

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Total Area and Population of the District.- The area of the Sangrur District according to Director, Land Records, Punjab, Jalandhar was 5,024.17 sq. km. in 2000-01. The district ranked 3rd in the State. The tahsil-wise area of the district as on 31 March 2001 is given below:

Tahsil	Area (Sq. km.)
Malerkotla	695.36
Sangrur	780.79
Sunam	936.17
Munak	602.86
Barnala	1,409.65
Dhuri	599.34
Total	5,024.17

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

According to the 1991 Census, the total population of the district was 17,10,120 persons (9,14,361 males and 7,95,759 females) in respect of population, the district ranked 6th amongst the districts of Punjab.

Administrative Divisions of the District.- Sangrur District is one of the five districts of Patiala Division. On 31 March 2000¹ it has 6 Tahsils/ Subdivisions (Sangrur, Barnala, Malerkotla, Sunam, Dhuri¹ and Munak²) and 11 Sub-tahsils³ (Bhawanigarh, Laungowal, Tappa, Bhadaur, Dhanaula, Ahmadgarh, Amargarh, Dirba, Sherpur, Khanauri and Lehra). There were 13 development blocks in the district (Sangrur, Bhawanigarh, Barnala, Sehna, Mahal Kalan, Malerkotla-I, Malerkotla-II, Dhuri, Sherpur, Sunam, Lehra Gaga, Andana and Amargarh). According to the 1991 Census there were 709 inhabited villages and 9 un-inhabited villages in the district.

¹ Dhuri Tahsil was made a tahsil vide Notification No.,2/44/94-RE II(1)/6763 dated 20 July 1995

² Munak Sub-tahsil was also made a tahsil vide Notification No.2/44/94-RE- II(i)/7112 dated 28 July 1995

³ i Dirba Sub-tahsil was created vide Notification No.2/22/92-RE II(1)/1746 dated 1 March 1994

ii Dhanaula, Khanauri and Sherpur Sub-tahsils were created vide Notification No.2/44/94-RE

II(1)/6763 dated 20 July 1995

iii Lehra Sub-tahsil came into existence vide Notification No.2/44/94-RE-II(1)II(1)/8017 dated 20 August 1995

iv Amargarh Sub-tahsil came into existence vide Notification No.2/41/94-RE II (1)/5373 dated 17 June 1996

Boundary Changes.- The main volume of the Sangrur District Gazetteer was published in 1984. Since then there has been minor territorial changes in the district. Ten villages⁴ of Barnala Tahsil viz. Daddahur, Gobindgarh, Jalaldiwal, Johlan, Kalsian, Mehmoodpura, Shahbajpur, Dhurkot, Rajgarh, Chak Bhaika and two villages Kalsian⁵ and Lohat Baddi of tahsil Malerkotla were transferred to Raikot Tahsil of Ludhiana District.

(i) Climatic Divisions and Climate⁶ Seasons and their Duration

The climate of this district is on the whole dry and is characterized by a short monsoon season and extremes of temperature during the year. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from November to March is followed by hot season lasting up to the end of June. The period from July to mid-September constitutes the south-west monsoon season. The second half of September and October may be termed the post monsoon or transition period.

(ii) Temperature and Humidity

Temperature.- There is no meteorological observatory in the district. The account which follows is therefore based on the records of the observatories in the neighbouring district where similar climatic conditions prevail. From about the beginning of March temperatures increase rapidly till June which is generally the hottest month. The mean daily maximum temperature during June is around 40⁰ C and the mean daily minimum is 27⁰ C. The heat in summer is intense. On individual days the day temperature may occasionally exceed 47⁰ or 48⁰ C. Scorching dust laden winds which blow during the hot season render the weather very trying. Afternoon thundershowers which occur on some days bring some relief although only temporarily. With the onset of the monsoon by about the end of June or beginning of July there is a drop in the day temperatures but nights are nearly as warm as in June. Due to the increased humidity in the monsoon air, the weather is oppressive in between the rains. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by about the middle of September there is a decrease in temperatures, the drop in the night temperatures being more rapid. After October both the day and night temperature decrease rapidly and the sharp fall in temperature after nightfall is particularly trying. January is usually the month with the mean daily maximum temperature at

⁴ Vide Punjab Government Notification No.2/14/92-RE II (1)/11118 dated 13 August 1992

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Climate of Punjab issued by Government of India. India Meteorological Department printed by Additional Director General of Meteorology (Research) Pune-1996 pp. 79-83

about 20⁰ C and the mean daily minimum at about 7⁰ C. In the cold season particularly in January and February, cold waves in the wake of passing western disturbances affect the district and the minimum temperature occasionally drops down below the freezing point.

Humidity.- During the southwest monsoon season (July to September) the relative humidity is high, being 75-80 per cent mornings and about 55-65 per cent in the afternoons. High humidity of more than 70 per cent also prevail during the winter months and December to February. It is comparatively drier during the rest of the year. April and May contribute the driest part of the year when in the afternoons the relative humidity is 25 per cent or less.

(iii) Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for 12 stations for the sufficiently long period. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in tables 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the district is 557.6 mm. The rainfall in the district increases from the south-west towards the northeast and varies from 447.4 mm at Bandhar to 683.1 mm at Dhuri. About 74 per cent of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the monsoon months July to September, July being the rainiest month. There is some rain mostly as thundershowers during the pre-monsoon month of June. Some rain is also received during the cold season in association with passing western disturbances. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is large. In the 80 years during the period 1901 to 1980, it is seen that the highest annual rainfall in the district amounting to 198 per cent of the normal occurred in 1970. The lowest annual rainfall, which was 42 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1934. The annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 30 years during this period. For the district as a whole two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred thrice and three consecutive years once, four and five consecutive years occurred once and twice respectively. It will be seen from table 2 that the annual rainfall in the district was between 201 and 600 mm in 53 years out of 70 years.

On the average there are 25 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 16 at Lad Banjara to 30 at Bharthala.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded in the district was 331.1 mm at Balad on 12 September 1958.

The monthly average rainfall in Sangrur District during 1978, 1983, 1988 and 1993 to 1999 is given in Table-3.

(iv) Atmospheric Pressure and Winds

Cloudiness.- Skies are moderately to heavily clouded mainly in July and August. Cloudiness decreases rapidly by October. In the period November to May the skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded except during the passage of western disturbances in the cold season when the skies become cloudy for brief spells of a day or two. From June onwards cloudiness increases.

Winds.- Winds are generally light, with some strengthening in force during the late summer and early part of the monsoon season. In the south-west monsoon season winds from the southwest and west are more common, with the easterlies and south-easterlies blowing on some days. In the post monsoon and winter seasons, south-westerlies and westerlies are common in the mornings while northerlies and north-westerlies are predominant in the afternoons. In the summer winds are from the west or the south-west in the mornings. In the afternoons winds blow from directions between the west and north.

Special Weather Phenomena.- The district is scarcely affected by monsoon depressions. During the cold season passing western disturbances affect the weather over the district causing a few thunderstorms. Rain during June and monsoon season is often associated with thunder. Dust storms occur occasionally in the hot season.

TABLE 1
Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District
(Sangrur) (Data 1901-1980)

Rain in mm	No. of years	Range in mm	No. of years
201-300	11	701-800	5
301-400	11	801-900	3
401-500	20	901-1000	1
501-600	11	1001-1100	2
601-700	5	1101-1200	1

(Data available for 70 years only)

TABLE 2
Normal and Extremes of Rainfall In Sangrur District

Station	No. of years	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September.	October.	November	December	Annual	Annual Rainfall as % of Normal and years**		Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Amount (mm) Date	
		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest		Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Sangrur	18 a	19.8	12.0	18.5	4.1	13.9	41.0	181.8	148.1	95.7	29.8	3.2	11.8	579.7	171	52	192.4	1960July12
	b	1.6	1.0	1.8	0.6	1.4	2.6	6.6	6.9	4.4	1.3	0.4	0.9	29.5	(1960)	(1975)		
Sunam	20 a	17.6	14.7	12.1	5.3	12.5	50.5	126.2	153.9	94.1	33.7	2.1	11.7	534.4	172	56	181.6	1975Sept.06
	b	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.8	5.3	6.1	3.6	1.1	0.3	0.9	24.5	(1955)	(1954)		
Barnala	21 a	18.4	16.2	13.1	5.0	6.9	30.5	177.3	135.1	105.6	32.2	4.0	7.6	551.9	177	50	212.5	1964 July 05
	b	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.5	5.2	5.7	3.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	22.2	(1955)	(1963)		
Dhuri	20 a	21.0	17.0	15.8	4.5	15.3	51.2	217.2	170.0	113.2	38.5	4.7	13.9	683.1	167	52	175.0	1967 July 05
	b	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.5	0.7	1.5	5.2	5.7	3.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	22.2	(1955)	(1954)		
Malerkotla	20 a	22.5	19.3	16.8	5.4	30.6	46.5	199.0	145.9	102.3	47.4	4.0	9.9	649.6	201	47	199.0	1967 July 05
	b	1.9	1.5	1.4	0.5	1.1	2.1	7.3	6.9	3.9	1.4	0.4	0.8	29.2	(1955)	(1965)		
Bandhar	69 a	13.8	9.2	15.0	5.9	11.3	28.8	114.8	121.9	89.0	14.9	1.5	9.9	447.4	276	22	266.7	1945Sept.26
	b	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.1	2.1	5.4	5.3	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	23.0	(1970)	(1912)		
Ranike	69 a	16.5	19.6	15.5	8.0	10.2	31.2	136.4	126.8	77.9	14.1	2.9	11.7	470.8	231	18	228.6	1958Sept.28
	b	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.8	2.0	5.3	5.4	3.0	0.6	0.3	0.8	23.2	(1955)	(1969)		
Bharthala	33 a	31.6	19.6	22.6	10.6	5.8	40.4	152.0	171.4	114.2	26.9	5.4	11.3	611.8	207	52	275.6	1945Sept. 26
	b	2.3	1.8	2.0	0.7	0.7	2.2	6.9	7.6	4.0	0.8	0.4	1.0	30.4	(1945)	(1902)		
Balad	16 a	24.3	15.8	15.1	3.7	10.2	14.4	159.8	160.9	133.7	28.6	0.9	3.9	571.3	216	56	331.1	1958Sept. 12
	b	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.2	6.9	6.6	3.6	1.1	0.1	0.3	25.1	(1958)	(1965)		
Gujiran	66 a	18.6	19.2	14.5	10.1	12.1	43.7	140.2	140.0	82.4	17.6	2.3	9.2	509.9	232	34	248.9	1960 July 12
	b	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.9	1.0	2.5	6.7	6.0	3.0	0.6	0.3	0.9	27.1	(1917)	(1903)		
Lad Banjara	15 a	18.0	21.6	14.5	1.8	8.1	18.1	195.6	128.6	171.7	9.1	2.1	5.3	594.5	294	14	330.2	1958Sept.28
	b	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.9	4.7	3.7	2.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	16.4	(1958)	(1962)		
Dadahur	66 a	19.4	21.1	18.7	10.2	11.5	35.0	143.9	116.2	86.6	11.0	3.2	12.7	489.5	228	33	238.0	1955Oct. 04
	b	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.9	1.0	2.5	6.7	6.0	3.0	0.6	0.3	0.9	27.1	(1917)	(1946)	(1946)	
Sangrur District	a	20.2	18.0	16.0	6.2	12.4	35.9	162.0	143.2	105.5	25.3	3.0	9.9	557.6	198	42		
	b	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.9	2.0	6.0	6.0	3.5	0.9	-0.3	0.7	25.2	(1970)	(1934)		

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 up to 1980
** Years of occurrence given in brackets

TABLE 3

Monthly Average Rainfall in Sangrur District during the year 1978, 1983, 1988, 1993 to 1999

(Millimeters)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Total
1978	..	25.10	28.70	13.50	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85.30
1983	84.0	6.40	19.10	94.40	33.80	22.10	189.30	215.90	33.0	9.5	-	4.4	711.90
1988	-	15.2	13.0	0.3	-	28.7	190.0	179.0	392.6	-	-	25.6	844.4
1993	2.0	15.7	8.7	-	16.2	19.1	195.0	10.5	76.5	-	-	-	343.7
1994	12.7	19.8	0.7	4.8	9.0	29.7	94.6	156.7	38.0	-	-	3.4	367.7
1995	29.4	52.9	6.2	9.0	1.0	46.4	94.2	229.4	108.7	-	0.6	1.2	579.0
1996	19.8	32.5	9.4	0.2	11.6	60.2	12.3	116.6	45.6	-	-	-	308.2
1997	6.0	-	3.2	26.3	42.6	60.0	56.1	253.2	11.2	32.8	4.2	45.1	540.7
1998	1.2	57.4	10.8	0.2	4.0	43.2	116.9	50.2	11.2	32.8	4.2	45.1	377.2
1999	-	-	-	-	21.0	27.5	126.7	17.6	36.0	-	-	-	228.8

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

(a) Ancient History

The excavations have established that the whole of the Punjab including the area of the Sangrur District was part of the Indus Valley Civilization during the early period of history. The remains of the Indus Valley Civilization have been found extensively at two sites viz. Harappa and Mohanjodaro (now in Pakistan). The recent excavation carried out by the Archaeological Department, Punjab, at the various places of Malerkotla Tahsil depicts that the district is quite rich in ancient history. Almost all the excavated places fall in Malerkotla Tahsil of the district. The important sites so far excavated in the district are given below:

- 1 Rohira
- 2 Bahwa
- 3 Bhasaur
- 4 Bhudan
- 5 Jandali
- 6 Mahorana
- 7 Maholi
- 8 Kalian
- 9 Mohammadpur

(b) Medieval Period

- 1000-1012 During the last quarter of the 10th Century, Raja Jaipal rules over Punjab including the present area of Sangrur District. His capital was at Bathinda. During the Sultanate period, Sunam had strategic position and it was on the main route to Delhi. Balban's cousin Sher Khan was in charge of the Governorship of Sunam. He was very energetic Governor who successfully repulsed many incursions of Mongols King. Jala-ud-Din was the First Sultan of the Khilzi Dynasty.
- 1292 During the reign of Jalal-ud-din Khilzi, at least 100,000 Mongols, strong invaded Punjab in 1292, reached Sunam but were defeated. He successfully dealt with Mongols, who made several incursions into Punjab during the last quarter of the 13th Century. During his reign, Akhur Beg was the Governor of Sunam.
- 1337 Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq passed through Sunam on way to an expedition against Nagar Kot.
- 1343 Rebellion occurred in Sunam and Samana (Patiala District) Muhammad-Bin-Tugluq under took an expedition to these places and defeated the chiefs- Jat Rajputs and Bhatti Rajputs. He brought them to Delhi and were forced to embrace Islam.
- 1526-1708 Under the Mughals, Punjab formed important province of their empire with successful governors as head of administration. Sunam and Sirhind were the important province during the Mughal Rule and most of the area of the Sangrur fell under them. The total reversal of his secular policy during the time of Aurangzeb, led to the downfall of the Empire. The Sikhs under Banda Bahadur from Majha and Doaba came in large number, to take revenge on Wazir Khan, the Faujdar of Sirhind who was mainly responsible for the endless sufferings to the Guru Gobind Singh and his sons. The Phulkian Chiefs, who succeeded in establishing political power in Cis-Satluj Punjab did not give much physical assistance to Banda Bahadur, but they give much liberal financial assistance to him for fighting against Mughal Rule.
- 1710 In the battle of Chhaper Chiri (near Sirhind) Mohammad Khan and Khwaja Ali of Malerkotla who were assisting Wazir Khan, the Governor of Sirhind were killed.
- 1761 Ahmed Shah Abdali, during the Fifth Afghan invasion in 1761, after defeating Marathas at Panipat, fell on upon Ala Singh of Patiala Who had sold provisions to the Marathas at Panipat. He sacked Barnala, terrified Ala Singh and compelled him to pay tribute. Ala Singh could barely save himself from excommunication by pleading Jassa Singh Ahluwalia.
- 1762 After reoccupying Lahore and receiving intelligence that great number of Sikhs moved southward, Ahmed Shah Abdali immediately set out in the pursuit. It was an unequal fight. He caught up with the Sikhs at the village of Kup (near Malerkotla). Sikhs soldiers put their woman and children in the centre and moved down like a living fortress

from Kup to Barnala where they expected Ala Singh of Patiala coming to their rescue, Afghan took a heavy toll of life. This holocaust is called *vada Ghalughara* in which a large number of Sikhs were killed. Thereafter, Ahmed Shah Abdali reached Barnala and pillaged its surrounding and burnt down the town. Ala Singh escaped but later on he was taken prisoner. With the intercession of Shah Wali Khan, the grand wazir of Durrani-Najib-ud-Daula, the Rohilla chief, his life was spared on producing his allegiance and paying tribute of five lakh rupees and another amount of one and a quarter lakh to appear before the Shah with long hair and beard unshaven. Rani Fattu, wife of Ala Singh also paid the invader another sum of rupees 4 lakhs to secure the release of her husband. Besides, the Shah himself was said to have been impressed much with the mainly department of Ala Singh. He conferred a rich *khilat* upon him and dispatched a *firman* to the Sirhind Governor to restore his *jagirs*. The title of Raja was also conferred upon him and after promising a tribute, Ala Singh secured his release and struck a coin bearing Shah's name as the *bestowar* of the kingdom.

1763 Sikhs sacked Malerkotla and slew its Nawab Hingom Khan. The confederate Sikhs captured the Sirhind Town from the Governor under Ahmed Singh Abdali. Prior to that the ancestors of phulkian families were only rural notables. Phulkian State of Jind, Patiala and Nabha were established.

1766 In this year Raja Gajpat Singh made the Jind town as his capital.

1772 In 1772 Raja Gajpat Singh got the title of Raja.

1773 Raja Gajpat Singh attacked Amloh, Bhadson and Sangrur, which were Nabha territories in consequence of a quarrel with the Raja of Nabha. When Raja of Patiala compelled him, he relinquished Amloh and Bhadson but retained Sangrur. Since then it became part of Jind State..

1774 Delhi Emperor made an attempt to recover Jind but the attack was repulsed with the help of the other two Phulkian States. The marriage of Sardar Mahan Singh, Sukerchakya was celebrated with Raj Kaur, the daughter of Raja Gajpat Singh at Badrukhan.

1775 Raja Gajpat Singh joined the Raja of Patiala to attack Rohtak, but was repulsed by the Mughal Army.

1780 Raja Gajpat Singh and Raja of Patiala marched to Meerut but was again defeated. Raja Gajpat Singh was taken as prisoner and his release was secured by paying a heavy ransom. Birth of Maharaja Ranjit Singh at Badrukhan on 13 November 1780.

1786 Death of Gajpat Singh in 1786 at Safidon. Two sons Bhag Singh and Bhup Singh succeeded him. Bhag Singh inherited the title of Raja with the territories of Jind and Safidon and Bhup Singh obtained Badrukhan.

1803 Raja Bhag Singh was obliged to surrender his possessions of west of Yamuna treaty of 30 December 1803.

1806 Raja Bhag Singh received from Maharaja Ranjit Singh the estates of Ludhiana consisting of 24 villages worth Rs 15,380 a year; 24 villages from Jandiala from the same family worth Rs 4,370, 2 villages of Kot and 2 of Jagraon, worth of Rs 2,000 a year, all taken from Rani of Rai Alyas of the Mohammadan Rajput family of Raikot, while from the widow of Miah Ghos he acquired 2 villages of the Basia District.

1807 3 villages of Ghungrana conquered from Gujar Singh of Raipur, 27 villages of Morinda in Sirhind, conquered from the son of Dharam Singh and altogether worth Rs 19,255 a year.

British Period

1809 A delegation consisting of the Raja of Jind, Bhag Singh, Bhai Lal Singh of Kaithal and Diwan of Patiala, Sardar Chain Singh and the confidential agent of Nabha. Ghulam Hussain presented their memorandum to the British Resident on 1 April 1809 to pledge their loyalty to every succeeding power in Delhi and sought protection of the British. On 25 April 1809 the British made a treaty with Maharaja Ranjit Singh. According to this treaty the Maharaja Ranjit Singh agreed not to carry his military exploits in the Cis-Satluj territories. The British took the area of Ludhiana from Raja Bhag Singh and made there a permanent cantonment in order to defend the Cis-Satluj States.

1811 The British issued another proclamation on 22 August 1811 to protect the Cis-Satluj States against each other because they tried to demolish rob each other.

1819 Death of Raja Bhag Singh in 1819. Fateh Singh became the next ruler of Jind State.

1822 Fateh Singh died in 1822, at the age of 33, leaving one son, Sangat Singh. The installation ceremony of Sangat Singh took place on 30 July 1822 at Jind in the presence of all the Phulkian Chiefs.

1827 Raja Sangat Singh shifted the headquarters from Jind to Sangrur in 1827.

1834 Death of Raja Sangat Singh without a heir to succeed.

1837 Raja Sarup Singh installed in April 1837 in the presence of all the Phulkian Chiefs and the British Agent.

1849 Raja Sarup Singh offered to lead his troops in person to Lahore to join the English Army during the Second World War.

1857 During the mutiny in May 1857, Raja Sarup Singh not only rendered assistance to the British Government, but he himself controlled the Karnal Cantonment with his 800 men. He also led his troops in the battle of Alipur. The services of the Raja were duly appreciated by the British. Thirteen villages were also ceded to the Raja in perpetuity and a house at Delhi. Like other Phulkian Chiefs, his salute was raised to 11 guns.

1863 Raja Sarup Singh had been nominated against Grand Commander of the Star of India in August 1863.

1864 Death of Raja Sarup Singh and his son Raghbir Singh succeeded him.

Raja Raghbir Singh installed on 31 March 1864, in the presence of Sir Herbert Edwards, the agent of the Lt Governor, the Maharaja of Patiala, the Raja of Nabha, the Nawab of Malerkotla and many other chiefs.

1872 Raja Raghbir Singh sent two guns, a troop of horses, two companies of infantry to Malerkotla to suppress the Kuka Movement on the request of the Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiana.

1878 During second Afghan war in 1878. Raja of Jind sent a contingent of 500 sepoy, 200 *sawars* with a large staff and 2 guns to assist the British. In reward, he got the honorary title of Raja-I-Rajan.

1879 His grandson Ranbir Singh, who was born in 1879 was only a minor. At this time, he was only eight years old. A council of Regency was appointed to carry on the administration during his minority. The force along with equipment of Raja, reached at Thal in 1879 and rendered valuable service there.

1882 During Egyptian war in 1882, the Raja of Jind offered to help the British with troops and ammunition but his offer was declined.

1887 Death of Raja Raghbir Singh. His only son Balbir Singh had died during his lifetime.

1899 Ranbir Singh got full powers in November 1899, when he became major. Udham Singh was born on 26 December 1899 at Sunam.

1915 The Ghadarites being short of funds had to recourse to dacoities. One such dacoity was committed on 29 January 1915 in a village (Thanvi) in the then Malerkotla State. The

Ghadarites were to equip themselves with bomb and hand grenades. One such bomb factory was set up at Lohat Badi (Malerkotla Tahsil).

1930 Sewa Singh Thikriwala, popularly known as 'Kirpan Bahadur' was the real Hero of the Punjab Riasti Praja Mandal who belonged to Tahsil Anahadgarh, now called Barnala, was arrested for the first time in this year.

Death of Sewa Singh Thikriwala in Jail.

Meeting of the Kisan Movement was held in village Laungowal in Sangrur District. Hira Singh Bhathal, with his wife and others reached Laungowal to join the conference, but they were forced to leave the village.

Karam Singh Mann, Bar-at-Law, Lahore, who was elected to preside over the conference, reached Laungowal alongwith others

1938 Netaji Subhas Chander Bose, while going from Lahore to Hisar in a train, inspired the people of this area for revolution. He made short but inflammatory speeches at stations, when the train halted for sometime. Such speeches were delivered at Dhuri, Sangrur, Sunam and Lehraghagga in the district.

Praja Mandal workers forming committee at district and tahsil level, particularly in Sunam by 1939, there were 866 members of the Kisan Committee, out of which 782 were in Sunam and 65 in Barnala in the Sangrur District.

1940 Sir Micheal O'Dwyer was shot dead on 13 March 1960 by Udham Singh.

Udham Singh was hanged on 31 July 1940.

1942 The District Magistrate, Sunam, issued notices in connection with the banning of the communist conference at Ugrahan.

1948 The eight princely states of Patiala, Jind, Nabha, Faridkot, Kapurthala, Malerkotla, Nalagarh and Kalsia were merged together to form the Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) and made into eight Districts namely, Patiala, Sangrur, Bathinda, Kapurthala, Mahendergarh, Kohistan, Barnala and Fategharh Sahib.

1974 The remains of great martyr Shahid Udham Singh were brought to Sunam, his home town on 31 March 1974 from England and were finally cremated with full state honour. In order to pay the deepest homage to Shahid Udham Singh, a memorial has also been raised at Sunam.

Malerkotla

1515 Death of Sadr Jahan leaving behind three sons Issa, Hassan and Musa.

1545 Mohammad Shah died leaving three sons of whom the eldest Khawaja Mauded succeeded.

1656 Fateh Muhammad Khan son of Khawaja enlarged his family estates and founded kotla near Maler.

1657 He frequented Delhi court and received from the Emperor Aurangzeb, the paraganas of Kadrabad and Nawangon in Jagir.

1659 Fateh Mohammad Khan died. The eldest son Firoz Khan succeeded him as Rais.

1672 Firoz Khan died in 1672. His eldest son Sher Mohammad Khan was a prominent General of his time succeeded him.

1710 Sher Muhammad Khan was killed in the battle of Chapper Chiri (Near Sirhind) in which Banda Bahadur routed the forces of the Subah of Sirhind.

1712 Sher Mohammad Khan died. He was succeeded by Ghulam Hussain Khan. Thereafter he was succeeded by Jamal Khan.

1762 Jamal Khan left five sons, the eldest of whom Bhikhan Khan became Rais.

1763 Bhikhan Khan joined hands with the Subah of Sirhind. But the Subah was defeated at Harnaulgarh. Jassa Singh Ahluwalia slew Bhikhan Khan in an action. Bhikhan Khan left two sons, Wazir Khan and Fateh Khan who were infants, Bahadur Khan, a brother of Bhikhan Khan succeeded him.

1766 Bahadur Khan was killed in an engagement with the Sikhs in Jhal. He was succeeded by Umar Khan the eldest surviving brother of Jamal Khan.

1782 Death of Umar Khan, Ata-Ullah-Khan the eldest of five sons of Jamal Khan succeeded him.

1788 The Afghan of Malerkotla assisted Lord Lake in defeating the Marathas.

1794 Sahib Singh Bedi of Una, a benefactor of the Sikhs attacked Malerkotla but with the intervention of Raja of Patiala he retreated.

1808 Maharaja Ranjit Singh demanded one and a half lakh of rupees from the Khan of Kotla. On his inability to pay the full amount, he deputed the Tahsildars and Thanedars to realise the balance.

1810 Malerkotla came under protectorate of the British who reinstated the dispossessed Chief of Malerkotla and the staff of Maharaja was asked to go.

1814 Wazir Khan assisted the British in the Gorkha War.

1821 Wazir Khan died in 1821 and succeeded by his son Amir Khan.

1839 Amir Khan rendered assistance to the British in 1839 in the Kabul War popularly known as First Afghan War.

1845 During the first Anglo Sikhs War, he fought on the side of British at Mudki and Firozshah. In recognition of his service, he was awarded the title of Nawab and Jagir of three villages.

1846 Amir Khan passed away in 1846. He was succeeded by his son Mehboob Ali Khan better known as Sube Khan.

1857 Sube Khan aided with the British during the mutiny of 1857.

1859 Sher Khan died in 1859 and his son Sikander Ali Khan succeeded him. Sikander Ali Khan's sons died young. On this Sikhander Ali Khan nominated Ibrahim Ali Khan the eldest son of Dilawar Ali Khan as his heir.

1869 Nawab Sikhander Ali Khan attended Viceregal Durbar in 1869 held in honour of Amir Sher Ali Khan of Kabul.

1871 Sikander Ali Khan died in 1871. Ibrahim Khan was succeeded him at the age of 14. During his reign Kuka Movement took place.

1877 Ibrahim Ali Khan attended imperial assemblage at Delhi in 1877.

1880 He attended Viceregal Durbar held at Lahore.

1882 He again attended Viceregal Durbar held at Rupnagar District.

1884 Untimely death of his eldest son Sahibzada Ashiq Ali Khan and his wife disturbed his mind and he withdrew from the worldly affairs. The State was put under the management of some superintendents appointed by the Government and this arrangement continued up to 1903.

- 1903 Sahibzada Ahmed Ali Khan took charge of the affair of the State.
- 1905 Sahibzada Ahmed Ali Khan attended the Darbar at Lahore in 1905. He married the cousin of the Nawab of Rampur.
- 1906 Lord Minto, Viceroy and Governor General of India visited Malerkotla State on 20 November 1906.
- 1908 Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan passed away in 1908.
- 1911 Muhammad Ahmed Ali Khan became the Nawab of Malerkotla.
- 1947 Nawab Muhammed Ali Khan passed away on 18 October 1947 and Nawab Aftikhr Ali Khan became the Nawab of Malerkotla.
- 1982 Death of Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan of Malerkotla on 20 November 1982. He died issueless.

7 APPENDIX

Revolutionaries Belonging to Sangrur District Tried and Convicted by Special Tribunals.

The following persons of Barnala Tahsil were arrested on charge of joining the Kamagata Maru Passengers at Budge Budget (Calcutta)

Serial No.	Name	Father's Name	Village
1	Mastan Singh	Kahan Singh	Mun
2	Chanda Singh	Sarmukh Singh	Thikriwala
3	Jai Singh	Kala Singh	Bhila

The following persons were the member of the Ship Committee of Kamagata aru:-

Serial No.	Name	Father's Name	Village
1	Santa Singh	Badan Singh	Kaleae
2	Dayal Singh	Bandan Singh	Dirba

The following one person was the member of the Ship Committee who was presumed to be killed:

Sanga Singh Punjab Singh

The following persons of Village Thikriwala (Barnala Tahsil) had to undergo different terms of imprisonment in the Shri Hargobind conspiracy case:-

Serial No.	Name	Father's Name	Village	Penalty
1	Sher Singh	Lehna Singh	Thikriwala	7 years'R-I
2	Kesar Singh	Jwala Singh	-do-	3 years'R-I
3	Gundoo	Jwala Singh	-do-	3 years'R-I
4	Veer Singh	Ganesh Singh	-do-	21years'R-I
5	Atma Singh	Arjan Singh	-do-	14years'R-I
6	Bela Singh	Jiwan Singh	-do-	7years'R-I

The following person was presumed killed. The name of this person appeared neither in the official list of the wounded nor of the dead officially, he disappeared mysteriously, never to be seen again, except Baba Gurdit Singh.

Serial No.	Name	Father's Name	Village
1	Santa Singh	Punjab Singh	Kurdi

The following person arrived by the Tosa Maru at Calcutta on 19 October 1914 and put under house arrest

1	Kaku Singh	Harnam Singh	Balewal
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The Sailun Maru arrived with 112 passenger of these, 31 were put under house arrest.

1	Kehar Singh	Gulab Singh	Ramgarh
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The Edgware arrived on 7 March 1915 with 31 passenger of whom the following were put under house arrest three days later

1	Deva Singh	Wazir Singh	Bhadaur
2	Sarwan Singh	Sazir Singh	Bhadur

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Distribution of Population between Rural and Urban Areas.- The population of Sangrur District, as per 1991 Census was 17,10,120 (comprising 9,14,361 males and 7,95,759 females). According to the Statistical Abstract of Punjab 1996, there were 12 towns in the district viz.. Ahmadgarh, Barnala, Bhadaur, Bhawanigarh, Dhanaula, Dhuri, Lehra Gaga, Laungowal, Malerkotla, Sangrur, Sunam and Tapa, all these are Municipal Councils. All these towns accommodate approximately 24.44 per cent of the total population of the district. According to the 1991 Census, the percentage of urban population of the district was 21.85 per cent. The following table shows the distribution of population between rural and urban areas and males and females by tahsil in the district according to 1991 Census: -

Tahsil/ District	Total Population	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
Malerkotla	5,47,452	2,91,835	2,55,617	3,95,861	1,51,591
Sangrur	2,97,587	1,58,866	1,38,721	2,11,014	86,573
Sunam	4,06,440	2,18,522	1,87,918	3,46,976	59,464
Barnala	4,58,641	2,45,138	2,13,503	3,38,275	1,20,366
	17,10,120	9,14,361	7,95,759	12,92,126	4,17,994

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

Sex Ratio.- The total population of the Sangrur District according to 1991 Census was 17,10,120 out of which 9,14,361 males and 7,95,759 females, i.e. showing a ratio of 53.47:46.53 against the ratio of 53.75:46.25 for 1981 Census.

As per 1981 Census, there were 860 females per 1,000 males against 870 females per 1,000 males for 1991 Census. The district ranked ninth in the State for number of females per 1,000 males.

Density of Population.- The density of population of the district increased from 276 persons per sq. km. in 1981 to 335 in 1991. It was lower than that of Punjab State as a whole (403 persons per sq. km.). The district ranked ninth in respect of density of population in 1991. Malerkotla

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Tahsil had the highest density of population with 419 persons per sq km in 1991 whereas Sunam Tahsil had the lowest with 287 persons per sq. km. The density of population of Sangrur District is given below:

Year	District	Rural	Urban
1981	276	216	4362
1991	335	257	4939

(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)

Growth of Population

According to 1991 Census the population of Sangrur District was 17,10,120 (9,14,361 males and 7,95,759 females) as against 14,10,250 (7,58,058 males and 6,52,192 females) in 1981. The net addition to the population in the district during 1981-1991 decade was 2,99,870 persons, thereby recording a decennial growth rate of 21.26 percent against the State growth rate of 20.81 per cent. The decennial growth rate of population declined during 1981-1991 decade by 1.73 per cent.

Distribution of Population of Scheduled Castes

According to 1981 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes, in the Sangrur District was 3,59,259 which rose to 4,58,856 in 1991. The tahsil-wise distribution of Scheduled Caste population in Sangrur District according to the 1981 and 1991 Census is given below:

Tahsil	1981			1991		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Malerkotla	1,03,489	55,930	47,559	1,29,798	69,729	60,069
Sangrur	65,097	35,146	29,951	84,010	45,046	38,964
Sunam	86,025	46,523	39,502	1,11,831	60,364	51,467
Barnala	1,04,648	56,435	48,2123	1,33,217	71,221	61,996
District Total	3,59,259	1,94,034	1,65,225	4,58,856	2,46,360	2,12,496

(Census of India 1981, Series-17, Punjab Part-II-A and 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)

Distribution of Population by Religion

According to the 1991 Census the district topped with Muslim population in the State but it had the lowest population of Christians in the same year. The distribution of the population of the district by religion, according to 1981 and 1991 Census is given below:

Religion	1981			1991		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Hindus	3,40,428	1,83,417	1,57,011	3,33,611	1,78,888	1,54,723
Sikhs	12,44,136	6,64,788	5,79,348	9,81,940	5,29,024	4,52,916
Muslims	1,22,245	64,417	57,828	89,443	47,368	42,075
Christians	745	401	344	611	328	283
Budhists	544	276	268	-	-	-
Jains	1,781	904	877	3,507	1,847	1,660
Other	99	53	46	1,073	569	504
Religions not stated	142	105	3	65	34	31
	17,10,120	9,14,361	7,95,759	14,10,250	7,58,058	6,52,192

8 Population Classified by Religion

(Census of India 1991, Series-20 Part-IV-B(ii) Religion Tables C-9)

Population of Towns

The proportion between rural and urban population in the district in 1991 was 75.56:24.44 as against 78.15:21.85 in 1981. The population of towns in the Sangrur District is given below:

Towns	1981	1991			
1 Malerkotla			65,756		88,600
2 Barnala	43,680	75,430			
3 Sangrur	45,220	56,419			
4 Sunam	36,180	43,909			
5 Dhuri	27,100	37,431			
6 Ahmadgarh	16,874	25,560			
7 Laungowal	12,971	16,254			
8 Dhanaula	13,885	15,967			
9 Lehra Gaga	12,241	15,555			
10 Bhadaur	13,350	14,808			
11 Tapa	11,108	14,161			
12 Bhawanigarh	9,817	13,900			
Total	3,08,182	4,17,994			

(Statistical Abstract of Punjab 1996)

Villages Classified by Population

The table given below shows the number of villages classified by various ranges of population in Sangrur District according to 1981 and 1991 Census:

Year	Total number of inhabited villages	Less than 200	200-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000 and above
1981	707	29	62	205	238	159	14	-
1991	709	19	52	154	246	211	26	1

(Census of India 1981, Series-17 Punjab Part-II-A and Part-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)

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Like other districts of the State district Sangrur is also an agricultural district. According to the 1991 Census out of total main workers of the district 68.19 per cent were engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Land Utilization

According to village papers the total area of the district during 1999-2000 was 502 thousand hectares, out of which 454 thousand hectares (90.00 per cent) was net area sown. The area under forests was only 7 thousand hectares. The cropping intensity in the district during 1999-2000 was 195.81 per cent.

The classification of the area by land use in the district during 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

(Thousand Hectares)

Particulars	1983-84	1988-89	1993-94	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Total area according to village papers	511	502	502	502	502	502	502	502
Forests	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Barren and Unculturable Land	..	1	1	11	1	-	2	(a)
Land put to non-agricultural use	..	44	51	26	14	3	44	39
Culturable waste	..	1	-	2	9	1	3	-
Permanent Pastures and other grazing land	..	-	-	(a)	1	-	4	(a)
Land under misc. tree crops and groves not included in net area sown	..	1	-	1	6	-	7	-
Current fallow	4	6	1	(a)	3	(a)	(a)	1
Fellow land and other than Current fallow		-	-	(a)	-	7	1	- 1
Net area sown	459	451	442	455	454	490	435	454
Area sown more than once	335	394	427	413	440	497	426	435
Total cropped area	794	845	869	868	894	987	863	889

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1984, 1989, 1994 and 1996 to 2000)

Irrigation Facilities

Area Irrigated by Different Sources of Irrigation.- Agricultural production and irrigation are positively co-related. The main sources of irrigation, in the district are tube wells and canals. The net area irrigated in the district, which was 392.1 thousand hectares in 1978-79, increased to 452.9 thousand hectares in 1999-2000. The net area irrigated by tube wells in the district accounted for 378.3 thousand hectares during 1999-2000. The net area irrigated by different sources of irrigation in the district for the year 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

(Thousand hectares)

Year	Government	Private	Tube wells	Other	Total	Percentage of net area	Net area irrigated by				
							Canals	Canals	and wells	Sources	
net											
1978-79	137.1	-	255.0	-	392.1	85.6					
1983-84	153.3	-	283.0	-	436.3	95.1					
1988-89	150.9	-	292.3	-	443.2	98.3					

1993-94	141.4	-	299.3	-	440.7	99.7
1995-96	157.0	-	298.0	-	455.0	100.0
1996-97	156.8	-	296.0	-	452.8	99.7
1997-98	160.3	-	329.5	-	489.8	100.0
1998-99	57.6	-	377.3	-	434.9	100.0
1999-2000	74.6	-	378.3	-	452.9	99.8

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1979,1984,1989,1994 and 1996 to 2000)

Canals. - Two branches of the Sirhind Canal viz. Kotla Branch and Bathinda Branch irrigate the Malerkotla, Barnala and Sangrur tahsils, Bhakhra Main Canal, Ghaggar Branch and Sarusti Distributory irrigate the Sunam tahsil.

Area irrigated by these canals in the district is given below:

(Area irrigated in hectares)

Year	Bhakhra Canal	Ghaggar branch	Bathinda branch	Kotla branch	Sarusti distributory
1978-79	10,132	98,319	51,919	1,01,188	10
1983-84	10,954	1,14,851	52,677	1,13,597	9
1988-89	13,613	1,13,320	52,378	1,15,966	11
1993-94	15,618	1,15,955	50,585	1,20,064	14
1995-96	16,472	1,15,794	51,310	1,18,677	8
1996-97	16,597	1,17,776	51,521	1,17,451	8
1997-98	1,72,675	1,18,814	64,707	1,70,540	..
1998-99	1,72,676	1,18,873	64,707	1,70,540	..
1999-2000	1,72,676	1,18,934	64,707	1,70,540	..

(Source: Superintending Engineers, Sirhind Canal Circle, Ludhiana,

I.B. Circle, Patiala and Bhakhra Main Canal, Patiala)

Major and Subsidiary Crops

The cropping pattern of the district is not much different from the cropping pattern practiced in the other districts of the State. Wheat and Rice are the most important crops of the district. The district has been the largest producer of wheat, rice, barely and bajra in the State during 1999-2000. It ranked second during 1999-2000 in the production of Arhar after Ludhiana District. The area under mung has significantly increased from 0.94 thousand hectares in 1978-79 to 5-7 thousand hectares in 1999-2000.

Detailed particulars regarding the area under different crops and their total production in the district are given in Appendix I and II at page 34 and 35 respectively.

High Yielding Varieties

The high yielding varieties of different crops sown in the district are given below:

Name of the crop	Variety
Rice	Pusa 44, PR 106, PR 111, PR 113, PR 114, PR 116
Maize	Partap, Sartaj
Wheat	PBW 343, HD 2329, WH 542, UP 2338, HD 2687, PBW 373
Barley	PL 426, PL 172, RD 2508
Mustard (Sarson)	RLM 619, GSL 2, BIO 902

(Source: Chief Agricultural Officer, Sangrur)

Fruit Crops

Area under fruits in the district has increased from 890 hectares in 1983-84 to 3,835 hectares in 1998-1999. Ber is the important fruit crop of the district. The area under this fruit has increased five folds since 1983-84.

The table given below shows the area under different fruits in the district during the years 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000:

Fruit/Crop	(hectares)							
	1983-84	1988-89	1993-94	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kinnow	144	604	762	777	787	785	785	83
Orange and Malta	24	65	105	109	109	110	110	16
Lemon	17	32	40	43	44	45	45	201
Mango	43	47	127	140	148	150	155	99
Lichi	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Guava	167	208	131	387	435	475	543	623
Pear	45	96	168	191	194	195	195	45
Grapes	19	170	208	228	235	240	243	101
Ber	330	494	787	933	1,025	1,080	1,156	565
Miscellaneous	101	166	336	460	503	539	602	307
Total	890	1,883	2,665	3,269	3,481	3,620	3,835	2,040

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1984,1989,1994 and 1996 to 2000)

Co-Operation

Co-Operative Farming Societies.- The number of co-operative farming societies functioning in the district during 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89 and 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 are given below:

Year	farming societies	Number of co-operative
1978-79	78	
1983-84	78	
1988-89		78
1993-94	36	
1995-96	23	
1996-97	22	
1997-98	22	
1998-99	22	
1999-2000	22	

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

Fertilizers and Manures

Fertilizers and manures play very important role in raising agricultural productivity. These inputs improve the texture and fertility of the soil.

Chemical Fertilizers.- Fertilizers are chemically prepared. Balanced and judicious use of fertilizers is essential for increasing agricultural production. Fertilizers provide nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic nutrients to the soil. The use of fertilizers has increased many fold in recent years.

The table below shows the use of chemical fertilizers in the district during the years 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000:
(*000 Nutrients Tonnes)

Year	Fertilizers used			
	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic	Total
1978-79	37	14	2	53
1983-84	75	27	1	103
1988-89	80	35	1	116
1993-94	87	24	-	111
1995-96	109	26	1	136
1996-97	109	26	-	135
1997-98	106	27	1	134
1998-99	105	27	1	133
1999-2000	120	41	3	166

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1979,1984,1989,1994 and 1996 to 2000)

Manures.- Manures consists of rural compost, town compost and green manuring Rural compost and town compost are prepared from human and animal wastes whereas green manures is prepared from green crops such as *dhaincha*, *saun-hemp*, *senji* and *barseen*, etc. The use of green manure is very essential to maintain the level of the soil. The quantity of rural compost, town compost and area under green manuring during the years 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given here under:

Year	Rural compost (in Lakh metric tones)	Town compost (000' metric tones)	Green Manure (000' hectares)
1	2	3	4
1988-89	24.00	19.50	29.00
1993-94	20.40	27.00	35.52
1995-96	27.50	28.60	29.00
1996-97	23.00	28.20	16.00
1997-98	22.50	26.70	10.90
1998-99	23.50	23.40	12.10
1999-2000	31.50	13.30	8.50

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

9 Area under fodder Crops

Jowar (chari), maize, guar, bajra are the main kharif fodder crops and *barseem*, *senji*, and oats (*javi*) are the main rabi fodder crops. The following table shows the area under fodder crops in the district during 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000:

Fodder Crops	1978-79	1983-84	1988-89	1993-94	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Kharif									
<i>Jowar (Chari)</i>	15,284	15,094	24,105	22,041	-	8,669	-	-	-
Guar	1,128	734	3,443	1,072	-	746	1,577	1,227	251
Other Fodder Crops	11,072	11,795	14,597	19,084	34,256	29,751	34,868	32,398	34,327
Total	27,484	27,623	42,145	42,197	34,256	39,166	36,445	33,625	34,758
Rabi									
<i>Barseem</i>	21,077	19,921	25,067	24,257	20,789	24,769	24,185	22,433	22,678
Oats (<i>Javi</i>)	1,742	1,670	1,418	1,808	1,901	2,713	271	3,335	3,611
Other Fodder Crops	193	236	640	152	6,409	226	265	162	88
Total	23,012	21,827	27,125	26,217	29,099	27,708	26,721	25,930	25,972
Grand Total	50,496	49,450	69,270	68,414	63,355	66,874	63,166	69,555	60,550

(Source: Deputy Commissioner, Sangrur)

Livestock

Animal Husbandry.- Livestock is an important factor in the economic development of the district. Although there has been mechanization of agriculture yet the use of draught animals as a source of power in agricultural operations and transportation still continues. Livestock also provide non-vegetarian meals milk and wool for clothing.

The number of livestock in the Sangrur District as per 1977 and 1990

Livestock Census is given below:

	(Thousand)	
	1977	1990
Cattle	412.2	292.5
Buffaloes	430.3	588.4
Horses and Ponies	3.2	1.4
Donkeys	5.8	0.6
Mules	2.2	2.7
Sheep	66.5	48.0
Goats	66.2	39.5
Camels	11.1	1.1
Pig	18.3	9.2
Others	-	-
Total	1,015.8	983.4
Poultry	256.0	1,007.1

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1983 and 1994)

Fisheries.- Fisheries Department Punjab, has played an important role in bringing blue revolution in the State. Fish rearing provides self-employment and protein rich food.

The Fisheries Department in the district has introduced various schemes to popularize fish rearing. The Sangrur District has also been brought under Fish Farmers Development Agency (FFDA). The agency provides five days training during which a stipend of Rs 25 per day per trainee is given. It helps in procuring financial assistance from financial institution to set-up fish farms. The FFDA also provides subsidy for bringing improvement in old ponds at the rate of Rs 8,000 per hectare and Rs 20,000 per hectare for new ponds. Besides, a sum of Rs

40,000 per hectare is given as subsidy for feed.

The existing fisheries resources in the district are ponds, canals, drains and Ghaggar River. In the Sangrur District 511.20 hectares area was under the fisheries during 1999-2000. In the Sangrur District the Fisheries Department has set up two fish seed farms at village Banera and Sangrur.

The income from sale of fish seed and area under the fisheries in the Sangrur District during 1992-93 to 1999-2000 is given below:

Year	Area (in hectares)	Income (Rs)
1992-93	150.05	1,26,177
1993-94	522.40	2,92,390
1994-95	563.30	2,54,040
1995-96	509.80	2,48,180
1996-97	416.95	2,10,825
1997-98	295.20	3,17,000
1998-99	386.73	3,38,440
1999-2000	511.20	2,98,050

(Source: Divisional Forest Officer, Sangrur)

Forests

Category-wise area under the forests in the Sangrur District during 2000 is given here under:

Particulars	Area (In Hectares)
A Protected Forests	
(a) Demarcated protected forests -	-
(b) Un demarcated protected forests	-
(c) Canal/Drain side forests	4,823.78
2 Road side forests	1,128.42
3 Forests along the sides of railway line	444.25
4 Block forests	467.41
B Forests under section 38 of Indian Forests	-
C Unclassified forests	133.063

(Source Divisional Forest Officer, Sangrur)

Forest Produce.- The income from sale of forest produce in the Sangrur District during 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

Year	Major produce (Rs)	Minor produce (Rs)
1983-84	30,76,656	39,800
1988-89	15,36,857	2,365
1993-94	33,13,125	3,200
1995-96	56,38,795	1,220
1996-97	27,99,840	3,280
1997-98	84,70,837	700
1998-99	32,33,483	825
1999-2000	74,88,106	-

(Source: Divisional Forest Officer, Sangrur)

Floods

Damage caused to crops and houses by heavy rains and floods in Sangrur District during the years 1978, 1983, 1988, 1993 and 1995 to 1999 are

as under:

Year	No. of Villages town affected	Area affected (sq. km.)	Human lives lost (number)	Cattle heads lost (number)	Houses damaged number	Damage to Crops Area affected (hectares)	Value (Rs'000)
1978	32	28	-	-	-	35	2,750,3,922
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	84	287	6	444	2,466	19,473	..
1995	466	146	7	414	15,217	14,644	68,337
1996	466	146	-	-	-	-	-
1997	32	..	-	-	-	4,495	17,554
1998	-	-	-	-	-	4,843	13,448
1999	6	8	-	-	-	671	3,551

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1979, 1984, 1989, 1994 and 1996 to 2000)

APPENDIX I (vide page27)

Area Under Principal Crops In The Sangrur District

(Thousand Hectares)

Crops	1978-79	1983-84	1988-89	1993-94	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Cereals									
Rice	78.0	168.0	220.0	326.0	321.0	309	333.0	3.0	360.0
Jowar	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	(a)	(a)	-
Bajra	24.7	14.4	4.1	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8
Maize	50.0	23.0	6.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	(a)	1.0
Wheat	323.0	369.0	381.0	391.0	375.0	392.0	401	393.0	394.0
Barley	8.4	9.1	7.7	5.2	6.9	6.2	8	6	7.0
Pulses									
Gram	36.0	5.0	3.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1	0.6	0.6
Mash	0.38	0.12	0.03	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	(a)	(c)
Mung	0.94	6.06	5.60	7.7	6.1	7.3	6.5	6.0	5.7
Massar	0.16	0.12	0.05	(a)	0.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(c)
Arhar	-	-	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9
Oil Seeds									
Groundnut	23.4	16.4	7.1	3.6	1.4	1.8	1.4	0.7	0.6
Rape Seed and Mustard	7.4	5.0	5.0	2.2	4.8	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.4
Sesamum	0.1	(a)	(a)	-	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(c)
Linseed	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunflower	-	-	-	0.3	1.0	1	0.1	-	(c)
Other Crops									
Sugarcane	12.0	8.0	6.2	3.5	6.4	10.2	6.8	4.7	3.9
Potatoes	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.9	2.0	2.2
Cotton (American)	28.1	50.8	98.3	17.0	59.6	16.7	14.9	7.5	5.9
Cotton (Desi)	65.3	28.0	12.7	6.8	20.8	2.3	19.6	16.5	13.7

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1979,1984,1989,1995 and 1996 to 2000)

Note (a) Denotes less than 500 hectares
(c) Denotes less than 50 hectares

APPENDIX II (vide page27)

Production of Principal Crops in the Sangrur District

(Thousand Metric Tons)

Cereals	1978-79	1983-84	1988-89	1993-94	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Cereals									
Rice	268		596	721	1,282	1,091	1,163	1,277	1,262
Jowar	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	-	1.0	-	-	-
Bajra	25	18	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.0	3.0	2.2	1.4
Maize	80.0	35.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	-	2.0
Wheat	984.0	1,219	1,585	1,712	1,647	1,805	1,732	1,729	1,902
Barley	14.0	18.0	26.0	19.3	25.0	22.2	26.1	21.3	23.7
Pulses									
Gram	30.0	3.0	2.9	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.8
Mash	0.1	0.12	-	-	-	-	(b)	-	-
Mung	0.5	5.9	3.0	6.8	5.2	6.8	4.7	4.2	3.3
Massar	0.1	-	(b)	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
Arhar	-	-	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.6
Oil Seeds									
Groundnut	20.0	12.0	8.0	3.7	1.5	1.9	1.6	0.6	0.7
Rape and Mustard	5.0	4.0	5.0	2.5	5.0	3.0	1.90	3.0	3.5
Sesamum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linseed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunflower	-	-	-	0.4	1.0	1	(b)	-	(d)
Other Crops									
Sugarcane*	62.0	55.0	39.0	25.0	46.0	67.0	43	31	27
Potatoes	7.1	3.6	6.0	4.3	18.1	10.7	15.7	44.6	52.1
Cotton (American)	8.88	9.09	40.11	5.20	21.28	6.33	4.05	1.81	2.04
Cotton (Desi)	16.90	3.64	2.15	1.49	4.93	0.77	5.21	2.87	4.12

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1979,1984,1989,1994 and 1996 to 2000)

* The production of sugarcane is in terms of gur

(b) Denotes less than 500 M Tons

(d) Denotes less than 50 M Tons

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Despite being an overwhelmingly agricultural district of the State a good number of large, medium and small-scale industrial units have been established in the Sangrur District. This has been the result of incentives available to the industrial units set up in this district, which was declared as industrially backward district by the Government of India in 1972. The number of registered working factories increased from 218 in 1978 to 798 in 1999. The District Industries Centre, Malerkotla is working as a nodal agency for the industrial development of the district. The number of registered working factories under each category and workers employed therein in the district, during 1999 is given below:

Serial	Name	Number	Number	No	of industry	of factories	of workers
1	2	3	4				
1	Agriculture service	46	1,346				
2	Manufacturing of food and beverages products	328	1,076				
3	Manufacturing of textiles	19	6,743				
4	Manufacturing of textiles products including wearing apparel and dyeing	2	54				
5	Manufacturing of leather fur products	4	280				
6	Manufacturing of wood and wood products	101	490				
7	Manufacturing of paper and paper products	8	226				
8	Printing, publishing and allied industries	3	33				
9	Petroleum and coal products	1	10				
10	Manufacturing of chemicals and chemical products	25	1,897				
11	Manufacturing of rubber and plastic goods	9	270				
12	Manufacturing of non-metallic mineral products	49	473				
13	Basic metal and alloy industries	46	2,150				
14	Manufacturing of metal products and parts	39	600				
15	Manufacturing of machinery and equipments	35	887				
16	Manufacturing of radio TV and communications parts	2	20				
17	Electricity machinery and apparatus	3	112				
18	Manufacturing of motor vehicles and trailers	9	498				
19	Manufacturing of other transport equipments	17	539				

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1	2	3	4
20	Manufacturing of furniture	4	162
21	Repair of motor vehicles and sale	8	191
22	Electricity, gas and steam supply	25	732
23	Wholesale trade of communication parts and trade	6	65
24	Retail trade in others except motor vehicles	8	81
25	Supporting transport activity	5	54

(Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 2000)

Large and Medium-Scale Industries.—There were only 3 industrial units in the large and medium-scale sector in the district during 1977-78, which rose to 49 during 1998-99. The list of large and medium-scale units with their products, year of establishment and number of workers employed therein as on 31 March 1999 are given below:

Serial No.	Name Of the unit	Year of establishment	Number of workers	Product
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bhagwanpura Sugar Mills, Dhuri	1956	720	Sugar
2	Markfed Fertilizers, Dhuri	1972	18	Granulate of mixed fertilizers
3	The Sangrur District Co-Operative Milk Products Union Ltd, Milk Plant Sangrur	1980	244	Milk Powder and Ghee product
4	Sangrur Vanaspati Mills Limited (Unit-1) Sangrur	1980	146	Vanaspati, Acid Oil and Soap stick
5	Punjab Maize Products Limited, Sangrur	1980	142	Maize starch, Liquid Glucose, Dextrose, Maize germ and Glutten
6	Malwa Cotton Spinning Mills Limited, village and post Office Harigarh (Tahsil Sunam)	1980	2,229	Cotton and Acrylic Yarn
7	Anil Modi Oil Industries Private Limited, Sunam	1980	73	Rice Bran
8	Steel Strips Limited, Jitwal Kalan (Tahsil Malerkotla)	1980	150	Cold-rolled steel strips
9	Arihant Spinning Mills, Malerkotla	1981	2,164	Cotton and Synthetic Yarn
10	J.R. Solvant Industries Private Limited, Sangrur	1981	20	Rice-bran Oil and de-Oiled rice-bran
11	Nahar Fibers Limited, Village Jitwal Kalan (Tahsil Malerkotla)	1982	1401	Cotton/Synthetic Yarn
12	Shreyans Industries Limited, Ahmadgarh (Tahsil Malerkotla)	1982	773	Writing and Printing Papers
13	Shri Jindal Proteins Ltd No.2) Sangrur	1993	121	Vegetable/Vanaspati; products
14	Punjab Engineering Cutting Tools Village Channo (Tahsil Sangrur)	1982	76	Milling Cutter
15	The General Industries Society Limited, Village Akbarpur, Post Office Rohira (Tahsil Malerkotla)	1983	1,117	Cotton Synthetic Yarn
16	Kisan Mini-Sugar Mills Village and Post office Kup-Kalan (Tahsil Malerkotla)	1983	22	Rice Bran Oil
17	Ralson India Limited (Carbon Black	1983	100	Carbon Black

Unit),Village Jitwal Kalan (Tahsil Malerkotla)					
18 Punjab Gas Cylinders Limited, Village Malikpur (Tahsil Malerkotla)	1983	14	LPG Cylinders		
19 Sabina Woolen Mills Private Ltd, Village Rohira (Tahsil Malerkotla)	1984	226	Wool- tops		
20 Ritesh International Oil and Fats Private Limited, Sunam	1984	125	Industries hard Oil and refined	Limited, Akbarpura (Tahsil Malerkotla)	Oil
21 Hari Kewal Private Limited, Sunam	1984	50	Rice-Bran Oil		
22 Aar Kay Chemicals Private Limited, Village Saraud (Tahsil Malerkotla)	1985	55	Rice Bran Oil and cakes		
23 Organic Chemicals Limited, Village Gaunspura(Tahsil Malerkotla)	1985	250	Fatty-Acid, Toilet Soap/Refined and Rice-bran Oil and cattle Feed, Glycerin		
24 Varinder Agro Chemicals Limited, Barnala	1985	281	Sulphuric Acid and single super Phosphate		
25 Barnala Co-Operative Spinning Mills Limited, Tapa	1987	904	Cotton/ Synthetic Yarn		
26 Indasa India Limited, Malerkotla	1996	60	Malted butter Skimmed Milk		
27 National Agro Chemical Industries, Sangrur	1988	85	Monocrotophos, Technical		
28 Pepsi Foods Limited, Village Channo (Tahsil Sangrur)	1990	34	Soft Drink		
29 Pepsi foods Limited (Snack-Food Division ,Unit II ,Village Channo Tahsil Sangrur	1990	200	Processed Potato /Grain Food.		
30 Arihant Cotsyn village Biggarwal (Tahsil Sunam)	1990	335	Cotton and Synthetic Yarn		
31 Sunam Roller Flour Mills Private Limited, Sunam	1991	20	Wheat Products		
32 Vee Kay Fibers Limited, Village Akbarpur, (Tahsil Malerkotla)	1991	323	Worsted Yam		
33 Trident Alco-Chem Limited,Barnala	1991	159	Industries Alcohol/Acetic acid		

1	2	3	4	5
34 Matharu Chemicals Industries, Bhwani garh.		1991	13	Dye-intermediates
35 Abhishek Industries Limited, Barnala	1993	1029		Cotton Yarn
36 Indian Acrylics Limited,village Harkishanpura(Tahsil Sangrur)	1993	442		Acrylic-staple yarn
37 Arihant Cotsyn Limited Village Birdwal Malerkotla Road Dhuri.		1993	180	Poly/cicose-yarn
38 Varinder Chemical Limited) (Paper Division)Dhanaula.	1993	681		Writing and Printing Papers
39 Hunuman Roller Flour Mills Private Limited,Sunam	1994	25		Wheat Products, etc.
40 Geeta Threads Limited, Hadiya	1994	210		Cotton Yarn
41 Abhishek spinfed Corporation Limited, Barnala		1998	745	Readymade Garments single Processed Yarn
42 Vee Kay Oils Private Limited,Village Akbarpura,Ahmadgarh	1980	45		Hardend Rice Bran Oil, Refined Oil and Oxygen gas
43 Didar Steel Complex Private Limited, Village Amargarh	1996	100		Steel Ingots
44 Munday Paper Mills Limited Village Naudharani ,Malerkotla.	1999	19		Craft paper Board, Grey Board
45 Sohrab Spinning Mills Limited, Malerkotla	1995	..		Tyre-Cord Industrial Yarn
46 Hari kewal Agro Limited, Sunam	1994	50		Oil Ghee, Soap, industrial oil, Hard Oil.
47 Malwa Cotton Spinning Mills, Barnala	1980	2229		Cotton and Acrylic Yarn
48 Punjab Power Generator Machine Limited, Sangrur	1988	225		Hydro-turbines and generator

(Source: Director of industries Punjab, Chandigarh)

The number of registered working factories and workers employed therein in Sangrur District for the year 1979,1984,1989,1994 to 1999 are given below:

Year	Number of factories	Number of workers
1979	313	4,888
1984	486	16,297
1989	588	22,425
1994	743	30,600
1995	791	31,510
1996	814	30,871
1997	818	35,746
1998	857	33,050
1999	798	28,774

(Source: Labour Commissioner, Punjab; and Statistical Abstract of Punjab 1998 to 2000)

Power

Sources of Power

Powers is vital input for fueling speedy economic growth. Renewable sources of power include hydropower, fuel wood, biogas, solar, wind, geo- thermal and tidal power. Non-renewable sources of energy include coal, oil and gas. Coalmines and oil wells are not found in the district, Geo- thermal and tidal power is also not available. Thus, ample supply of electricity can only meet the requirement of industrial expansion. In order to supplement the power generation the State Government has formed Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA) in September 1991 as a nodal agency for promotion and development of non- conventional and renewable energy programmes/ projects in the State . The main activities of PEDA include Mini hydel power generating solar energy based power generation projects, power generation from urban/industrial waste; integrated rural energy programme (IREP); community institutional/ night soil biogas plants, national projects on biogas development programme, solar photovoltaic water pumping systems; solar photovoltaic street lights / lanterns ; biomass gasification programme; national programme on improved Chula, etc. In the Sangrur District PEDA is setting up one mini/ micro level hydel project at Kanganwal on Bathinda branch of Sirhind Canal. Besides, the PEDA also installs/ sells different renewable energy devices. The renewable energy devices installed/ sold by PEDA in Sangrur District up to 31 March 2000 are given below:

Serial No.	Items	Number of renewable energy devices sold / installed
1	Solar photovoltaic lanterns	34

2	Solar photovoltaic home lighting systems	22
3	Solar photovoltaic street lights	5
4	Family biogas plant	27
5	Solar cookers	14
6	Night soil based biogas plants	6
7	Smoke less Chulas	4,450

(Source: Punjab Energy Development Agency, Chandigarh)

One micro hydel power house has been built by Punjab State Electricity Board on the waterfall of Ghaggar Branch of Bhakhra Canal at Nidampur to utilize the local sources of power of generation. Two units each of 400 K.W. capacity has been installed by Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited.

Power Consumption in the District - In the Sangrur District electricity is the main source of power apart from oil and coal. The details

regarding the consumption of electricity in the district during 1978-79,1983-84,1988-89,1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Agriculture	Others	Total
1978-79	18.5	6.3	48.8	152.8	1.2	227.6
1983-84	42.1	9.3	122.3	225.4	4.1	403.2
1988-89	87.7	14.2	251.4	478.7	4.8	836.8
1993-94	149.7	24.4	367.6	717.7	5.8	1,265.2
1995-96	201.5	33.5	499.2	655.7	8.1	1,398.0
1996-97*	237.5	36.2	467.9	655.7	10.0	1,407.3
1997-98*	224.4	35.5	507.3	817.8	10.2	1,595.2
1998-99*	244.74	39.95	548.01	1,030.23	11.91	1,874.97
1999-2000	253.37	42.73	560.57	1,128.46	11.13	1,996.26

* Provisional (Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1979,1984,1989,1994and 1996 to 2000)

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 industrial units set up in the State are given incentives on land building and taxation, etc. under various industrial policies issued by the State Government from time to time.

Punjab Financial Corporation, Chandigarh- The Punjab Financial Corporation was established in 1953 under the State Financial Corporation Act,1951,for providing medium and long term loans to small and medium scale industrial undertakings in the State. A branch of the Corporation is also functioning at Sangrur which was opened on 19 June 1981.The amount of loan sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation to various industrial units in the Sangrur District during 1988-89,1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:
(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Amount Sanctioned	Amount distributed	1988-89	898.01	477.01
1993-94	571.00	532.00			
1995-96	794.00	557.00			
1996-97	1,010.00	731.00			
1997-98	269.00	218.00			
1998-99	911.00	535.00			
1999-2000	1,428.00	1,045.00			

(Source : Punjab Financial Corporation, Chandigarh)

Jail Industries.-The jail industries which were run in the District Jail, Sangrur have since been closed from the year 1986 because this jail was declared as a maximum security jail by the Government of Punjab.

Role of Industrial Co-operatives.-Industrial co-operatives play an significant role in the economic development of the district. The members of the industrial co-operative societies belong to weaker sections of society like weavers, black-smiths, carpenters, tanners, shoe-makers, etc. who require subsistence employment. The table given below shows the number and membership of the industrial co-operative societies along with the value of goods produced in the district during the year 1999-2000 :

Name of the industry	cooperative societies	Number of industrial produced (Rs in Lakhs)	Membership	Value of goods
Handloom Weaving	38	678		39.06
Khadi and Village Industries	84	1,303		14.32
Small-Scale Industries	85	1,129		153.00
Handicrafts	5	55		-
Other Industrial Societies	1	101		-

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

The following table shows the progress made by the industrial co-operative societies in the district during 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000:

Year	No. of Industrial co-operative societies	Membership	(Rs in Lakhs)			
			Share capital	Working capital	Production	Sales
1978-79	395	5559	17.94	51.43	110.01	116.24
1983-84	399	6305	427.96	474.35	117.14	119.21
1988-89	451	8286	627.99	2,105.71	99.80	100.08
1993-94	305	9,917	897.05	2,011.88	116.91	127.90
1995-96	293	3,683	65.53	134.75	215.11	215.11
1996-97	249	4,167	69.10	162.07	118.11	118.11
1997-98	239	3,571	71.88	154.52	193.84	193.84
1998-99	236	3,536	73.07	196.39	176.50	176.50
1999-2000	213	2,366	71.77	196.82	207.08	207.08

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

Khadi and Village Industries.- Much stress is being laid by the State Government on the growth and development of village industries. For this purpose Punjab Khadi and Village Industries Board has been constituted. It 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 provide loans between Rs 1 lakh to 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 project 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 Sangrur District, as on 31 March 2000 are given below:

Serial No.	Name of the Industry	Number of units	Employment	Production (Rs in lakhs)	Main product
1	Processing of cereals and pulses	135	288	137.65	Spices, papad cereals and pulses
2	Village oil	1	2	1.85	Mustard oil, Oil
3	Gur and khandsari	140	133	29.20	Gur and khandsari
4	Soap	42	69	129.15	Soap

5	Bee keeping	14	34	5.40	Honey
6	Pottery	126	3,025	396.10	Bricks, tiles, earthen pots
7	Fibre	464	793	100.40	Rope
8	Carpentry/Blacksmithy	580	1,308	455.90	Agricultural implements and furniture
9	Lime	17	31	18.15	Sand Jally, artificial , jewellery
10	Bamboo and cane	270	426	65.15	Cane furniture, baskets
11	Marketing (Sale depot)	7	9	7.45	
12	Food production	5	15	6.00	Food and vegetable preservation
13	Aluminum	-	25	16.50	
14	Services	86	87	-	
15	Textiles	69	51	-	Ready made garments (other than Khadi)
16	Polymer	5	20	18.15	..
17	Electronics	6	84	2.45	Computer and electronics items
18	Hand made paper	6	4	1.85	Exercise books/ envelopes, card board
19	Leather	1,281	1,857	421.78	Leather products

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

Statistics of Trade Union.- The particulars of trade unions registered under the Trade Unions Act,1926 functioning in the district as on 31 March 2000 are given in the statement given below:

Serial No	Name of trade union	Date of registration
1	2	3
1	Dhaga Mill Majdoor Union, Malerkotla	30 July 1984
2	District Paper Mills Workers Union , Malerkotla	1983
3	District Engineering Workers Union, Malerkotla	3 January 1964
4	G.I.S. Spining Mills Workers Union, Akbarpur (Tahsil Malerkotla)	8 January 1988
5	Hard Oil Workers Union, Sangrur	5 April 1984
6	Kissan Ghee Mill Workers Union, Sangrur	27 April 1984
7	Malwa Milk Plant Workers Union, Dhuri	13 Dec. 1977
8	Malwa Sugar Mills Mazdoor Dal , Dhuri	14 June 1974
9	Malwa Sugar Mills Workers Federation, Dhuri	16 June 1982
10	Moonak Oil Workers Union, Uppli (Tahsil Sangrur)	30 May 1985
11	Markfed Fertilizers Workers Union, Dhuri	9 June 1975
12	Oswal Agro Furnace Workers Union, Bhasar (Malerkotla)	13 Jan. 1989
13	Punjab Maize Product Workers Federation, Sangrur	8 August 1983
14	Sangrur Ghee Mill Workers Union, Sangrur	23 June 1983
15	Saw Mill Workers Union, Dhanaula	11 June 1983
16	Super Pipes and Conduits Workers Union, Bhawanigarh	28 Oct. 1984
17	Sukhchain Oil Company Workers Union, Ahmadgarh	31 Jan 1985
18	Shreeyans Paper Mill workers Union (CITU) Malikpur , Tahsil Malerkotla.	4 April 1988
19	Vee Kay Oil Mills Workers Union, Ahmedgarh	25 Jan. 1982
20	Vinod Paper Mills Workers Union, Malerkotla	13 March 1989
21	Flour Mills Workers Union, Sunam	24 June 1993
22	Rice Sheller Employees Union , Bhawanigarh	8 July 1992
23	Vanaspati Karamchari Sangh , Mubark Mahil,	20 March 1991 (District Sangrur)
25	Gulucios Factory Workers Union , Malerkotla	30 July 1984
26	Katai Mill Karamchari Dal, Punjab, Tapa Mandi	12 Jan. 1993
27	Indian Acrylics Workers Union, Sangrur	23 Nov. 1994
28	Neela Jhanda Punjab Bhatha Mazdoor Union Village and Post Office , Kanjla (Tahsil Malerkotla)	..
29	Century Iron and Steel Employeess Union, Malerkotla	11 April 1989
30	District Metal and Engineering Mazdoor Sangh, Malerkotla	14 Dec. 1995
31	Palastto Power Engineering Workers Union, Sangrur	12 May 1994
32	Cycle Karmchari Sangh, Malerkotla	8 July 1992
33	General Industrial Society Limited Workers Union Akbarpur (Tahsil Malerkotla)	30 Dec. 1987
34	Sangrur Industries Corporation with all sisters concern Workers Union, Sangrur	1 March 1994
35	Malwa Sugar Mill workers, union, Dhuri	10 February 1993
36	Oswal Agro Furnace Workers Union, Bhasor	28 August 1990
37	Super Pipes and Conduits Workers Union, Bhawanigarh	27 October 1984
38	Indasa India Limited Workers Union, Malerkotla	7 January 1998
39	Punjab Pardesh Bhatha Mazdoor Dal , Barnala	5 June 1998
40	Matharu Chemical Workers Union , Bhawanigarh	9 June 1998
41	Gobind Body Builders Workers Union, Bhadaur	12 June 1998
42	V.K. Fibere workers Union, Ahmadgarh	30 July 1999
43	Crompton Greevs Hydro Division Workers Union , Channo	10 Sept. 1992
44	Standard Combine Workers Union, Sangrur	8 Dec 1997
45	Guru Nanak Agricultural Engineering Workers Union, Handiaya.	7 January 1998
46	Pepsi Food Union, Dhalo, Sangrur.	7 January 1998

(Source : Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh)

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Towns and Villages having Banking Offices

To provide banking facilities in all the villages, the Reserve Bank of India started a scheme namely, 'Service Area Approach Scheme' in 1988-89. Under this scheme each bank branch in rural and semi-urban area serves a designated area of about 15 to 20 villages. As a result of this scheme the banking facility has spread even to the remotest area of the district. Most of the bank branches also provide locker facilities. Banks also provide short and long term financial assistance to the traders and industrialists either to set up or to expand their activities. Almost all the big villages and towns of the district have one or more bank branches.

Commercial and Nationalized Banks. - During the year 1977 there were 88 bank branches in the district. But with the spread of economic activities more and more bank branches are allowed to be opened by the Reserve Bank of India so that banking facilities reach even the remotest place. As a result, the number of bank branches in the district increased to 237 by 2000. The list of banking offices at various places in the district as on 31 March 2000 is given below:-

Serial No.	Name of the Bank	Branches	Date of opening				
1	2	3	4				
1	Bharat Overseas Bank, Ltd	1 Malerkotla	2 August 1998				
2	Canara Bank	1 Malerkotla 2 Sangrur	25 May 1977 1 July 1996				
3	Central Bank of India	1 Barnala 2 Sangrur 3 Laungowal 4 Ahmadgarh Mandi	5 November 1969 28 September 1985 1 September 1992 29 March 1995				
4	Indian Bank	1 Sangrur	22 February 1995				
5	Indian Overseas Bank	1 Barnala	15 November 1972				
6	Malwa Gramin Bank	1 Sangrur 2 Bhalwan 3 Kaulseri Branch 4 Wazid Ke- Kalan 5 Gauara 46	27 February 1986 27 February 1987 29 February 1988 8 March 1988 17 March 1989				
				1	2	3	4
		6 Khanal Kalan 7 Balian	20 March 1989 20 March 1989		8 Dhillwan	27 March 1989	9 Thulewal
12 May 1989		10 Kurar 11 Pishor Bhaika 12 Bhudan 13 Andana 14 Majhi 15 Gehlon 16 Badalgarh 18 Chural Kalan 19 Rura Kalan 20 Hamirgarh 21 Bhadaur 22 Daska 23 Ghore Nab	22 May 1989 24 May 1989 24 June 1989 11 July 1989 4 August 1989 11 August 1989 23 August 1989 6 September 6 October 1989 27 October 1989 3 January 1990 17 February 1990 22 March 1990		17 Bhindran	1 September 1989	
7	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1 Malerkotla (Loha Bazar) 2 Laungowal 3 Malerkotla 4 Bagrian 5 Dhanaula 6 Kaleke 7 Shadihari 8 Bihla 9 Lehra Gaga 10 Bhawanigarh 11 Sangrur 12 Dhuri 13 Barnala 14 Sunam 15 Ahmadgarh 16 Tapa	31 July 1974 3 November 1997 10 September 1975 29 July 1976 3 November 1997 6 October 1981 12 April 1983 28 April 1983 4 April 1985 6 April 1985 5 February 1993 5 October 1994 6 October 1994 21 August 1995 25 August 1995 29 August 1995				
8	Punjab and Sind Bank	1 Mahal Kalan 2 Khanauri Mandi 3 Sangrur 4 Dirba 5 Sullarghrat 6 Malerkotla	22 January 1970 9 June 1970 12 June 1970 29 June 1970 10 April 1971 19 August 1971				
				1	2	3	4
					7 Sunam	27 November 1974	
		8 Sekha 9 Bhwanigarh 10 Ahmadgarh 11 Barnala 12 Dhuri 13 Gharachon 14 Badbar 15 Mimsa 16 Chaunda	27 November 1974 19 December 1974 23 December 1974 26 December 1974 27 December 1974 28 December 1974 26 December 1975 27 December 1975 28 September 1977				

9	Punjab National Bank	17 Badrukhan	27 December 1978
		18 Bhutna	20 June 1983
		19 Johlan	20 June 1983
		20 Koharian	21 June 1983
		1 Malerkotla (Sadar Bazar)	14 February 1945
		2 Ahmadgarh	17 March 1948
		3 Sangrur	14 October 1950
		4 Barnala	15 June 1951
		5 Dhuri	12 August 1953
		6 Sunam	9 October 1954
		7 Dhanaula	27 September 1969
		8 Sherpur	27 November 1969
		9 Amargarh	27 November 1969
		10 Laungowal	28 November 1969
		11 Malerkotla (Sadar Bazar)	22 January 1972
		12 Chatha Nanhera	8 October 1983
		13 Dhuri (Loha Mandi)	8 June 1972
		14 Barnala (Handia Bazar)	8 October 1973
		15 Thullewal	18 October 1975
		16 Thikriwala	18 October 1975
		17 Sangrur	27 September 1976
		18 Tapa	19 November 1976
		19 Sanghera	24 August 1977
		20 Bhutal Kalan	19 November 1982
21 Mauran Nabha	21 May 1981		
22 Dhadrian	23 October 1981		
23 Kanganwal	7 October 1983		
24 Gaga Branch	19 November 1982		

1	2	3	4
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10	State Bank Of India	1 Sangrur	7 November 1972
		2 Malerkotla	2 November 1972
		3 Dhanaula	11 November 1972
		4 Manvui	26 August 1974
		5 Saron	23 July 1974
		6 Ladda Kothi	29 September 1977
		7 Sunam	9 December 1977
		8 Barnala	21 June 1980
		9 Sangrur (Industrial Area)	6 November 1982
		10 Fatehgarh Panj Girain	9 May 1983
		11 Chimman	6 May 1983
11	State Bank Of Patiala	1 Barnala	11 September 1923
		2 Dhuri	25 May 1928
		3 Sunam	4 November 1935
		4 Tapa	27 October 1941
		5 Lehra Gaga	5 May 1942
		6 Sangrur	11 April 1949
		7 Malerkotla	14 April 1949
		8 Ahmadgarh	4 October 1950
		9 Bhawanigarh	7 May 1968
		10 Bhadaur	11 October 1969
		11 Munak (Akalgarh)	2 October 1970
		12 Chimman	14 November 1970
		13 Sehna	7 April 1971
		14 Chhajli	9 August 1971
		15 Bhasaur	2 March 1972
		16 Dhaura	6 March 1972
17 Hadiaya	6 March 1972		
18 Kup Kalan	2 March 1972		
19 Khanauri	17 August 1974		
20 Duggan	30 September 1974		
21 Malerkotla (A D B)	26 November 1974		
22 Ahmadgarh	5 February 1977		
23 Benra	17 March 1978		
24 Kala Jhar	23 February 1980		
25 Katron	17 April 1980		
26 Jhakhpal	21 April 1980		

1	2	3	4
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27 Hathan 25 April 1980

28 Khanpur	30 April 1980
29 Barnala (A DB)	12 June 1980
30 Mahal Kalan (A DB)	June 1980
31 Lahal Kalan	27 June 1980
32 Upli	8 September 1980
33 Mahlan	10 November 1980
34 Bhogiwal	29 June 1981
35 Mulowal	27 July 1981
36 Chananwal	17 August 1981
37 Nadampur	17 August 1981
38 Lohat Baddi	26 February 1982
39 Jalaldiwal	26 February 1982

		40 Banbhaura	27 February 1982		
42 Sunam	22 September 1982	41 Kanjhla	14 May 1982		
		43 Amargarh	25 October 1982		
		44 Sangrur	14 March 1983		
		45 Dharmgarh	28 July 1983		
		46 Bhatiwala Kalan	6 September 1983		
		47 Ubbewal	26 September 1983		
		48 Mandvi	15 October 1983		
		49 Ghanauri Kalan	15 October 1983		
		50 Dhanaula	24 March 1993		
		51 Dirba	26 March 1993		
		52 Malerkotla	9 January 1995		
		(SSI SPBR)			
		53 Barnala	26 February 1996		
12	Syndicate Bank	1 Ahmadgarh	5 August 1970		
13	Union Bank of India	1 Sangrur	24 July 1973		
14	The Punjab State Co-Operative Agricultural Development Bank, Ltd	2 Malerkotla	13 March 1962		
		3 Barnala	11 August 1966		
		4 Sangrur	6 November 1972		
		5 Lehra Gaga	11 May 1987		
		6 Dhuri	15 June 1987		
		7 Bhawanigarh	23 September 1991		
		8 Tapa	14 October 1993		

1	2	3	4
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15	Sangrur Central Co-Operative Bank	1 Barnala	13 January 1950		
		2 Sangrur	24 January 1952		
		3 Tapa	27 January 1957		
		4 Shaina	1 April 1957		
		5 Dhuri	1 April 1957		
		6 Lehra Gaga	12 July 1958		
		7 Sunam	12 July 1958		
		8 Malerkotla	12 December 1964		
		9 Ahmadgarh	8 May 1968		
		10 Munak	25 May 1968		
		11 Mahal Kalan	21 January 1969		
		12 Bhawanigarh	24 January 1969		
		13 Chiman	13 August 1970		
		14 Amargarh	9 September 1970		
		15 Sherpur	7 November 1970		
		16 Koharian	2 April 1971	17 Sheron	2 June 1976
		18 Khanpur	2 June 1976		
		19 Dhanaula	24 September 1976		
		20 Kala Jhar	5 December 1977		
		21 Khanauri	21 January 1977		
		22 Hathian	21 February 1978		
		23 Rura Kalan	20 March 1978		
		24 Bhindran	19 March 1978		
		25 Jakhepal	18 April 1978		
		26 Lahail Kalan	8 May 1978		
		27 Katron	25 May 1978		
		28 Maur Nabha	25 May 1978		
		29 Sanghera	15 June 1978		
		30 Kanganwal	29 September 1978		
		31 Kamalpur	28 September 1978		
		32 Mandvi	29 September 1978		
		33 Barri	30 September 1978		
		34 Tallewal	30 September 1978		
		35 Chananwal	30 September 1978		
		36 Manvui	29 September 1978		
		37 Nadampur	30 September 1978		
		38 Gharachon	10 March 1980		
		39 Kaleke	17 March 1980		
		40 Chhajli	19 March 1980		

1	2	3	4
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42 Kanjhla	8 April 1980
43 Maniana	9 April 1980
44 Panjgirain	9 April 1980
45 Thullewal	10 April 1980
46 Dhadogal	12 April 1980
47 Sheron	16 April 1980
48 Ahmadgarh (Grain Market)	9 August 1999
49 Gehlon	1 August 1980
50 Sandhaur	19 February 1980
51 Sangrur (Grain Market)	25 August 1986
52 Mastuana Sahib	25 November 1986
53 Bhadaur	1 December 1986
54 Laungowal	13 December 1986
55 Dirba	20 December 1986
56 Malerkotla (Grain Market)	15 September 1994
57 Dhadrian	16 April 1980
58 Sunam	2 May 1997

41 Kutba 7 April 1980

(Anaj Mandi)

59 Barnala (Anaj Mandi)	7 May 1998
60 Pakho Kalan	4 May 1998
61 Dhuri (Grain Market)	25 May 1998
62 Ahmadgarh (Grain Market)	9 August 1999

(Source: Reserve Bank Of India, Chandigarh and Deputy Registrar Co-Operative Societies ,Sangrur)

Deposits and Advances.- The total aggregate deposits and advances of commercial banks in Sangrur District during the year 1979, 1984, 1989, 1994 and 1996 to 2000 is given below:

Year	(As on last Friday of March)	
	Aggregate Deposits (Rs in lakhs)	Gross Bank Credit (Rs in lakhs)
1	2	3
1979	4,730	2,494
1	2	3
1984		11,774 8,469
1989	30,547	20,512
1994	57,955	34,154
1996	71,093	43,373
1997	80,888	44,873
1998	96,536	49,811
1999*	1,13,802	57,656
2000*	1,33,325	66,652

*These figures are as on 31 March (Source: Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai)

Money lenders.- Licenses to the moneylenders for lending money to the public were issued under the Punjab Registration of Money lenders Act,1938. No new licenses are being issued under this Act, only existing licenses are being renewed. There were only 5 registered moneylenders in the district as on 31 March 2000.

Insurance.- The Life Insurance Corporation of India is functioning in Sangrur District through its three branches at Sangrur, Malerkotla and Barnala. General insurance business is being done in the district by four subsidiaries of General Insurance Corporation. The number of Development Officers and Agents working in the Sangrur District during the year 1999-2000 was 33 and 1,064 respectively.

The business secured by the various branches of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in Sangrur District during 1988-89,1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:-

Year	Number of policies	Amount assured (Rs in lakhs)
1988-89	4,455	1,964
1993-94	10,076	5,360
1995-96	11,454	5,621
1996-97	12,977	6,645
1997-98	14,423	7,761
1998-98	15,424	10,053
1999-2000	18,397	13,053

(Source : Marketing Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Divisional Office Chandigarh)

Small Savings.- The achievements under the small savings in the Sangrur District during 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 are given below:

Year	Achievements (Rs in lakhs)
1993-94	2,543
1995-96	3,748
1996-97	4,637
1997-98	8,014
1998-99	11,505
1999-2000	14,695

(Source : District Small Savings Officer, Sangrur)

Growth of Co-operative Societies in the District

Co-operative societies have played a significant role in the economic development of the district. These days co-operative societies have pervaded many fields directly concerning the rural uplift, i.e. supply credit, supply of articles of daily consumption, housing ,milk supply, industries, etc. During 1999-2000 there were 365 Co-operative Credit Societies(347 Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies and 18 Co-operative Non-Agricultural Credit Societies)in the Sangrur District. These societies provide short term credit.

The details regarding the work done by agricultural and non-agricultural co-operative societies in the district during the year 1978-79,1983-84,1988-89,1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

Year	Number of co-operative societies	Membership (Rs In Lakhs)		
		Share	Loan	Deposits

1	2	capital		advanced	
		3	4	5	6
1978-79	377	1,36,913	223.77	969.51	30.18
1983-84	773	1,53,219	373.71	2,591.41	45.64
1988-89	411	1,59,721	459.19	3,263.28	34.61
1993-94	367	1,71,856	605.54	6,782.34	41.06
1995-96	342	1,71,846	779.25	9,666.73	27.27
1996-97	342	1,68,912	840.74	15,224.52	26.02
1997-98	348	1,68,404	932.48	95,97.68	21.52
1998-99	348	1,69,312	1,112.47	12,381.89	12.69
1999-2000	347	1,68,223	1,167.29	12,483.37	13.40

Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies

1	2	3	4	5	6
1978-79	81	4,802	2.06	-	-
1983-84	81	4,802	2.06	-	-
1988-89	81	4,802	2.06	-	-
1993-94	26	1,627	1.15	-	-

Co-operative Non-Agricultural Credit Societies

1	2	3	4	5	6
1995-96	26	1,627	1.15	-	-
1996-97	18	1,120	0.63	-	-
1997-98	18	1,120	0.63	-	-
1998-99	18	1,120	0.63	-	-
1999-2000	18	1,120	0.63	-	-

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

Co-operative Marketing Societies

The co-operative marketing societies are registered under the Punjab

Co-operative Societies Act,1954. These societies protect the farmers from the malpractices of the arhtias like under weighing unauthorized deduction ,delayed payments. etc. The cultivators can also store their produce in the godowns owned by these societies if they do not want to sell their produce at the time of harvesting.

The work done by the co-operative marketing societies in the district during 1978-79,1983-84,1988-89,1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

Year	Number of co-operative societies at the end of year	Membership (individuals)	(Rs in Lakhs)		
			Paid up capital	Working capital	Value of goods sold
1978-79	10	10,836	1,684	274.37	12,626
1983-84	10	10,845	1,648	232.07	9,425
1988-89	10	10,849	1,335	185.23	9,506
1993-94	10	12,406	1,901	235.76	9,224
1995-96	10	15,550	3,237	387.70	21,026
1996-97	10	15,278	3,623	303.67	17,800
1997-98	11	15,550	3,623	319.09	17,412
1998-99	11	15,278	3,716	340.42	19,525
1999-2000	11	15,882	3,475	341.30	13,916

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

Regulated Markets

There were 17 regulated markets in the district at Ahmadgarh, Amar-garh, Barnala, Bhadaur, Bhawanigarh, Cheema, Dhanaula, Dhuri, Khanauri, Lehra Gaga, Malerkotla, MahalKalan, Sangrur, Sullarghrat, Sunam, Tapa and Sherpur. The total arrival of important agricultural commodities (in thousand quintals) in these markets is given below :

Name of Markets Committee/Year	Name of Agricultural Commodities						Cotton	
	Wheat	Barley	Paddy	Gur	Potato	American	Desi	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

Ahmadgarh

1983-84	662.7	0.9	1,064.0	-	1.6	2.0	5.9
1988-89	484.0	6.6	902.0	1.1	1.7	77.1	6.5
1992-93	350.0	12.8	828.2	1.0	1.2	28.3	-
1993-94	436.9	7.8	870.5	-	1.3	12.8	-

1994-95	461.8	9.9	742.6	-	1.7	7.1	6.1
1995-96	458.0	10.0	547.0	-	1.8	32.0	-
1996-97	388.6	6.6	655.8	-	2.0	12.9	15.7
1997-98	417.4	5.1	366.1	-	1.8	4.0	6.5
1998-99	341.4	6.5	586.9	-	2.2	1.6	3.0
1999-2000	357.1	1.7	745.8	-	4.2	2.6	1.5

Amargarh

1983-84	244.5	-	345.4	-	-	-	-
1988-89	280.2	-	207.0	72	9	-	-
1992-93	284.2	-	693.1	6	-	-	-
1993-94	402.4	-	716.8	-	-	-	-
1994-95	431.4	-	712.1	-	-	-	-
1995-96	431.1	-	597.9	-	-	-	-
1996-97	357.4	-	196.0	-	-	-	-
1997-98	366.1	-	242.5	-	-	-	-
1998-99	237.6	-	205.7	-	-	-	-
1999-2000	118.9	-	118.9	-	-	-	-

Barnala

1983-84	576.7	4.7	689.3	33.8	1.2	32.9	10.3
1988-89	810.5	19.8	815.1	15.5	18.0	203.1	12.2
1992-93	992.1	30.3	1,131.2	-	17.0	80.0	8.5
1993-94	828.7	27.0	1,257.2	-	14.8	20.0	5.1
1994-95	898.5	29.8	1,253.0	-	19.9	26.8	33.2
1995-96	811.6	13.8	974.5	-	16.7	31.0	26.5
1996-97	735.6	17.6	1,261.1	-	18.6	16.3	45.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1997-98	767.4	2,9.7	1,480.8	-	20.8	6.3	28.9
1998-99	661.5	20.9	1,511.6	-	24.7	1.3	11.6
1999-2000	756.7	13.7	1,376.2	-	33.0	1.5	3.0

Bhadaur

1983-84	354.9	-	501.9	-	-	-	-
1988-89	429.2	-	243.5	1.2	-	-	-
1992-93	427.9	-	724.7	0.1	0.1	-	-
1993-94	492.8	-	889.8	-	0.3	-	-
1994-95	536.0	-	595.6	-	0.3	-	-
1995-96	476.6	-	554.5	-	0.5	-	-
1996-97	406.7	-	696.9	-	0.5	-	-
1997-98	411.0	-	802.7	-	0.7	13.9	6.9
1998-99	411.0	-	796.4	-	0.7	-	-
1999-2000	458.9	-	774.4	-	1.1	-	-

Bhawanigarh

1983-84	452.4	-	569.5	-	1.3	-	0.1
1988-89	547.0	0.4	734.6	0.4	2.9	1.9	0.8
1992-93	583.2	0.6	939.5	0.4	2.7	-	-
1993-94	573.4	0.1	11,15.3	-	3.9	-	-
1994-95	718.6	0.1	1,157.9	-	4.4	-	-
1995-96	686.2	0.2	1,035.5	-	2.7	-	-
1996-97	630.1	0.1	1152.1	-	2.0	-	-
1997-98	686.9	0.6	1305.0	-	2.9	-	-
1998-99	411.0	0.1	1,169.5	-	2.6	-	-
1999-2000	673.2	0.1	1,344.1	-	4.6	-	-

Cheema

1983-84	270.3	-	143.6	0.9	-	-	-
1988-89	355.5	-	238.7	-	0.9	-	-

1992-93	397.7	-	563.2	-	0.7	-	-
1993-94	460.0	-	736.1	-	-	-	-
1994-95	545.3	-	729.4	-	-	-	-
1995-96	506.0	-	656.5	-	-	-	-
1996-97	443.4	-	840.1	-	-	-	-
1997-98	462.3	-	937.6	-	-	-	-
1998-99	464.8	-	800.5	-	-	-	-
1999-2000	531.0	-	32.7	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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Dhanaula

1983-84	248.7	-	275.9	-	-	-	-
1988-89	346.0	-	191.9	-	-	-	-
1992-93	368.6	-	540.0	-	-	-	-
1993-94	445.9	-	707.3	-	-	-	-
1994-95	533.5	-	759.8	-	-	-	-
1995-96	511.5	-	603.7	-	-	-	-
1996-97	443.4	-	558.3	-	-	-	-
1997-98	454.3	-	805.6	-	-	-	-
1998-99	438.3	-	775.6	-	-	-	-
1999-2000	501.4	-	843.5	-	-	-	-

Dhuri

1983-84	769.6	4.3	1,130.6	11.6	6.8	0.-	13.0
1988-89	733.0	17.1	1360.4	-	7.6	44.0	30.0
1992-93	801.1	34.8	1481.9	1.5	13.3	8.0	29.4
1993-94	793.2	22.3	1414.2	-	9.0	4.0	12.6
1994-95	872.0	13.1	1297.3	-	11.3	1.0	-
1995-96	698.9	21.45	1019.3	-	12.1	7.2	20.9
1996-97	610.2	16.1	1179.1	-	11.8	7.1	30.5
1997-98	666.6	2.1	1624.0	-	10.4	2.0	18.5
1998-99	684.1	17.2	1338.7	-	5.5	1.0	12.2
1999-2000	713.6	-	262.9	-	9.0	1.3	5.0

Khanauri

1983-84	468.4	-	586.5	0.6	0.2	-	0.9
1988-89	665.8	-	247.3	0.4	1.3	-	2.1
1992-93	676.2	-	567.1	0.2	2.4	-	0.5
1993-94	780.6	-	536.0	-	2.4	-	0.1
1994-95	878.6	-	625.1	-	2.7	-	0.1
1995-96	825.6	-	263.8	-	3.0	-	0.1
1996-97	711.1	-	485.5	-	3.1	-	0.1
1997-98	778.9	-	858.6	-	3.3	-	0.1
1998-99	740.4	-	614.3	-	3.5	-	0.1
1999-2000	926.9	-	897.2	-	4.4	-	0.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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Lehra Gaga

1983-84	314.1	1.1	279.4	-	-	14.3	5.9
1988-89	417.9	2.6	175.9	-	3.4	79.8	1.6
1992-93	537.7	6.2	528.5	-	4.7	65.6	12.2
1993-94	612.5	2.1	767.1	-	4.2	23.7	8.4

1994-95	809.2	2.4	936.9	-	3.8	21.2	11.3
1995-96	725.0	2.9	696.3	-	3.8	25.9	12.9
1996-97	698.1	2.6	832.4	-	4.4	18.6	17.1
1997-98	745.2	2.8	1,116.0	-	4.5	7.4	10.6
1998-99	690.1	7.4	924.0	-	3.5	2.9	5.6
1999-2000	9.75	1.1	1,032.0	-	4.5	5.0	4.1

Mahal Kalan

1983-84	408.6	-	479.9	-	-	-	-
1988-89	493.4	-	270.5	-	-	-	-
1992-93	438.3	-	921.8	-	-	-	-
1993-94	599.0	-	1,054.2	-	-	-	-
1994-95	668.4	-	1,008.8	-	-	-	-
1995-96	692.5	-	877.1	-	-	-	-
1996-97	621.6	-	996.8	-	-	-	-
1997-98	684.8	-	1,107.7	-	-	-	-
1998-99	560.2	-	1,035.1	-	-	-	-

Malerkotla

1983-83	625.4	2.2	897.9	-	8.0	-	-
1988-89	640.7	10.0	771.6	-	20.0	-	-
1992-93	578.4	7.1	1,510.6	-	38.6	-	-
1993-94	762.0	6.4	1,606.6	-	39.9	-	-
1994-95	817.2	7.6	1,375.5	-	37.2	-	-
1995-96	815.0	5.7	1,068.9	-	39.0	-	-
1996-97	672.3	4.9	1,226.0	-	29.6	-	-
1997-98	610.8	4.8	611.2	-	38.4	-	-
1998-99	675.0	1.8	453.1	-	26.4	-	-
1999-2000	741.3	-	449.2	-	60.0	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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Sangrur

1983-84	387.5	0.6	646.4	3.9	6.0	-	1.7
1988-89	569.6	1.4	886.6	1.8	7.3	11.2	4.6
1992-93	575.0	3.1	992.1	2.4	12.31	7.5	6.6
1993-94	609.1	2.3	974.2	-	12.7	2.6	2.1
1994-95	680.4	1.8	1,000.7	-	10.0	4.0	-
1995-96	607.8	3.8	835.9	-	11.4	7.1	-
1996-97	583.9	3.5	964.0	-	13.0	0.3	-
1997-98	563.1	3.7	1,090.5	-	18.8	-	10.8
1998-99	508.9	6.0	9,222.9	-	16.6	-	1.0
1999-2000	542.8	2.9	1,015.8	-	21.8	-	0.6

Sherpur

1983-84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988-89	392.0	-	158.8	0.2	-	-	-
1992-93	282.5	-	595.0	-	-	-	-
1993-94	371.3	-	698.8	-	-	-	-
1994-95	445.1	-	748.3	-	-	-	-
1995-96	461.1	-	631.6	-	-	-	-
1996-97	424.1	-	729.1	-	-	-	-
1997-98	457.4	-	847.5	-	-	-	-
1998-99	450.1	-	754.8	-	-	-	-
1999-2000	494.6	-	840.3	-	-	-	-

Sullargharat

1983-84	460.0	-	442.5	0.3	-	-	-
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1988-89	515.9	-	467.9	1.2	0.1	-	-
1992-93	549.4	-	845.3	1.7	0.8	-	-
1993-94	593.3	-	926.6	-	1.0	-	-
1994-95	654.3	-	1,015.5	-	1.0	-	-
1995-96	635.7	-	822.7	-	1.1	-	-
1996-97	570.0	-	961.0	-	0.6	-	-
1997-98	596.0	-	1,078.0	-	-	-	-
1998-99	521.7	-	988.9	-	-	-	-
1999-2000	556.3	-	977.7	-	-	-	-

Sunam

1983-84	547.2	1.3	969.6	7.4	15.2	4.5	7.0
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1988-89	785.8	1.7	1,294.3	-	21.5	38.8	3.2
1992-93	1,006.2	3.0	1,705.5	-	37.2	35.0	5.4
1993-94	861.7	1.8	13.90	-	32.1	13.0	0.2
1994-95	856.1	4.4	1,226.2	-	26.9	12.0	0.4
1995-96	702.1	6.5	1,049.7	-	19.3	29.0	-
1996-97	671.3	5.5	1,188.3	-	31.8	5.8	20.6
1997-98	103.3	5.6	1284.1	-	13.0	1.5	11.1
1998-99	566.1	7.1	720.8	-	8.6	-	5.0
1999-2000	604.4	0.8	1347.9	-	22.2	1.3	3.3

Tapa

1983-84	210.4	2.4	419.9	9.63	2.1	1,23.2	2.5
1988-89	438.1	2.9	122.5	3.5	2.1	3,29.8	1.0
1992-93	231.0	12.0	463.9	-	3.3	2,12.0	-
1993-94	226.5	1.9	204.5	-	1.5	1,03.0	-
1994-95	583.0	3.4	776.5	-	1.5	68.2	9.3
1995-96	533.7	4.0	587.3	-	1.2	85.0	-
1996-97	458.6	2.2	203.8	-	6.5	67.7	26.0
1997-98	536.8	0.4	708.3	-	1.3	4.5	-
1998-99	740.8	3.1	1,485.3	-	1.7	6.9	3.0
1999-2000	715.2	-	918.6	-	12.5	4.5	0.3

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

CHAPTER VII COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Railways

The district lies in the Ambala Division of the Northern Railways. There are two railway lines serving in the district. A brief description of these railway lines in the district is given as under:

1 Hisar-Ludhiana Branch Line.- This is a broad gauge line. It connects Ludhiana to Hisar. The stations falling in Sangrur District and located on this line are: Ahmadgarh, Rohira Ghallughara., Kup ,Malerkotla, Himtana, Dhuri, Bahadur Singh Wala, Sangrur, Bharur(halt), Sunam, Chhajli, Govindgarh Khokhar, Lehra Gaga and Gurney.

2 Sriganganagar-Ambala Cantonment Branch Line.- The other railway line passing through the Sangrur District is Sriganganagar –Ambala Cantonment line. The railway stations falling on this line are; Chhintanwala, Kaulseri, Dhuri, Alal, Sekha, Barnala, Hadiaya and Tapa.

(b)Roads

Roads as a means of communication are very important for the economic development of an area. These have been instrumental in changing the standard of living of the people living in rural areas. All the villages of the district are linked with roads. National Highway No. 64 from Zirakpur to Bathinda and National Highway No 71 From Jalandhar-Moga-Barnala-Sangrur-Patran-Khanauri-Haryana Border passes through the district.

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

(Kms)

Year	National Highways			Provincial Highways		
	Black Top Macadam	Water Bound	Total	Black Top Macadam	Water Bound	Total
1978-79	-	-	-	2,771	12	2,783
1988-89	-	-	-	3,252	-	3,252
1995-96	-	-	-	3,463	-	3,463
1996-97	-	-	-	3,463	-	3,463
1997-98	-	-	-	3,463	-	3,463
1998-99	90	-	90	3,733	-	3,733
1999-2000	158	-	158	3,765	-	3,765

Road Accidents .- Increase in the vehicular traffic on roads has resulted in the increase in road accidents. The statistics regarding the road accidents in the Sangrur District during the year 1978, 1988 and 1995 to 1999 are given below:

Year	Accidents	Vehicles Involved	Persons killed	Persons injured
1978	82	65		20
1988	98	98		63
1995	173	173	111	161
1996	184	184		116
1997	210	210		161
1998	240	240	149	209
1999	242	242	57	185

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1979,1989,1994 and 1996 to2000)

Road Transport

Passenger road transport is shared between the government sector and private sector in the ratio of 60:40 whereas goods transport is exclusively in the hands of private operators.

State Transport.- State transport is controlled by the Government of Punjab. Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Sangrur and Barnala Depots ply buses on majority of the routes in the district in respect of passenger traffic. The bus routes operated by the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation Sangrur and Barnala along with route length is given in Appendix-I on pages 67 to 69. The statistics regarding progress of Sangrur and Barnala depots are given in Appendix-II on page 70.

Private Transport.- Private buses, mini buses, taxi and auto rickshaws are the other means of passenger traffic. Mini bus routes operate mainly in the interior parts of the district. There were 425 mini bus routes operating in the district as on 31 March 2001. Similarly there were 106 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-III on pages 71 to 77.

The number of different type of motor vehicles registered in the Sangrur District during the years 1983-84,1988-89,1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given in the following table:-

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

Year	Type of Institutions											
	Higher Secondary Schools/ Senior Secondary Schools			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
1978	6	3	9	146	14	160	114	1	115	815	11	826
1983	6	3	9	191	15	196	101	-	101	829	1	830
1988	18	3	21	195	15	210	97	-	97	828	1	829
1993	39	6	45	170	12	182	97	1	98	817	1	818
1995	57	8	65	172	10	182	117	1	118	816	1	817
1996	66	9	75	175	10	185	179	-	179	817	1	818
1997	66	9	75	176	10	186	179	-	179	817	1	818
1998	66	9	75	176	10	186	180	-	180	817	1	818
1999	66	9	75	176	10	186	180	-	180	947	-	947

(Statistical Abstract of Punjab 1979, 1984, 1989, 1994 and 1996 to 2000)

(c) Shipping and Air-Traffic

There is no port or aerodrome in the district.

(d) Travel and Tourist Facilities

Punjab Tourism Development Corporation runs Chandni Tourist Complex at Nidampur in the Sangrur District, which is situated on Patiala to Bhawanigarh road. It has 4 rooms including 2 air conditioned rooms for stay of tourists. It runs a bear bar, a restaurant and a petrol pump for the convenience of the tourist. The list of rest houses along with their reserving authority in the district, is given in Appendix IV on pages 78 to 79.

(e) Underground Pipe Line

The underground pipeline is the fourth latest means of transportation after road, water and airways. This is the cheapest and quickest means of transportation. Sangrur terminal is the sixth of the seven terminals along the 1,443 Km long Kandla-Bathinda pipe line, situated near village Kammomajra Khurd on Jind road, 4 Km from Sangrur District headquarters. It has been set up by Indian Oil Corporation. Kandla-Bathinda pipe line is a multi product line of diameter of 22 inches with a total line fill quantity of 27.5 crore liters.

This terminal was constructed at a cost of Rs 50 crore and was commissioned in 1996. Sangrur terminal caters to the full requirement of petrol, diesel, kerosene and lube oils of districts of Sangrur, Patiala, Rupnagar, Fatehgarh Sahib and parts of Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga and Faridkot districts.

The terminal has state of the art technology. All the transactions including receipt of petroleum products and filling of tank trucks are carried out through computers and fully automated machinery. A standard 12000 liters tank truck can be filled within 10 minutes, without spilling a single drop of oil. The terminal has the capacity of 9.3 crore liter oil. Keeping in view the national property and safety, a fully automated hydrant-cum-foam-cum sprinkler system along with latest fire fighting gadgets is provided.

The plant is also aware of the ecology of the area, a special effluent treatment plant is provided so that not a single drop of oil is let out along with water.

(f) Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones

Post Offices.- The post offices functioning in the Sangrur District are under the control of the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Sangrur Division, Sangrur. As on 31 March 2000, there was one Head Post Offices, 37 Time Scale Sub Office, 5 Sub Offices, 236 Extra Departmental Branch office in the district. The list of these post offices, Public Call Offices and Combined Post Offices is given in Appendix V on pages 80to 85.

Telegraphs.- Telegraph facilities are available almost in all the sub post offices functioning in the district.

Telephones .-As on 31 March 2000, the number of working telephone connections in the Sangrur District was 99,547.The details regarding the telephone exchanges and connections as on 31 March 2000 are given in Appendix VI on pages 86 to 88.

Appendix I (Vide page 63)

Bus Routes Operated by the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation in the Sangrur District as on 31 March 2000

Serial No.	Name of the depot	Name of the route	No. of	Route daily trips	Total daily length	service	(kms)	(kms)		
1	2	3	4	5	6					
1	Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Barnala	Patiala-Chandigarh	2	69	276	492				
		Barnala-Ludhiana	3	82						
		Patiala-Ambala Cantt	3	63	378					
				Barnala-Moga	9	67	1,206			
				Barnala-Raikot	1	38	76			
				Barnala-Sangrur	2	45	180			
		Sirhind	1	129 258				Sangrur-Raikot	2 82 328	Barnala-
				Sangrur-Chandigarh	1	126	252			
				Barnala-Sunam	2	43	172			
				Barnala-Mansa	6	52	624			
				Barnala-Musahwala	4	102	816			
				Mansa-Sirsa	24	69	3,312			
				Barnala-Patiala	2	102	408			
				Sirhind-Chandigarh	1	59	118			
				Barnala-Sirhind	1	129	258			
				Barnala-Jakhal	1	115	230			
				Mansa-Kalianwali	1	64	128			
				Barnala-Dhuri	8	38	608			
		Barnala-Rureke	2	19	76					
		Ludhiana-Jaito	1	151	302					
		Barnala-Chandigarh	2	172	1,032					
		Patiala-Firozpur	2	217	868					
		Barnala-Chandigarh	1	171	342					
		Barnala-Amritsar	1	174	348					
		Sardulgarh-Pathankot	1	358	716					
		Sirsa-Kapurthala	1	283	566					
		Barnala-Amritsar	1	186	372					
		Gehlan-Chandigarh	1	187	374					
		Barnala-Firozpur	1	130	260					
		Barnala-Jammu	1	386	772					
		Patiala-Muktsar	1	230	460					
		Barnala-Patiala	2	102	408					
		Mansa-Musahwala	3	50	300					
		Sangrur-Moga	1	112	224					
		Barnala-Muktsar	1	130	260					
		Barnala-Jagraon	2	54	216					
		Barnala-Ahmadgarh	2	76	304					
		Barnala-Abohar	½	167	167					
		Jalandhar-Mansa	½	200	200					
						Barnala-Rama Mandi	2 119 476			
						Barnala-Bhikhi	4 39 312			
		Barnala-Sultanpur	1	202	404					
		Mansa-Amritsar	½	226	226					
		Moga-Jhunir	1	135	270					
		Barnala-Rupnagar	1	170	340					
		Mansa-Rampura	1	51	102					
		Barnala-Delhi	1	301	602					
		Barnala-Naina Devi	1	250	500					
		Sangrur-Mansa	1	96	192					
2	PEPSU Roadways Transport Corporation, Sangrur	Patiala-Chandigarh	6	69	828					
		Patiala-Ambala Cantt.	2	63	252					
		Sangrur-Ahmadgarh	9	55	990					
		Sangrur-Ludhiana	2	84	336		Sangrur-Patran 11 42 924			
				Patiala-Kasauli	1	139	278			
				Sangrur-Patiala	1	57	114			
				Sangrur-Hadan Nudni	2	100	400			
				Sangrur-Patran	4	42	336			
				Sunam-Khanauri	4	53	424			
				Malerkotla-Chandigarh (via-Jaurepul,Khanna)	2	131	524			
				Sangrur-Malerkotla	4	35	280			
				Sangrur-Mansa (via-Lehra,Jakhal)	4	68	544			
				Sherpur-Nabha (via-Bhawaniagarh)	2	73	292			
				Khanna-Raikot	1	71	142			
				Nabha-Dhuri	6	33	396			
				Patiala-Dhuri	1	68	136			
				Dhuri-Bathinda	2	135	540			
				Malerkotla-Chandigarh (via-Kup,Malaudh)	2	134	536			
				Sangrur-Sunam	4	19	152			
				Sangrur-Samana (via-Bhawaniagarh)	2	56	176			
				Sangrur-Raikot	2	72	288			
				Sangrur-Delhi	2	273	1,092			
				Sangrur-Jaurepul	2	57	228			
				Sangrur-Malaud	2	65	260			
				Sangrur-Sherpur	4	34	272			
				Malerkotla-Sangrur	2	35	140			
				Sangrur-Sunam	2	23	92			
				Dhuri-Patiala	2	68	272			
				Dhuri-Ludhiana	2	69	276			
				Sangrur-Ludhiana	4	84	672			
				Malerkotla-Khanna	6	50	600			
				Sangrur-Samana (via-Dirba)	2	56	224			
				Sangrur-Abohar	1	205	410			
				Dialgarh-Chandigarh	1	161	322			
		Malerkotla-Wagha Border	1	231	462					
		Sangrur-Paonta Sahib	1	258	516					
		Sangrur-Rishikesh	1	320	640					

Sunam-Narwana	1	97	194
Malerkotla-Jammu	1	348	696
Sangarpura-Amritsar	1	303	606
Sangrur-Patiala	4	57	456
Laungowal-Chandigarh	1	149	298
Sangrur-Hoshiarpur	2	165	660
Dhuri-Patiala	8	62	992
Sangrur-Jalandhar	2	150	600
Sunam-Delhi	1	270	540
Sangrur-Chintpurni	2	213	852
Malerkotla-Chandigarh	2	131	524
Patran-Patiala	1	58	116
Sunam-Chandigarh	1 ^{1/2}	184	552
Sangrur-Chandigarh	1	126	252

(Source : General Managers, Pepsu Roadways Transport Corporation, Barnala and Sangrur)

Appendix II (Vide page 63)

Progress of Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Barnala and Sangrur Depots during 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000

Year	Fleet (Number)		Effective Kilometers (lakhs)		Daily Passengers Carried(lakhs)	
	Barnala	Sangrur	Barnala	Sangrur	Barnala	Sangrur
1978-79	97	115	56.27	106.19	0.23	0.40
1983-84	95	89	75.39	79.37	0.17	0.18
1988-89	88	89	69.72	69.71	0.18	0.24
1993-94	92	100	84.78	87.16	-	1.99
1995-96	92	100	90.15	90.45	0.36	0.30
1996-97	96	99	83.37	89.27	..	..
1997-98	90	100	76.27	88.14	..	..
1998-99	94	98	81.95	89.53	..	..
1999-2000	88	93	79.95	87.83	..	..

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1979,1984,1989,1994 and 1996 to2000)

Appendix III

(Vide page 63)

Bus Routes Operated by Private Transport Companies in the Sangrur District as on 31 March 2000

Serial No.	Name of transport company	Name of route	No. of daily trips	Rout length (kms)	Total daily service (kms)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Aman Travels Regd., Bhawanigarh	Patiala-Sangrur	2	57	224
2	Akal Bus Service Regd., Ahmedgarh	Ahmadgarh – Barnala (via- Malerkotla)	1	77	154
3	A.R. Transport Co.Regd; Tapa	Bhadaur-Bhikhi-Mansa	2	64	254
4	Attal Bus Service Regd., Sangrur	Nabha-Malerkotla (via- Sangrur,Dhuri)	2	73	292
		Patiala-Sunam	2	66	264
5	Ajit Transporters Regd., Sangrur	Barnala-Sangrur (via -Pharwahi,Kattu)	3	48	288
		Sangrur-Moga (via -Barnala)	2	108	432
		Barnala-Jagraon			

6	Amandeep Bus Service Regd.,Sunam	(via -Gehlan) Barnala-Sunam-Lehra Gaga -Munak	2 1	58 94	232 188
		Barnala-Sunam-Lehra Gaga -Munak (via -Laungowal)	1	84	168
		Barnala-Sunam-Lehra Gaga -Kulrian(via -Attarsinghwala)	2	93	372
		Sunam-Samana-Sangrur (via -Wigherwal)	1	65	130
		Barnala-Patran-Khanauri (via -Sunam,Dirba)	2	93	372
		Barnala-Sunam-Lehra Gaga -Munak	2	94	356
		Sunam-Firozpur (via Barnala)	1	173	346
7	Ahluwalia Transport Service Regd.,Barnala	Talwandi-Malerkotla (via -Mansa,Sangrur)	1	155	310
		Barnala-Kauhrian-Manal (via -Sunam)	2	80	320
		Sangrur-Talwandi Sabo	1½	126	378
		Barnala-Sangrur (via -Dhanaula)	4	41	328
8	Ahluwalia Bus Service Regd., Barnala	Barnala-Bhikhi-Budhladha	3	57	342
		Barnala-Bhikhi-Badra-Budhladha	1	66	132
		Barnala-Harigarh-Fatehgarh (via -Laungowal)	3	63.5	381
9	Ahmadgarh Tpt. Co.Regd., Ahmadgarh	Ahmadgarh -Barnala (via -Mangeval)	1	77	154
10	Bawa Bus Service Regd., Barnala	Sangrur-Dialgarh-Bhikhi (via -Laungowal)	2	49	196
11	Avtar Bus Service Regd., Bhadaur	Barnala-Muktsar-Sangrur	1	125	250
12	Barraich Bus Service Regd., Barnala	Barnala-Faridkot-Badbar	1	113.5	227
13	Baldeep Bus Service Regd., Sangrur	Sangrur-Khanauri (via -Upli,Sunam,Lehra)	1	104	208
14	Bhadaur Bus Service Regd., Barnala	Barnala-Sangrur (via -Dhanaula)	3	41	246

1	2	3	4	5	6
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		Barnala-Bhikhi	1	37	74
15	Bhaika Bus Service Regd., Barnala	Barnala-Bhikhi-Budhlada	2	57	228
		Barnala-Sangrur (via -Kattu,Balian)	1	48	96
		Barnala-Dhuri (via -Kala Bula,Sherpur)	1	46	92
16	Bihla Bus Service Regd., Barnala	Malerkotla-Sherpur-Barnala-Lohatbadi	2	74	296
17	Bikar Singh of Sanghera	Mahal Kalan-Malerkotla Bhadaur-Barnala-Sunam (via -Attarsingh wala)	1	71	142
18	Bhupinder Singh s/o Lal Singh., Sherwanikot	Dhuri-Samana	2	56	224
19	Darbara Singh s/o Maghar Singh vill., Sherpur	Malerkotla-Khanna	2	49	196
20	Namdev Bus Service, Regd.,Sunam	Sunam-Firozpur (via -Barnala)	1	173	346
21	Baba Farid Transport Co. Regd.,Malerkotla	Malerkotla-Wagah Border (via -Ludhiana,Jalandhar)	1	235	470
22	Bhullar Transport Co.Regd., Bhadaur	Rampura-Bodipura-Bhaga Purana-Moga	1	82	164
23	Changal Bus Service Regd., Dhuri	Sangrur-Sherpur (via -Natt,Dhuri,Bahadurpur)	1	50	100
24	Cheema Transport Co. Regd., Mahal kalan	Mahal Kalan-Malerkotla -Dhuri Raikot	1	84.5	169
25	New Preet Bus Service Regd.,Sunam	Sangrur-Samana (via -Gujran,Khanal)	2	51	204
26	Dhuri Bus Service Regd., Dhuri	Malerkotla-Barnala-Sanghera (via -Cheema,Panjgirain)	2	60	240
		Dhuri-Raikot-Mullanpur	6	48	576
		Sangrur-Dhuri-Raikot Ludhiana	2	146	584
		Barnala-Dhuri-Bagrian	1	52	104
		Sangrur-Ludhiana (via Kutba)	1	104	208
		Malerkotla-Sherpur-Barnala	1	57	114
		Barnala-Dhuri-Sangrur (via -Bajwa,Bamal)	1	58	116
		Ludhiana-Sherpur-Barnala-Bhadaur	1	112	224
		Sangrur-Sherpur (via -Bahadurpur)	1	40	80
		Malerkotla-Raikot-Jagraon	1	60	120
		Malerkotla-Bathinda (via -Bhadaur)	1	141	282
27	Dhaliwal Bus Service Regd., Barnala	Barnala-Jagraon-Ludhiana (via -Hathur)	1½	102	306
28	Dhaliwal Roadways Pvt. Ltd.,Bhawanigarh	Patiala-Sangrur	1	57	114
		Patiala-Sunam	1	66	132
		Sunam-Lehra-Sangrur-Baretta (via -Pishore Bhaika,Tungan)	2	63	252
		Barnala-Munak	1	94	188
		Barnala-Sangrur	1	45	90
29	Dhaliwal Roadways Regd., Bhawanigarh	Sangrur-Lehra Gaga-Munak	3	74	444
30	Dhanesar Bus Service Regd., Patiala H.O.Dhuri	Chhapa-Sangrur-Raikot	1	69	138
		Raikot-Kurar-Chhapa-Sangrur	2	74	296
		Sangrur-Barnala-Gehlan-Hathur	1	77	154
		Sangrur-Ludhiana- (via- Kutba,Raikot)	1	115	230
31	Deol Bus Service Regd., Barnala	Barnala-Bathinda	2	72	288
		Jalanadhar-Barnala-Rampura	1	175	350
32	Deepak Bus Service Regd., Sunam	Barnala-Budhlada (via -Laungowal,Fatehgarh)	2	85	340

1	2	3	4	5	6
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		Barnala-Sunam-Lehra-Kualrian	2	93	372
		Sangrur-Baretta (via -Sunam)	2	59	236
33	Dhillon Bus Service Regd., Barnala	Barnala-Gehlan-Jagraon	2	58	232
34	Dashmesh Motors Regd., Dhuri	Dhuri-Dhanaula-Malerkotla (via -Ladda)	3	54	324
35	Dhillon Roadways Regd., Bhadaur	Barnala-Bhikhi-Budhlada	3	57	342
36	Fatehgarh Bus Service Regd., Sunam	Sunam-Baretta-Sangrur (via -Bakshiwala)	3	64	384
		Sunam-Bhawanigarh-Sangrur (via -Preamsinghwal,Dirba)	1	99	198
		Sunam-Samana (via -Kauhrian,Preamsinghwal)	1	76	152
37	The Ex-Servicemen Co-op. Tpt. Society., Ltd Sherpur	Mohali-Barnala (via -Kharar,Sirhind,Nabha)	½	175	175
38	Grewal Bus Service Regd., Ahmadgarh	Ahmadgarh -Barnala-Ludhiana (via -Malerkotla)	1	106	212
		Ahmadgarh-Barnala (via -Malerkotla)	2	77	308
		Ahmadgarh-Barnala	1	57	114
		Malerkotla-Mahal Kalan	1	37	74
39	Hind Motors Regd., Barnala	Barnala-Bhadaur-Bhagta-Jaito	4	47.5	506
		Barnala-Khanna-Machiwara	1½	130	390
		Barnala-Khanna	1	136	272
		Barnala-Dhuri-Bagrian	1	53	106

		(via -Sekha)							
		Sangrur-Barnala-Bhadaur-	1	125	250				
		Muktsar							
40	Himat Pura Bus Service Regd., Himatpura	Barnala-Moga	1	81	162				
		(via -Jawahar Singh Wala)							
		Barnala-Jawahar Singh Wala-	1	66	132				
		Baghapurana							
41	Hardeep Bus Service Regd., Sunam	Maur-Mansa-Munak-Rampura 2	2	139	556				
		Patiala-Sunam	2	66	264				
42	Indian Bus Service Regd., Malerkotla	Bassi-Malerkotla	1½	81	243				
		(via -Khanna, Payal[ASD])							
		Barnala-Malerkotla-Ludhiana	2	122	488				
		Ahmadgarh-SAS Nagar	1	109	218				
		Ahmadgarh-Ludhiana	1	29	58				
43	Indira Bus Service Regd., Dulwan Barnala	Barnala-Malerkotla	1	52	104				
		(via -Karamgarh, Sangrur)							
		Barnala-Dhuri-Bagriani	1	46	92				
44	Kamal Bus Service Regd., Sunam	Sunam-Budhlada-Mansa	3	61	366				
		(via -Jakhepal)							
		Sunam-Budhlada-Sangrur	3	58	348				
		(via Tungan)							
		Sunam-Budhlada-Bareta	3	63	378				
		(via -Jakhepal)							
		Patiala-Budhlada	1	105	210				
		(via -Jakhepal)							
		Nabha-Budhlada	1	90	180				
45	Karamgarh Co-operative Tpt. Society Ltd., Bhadaur	Bhadaur-Barnala-Nihalsinghwal	4	47	376				
		and Barnala-Bhadaur-Badhni Kalan							
		Bhadaur-Sangrur-Bhagta	2	90	360				
		(via -Schna)							
		Barnala-Sangrur-Bhadaur	1	65	130				
		(via -Bhadaur-Bathinda)							
		Barnala-Rampura-Bhucho-	1	89	178				
		(via -Bhadaur-Bathinda)							

1	2	3	4	5	6				
		Barnala-Rampura-Bhucho-	1	84	168				
		Bathinda (via.-Tapa)							
46	Khanauri Bus Service Regd., Khanauri	Samana-Moniana-Sulargharat	2	104	416				
		(via -Shutrana)							
		Sunam-Patran-Arno	1	69	138				
		(via -Mehlan)							
		Sunam-Khanauri	1	96	192				
		(via -Upli)							
47	Kartar Bus Service Regd., Barnala	Barnala-Bathinda	1	72	144				
		Barnala-Sangrur	1	41	82				
48	Kanwar Mohinder Singh s/o Bachan Singh, Barnala	Sardulgarh-Pathankot	½	356	356				
		(via -Ludhiana, Jalandhar)							
49	Khalsa Bus Service Regd., Barnala	Barnala-Malerkotla	1	50	100				
		(via -Sherpur)							
		Barnala-Malerkotla	1	52	104				(via -KalaBula, Sherpur)
		Sangrur-Mansa-Talwandi Sabo	1	126	252				
		Barnala-Bhikhi	1	36	72				
		(via -Chhanna)							
50	Luxmi Bus Service Regd., Barnala	Barnala-Ahmedgarh	2	57	228				
		(via -Thikriwal)							
		Barnala-Sunam	1	48	96				
51	Mahavir Transport	Sangrur-Bareta	3	74	444				
		Shehjadwali-Khewa	2	38	152				
		(via -Ubheywal, Kila)							
52	Libra Bus Service Pvt., Malerkotla	Bathinda-Ludhiana	2	206	824				
		(via -Sunam, Ahmadgarh)							
		Malerkotla-Bathinda	2	158	632				
		(via -Sunam, Mansa)							
		Bathinda-Ludhiana	1	180	360				
		(via -Barnala, Sangrur)							
		Malerkotla-Bathinda	1	140	280				
		(via -Sangrur)							
		Bathinda-Barnala-Ludhiana	2	156	624				
		(via -Raikot)							
		Ludhiana-Sangrur-Patran	1	122	244				
		Ludhiana-Sangrur-Dirba	1	107	214				
		Ludhiana-Hissar	½	235	235				
		(via -Sangrur)							
		Ludhiana-Nabha	1	78	156				
		Sangrur-Abohar	½	190	190				
		Barnala-Bathinda-Ludhiana	2	156	624				
		Barnala-Bathinda-Dhuri	2	106	424				
		(via -Sekha)							
		Barnala-Bathinda	2	72	288				
		Patiala-Ludhiana-Devgarh	1	119	238				
		(via -Nand Pur Kesho)							
		Patiala-Ludhiana	1	106	212				
		(via -Nabha)							
		Ludhiana-Sangrur-Sunam	1	100	200				
		Sangrur-Bathinda	1	112	224				
		Laungowal-Anandpur Sahib	½	200	200				
		(via -Sangrur, Patiala)							
		Jalandhar-Patran	½	199	199				
		(via -Ludhiana, Sangrur)							
53	Manjit Bus Service Regd., Bhadaur	Bhadaur-Phul-Rampura-	3	53	318				
		Barnala (via Sandhu Kalan)							
54	Moonak Bus Service Regd; Munak	Patran-Lehra	2	46	184				
		(via -Jakhepal)							
55	Maruti Bus Service Regd., Barnala	Sangrur-Mansa-Talwandi	1	126	252				

1	2	3	4	5	6				
56	New Malwa Bus Service Regd., Barnala	Barnala-Bathinda-Rama	1	104	208				
		(via -Jassi, Kartarsinghwal)							
57	New Preet Bus Service Sunam	Malerkotla-Bathinda-Ahmadgarh	1	178	356				
		(via -Sunam)							
58	New Sardar Bus Service Regd., Khanauri	Sunam-Arno-Lehra	1	90	180				
		(via -Dirba)							
		Sunam-Patran-Khanna	2	71	284				
59	Nirvair Transport Co. Regd., Barnala	Barnala-Bhikhi	1	37	74				
		(via -Channo-Bhaini)							
		Barnala-Bhikhi	1	44	88				
		(via -Dhaura, Kahneke)							
60	New Tourist Raikot Tpt. Service Regd., H.O. Barnala	Raikot-Schna-Mullanpur	1	67.5	135				
		(via -Nathowal)							
		Raikot-Schna-Sandhaur	1	63.5	127				
		(via -Nathowal)							
61	Prem Co-op. Transport Society Ltd., Bhadaur	Barnala-Rampura	3	58	348				
		(via -Bhadaur)							
		Sangrur-Bathinda	1	112	224				
		(via -Barnala)							
62	Prem Bus Service Regd., Barnala	Barnala-Bathinda	1	96	192				
		(via -Bhadaur)							
63	Pal Transport Service Regd., Sangrur	Nabha-Dhuri-Malerkotla-	2	94	376				
		Ahmadgarh							
		Sangrur-Samana-Laungowal	2	74	296				
64	Pal Bus Service Regd., Sangrur	Laungowal-Chhintanwala-Nabha	2	54	216				
		Ludhiana-Sangrur-Patran	1	122	244				
		Ludhiana-Sangrur	1	84	168				
		Ludhiana-Sangrur-Dirba	1	107	214				
		(via -Ahmedgarh)							
		Sangrur-Lehra-Dhuri	1	77	154				
		(via -Longowal, Namol)							
		Sangrur-Laungowal-Munak-	2	90	360				
		Lehra (via -Ubheval,							
		Namol, Satauj, Lehra)							
		Nabha-Budhlada	½	90	90				

		(via-Bhawanigarh)			
65	Punjab Motors Regd., Barnala	Sangrur-Tarn-Taran – Amritsar Barnala-Mansa-Talwandi Sabo	1 1	221 109	442 218
66	Preet Bus Service Pvt., Ltd.Sunam	Bathinda Sunam –Bathinda-Sangrur Malerkotla-Bathinda- Ahmadgarh(via-Sunam) Ludhiana-Bathinda-Sunam (via-Tungan) Nabha-Budhlada (via -Sunam)	1 1 2 ½ 1	114 178 206 90 49	228 356 824 90 98
67	Preet Roadways Regd.,	Sunam-Bareta Patiala,Sunam-Fatehgarh Sunam – Budhlada(via Ganduan) Patiala-Binjal (via-Devigarh)	1 2 2	121 47	242 188
68	Rajgarh Bus Service Regd.,Barnala	Barnala-Moga	2	81	324
69	Randhawa Tpt.Service Regd.,Sangrur	Nabha-Dhuri-Malerkotla (via-Sangrur,Bhasaur) Sangrur-Bhawanigarh-Samana Ludhiana-Sherpur	1 2 1	94 65 67	188 260 134
70	Ranjit Transport Regd., Sangrur	Sangrur-Barnala (via-Harigarh,Bhathal) Bhikhi-Bhadaur Sangrur-Barnala (via-Dhanaula)	1 1 1 1	40 64 40	80 128 80

1	2	3	4	5	6
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71	R.S.Transport Regd., Sangrur	Samana-Sangrur (via -Bhawanigarh,Bhatiwal)	2	65	260
72	Rangretta Transport Co.Regd.,Barnala	Barnala-Budhlada (via-Bhikhi)	2	56	224
73	Rayya Transport Co. Regd.,Barnala	Sangrur-Barnala-Bhawanigarh Sangrur-Barnala-Mansa-Baretta Barnala-Rampura-Bhucho Barnala-Sangrur-Bhawanigarh	2 1 2 1	79 154 87 79	316 308 348 158
74	Rai Bus Service Regd., Sangrur	Nabha-Dhuri-Malerkotla (via-Hathan,Bamal) Sangrur-Akbarpur –Samana (via-Khurana,Khurmi) Nabha-Budhlada-Mansa (via -Sunam) Nabha-Dhuri (via -Sangrur,Bhawanigarh)	4 2 ½ 1	73 21 113 53	584 84 113 106
75	Sangrur Progressive Workers Co-op.Tpt. Society Ltd.Sangrur.	Sangrur-Bathinda (via-Tapa,Barnala)	3	105	630
76	Sharda Transport Co. Regd.,Barnala	Barnala-Sunam (via -Laungowal) Barnala-Sunam-Lehra-Munak (via -Laungowal,Chhajali)	1 1	42 91	84 182
77	Satnam Transport Co. Sangrur	Sangrur-Samana-Balbera (via-Sulargharat,Gujran,Khanal) Sangrur-Samana (via-Sulargharat,Gujran,Khanal) Sangrur-Barnala-Gehlan -Jagraon	1 1 1 1	75 51 98	150 102 196
78	Satnam Bus Service,Regd., Sangrur	Sangrur-Barnala-Gehlan-Jagraon	1	100	200
79	Soldier Bus Service Regd., Barnala	Sangrur-Abohar	1	190	380
80	Sardar Bus Service Regd., Sangrur	Samana-Sangrur (via-Kamalpur) Sangrur-Samana (via-Bhawanigarh) Samana-Sangrur (via-Prem Singhwala)	2 1	43 52	172 104
81	Sidhu Bus Service Regd., Sunam	Sunam-Satauj-Sangrur-Budhlada (via -Tungan,Kolaran)	2	55	220
82	Sanghera Transport Co., Bhadaur	Barnala-Bhikhi-Budhlada	3	57	342
83	Sarmukh Punjab Bus Service	Barnala-Bathinda	6	72	864
84	Surinder Pal s/oNarain Singh of Bhadaur	Sangrur-Moga (via – Barnala)	1	112	224
85	Shiv Bus Service Regd., Sangrur	Samana-Sangrur (via-Gujran) Samana-Sangrur (via-Prem Singhwala) Sangrur-Kulrian (via-Kauhrian)	1 1 1	51 52 76	102 104 152
86	Sandhu Transport Co.Regd, Barnala	Barnala-Talwandi-Raikot (via -Hamidi)	1	118	236
87	Sidhu Bus Service Regd., Sherpur	Ludhiana-Sherpur (via -Maherna Kalan)	1	67	134
88	Sharma Bus Service Regd., Barnala	Barnala-Sunam-Kauhrian (via-Attarsinghwala)	4	71	568
89	Sheron Bus Service Regd., Sunam	Patiala-Sunam Sunam-Satauj-Budhlada Sunam-Bareta	2 2 2	46 48	66 184 192

1	2	3	4	5	6
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90	Sohi Bus Service Regd., Dhuri	Sangrur-Malerkotla-Tungan (via -Dhuri)	2	75	300
91	Tochi Transport Co.Regd., Sangrur	Sangrur-Samana (via- Sular) Sangrur-Samana-Balbhra (via- Sular, Kamalpur, Ramnagar) Sangrur-Lehra-Kulrian – Malerkotla Samana-Sunam –Sangrur (via -Prem Singhwala, Dirba_ Sunam-Samana (via -Prem Singh wala)	1 1 1 2 1	75 109 78 60	150 218 312 120
92	Walia Tranport Co. Regd., Bhadaur	Bhadaur-Sangrur –Bhawanigarh Barnala-Sunam (via-Attarsinghwala) Barnala-Bathinda Barnala-Dhuri-Bagriian Barnala-Malerkotla (via -Hathan, Sharpur)	1 1 2 1 1	48 72 56 52	87 96 144 224 104
93	Ujagar Singh Lakhvinder Singh Daler Singh vill. Thuliwal	Barnala-Raunta (via-Himatpura)	2	56	224
94	Grewal Transport Co. Regd.,Bhadaur	Barnala-Moga Barnala-Jawaharsinghwala Baghapurana-Moga	2 1	88 68	352 176
95	Gobind Bus Service Regd., Barnala	Barnala-Sangrur-Malerkotla (via -Dhanula)	1	73	146
96	Guru Tegh Bahadur Bus Service, Regd.,Barnala	Barnala-Talwandi Sabo Barnala-Bhikhi	1 1	41 82	82 164
97	Grewal Bus Serice Regd., Dhuri	Sangrur-Ludhiana (via Kutba)	½	103	103
98	Raksha Mahajan w/o Raj Mahajan of Barnala	Nabha-Budhlada-Mansa Barnala-Dhuri (via -Kumberwal)	½ 3	113 45	113 270
99	Sukhdev Singh s/o Dalip Singh VPO Bihla	Barnala-Jagraon (via -Bihla)	2	62	248
100	Som Nath and Sham Singh	Malerkotla-Morinda	1	92	184

101	of Malerkotla Prem Road Lines Regd., Barnala	(via -Khanna, Fatehgarh Sahib) Barnala-Bhadaur Barnala-Rampura (via -Bhadaur)	4 1	24 58	192 116
102	Toor Bus Service Regd., Barnala	Malerkotla-Bathinda (via -Mahal Kalan)	1	141	282
103	Sadhu Singh Ragi s/o Hari Singh VPO Bhadaur	Ludhiana-Baretta (via -Raikot, Barnala)	1	162	324
104	Anand Singh s/o Niranjan Singh Sangrur	Ludhiana-Baretta (via -Raikot, Barnala, Budhlada)	1	162	324
105	Joga Singh s/o Gurdial Singh Village Phaguwala	Patran-Talwandi Sabo (via -Munak, Baretta, Budhlada)	1	128	256
106	Bahadur Singh s/o Harchand Singh Sunam	Sangrur-Sardulgarh (via -Fatehgarh, Budhlada, Mansa)	1	115	230
107	Bains Bus Service Regd., Barnala	Moga-Nangal	1	217	434

(Source: Regional Transport Officer, Patiala)

Appendix IV (vide page 65)

Rest Houses (Tahsil-wise) in the Sangrur District as on 31 March 2000

Serial No.	Places	No. of suits	Name of reserving authority		
1	2	3	4		
(Tahsil Sangrur)					
1	Sainik Rest House, Sangrur	7	District Sainik Welfare Officer, Sangrur		
2	P.W.D.(B&R) Rest House, Sangrur	4	Executive Engineer, P. W.D. (B&R), Sangrur		
3	Zamindara Rest House, Sangrur	7	Secretary, Market Committee, Sangrur		
4	Zamindara Rest House, Bhawanigarh	2	Secretary, Market Committee, Bhawanigarh		
5	Canal Rest House, Nadampur	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), Sangrur		
6	Canal Rest House, Laungowal	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), Sangrur		
7	Canal Rest House, Seron	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), Sangrur		
(Tahsil Barnala)					
8	P.W.D. (B&R), Rest House,	4	Executive Engineer, P.W.D.	Barnala	
9	Canal Rest House, Sehna	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D.		(Irrigation) Bathinda
10	Canal Rest House, Kaire	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D.		(Irrigation), Bathinda
11	Canal Rest House, Patti Daraka	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), Bathinda		
12	Canal Rest House, Hadiaya	1	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), Sangrur		
13	Canal Rest House, Harigarh	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), Sangrur		
14	Canal Rest House, Pandhore	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), Bathinda		
15	Canal Rest House, Dadauhar	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), Bathinda		
16	Canal Rest House, Gahil	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D.		(Irrigation), Bathinda
17	Canal Rest House, Bazidke	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), Bathinda		
18	Canal Rest House, Kurer	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D.		(Irrigation), Bathinda
19	Zamindara Rest House, Barnala	4	Secretary, Market Committee Barnala		
20	Canal Rest House, Badra	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D.		(Irrigation), Sangrur
1	2	3	4		
(Tahsil Tappa)					
21	Zamindara Rest House, Tappa	2	Secretary, Market Committee,	Tappa	
Tahsil Malerkotla					
22	P.W.D. Rest House, Malerkotla	4	Executive Engineer, P.W.D.	(B&R), Sangrur	
23	Zamindara Rest House, Malerkotla	3	Secretary, Market Committee, Malerkotla		
24	Zamindara Rest House, Ahmadgarh	3	Secretary, Market Committee, Ahmadgarh		
25	Canal Rest House, Babanpur	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D.		(Irrigation), Sangrur
26	Canal Rest House, Mahorana	1	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), Sangrur		
27	Canal Rest House, Bhurthala Mander	4	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), Sangrur		
Tahsil Dhuri					
28	Zamindara Rest House, Dhuri	2	Secretary, Market Committee,	Dhuri	
29	Canal Rest House, Ranike	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D.		(Irrigation), Sangrur
30	Canal Rest House, Ladda Kothi	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), Sangrur		
Tahsil Sunam					
31	P.W.D. Rest House, Sunam	4	Executive Engineer, P.W.D.	(B&R), Sangrur	
32	Zamindara Rest House, Sunam	2	Secretary, Market Committee, Sunam		
33	Canal Rest House, Neelowal	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), Lehal, Patiala		
34	Canal Rest House, Sangtiwal alias, Dialpura	3	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), Lehal, Patiala		
35	Canal Rest House, Gujran	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), Lehal, Patiala		
36	Canal Rest House, Phulera	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), Lehal, Patiala		
37	Canal Rest House, Ladwanjara	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), Lehal, Patiala		
Tahsil Munak					
38	P.W.D. Rest House Lehra Gaga	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D.	(B&R), Sangrur	
41	Canal Rest House, Phoolad	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), Patiala		
42	Canal Rest House, Lehal Kalan	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (Irrigation), Patiala		
43	Canal Rest House, Khanauri	2	Executive Engineer, Bhakhra	Main Line, Patiala	
44	Canal Rest House, Rorewala	2	Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Lehal, Patiala		

(Source: Deputy Economic and Statistical Advisor, Sangrur)

List of Post Offices in the Sangrur District as on 31 March 2000

Head Post Office	Branch Post Office
1	2
Sangrur Head Post Office	1 Badru Khan 2 Bahaderpur 3 Ballan 4 Chathe Sekhwan 5 Duggan 6 Gurusar Mastuana 7 Hermitage 8 Kheri 9 Gaggarpur 10 Mangwal 11Kular Khurd 12 Mahlan 13 Ubhewal 14 Upli
Sub Post Offices	
1Ahmadgarh, LSG/SO/D/PCO	1 Dehlij Kalan 2 Jandali Khurd 3 Maherana Kalan 4 Maholi Kalan 5 Nathu Majra 6Rohira
2 Ahmadgarh (Grain Market) SO/ND/PCO	
3 Amargarh CO/SO	1Banbhaora 2 Bathan 3 Chaunda 4 Dhadogal 5 Jabbo Majra 6 Jhall 7 Mulabda
4 Bhawanigarh (Anaj Mandi)ND/PCO	
5 Bagrian SO/D/PCO	1Bhatian Khurd 2 Kandhargarh 3 Mehsampur 4 Meemsa
6 Barnala LSG/SO/D	1Bajidka Khurd 2Bhadal Wad 3 Chuhan Ke Kalan 4 Karamgarh 5 Pharwahi 6 Raisar 7 Sanghera 8 Thikriwala 9 Sehjra

1	2
7 Barnala KTY/ND/PCO/SO	
8 Bhadaur PCO/D/SO	1 Jangiana 2 Nainewal 3 Sandhu kalan 4 Talwandi
9 Bhawanigarh CO/PCO/SO/D	1 Aloarkh 2 Balad Kalan 3 Batriana 4 Bhattiwal Kalan 5 Channo 6 Ghanaur Jatan 7 Gharachon 8 Kakra 9 Kalajhar 10 Kapial 11 Manji 12 Nadampur 13 Nagra 14 Sakrodi 15 Balal
10 Chhajli CO/PCO/SO/D	1 Bhai Ke Poshore 2 Ganduan 3 Gobindgarh Khokhar 4 Koharian 5 Lad Banjara 6 Mojowal 7 Nangl 8 Ugrahan
11 College Road, Barnala PCO/ND/SO (148101)	
12 College Road, Malerkotla PCO/SO/ND (148023)	
13 Dhanaula CO/SO/D/PCO (148105)	1 Attar Singhwala 2 Bhaini Jassa 3Bhathlan 4 Dangarh 5 Harigarh 6 Kaleke 7 Katto 8 Kotduna 9 Pandher
14 Dhuri LSG/CO/PCO/D	1Badshapur 2Bamal 3Banbhauri 4 Bardwal 5 Bhalwan

1	2
	6Bhasaur 7Bhullerheri 8Bhojowali 9 Chanur Khurd 10 Ghanauri Kalan 11 Harchandpura 12 Jhaloor

	13 Kaheru
	14 Kumberwal
	15 Mulowal
	16 Rajomajra
	17 Rangian
	18 Sekha
15 Dirba CO/PCO/D/SO	1 Chhahar
	2 Kapial
	3 Kamalpur
	4 Khetla
	5 Rogla
	6 Janal
	7Gujran
	8Mauran
	9 Khanal Kalan
	10Sulargharat
16 HadiayaCO/PCO	1 Dhaula
	2Dhurkot
	3Kahnke
	4 Khudi Kalan
	5Rura Kalan
17 Hospital Road, SangrurND/PCO/SO	
18 Industrial Area Malerkotla ND/PCO/SO	
19 Jitwal Kalan PCO/D/SO	1 Bhogiwal
	2 Kupkalan
20 Ladda CO/PCO/SO/D	1Changal
	2Hassanpur
	3Kanjhla
	4Kila Hakima
	5Mandi Bhadur Singh Wala
	6Punnawal
	7Sheron
	8Banra
21 Lal Bazar Malerkotla ND/SO	
22 Lehra Gaga SO/CO/D/PCO	1Bhathal Kalan
	2Chotian
	3Daska
	4Gidran
	5 Gobind Jwaha Ke
	6 Ghorenab
	7 Haryau
	8 Phulera
	9 Sangatpua

1	2
23 Laungowal SO/D/CO/PCO	1Badbar
	2Balian
	3 Bhaini Mehraj
	4Dhadrian
	5Mander Kalan
	6Namot
	7 Sahoke
	8 Sheron
24 Malerkotla LSG/CO/PCO/SO	1Bhudan
	2Bhurthla Mander
	3 Gowara
	4 Haider Nagar
	5 Hathan
	6 Himmatana
	7 Husainpura
	8 Jamalpura
	9 Khanpur
	10 Khanpur Mundian
	11 Lasoi
	12 Manvi
	13 Mubarikpur
	14 Rurki Kalan
	15 Saraud
25 Mini Secretariate, Sangrur D	
26 Mahal Kalan SO/PCO/D/CO	1Chananwal
	2 Chhapa
	3 Chhiniwala
	4 Dadauhar
	5 Gangohar
	6 Jalaldiwal
	7 Kalal Majra
	8 Kalas
	9 Nihaluwala
	10 Kurar
	11 Qutba
	12 Sehbajpur
27 New Court Complex, Barnala SO/ND	
28 New Grain Market, Sangrur SO/ND	
29 New Kotwali, Sunam ND/SO	
30 Pakki Khanauri CO/SO	1 Andana
	2 Bhulan
	3Mandvi
	4 Banarsi
31 Raikot Road, Barnala ND/SO	
32 Sandhaur SO/CO/PCO/D	1 Fatehgarh Panjgirain
	2 Jhuneer
	3 Kalsian
	4 Kanganwal
	5 Khurd
	6 Kothala

1	2	7 Lohatbadi
	8 Mohamadpura	
	9 Manki	
	10 Kalyan	
	11 Mithewal	
	12 Shergarh Cheema	
33 Sangrur Kotwali ND/PCO/SO		
34 Sangrur Road, Dhuri ND/PCO/SO		
35 Shaina Road, Dhuri ND/PCO/SO	1Cheema	
	2 Jodhpur	
	3 Pakho ke	
36 Sant Laungowal Institute of Engineering and Technology,Laungowal		
37 Sherpur SO/CO/PCO/D	1 Bajwa	
	2 Bari	
	3 Changli	
	4 Guram	

	5 Hamidi
	6 Harike
	7 Katron
	8 Kheri Chahlan
	9 Nangal Thulewal
	10 Thuliwal
	11 Ramnagar Chhanna
	12 Tibba
38 Sunam CO/LSG/PCO	1 Bakshiwala
	2 Chathe Roti Ram
	3 Cheema
	4 Dharamgarh
	5 Jakhepal
	6 Jharon
	7 Khedial
	8 Kotra Amru
	9 Nilowali
	10 Sherpur
39 Sunam City SO/ND/PCO	
40 TallewalCO/PCO	1 Baktatgarh
	2 Bhotna
	3 Bihla
	4 Chak Bhai Ke
	5 Chhiniwala Khurd
	6 Dewana
	7 Gahil
	8 Moom
	9 Ramgarh
	10 Sher SinghPura
41 Tapa CO/PCO/SO/D	1 Daraj
	2 Dhilwan
	3 Ghunas
	4 Mauran

1	2	
		5 Pakkho Kalan
	6 Sukhupura Maur	
	7 Tajo ke	
	8 Ugo ke	
4 Munak SO/CO/D/PCO	1 Balgarh	
	2 Bangan	
	3 Chural Kalan	
	4 Dehla	
	5 Dhindsa	
	6 Dudian	
	7 Hamirgarh	
	8 Lehal Kalan	
	9 Mamiana	
	10 Nawagaon	
	11 Raidharana	
	12 Rampur Gujran	
	13 Shadiheri	

(Source : Superintendent, Post Offices, Sangrur Division, Sangrur)

Appendix VI (vide page 66)

Telephone Exchanges with their Capacity and Number of working telephones in the Sangrur District as on 31 March 2000

Telegraph Division	Name of Exchange	Number of Connections				
		Capacity	Working			
1	2	3	4			
Telecom Engineer, District Sangrur	Ahmadgarh	6,000	4,876			
	Amargarh	3,000	1,387			
	Akbarpur	152	114			
	Badbar	1,000	615			
	Badrukhan	344	339			
	Balian	1,000	549	Balin (Kattu)	336	302
	Banbhora	696	597			
	Barnala	15,000	10,799			
	Bhadalwad	304	284			
	Bhadaur	1,400	1,113			
	Bhasaur	336	323			
	Bhatian Kalan	304	179			
	Bhawanigarh	2,400	2,092			
	Bhotna	1,000	676			
	Bhudan	336	280			
	Bhullar Heri	360	359			
	Bhatal Kalan	320	291			
	Chatha Nanhera	1,000	624			
	Chak Bhaika	312	158			
	Chananwal	712	578			
	Channo	304	302			
	Chaunda	408	401			

Cheema	1,000	680
Cheema Jodhpur	1,000	596
Chhajli	712	606
Chhapa	1,000	226
Chotian	184	172
Dola SinghWala	368	361
Dhanaula	2,500	1,395
Dhaner	336	263
Dhano	304	200
Dhaura	336	329
Dhuri	7,000	6,414
Dhurkot	336	225
Dirba	2,500	1,368
Duggan	1,000	483
Fatehgarh Panjgirain	304	202
Ghanauri	1,000	659

1 2 3 4

Ghanaur Jattan 152 72

Gharachon	1,000	877
H.K.Pura	584	301
Hadiaya	1,000	877
Hathan	824	651
Jabomajra	360	354
Jakhepal	584	543
Jalldiwal	1,000	634
Jalur	336	333
Jangiana	304	163
Kalia	152	86
Kamalpur	480	318
Kanakwal	336	250
Kanganwal	528	513
Kanjhla	712	517
Kattu	336	330
Kaleke	344	341
Khanal Kalan	304	223
Kheri	1,000	551
Khokhar	152	145
Kohrian	1,000	551
Kotduna	1,000	632
Kup-Kalan	1,024	1,003
Lad Banjara	176	176
Lehra Gaga	3,000	1,509
Lohat Baddi	368	348
Laungowal	1,000	872
M.S.Wala	152	76
Mazi	304	283
Malerkotla	13,680	9,231
Mandian	336	328
Mandvi	152	88
Maur Nabha	1,096	684
Meemsa	1,000	643
Mehlan	480	386
Mahal Kalan	1,000	829
Maholi Khurd	304	198
Munak	1,000	663
Mullowal	480	294
Nadampur	304	303
Naiwala	304	173
Naraingarh	304	284
Narike	336	300
Nathu Majra	352	293
Pakho Kalan	304	304
Palasaur	304	295
Pandauri	712	542
Raidharana	304	262
Raisar	304	192
Rajal Heri	152	142

1 2 3 4

Rajo Majra	480	326
Ramagarh	304	121
Rampur Gujiran	152	145
Ratta Khera	152	149
Rohira	352	316
Roorki	1,024	944
Cheema	1,024	812
Sahoke	336	332
Sakrodi	184	169
Smuran	152	70
Sandaur	1,024	777
Sandhu Kalan	328	286
Sangla	400	391
Sangrur	11,000	9,158
Sehna	1,000	757
Sekha	352	344
Sheron	584	502
Sherpur	1,400	1,147
Sularghrat	584	533
Sunam	7,000	5,879
Tapa	2,500	1,462
Thikriwal	712	485
Tibba	304	268
Ubhewal	304	272
Uppli	312	288
Bharo	304	186
Bakharpir	152	156
Pakki Khanauri	1,000	696

183 Nawa Gaon 152 120

Thaska 152 146
Rasulpur Chhana 304 159
Johlan 304

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Saraud 304

(Source: General Manager Telecom, Sangrur)

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

Livelihood Pattern.- Sangrur is predominantly an agricultural district. The total population of the district as per 1991 Census was 17,10,120 out of which 5,29,531(30.91 per cent) were main workers and 22,619 persons (1.32 per cent) were marginal workers. The percentage of main workers in the State as per 1991 Census was 30.07. The main workers were further classified into nine categories. Out of the total main workers of the district 41.40 per cent were cultivators, 26.01 per cent were agricultural labourers, 0.78 per cent were engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities, 8.28 per cent were engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs, including household industry, 1.76 per cent were engaged in constructions, 9.01 per cent were engaged in trade and commerce, 2.86 per cent were engaged in transport, storage and communication, 9.90 per cent were engaged in other services and a negligible number of persons were engaged in mining and quarrying. The percentage of main workers of the district to the total population decreased marginally from 31.48 per cent in 1981 to 30.91 per cent in 1991.

According to 1991 Census, the details of the population (by profession) of the Sangrur District are given in the following statement:

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Classification of workers in the Sangrur District according to 1991 Census

Classification of workers

Number of Workers according to 1991 Census

According to their profession

	Rural			Urban		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Cultivators	2,04,201	1,773	12,695	128	2,16,806	1,901
Agricultural Labourers	1,17,428	3,364	16,137	542	1,33,565	3,906
Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, Plantation, Orchard and allied activities	2,685	106	1,306	45	3,991	151
Mining and Quarring	..	-	6	..	6	-
a) Manufacturing, processing servicing and repair in household industry	4,525	322	2,359	215	6,904	537
b) Manufacturing, processing servicing and repair other than household industry	15,731	616	19,654	304	35,385	920
Construction	5,051	35	4,153	51	9,204	86
Trade and Commerce	14,227	151	32,661	576	46,888	727
Transport, Storage and Communication	7,481	22	7,546	73	15,027	95
Other Services	26,294	2,350	19,068	4,623	45,363	6,973
Total Main Workers	3,97,623	8,739	1,15,606	6,537	5,13,229	15,296
Marginal Workers	884	20,943	78	714	962	21,657
Non-Workers	2,93,655	5,70,282	1,06,515	1,88,524	4,00,170	7,58,806
Grand Total	6,92,162	5,99,964	2,22,199	1,95,775	9,14,361	7,95,759

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

Prices.-The average retail prices of main selected commodities in the district during the years 1978, 1983, 1988, 1993 and 1996 to 2000 are given below:

(In rupees per kg)

Serial No.	Name of the Commodities	1978	1983	1988	1993	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	Wheat	1.35	1.83	2.36	3.82	4.85	5.42	5.90	6.25	6.86
2	Wheat Atta	1.50	2.07	2.77	4.33	5.98	6.63	7.23	7.50	8.05
3	Rice	1.84	3.47	4.78	7.32	9.05	10.00	9.42	10.00	10.30

4	Mung	4.07	5.10	10.05	14.35	23.58	23.63	23.00	26.83	28.20
5	Mash	3.93	5.72	8.57	12.19	25.51	24.86	23.25	26.67	27.00
6	Gram	..	3.13	7.72	12.80	12.58	13.81	11.92	15.67	17.00
7	Massar	4.38	4.96	8.33	12.73	22.23	22.13	22.75	25.67	28.60
8	Ghee Desi	24.22	37.40	53.85	75.71	119.58	110.00	114.58	128.33	132.00
9	Vanaspati*	21.95	35.92	55.76	78.40	90.75	84.33	90.00	104.17	76.80
10	Tea**	10.62	15.72	19.74	37.51	47.29	60.00	72.30	85.00	80.00
11	Milk@	2.11	3.00	4.64	7.42	10.92	12.25	12.42	11.83	13.00
12	Potatoes	1.14	1.85	2.17	3.53	4.63	3.54	6.67	3.29	2.50
13	Onion	0.99	2.17	2.88	6.22	5.25	5.59	17.38	6.71	5.40
14	Gur	1.49	3.10	4.65	8.99	10.23	10.00	11.54	12.83	13.60
15	K.Oil@	1.39	1.96	2.46	2.68	3.00	..	2.91	2.91	4.62

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1978, 1983, 1988, 1993 and 1996 to 2000)

* Per two kg. tin

** Per 500 gms.

@ Per litre

Wages.-Wages are remunerations paid to a worker in lieu of the work done by him. The wage policy has been envisaged in the Constitution of India. In Sangrur District wages to labourers/workers in Government employment as well as to agricultural labour are paid in cash.

The rates of wages fixed per day/per month for different type of labourers/workers in Government employment in Sangrur District during 2000-2001 are given in Appendix I on pages 99 to 100.

The wages paid to agricultural and skilled labourers in Sangrur District during the year 1978, 1983, 1988, 1993 and 1996 to 2000 are given in the following table: -

Wages Paid to Agricultural and skilled Labourers (Men) in the Sangrur District during the year 1978,1983,1988,1993 and 1996 to 2000

(in rupees)

Year (ending on 30 June)	Agricultural Labour			Skilled Labour			Black-smith	
	For Ploughing Carpenter	For Sowing	For Weeding	For Harvesting of Cotton* Operations	For Picking Agricultural	For other smith		
1978	9.50	9.50	9..50	9.50	6.50	9.50	20.83	20.83
1983	14.86	14.00	12.00	16.70	8.25	14.76	33.58	33.58
1988	20.20	20.60	21.50	28.00	15.50	21.41	55.75	55.75
1993	42.73	44.29	41.11	53.33	25.00	44.17	108.83	108.43
1996	69.50	70.90	69.00	68.60	-	70.82	143.25	143.25
1997	75.00	75.00	75.00	72.50	-	75.00	140.00	140.00
1998	64.40	64.67	65.00	76.75	47.00	68.18	148.92	148.92
1999	70.89	71.50	69.17	78.25	47.00	68.39	157.75	158.33
2000	75.57	78.33	76.14	120.00	41.00	76.50	168.17	168.17

*For Female Workers

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1978,1983, 1988, 1993 and 1996 to 2000)

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

The Economic and Statistical Organization, Punjab during the agricultural year 1995-96 conducted a survey* regarding the family budgets of selected cultivators in the State with bullock-operated, semi-mechanized as well as tractor-operated holdings. The study regarding the family budget of semi-mechanized holdings has been included for the first time in the State during 1994-95. In this survey, the family budgets of eleven bullock operated holdings, fifty-five tractor operated holdings and fifty-five semi-mechanized holdings were studied. The aim of the survey was to find out the returns accruing the cultivators and the extent to which the goods consumed were produced in the farm and purchased from outside.

In Sangrur District, under bullock-operated holdings category, no family was selected for survey during 1995-96.

The survey also showed that on an average, a peasant proprietor's family (bullock-operated holding) in the Punjab spent 40 per cent of its income on food, 18 per cent on housing, 9 per cent on clothing, 6 per cent on fuel, 5 per cent on miscellaneous items, 4 per cent each on medicine, social ceremonies, amusements and luxuries, 3 per cent each on lighting and travelling and 2 per cent each on religion and education.

During 1995-96, the families of four villages (tractor operated), viz. Kala Jhar (tahsil Sangrur), Babanpur (tahsil Malerkotla), Kal Banjara (tahsil Sunam; and Kurarh (tahsil Barnala) in the Sangrur District were selected for the survey.

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

Name of the family/village	Net income (Rs)	Net expenditure (Rs)	Surplus/deficit (Rs)
Kala Jhar	3,94,188	1,27,220	(+) 2,66,968
Babanpur	2,90,275	1,26,229	(+) 1,64,046
Kal Banjara	2,61,743	1,24,705	(+) 1,37,038
Kurarh	1,00,438	93,014	(+) 7,424

The above figure shows that the families of all the villages mentioned above had surplus budget.

The extent of goods consumed by the families in these villages were as

* Information supplied by the Economic and Statistical Organization, Punjab, Chandigarh

under:

Name of the Family village	Total expenditure (Rs)	Supplied by the farm (Rs)	Percentage from outside	Percentage	
Kala Jhar	1,27,220	36,768	29	90,452	71
Babanpur	1,26,229	53,849	43	72,380	57
Kal Banjara	1,24,705	46,140	37	78,565	63
Kurarh	93,014	32,592	35	60,422	65

The survey also revealed that on an average, a peasant proprietors (tractor operated) family in Punjab spent 43 per cent of its income on food, 18 per cent on housing, 8 per cent on clothing, 5 per cent on social ceremonies, 4 per cent each on fuel, travelling and miscellaneous items, 3 per cent each on education, lighting, medicine and amusement and luxuries and 2 per cent on religion.

The families of four villages (semi mechanized) viz. Kakran, (tahsil Sangrur) Alipur Khalsa (tahsil Malerkotla), Khunal Khurd (tahsil Sunam) and Khiali (tahsil Barnala) in the Sangrur District were included for survey during 1995-96.

The findings of semi mechanized cultivators survey pertaining to income and expenditure are given below:

Name of the	Net income	Net expenditure	Surplus/deficit
-------------	------------	-----------------	-----------------

family/Village	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)
Kakran	1,65,001	80,369	(+) 84,632
Alipur Khalsa	1,83,371	97,573	(+) 85,798
Khunal Khurd	80,034	78,009	(+) 2,025
Khiali	37,876	61,827	(-) 23,951

The above figures show that the families of village Kakran, Alipur Khalsa and Khunal Khurd had surplus budget whereas the family of village Khiali had deficit budget. The extent of goods consumed by the family in these four villages were as under:

village/families	expenditure (Rs)	by the farm (Rs)	stage	from outside (Rs)	Name of the Total Supplied	Percentage Purchased	Percentage
Kakran	80,369	25,888	32	54,481	68		
Alipur Khalsa	97,573	27,370	28	70,203	72		
Khunal Khurd	78,009	31,787	41	46,222	59		
Khiali	61,827	17,746	29	44,081	71		

The survey also revealed that on an average a peasant proprietors family (semi mechanized) in Punjab spent 45 per cent of its income on food, 13 per cent on housing, 8 per cent on clothing, 7 per cent on fuel, 5 per cent on social ceremonies, 4 per cent on miscellaneous items and 3 per cent each on lighting, medicine, travelling, education, religion and amusement & luxuries.

During 1997-98, the per capita income of the Sangrur District at the then current price was Rs 21,452 as compared to Rs 19,770 of the Punjab State as a whole. The district ranked third in the State.

(b) Employment Situation

Employment Exchange.-The District Employment Exchange, Sangrur was started in September 1959. Later on, as a result of the increase in the volume of work in the district three town employment exchanges were opened at Malerkotla, Barnala and Sunam in 1972 1979 and 1992 respectively.

The main functions of these employment exchange are: to register new applicants; to provide employment assistance; to impart vocational guidance to youths and adults to choose the better carrier; to collect employment market information to assess the employment trends and to collect employment stabilities for the Planning Commission of India.

The work done by District Employment Exchange, Sangrur, Town Employment Exchange, Malerkotla, Town Employment Exchange, Barnala and Town Employment Exchange Sunam are given below:

Year	No. of regis-ration during the year	No. of applicants placed on employment during the year	Applicants on live employment at the end of the year	Number of employees using the exchange	Being carried over at the end of the year	Monthly No. of vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	
District Employment Exchange, Sangrur						
1983-84	6,587	846	12,981	308	2,192	
1988-89	4,313	387	13,271	96	55	
1993-94	2,212	72	11,516	47	327	
1995-96	2,588	54	5,973	41	231	
1996-97	3,388	161	7,336	68	534	
1997-98	2,806	25	7,664	31	469	
1998-99	2,025	58	6,601	32	234	
1999-2000	1,862	19	5,996	33	254	
Town Employment Exchange, Malerkotla						
1983-84	3,524	51	7,259	68	408	
1988-89	2,653	214	1,272	40	40	
1993-94	1,698	97	8,859	20	38	
1995-96	2,495	63	7,858	25	91	
1996-97	3,862	130	7,217	33	60	
1997-98	3,259	6	7,299	14	50	
1998-99	2,588	5	7,680	15	238	
1999-2000	2,167	7	8,161	13	81	
Town Employment Exchange, Barnala						
1983-84	5,473	308	11,232	108	67	
1988-89	6,430	1	6,430	7	5	
1993-94	7,020	3	4,020	3	28	
1995-96	7,166	-	7,166	1	53	
1996-97	7,832	10	7,832	1	21	
1997-98	2,725	66	7,668	26	18	
1998-99	2,288	30	7,374	23	10	
1999-2000	1,897	54	7,195	22	61	
Town Employment Exchange, Sunam						
1993-94	5,253	52	8,937	8	33	
1994-95	1,610	45	5,966	11	37	
1995-96	2,290	18	5,165	10	19	
1996-97	2,916	17	4,330	12	52	
1997-98	2,143	3	4,407	9	18	
1998-99	3,776	15	6,083	4	41	
1999-2000	1,490	15	4,700	10	44	

(Source :District Employment Officer, Sangrur)

Vocational Guidance Scheme.-The Vocational Guidance Scheme was started in District Employment Exchange, Sangrur in July 1965 to disseminate the occupational information and vocational guidance to the desirous candidates. Under this scheme individual guidance is given to the youth and career conferences are also organized in order to make people conscious for proper planning of career.

The work done by the Vocational Guidance Unit in the Sangrur District during the years 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

No.	Serial Unit	1993-94	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	Number of individuals provided group guidance	24	197	8	559	546	759
2	Number of persons given individual guidance	135	496	86	484	356	298
3	Number of persons given individual information	175	157	716	504	535	585

(Source: District Employment Officer, Sangrur)

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

Extent of Employment in various categories of Trade in the Sangrur District during the years 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000

Industrial Division	1983-84	1988-89	1993-94	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	1983-84	1988-89	1993-94	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Public Sector																
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and Commerce	85	115	15	116	116	91	97	97	1,540	1,651	1,760	1,750	1,755	1,769	1,849	1,831
Transport, Storage and communications	12	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	2,011	2,165	2,868	2,783	2,738	2,750	2,734	2,652
Services	335	285	310	317	317	374	382	382	22,313	24,511	24,193	24,007	24,496	25,022	25,237	25,370

	Private Sector															
Manufacturing	170	189	186	117	174	169	170	166	12,870	14,141	1,444	15,383	15,466	15,134	15,881	15,721
Trade and commerce	14	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	503	630	556	541	590	582	586	584
Transport, storage and Communications	12	14	15	13	13	13	13	13	160	182	225	237	326	234	232	247
Services	58	68	80	82	83	82	86	86	1217	1,355	1,770	1,833	1,909	1,908	2,034	2,076

(Source: District Employment Officer, Sangrur)

Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY).-For the promotion of self employment opportunities in the rural area Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was initiated as a centrally sponsored scheme in the State on 1 April 1999. This scheme has replaced all the self-employment and allied schemes functioning in the State. The expenditure of the scheme is shared by the Centre and State Government in the ratio of 75:25.

The main objective of SGSY is to provide sustainable income to the rural poor. The scheme aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in the rural areas, building upon the potential of the rural poor. It is envisaged that every family assisted under SGSY will be brought above the poverty line in a period of three years. It is holistic scheme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organization of the rural poor into self-help groups and their capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure build up technology, credit and marketing. In establishing the micro-enterprises the emphasis is given on the activity cluster. Under this, four or five key activities has been identified in each block based on the resources, occupational skill of the people and availability of markets.

A subsidy, at the rate of 30 per cent (maximum upto Rs 7,500) for general category, 50 per cent (maximum upto Rs 10,000) for Scheduled Castes and 50 per cent(maximum upto Rs 1.25 lakhs) as group subsidy, of the project cost has been provided under this programme. Loans are arranged by District Rural Development Agency through banks.

In Sangrur District, Rs 60.77 lakhs were made available out of which Rs 44.64 lakh were utilized during 1999-2000 to form 53 self-help groups. These groups undertook economic activities such as dairy, *ban* making, bullock- carts, handlooms, etc.

Appendix I

(Vide page 91)

Wage Rates of different types of Labourers/ Workers per day/month fixed in the Sangrur District during the year 2000-2001

Sr.No.	Category of labourers/	Rates of pay workers			per day	Per month	Part time(per hours)
		(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)			
1	2	3	4	5			
1	Dak Munshi/Dak Runner/ Waterman/Sweeper/Mali Chowkidar/Coolie/ Chainman/Flag Man/Khalasi/ Beldar/Gangman/Pumpman/Aya/ Luggageman/Cattle pond/Sewerman/ Labour Unskilled/ Frash/ Peon/ Trolleyman/ Aligner/ Labour for spray/Kitchen Servant/ Server	69.05	1796.50	224.40			
2	Cart Driver/Tinsmith	70.70	1,839.10	229.75			
3	Labour for agriculture	71.60	2431.40	232.70			
	(i) Without meals						
	(ii) With meals	65.05	1955.25	214.40			
4	Tent Master (Semi-skilled) Motor and Pump Attendant	72.10	1875.05	234.30			
5	Mochi/Dhobi/Washerman/ Engine Driver/Assistant Photographer/Pump Operator/ Laboratory Attendant (Hospital)/Beldar(Semi- skilled upper) /Oilman	74.65	1941.15	242.60			
6	Helper	74.70	1942.15	242.70			
7	Fisherman	76.10	1979.10	247.30			
8	Survey Khalasi/Mate/Hammer/ Man/Cane Weaver/Skilled Labour/Barber/Electrician	80.92	2104.15	262.90			
9	White Washer	90.45	2352	293.95			
10	Plumber/Turner/Fitter/ Pipe Fitter	111.40	2897.20	362.05			
11	Carpenter						
	(i) Ist Class	111.40	2897.20	362.05			
	(ii) IInd Class	83.34	2167.00	270.85			
12	Blacksmith						
	(i) Ist Class	111.40	2897.00	362.05			
	(ii) IInd Class	80.13	2084.00	260.05			
13	Painter						
	(i) Ist Class	111.40	2897.00	362.05			
	(ii) IInd Class	87.15	2267.00	283.20			
14	Mason						
	(i) Ist Class	111.40	2897.00	362.05			
	(ii) IInd Class	83.34	2167.00	285.00			
15	Cook						
	(i) With free food	65.05	1691.80	211.45			
	(ii) Without food	83.31	2166.30	270.75			
16	Assistant Cook						

(i) With free food	56.75	1475.80	184.40
(ii) Without free food	75.00	1950.30	243.75
17 Halwai	83.30	2166.30	270.70
18 Man with Camel	94.50	2457.00	307.60
19 Man with Donkey	80.15	2084.00	260.45
20 Man with a pair of Bullock			
(i) With meals	80.15	2084.00	260.45
(ii) Without meals	94.65	2461.10	307.60
21 Cart with a pair of Bullock	94.65	2461.10	307.60
22 Driver			
(i) Heavy vehicle/Road roller	88.15	2292.30	286.45
(ii) Light vehicle	80.40	2091.00	261.30
23 Stenographer	88.15	2292.30	286.45
24 Clerk-cum-Typist			
(i) Matric	77.2	2009.25	251.05
(ii) Graduate	80.15	2091.05	261.55
25 Patwari(Retired)	80.15	2084.00	260.45

(Source: Deputy Commissioner, Sangrur)

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Land Revenue Collections in the District

Prior to its remission in 1997, the land revenue was levied under the provisions of Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 in the State and its collection alongwith the additional land revenue was the responsibility of the Lambardar (village headman) for which he was paid *pachotra* (5 per cent) of the amount collected. Besides land revenue, Lambardar collected *abiana* or water advantage rate in the district for which he was paid 3 per cent as collection charges.

(a) *Income from Land Revenue and Special Cesses*

(i) Land Revenue.- The land revenue fixed on the basis of different settlements* for different parts of the district was realized upto its remission in 1997 as there had been no revised settlements thereafter. It was realised in two instalments i.e. for kharif crops by the 15 January and for rabi crops by the 15 June. In the year 1961, the Punjab Land Revenue (*Thur, Sem, Chos* and and Sand) Remission and Supervision Rules, 1961 were enforced under which land revenue of all lands rendered unculturable on account of *thur* and *sem* was remitted. In 1968 the land revenue on individual holdings upto 5 standard acres (owners total holdings in the State) was remitted under the Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1968. The Punjab Government has abolished the land revenue and additional land revenue with effect from rabi harvest of the agricultural year 1996-97, payable under the provision of Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (Punjab Act No.XVII of 1887), by enacting the Punjab Land Revenue (Abolition) Act, 1997¹.

The details of income and arrears recovered and arrears recovered from land revenue in the Sangrur District during 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

Year	Income from the land revenue (Rs)	
1988-89		12,07,889
1993-94	12,33,599	
1995-96		12,91,551
1996-97		12,18,129
1997-98		58,450
1998-99		7,623
1999-2000		2,113

(Source: Deputy Commissioner, Sangrur)

*Settlement of Jind, 1899-1919, Patiala, 1901-1908, Malerkotla, 1910-1913 and Nabha, 1892-1903
1 Punjab Government of Notification No.8-Leg/97, dated 23 July 1997

Additional Land Revenue.- The Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954 and the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Surcharge) Act, 1958 were repealed 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 Rs 20 per year from the kharif harvest of the agricultural year 1974-75. The additional land revenue have also been abolished with effect from rabi harvest of the agricultural year 1996-97.²

The additional land revenue was 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 and arrears recovered from the additional land revenue in the district during the year 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

Year	revenue (Rs)	Income from additional land
1988-89	78,684	
1993-94		63,993
1995-96	69,042	
1996-97	72,656	
1997-98	7,235	
1998-99	1,908	
1999-2000	2,631	

(Source: Deputy Commissioner, Sangrur)

Local Rate.- Local rate was levied under Panchayati Raj Act, 1994* at the rate of 50 per cent of the revenue.

* (Prior to this Act it was levied under Section 61 of Punjab Panchayati Samiti and Zila Parishad Act 1961)

2 Punjab Government Gazetteer Notification No.8-Leg/97 dated 28 July 1997

The income and arrears recovered from local rate in the Sangrur District during the year 1989-99, 1993-94 and

1995-96 to 2000 is given below:

Year ending Rabi	Total Rate Collections (Rs)
1989-99	6,16,166
1993-94	6,21,458
1995-96	5,58,847
1996-97	4,66,998
1997-98	48,582
1998-99	1,16,185
1999-2000	10,43,715

(Source: Deputy Commissioner, Sangrur)

Abiana.- The abiana is charge3d on the are irrigated from the canals. The water rates (abiana) on flow as well as lift irrigation has been abolished by the Government w.e.f. 14 February 1997³.

1988-89

Income and arrears recovered from abiana in the Sangrur District during 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below

	1988-89	94,17,194
1993-94		96,30,176
1995-96		1,35,11,655
1996-97		1,65,96,853
1997-98		24,25,309
1998-99		3,37,765
1999-2000		7,42,405

(Source: Deputy Commissioner, Sangrur)

Cess on Commercial Crops.- Cess on commercial crops was levied from the kharif crop of the agricultural year 1974-75, under the Punjab Commercial Cropps Act, 1974, on commercial crops such as chillies, cotton (desi and American) Potatoes, rape-seeds (sarson, taramira, and toria), sugarcane, tomatoes, orchard, vineyards, etc. at the rate of Rs 6 per acres in case of irrigated land and Rs 3 per acre in case of un-irrigated land. To give relief to the farmers and to encourage the cultivation of commercial crops and orchards in the state, the Punjab Government has repealed the Punjab Commercial by enacting the Punjab Commercial Crops (Repeal) Act, 1994.⁴ Crops Act, 1974 The amount realized and arrears recovered from the cess on commecial crops in the Sangrur District during 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 are given below:

Year	Amout (Rs)
1988-89	11,12,815
1993-94	5,76,696
1995-96	55,098
1996-97	55,187
1997-98	-
1998-99	-
1999-2000	8,920

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Sangrur)

(b) Land Reforms

Distribution of land to the landless farmers:-To rducee 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, 1073 were also framed under the provisions of the Act. A scheme viz. The Punjab Utilization of Durplus Areas Scheme, 1073, was also introduced under the provisions of the Act for utilizing the surplus areas. Surplus land available under law for allotment is being distributed to landless agricultural workers, members of Scheduled Cast es and Backward Classes and tenants who own no land or own an area less than two hectares of first quality land ,

(c) Other sources of Revenue, State and Central.

(1) Other Sources of State Revenue

The sources of State Revenue are Stamp Duty. Registration Fee, Excise Duty, (Special Road Tax earlier known as Passengers and Goods Tax, Entertainment Tax, Entertainment Duty, Central Sales Tax, Electricity Duty and Copying Fee.

³ Vide Notification No.14/12/99-1PW(2)/5209 dated 19 March 1997

⁴ Vide Punjab Government Notification No.6-PLA-94/13, 22 March 1994

Stamp Duty.- It is levied under the Indian Stamp At, (No.III) 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 required the Collector (Deputy Commissioner) to ensure that the documents are properly stamped according to the schedule.

The income from Stamp Duty in the Sangrur District during the years 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

Year	Non-Judicial (Rs)	Miscellaneous (Rs)	Total (Rs)
1988-89	4,80,42,246	1,98,23,882	6,78,66,128
1993-94	12,75,41,085	80,64,941	13,56,06,026
1995-96	17,60,96,246	54,39,532	18,15,35,777
1996-97	11,24,03,235	77,83,969	12,01,87,204
1997-98	13,94,43,370	1,01,23,864	14,95,67,234
1998-99	10,76,16,765	1,21,52,936	11,97,69,761
1999-2000	22,36,515	1,87,46,479	24,23,82,994

(Source: District Treasury Officer, Sangrur)

Registration Fee.- The Indian Registration Act, 1905, 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, however, exempted completely or partially levy of registration fee in certain cases.

The number of registered documents, value of peroperty transferred and total receipts from the registration fee in the Sangrur District during the years 1988-89and 1993-94 to

1998-99 are given below:

Year	Name of Registration Offices	Number of Registrations	Aggregate value of property transferred		Total	
			Immovable Property	Movable property		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1988-89	13	38,826	1,703	10,22,766	10	5,288
1993-94	13	30,816	2,661	17,83,584	-	8,877
1994-95	14	38,602	3,134	26,48,655	4,993	12,745
1995-96	17	33,908	2,950	29,47,944	1,500	12,925
1996-97	18	33,423	2,049	31,38,673	-	12,545
1997-98	18	34,445	2,205	37,45,895	410	14,071
1998-99	18	9,047	2,103	46,36,675	960	15,678

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1989 and 1994 to 2000)

General Sale Tax.- General Sales Tax, which is levied under the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1948, occupies a district position as a flexible source of revenue in the tax structure of the State. With the change of rate of tax and its coverage the income from this tax can be adjusted to the need of the State. The number of registered dealers in Sangrur District during 1999-2000 was 4,585.

Central Sales Tax.- This tax is levied under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, which provided for the levy of tax on sales effected in the course of inter-state trade and commerce. The states have been authorized to administer this tax on behalf of the Government of India. The entire collections are appropriated by the State. The number of registered dealers in the district during 1999-2000 under this Act were 5,600.

Excise Tax.- The State and Central Excise Acts enforced in the Punjab are : The Punjab Excise Act, 1914, The Punjab Local Option Act, 1923; The Dangerous Durgs Act, 1910; The Punjab Molasses Control Act, 1948; The Indian power Alcohol Act, 1949 and the Medical Toilet preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955; Spirituous Preparation (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 consumer or a Licensee and it is collected by the Board alongwith electricity bills.

Special Road Tax¹- It was earlier known as Passenger and Goods Tax and was levied under Punjab Passengers Goods Taxation Act, 1952.² It is now levied under Section 3 (F) of the Punjab Motor Vehicles Act, 1994³. It is levied on all fairs 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 rates of Road Tax and Special Road Tax applicable

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

on different kinds of vehicles from December 2000 are given below:

Serial.No	Type of vehicles	Rate of Road Tax/year		Rate of Special Road Tax	
		(Rs)		(Rs)	
(A) Stage Carriages					
1)	Ordinary Bus	650/seat	0.575/seat/km/day		
2)	Express Bus	650/seat	0.7.19/seat/km /day		
3)	Semi Deluxe Bus	650/seat	0.8.63/seat/km/day		
4)	Deluxe Bus	650/seat	0.11.50/seat/km/day		
5)	Air Conditioned Bus	650/seat	0.20.13/seat/km/day		
6)	Mini Bus	7,500/-	20,000/year		
(B) Goods Vehicles					
		Punjab State		Other States	
1)	Light Vehicles	1,500/-	1,210/PA	3,000/PA	
2)	Midum Vehilce	2,000/-	1,410/PA	4,000/PA	
3)	Heavy Vehicle	2,500/-	1,500/PA	5,000/PA	
4)	Multi Axle Vehicle	2,500/-	1,200/PA		
(C) Contract Carriage					
1)	Maxi Cab	250/ seat	4,000/year		
2)	Motor Cab	200/ seat	500/ year upto 5 seats		
3)	Auto Rickshaw	150/ seat	400/ year		
4)	Passenger Tempo	150/ seat	700/year		
(D) Bus for Contract Carriage					
			Ordinary	Deluxe	A.C.
1)	1 to 16 seats	200/seat	400	600	800/day
2)	16 to 30 seats	-do-	600	800	1,000/day
3)	31 to 54 seats	-do-	800	1,000	1,200/day
(E) Private Service Vehicle					
			Ordinary	Deluxe	A.C.
1)	Vehicle more than 6 seats	39.05/seat	10,000/ yearly	20,000/ yearly	25,000/ yearly
(F) Toursit Permit Vehicle					
			Ordinary	Deluxe	A.C.
1)	Tourist Bus	650/seat	2,00,000 yearly	2,50,000 yearly	2,88,000 yearly
(G) New Personalised Vehicle					
1)	Four Wheeled Personalised	2% of the price		Not Applicable	
2)	Motor Cycle upto 50 C.C.	1.5% of the price		-do-	
3)	Motor Cycle above 50 C.C.	3% of the price		-do-	

Note: Charging of Special Road Tax from Stage carriage for 29 days in a month

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

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

Area where the Situated	Type of Cinema	Amount of tax percentage of The gross collection capacity per show	Amount of tax leviable gross collection per show in the case of old cinema house	leviable house is	house	leviable as a	as percentage of the
1	2	3	4				
Category 'A'							
1 Cinema House in a Municipal Coproation	(i) Air-conditioned;	Twenty per cent	Eighteen per cent				
	(ii) Air-collid ;	Eighteen per cent	Sixteen per cent				
	(iii) Ordinary (Other than Air-conditioned and Air-collid)	Fifteen per	Thirteen per cent				
Category 'B'							
Cinema House in a Municipality of the First Class or in Contonment	(i) Air conditioned	Eighteen per cent	Sixteen per cent				
	(ii) Air-collid;	Fifteen per cent	Thirteen per cent				

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

1	2	3	4
(iii) Ordinary Board	Twelvel per cent (Other han Air ondi-toned and Air-cooled)	Ten per cent	
Cetegory 'C'			
3 Cinema House -ity of the second class	(i) Air-condi-	Fifteen per cent	Thirteen per cent
	(ii) Air-collid;	Twelve per cent	Ten per cent
	(iii) Ordinary (Other than Air-conditioned and Air-cooled)	Ten per cent	Eight per cent

Category 'D'

4 Cinema House in a Municipality of the Third Class or in any other area not fulling in categories 'A', 'B' and 'C'	(i) Air-conditioned;	Fourteen per cent	Twelve per cent
	(ii) Air cooled;	Eleven per cent	Nine 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 percent 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 levieable⁶ in case the proprietor of the

⁵ vide Punjab Act No.14 of 1978

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

cinema house pays Entertainment Tax under Punjab Entertainment Tax (Cinematograph shows) Act, 1954. Housever antenna or cable television proprietor has been subjected to Entertainemnt Duty⁷ at the rate of Rs 50 per conection per month⁸. From 1 Apirl 1999 rates the entertainment duty have been raised to Rs 15,000 per annum at a time on the antenna or cable television proprietor⁹.

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 the above mentioned taxes in the Sangrur District during the years 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89 , 1993-94 to 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given in the following statement:-

- 7 Vide Punjab Government Notification No.G.S.R.3/P.A. 16/55/S.20 Amdn. (29)95, dated 28 February 1995
- 8 Vide Punjab Government Notification No.S.O.8/P.A. 16/55/ dated February 1995
- 9 Vide Punjab Ordinance No.5 of 1999 dated 18 June 1999

Central Sources of Revenue

Central Excise Duties.- The main sources of Central Excise Duty in the District are Sugar; Transformers, wires & Cables; Cotton yarn, Acrylic yarn & Acrylic fibre; Snack foods. Soft Drink Concentrates; Copper & Brass Sheets; Iron Conduit Pipes; Dyes & Chemicals; Plastic containers; Plastic Containers; MV Parts; LFG Cylinders; H S D, Motor Spirit, Kerosene Oils; Paints & Varnishes; Unwrought Zinc & Zinc Oxide; Carbon Black; Iron/M S Ingots & Rerolled Products; Acetic Anhydride, Sulphuric Acid and Railway Rarts.

Income Tax.- It is levied under the Income Tax Act, 1061. 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 collection from the Central sources of revenue in the District during the years 1992-93 to 1999-2000 is given below:
(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Central Excise Duty (Rs in crores)	Income Tax	Wealth Tax (Rs)	Gift Tax (Rs)	
1992-93	21.25	337.01	5.64	1.03	
1993-94	27.19	331.10	3.90	.71	
1994-95	55.66	604.26	1.42	.75	
1995-96	81.90	562.93	4.38	.82	
1996-97	108.03	613.30	1.30	.88	
1997-98	158.58	900.34	11.84	0.21	
1998-99	216.65	674.24	1.12	0.07	
1999-2000		521.81	749.19	1.55	0.04

(Source: Assistant Commissioner Cental Excise)

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Police Stations and Police Posts

For maintaining the law and order situation in Sangrur District more efficiently, a new Police District viz. Barnala Police District was carved out on 16 December 1991 under the overall supervision of a Senior Superintendent of Police, Sangrur. The entire Barnala Tahsil of Sangrur District has been brought under his jurisdiction.

There were 19 police stations and 11 police posts in the Sangrur District. The tahsil/subdivisions-wise position of the police stations and police posts falling in these two police districts of Sangrur District, as on 31 March 2000 is given below:

	Subdivision	Police District	Tahsil/	Police Station	Police Post	
Sangrur	Sangrur	Sangrur	Kotwali Bhawanigarh Laungowal			
				Sunam	Cheema	
				Munak	Sular Gharat	
				Malerkotla	Himtana	
				Dhuri	Kup Kalan	
Barnala	Barnala	Barnala	Barnala	Hadiaya(Permanent)		
				Sadar Barnala(Temporary)		
				Badbar		
				Rureke Kalan		
				Pakho Kanchian	(Temporary)	
				Gehil(Temporary)		
				Ranike		

(Source: Senior Superintendent of Police, Sangrur and Senior Superintendent of Police, Barnala Police District. Barnala)

Organization of Police Force

The police administration in the district level is looked after by the Senior Superintendents of Police, Sangrur and Barnala. They are functioning under the administrative control of Director General of Police, Punjab, Chandigarh. The total strength of police (category-wise) including armed reserves in the district as on 31 March 2000 is given below:

Category	Civil Police			Armed Reserves		
	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary	Special	Perma- nent	Permanent IInd	Total

				Ist Reserve	Reserve	
Senior Superintendents of Police	1	5	-	-	-	6
Deputy Superintendents of Police	6	4	1	-	-	11
Inspectors	12	7	3	-	-	22
Sub-Inspectors	42	17	6	-	-	65
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	125	27	6	1	1	160
Head Constables	371	85	6	3	3	468
Constables	1,541	613	6	24	24	2,208

(Source: Senior Superintendent of Police, Sangrur and Senior Superintendent of Police, Barnala Police District Barnala.)

Railway Police

The strength of railway police (category-wise) and name of out- posts in the district, as on 31 March 2000 is given below:

Name of the railway police station/out post	Sub-Inspectors	Assistant Sub-Inspectors	Head Constables	Constables
Assault post				
GRPS Sangrur	1	1	4	24
OPGRP Barnala	-	-	1	8
OPGRP Dhuri	-	1	1	13
OPGRP Tapa	-	-	-	-
OPGRD Allal	-	-	-	-
OPGRP Sekha	-	-	-	-
APGRP Hadiaya	-	-	-	-

(Source: Inspector General, Railway Police, Punjab, Patiala and Senior Superintendent of Police, Barnala, Police District, Barnala)

Incidence of Crimes

The total number of cases registered in the district were 3,859 in 1978-79 which decreased to 3,027 in 1998-99.

The table given below shows declining trend in the incidence of crimes in the district since 1983-84

	1978-79	1983-84	1988-89	1993-94	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Murder	31	455	71	57	65	50	58	81	63
Dacoity	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Burglary	64	87	62	34	58	41	79	73	100
Theft	74	85	124	33	69	54	86	106	99
Cattle Lifting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	9	11	14	3	-	2	1	4
Kidnapping	7	10	6	6	12	11	13	10	19
Traffic in Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culpable Homicide	3	9	9	9	6	5	9	9	6
Counterfeit Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Crimes	3,680	4,008	2,616	1,421	1,813	1,888	2,423	2,487	2,781
Total Cognizable Crimes	3,859	4,254	2,899	1,574	2,027	2,050	2,670	2,768	3,072

(Source: Senior Superintendent of Police, Sangrur and Senior Superintendent of Police, Barnala, Police District, Barnala)

The incidence of crimes of all categories brought to trial in Sangrur District during 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94, 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

Year	Reported cases	True cases
1978-79	3,859	4,683
1983-84	4,254	5,759
1988-89	2,897	3,973
1993-94	2,136	2,629
1995-96	2,694	3,063
1996-97	2,836	3,126
1997-98	3,213	3,703
1998-99	3,240	3,655
1999-2000	3,414	3,946

Source: Senior Superintendent of Police, Sangrur and Senior Superintendent of Police, Barnala Police District Barnala)

Incidence of Motor Vehicle Accident

The number of prosecutions launched in the Sangrur District under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939/1988 during 1978-79, 1983-84,

1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

Year	Prosecutions launched
1978-79	370
1983-84	413
1988-89	276
1993-94	512
1995-96	623
1996-97	1,281
1997-98	1,176
1998-99	3,735
1999-2000	11,385

(Source: Senior Superintendent of Police, Sangrur and Senior Superintendent of Police, Barnala Police District, Barnala)

Road Traffic.-To regulate the road traffic prosecutions are launched under the Indian Penal Code, the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 and the Municipal Bye-Laws, the Stage Carriages Act, 1861, the Hackney Carriages Act 1879, the Police Act, 1888, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 and the Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1924, besides, the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 which has been repealed and replaced by Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. The prosecutions launched in the district under the various Acts, during the years 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 are given below:

Name of the Act	Year								
	1978-79	1983-84	1988-89	1993-94	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Indian Penal Code	573	977	601	445	447	499	551	563	
Municipal Act and Municipal Bye-Laws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage Carriages Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police Act (Sec.34)	128	91	38	31	48	-	-	-	-

(Source: Senior Superintendent of Police, Sangrur and Senior Superintendent of Police, Barnala Police District, Barnala)

Offences Under Local and Special Laws.- The cases reported under various Local and Special Laws such as the Public Gambling Act, 1867; the Opium Act, 1878, the Indian Arms Act, 1878/1959; the Indian Railways Act, 1890; the Punjab Excise Act, 1914; the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947; the Essential Commodities Act, 1955; etc. in the district since 1978-79 are given below:

	1978-79	1983-84	1988-89	1993-94	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Arms Act, 1878/1959	562	502	225	174	111	138	76	70	61
Punjab Excise Act, 1914	1,083	1,139	1,340	850	1,248	1,293	1,548	1,367	1566
Opium Act, 1878	1,120	1,211	339	365	388	425	421	386	399
Public Gambling Act, 1867	193	283	158	80	188	187	247	291	286
Essential Commodities Act, 1955	32	28	9	15	9	10	12	6	6
Indian Railways Act, 1890	32	33	26	35	38	28	24	20	16
Prevention Of Corruption Act, 1947	8	15	13	9	3	1	4	5	6

(Source: Senior Superintendent of Police Sangrur and Senior Superintendent of Police, Barnala Police District, Barnala)

10 Civil and Criminal Courts

Civil Courts.- The number and nature of cases tried by the civil courts in Sangrur District during 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1998-99 are given hereunder:

Nature of the cases	1978-79	1983-84	1988-89	1993-94	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Civil suits	3,328	3,723	4,328	6,685	7,029	7,897	6,390	5,714
Execution cases	315	384	407	420	656	740	809	861
Guardian cases	25	28	33	27	65	126	367	372
Succession cases	48	46	57	96	91	168	332	366
Rent Restrictions Act	220	260	219	445	450	532	640	710
Hindu Marriages Act	55	58	60	82	127	243	265	276
Panchayat Revision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous cases	421	425	428	784	967	859	1,131	1,176

(Source: Civil Judge, Senior Division, Sangrur)

Criminal Courts.- The number and nature of cases tried by criminal courts in the district during 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 are given below:

Year	Regular cases	Security cases	Summary cases
1978-79	1,060	-	455
1983-84	2,367	-	1,121
1988-89	2,670	-	1,253
1993-94	3,357	-	1,670
1995-96	5,538	-	2,407
1996-97	5,022	-	2,924
1997-98	4,572	-	3,311
1998-99	6,074	-	5,274
1999-2000	5,813	-	6,714

(Source: Chief Judicial Magistrate, Sangrur)

Jails

District Jail.- There is one District Jail at Sangrur which is under the charge of Superintendent Jail, Sangrur who is assisted by 1 Deputy Superintendent Jail, 8 Assistant Superintendents, 39 Head Warders, 152 Warders, 1 Medical Officer, 1 Pharmacist, 2 Matrons, 1 Teacher, 1 Driver, besides miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The total admissions during the year, average daily population, maximum population on any one day during the year and number of prisoners released on different grounds from the District Jail, Sangrur 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 the District Jail, Sangrur during 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000.

	1983-84	1988-89	1993-94	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total admissions during the year	2,119	642	782	436	1,156	2,357	2,186	2,529
Average daily population								
Convicts								
Male	112.24	51.95	34.77	44.93	62.24	25.92	25.50	1.07
Female	0.54	-	-	0.04	0.53	1.00	0.83	1.75
Under trials								
Male	115.86	197.15	293.45	53.29	325.43	154.50	137.50	158.22
Female	2.83	8.97	11.29	13.88	26.56	0.49	18.33	21.83
Maximum population on any one day during the year	418	337	433	310	606	613	578	739

(Source: Superintendent, District Jail, Sangrur)

Number of Convicted Prisoners Released on Different Grounds from District Jail, Sangrur during 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000

	1978-79	1983-84	1988-89	1993-94	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
On appeal	12	04	01	-	-	02	28		42 41
On expiry of sentence	92	158	28	07	18	58	90		69 106
Under remission system	25	10	02	-	-	03	-	-	-
By order of Government on Medical grounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
By order of Government on other grounds	141	158	23	15	13 35	3	2	6	

(Source: Superintendent, District Jail, Sangrur)

Sub Jails.- There are two sub-jails in the district at Barnala and Malerkotla. These are under the control of respective Sub Divisional Magistrates, who act as part-time Superintendents and in that capacity each one is assisted by 1 Deputy Superintendent, 16 Pharmacist and number of Head Warders/Warders.

The total admissions during the year average daily population and maximum population on any one day during the year in the Sub-Jail, Barnala and Malerkotla are given in Table 1 and number of prisoners released on different grounds from these sub-jails in table 2.

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 Panchayats in the District and their Income and Expenditure

During 1999-2000 there was no Municipal Corporation in the Sangrur District but there were 3 Class I (Sangrur, Malerkotla and Barnala), 3 Class II (Ahmadgarh, Sunam and Dhuri), 6 Class III (Laungowal Bhawanigarh, Lehrehgagga, Dhanaula, Tapa and Bhadaur) Municipal Councils and 5 (Khanauri, Chima, Moonak, Hadiaya and Dirba) Nagar Panchayats in the District.

The income and expenditure of municipal councils/nagar panchayats in the Sangrur District during 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given in the following tables:-

Income of Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayats in the Sangrur District during 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000
(in '0000Rs)

Name of the Municipal Council/ Nagar Panchayat	1978-79	1983-84	1988-89	1993-94	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Sangrur	2,465	6,778	11,983	24,482	31,870	34,200	33,705	42,878	42,252
Malerkotla	3,043	6,372	15,859	23,118	35,771	36,202	40,855	47,873	61,759
Ahmadgarh	1,478	3,194	6,004	13,826	17,480	18,037	17,308	23,450	27,402
Dhuri	1,437	2,477	5,787	12,754	15,942	15,063	14,037	20,438	22,361
Barnala	4,384	6,925	13,564	28,398	41,586	41,483	47,904	52,775	66,499
Tapa	561	1,100	2,424	4,286	6,659	7,040	8,182	8,798	11,124
Bhadaur	272	490	801	3,030	5,543	2,399	2,916	3,979	5,275

* Prior to Amendment in the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 by Municipal Act, No.11 municipal councils were called municipal committees and nagar panchayats were known as notified area committees

Dhanaula	201	604	1,131	2,970	4,432	4,233	4,951	5,318	6,601
Sunam	1,773	3,672	7,244	12,437	14,872	22,582	23,089	23,294	28,534
Lehraghagga	1,043	1,136	3,126	5,188	3,416	6,137	6,776	7,855	10,182
Bhawanigarh	444	1,049	2,229	4,166	11,012	7,361	8,748	8,947	10,447
Laungowal	253	276	1,201	2,743	2,640	3,684	3,322	3,761	4,665
Dirba	-	-	-	841	2,335	3,397	3,920	4,008	4,996
Hadiaya	-	-	-	973	2,234	940	1,550	3,811	1,920
Khanauri	-	-	-	990	2,961	3,087	4,899	4,851	7,881
Moonak	-	-	-	1,217	3,300	3,434	3,878	5,183	5,376
Chima	-	-	-	2,321	1,287	2,403	3,495	2,728	3,091
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	17,354	34,073	71,352	1,43,740	2,07,340	2,12,591	2,29,875	2,69,947	3,21,365
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(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1979, 1984, 1989, 1994 and 1996 to 2000)									

Expenditure of Municipal Councils/Nagar Panchayats in the Sangrur District during 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000

Name of the Municipal/ Council/ Nagar Panchayat	1978-79	1983-84	1988-89	1993-94	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Sangrur	2,360	6,315	12,042	19,994	32,709	32,548	31,215	42,065	43,630
Malerkotla	3,375	6,405	16,034	23,347	28,183	30,940	38,470	48,256	60,321
Amadgarh	1,517	2,965	5,928	13,994	17,342	18,570	16,767	22,452	27,753
Dhuri	1,473	2,462	5,877	12,185	17,966	10,380	13,957	19,842	22,450
Barnala	4,166	6,694	13,810	28,545	42,743	41,981	45,956	53,101	66,036
Tapa	708	1,115	2,078	3,785	7,113	7,773	8,117	8,362	9,972
Bhadour	280	432	833	2,672	4,936	3,412	3,485	5,846	4,608
Dhanaula	200	703	872	2,716	8,637	4,764	5,068	5,375	6,580
Sunam	1,764	3,603	7,328	11,572	14,682	22,882	27,669	22,053	29,012
Lehraghagga	1,409	1,111	2,777	5,005	8,202	6,449	6,701	7,923	9,996
Bhawanigarh	489	1,003	2,867	2,863	5,907	7,074	8,254	8,233	10,620
Laungowal	271	251	1,027	1,160	2,353	3,648	3,183	2,782	4,878
Dirba	-	-	-	925	1,985	3,387	3,260	4,237	5,082
Hadiaya	-	-	-	10	2,173	571	897	1,477	3,906
Khanauri	-	-	-	1,039	3,265	3,511	4,601	4,887	6,144
Moonak	-	-	-	695	3,341	3,783	3,428	5,370	5,555
Chima	-	-	-	563	1,016	2,046	3,355	2,754	3,177
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	18,011	33,059	70,973	1,30,029	2,02,534	2,03,637	2,24,383	2,66,015	3,19,723
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(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1979, 1984, 1989, 1994 and 1996 to 2000)									

Zila Parishad, Sangrur.- It has been constituted on 1 April 1962 under Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad Act, 1961*. The composition of the Zila Parishad has been detailed under Section 162 of the Punjab Panchayati Raj Act, 1994. Zila Parishad, Sangrur 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, during 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 are given below:

Year	Income (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)
1978-79	37,32,692	33,55,858
1983-84	8,97,073	10,03,497
1988-89	43,32,092	25,34,123
1993-94	3,58,49,938	3,40,87,786
1995-96	1,79,12,278	1,69,12,380
1996-97	17,94,025	21,47,574
1997-98	42,84,008	37,84,175
1998-99	2,02,09,241	38,35,005
1999-2000	39,65,730	57,02,520

(Source: Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Sangrur)

Panchayat Samitis.- Panchayat Samiti acts as a bridge between the zila parishad and village panchayats. Under the Punjab Panchayati Raj Act 1994 a panchayat samiti is constituted at the block level. The Sangrur 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 the members of each panchayat samiti has been determined under section 99 of the Act¹.

The reservation of seats of panchayats samitis has been done under

* The Act has since been repealed by Punjab Act No.9 of 1994. Now the Zila Parishad

functions under Punjab Panchayati Raj Act, 1994

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

- (a) six to ten directly elected members from territorial constituencies in 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 the ratio of the representatives of the Sarpanches and that of the directly elected members shall be sixty: firt;

(Foot note continued at next page)

the Panchayat Samiti area as may be determined under section 100 of

this Act and notified by

section 102 of the Act of 1994².

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected from amongst the elected members and their term of office is five years. Sections 119 of the Act casts duty on the panchayats semiti to provide for and make arrangements for carrying out the requirements 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 Classes; maintenance of community assets, public distribution systems; rural electrification, co-operation libraries; etc.

(Foot note continued from pre-page)

(c) Members of the Legislative Council of the State of Punjab if any, who are registered as electors within the Panchayat Samiti area;

(d) Members of the Legislative Council of the State of Punjab if any, who are registered as electors within the Panchayat Samiti area;

(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.

2 102 (1) Seats shall be reserved for-

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

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 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 (i) 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 percent of the total population of the Panchayat Samiti area.

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 panchayat 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 from the offices of the panches and sarpanches have been reserved under sections

11 and 12 of the Act.³

Panchayats and their income

There were 719 panchayats in the district during the 1999-2000 elections to which were held in 1998. The number of Panchayats unanimously formed were 69. Total members elected were 5,246 including 1,589 Harijan members and 1,838 lady members.

The main function to be performed by the gram panchayat are enumerated in section 30 of the Punjab Panchayati Raj Act, 1994.

* Prior to 1994 gram panchayats were formed under Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952

- 3 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 officers 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 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 are 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 districts shall be reserved for Scheduled Castes and the number of 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.

The income of panchayats from various sources in the district During 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 199-2000 is given below

Year	Grants from Governemnt	Voluntary contributions	House Tax
1978-79	6,62,761	1,02,129	7,22,748
1983-84	80,41,851	7,02,268	8,77,986
1988-89	1,95,55,868	4,05,294	6,86,833
1993-94	8,40,38,806	11,67,827	7,32,923
1995-96	5,16,26,542	19,51,799	7,30,266
1996-97	4,38,82,471	6,18,451	7,56,189
1997-98	3,50,81,310	8,18,451	7,85,561
1998-99	3,44,05,105	5,66,501	8,09,236
1999-2000	6,85,64,000	16,55,000	8,36,538

(Source: Director, Rural development & 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 limit.

Town and Country Planning Schemes.- The development scheme for the Sangrur District prepared by the Town and Country Planning Department are development scheme of out side Patiala Gate (J.P. Nagar), Sangrur (9.81 acres); development scheme of Bruj No.1. Sangrur (0.13 acres); development scheme of Burj No.2, Sangrur, (0.24 acres); Kaulan Park development scheme, Sangrur (7.40 acres); Old Jain Road Development scheme, Sangrur, (0.78 acres); Police Lines Sindhia Street development scheme, Sangrur, (0.11 acres); Sunami Gate (out side) development scheme, Sangrur, (7 acres); Truck Stan development scheme, Sangrur, (23.60 acres); Kaulan Park extension scheme, Sangrur, (0.76 acres); Shahid Bhagat Singh development scheme, Barnala (0.94 acres); Shahid Jit Singh Centre (on Baja Khana Road) development scheme, Barnala, (0.54 acres); development scheme near Food and Supplies Office, Barnala (0.11 acres); Sewa Singh Thikriwala development scheme, Barnala, (22 acres); Bhai Mani Singh Nagar development scheme, Barnala (25 acres); Superdunty Tobba development scheme, Barnala, (14.75 acres); Purana Bus Stand development scheme, Barnala (0.30 acres); New Bus Stand development scheme, Barnala (10.70 acres) Captain Karam Singh Nagar development scheme, Barnala, (16 acres); Guru Gobind Singh development scheme, Malerkotla, (1.80 acres); Char Dekan Wala development scheme, Malerkotla, (1.52 acres); development scheme in form of PWD Rest House, (Road avenue scheme), Malerkotla, (9.18 acres); Iftikhar janj area development scheme, Malerkotla, (29.22 acres) development scheme out-side Sirhindi Gate, Malerkotla, (3.06 acres) and Town Planning scheme of area No.1, Sangrur (51.56 acres) and Town Planning scheme of area No.2 Sangrur, (42.95 acres).

Improvement Trusts and their Income and Expenditure

Under the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922, Improvement trusts have been set up for selected towns. An improvement trust is an ad hoc body constituted for the general purpose of city development. The main functions of the improvement trust are to develop certain areas in the city and acquire land to develop it according to the plans prepared by the Town and Country Planning Department and thereafter had over to the municipal councils/corporations.

The income and expenditure of Improvement Trust, Malerkotla, Barnala and Sangrur during the years 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

(000' Rs)

Year	Sangrur		Malerkotla		Barnala	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1978-79	646	502	55	88	736	274
1983-84	542	720	*	*	467	791
1988-89	3426	3398	2,606	2,665	4,280	4,209
1993-94	5,816	1,572	1,160	790	4,395	4,620
1995-96	8,098	20,200	2,825	2,013	13,700	9,051
1996-97	7,092	8,829	2,041	958	15,677	22,163
1997-98	26,538	39,455	1,648	1,508	22,867	22,116
1998-99	15,354	14,001	1,548	2,916	24,714	24,892
1999-2000	11,354	12,296	3,198	3,763	21,989	20,806

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1979, 1984, 1989, 1994 and 1999 to 2000)

* Dissolved

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

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

With the Universalization of elementary education, quantitative expansion of education took place. Primary school facilities were made available to the tiny tots within an easy walking

distance of one kilometer. As per the 1991 Census the literacy rate in the district was only 46.16 per cent (53.37 per cent for males and 37.86 per cent for females) as compared to 58.51 per cent (65.66 per cent for males and 50.41 per cent for females) of Punjab State as a whole. The district ranked eleventh in the field of literacy. The literacy rates (sex-wise both rural and urban) in the Sangrur District as per the Census of 1971, 1981 and 1991 are given below:

(Percentage Literacy)

Year	Rural	Urban	Total	Males	Females
1971	20.38	39.30	24.23	30.30	17.01
1981	25.76	42.62	29.60	35.56	22.68
1991	41.57	60.12	46.16	53.37	37.86

(b) Primary and Secondary Education

The number of recognized educational institutions during 1978, 1983, 1988, 1993 and 1995 to 1999 in the Sangrur District is given below:

Year	Type of Institutions											
	Higher Secondary Schools/ Senior Secondary Schools (10+2) Pattern			High Schools/ Post Basic Schools			Middle Schools/ Senior Basic			Primary Schools/Junior Basic Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1978	6	3	9	146	14	160	114	1	115	815	11	826
1983	6	3	9	181	15	196	101	-	101	829	1	830
1988	18	3	21	195	15	210	97	-	97	828	1	829
1993	39	6	45	170	12	182	97	1	98	817	1	818
1995	57	8	65	172	10	182	117	1	118	816	1	817
1996	66	9	75	175	10	185	179	-	179	817	1	818
1997	66	9	75	176	10	186	179	-	179	817	1	818
1998	66	9	75	176	10	186	180	-	180	817	1	818
1999	66	9	75	176	10	186	180	-	180	947	-	947

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1979, 1984, 1989, 1994 and 1996 to 2000)

Education of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

The members of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes of the District are educationally and economically very backward. They put their children to work on odd jobs in order to supplement their meager means which deprive their children of all opportunity to get education. In order to persuade them to educate their children, they are granted liberal concessions. The students are awarded stipends and granted exemption from fees and reimbursement of examination fees. The amount granted as financial assistance/stipend to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, alongwith their number in the Sangrur District during 1988-89, 1993 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

Year	Scheduled Castes		Backward Classes	
	Stipend (Rs)	Number of students benefited	Stipend (Rs)	Number of students benefited
1988-89	12,86,343	11,913	12,89,582	11,943
1993-94	17,06,117	12,793	14,23,386	10,673
1995-96	21,07,904		21,055	17,53,200
1996-97	33,64,247		21,312	27,83,176
1997-98	51,83,329	10,982	49,94,387	10,582
1998-99	55,96,652	21,128	57,04,975	21,529
1999-2000	12,34,330	9,995	12,65,670	10,250

(Source: District Education Officer (Secondary), Sangrur)

Introduction of 10 + 2 System of Education in Schools.- In order to implement the National Policy of Education, 10 +2 system of education was introduced in the Sangrur District in 1986. The number of schools brought under this scheme in the district upto September 1999 was 75.

(b) Higher Education.- The number of college in the Sangrur District increased from 9 in 1978 to 13 in 2000. All these institutions are affiliated to the Punjabi University, Patiala. The year wise number of recognized arts and science colleges (both Government and non-Government), functioning in the Sangrur District is given below:

Year	Arts and Science Colleges		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1978	8	2	10
1983	9	3	12
1988	9	3	12
1993	9	3	12
1995	9	3	12
1996	9	4	13
1997	9	4	13
1998	9	4	13
1999	9	4	13
2000	9	4	13

(Source: Director, Public Instructions (C), Punjab, Chandigarh)

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

Akal Degree College, Matsuana (Sangrur).- It was founded by Sant Baba Attar Singh in 1920 but was closed down. It was re-started as an Agriculture College in 1963 and later on it was converted into Arts and Science College. The college provides instructions in Arts, Science and Commerce upto degree level.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1999-2000 was 724 (608 boys and 116 girls).

Government College, Malerkotla.- The institution has been functioning since 1926. It provides instructions in Arts, Commerce and Science (Medical and non-Medical) upto degree level. Postgraduate Classes in Punjabi, Political Science, Economics and Urdu are also conducted in the college. A number of literary and cultural societies are functioning in the college. Besides, under a U.G.C. Scheme students belonging to minorities are prepared for competitive examinations. It publishes its magazine named 'Clarion' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1999-2000 was 2,595 (1,869 boys and 726 girls).

Government Ranbir College, Sangrur.- The college has been functioning since 1939. It imparts instructions in Arts, Science (medical and non-medical) and Commerce upto Degree level. Instructions are also imparted in Honours in English, Punjabi, Hindi, Political Science, History and Economics. Home Science is also taught in the college. The institution has arrangements for sports and games. It has its own playgrounds. Training in N.C.C. and N.S.S. is also provided in the college. A number of cultural and literary societies are functioning in the college. It publishes its magazine '*The Ranbir*' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1999-2000 was 2,431 (1,320 boys 1,111 girls).

S.D. College, Barnala.- The institution was started by Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Barnala in May 1956. It provides instructions in Arts, Science (medical non-medical) and Commerce upto degree level. Training in Computer Science is provided in the college. It has a well stocked library and well equipped laboratories. Training in N.C.C. and N.S.S. is also provided in the college. A number of literary and cultural societies are functioning in the college. The college brings out its magazine '*Stream*' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1999-2000 was 2,148 (1,456 boys and 692 girls).

Lal Bahadur Shastri Arya Mahila College, Barnala.- It was established in June 1968. The institution provides instructions in Arts and Commerce upto degree level. Postgraduate Diploma in Dress Designing and Tailoring and Postgraduate Diploma in Computer Application are also conducted in the institution. The institution has well-stocked library, a reading room and home science laboratory. Training in N.C.C. and N.S.S. is also provided in the college. It has its own playgrounds.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1999-2000 was 863.

Shaheed Udhm Singh Government College, Sunam.- This college has been functioning since July 1969. It provides instructions in Science (medical and non-medical) and Commerce for + 1 and + 2 classes and in Arts, Science (Medical) and Commerce upto degree level. A number of literary and cultural societies are functioning in the college. It provides training in N.C.C. and N.S.S. It brings out its magazine titled '*Udhm Jyoti*' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1999-2000 was 1,067 (684 boys and 383 girls).

Akal Degree College for Women, Sangrur.- The college was started on 1 July 1970. It provides instructions in Arts upto degree level. The college maintains a library and reading room. A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college. Training in N.C.C. and N.S.S. is also provided in the college.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1999-2000 was 979.

Sant Baba Attar Singh Khalsa College Sandhaur (Sangrur).- This college was established in the memory of Late Sant Baba Attar Singh, a great educationist in July 1972. It provides instructions in Arts upto degree level. A number of literary and cultural societies are functioning in the college. Training in N.S.S. is also provided. It publishes its magazine titled '*Attar Kiran*' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1999-2000 was 590 (500 boys and 90 girls).

Guru Gobind Singh College, Sanghera (Sangrur).- This college came into existence in July 1972. It imparts instructions in Arts upto degree level. Training in N.C.C. and N.S.S. is also provided. The students of the college take keen interest in sports and games. A number of cultural and literary societies are functioning in the college. It publishes its magazine '*Gobind Gaurav*' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1999-2000 was 465 (421 boys and 44 girls).

Guru Teg Bahadur College, Bhawanigarh (Sangrur).- The institution has been functioning since 1976-77 and got affiliation in 1978. It imparts instructions in Arts upto degree level. It also provides training in sports and games.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1999-2000 was 350 (240 boys and 110 girls).

Kabuli Mal Ramji Dass Jain College for Women, Malerkotla.- The college was established in 1970 in the memory of Shri Ramji Dass and Shri Kabuli Mal. It got affiliation with the Punjabi University, Patiala in 1981. It provides instructions in Arts upto degree classes. It publishes its magazine titled '*Ukit*' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1999-2000 was 411.

Desh Bhagat College, Bardwal (Dhuri). - The college was established in August 1982. It imparts instructions in Science (Medical and Non-medical) upto 10 + 2 classes and in Humanities and Commerce upto degree level. A number of literary and cultural societies are functioning in the college. The college has well-stocked library. It provides training in N.C.C. and N.S.S. Facilities in sports and games are also provided in the college. It publishes its magazine '*Arudite*' annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1999-2000 was 665 (369 boys and 296 girls).

Shanti Tara College, Ahmadgarh (Sangrur).- It came into existence in 1995. It provides instructions in Arts and Commerce upto degree level. Training in Computer Application and typewriting under Vocational Courses is also provided. A number of literary and cultural societies are functioning in the college. It has a library.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1999-2000 was 274 (234 boys and 40 girls).

(c) Professional and Technical Education

District Institute of Education and Training, Sangrur.- The institution was established at Sangrur on 8 December 1993 to provide two year Elementary Teacher Training (E.T.T.) and the first batch 1994-96 was started in December 1994. In the first year of the training students are trained practically as well as theoretically to teach 1st to 5th classes and in the second year training is provided to teach 6th to 8th classes. After two years E.T.T. diploma is provided to the students by SCERT Punjab. After getting diploma the trained teachers become capable to teach in primary schools.

In-service teacher training courses are also organized by the institute to acquaint the teachers with latest techniques and methods of teachings. Besides nine in-service teacher training courses were conducted during 1999-2000 by the institution and 330 teachers were provided training.

The number of students on the rolls of the institute during the session 1998-2000 was 103 (50 boys 53 girls).

Technical Education

With the advent of industrial revolution and expansion of scientific advancement, it becomes necessary to provide technically qualified and skilled persons in the field like engineering, electronics, computer, electrical, mechanical, medical etc. to all sectors of the economy. Keeping this in view the technical education is provided through different technical institutions. Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar and Directorate of Technical Education and Industrial training, Punjab, Chandigarh is providing technical education through a number of institutions from certificate level to degree level. The University is providing education even up to postgraduate level and in special cases upto Doctorate level. In Sangrur District during 1999- 2000, there were 9 Industrial Training Institutes/Centres, 3 for boys (Barnala, Malerkotla and Sunam) and 6 for girls (Sangrur, Dhuri, Munak, Ahmadgarh, Banarasi and Barnala). In these Industrial Training Centers/Institutes training is given in various trades viz. welding, carpentry, turnery, black smithy, etc. Girls are given training in tailoring, cutting, hand embroidery, needle work, machine embroidery, etc.

A brief description of a degree college and polytechnics functioning in the district during 1999-2000 is given below:

Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology Laungowal (Sangrur).-The Institution was established in 1989 at Laungowal, by the Government of India in the memory of Sant Harchand Singh Longowal to provide technical education in emerging areas of engineering and technology. The first batch of the students in certificate and diploma programme was admitted in October 1991 and the institution was formally inaugurated by the then Minister of Human Resources Development, Government of India on 20 December 1991. The degree programme was introduced in the institution from the academic session 1994-95. Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SLIET) is situated about 6 km away from Bathinda-Chandigarh highway in Sangrur District and is spread over an area of 451 acres. SLIET is a residential institution and provides hostel accommodation to all the students (1,750 hostel seats for boys and 250 for girls). The institute is an autonomous body. It is controlled by SLIET society registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 The institute awards its own certificates and diplomas. For the award of degree it has been affiliated to the Punjabi University Patiala.

The programmes introduced at SLIET have a built-in-flexibility to provide for innovation in the academic structure to enable and fulfill a wide variety of needs that currently exist in the country. Out of the total students admitted at the certificate level 50 per cent of the students are promoted to diploma courses as they are provided vertical mobility and the balance 50 per cent seats are filled up through entrance test. Similarly, 50 per cent students at the diploma level are promoted to degree programmes by providing vertical mobility and 50 per cent seats are filled up at degree level through entrance test. The qualifications for admission are: at certificate level, matriculation, at diploma level, 10+2 (with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics) and at degree level B.Sc./diploma holder from a recognized institution. The intake to all the courses at different level is 30 students every year except in Computer Science and Engineering and Mechanical Engineering at degree level which have an intake of 60 and 40 students annually. During 1999-2000 the discipline of study at different levels with intake of 30 students in each course except computer science and engineering and Mechanical Engineering with 60 and 40 seats at degree level were as under :

1 Certificate Courses

Air Conditioning and Refrigeration; Auto and Para Machinery; Building Maintenance; Foundry and Forging; Food Technology; Tool and Die Technology; Maintenance of T.V.; Welding Technology; Servicing and Maintenance of Electronics; Servicing and Maintenance of Computer Applications and Maintenance of Electrical Equipment.

2 Diploma Courses

Computer Science and Applications; Computer Science and Engineering; Chemical Technology; Electronics and Communication Engineering; Food Technology; Foundry Technology; Instrumentation and Process Control; Industrial & Production Engineering; Maintenance and Plant Engineering and Welding Technology.

3 Degree Courses

Chemical Technology (Specialization in Paper Technology); Chemical Technology Specialization in (Polymer Technology); Computer Science and Engineering Electronics and Communication Engineering; Food Technology; Instrumentation Engineering; Mechanical Engineering (Specialization in Manufacturing Engineering) and Mechanical Engineering (Specialization in Welding Technology).

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 2000-2001 for was certificate course was 908(752 boys and 156 girls), for Diploma Courses 618(529 boys and 89 girls) and for Degree Courses 615 (528 boys and 87 girls).

Akal College for Pharmacy and Technical Education, Mastuana (Sangrur).- The institution was established in August, 1986. It provides instructions for two year diploma in Pharmacy. The institution is affiliated with Punjab State Technical Education and Industrial Training Board, Punjab, Chandigarh.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1999-2000 was 50.

Government Polytechnic Lehra Gaga (Sangrur).- The institution was established in December 1996. The institution is affiliated with the Punjab State Technical Education and Industrial Training Board, Punjab, Chandigarh. The institution provides instructions in Textile Technical Weaving, Textile Technical Spinning and Textile Chemistry.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1999-2000 was 30.

Medical Education

There is no medical institution in the District.

(d) Oriental Schools and Colleges

No oriental college or school is functioning in the district.

(e) Education for the Handicapped

There is no such institution, which is rendering education to the handicapped.

(f) Libraries, Museums etc.

Libraries

With the rise in the literacy rate in the district libraries are becoming popular day by day. Almost all the municipal councils, nagar panchayats and panchayats of some large villages in the district maintain libraries and reading rooms for the public use. The colleges and some schools have also maintained their own libraries for the use of teachers and students. Besides, some voluntary organizations also maintain libraries and reading rooms. These libraries subscribed a number of daily newspapers, weeklies, fortnightlies and monthlies. Besides, there is a district library at Sangrur. Its brief description is given below:

District Library, Sangrur.- District Library, Sangrur is the only public library in the district. It was established in 1912 with the great enthusiasm of the then Maharaja Ranbir Singh as the Jind State Public Library. In September 1948 when the Jind State was merged into PEPSU, the library was renamed as 'Patiala Union Public Library, Sangrur' and put under the charge of the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Bathinda Division, Sangrur. In 1956, when PEPSU was merged in the Punjab State, the name of the library was changed to the 'Punjab Government Library' Sangrur. In December 1962 it was brought under the control of the Director Public Instructions, Punjab, Chandigarh, under the supervision of the Central State Library, Patiala, with a new name, 'The District Library, Sangrur'. As on 31 March 2000 the number of books on various subjects on the shelves of the library was 55,000. It also subscribes to 8 newspapers and 20 magazines (weeklies, fortnightlies and monthlies) of different languages. It had 3,000 members during 1999-2000.

Museums

District Museum, Sangrur.- District Museum, Sangrur was established in 1972 by the Government in the premises of 'Dewan Khana' of Kadim Khana building, which was built by Maharaja Raghbir Singh ex-ruler of the former Jind State, about the year 1876. The pictures and goods displayed in the museum express the history of erstwhile Princely State of Jind. The museum is divided into three sections, i.e. Art Gallery, Old Arms Gallery and Pictures Gallery. The art gallery contains a huge number of sculptures of unique articles. The old arms gallery has a collections of old arms such as cannon guns (gupt gun and two swords in one sheath), weapons, dresses, etc. used/worn in the past. The pictures gallery contains paintings and photographs of archaeological monuments.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

(b) Statistics of Births and Deaths

Vital statistics pertaining to births and deaths are required to be registered under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 in the State. These statistics are recorded in the rural areas by the Chowkidar of the village who further report these to the concerned Station House Officer. In the urban areas the vital statistics are maintained by the municipal corporation/councils and nagar panchayats. At the district level, Civil Surgeon is the District Registrar of Births and Deaths. He is responsible for maintaining the record of vital statistics.

Those are useful for their value as legal document and as source of vital statistics.

The statistics regarding birth rate, death rate, and infantile mortality rate per thousand per annum (Civil Registration System) in the Sangrur District during 1978, 1983, 1988, 1993 and 1995 to 2000 are given below:

Year	(Per Thousand of Population)		
	Birth rate	Death rate	Infantile mortality rate
1978	22.40	7.60	..
1983	22.40	7.60	..
1988	22.30	5.58	62
1993	25.12	6.30	55
1995	20.90	6.30	54
1996	22.02	5.58	52
1997	18.50	5.89	54
1998	22.20	6.50	52
1999	20.33	5.70	53
2000	20.25	5.50	51

(Source :Civil Surgeon, Sangrur)

Mortality from Various Diseases.- The number of deaths from various diseases in the Sangrur District during 1988,1993 and 1995 to 2000 is given in the following table:-

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	The number of deaths from various causes in the Sangrur District							
	1988	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<i>11 Total Deaths</i>	9,813	10,729	11,858	10,503,	11,100	12,310	11,721	11,850
Males	5,153	5,615	6,279	5,502	6,750	6,585	6,111	6,225
Females	4,660	5,114	5,579	5,001	5,250	5,815	5,610	5,625
<i>Causes of Mortality</i>								
Typhoid and Para Typhoid Fever (002)	11	9	12	13	9	6	12	9
Tuberculosis (010-013)	13	11	15	14	10	12	11	9
Tetanus (037)	2	3	2	2	3	4	4	2
Poliomyelitis (045)	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
Diabetes (250)	9	5	4	7	9	10	11	9
Pneumonia (480-486)	3	2	5	3	5	4	4	3
Bronchitis and Asthma (490-493)	6	7	6	9	10	11	9	4
Jaundice (782-784)	1	3	2	-	3	2	1	1
Pregnancy (630-699)	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	1
Accidental Burns and Flames (890-897)	2	1	-	1	2	3	3	2
Falls and drowning (880-888)	3	2	1	3	4	3	2	1
Other Accidents (916-928)	9	10	5	7	10	11	6	5
Suicide (950-959)	3	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
Other Deaths	9,749	10,671	11,803	10,441	11,034	12,244	11,658	

(Source: Civil Surgeon, Sangrur)

(e) Medical Facilities in the District

All the medical institutions functioning in the district are under the administrative control of Civil Surgeon-cum-Deputy Director, Sangrur. In the curative, preventive, family welfare, immunization, training work, etc., he is assisted by 1 Assistant Civil Surgeon, 1 District Health Officer, 1 District Family Welfare Officer, 1 District Immunization Officer, 1 District Tuberculosis Officer and 1 District Training Officer.

Allopathic Institutions.- In the Sangrur District, there were 17 hospitals, 51 primary health centres/community health centers, 117 subsidiary health centres/dispensaries/clinics as on 1 April 2000. These institutions provided health care services in the district. The management-wise break up of these medical institutions was 172 State Public, 12 State Special and 1 Voluntary Organization.

The list of hospitals, primary health centres/community health centres, subsidiary health centres and dispensaries functioning in the district as on 1 April 2000 are given below:

Serial No.	Name and location	Number of beds		Rural/urban	Type of management
		Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Civil Hospital, Sangrur	76	24	Urban	State Public
2	Mobile Eye Hospital, Sangrur	-	-	-do-	-do-
3	Civil Hospital, Barnala	60	40	-do-	-do-
4	Civil Hospital, Malerkotla	50	50	-do-	-do-
5	C.H.C., Dhuri	21	15	-do-	-do-
6	Shaheed Udham Singh Civil Hospital, Sunam	25	25	-do-	-do-
7	C.H.C., Bhadaur	15	15	-do-	-do-
8	C.H.C., Lehra Gaga	15	15	-do-	-do-
9	Urban Slum Area Dispensary Bajigar Basti., Sangrur	2	2	-do-	-do-
10	T.B.Clinic, Sangrur	9	9	-do-	-do-
11	School Health Clinic, Sangrur	-	-	-do-	-do-
12	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Malerkotla	2	2	-do-	-do-
13	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Dhuri	2	2	-do-	-do-
14	Urban Slum Area Dispensary, Indira Basti Near Railway Station, Sunam	2	2	-do-	-do-
15	District Jail Hospital, Sangrur	12	-	-do-	StateSpecial
16	Police Hospital, Sangrur	3	3	-do-	-do-
17	E.S.I.Dispensary, Sangrur	-	-	-do-	-do-
1	2	3	4	5	6
18	E.S.I. Dispensary, Malerkotla	-	-	Urban	State Special
19	E.S.I.Dispensary, Ahmadgarh	-	-	-do-	-do-
20	E.S.I. Dispensary, No.I, Barnala	-	-	-do-	-do-
21	E.S.I. Dispensary, No.II, Barnala	-	-	-do-	-do-
22	Northern Railway	2	-	-do-	-do- Health Unit, Dhuri
23	Dr Daya Krishan Jain Janta Hospital, Malerkotla	3	2	-do-	Vol. Org

Block Sangrur

1	C.H.C.Laungowal	15	15	Urban	State Public
2	T.B. Hospital, Hermitage, Sangrur	60	40	Rural	-do-
3	Sant Attar Singh Government Rural Hospital, Chiman	15	10	Urban	-do-
4	P.H.C., Laungowal	-	-	-do-	-do-
5	P.H.C., Gagarpur	2	2	Rural	-do-
6	P.H.C., Saron	2	2	-do-	-do-
7	P.H.C., Ubbewal	2	2	-do-	-do-
8	S.H.C., Chatha Sekhwan	2	2	-do-	-do-
9	S.H.C., Kheri	2	2	-do-	-do-
10	S.H.C. Duggan	2	2	-do-	-do-
11	S.H.C., Badrukhan	2	2	-do-	-do-
12	S.H.C., Mastuana	2	2	-do-	-do-
13	S.H.C., Sahuke	2	2	-do-	-do-
14	S.H.C., Bhindran	2	2	-do-	-do-
15	S.H.C., Sheron	2	2	-do-	-do-
16	S.H.C., Namol	2	2	-do-	-do-
17	S.H.C., Rolawal	2	2	-do-	-do-
18	S.H.C., Buggar	2	2	-do-	-do-

12 Block Bhawanigarh

1	C.H.C./P.H.C., Bhawanigarh	15	15	Urban	State Public
2	P.H.C., Nadampur	2	2	Rural	-do-
3	P.H.C.,Gharachon	2	2	-do-	-do-
4	S.H.C., Bharo	20	2	-do-	-do-
5	S.H.C., Batriana	2	2	-do-	-do-
6	S.H.C., Bafial	2	2	-do-	-do-
7	S.H.C., Julian	2	2	-do-	-do-
8	S.H.C., Kalajhar	2	2	-do-	-do-
9	S.H.C., Kapijal	2	2	-do-	-do-
10	S.H.C., Majhi	2	2	-do-	-do-
11	S.H.C., Nagra	2	2	-do-	-do-
12	S.H.C., Gehlan	2	2	-do-	-do-
13	S.H.C., Phaguwal	2	2	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
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Block Barnala

1	C.H.C.Dhanaula	15	15	Urban	State Public
2	Rural Hospital, Thikriwala	15	10	Rural	-do-
3	P.H.C., Dhanaula	-	-	Urban	-do-
4	P.H.C., Bhathlan	2	2	Rural	-do-
5	P.H.C., Shekha	2	2	-do-	-do-
6	P.H.C., Hamidi	2	2	-do-	-do-
7	P.H.C., Rura Kalan	2	2	-do-	-do-
8	S.H.C., Pakho Kalan	2	2	-do-	-do-
9	S.H.C., Aspal Kalan	2	2	-do-	-do-
10	S.H.C., Dangarh	2	2	-do-	-do-
11	S.H.C., Pharwai	2	2	-do-	-do-
12	S.H.C., Dhaura	2	2	-do-	-do-
13	S.H.C., Kot Dunna	2	2	-do-	-do-
14	S.H.C., Kot Handiaya	2	2	-do-	-do-
15	S.H.C., Karangarh	2	2	-do-	-do-
16	S.H.C., Budbar	2	2	-do-	-do-
17	S.H.C., Thulliwal	2	2	-do-	-do-
18	S.H.C., Kaleke	2	2	-do-	-do-
19	S.H.C., Dhur Kot	2	2	-do-	-do-
20	S.H.C., Jhalur	2	2	-do-	-do-
21	S.H.C., Bhaini Fatta	2	2	-do-	-do-
22	S.H.C., Kattu	2	2	-do-	-do-
23	S.H.C., Fategarh Chhanna	2	2	-do-	-do-
24	S.H.C., Pandher	2	2	-do-	-do-
25	S.H.C., Thulliwal	2	2	-do-	-do-
26	S.H.C., Bhaini Mahraj	2	2	-do-	-do-
27	S.H.C., Khuddi Kalan	2	2	-do-	-do-
28	S.H.C., Sanghera	2	2	-do-	-do-
29	Canal Dispensary, Harigarh	-	-	-do-	State Special
30	Urban Slum Dispensary ,Barnala	2	2	Urban	State Public

Block Mahal Kalan

1	Rural Hospital, Chhapa	15	10	Rural	State Public
2	P.H.C.,Mahal Kalan	4	4	-do-	-do-
3	C.H.C./P.H.C., Chhiniwala	15	15	-do-	-do-
4	P.H.C., Gahl	2	2	-do-	-do-
5	S.H.C., Bilha	2	2	-do-	-do-
6	S.H.C., Chhiniwal	2	2	-do-	-do-
7	S.H.C., Diwana	2	2	-do-	-do-
8	S.H.C., Jalaldiwal	2	2	-do-	-do-
9	S.H.C., Kalas	2	2	-do-	-do-
10	S.H.C., Kutba	2	2	-do-	-do-
11	S.H.C., Lohgarh	2	2	-do-	-do-
12	S.H.C., Bazidka Kalan	2	2	-do-	-do-

Block Sehna

1	Rural Hospital, Dhilwan	15	10	Rural	State Public
2	P.H.C., Tappa	4	4	Urban	-do-
3	P.H.C., Sahna	2	2	Rural	-do-
4	P.H.C., Tallewal	2	2	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
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5	S.H.C., Pakhoke	2	2	Rural	State Public
6	S.H.C., Mauran Nabha	2	2	-do-	-do-
7	S.H.C., Tajoke	2	2	-do-	-do-
8	S.H.C., Nainewal	2	2	-do-	-do-
9	S.H.C., Ghunnas	2	2	-do-	-do-

Block Malerkotla

1	C.H.C./P.H.C., Amargarh	15	15	Rural	State Public
2	P.H.C., Basur	2	2	-do-	-do-
3	P.H.C., Manvi	2	2	-do-	-do-
4	P.H.C., Gowari	2	2	-do-	-do-
5	S.H.C., Bagrian	2	2	-do-	-do-
6	S.H.C., Dhudogil	2	2	-do-	-do-
7	S.H.C., Bhurthala Mandher	2	2	-do-	-do-
8	S.H.C., Hathan	2	2	-do-	-do-
9	S.H.C., Khanpur	2	2	-do-	-do-
10	S.H.C., Lasoi	2	2	-do-	-do-
11	S.H.C., Banbhaura	2	2	-do-	-do-

12	S.H.C., Narike	2	2	-do-	-do-
13	S.H.C., Rataul	2	2	-do-	-do-
14	S.H.C., Saraud	2	2	-do-	-do-
Block Dhuri					
1	P.H.C., Sherpur	4	4	Rural	State Public
2	P.H.C., Kanjhla	2	2	-do-	-do-
3	P.H.C., Mimsa	2	2	-do-	-do-
4	P.H.C., Mulowal	2	2	-do-	-do-
5	P.H.C., Bhalwan	2	2	-do-	-do-
6	P.H.C., Ghanauri Kalan	2	2	-do-	-do-
7	H S Canadian S.H.C.,Ranike	2	2	-do-	-do-
8	S.H.C.,Harike	2	2	-do-	-do-
9	S.H.C., Daulatpur	2	2	-do-	-do-
10	S.H.C., Balian	2	2	-do-	-do-
11	S.H.C., Bhullar Hari	2	2	-do-	-do-
12	S.H.C., Katron	2	2	-do-	-do-
13	S.H.C., Rajo Majra	2	2	-do-	-do-
14	Canal Dispensary, Ladda	-	-	-do-	State Special
Block Ahmadgarh					
1	Rural Hospital, Kup Kalan	5	5	Rural	State Public
2	Rural Hospital Kuthala	15	15	-do-	-do-
3	P.H.C., Kuthala	-	-	-do-	-do-
4	P.H.C., Fatehgarh Panjgirain	4	4	-do-	-do-
5	C.H.C./P.H.C, Ahmadgarh	15	15	Urban	-do-
6	P.H.C., Lohat Baddi	2	2	Rural	-do-
7	P.H.C., Kanganwal	2	2	-do-	-do-
8	S.H.C., Budan	2	2	-do-	-do-
9	S.H.C., Abdulapur	2	2	-do-	-do-
10	S.H.C., Dasonda Singhwala	2	2	-do-	-do-
11	S.H.C., Maholi Kalan	2	2	-do-	-do-
12	S.H.C., Rurka	2	2	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6						
2	2	-do-	-do-			13 S.H.C., Sandhaur	2	2	Rural	State Public	14 S.H.C., Sherwani Kot
15	S.H.C., Tibba	2	2	-do-	-do-						
16	S.H.C., Rurgarh	2	2	-do-	-do-						
17	E.S.I. Dispensary, Ajitwal	2	-	-do-	State Special						
18	E.S.I. Dispensary, Akbarpur	-	-	-do-	-do-						

Block Sunam					
1	C.H.C., Kauharian	15	15	Rural	State Public
2	P.H.C., Kauharian	-	-	-do-	-do-
3	P.H.C., Chhajli	2	2	-do-	-do-
4	P.H.C., Mahlan	2	2	-do-	-do-
5	P.H.C., Jakhepal	2	2	-do-	-do-
6	P.H.C., Dirba	2	2	Urban	-do-
7	P.H.C., Gandhuan	2	2	Rural	-do-
8	S.H.C., Chatha Nanhera	2	2	-do-	-do-
9	S.H.C., Kamalpur	2	2	-do-	-do-
10	S.H.C., Khetla	2	2	-do-	-do-
11	S.H.C., Mauran	2	2	-do-	-do-
12	S.H.C., Gujran	2	2	-do-	-do-
13	S.H.C., Kherial	2	2	-do-	-do-
14	S.H.C., Khanal Khurd	2	2	-do-	-do-
15	Canal Dispensary, Dialpura	-	-	-do-	-do-

Block Lehra Gaga					
1	Rural Hospital, Munak	15	15	Urban	State Public
2	Rural Hospital, Mandvi	15	10	Rural	-do-
3	P.H.C., Munak	-	-	-do-	-do-
4	P.H.C., Khanauri Kalan	2	2	Urban	-do-
5	P.H.C., Bhathal Kalan	2	2	Rural	-do-
6	P.H.C., Hariau	2	2	-do-	-do-
7	P.H.C., Kalia	2	2	-do-	-do-
8	P.H.C., Mamiana	2	2	-do-	-do-
9	S.H.C., Dadian	2	2	-do-	-do-
10	S.H.C., Daska	2	2	-do-	-do-
11	S.H.C., Gadrani	2	2	-do-	-do-
12	S.H.C., Gulahari	2	2	-do-	-do-
13	S.H.C., Bangan	2	2	-do-	-do-
14	S.H.C., Ghoranab	2	2	-do-	-do-
15	S.H.C., Lehail Kalan	2	2	Rural	-do-
16	S.H.C., Bhulan	2	2	-do-	-do-
17	S.H.C., Lehail Khurd	2	2	-do-	-do-
18	S.H.C., Andana	2	2	-do-	-do-
19	P.H.C., Shadiheri	2	2	-do-	-do-

(Source: Director Health and Family Welfare, Punjab)

Ayurvedic and Unani Medical Institutions.- The ayurvedic and unani medical institutions functioning in the Sangrur District are under the administrative control of the District Ayurvedic and Unani Officer, Sangrur 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. There were 43 ayurvedic and 3 unani medical institutions in the Sangrur District.

A list of Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries functioning in the district as on 31 March 2000 is given below:

Serial No.	Name and location of Dispensary	Ayurvedic/Unani	Rural/Urban	Name of the tahsil
1	2	3	4	5
1	Attargarh	Ayurvedic	Rural	Barnala
2	Barnala	-do-	Urban	-do-
3	Bhathlan	-do-	Rural	-do-
4	Dhaner	-do-	-do-	-do-
5	Jangiana	-do-	-do-	-do-
6	Jodhpur	Unani	-do-	-do-
7	Karamgarh	Ayurvedic	-do-	-do-
8	Khudi Khurd	-do-	-do-	-do-
9	Kurar	-do-	-do-	-do-
10	Pakhokalan	-do-	-do-	-do-
11	Thulliwal	-do-	-do-	-do-
12	Ugoke	-do-	-do-	-do-
13	Dhuri	-do-	Urban	Dhuri
14	Alisher	-do-	Rural	Lehra Gaga
15	Bardwal	-do-	-do-	Malerkotla
16	Bishangarh	-do-	-do-	-do-
17	Chauda	-do-	-do-	-do-
18	Dhadogal	Ayurvedic	-do-	-do-
19	Dhano	-do-	-do-	-do-
20	Uktfatoyra	-so-	-so-	-so-
21	Katron	-do-	-do-	-do-
22	Kangan	-do-	-do-	-do-
23	Kheri Chahalan	-do-	-do-	-do-
24	Malerkotla	Unani	Urban	-do-

25	Rohira	Ayurvedic	Rural	-do-
26	Sherpur	-do-	-do-	-do-
27	Bhawanigarh	-do-	-do-	-do-
28	Kahangarh	-do-	Rural	Sangrur
29	Nagra	-do-	-do-	-do-
30	Rampur Gujran	-do-	-do-	-do-
31	Sangrur	-do-	Urban	-do-
32	Bakhora Khured	-do-	Rural	Sangrur
33	Bharo	-do-	-do-	-do-
34	Chural	-do-	-do-	-do-
35	Chular Kalan	-do-	-do-	-do-
36	Dudian	-do-	-do-	-do-
37	Khanal Kalan	-do-	-do-	-do-
38	Ladbanjara	Unani	-do-	-do-
39	Laungowal	Ayurvedic	Urban	-do-
40	Mahlan	-do-	Rural	-do-
41	Maidebas	-do-	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	42	Makrur	Ayurvedic	Rural	Sangrur
43	Pasaur Bhaik	-do-	-do-	-do-					
44	Sunam	-do-	Urban	-do-					
45	Toor Banjara	-do-	Rural	-do-					
46	Ugrahana	-do-	-do-	-do-					

(Source: Director Ayurveda, Punjab)

Homoeopathic Medical Institutions.- The homoeopathic dispensaries functioning in the Sangrur District are under the administrative control of Head, Homeopathic Department, Punjab, Chandigarh. In each of these dispensaries there is one Physician incharge and one Dai. As on 31 March 2000, there were 8 homoeopathic dispensaries functioning in the district at Sangrur, Dhuri, Jhalur, Sunam, Nadampur, Majuke, Ahmadgarh and Malerkotla. During 1999-2000, these dispensaries provided treatment to 1,12,213 patients.

Government and Private Hospitals

Civil Hospital, Sangrur.- This hospital at Sangrur is said to have been established in May 1937. It has 100 beds (76 males and 24 females). The hospital provides treatment in surgery, orthopaedics, general medicine, eye and ENT and dental, etc. The hospital is manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer, 17 Medical Officers, 2 Dental Surgeons and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.

During 1999-2000, the hospital gave treatment to 5,308 indoor and 86,712 out-door patients.

T.B. Hospital, Hermitage, Sangrur.- The hospital was established in 1950. It is 100 bedded hospital (60 males and 40 females). The hospital is manned by 1 Medical Superintendent, 7 Medical Officers, 1 Matron, 8 Staff Nurses, 1 Radiographer, 1 Laboratory Assistant Grade II, 2 Chief Pharmacists, 7 Pharmacists and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff. The facilities provided in the hospital are laboratory, X-ray and E.C.G. etc.

The number of indoor and out-door patients treated in the hospital during 1999-2000 was 155 and 16,991 respectively.

Civil Hospital, Malerkotla.- The hospital was opened in May 1962. It is 100 bedded hospital (50 males and 50 females). The hospital is manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer, 8 Medical Officers, 1 Chief Pharmacist, 5 Pharmacists, 2 Nursing Sisters, 12 Staff Nurses, 1 Radiographer and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff. The hospital provides general medicine facilities to the patients.

The number of indoor and out-door patients treated in the hospital during 1999-2000 was 5,586 and 71,662 respectively.

Shaheed Udham Singh Civil Hospital, Sunam.- The hospital was established in 1978. It is 50 bedded hospital (25 males and 25 females). It provides general medicine facilities to the patients. The hospital is manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer, 7 Medical Officers, 1 Dental Surgeon, 1 Chief Pharmacist, 2 Pharmacists, 1 Radiographer, 1 Nursing Sister, 12 Staff Nurses and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.

The number of indoor and out-door patients treated in the hospital during 1999-2000 was 2,097 and 33,358 respectively.

Civil Hospital, Barnala.- It is 100 bedded hospital (60 males and 40 females). It is manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer, 12 Medical Officers, 2 Dental Surgeons, 1 Chief Pharmacist, 5 Pharmacists, 2 Nursing Sisters, 20 Staff Nurses, 1 Radiographer and miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff. The medical facilities provided in the hospital include radiology surgery, general medicine, dental, eye, X-ray, Ultrasound, gynaecology etc

The number of indoor and out-door patients treated in the hospital during 1999-2000 was 6,796 and 80,207 respectively.

District Jail Hospital, Sangrur.- It was established as a dispensary and upgraded as a Jail Hospital in 1958. It is 12 bedded hospital. The hospital is manned by 1 Medical Officer and 1 Pharmacist. The hospital provides only general medicine facilities.

The number of indoor and out-door patients treated in the hospital during 1999-2000 was 82 and 44,750 respectively

Police Hospital, Sangrur.- The hospital was established in 1960. It provides general medicine facilities to the patients. It is 6 bedded hospital (3 males and 3 females). The hospital was manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer, 1 Pharmacist, 1 Ward Attendant and other Class IV staff.

The number of indoor and out-door patients treated in the hospital during 1999-2000 was 129 and 3,080 respectively

Eye Mobile Hospital, Sangrur.- To control blindness and to provide quick and effective treatment relating to eyes to the people of the district residing in far flung rural areas at their door step, an eye mobile hospital has been established at Sangrur under the Control of Blindness Programme. The Mobile Hospital is manned by 2 Medical Officers, 1 Nursing Sister, 2 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 1999-2000 was 1,290 and 12,925 respectively.

(c) Sanitation

Out of 697 inhabited villages in the Sangrur District, 627 villages were identified as water scarcity villages. Upto December 2000, 617 water scarcity villages were covered under the Rural Water Supply Scheme.

(d) Family Welfare

National Family Welfare Programme.- Family Welfare Programme has been formulated as per National Population Policy under which definite goals have been set to bring down both fertility and mortality by specific period. Sterilization, intra-uterine contraceptive device (I.U.D.), conventional contraceptives (C.C.), oral pills and Medical Termination of Pregnancies (MTP) are the major components of the family welfare services provided under the cafeteria approach of the programme. The programme of sterilization operation, I.U.D. insertions, number of medical termination of pregnancies and number of conventional contraceptive users in the Sangrur District during 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given in the following table:-

Year	Sterilization	I.U.D. insertions	C.C. users
1978-79	..	..	11,270
1983-84	..	..	16,887
1988-89	7,141	35,924	56,889
1993-94	9,757	36,561	58,383
1995-96	8,786	51,628	49,178
1996-97	8,296	36,755	53,270
1997-98	8,508	26,412	41,258
1998-99	9,650	37,610	38,556
1999-2000	9,521	36,743	25,852

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1979, 1984, 1989, 1994 and 1996 to 2000, Director Health and Family Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh and Civil Surgeon, Sangrur)

The particulars regarding the family welfare centres/clinics and maternity and child health centres functioning in the Sangrur District as on 1 April 2000 are given below:

Serial No.	Name/Place	Urban/Rural	Tahsil	Type of management
1	2	3	4	5

1	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Civil Hospital, Sangrur	Urban	Sangrur	StatePublic
2	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Barnala	-do-	Barnala	-do-
3	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Dhuri	-do-	Malerkotla	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
4	Urban Family Welfare Centre,	Urban	Malerkotla	StatePublic Malerkotla
5	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Civil Hospital, Malerkotla	-do-	-do-	-do-
6	Urban Family Welfare Centre, Shaheed Udham Singh Civil Hospital, Sunam	-do-	Sunam	-do-
7	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Laungowal	Rural	Sangrur	-do-
8	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Bhawanigarh	-do-	-do-	-do-
9	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Tappa	-do-	Barnala	-do-
10	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Dhanaula	Rural	-do-	-do-
11	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Mahal Kalan	do-	-do-	-do-
12	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Sherpur	-do-	Malerkotla	-do-
13	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Amargarh	-do-	-do-	-do-
14	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Kuthala	-do-	-do-	-do-
15	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Fatehgarh Panjgirain	-do-	-do-	-do-
16	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Munak	-do-	Sunam	-do-
17	Rural Family Welfare Centre, Kauharian	-do-	-do-	-do-

Maternity and Child Health Centres

1	Ahmadgarh	Urban	Malerkotla	State Public
2	Dhuri	-do-	-do-	-do-
3	Malerkotla	-do-	-do-	-do-
4	Bhadaur	-do-	Barnala	-do-
5	Sunam	-do-	Sunam	-do-
6	Dirba	Rural	-do-	-do-

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

(e) Disease Eradication and Control Programme

National Malaria Eradication Programme.- The statistics regarding the collection and examination of blood slides, malaria cases, etc. in the Sangrur District during 1983, 1988, 1993 and 1995 to 2000 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 Sangrur District during the Years 1983,1988,1993 and 1995 to 2000

Blood Slides	1983	1988	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Collected	4,34,819	2,41,913	2,27,810	2,32,851	2,55,188	2,49,780	2,92,725	2,99,507	2,53,394
Examined	4,34,819	2,41,913	2,27,505	2,32,851	2,55,188	2,49,780	2,92,725	2,99,507	2,53,394
Malaria Cases	36,878	3,093	916	3,574	3,969	2,510	380	81	106
A.P.I	24.60	1.90	0.50	1.90	2.09	1.30	0.17	0.04	0.05
Radical Treatment	36,827	3,093	916	3,562	3,961	2,510	346	81	105
Population	1,50,070	16,11,222	18,09,681	18,68,658	18,98,076	19,38,256	19,74,488	20,02,642	20,33,672
P.V.Cases	23,111	2,945	914	2,092	3,716	2,473	349	80	105
P.F.Cases	13,767	148	2	1,482	253	37	1	1	1

(Source :Civil Surgeon,Sangrur)

National Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme

National Health Policy of 1983 gives main thrust on mother and child health care as nine out of the seventeen goals put under it are related to maternal and child health. Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme has been introduced in the State in August 1992 with financial assistance from World Bank and UNICEF, as a part of the overall strategy for reduction of infant mortality, child mortality, reduction of low birth-weight babies and maternal mortality. The health measures relating to women and children prior the launching of this scheme has been included in it besides widening its scope in this respect. The important schemes being run under this programme are detailed below:

Universal Immunization Programme.- The Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) was started by the Government of India in 1978 with the objective of reducing morbidity and mortality due to Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Tuberculosis by making vaccination services available to all eligible children and pregnant women by 1990. Measles was included in the programme in 1985-86. Expanded Programme on Immunization was replaced by Universal Immunization Programme in 1985. It has two vital components. Immunization of children in their first year of life against the six EPI target diseases upto 1989, the whole of the Punjab State has been covered under the programme. The immunization services are provided in the State through the existing health centres, subsidiary health centres, hospitals and dispensaries. Achievements under the Immunization Programme in the Sangrur District during the years 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given hereunder:

	1983-84	1988-89	1993-94	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
T.T. (Pregnant women)	37,247	38,066	51,645	56,363	48,449	41,666	49,943	43,061
DPT (infants)	31,948	33,593	47,519	54,759	67,663	63,324	43,178	42,815
Polio (infants)	32,398	33,592	47,519	54,758	69,624	63,324	43,178	42,815
B.C.G. (infants)	35,294	36,818	46,990	60,045	46,497	44,597	48,353	44,438
DT (5 Years)	41,532	43,872	35,324	52,575	43,994	34,210	38,440	45,829
T.T. (10 Years)	31,496	35,941	54,183	63,144	37,108	31,240	45,582	43,061
T.T. (16 Years)	23,243	28,335	30,941	59,199	35,088	27,528	40,284	28,494

(Source: Civil Surgeon, Sangrur)

Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia amongst Mothers and Children.- Anaemia is quite common during pregnancy, because the existing nutritional deficiencies are aggravated of pregnancy and nursing of children and prevalence of high incidence of worm infestation. To prevent and counter the adverse effects of these deficiencies. Iron and Folic Acid tablets are given to mothers and children for 100 days.

Achievement under the programme during the years 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

Year	Iron and Folic Acid Tablets given	
	Mothers	Children
1978-79	59,168	52,318
1983-84	62,922	64,273
1988-89	74,092	86,236
1993-94	52,105	70,384
1995-96	81,229	94,084
1996-97	80,179	95,780
1997-98	53,948	66,052
1998-99	95,051	1,23,455
1999-2000	66,054	91,316

(Source :Civil Surgeon, Sangrur)

Prophylaxis against Blindness caused due to Vitamin 'A' Deficiency.- To prevent blindness amongst the children caused due to vitamin 'A' deficiency, highly concentrated solution of vitamin 'A' is administered to the children twice a year after an interval of 6 months till the age of 3 years. Achievement under the programme during the years 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given hereunder::

Year	Number of children administered vitamin 'A'
1978-79	41,531
1983-84	53,675
1988-89	72,781
1993-94	47,116
1995-96	8,65,066
1996-97	65,101
1997-98	38,010
1998-99	11,808
1999-2000	11,589

(Source: Civil Surgeon, Sangrur)

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

National Programme for Control of Blindness

Blindness is one of the major problems in India. The cataract is major cause of blindness which is curable by simple operation. These operations are done at the hospitals attached to medical colleges and district and tahsil level hospitals. Corneal blindness is another cause of blindness, which is also curable in many cases. The Government has set up Eye Mobile Teams consisting of Eye Surgeons, Ophthalmic Assistants and supporting staff with mobile vans, which go from district headquarters to different villages where eye operations are performed free of cost. Besides the voluntary social and religious organizations are also providing facilities of eye operations.

The number of persons given treatment under the programme during the years 1988-89,1993-94 and 1995-96 to1999-2000 is given here under:

Year	Persons given treatment
1988-89	3,271
1993-94	8,464
1995-96	8,366
1996-97	6,316
1997-98	78,826
1998-99	1,19,830
1999-2000	94,623

(Source: Civil Surgeon, Sangrur)

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

This programme has been launched in India 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. The onset of the 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. One Urban Leprosy Centers is functioning at Sangrur under the supervision of District Tuberculosis-cum- Leprosy Officer. To eliminate leprosy from the country by 2000, District Leprosy Societies have been constituted. One such society is functioning at Sangrur.

The number of patients given treatment under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme during the years 1978-79,1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94

and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

Year	Persons given treatment
1978-79	5
1983-84	3
1988-89	24
1993-94	18
1995-96	31
1996-97	28
1997-98	92
1998-99	269
1999-2000	106

(Source: Civil Surgeon, Sangrur)

National Tuberculosis Programme

Tuberculosis is a major health problem in the country. In order to control and check the further spread of this disease the National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore evolved the National Tuberculosis Control Programme. Tuberculosis officers have been posted in each district for proper and effective implementation of this programme. All cases having cough, fever and weight loss from quite a long period are examined and registered in tuberculosis treatment centres. The District Tuberculosis Officer ensures that all the registered cases are given domiciliary treatment through various medical 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 in the Sangrur District under the programme during 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 are given below:

Year Persons given treatment

1988-89	3,895
1993-94	3,862
1995-96	3,822
1996-97	3,984
1997-98	3,494
1998-99	2,483
1999-2000	2,832

(Source: Civil Surgeon, Sangrur)

National AIDS Control Programme

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome 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. The individual once effected remains effected throughout his life.

National AIDS Control Programme has been launched in the State as a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme during the year 1992-93. Under this programme, AIDS control cell has been created at the State headquarters in the office of the Director, Health and Family Welfare under the charge of the Deputy Director, AIDS. Three zonal blood testing centres equipped with Elesa Reader at Amritsar, Patiala and Ludhiana has been set up to test all blood samples for ' AIDS' infection. The Civil Surgeons has been directed to designate one of their District Officer as Nodal Officer AIDS.

The number of patients detected under National AIDS Control Programme as HIV+Ve, AIDS cases and deaths due to AIDS in Sangrur District during 1992 to 1999 is given as under :

Year	Cases		
	HIV+Ve	AIDS	Deaths due to AIDS
1992	-	2	-
1993	-	-	-
1994	1	2	1
1995	3	-	-
1996	2	-	-
1997	-	-	-
1998	1	-	-
1999	11	-	-

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

Punjab Health System Corporation

The Corporation has been incorporated under the Punjab Health System Corporation Act, 1996 (The Punjab Act No.6 of 1996) to bring more administrative flexibility for implementation of the "Second State Health System Development Project" with world Bank assistance to upgrade health services in the state. The main functions of the Corporation are: to formulate and implement the schemes for the comprehensive development of the dispensaries and hospitals; to construct and maintain dispensaries and hospitals and maintenance of cleanliness therein; to implement National Health Programme as per the directions of the State; to purchase, maintain and allocate quality equipment to various dispensaries and hospitals; to procure, stock and distribute drugs, diet, linen and other consumables among the dispensaries and hospitals to provide services of specialists and super-specialists in various hospitals; to enter into collaboration for super specialties with health institutions both within the country or abroad to provide better medical care; to receive donations, funds and the like from the general public and institutions from both within and outside India; to receive grants or contributions which may be made by the Government on such conditions as it may impose; to provide for construction of house to the employees of the dispensaries and hospitals and the maintenance thereof by mobilizing resources for financing institutions; to plan, construct and maintain commercial complexes, paying wards and providing diagnostic services and treatment on payment basis and to utilize the receipts for the improvement of the hospitals and dispensaries; to run public utility service and undertake any other activity of commercial nature for the delivery of health care within or without the hospital premises directly or in collaboration with private or voluntary agency on contract basis; to engage specialized agencies or individuals in the relevant disciplines, directly or from external sources for the efficient and expeditious conduct of any of the functions detailed above; and to provide immediate treatment in case of emergency and for unaccompanied patients.

The Punjab Health System Corporation has taken over 4 Civil Hospitals and 9 Community Health Centres in Sangrur District to provide better health services.

**CHAPTER XVII
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES**

Social and Industrial Legislation

To provide social justice and safeguard the interests of working class a number of social and legislative measures have been undertaken, by the Government. These measures are helpful not only from the humanitarian point of view, but also contribute to enhance labour productivity. Various Acts which have been adopted and brought into force are mainly connected with the working conditions of labourers, their safety, minimum wages and other emoluments, benefits, facilities and provisions for settlement of disputes between employer and the employees. A brief account of labour legislations brought into force from 1975 to 1999 has been given here under:

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 Sale Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976. - The Act regulates certain conditions of service of sale 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 the economic and physical exploitation of the weaker sections of the society.

The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) 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 & Regulation) Act, 1986.- The Act prohibits the engagement of children in certain employments and regulates the conditions of work of children in certain other employments.

The Labour Law (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988.- This Act provides for the exemption of employers in relation to establishments employing a smaller number of persons from furnishing returns and maintaining registers under certain labour laws.

The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.- The Act regulates the working conditions of the workers employed in building and construction industry and also provides for their welfare.

According to the 1991 Census, the number of main workers in the Sangrur District was 5,28,525 forming 30.91 per cent of the total population of

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the district. In 1999, the number of registered working factories in the district and number of workers employed therein was 807 and 28,697 respectively.

Industrial Relations.- The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 governs the relations between the employees and the employers. The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Sangrur is responsible for enforcing this Act. The entire district is under his jurisdiction. He works for an amicable settlement of any dispute between employees and employers through negotiations. Despite the efforts to resolve the difference between the managements and workers, strikes sometimes do occur.

The particulars regarding the industrial disputes in the Sangrur District under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 during the years 1992-93 to 1999-2000 are given below:

Year	Number of disputes	Number of strikes and lock outs	Number of workers involved in strikes	Number of mandays lost
1992-93	11	5	3,437	16,547
1993-94	10	22	3,533	57,481
1994-95	12	14	4,202	14,012
1995-96	13	9	585	555
1996-97	19	5	1,141	1,519
1997-98	-	-	-	-
1998-99	3	3	335	82,383
1999-2000	10	10	1,395	1,08,222

(Source: Assistant Labour Commissioner, Sangrur)

Prohibition.- Like other districts of the State, Sangrur is also a wet district. National holidays like 26 January, 15 August and 2 October have been declared as dry days all over the State. Besides, during the elections the liquor vends are kept closed. During 1999-2000, the number of Punjab medium Liquor vends in the district was 424 and that of Indian Made Foreign Liquor Vends was 79. The sale of opium is prohibited except medicinal use. The consumption of excisable articles in the district during the years 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

Year	Country Spirit (proof liters)	Foreign Spirit (bulk liters)	Wine and Beer (bulk liters)	Opium (kgs)
1978-79	15,01,884	2,30,641	2,45,153	2,000
1983-84	17,61,381	3,74,911	1,91,309	4,416
1988-89	22,45,000	5,79,797	2,69,928	3,850
1993-94	27,80,000	8,26,938	2,48,996	3,684
1995-96	30,68,435	10,31,279	3,14,970	2,500
1996-97	40,43,885	15,60,480	4,06,084	-
1997-98	41,78,000	19,76,185	5,13,314	-
1998-99	42,83,000	15,26,930	4,46,448	-
1999-2000	44,56,802	15,94,324	4,89,099	-

(Source: Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Sangrur)

The number of cases detected under the Punjab Excise Act and Punjab Opium Act in the district during the years 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

Year	Number of cases registered		
	Excise Act	Opium Act	Total
1978-79	1,153	1,181	2,334
1983-84	1,139	1,211	2,350
1988-89	1,143	208	1,351
1993-94	1,051	-	1,051
1995-96	596	-	596
1996-97	547	-	547
1997-98	649	-	649
1998-99	822	-	822
1999-2000	838	-	838

(Source: Assistant Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Sangrur)

Advancement of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

The Directorate for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes was established in 1956. The aim of the department is to uplift the educational, social and economic status of the Scheduled Castes/Vimukt Jatis. For this purpose various schemes has been started by the Department. At the district level, District Welfare Officer is responsible for the implementation of the schemes. The various schemes implemented for the uplift of Scheduled Castes, Vimukt Jatis and Backward Classes are discussed below:

Free Books to Scheduled Castes Students Studying in 1st to 10th Classes.- The scheme was started in the year 1976-77 for middle classes and scope of the scheme was enlarged to cover high and primary classes from the year 1981-82 and 1986-87 respectively. Free books are supplied to the Scheduled Castes students at school level from 1st to 10th classes. The department gets books directly from the Punjab School Education Board and then distributes these books through the field agencies of the department. The amount spent on purchase of books for distribution and the number of students benefited under the scheme during the years 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given hereunder:

Year	Amount spent (Rs)	Number of students benefited
1	2	3
1978-79	77,905	4,600
1983-84	2,73,613	7,739
1988-89	10,31,763	44,208
1993-94	42,77,535	63,937
1995-96	37,35,000	64,323
1996-97	60,77,283	82,194
1997-98	68,00,000	93,676
1998-99	62,06,000	97,737
1999-2000	64,00,000	98,282

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Sangrur)

Subsidy for the Construction of New Houses for Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis.- This scheme was started as a centrally sponsored scheme for providing shelter to the homeless members of the Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis. This scheme was, however, transferred to the State sector in 1975-76 at that time the amount of subsidy was Rs 2,000 which was raised to Rs 5,000 in 1985-86. The scheme was suspended in 1989-90, however it was revived in 1993-94 and amount of subsidy was enhanced to Rs 7,500. It was further increased to Rs 15,000 in 1995-96. Under this scheme unskilled labour and site is to be arranged by the beneficiary himself. Since 1988-89 no funds were allocated under this scheme to vimukt jatis and from 1998-99 onwards funds were not allocated to scheduled castes.

The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme in the district during 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89 and 1993-94 to 1997-98 is given below:

Year	Scheduled Castes		Vimukt Jatis	
	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1978-79	2,42,000	121	88,000	44
1983-84	2,64,000	132	1,50,000	75
1988-89	1,50,000	30	75,000	15
1993-94	18,75,000	250	-	-
1995-96	9,30,000	124	-	-
1996-97	18,00,000	120	-	-
1997-98	3,75,00,000	750	-	-

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Sangrur)

Construction of Dharmshalas/Chaupals.- The scheme was started in 1969-70. Under this scheme, dharmshalas /Chaupals are constructed in the Scheduled Castes bastis to enable the inhabitants of these bastis to arrange their social functions. The amount of grant for the construction of new dharmshala is Rs 50,000 and for the repair of old one is Rs 15,000. No funds were provided under this scheme in the district during 1996-97.

The amount disbursed and the number of dharmshalas/chaupals constructed or repaired under the scheme during the years 1978-79, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of Dharmshalas/chaupals constructed/repared
1978-79	1,61,000	24
1983-84	20,000	2
1988-89	30,000	2
1993-94	19,40,000	98
1995-96	15,00,000	65
1996-97	-	-
1997-98	17,70,000	71
1998-99	18,40,000	40
1999-2000	13,50,000	24

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Sangrur)

Environmental Improvement of Harijan Bastis.- The scheme was undertaken by the Government in 1972-73 to improve the living conditions of Scheduled Castes *bastis*. Under this scheme grants are given to the Harijans for pavement of streets and construction of drains in Scheduled Castes *bastis*. Under this scheme funds were not provided since 1996-97. The amount disbursed and the number of *bastis* benefited under the scheme in the Sangrur District of during 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 to 1995-96 is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of <i>bastis</i> benefited
1978-79	4,92,143	6
1983-84	2,60,000	2
1988-89	4,95,300	5
1993-94	5,00,000	13
1994-95	5,00,000	11
1995-96	30,00,000	6

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Sangrur)

Opening of Creches for the Children of Working Mothers (Sweepers and Scavengers)- This scheme was started in the State in 1976-77. Under this scheme day-care is provided to the children (0-6 years) of Scheduled Castes working mothers. These crèches are looked after by trained lady supervisors, who are assisted by two helpers. The inmate children are provided free diet at the rate of Rs 3 per child per day. During 1999-2000, only one crèche centre at Ahmadgarh, tahsil Malerkotla was functioning in the Sangrur District.

The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme during the years 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given hereunder:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1978-79	17,985	32
1983-84	17,716	36
1988-89	43,489	34
1993-94	14,777	32
1995-96	14,740	29
1996-97	14,391	31
1997-98	16,947	39
1998-99	19,676	30
1999-2000	20,330	33

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Sangrur)

Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme to Children of those engaged in Unclean Occupations (Scavengers, Flayers, Tanners and Sweepers)- It is centrally sponsored scheme. The scheme was introduced in the State in 1988-89 in order to eradicate illiteracy among the scheduled castes students whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations. Under this scheme, the Government have decided to draw these children from their environments and to keep them in hostels. Previously this scheme was for the hostellers of 6th to 10th class. The scope of the scheme was, however, enlarged from the year 1991-92 by covering 3rd to 10th class as well as day-scholars from 1st to 10th class. The rate of scholarship from class 3rd to 8th (for hostellers) is Rs 200 per month and for class 9th to 10th Rs 250 per month for 10 months in a year. For the day scholars the rate of scholarship varies from Rs 25 to 50 per month. The receivers 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. Funds were not allotted under the scheme for 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

The amount disbursed and the number of students benefited under the scheme in the district during 1988-89 and 1993-94 to 1997-98 is given hereunder:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of students benefited
1988-89	4,24,000	120
1993-94	12,06,500	455
1994-95	12,03,700	335
1995-96	12,14,843	375
1996-97	1,90,725	100
1997-98	1,44,988	88

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Sangrur)

Community Centre Scheme.- The scheme was started in 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 and to supplement their family income. 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 lady attendant (who is also a trained Dai) assists the lady social worker. In addition to this *Balwadi* classes are under taken as non-formal pre-school education to children upto the age of six years. In Sangrur District, 7 community centres at Mutali, Alal, Bharaj, Namauli, Chiman, Fatehgarh Chhanna, Balad Kalan and one community -cum- production centre at village Mudevi were functioning during 1999-2000.

The number of students benefited under the scheme during the year 1978-79, 1983-84, 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given hereunder:

Year	Number of students benefited		
	<i>Balwadi</i> classes	Adult classes	Tailoring classes
1978-79	152	146	174
1983-84	150	143	170
1988-89	150	143	170
1993-94	151	154	170
1995-96	154	189	129
1996-97	151	187	125
1997-98	153	92	196
1998-99	153	122	182
1999-2000	156	125	208

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Sangrur)

Financial Assistance to the Scheduled Castes for the Development of Manurial Pits Scheme.- This scheme was started during the year 1980-81. The aim of the scheme is to provide manurial pits measuring not more than one marla to each Scheduled Castes family in rural areas who has no land for dumping the domestic waste. This scheme, however was dropped in 1985. Keeping in view the necessity of the problem this scheme was revived in 1990-91. As per norms of the scheme the rate of land to be purchased for this purpose was upto Rs 1,000 per marla which was enhanced to Rs 5,000 per marla in 1995-96. Funds were not provided under this scheme since 1997-98.

The amount disbursed and number of beneficiaries in the district under the scheme during the years 1983-84 and 1993-94 to 1996-97 is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1983-84	2,12,100	330
1993-94	65,000	59
1994-95	1,60,000	151
1995-96	1,53,000	46
1996-97	1,87,500	55

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Sangrur)

Sports Award to Scheduled Castes Students.- To inculcate the spirit of competition among Scheduled Castes students in the field of sports, the Sports Award Scheme was started in the State during 1990-91. Under this scheme Scheduled Castes students studying from 6th to 12th classes are awarded Rs 25 per month per student, who secure first, second and third position (in Athletics, *Kabbadi*, Kho-Kho and Gymnastics) amongst Scheduled Castes students in each educational block in 5th, 8th, and 10th class competitions. Consequently 3 boys and 3 girls students are awarded at each level competition and this award is continued for three years, two years and two years respectively. Amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme from 1997-98 to 1999-2000 is given hereunder:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of beneficiaries
1997-98	29,400	98
1998-99	45,000	150
1999-2000	50,000	294

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Sangrur)

Attendance Scholarship to Scheduled Castes Girl Students.- To check the drop out and to increase the number of Scheduled Caste girls in primary schools, the State Government has started this scheme initially at the private level, "Attendance Scholarship to Scheduled Castes Girls Scheme" in 1992-93. Usually the parents of these girls are very poor and they do not heed to their education and these girls leave studies to assist their parents to augment the family income by taking up menial jobs. Under this scheme attendance scholarship of Rs 50 per month, per student for ten months in a year is awarded to these Scheduled Castes girls, who are domicile of Punjab State and studying in primary classes subject to the condition that their parents/ guardians do not have more than five acres of land and are not income tax payee. For award of scholarship minimum 75 attendance is required.

The amount disbursed and the number of students benefited under this scheme during 1997-98 to 1999-2000 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs in lakhs)	Number of beneficiaries
1997-98	93.52	28,672
1998-99	24.63	30,782
1999-2000	25.00	30,042

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Sangrur)

Scheme for Giving of Shagun (Financial Assistance) on the Marriage of Scheduled Castes Girls.- To provide social honour and reorganization to Scheduled Castes and *dalit* Christian girls, the Punjab Government has started in 1997-98 a noble scheme to give them Rs 5,100 as *shagun* on their marriages. This amount is given on the condition that these girls are domicile of Punjab and the annual income of their parents/ guardians from all sources does not exceed Rs 16,000.

The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme during 1997-98 to 1999-2000 are given hereunder:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs in lakhs)	Number of beneficiaries
1997-98	170.99	2,952
1998-99	135.05	2,909
1999-2000	57.00	1,133

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Sangrur)

Social Welfare Activities

The Social Welfare Department was set up in September 1955. It's name was changed as Social Security and Women and Child Development Department in May 1994. 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, the deaf and dumb and other under-privileged and mal-adjusted groups of the society. At the district level the District Social Security Officer looks after the work of proper implementation of social welfare schemes and District Programme officer looks after the implementation of women and children welfare schemes. Programme Officer is assisted by Child Development and Project Officers at the block level.

The schemes functioning in the Sangrur District under Social Security

Officer are detailed below:

Old Age Pension Scheme.- This is the most important scheme undertaken by the department in 1964. It provides old age pension to the men above 65 years of age and women above 60 years of age who have no means of livelihood and have no one to support them. Permanently disabled persons have been given relaxation of 10 years the lower age limit. To start with Rs 50 per month was granted as assistance. The amount of assistance was raised to Rs 100 per month in 1990, to 150 in 1992-93 and further to Rs 200 in 1995-96.

National Old Age Pension Scheme was started under the National Social Assistance Programme launched on 15 August 1995. Under this scheme destitute old persons in the case of men of the age of 65 years or above and in the case of women of the age of 60 years and above having little or no regular source of income are given Rs75 per month as pension Priority is given to disabled, issueless persons, widows and destitute women.

The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries in the Sangrur District under Old Age Pension Scheme and National Old Age Pension Scheme during 1988-89,1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 are given below:

Year	Old Age Pension Scheme		National Old Age Pension Scheme	
	Amount disbursed (Rs in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of beneficiaries
1988-89	47.00	11,010	-	-
1993-94	219.66	14,427	-	-
1995-96	284.80	16,228	16,87,500	3,000
1996-97	427.00	12,569	27,00,000	3,000
1997-98	454.65	29,524	27,00,000	3,000
1998-99	339.88	32,309	27,00,000	3,000
1999-2000	731.88	18,913	10,19,000	3,000

(Source : District Social Security Officer, Sangrur)

Financial Assistance to Widows and Destitute Women.- With a view to provide financial assistance to the needy and destitute women below the age of 60 years, this scheme was introduced in the State in 1968. 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 husband 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 1992-93 and further to Rs 200 in 1995-96.

The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries in the district during the years 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs in lakhs)	Number of beneficiaries
1988-89	9.70	1,921
1993-94	36.42	2,736
1995-96	52.84	3,322
1996-97	77.71	4,079
1997-98	118.70	5,176
1998-99	58.96	6,153

(Source: District Social Security Officer, Sangrur)

Financial Assistance to Dependent Children.- This scheme was started in 1968. The objective of this scheme is to provide financial assistance to the destitute children whose parents/guardians are not in a position to bring them up. Assistance is given for the maintenance and education of such children through their parents/guardians upto the maximum age of 21 years upto which he is a regular student and the benefit is restricted upto two children only in a family. Preference is given to the school going children for financial assistance as an incentive so as to educate them. In the beginning rate of financial assistance was Rs 50 per month per child which was finally raised to Rs 200 in 1995-96.

The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries in the district during the years 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs in lakhs)	Number of beneficiaries
1988-89	2.99	570
1993-94	5.40	991
1995-96	6.00	1,094
1996-97	36.62	1,261
1997-98	37.50	1,673
1998-99	12.01	2,157
1999-2000	35.62	792

(Source: District Social Security Officer, Sangrur)

Financial Assistance to Disabled Persons.- The scheme was implemented in 1981. Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to disabled persons in the age group of 16 to 55 years whom a Medical Officer not below the rank of Assistant Civil Surgeon certifies that the person concerned is permanently incapacitated to earn. The disabled persons included in this category are blind, deaf and dumb, orthopaedically handicapped, etc., who by reason of their severe degree of disability have become permanently incapacitated or are severely retarded due to physical defect or deformity and are dependent on others. The person may be considered eligible for financial assistance if his individual income from all sources does not exceed Rs 500 per month and Rs 750 per month if applicant is married and both are earning. Where the applicant is the only child of his parents, then the income of parents should not exceed Rs 2,500 per month. In case of mentally retarded persons/children (below 21 years) assistance is provided to the wife/parents or guardians.

The rate of financial assistance at time of start of scheme was Rs 50 per month which was raised to Rs 100 then to Rs 150 and finally to Rs 200 per month in 1995.

The amount disbursed and the number of beneficiaries in the district during the years 1988-89, 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs in lakhs)	Number of beneficiaries
1988-89	6.75	1,052
1993-94	28.67	1,836
1995-96	36.00	2,791
1996-97	70.42	3,539
1997-98	99.00	4,265
1998-99	36.81	4,961
1999-2000	91.17	2,446

(Source: District Social Security Officer, Sangrur)

Financial Assistance to Victims of Riots.- This scheme was started in 1985 with a view to provide financial assistance to the widows of victims of riots. A lumpsum grant and financial assistance of Rs 250 per month was provided to widows whose husbands were killed during the wake of riots after the assassination of former Prime Minister Smt Indira Gandhi. The amount of monthly assistance has been raised to Rs 1,000 per month in July 1990 to Rs 1,500 in April 1995 which was enhanced to Rs 2,500 from 1 August 1998.

The parents of the victim have also been included in the scheme for subsistence allowance from 1 April 1992 with Rs 300 per month. The rate of assistance to the parents has been increased to Rs 1,500 per month from 1 April 1995 and further to Rs 2,500 per month from 1 August 1998, if the only son or all sons were killed, if any son is alive then the rate of assistance was Rs 300 which was increased to Rs 750 from 1 October 1998.

Subsistence allowance is given on the condition that if the income of the widow/parents including subsistence allowance does not exceed Rs 5,000 per month. If the total income increases above Rs 5,000 the rate of subsistence allowance is reduced accordingly. The children of the victim are also provided free education upto university level. They are provided priority in service.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district during 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 are given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs in lakhs)	Number of beneficiaries
1993-94	1.37	11
1995-96	1.83	11
1996-97	1.69	11
1997-98	1.87	11
1998-99	2.14	11
1999-2000	3.30	11

(Source: Sub Divisional Officer (Civil), Sangrur, Barnala, Sunam, Malerkotla, Dhuri and Munak)

Financial Assistance to Widows Whose Husbands were Killed by Terrorists.-The scheme was introduced in the State in August 1982. Under this scheme lump sum grant and financial assistance of Rs 250 per month per widow was provided to those whose husbands were killed by terrorists. The monthly assistance has been increased to Rs 1,000 with effect from 1 May 1990, to Rs 1,500 from 1 April 1992 and it further increased to Rs 2,500 per month from 1 August 1998.

The parents of the victim have also been covered under the scheme for subsistence allowance from 1 April 1992 by providing Rs 300 per month. The rate of subsistence allowance to the parents have been increased to Rs 1,500 per month from 1 April 1995 and further to Rs 2,500 from 1 August 1998 on the condition if the only/all sons were killed, if any son is alive then the rate of assistance was Rs 300 per month which was increased to Rs 750 per month from 1 October 1998.

Subsistence allowance of Rs 2,500 is given on the condition that if the income of the widow/parents including subsistence allowance does not exceed Rs 5,000 per month. If the total income increases Rs 5,000 the rate of subsistence allowance is reduced accordingly. The children of the victim are also provided free education upto university level and they are also provided priority in service.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district during 1993-94 and 1995-96 to 1999-2000 is given below:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries
1993-94	57.15	259
1995-96	78.03	297
1996-97	121.25	386
1997-98	98.90	318
1998-99	79.99	313
1999-2000	117.21	343

(Source: Sub Divisional Officer, (Civil), Sangrur, Barnala, Malerkotla, Sunam, Dhuri and Munak)

National Family Benefit Scheme.- This scheme was started on 15 August 1995 as a part of the National Social Assistance Programme. Under this scheme instant help is provided to the households (below the poverty line) on the death of the primary breadwinner between the age group of 18 to 64 years. Initially financial assistance of Rs 5,000 in case of natural death and Rs 10,000 in case of accidental death was provided. The rate of financial assistance has also been raised to Rs 10,000 in case of natural death. During 1999-2000, 59 families were provided financial assistance in Sangrur District.

The Following Scheme are Functioning Under the District Programme Officer:

Integrated Child Development Programme.- The scheme was launched by the Government of India in 1975-76 on experimental basis in 33 blocks of the country but later on the scope of scheme was enlarged every year and all the blocks of state were covered upto 1996-97. The main objectives of the scheme are: to improve the nutritional and health status of child in the age of 0 to 6 years; to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child; to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity; malnutrition and school drop out; to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development and to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education. All these services are available in the *Aanganwari* centres established at various places in the district.

During 1999-2000, 13,136 pregnant and nursing women, 158 children between the age group of 0-3 years and 38,907 children between the age group of 3-6 years were benefited under the scheme in the district.

Kanya Jagriti Joti Scheme.- To uplift the social status of the girls, the Kayna Jagriti Joti Scheme was introduced in the State with the main aim to educate them. Under the scheme Rs 5,000 are invested in LIC by the Government in the name of girl child born on or after 26 January 1996, provided the income of the family from all sources does not exceed Rs 20,000 per year or the family is living below the poverty line. The main objective of the scheme is to raise the social status of girl child and to decrease the school dropout among the girls. Under this scheme a scholarship of Rs 1,200 per annum from 6 to 12 years and Rs 2,400 per annum from 12 to 18 years has been provided. In Sangrur District 109 girls have been covered under this

Free Travel Facility to Women Above the Age of 60 Years.- The scheme was started from 1 January 1997. Under this scheme all the women of 60 years and above residing in the State of Punjab and women residing with the State Government employees posted at Chandigarh are provided free travel concession in the Punjab Roadways and PEPSU Road Transport Corporation buses. In the Sangrur District, 48,551 women have been covered under this scheme upto 30 April 2000.

National Maternity Benefit Scheme.- This scheme has also been started under National Social Assistance Programme on 15 August 1995, under the supervision of District Social Security Officers at the district level and the scheme transferred to the District Programme Officers from 13 February 1998. Under this scheme cash assistance of Rs 300 is provided to the pregnant women upto two live births of those households who are below poverty line. The rate of assistance has been increased to Rs 500 with effect from 1 August 1998. In Sangrur District, 386 women were covered under the scheme during 1999-2000.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Delimitation of Constituencies

Article 82 and 170 of the Constitution provide that upon the completion of each Census the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the different States and the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State shall be readjusted by such authority and in such manner as may be determined by the Act of Parliament. Accordingly, on the completion of the 1971 Census, the Central Government had constituted a Delimitation Commission in terms of Delimitation Act, 1972 (76 of 1972) to make necessary adjustments. The Delimitation Commission allocated 13 Lok Sabha seats (including 3 reserved seats) and 117 Assembly seats to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha (including 29 reserved).

According to the 1991 Census, the population of Punjab was 2,02,81,969 out of which 57,42,528 persons (28.31 per cent) were Scheduled Castes. However the number of Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituencies remained unchanged. At the time of Eleventh General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha 1997 there were 10 constituencies for Vidhan Sabha and at the time of thirteenth General Elections to Lok Sabha in 1999 there was only one Parliamentary constituency in Sangrur District.

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

Serial No.	Name of the constituency	Extent
1	2	3

(a) Parliamentary Constituencies

1	Sangrur	54-Raikot*, 81-Malerkotla, 82-Sherpur (SC), 83-191-Nihalsingh Wala (SC)**	Barnala, 84Bhadaur (SC), 85-Dhanaula, 86-Sangrur, 87-Dirba and
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* This Vidhan Sabha Constituency belongs to Ludhiana District

** This Vidhan Sabha Constituency was part of Faridkot District (Now forms part of Moga District)

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1	2	3
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(b) Assembly Constituencies

1	Dhuri	Dhuri and Amargarh Kanungo Circles (K.Cs) and Malerkotla Tahsil	Patwar Circle (P.C.), 82-Bamal in Sherpur K.C. in
2	Malerkotla	Malerkotla K.C., and P.Cs., 6-Kanganpur, 7-Dehliz Kalan, 8-Ahmadgarh, 9-Akbarpura, 10-Baurhai, 11- Bhikhampur, 12-Kup and 13-Balewal in Ahmadgarh K.C. in Malerkotla Tahsil	
3	Sherpur (SC)	Sherpur K.C.(excluding P.C.82-Bamal), Alal K.C. and Ahmadgarh K.C. (excluding P.Cs. 6-Kanganpur, 7-	Dehliz Kalan, 8-Ahmadgarh, 9-Akbarpura, 10-
4	Barnala	Barnala K.C. and P.Cs. 11-Manal, 12-Thulliwala and 13-Hamidi in Mahal Kalan K.C. in Barnala Tahsil	
5	Bhadaur (SC)	Bhadaur K.C., Mahal Kalan K.C., (excluding P.Cs. 11-Manal, 12-Thulliwala and 13- Hamidi) and P.Cs.60-Dhilwan Nabha, 61-Dhilwan Patiala, 62 and 63- Mauran Nabha A & B, 64-Mauran Patiala and 65-Ugoke in Tappa K.C. in Barnala Tahsil	
6	Dhanaula	Dhanaula K.C. and Tappa K.C.(excluding P.Cs. 60-Dhilwan Nabha, 61-Dhilwan Patiala 62- and 63- Mau-ran Nabha A & B, 64-Mauran Patiala and 65 -	Ugoke) in Barnala Tahsil and P.Cs. 24-Dhadrian, 29-32- Laungowal (A,B,C & D), 39-Togawal and
7	Sangrur	40-Mander Khurd in Laungowal K.C., in Sangrur Tahsil Sangrur K.C. and Bhawanigarh K.C.(excluding P.Cs. 6-Bijalpur, 7- Basi Arkh, 11-Bhatiwal Kalan, 16-Phu-manwal, 17-Bharoo, 18-Kheri Gillan, 19-Channo, 20-Nadampur, 21-Balial, 22-Balad Khurd and 23-Balad Kalan) in Sangrur Tahsil	
8	Dirba	P.Cs. 6-Bijalpur, 7-Basi Arkh, 11-Bhatiwal Kalan, 16-Phumanwal, 17-Bharoo, 18-Kheri Gillan, 19-Channo, 20-Nadampur, 21-Balial, 22-Balad Khurd and 23-Balad Kalan in Bhawanigarh K.C. in Sangrur Tahsil and Dirba K.C. and P.Cs. 56-Khadiyal, 57-Mahlan, 58 Mauran, 59-60-Chhajli (A & B), 67-Chatha Nanh-era and 69-Bigarwal) in Sunam K.C. in Sunam Tahsil	

1	2	3
9	Sunam	Laungowal K.C.excluding P.Cs. 24-Dhadrian 29-32-Laungowal (A,B,C & D), 39-Togawal and 40-Mand-

er Khurd) in Sangrur Tahsil and Sunam K.C.(excluding P.Cs. 56-Khadiyal, 57-Mahlan, 58-Mauran, 59-60-Chhajli (A & B), 67-Chatha Nanhera and 69-Bigarwal) and P.Cs. 22, Kanakwal Bhangwan, 23-Daska, 26-Gaga, 27-Sangatpura, 30-Nangla and 36-Hariau in Lehra Gaga K.C. in Sunam Tahsil Munak K.C. and Lehra Gaga K.C.(excluding P.Cs. 22-Kanakwal Bhangwan, 23-Daska, 26-Gaga, 27-Sangat-pura, 30-Nangla and 36-Hariau in Sunam Tahsil

10 Lehra

(Source: Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab)

General Elections

Eighth General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1985.¹-As the term of the Seventh (Mid-term) Lok Sabha, constituted in January, 1980 was due to expire on 20 January 1985, general elections were held in the country on 24 and 27 December 1984 to constitute the new (Eighth) Lok Sabha excepting the Parliamentary Constituencies falling in the States of Assam and Punjab. Elections in Assam and Punjab could not be held at that time along with other States as the circumstances, prevailing in these States, were not conducive for holding elections. With a view to eliminate any chances of litigation at a later stage, a new Section 73-A was inserted in the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1951, by an ordinance issued by the President of India on 20 November 1984. The election to the Eighth Lok Sabha were held in Punjab on 25 September 1985.

Lok Sabha Constituencies

There was only one Lok Sabha Constituency in the district viz. Sangrur. From this constituency Shiromani Akali Dal Candidate was declared elected. The total number of electorates in this constituency was 7,93,493. 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
Shiromani Akali Dal	2,88,208	53.30
Indian National Congress	1,65,539	30.61
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	73,698	13.63
Independents	13,319	2.46
Total	5,40,764	100.00

¹ Report on the General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1985 pp 46-47, 90-93
Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies

The Punjab Vidhan Sabha was constituted in June 1980 but the President's Rule was imposed in the State with effect from 6 October 1983 and the Assembly was kept in suspended animation. Under the 48th Amendment of the Constitution, President's Rule in a State can be continued for a maximum period of 2 years. So it could have been continued up to 5 October 1985. Therefore the general elections to the Punjab Legislative Assembly had to be held to constitute new House before that date. In the meantime the 5 years term of the last Assembly expired on 26 June 1985 and it stood automatically dissolved from that date. The elections to the Eighth Vidhan Sabha were held on 25 September 1985. The results were declared on 26 and 27 September 1985.

There were 10 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies in the district viz. Dhuri, Malerkotla, Sherpur (SC), Dhanaula, Sangrur, Barnala, Bhadaur (SC), Dirba, Sunam and Lehra. From these constituencies all the Shiromani Akali Dal candidates were declared elected. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 8,86,007. 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
Shiromani Akali Dal	3,30,198	53.08
Indian National Congress	1,98,985	31.99
Independents	43,681	7.02
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	27,691	4.45
Communist Party of India	21,539	3.46
Total	6,22,094	100.00

Ninth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1989².- The ninth General Elections were held in the country on 26 November 1989, excepting the State of Assam. There was only one Lok Sabha constituency in the district viz. Sangrur. From this constituency Shiromani Akali Dal(M) candidate was declared elected. The total number of electors in the constituency was 9,43,992. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting

² Report on the General Elections to the House of the People in India 1989, issued by the Election Commission of India, New Delhi p 457

parties is given hereunder:

Name of the party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Shiromani Akali Dal(M)	2,42,443	16.72
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1,37,900	20.89
Indian National Congress	1,06,981	16.20
Shiromani Akali Dal (B)	67,041	10.15
Shiromani Akali Dal	66,057	10.01
Independents	22,209	3.36
Bahujan Samaj Party	17,607	2.67
Total	6,60,238	100.00

Tenth General Elections (Mid-term) to the Lok Sabha and General Election to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1992³.- The elections to the ninth Lok Sabha were held on 26 November 1989 and it could not complete its full term and was dissolved. The President of India issued notification on 19 April 1991 calling upon all Parliamentary Constituencies other than those within the State of Jammu and Kashmir to elect members to the House of the People. The date of poll for Punjab State was fixed as 20 May 1991 which was later on changed to 22 June 1991 and thereafter 25 September 1991. The elections in Punjab were cancelled vide Bill No.156 CM of 1991 i.e. 'The Cancellation of General Elections in Punjab 1991'. Thereafter the poll in Punjab 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 Punjab State remained under President's Rule up to 24 February 1992. Vidhan Sabha Elections in the State were held on 19 February 1992 and the results were declared on 20 and 21 February 1992.

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

Lok Sabha Constituencies

There was only one Lok Sabha Constituency in the district viz. Sangrur. For this constituency Indian National Congress candidate was declared elected. The total number of electorates in this constituency was 9,56,808.

³ Report on the General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha,

The 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	43,908	44.33
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	38,610	38.98
Bahujan Samaj Party	13,813	13.94
Independents	2,727	2.75
Total	99,058	100.00

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies

There were 10 Vidhan Sabha constituencies in the district viz. Dhuri, Malerkotla, Sherpur (SC), Barnala, Bhadaur (SC), Dhanaula, Sangrur, Dirba, Sunam and Lehra,. From these constituencies 8 Indian National Congress, 1 Shiromani Akali Dal and 1 Bahujan Samaj Party candidates were declared elected. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 10,74,232. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting party is given hereunder:

Name of the party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Indian National Congress	60,418	44.63
Shiromani Akali Dal	28,967	21.39
Bhartiya Janta Party	19,762	14.60
Bahujan Samaj Party	15,812	11.68
Independents	3,582	2.65
Communist Party of India	2,640	1.95
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	2,356	1.74
Janta Dal	1,843	1.36
Total	1,35,380	100.00

Eleventh General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1996⁴. - 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 new (eleventh). Lok Sabha. The results were declared on 8 and 9 May 1996.

There was only one Lok Sabha constituency in the district viz. Sangrur. Shiromani Akali Dal candidate was declared elected. The number of valid

⁴ Report on the General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1996

votes polled by each of the contesting party is given below:

Name of the party	Valid Votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Shiromani Akali Dal	2,38,131	32.07
Shiromani Akali Dal (Simranjeet Singh Mann)	1,62,479	21.88
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1,56,769	21.11
Indian National Congress	1,40,877	18.97
Independents	35,557	4.79
Others	8,819	1.18
Total	7,42,632	100.00

Eleventh General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1997.-The term of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha which was constituted on 25 February 1992 was due to expire on 15 March 1997. The elections to the eleventh Vidhan Sabha were held on 6 February 1997. Counting of votes was done on 8 February 1997.

There were 10 Vidhan Sabha constituencies in the district viz., Dhuri, Malerkotla, Sherpur (SC), Barnala, Bhadaur (SC), Dhanaula, Sangrur, Dirba, Sunam and Lehra. From these constituencies 5 Shiromani Akali Dal, 3 Indian National Congress and 2 Independent candidates were declared elected. The total number of electors in these constituencies was 12,62,108. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting party is given hereunder:

Name of the party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Shiromani Akali Dal	3,40,914	35.69
Indian National Congress	2,73,172	28.60
Independents	1,91,198	20.02
Bahujan Samaj Party	55,699	5.83
Shiromani Akali Dal(Simranjit Singh Mann)	46,801	4.90
Communist Party of India (Marxists)	35,006	3.66
Communist Party of India	10,353	1.08
Bahujan Samaj Party (Ambedkar)	814	0.08
Janta Party	655	0.07
International Democratic Party	651	0.07
Total	955,623	100.00

(Source: Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Twelfth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1998.- The elections to the Eleventh Lok Sabha were held in the State on 27 April 1996. The results were declared on 8 and 9 May 1996. The Eleventh Lok Sabha could not complete its full term and was dissolved on 4 December 1997. The Lok Sabha elections were held on 16 February 1998. The results were declared on 2 and 3 March 1998 in all the parliamentary constituencies of the State.

There was only one Parliamentary Constituency in the district viz. Sangrur. From this constituency Shiromani Akali Dal candidate was declared elected. The total number of electors in this constituency was 11,25,284. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given hereunder:

Name of the party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Shiromani Akali Dal	2,97,393	40.23
Shiromani Akali Dal(Simranjit Singh Mann)	2,15,228	29.11
Indian National Congress	1,87,711	25.38
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	35,380	4.79
Independents	3,586	0.49
Total	7,39,298	100.00

Thirteenth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, 1999.- The term of the twelfth Lok Sabha elected in 1998 was due to expire after five years but due to unavoidable circumstances the Lok Sabha was dissolved on 26 April 1999 and the Lok Sabha elections were held on 5 September 1999 in the Punjab State.

There was only one Lok Sabha constituency in the district viz. Sangrur. From this constituency Shiromani Akali Dal (Mann) candidate was declared elected. The total number of electorates in this constituency was 11,45,315 out of which 7,10,204 voted. The total number of votes polled by each of the contesting party is given hereunder:

Name of the party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Shiromani Akali Dal (Simranjit Singh Mann)	2,98,846	42.08
Shiromani Akali Dal	2,12,529	29.92
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1,90,824	26.87
Independents	5,738	0.81
Ajeya Bharat Party	2,267	0.32
Total	7,10,204	100.00

(Source: Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab)

Bye-election to Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituency, Sunam, 2000.- Bye-election to the Sunam Legislative Assembly Constituency was held on 29 September 2000. It was necessitated due to the demise of the sitting member. The total number of electors in this constituency was 1,39,301. From this constituency Shiromani Akali Dal candidate was declared elected. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting party is given hereunder:

Name of the party	Valid votes polled	
	Number	Percentage
Shiromani Akali Dal	49,007	50.26
Indian National Congress	32,296	33.13
Sarb Hind Shiromani Akali Dal	7,892	8.10
Independents	3,610	3.70
Shiromani Akali Dal (Simranjit Singh Mann)	2,842	2.91
Communist Party of India	1,235	1.27
Republican Party of India	615	0.63
Total	97,497	100.00

(Source: Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab)

Newspapers and Periodicals

Only one daily newspaper in Punjabi is being published from Sangrur, which was started in 1988. The other daily newspapers, the readers used to read in the district are 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 the periodical	Year when started	Place of publication	Language	Circulation	Classification
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dailies						
1	<i>Sham Patrika</i>	1988	Sangrur	Punjabi	N.S.	News and Current Affairs
Weeklies						
2	<i>Kub Khan</i>	1982	-do-	Hindi	-do-	-do-
Fortnightlies						
10	<i>Sanesara Times</i>	1979	Sunam	English	-do-	-do-
11	<i>Dhuri News</i>	1981	Dhuri	Punjabi	2,000	-do-
12	<i>Rajput Pandarwara</i>	1988	Barnala	-do-	N.S	-do-
Monthlies						
13	<i>Axe The Tax</i>	1982	Sunam	English	-do-	Finance
14	<i>Manch</i>	1979	Ahmadgarh	Punjabi	-do-	Literary and Cultural
15	<i>Sapanna I</i>	1970	Barnala	-do-	-do-	-do-
16	<i>Shokhian</i>	1987	Bhawani -garh	Punjabi	N.S.	Literary and Cultural
17	<i>Dar-Us-Salam</i>	1988	Malerkotla	Urdu	-do-	Religion
18	<i>Tamir-E-Sirat</i>	1976	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
19	<i>Indian Doctor</i>	1955	Barnala	Multilingual	-do-	Medicine and Health
20	<i>Industrial Exchange</i>	1978	Malerkotla	-do-	-do-	Commerce and Industry
21	<i>Kalpataru</i>	1982	Sangrur	-do-	-do-	Religion and Philosophy
22	<i>Up</i>	1982	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
Quarterlies						
23	<i>Muhandra</i>	1968	Barnala	Punjabi	-do-	Literary and cultural
Bi-Monthlies and Half Yearlies						
24	<i>Ranbir</i>	1957	Sangrur	Multilingual	-do-	College Magazine
25	<i>Siream</i>	1960	Barnala	-do-	-do-	-do-
26	<i>Udham Jyoti</i>	1970	Sunam	-do-	-do-	-do-

Voluntary and Social Service Organizations

Voluntary social service organizations functioning in the district are helpful in ameliorating the lot of sick and suffering community by providing various kinds of social services. A brief account of the important organizations functioning in the district is given below:

The Indian Red Cross Society, District Branch, Sangrur.- The District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, Sangrur was established on 2 January 1957. During 1999-2000, six Sub-branches of the society were also functioning (one each at the Subdivisional level).

The society is running 11 crèche centres in the district at Sangrur, Badrukhan, Barnala, Malerkotla, Himtana, Bakshiwala, Bagrian, Kup Kalan, Sanghera, Ubhewal and Amargarh.

The society is also running one family counseling centre for girls, three homoeopathic dispensaries one each (at Rajindrapuri, Gurbaxpura and Khandebad) and 12 first aid posts at different petrol pumps in the district. St. John Ambulance Branch of the society provides 24 hour services to the patients. Keeping in view high accidental rate on highways four ambulance vans have been deputed on highways to provide quick medical aid to the accidental cases. It provides training in first aid and home nursing to bus conductors, students, teachers and NSS volunteers, NCC cadets, police personals, etc. In order to provide better opportunities in employment sector, it is running five computer centres (at Sangrur, Sunam, Barnala, Malerkotla and Dhuri) to train the unemployed youths.

The Red Cross Society, Sangrur observed the World Red Cross Day (8 May 1999) by organizing blood donation camps at district and subdivisional level. It also distributed medicine to the poor patients and tri-cycles and sewing machines to the poor and needy persons.

Lions Club

It is an international organization whose motto is 'We Serve'. It is a type of brotherhood to serve the humanity at large. These clubs work for the welfare of downtrodden, organize blood donation camps, pulse polio camps, organizes mass marriages of poor girls, provide help at the time of natural calamities, etc. The main sources of the income of the club are individual subscriptions and public donations. A brief description regarding the branches functioning in the district are given below:

Lions Club, Sangrur.- It was established on 2 April 1977 with 3 members and its membership during 1999-2000 was 35. It organized eye-operation camps, free plantation camps, peace poster camps, etc.

Lions Club, Sangrur (Greater).- The club came into existence on 2 October 1982. During the year 1999-2000, the club organized eye operation camps, blood donation camps, hepatitis B camps and pulse polio camps. The membership of the club during the year was 47 (including 6 lady members.)

Lions Club, Barnala (Supreme).- Lions Club, Barnala is rendering voluntary social service to the needy and downtrodden people of the city. It used to organize mass immunization camps, free vaccination camps, free eye operation camps and AIDS awareness camps. It also donates money and other articles for the marriages of poor girls. In order to make the city clean 10 dustbins were installed by the club at important public places in the city. A roundabout has been beautified by the club with coloured lights and beautiful fountains. The membership of the club as on 31 March 2000 was 48.

Lions Club, Malerkotla.- It has been established in 1970 and rendering very useful social service to the society since then. It organizes a number of free eye operation camps and medical check-up camps during 1999-2000 and it provided free medicines to the poor patients and books and stationery to the needy school going children. The membership of the club as on 31 March 2000 was 66.

Lions Club, Ahmadgarh.- It has been established to provide voluntary social services to the needy and poor people. It organized one free camp in each field such as eye operation, dental check-up, heart patients check-up and hepatitis B vaccination during 1999-2000. The membership of the club as on 31 March 2000 was 29.

Rotary Club

The Rotary Club is a world-wide organization with its headquarters in the United States of America. Its motto is "Service Above Self". Rotary Clubs functioning in the district are detailed below:

Rotary Club, Barnala.- The club came into existence in 1975. The club organized the mass-marriage function for poor girls and provide financial assistance to them and also organized a number of blood donation camps, medical check-up camps, pollution check-up camps and tree plantation camps during 1999-2000. It provides free medicines to the chronic and poor patients. The membership of the club as on 31 March 2000 was 52.

Rotract Club, Sangrur (Mid Town).- It is the junior wing of the Rotary Club and is the sponsoring branch of Rotary Club, Sunam. During the year 1999-2000, the club organized a number of camps at different places such as pulse-polio camps, free medical check-up camps, blood donation and Hepatitis-B camps. The membership of the club as on 31 March 2000 was 35.

In addition to the above mentioned branches three more branches of the Rotary Club were functioning in the district at Sunam (40 members), Malerkotla (35 members) and Ahmadgarh 20 members) during 1999-2000.

