distributes them through the District Welfare Officer.

The amount disbursed and the number of students benefited under this scheme in the district during the years 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96, are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of students benefited
1980-81	2,60,000	3,500
1985-86	3,66,000	4,626
1990-91	19,72,000	50,995
1991-92	29,32,000	47,576
1992-93	24,34,000	48,126

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of students benefited
1993-94	22,50,000	53,443
1994-95	21,50,000	30,000
1995-96	20,45,000	36,783

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Firozpur)

Community Centres Scheme.—The scheme of Community Centres was started in the year 1956-57. The main aim of the scheme is to remove the social stigma of untouchability and to bring about a change in the living conditions of Scheduled Caste women/girls. There is one Lady Social Worker in each centre, who is responsible for developing an urge of better living in Scheduled Castes village women by providing an opportunity to get together with the other high caste women of the village by holding sewing and adult class. One Nurse-cum-Lady Attendant (who is also a trained dai) assists the Lady Social Worker. In addition to this balwari classes are held to impart non-formal pre-school education to children upto the age of six years. At present, six community centres are functioning in the district i.e. Balkhandi, Amarpura, Dhindsa, Kishanpura, Bhura Kalan and Jhuga Kalan.

Scheme of Funding of Economic Ventures including Commercial Activities of Self Employment.—The main aim of this scheme is to provide self employment to Scheduled Castes persons. Under this scheme capital subsidy of Rs 2,000 for the purchase of one marla plot subject to maximum of Rs 4,000 for economic ventures including commercial activities is provided. In case the beneficiary purchase a plot of two marlas or more, the cost of construction of shop, purchase of machinery and raw material, funds are provided by the Scheduled Castes Land Development and Finance Corporation under direct lending scheme. The scheme was started in 1988-89 and was later on transferred to the Punjab Scheduled Castes Land Development and Finance Corporation.

Amount spent under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district during the years 1990-91 to 1992-93 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of beneficiaries
1990-91	2,76,000	69
1991-92	4,00,000	206
1992-93	2,18,000	109

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Firozpur)

One Point Electric Connection to Unelectrified Households in the Scheduled Castes Families.—To prevent the eye disorder to the members of the Scheduled Castes families, the Welfare Department introduced this scheme in the State in 1986-87. Under this scheme an amount of Rs 500 is given in subsidy out of which Rs 400 is given as meter security and Rs 100 as towards electrical fitting charges. The scheme was however suspended in 1993-94 as no budget provision was made. The amount spent and the number of households benefited under this scheme in the district during the years 1990-91 to 1992-93 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of households benefited
1990-91	19,42,720	6,949
1991-92	6,00,000	2,403
1992-93	3,64,000	1,400

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Firozpur)

One Point Electric Connection to the unelectrified Dharamshalas/Chaupals.—This Scheme was introduced in the State in the year 1987-88. Under the scheme, one point electric connection is to be provided to each

unelectrified Scheduled Castes dharamshala where the Scheduled Castes community felt acute difficulty while celebrating their social functions.

A sum of Rs 500 is given as subsidy out of which Rs 400 is given as meter security and Rs 100 towards fitting charges. The amount spent and the number of dharamshalas/chaupals electrified in the district under this scheme during the year 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of dharamshalas/ chaupals electrified
1990-91	27,815	103
1991-92	—	—
1992-93	0.40	80
1993-94	—	—
1994-95	0.80	160
1995-96	—	—

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Firozpur)

Financial Assistance to Scheduled Castes for the Development of Manurial pits.—This scheme was started in 1980-81. The aim of this scheme is to provide manurial pits measuring not more than one marla to the members of Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jaties to enable them to dump their domestic waste. The scheme was dropped in 1985 but keeping in view, the necessity and the acuteness of the problem faced by the members of Scheduled Castes Community it was again revived in 1990-91. As per norms of the scheme the land which is purchased for this purpose should not exceed Rs 1000 per marla. This rate has since been enhanced to Rs 5000 per marla in 1995-96.

The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries in the district under this scheme during

the years 1980-81, 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given below :

Year	Amount spent (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1980-81	79,000	143
1985-86	—	—
1990-91	1,00,000	302
1991-92	2,38,120	287
1992-93	1,38,950	126
1993-94	2,00,000	194
1994-95	3,06,000	382
1995-96	—	—

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Firozpur)

Sports Award to Scheduled Caste Students.—This scheme was started in 1990-91. The main aim of the scheme is to inculcate the spirit of competition among the Scheduled Castes students in the field of sports. Under this scheme Scheduled Caste students studying from 6th to 12th classes are awarded a sum of Rs 25 per month per student who secure the first three positions (in Athletics, Kabbadi, Kho-Kho and Gymnastics) among boys and girls separately at each educational block and in 5th, 8th and 10th Class competition. Consequently 3 boys and 3 girls students are awarded at each level competition and this award is continued for 3 years, 2 years and 2 years respectively. The amount disbursed during the years 1990-91 to 1995-96 in the Firozpur District is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1990-91	31,000	103
1991-92	18,300	61

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1992-93	2,36,000	786
1993-94	63,300	211
1994-95	27,900	93
1995-96	11,000	35

(Source: The District Welfare Officer, Firozpur)

Attendance Scholarship to Scheduled Castes Girls Students Studying in Primary Classes.—It has been observed that the number of Scheduled Castes girls in educational institutions is minimal. It is only because of the fact that the parents/guardians of these girls students are usually poor and they do not pay any heed to female education. If at all these girls are admitted in the school, they leave their studies and assist their parents to augment the family income by taking up menial jobs. Therefore, the State Government decided to check the drop out of girl students initially at primary level. Hence this scheme was introduced in the State during 1992-93. Under this scheme attendance scholarship of Rs 30 per month per student for 10 months in a year is awarded to those Scheduled Castes girls students in Primary classes whose parents do not have more than 5 acres of land or whose parents do not pay income tax. For award of scholarship 75 per cent attendance is required. The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries under this scheme during the years 1992-93 to 1995-96 in the district is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of students benefited
1992-93	28,10,000	9,714
1993-94	43,84,000	15,223
1994-95	53,39,000	18,235
1995-96	44,24,000	19,832

(Source: The District Welfare Officer, Firozpur)

Pre-Matric Scholarships to Children of Those Engaged in Unclean Occupations (Scavengers, Flayers, Tanners and Sweepers).—It is a Centrally sponsored scheme. It was introduced in the State during 1988-89. The object of this scheme is to check drop out and to provide financial assistance to the children of Schedule Castes persons engaged in a unclean professions to pursue pre-matric education. Previously this scheme was for the hostellers of 6th to 10th classes. The scope of the scheme was however, enlarged from the year 1991-92 by covering day scholars also. The rate of scholarship for class 3rd to 8th (for hostellers) is Rs 200 per month and for class 9th to 10th Rs 250 per month, for 10 months. For the day scholars the rate of scholarship varies from Rs 25 to Rs 50 per month.

The recipients of the scholarship are not allowed to take up employment or render help to parents in their work during the course of study. The award is discontinued if a student fails in the class. He/She is required to attend classes for ten months in an academic year. The amount disbursed under this scheme in the district during the year 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)
1990-91	1,42,536
1991-92	2,34,000
1992-93	2,00,000
1993-94	60,000
1994-95	4,16,000
1995-96	—

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Firozpur)

On the Job Training and Guaranteed Employment for Unemployed Scheduled Castes.—This scheme was introduced in the State in 1990-91. It is one of the measures taken by the Government to ameliorate the

socio-economic conditions of the unemployed Scheduled Castes youth. To achieve this end, the unemployed youths are provided training in various industrial and commercial units etc. This scheme aims at to provide training to unemployed Scheduled Castes persons in different trades and to get them employed. It aims at eradicating poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities and economic disparity and for improving the qualities of life of the Scheduled Castes unemployed persons by establishing them in the income generating jobs. Duration of training is one year. During the period of training a sum of Rs 500 per month is given to a trainee as stipend. After the successful training of one year, the concerned establishment is required to provide employment to the trainee at least for two years at minimum wages fixed by Government. The District Welfare Officer is responsible for its effective implementation. The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries in the Firozpur District during the years 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of beneficiaries
1990-91	3,40,000	90
1991-92	3,82,000	184
1992-93	4,89,000	135
1993-94	2,58,000	43
1994-95	2,58,000	43
1995-96	2,58,000	43

(Source: The District Welfare Officer, Firozpur)

Removal of Untouchability.—The scheme for the removal of untouchability was introduced in the State in 1985-86 under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. Under the scheme inter-caste marriages are encouraged and a sum of Rs 11,000 is given to the couple. Village Panchayats and voluntary organisations who spend more than 25 per cent of their income for the allround development of Scheduled Castes are also

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given financial assistance to the extent of Rs 10,000 and Rs 20,000 respectively. Further, under the scheme writers wielding their pen against untouchability are given cash reward of Rs 1,000.

The amount spent under this scheme on different items in Firozpur District during the year 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given below:

Year	Inter-Caste Marriages		Best Panchayats		Voluntary Organisation	
	Amount disbursed	No. of couples	Amount	Number	Amount	Number
1990-91	15	3	15	3	—	4
1991-92	28	7	45	9	20	2
1992-93	—	—	90	18	10	1
1993-94	42	6	45	9	30	3
1994-95	11	1	1,05	21	20	2
1995-96	22	2	2,20	22	20	1

(Source : The District Welfare Officer, Firozpur)

Individual Water Borne Latrines Scheme in the Rural Areas.—This scheme was introduced in the year 1990-91. The Scheduled Castes people particularly old and aged, women and children face difficulties in the rural areas as they have to depend upon fields to attend to the call of the nature. It is equally necessary to prevent open defecation which are prone to epidemic diseases. Under this scheme a sum of Rs 2500 per unit is provided as subsidy to construct one unit of pucca latrine. The amount disbursed and the number of water borne latrines constructed in the district during the year 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of water borne latrines constructed
1990-91	6,00,000	240
1991-92	6,00,000	240

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of water borne latrines constructed
1992-93	—	—
1993-94	9,30,000	372
1994-95	9,30,000	372
1995-96	5,05,000	202

(Source: The District Welfare Officer, Firozpur)

Social Welfare Activities

The Social Welfare Department was set up in September 1955. Its name has been changed to Social Security Department w.e.f. 15 December 1995*. The department is entrusted with the work of formulation and implementation of various welfare schemes for socially and economically weaker sections of the society. It has been assisting institutional as well as non-institutional welfare services for the welfare of children, women, aged and infirms, orthopaedically handicapped, the blind, deaf and dumb and other under-privileged 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 have been started. Keeping in view the difficulties of the needy public, these schemes have been decentralized from November 1980. The District Social Security Officers have been appointed in all the districts under the supervision of the concerned Deputy Commissioner. The payments to the beneficiaries are made by the District Social Security Officers through banks. The important schemes functioning in the Firozpur District are detailed below:

Old Age Pension Scheme.—This scheme was started in January 1964. Under this scheme, monetary assistance is provided to aged, infirms and destitute persons above the age of 65 years in the case of man and 60 years in the case of women with no means of

*Vide Notification No. 11/111/95-5/ST-9151 dated 15 December 1995

livelihood and no earning son. Initially this assistance was granted @ Rs 50 per month which was raised to Rs 100 in 1990, to Rs 150 in 1992-93 and to Rs 200 in June 1996. The persons who are suffering from permanent disability are allowed relaxation of 10 years in the lower age limit.

The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries in the Firozpur District during the year 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs '000)	Number of beneficiaries
1985-86	3,352	4,946
1990-91	8,095	7,591
1991-92	9,867	8,833
1992-93	12,950	10,231
1993-94	16,995	12,505
1994-95	11,750	12,641
1995-96	14,468	12,821

(Source: District Social Security Officer, Firozpur)

Financial Assistance to Widows and Destitute Women.—This scheme was introduced in the State in 1968 with a view to providing financial assistance to needy and destitute women below the age of 60 years. Assistance under the scheme is given to those women who are left without any means of subsistence after the demise of their husbands or whose husbands are physically or mentally incapable of earning a livelihood. The rate of assistance was fixed at Rs 50 per month, but it was raised to Rs 100 in 1990 to Rs 150 in 1993 and further to Rs 200 in June 1996.

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

during 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs '000)	Number of beneficiaries
1985-86	710	1,320
1990-91	1,680	1,547
1991-92	1,961	1,748
1992-93	2,387	1,884
1993-94	4,265	2,449
1994-95	3,210	2,911
1995-96	3,810	3,188

(Source: District Social Security Officer, Firozpur)

Financial Assistance to the Dependent Children.—This scheme was introduced in March 1968 with a view to providing relief to orphan and destitute children under the age of 16 years, who have either lost their parents or whose parents are unable to maintain them due to some incurable disease or permanent physical disability. In the case of more than one deserving child in a family preference in the grant of financial assistance is given to school going children in order to encourage the parents to educate their children. The rate of financial assistance was Rs 50 per month per child when the scheme was started but it was raised to Rs 100 in July 1990 and further to Rs 200 in June 1996.

The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme in the district during 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs '000)	Number of beneficiaries
1985-86	440	391
1990-91	238	300

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Year	Amount disbursed (Rs '000)	Number of beneficiaries
1991-92	470	531
1992-93	333	641
1993-94	540	839
1994-95	600	1,034
1995-96	650	1,119

(Source: District Social Security Officer, Firozpur)

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 or are severely retarded due to physical defect or deformity and are dependent on others. These disabled persons may be considered eligible for financial assistance if they fulfil the required conditions laid down by the Government. To start with a sum of Rs 50 was given to such persons. This amount was raised to Rs 100 in July 1994 and further to Rs 200 in June 1996.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district during 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs '000)	Number of beneficiaries
1985-86	205	153
1990-91	245	557
1991-92	364	634
1992-93	893	734
1993-94	1,445	779
1994-95	1,400	871
1995-96	1,550	982

(Source: District Social Security Officer, Firozpur)

Financial Assistance to Victims of Riots.—This scheme was started in 1985 with a view to providing financial assistance to the widows of victims of riots. A lumpsum grant and financial assistance of Rs 250 per month is provided to widows whose husbands were killed in the wake of assassination of former Prime Minister Smt Indira Gandhi. The amount of monthly assistance was increased to Rs 1,000 with effect from 1 May 1990.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district during 1985-86 and 1990-91 to 1995-96 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs '000)	No. of beneficiaries
1985-86	17.5	6
1990-91	75	6
1991-92	56	4
1992-93	62	4
1993-94	58	5
1994-95	89	4
1995-96	72	4

(Source: District Social Security Officer, Firozpur and Sub Divisional Officers (Civil), Firozpur, Abohar, Fazilka, Zira and Jalalabad)

Financial Assistance to Widows whose Husbands were killed by Terrorists.—The scheme was introduced in the State in August 1982. Under this scheme, a lump sum grant and financial assistance of Rs 250 per month per widow was provided whose husbands were killed by terrorists. The monthly assistance has been increased to Rs 1,000 with effect from 1 May 1990.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district during 1990-91 to 1995-96 is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs '000)	No. of beneficiaries
1990-91	90.0	57
1991-92	480.3	203
1992-93	342.0	172
1993-94	349.4	171
1994-95	368.0	170
1995-96	491.4	185

(Source: District Social Security Officer, Firozpur and Sub Divisional Officers (Civil), Fazilka, Abohar, Zira, Firozpur and Jalalabad)

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Delimitation of Constituencies

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the number of seats allotted to each State in the House of the People and State Vidhan Sabha and division of the State into territorial constituencies so allocated is required to be re-adjusted on the completion of each Census. Accordingly on the completion of 1971 Census, the Central Government constituted a Delimitation Commission in terms of the Delimitation Act, 1972 to make the desired adjustments. The constituencies delimited were finally notified by the Commission under its Order No. 41, dated 24 May 1975 called Delimitation Order, 1976.

The Commission allotted 13 Lok Sabha seats (including 3 reserved) and 117 Assembly seats (including 29 reserved) for Punjab State. Thereafter the population of Punjab increased to 1,67,88,915 in 1981 and to 2,02,81,696 in 1991. However the number of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha Constituencies remained the same. At the time of Eleventh General Elections to the Lok Sabha in 1996 there was one Parliamentary Constituency and 9 Assembly Constituencies in the Firozpur District.

The details of the delimitation of constituencies in Firozpur District are given below:

Serial No.	Name of the constituency	Extent
1	2	3

(a) Parliamentary Constituencies

1	Firozpur	90-Balluana (SC), 91-Abohar, 92-Fazilka, 93-Jalalabad, 94-Guru Har Sahai, 95-Firozpur, 96-Firozpur Cantonment, 97-Zira and 98-Dharmkot (SC).
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1	2	3
(b) Assembly Constituencies		
1	Balluana (SC)	Patwar Circles (PCS), 27-Jandwala Bimeshah, 28-Arniwala Sheikh Subhan, 29-Ghuriana and 30-Tahliwala Jattan in Fazilka K.C. (shamali) and P.Cs., 50-Dharangwal, 51-Kundal, 52-Balluana, 53-Dhaban Kokaryan, 54-Sardarpura, 55-Sitogano, 56-Khubban, 57-Bazidpur, 58-Kalaran, 59-Rajanwali, 60-Wahabwala, 61-Kala Tibba, 62-Azamgarh (excluding any part of Abohar Municipality) and 65-Jharar-knera in Abohar Kanungo Circle in Fazilka Tahsil.
2	Abohar	Abohar Municipality and Abohar K.C. (excluding P.Cs. 50-Dharangwala, 51-Kundal, 52-Baluana, 53 Dhaban Kokaryan, 54-Sardarpura, 55-Sitogano, 56-Khubban, 57-Bazidpur, 58-Kalaran, 59-Rajanwali, 60-Wahabwala, 61-Kala Tibba, 62-Azamgarh, and 65-Jhurakhera) in Fazilka Tahsil.
3	Fazilka	Fazilka K.C. (Janubi) in Fazilka Tahsil.
4	Jalalabad	Jalalabad K.C. and Fazilka (Shamali) (excluding P.C. 27-Jandwala Bimeshah, 28-Arniwala Sheikh Subhan, 29-Ghuriana and 30-Tahliwala Jattan) in Fazilka Tahsil.
5	Guru Har Sahai	Guru Har Sahai K.C. and Mamdot K.C. (excluding P.Cs. 45-Wahagke, 46-Waghewala, 47-Lakha Hajji and 48-Panjeke Uttar) in Firozpur Tahsil.

1	2	3
6	Firozpur	Firozpur Municipality and Firozpur K.C. (excluding P.Cs. 20-Bhangar, 21-Mal Wal, 22-Bazidpur, 23 Jhok Harihar, 25-Satyewala and 27-Walhdor), P.Cs. 1-Bundala, 2-Dula Singhwala, 3-Ilamewala, 4-Arifke, 5-Masteke, 6-Mahalam and 7-Changali Qadim in Feru Shaihar K.C. and P.Cs. 45.Wahagke, 46-Waghewala, 47-Lakha Haji and 48-Panjeke Uttar in Mamdot K.C. in Firozpur Tahsil.
7	Firozpur Cantonment	Firozpur Cantonment P.Cs. 20-Bhangar, 21-Malwal, 22-Bazidpur, 23-Jhok Harihar, 25-Satyewala and 27-Walhdor in Firozpur K.C. and Feru Shaihar K.C. (excluding P.Cs. 1-Bundala, 2-Dula Singhwala, 3-Ilmewala, 4-Arifke, 5-Masteke, 6-Mahalam and 7-Changali Qadim) in Firozpur Tahsil.
8	Zira	Makhu K.C. and Zira K.C. (excluding P.Cs. 35-Manawan, 36-Talwandi Jalle Khan, 37-Mahal, 38-Katora, 39-Karahe-wala, 40-Jhanda Bagha Purana and 41-Mandar) in Zira Tahsil.
9	Dharmkot (SC)	Dharmkot and Kot Ise Khan K.Cs. and P.Cs. 35-Manawan, 36-Talwandi, Jalle Khan, 37-Mahal, 38-Katora, 39-Karahe-wala, 40-Jhanda Bagha Purana and 41-Mandar in Zira K.C. in Zira Tahsil.

(Source: Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab)

Newspapers and Periodicals

No daily newspaper was being published from the district during 1991. The readers read the daily

newspapers which were published from other places such as Jalandhar, Chandigarh, Delhi etc.

The particulars of the newspapers and periodicals published in the district, as on 31 December 1991 are given below:

Serial No.	Name of periodical	Year when start-ed	Place of publi-cation	Language	Circulation	Classification
Weeklies						
1	Naya Savera	1977	Firozpur	Hindi	N.S.	News and Current Affairs
2	Chattan	1951	Firozpur Cantonment	Punjabi	N.S.	-do-
3	Kisan	1978	Firozpur	Punjabi	N.S.	-do-
4	Khair Khawah Sarkar Wa Public	1965	Firozpur	Urdu	N.S.	-do-
5	Moti	1960	Fazilka	Urdu	N.S.	-do-
6	Johri	1967	Firozpur	Bilingual	N.S.	-do-
Fortnightlies						
7	Naina Devi	1978	Abohar	Hindi	N.S.	Religious
8	Metter	1978	Abohar	Hindi	N.S.	N.C.A.
9	Yug Marg	1972	Abohar	Hindi	N.S.	-do-
10	Mehak	1976	Firozpur	Punjabi	N.S.	-do-
11	Punjab Bir	1983	Firozpur	Punjabi	N.S.	-do-
12	Quami Ekta	1963	Firozpur	Urdu	N.S.	-do-
13	Flame	1982	Abohar	Hindi	N.S.	-do-
14	Rafiq-E-Khalif	1972	Fazilka	Urdu	N.S.	-do-
15	Taksal	1967	Firozpur	-do-	N.S.	-do-
16	Fazilka Post	1979	Fazilka	Multilingual	N.S.	-do-
17	Firozpur Post	1987	Firozpur City	Punjabi	N.S.	-do-
18	Janta Keshri	1977	Abohar	Hindi	N.S.	-do-
Monthlies						
19	Anmol Beopar	1973	Firozpur	Hindi	N.S.	Religion and Philosophy
20	Kamal Want	1973	Firozpur	Hindi	N.S.	N.C.A.
21	Thos Awaz	1970	Firozpur Cantonment	Hindi	N.S.	-do-
22	Sahil	1987	Firozpur City	Punjabi	N.S.	-do-

Sr. No.	Name of periodical	Year when start-ed	Place of publi-cation	Language	Circulation	Classification
Annuaes						
23	Fountain	1941	Fazilka	Multilingual	N.S.	College Magazine
24	Manohar	1975	Firozpur	-do-	N.S.	School Magazine
25	Ram Sukh Dass	1953	-do-	-do-	-do-	College Magazine
26	Shiv Jyoti	1972	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Bi-monthlies and Half Yearlies						
27	Chatak	1961	Firozpur	Multilingual	N.S.	College Magazine
28	Seemat Jyoti	1962	Abohar	-do-	N.S.	-do-

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

General Elections

Sixth General Elections, 1977.—The Sixth General Elections held in 1977 were a landmark in Indian politics. For the first time since Independence, the reins of the Central Government passed into the hands of new party, viz. Janata Party which formed the first non-Congress Government. The Janata Party was formed out of four former opposition parties—the Congress (Organization) the Bhartiya Lok Dal, the Jan Sangh and the Socialist Party. The Congress for Democracy 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. But after the Lok Sabha elections, the Janata Party Government decided to hold early elections in a number of States on the plea that a climate of uncertainty had come to prevail in the wake of the virtual rejection of the Congress candidates in several States in the Lok Sabha Elections. As a result of this, elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha were held on 12 June 1977 and completed on the

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same day. In these elections, the Akali Dal and the Janata Party secured majority of votes defeating the Congress. Consequently, on 20 June 1977, the Akali-Janata formed coalition Government in Punjab.

Lok Sabha Constituencies¹

There was only one Parliamentary Constituency in the district, viz. Firozpur. From this constituency Shiromani Akali Dal candidate was declared elected. The total number of electors in this constituency was 6,31,895. The total number of valid votes polled in this constituency was 2,04,817. The number of votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given as under:

Name of the party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Shiromani Akali Dal	1,79,894	87.83
Indian National Congress	15,955	7.79
Communist Party of India	5,372	2.62
Independents	3,596	1.76
Total	2,04,817	100.00

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies²

There were 9 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies in the district, viz. Balluana (SC), Abohar, Fazilka, Jalalabad, Guru Har Sahai, Firozpur, Firozpur Cantonment, Zira and Dharmkot (SC). From these constituencies, 5 Indian National Congress, 2 Communist Party of India, 1 Janata Party and 1 Shiromani Akali Dal candidates were declared elected. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 6,63,945. The total number of valid votes polled in these constituencies was 4,13,409.

¹ Report on the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha Election, 1977, p.52

² Report on the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha Election, 1977, pp.96-99

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

Name of the party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Indian National Congress	1,60,397	38.80
Janata Party	86,728	20.98
Shiromani Akali Dal	80,826	19.55
Communist Party of India	45,296	10.96
Independents	40,162	9.71
Total	4,13,409	100.00

Seventh Lok Sabha Elections, 1980³—The Janata Party 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 differences within the Janata Party resulting in defection by many MPs who formed a new group which ultimately led to the fall of Janata Government at the Centre. The group of MPs who had defected from the Janata Party was able to form a new Government with the support of Congress (I). However, 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. Firozpur. The total number of electors in this constituency was 7,55,567. The total

³ Report on the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha Election, 1980, pp.66-67

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

Name of the party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Indian National Congress (I)	3,08,915	68.69
Indian National Congress (U)	1,14,701	25.50
JNP(s)	3,321	.74
Independents	22,804	5.07
Total	4,49,741	100.00

Seventh (Mid-Term) Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1980⁴.—The term of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituted on 12 June 1977 was 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. Balluana (SC), Abohar, Fazilka, Jalalabad, Guru Har Sahai, Firozpur, Firozpur Cantonment, Zira and Dharmkot (SC). From these constituencies, 6 Congress (I), 1 Shiromani Akali Dal, 1 Communist Party of India and 1 Bhartiya Janta Party candidates were elected. The number of electors in these constituencies was 7,66,274. The

⁴ Report on the General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1980 p. 110—113

total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given hereunder :

Name of the party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentages
Indian National Congress (I)	2,32,250	48.29
Bhartiya Janta Party	1,01,425	21.09
Communist Party of India	64,227	13.35
Shiromani Akali Dal	58,281	12.12
Independents	14,402	3.00
Jai Parkash Narayan Party (SC)	10,109	2.10
Indian National Congress (U)	256	0.05
Total	4,80,950	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 20 January 1985. Consequently, General Elections were held in the country 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 73-A was inserted in the Representation of the People Act, 1951, by an Ordinance issued on 20 November 1984. The elections to the Eighth Lok Sabha were held in Punjab on 25 September 1985.

There was only one Lok Sabha Constituency in the district viz. Firozpur. From this constituency Congress (I) candidate was declared elected. The total number of electors in this constituency was

⁵ Report on the General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1985 pp. 48-49

8,44,964. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given below :

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Indian National Congress	2,09,835	37.98
Shiromani Akali Dal	1,66,479	30.13
Communist Party of India	96,950	17.54
Independents	79,277	14.35
Total	5,52,541	100.00

Eighth General Elections to the Punjab 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 a maximum period of 2 years, i.e. upto 5 October 1985. Under the circumstances, elections to the Punjab Legislative Assembly had to be held and a new house constituted before that date. In the meantime, on the expiry of 5 years term, the Assembly stood automatically dissolved with effect from 26 June 1985. The elections to the Eighth Vidhan Sabha were held on 25 September 1985.

There were 9 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies in the district, viz. Balluana (SC) Abohar, Fazilka, Jalalabad, Guru Har Sahai, Firozpur, Firozpur Cantonment, Zira and Dharmkot (SC). From these constituencies, 3 Congress (I), 2 Shiromani Akali Dal, 2 Bhartiya Janata Party, 1 Communist Party of India and 1 Independent candidates were declared elected. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 8,44,964. The total number of

⁶ Report on the General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1985 pp. 92—97

valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given hereunder:

Name of the party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Indian National Congress	1,97,468	35.98
Bhartiya Janata Party	84,370	15.38
Shiromani Akali Dal	1,18,376	21.57
Communist Party of India	49,627	9.04
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	2,147	.39
Independents	96,870	17.64
Total	5,48,858	100.00

Ninth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1989⁷.—The Ninth General Elections were held in the country in November 1989, excepting the State of Assam. There was only one Lok Sabha Constituency in the district viz. Firozpur. From this constituency Independent candidate was declared elected. The total number of electors in this constituency was 10,37,784. The number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given hereunder :

Name of the party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Independents	2,27,400	34.74
Indian National Congress	1,69,282	25.86
Janata Dal	1,23,064	18.80
Bahujan Samaj Party	1,11,218	16.99
Communist Party of India	23,597	3.61
Total	6,54,561	100.00

⁷ Report on the Lok Sabha Elections, 1989. p 459

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Tenth General Elections (Mid-term) to the Lok Sabha and General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan 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 to 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 on 19 February 1992.

The President's Rule was revoked on 2. February 1992 and a new Assembly was constituted on that date.

Lok Sabha Constituencies

There was only one Lok Sabha Constituency in the district viz. Firozpur. From this constituency Bahujan Samaj Party candidate was declared. The total number of electors in this constituency was 10,44,490. The party-wise number of valid votes polled by each contesting party is given below:

Name of the party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Bahujan Samaj Party	1,50,903	34.68
Indian National Congress	1,49,607	34.39

⁸ Report on the General Elections to Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1992 pp. 38-39

Name of the Party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Bhartiya Janta Party	92,401	21.24
Shiromani Akali Dal	19,791	4.55
Independents	12,846	2.95
Janta Dal	9,519	2.19
Total	4,35,067	100.00

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies⁹

There were 9 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies in the district viz. Balluana (SC), Firozpur, Fazilka, Jalalabad, Guru Har Sahai, Firozpur, Firozpur Cantonment, Zira and Dharmkot (SC). From these constituencies 5 Indian National Congress, 2 Independents, 1 Shiromani Akali Dal and 1 Bahujan Samaj Party candidate were declared elected. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 10,44,490. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given here under :

Name of the party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Indian National Congress (I)	1,45,749	33.67
Independents	89,388	20.65
Bahujan Samaj Party	89,215	20.61
Bhartiya Janta Party	62,340	14.40
Shiromani Akali Dal	22,743	5.25
Communist Party of India	13,417	3.10
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	5,840	1.34
Janta Dal	4,228	0.98
Total	4,32,920	100.00

⁹ Report on General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1992 pp. 90-95

Eleventh General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1996¹⁰.—The term of the tenth Lok Sabha which was constituted in June 1991 was due to expire on 8 July 1996. General Elections were held in this State on 27 April 1996 in all the Parliamentary Constituencies along with the rest of the country to constitute the new (eleventh) Lok Sabha. The results were declared on 8 and 9 May 1996 in all the Parliamentary Constituencies.

There was only one Lok Sabha Constituency in the district viz. Firozpur. From this constituency Bahun Samaj Party candidate was declared elected. The total number of electors in this constituency was 11,46,558. The number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given here number:

Name of the party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Indian National Congress (I)	2,04,887	28.49
Bhartiya Janata Party	1,32,159	18.38
Bahun Samaj Party	2,64,799	36.83
Independents	51,877	7.21
Lok Hit Party	37,127	5.16
Communist Party of India	27,523	3.83
Shiva Sena	686	0.10
Total	7,19,058	100.00

Voluntary and Social Service Organisations

There were a number of voluntary social service organisations in the district during 1995-96. These were looking after certain social and economic matters and some specific needs of socially neglected persons especially women, children, handicapped, the aged and the infirm.

¹⁰ Report on the Lok Sabha Elections, 1996

A brief account of the important voluntary social service organisations functioning in the district is given below:

The Indian Red Cross Society, District Branch, Firozpur.—During 1995-96 four Sub-branches of the District Red Cross Society were functioning at Abohar, Fazilka, Zira and Jalalabad. The main functions of the society are: aid to the poor, needy and widows; financial assistance to poor for marriage of their daughters; assistance to students and blood donation camps.

As on 31 March 1996 the District Red Cross Society was running 9 Dai Centres in district viz. Mothan Wala, Chak Chhapri Wala, Sulhani, Lohke, Kalu Arian Hithar, Dila Ram, Kathgarh, Karni Khara and Talwandi Mange Khan. All the trained dais were provided with kits. During the 1995-96, 4,570 home visits were made by these dais for pre-natal and post-natal services, who handled 348 labour cases. They motivated 56 families planning cases. A Drug Store on 'no profit no loss' basis was being run at village Bazidpur. Besides one Type Training College was being run at Zira where free short-hand and type training was imparted to the poor. The Society provided financial assistance (in cash) to the poor. Tri-cycles and hearing aides, sewing machines were also given to the poor and needy. A desert cooler was installed and JCP Fazilka for general public and provided finance to the some schools for installing water coolers. The society provided financial assistance to various clubs for organizing eye and medical check-up camps. Seven first-aid posts were operating at different petrol pumps in the district.

Donations, rent from the property and annual subscriptions are the main sources of income of the society.

Rotary Club.—It is a world wide organisation with its headquarters in the United States of America. Its motto is 'Service Above Self'. During 1995-96, there were five branches of the Rotary Club in the district functioning at Firozpur, Abohar, Abohar Mid-town, Fazilka and Jalalabad. Main

Shaheed Bhagat Singh College of Engineering and Technology Firozpur

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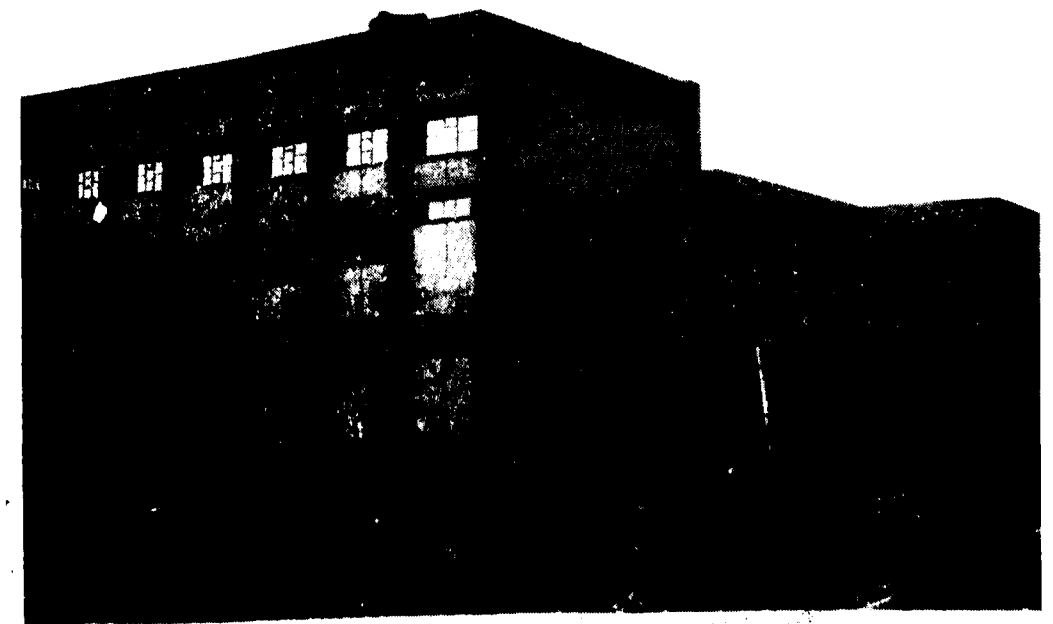
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activities of these clubs include organisation of eye operation, pulse polio, blood donation, dental care and medical check-up camps; AID awareness programmes, anti-leprosy/skin care seminars, etc. at different places in the district.

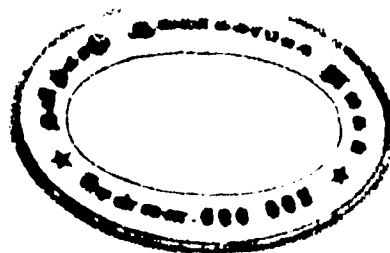
Lions Club.—It is an international organisation whose motto is 'We Serve'. It is type of brotherhood to serve the humanity at large. The main activities of the clubs are: to organize blood donation, medical check-up, eye operation, pulse polio immunization camps, help to the needy and poor etc. The various branches of the club functioning in the Firozpur District are: Lions Club Abohar; Ashirwad; Lions Club; Abohar Greater; Lions Club; Mandi Farilka; Lions Club; Fazilka Vishal; Lions Club; Firozpur Greater; Lions Club; Jalalabad and Lions Club; Kallar Khera.



(i) Entrance Gate

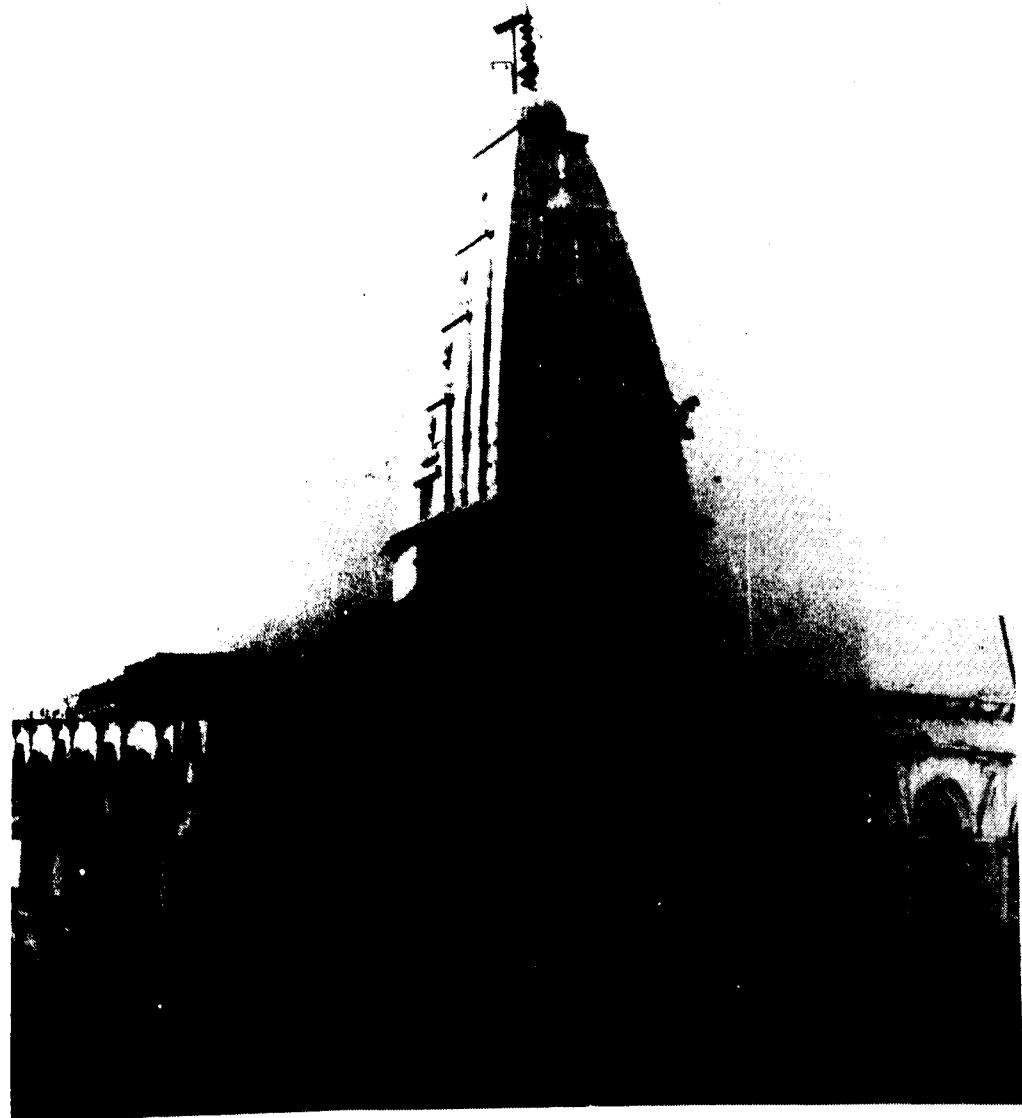


(ii) Administrative Block

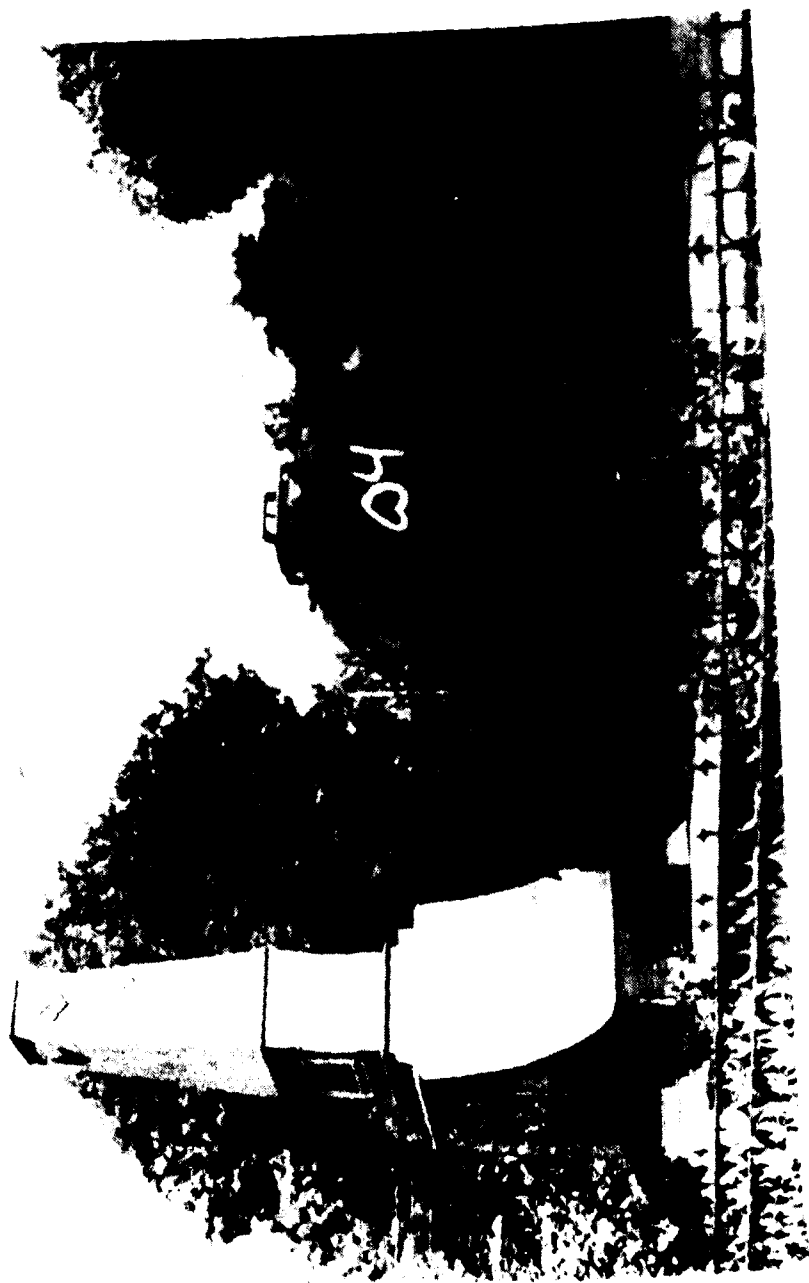




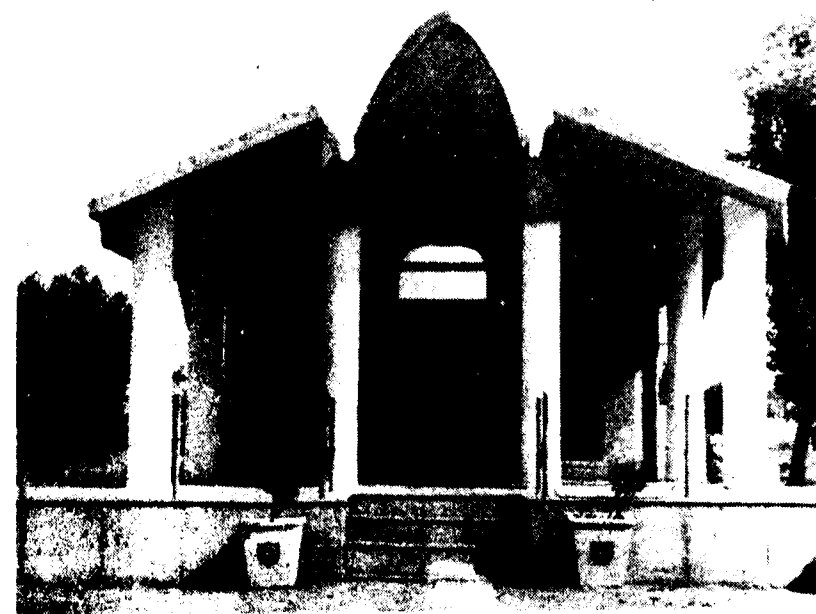
National Martyrs Memorial, Hussainiwala (Ferozpur)



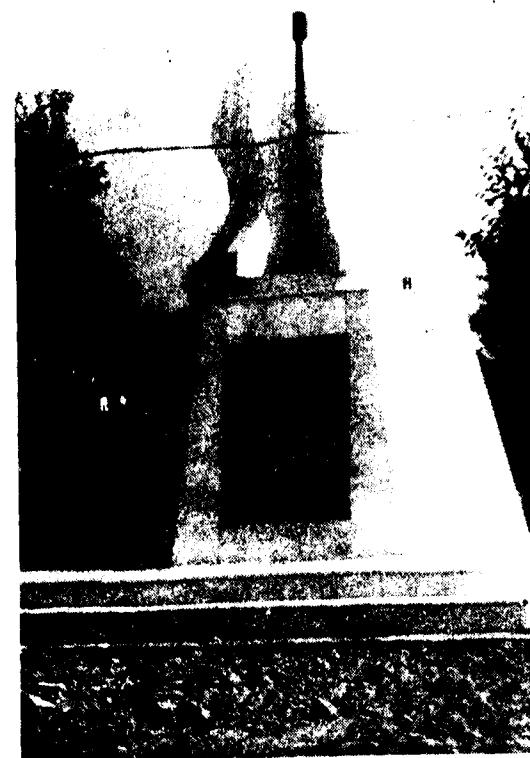
Jain Temple, Zira



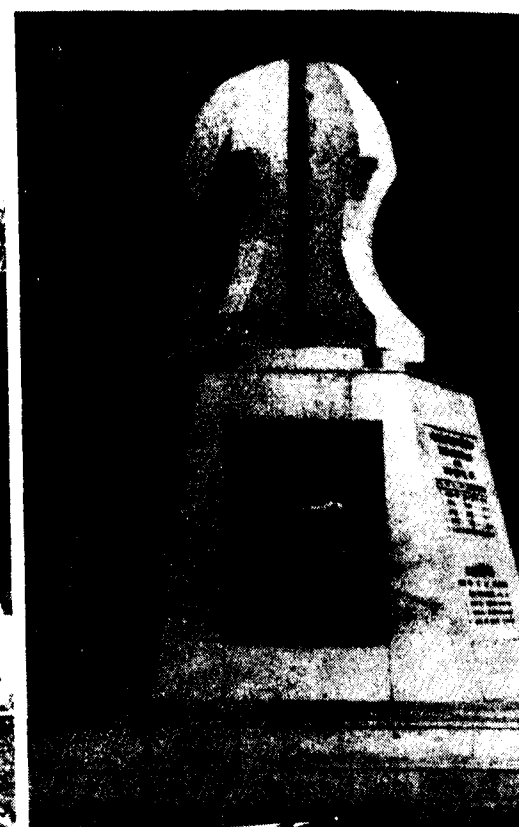
Barki Memorial, Firozpur



(i) Fazilka Saviours Memorial



(ii) Rajput Regiment Memorial



(iii) Assam Regiment Memorial