

CENSUS OF INDIA

1971

PUNJAB

TOWN STUDY OF KHANNA
(Ludhiana District)

FIELD INVESTIGATION AND DRAFT

BIRESHWAR CHANDER
ECONOMIC INVESTIGATOR

CHARAN SINGH
SENIOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANT

Editing

G. S. PABLA
SENIOR INVESTIGATOR

P. C. SHARMA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
PUNJAB

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

A—CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

The 1971 Census Reports on Punjab will bear uniformly series No. 17 and will be published in the following parts.

Part I—A	General Report
Part I—B	General Report (Detailed analysis of the Demographic, Social, Cultural and Migration patterns
part I—C	Subsidiary Tables
Part II—A	General Population Tables
Part II—A Supplement	General Population Tables (Standard Urban Areas)
Part II—B	Economic Tables
Part II—C (i) and Part V—A	Distribution of Population by Religion and Scheduled Castes
Part II—C (ii)	Social and Cultural Tables (Table C-I to C—VI and Fertility Tables)
Part II—D	Migration Tables
Part III	Establishment Report and Tables
Part IV	Housing Report and Tables
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Part A	Village and Town Directory
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Part C	Analytical Report, Administration Statistics and District Census Tables.

Note.—Parts A and B of the District Census Handbook have been printed in one volume.

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FOREWORD

The Census has become an indispensable instrument of policy and development planning. It need hardly be stressed that a census is not a mere counting of heads. It is a kind of stock-taking as it were, of the nation's human wealth. Census aims at presenting as complete a picture of man as may be possible in his social, cultural and economic setting.

Recognising that its role is to serve the needs of the planner, policy maker, administrator and the academician the Census Organisation from time to time arranges discussions with the main data users and seeks guidance in planning its operations. However, for a further and more realistic appreciation of the data thrown up by the Census or various aspects of the life of the community, it has been realised that more and more empirical studies would have to be undertaken. This requirement was kept in view even while planning the 1961 census. The studies undertaken as ancillary to it, and particularly the socio-economic survey of five hundred and odd villages throughout the country provided insight into the meaning of the statistical data in terms of real life situations.

India is no doubt predominantly rural, but urbanisation has been rapidly occurring. With increasing tempo of economic and industrial development of the country urbanisation would seem inevitable. Urbanisation has become sine-qua-non of progress. Urban centres are undoubtedly the centres of dissemination of knowledge, new ideas, technical skills and so on. This influences the life around till more and more areas get urbanised. India is at this interesting transitional stage and the Census Organisation though it is fit to undertake studies to get a deeper insight into the growth of small towns which are likely to play

an important role in the life and economy of the community in the near future. Under the 1971 Census a separate Town Directory giving certain basic data pertaining to each town in the country was brought out. This is being supplemented by fairly detailed accounts of a few towns selected for study all over the country which may help to bring out the intensity and effect of the socio economic forces generated by urbanisation as also what impact urbanisation has made on the rural neighbourhood.

In consultation with the town planners, anthropologists, sociologists, geographers, economists, demographers, etc., the criteria laid down for selection of towns for special studies were size; demographic features, such as growth rate, density of population and age of town; functional type; locational factors such as topography and natural environment, climate, growth pattern of the region, growth history and distance from nearest metropolitan area; nature of relation with other towns; concentration of ethnic or religious group, caste or community; and other social and cultural phenomena.

Towns with maximum clustering of the different criteria were preferred at the time of the selection, on an all India basis, at the same time ensuring that the various characteristics are represented in one town or the other as finally selected for the study.

This study covers, among other things, the (a) growth history of towns including the infrastructure of growth and basic and non-basic economy and concomitant changes in the economic and social relations of the region, (b) growth history of the various servicing institutions in the towns in response to the different factors of change and the concomitant changes in the pattern of distribution of community power and prestige, (c) frequency and pattern of inter-action

among the different segments of the population, (d) nature and intensity of linkages with other towns of the region on the one hand and the rural hinterland on the other, (e) persistence of the values of traditional society and percolation of technological values of modern civilization in the social complex of the towns, and (f) other ancillary matters.

A set of schedules was evolved in connection with the present survey by the Social Studies Division of the Office of Registrar General, India, under the guidance of Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General, India (Social Studies). The survey of individual towns has been carried out mainly by the Directors of Census Operations in the various States and Union Territories, with the technical advice of the Social Studies Division. Qualified research personnel have been placed at the disposal of the Directors of Census Operations/Social Studies Division of the Office of the Registrar-General, India, for carrying out the field investigations and coordinating the studies of individual towns, etc. It is an encouraging feature that certain individual scholars and academic institutions have come forward to take up the studies of some towns within the framework of the present scheme. I feel confident, thanks to the enthusiasm shown by my colleagues in the State Census Offices and the academic world, a corpus of knowledge will be built up which may be useful not only for academic purposes but also for various development activities.

The credit for organising these studies rightly belongs to my colleagues in the Social Studies Division. I am greatful to Dr. B. K. Roy Buraman, who was incharge of the Social Studies Division, for stimulating his colleagues in the Census Offices to study in depth the specific problems of social change and for developing the necessary tools for the study by devising exhaustive schedules for collecting requisite data. I am thankful to Shri N. G. Nag, Assistant Registrar General, who later took over the coordination of the pro-

gramme from Dr. Roy Burban. I also acknowledge the important role of Shri C. G. Jadhav, Officer on Special Duty, who undertook the scrutiny of the statistical data and drafts prepared in the Census Offices in the states with the assistance of Smt. R. Sabharwal and Sarvshri R. K. Mehta and N. P. Jagota.

The present monograph is the outcome of the study undertaken by Directorate of Census Operations, Punjab. The study was conducted jointly by Shri Bireshwar Chander, Economic Investigator and Shri Charan Singh, Senior Technical Assistant, under the supervision of Shri J. C. Kalra, Assistant Director, Census Operations, Punjab, (now Deputy Director of Census Operations, Bihar) and Shri H. S. Kwatra, Deputy Director of Census Operations. Shri G. S. Pabla, Senior Investigator and Shri P. C. Sharma, Deputy Director of Census Operations, edited the report. I am indebted to my colleagues in the Census Office for their painstaking efforts in the preparations of the monograph.

NEW DELHI:
October 4, 1978.

P. PADMANABHA.
Registrar-General, India

PREFACE

Besides counting of human heads, census organisation engages itself in portraying various socio-economic facts of human being through social inquiry by adopting a well planned and searching inquiry which highlights the social and cultural background along with their traditions and customs which *inter-alia* tend to influence their social organisation and thus necessitates the study of relevant ingredients responsible for social change at a point of time. Urbanisation being the sine-qua-non of progress is at the same time is a process of modernisation of traditional society. The urban centres form a sort of points of contact with the outside world, centres of dispersal of cultural or social change, focus of power, places of marketing and above all the centres of civilization. In developing countries the age old clear cut distinction between rural and urban style of living in gradually narrowing Rural-urban continum is gradually becoming a reality particularly in this state—Punjab. We come across vestiges of rural ways of life in urban areas even in advanced countries and also some urban ways of life in rural areas too. Visualizing the need to indicate as to how much rural the urban areas are and how much urban the rural areas have become in the wake of urbanisation, we have to collect empirical data at the micro level in respect of certain towns, villages, communities etc., to estimate the extent of social change

As an ancillary to the 1971 Census, a target of urban studies covering over 200 towns and over 70 villages has been fixed in the country including small towns, medium and even cities. The urban studies aim at determining the pace of urbanisation and its impact on hinterland and *vice-versa*. Taking into consideration the demographic feature, functional category location, growth history, network of linkage with other towns and hinterland, number of ethnic and religious

groups and allied cultural phenomena, seven towns have been selected for intensive urban studies in Punjab state namely Patiala, Batala, Phagwara, Khanna, Kartarpur, Zira and Dhuri. The present monograph is the second in the series.

The medium sized Khanna town leaned towards high scores for its selection on the basis of factors such as rapid industrialisation, emergence as a vital trade centre dealing mainly in groundnut, cotton, and oil seeds besides other agricultural produce, location on Grand Trunk Road and main railway line connecting Delhi and Amritsar and having direct linkage with other important towns/cities of the state and multiple ethnic compostion. Recently some agrobased industries have also been set up and some more are likely to be set up. Considering the rich agricultural base of the hinterland, the town has the potential for further expansion of agro-industry to meet the needs of neighbouring areas. The study hinges more on the selected features centring socio-cultural avenues. Salient observations of the study may be of help and guidance to the social scientists, planners and the government in shaping the urban habitat in towns.

The study was conducted in two phases covering half of it in mid 1971 and another half in mid 1973 by convassing the schedules designed by Social Studies Division of Registrar General India's Office. These schedules consisted of:—

(1) Town Schedule.

(2) Village Schedule for selected villages surrounding the town.

(3) Household Schedule.

(4) Institution Schedule.

(5) Commercial and Industrial Establishment Schedule.

(6) Neighbourhood and Community Life Schedule.

(7) Schedule for Temple, Mosque, Church and other place of worship.

(8) Bank Schedule.

The number of schedules had to be adjusted keeping in view the study as well as functional category of the town. A team of persons with academic background of anthropology, Sociology, Economics and Statistics were deployed to conduct the field work jointly. The sample localities were selected in view of the criteria of ethnic groups, growth history, level of living, specific groups by way of services and amenities etc. Investigation on slums and slum like living conditions like blighted areas was also conducted alongwith.

The present monograph is attempted on the data collected through 1971 Census supplemented by empirical data collected through above mentioned schedules. Care has been taken to present the data as accurately as possible but the possibility of any subconsious bias on the part of enumerators or respondents or any other discrepancy that might creep in inadvertantly cannot be ruled out.

The local municipal authorities, elites of the town as well as departments working in town and at district level rendered all help and cooperation. I express my sincere thanks to all of them. It is also opportune to express my thanks to Shri J. C. Kalra, Assistant Director (now Deputy Director Census Operations, Bihar) and Shri H. S. Kwatra my worthy predecessor who guided and supervised the field work.

The draft of this study was originally attempted jointly by Shri Charan Singh, Senior Technical Assistant and Shri Bireshwar Chander, Economic Investigator. Shri G. S. Pabla, Senior Investigator has ably edited the draft. Shri Madhav Shyam and his section prepared the maps for this report and Shri Krishan Chand, Stenographer typed out this draft. Final proof-reading of this work was done by Shri H. S. Sudan in my office. I express my appreciation for the hard work done by all of them. I am grateful to Shri N. G. Nag, Assistant Registrar General (Social Studies) and his Social Studies Division for scanning the draft and for giving various valuable suggestions to improve the same. I am also thankful to this Division for supplying us illustrated photographs for this publication.

In the end I am extremely grateful to our Registrar General, India, Shri P. Padmanabha, I.A.S., and his worthy predecessor Shri R. B. Chari, I.A.S. whose help and guidance has made our task easier and has enabled us to complete this publication. I am also grateful to Shri Gurpartap Singh Sarao, Controller of Printing and Stationery, Union Territory, Chandigarh for speedily expediting the printing of this Volume.

CHANDIGARH:

P. C. SHARMA,
Deputy Director of Census Operations,
Punjab.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Location and Important Characteristics of the Town

The medium-sized town of Khanna situated 71 Kms. to the west of the State capital Chandigarh rests at 30° 41′ north of equator and 76° 15′ east of Greenwich Meridian on the globe. Topographically the town is situated at 876 ft. above the sea-level and bears a small slope from the north-east to south-west. Ludhiana, the district headquarter is at a distance of 44 Kms. towards the north-west while Samrala, the tahsil headquarter is at a distance of 16 Kms. towards north. The villages of Khanna Khurd, Bhattian, Rahon, Lalheri, Ratanheri, Mahawan and Bulapur lie in the immediate vicinity of the town. The town is influenced by the neighbouring urban centre of Mandi Gobindgarh hardly five kms. away which is renowned for its steel re-rolling mills all over the country. The town covers an area of 19.63 Km^2 and recorded a population of 34,820 at the 1971 Census, yielding a density of 1,774 persons Km^2.

Total Population

1.2. Table 1.1 gives the population of town since 1868 along with the corresponding decadal growth rates :

TABLE 1.1

Population of town since 1868, along with the corresponding decadal growth rates

Year	Persons	Decadal Veriation	Percentage Decadal Variation
1	2	3	4
1868	3,404	..	..
1881	4,568	..	..
1891	N.A.	..	..
1901	3,838	..	..
1911	3,319	—519	—13·52
1921	Declassified		
1931	6,555	..	..
1941	7,941	+1386	+21·14
1951	12,646	+4,705	+59·25
1961	24,416	+11,770	+93·07
1971	34,820	+10,404	+42·61

It will be seen that the population remained almost stationary and depleted during the period 1901—21, whereafter it picked up at the 1931 Census count to almost double itself in comparison to its level at 1868. The years after 1941, saw rapid strides in population growth. The decade 41—51 witnessed the great human exodus from Pakistan of 1947 and consequential rise in the population of Khanna. Nonetheless, the highest growth was recorded during the decade 51—61, which can be attributed to the rapid industrialisation of the town and the emergence of vital trade centres dealing mainly with groundnut, besides other, agricultural produce. Even for the decade 61—71, the growth rate is none the smaller and is indicative of expansion in this behalf in the future years. This may be so, looking to the great industrial potentialities in the form of steel re-rolling, expansion in extraction of groundnut oil and cotton ginning, as also the commercial activity in the agricultural sector, mainly groundnut and cotton.

Land and Soil

1.3. The alluvium deposits of river Sutlej have provided fertility to the land in and around the town. The soil is called '*Dhaia*' colloquially. The area is also characterised by the sand-dunes which are found predominantly in two belts each two to three miles wide, running from north-east to south-east. These ridges which run at right angle to the Shivalik ranges give an undulating appearance to the area. The soil crust contains 10—15 per cent of clay which has an average depth of 20 cms. The soil is predominantly alkaline and contains sodium salts. One of the major problems of the agricultural scientists is to arrest the alkaline nature of the soil. Besides, the soil is deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and other vital organic matter. The underground water is available only at a depth of 50 ft. or more and as such cannot be harnessed for agricultural use.

Climate

1.4. Climatically, Khanna has almost a typically north-Indian extreme climate with occasional sand storms which appear during the peak of summers. On the basis of climate, the year can be divided into three seasons : the summer season — from April to June; the rainy season — from July to September and the winter season — from October to March. The temperature rises to as high as 45°C in the summer while it comes down to 3°C in the winter. The rainy season reduces the on-slaught of summer and gives respite to the area. According to the data collected from the Meteorological Department of the Government of India the summer of 1970 was rather severe when the mercury fluctuated between 47°C to 48°C. On the other hand, the winter of 1968 was as cold as to bring the mercury down to 2°C. For the year 1970, rain fall of 18 inches, 6 inches, 3 inches and 4 inches was recorded for the months of July, August, September and October respectively. The winter rains were of the order of 1.5 inches during the months of January and February of the same year. The rainfall during the other months was rather scanty. As already indicated the undergound water is too deep to be utilised through persian wheel or other type of wells. The area has, therefore, to depend primarily on rains for irrigation. The summer monsoon which on an average provides a rainfall of total of 30—35 inches is a boon for the Kharif crops such as maize, sugarcane and groundnut. Again, though scanty winter rains are quite useful for Rabi crop which includes wheat, barley and gram.

Flora

1.5. The vegetation in the area is almost similar to that found commonly in the northern part of the country. Most of the roads are found to be lined with trees. Trees are also found planted in the common land

of the villages as also in the government rest houses in and around the town. The important trees found in the area include *Kikar* (*Acacia-arabica*), *Ber* (Zizyphus - jujuba), *Pipal* (Ficus religiosa), *Shisham* (Dalbergia - sissu), *Phalahi* (Accacia modesta). *Nim* (Azadisachta indica) and *Tut* (Morus). While *Pipal*, *Shisham*, *Nim* and *Tut* are found planted along the roads and provide shade; *Kikar*, *Ber* and *Phulahi* are trees useful to farmers as they provide wood for roofing and also hold the soil against erosion. Besides these trees, oranges and loquats are also grown in orchards. *Sarkanda* (Sachharum munja) popularly known as *Sarwar* is planted along the roads to arrest the erosion of the sandy oil. This plant is cultivated regularly and is cut for thatching and fuel in the months of March and April. It grows to the height of about 10 feet. The other common shrub is *Jhari*. This is a prickly bush which grows in abundance in the waste land of most of the villages and is locally called *mallah*. The bush is cut twice a year dried and beaten and the sticks so separated from the leaves are used for making hedges. The leaves mixed with straw form the fodder for the cattle. Again *Ak* (Calatropis procusa) is found all over the area.

Fauna

1.6. The wild animals commonly found in the area include wild cat (Felies chaus), Wolf (Camis pallipes), Jackal (Cauis pellipes), Indian fox (Vepes leucopos). Wild pig (Sus indicus) and *Nilgai* (Portax pitus). Their number is declining steadily as more and more of cultivable waste is being reclaimed for raising regular crops. Among the birds large sand grouse (Pterocles arc narius), peacock (Pova cristatus), patridge (Fraueolinus valgaries), quail (Coturnix communis), snipe (Gallinago scolopacenus) and whistling teal (Dedraocygna awsnce) are the common varieties found in the area. Snakes and lizards of different varieties are as common as in other parts of northern India.

TOWN KHANNA

(DISTRICT LUDHIANA)

EXISTING LAND USE

(NOTIONAL MAP)

TOWN BOUNDARY

RAILWAY LINE

STATE HIGHWAY

OTHER ROADS

UNMETALLED ROAD

TEMPLE

GURUDWARA

CHURCH

MOSQUE

DHARMSHALA

BANK

PARK

POST OFFICE — P.O.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE — P&T

COLLEGE — C

SCHOOL — S

BUS TERMINUS — B.T

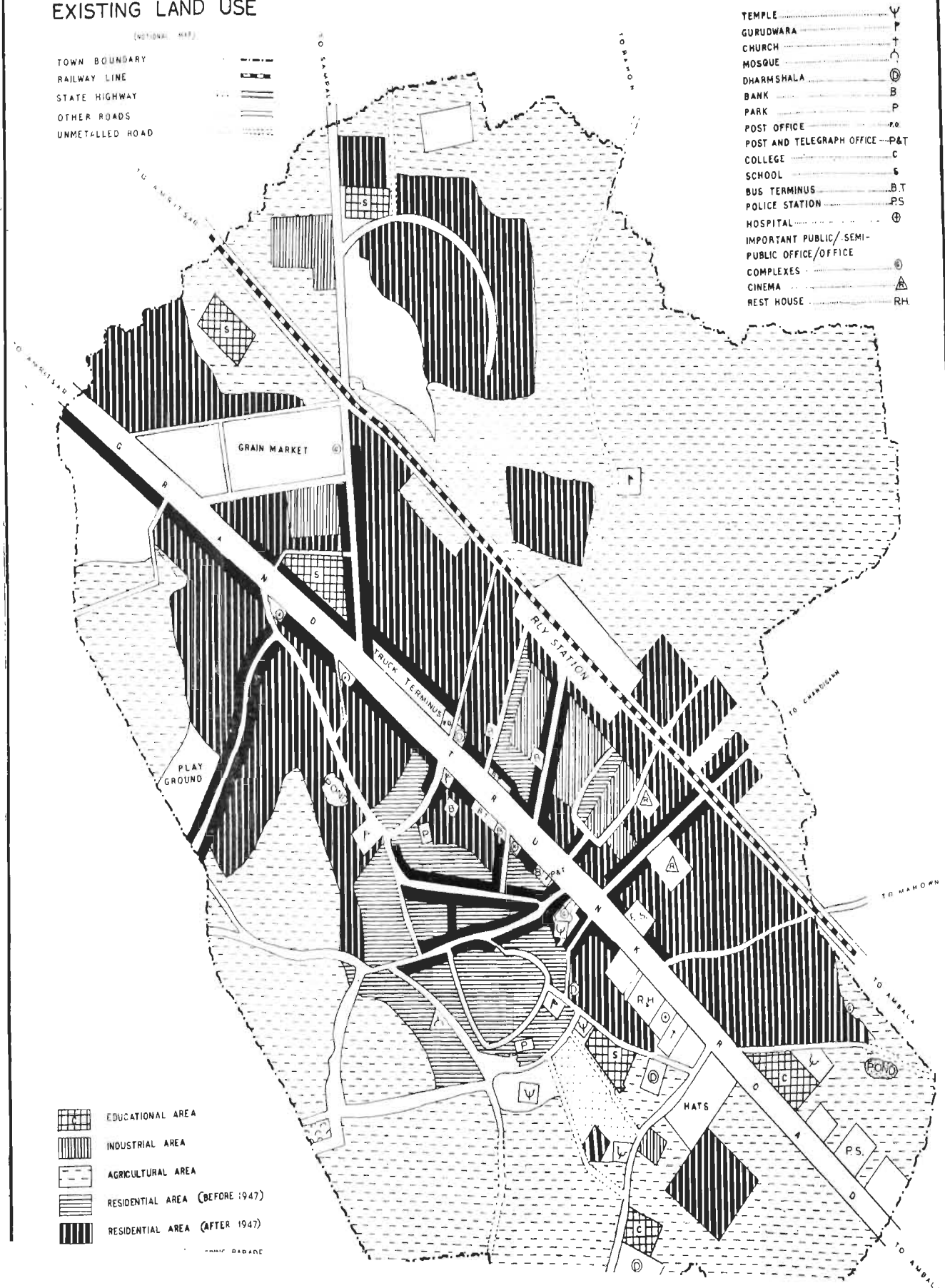
POLICE STATION — P.S

HOSPITAL

IMPORTANT PUBLIC/SEMI-PUBLIC OFFICE/OFFICE COMPLEXES

CINEMA

REST HOUSE — RH



EDUCATIONAL AREA

INDUSTRIAL AREA

AGRICULTURAL AREA

RESIDENTIAL AREA (BEFORE 1947)

RESIDENTIAL AREA (AFTER 1947)

Communication with other Places

1.7. The growth of the town can be attributed, to a large extent, to its being located on the Grand Trunk Road connecting Amritsar to Delhi. Khanna is at a distance of 233 Kms. from Delhi and 180 Kms. from Amritsar. The town is connected to quite a few important towns within the State and outside by this road which include Jullundur, Phagwara, Phillaur, Ludhiana, Mandi Gobindgarh, Sirhind, Rajpura, Ambala, Karnal and Panipat. Besides, the Grand Trunk Road, the Samrala-Khanna Road, Amloh-Khanna Road and Malerkotla-Khanna Road connect the town to its tahsil headquarter and the surrounding towns. To the hinterland Khanna is connected by roads to Rahon, Lalheri Mahawan, and Rasulra. Besides the network of roads a double line of the Northern Railways connecting Amritsar to Delhi passes through the town. The fact that the town has grown thickly in the area bounded by the railway line on the one side and Grand Trunk Road on the other, which run parallel at a distance of half a kilometre from each other in east-westerly direction, indicates the vital influence of these modes of communication upon the growth of the town.

Morphology and Land use Pattern

1.8. The schematic map on the facing page reveals that area around the G.T. Road and that lying between the G.T. Road and the railway lines is morphologically most important. The centre of communication and transportation is the G.T. Road out of which emanate all the major roads and streets entering the town from both sides of the road. The major roads and streets run in the direction of north-east to the south-west — the direction in which the town bears a mild topographic slope. The total area of the town at present is 19.63 Kms^2, about three-fifths of which is used for agricultural purposes. The agricultural area al-

most surround the residential area on all sides. The green fields impart a rural look to the outer fringes of the town. The old town which emerged as a market town in the beginning of this century forms the nucleus.

1.9. While travelling on the G.T. Road towards Amritsar, one enters the boundary of Khanna at municipal check post number 7. On the right side of the road are seen the power house, the police station and Sarswati Sanskrit College. Behind the Sanskrit College is the Samadhi Triveni Puri — a sanyas ashram. The Triveni Road, which forms the boundary of the college has a pond on the right, a short distance away from the G.T. Road. This road together with the boundary of the town forms a triangle on the right side of the G.T. Road, which apart from the places mentioned above contains cultivated area. On the left side of the G.T. Road is the vacant place where monthly cattle fair huts are held. Towards the South-east is the Model Town. This residential area came into being sometimes in 1955-56. The colony was laid up to accommodate the refugees from West Pakistan. The houses here are single storeyed buildings of identical patterns and design. These buildings were constructed by the government and sold to the refugees at subsidized rates. These buildings house the so-called middle income groups and contain two living rooms, a kitchen, a store, a bathroom and a verandah as also some open space. From the other side of the *huts* emanates the Amloh Road going towards village Amloh. The road branches off to right after a short distance — the branch road passing by the Government Girls School Shivalya Devi Daval and Gurdwara Pucca Darwaza, terminates into the Main Bazar Road. A little ahead on the Amloh Road, a small lane called the Mori Bar lane shoots off towards right. Moving on this lane one finds the locality of Nai Abadi on the right and agricultural fields on the

left. Further ahead on the Amloh Road is the Arya Samaj Girls College and Sant Ashram — a dharmshala — on the left. Rest of the area on both sides of the Amloh Road is under agricultural use. Reverting back to G.T. Road and going ahead on it one finds the Church building followed by Eye and General Hospital — a private medical clinic, P.W.D. rest house and the water tower on the left. On the opposite side of the PWD building, a road emerges from the G.T. Road and goes to villages Mahawan after passing through the developing residential localities which as yet are only sparsely inhabited.

1.10. Reverting once again to the G.T. Road and moving on towards the direction of Amritsar, one finds the commercial activity increasing on both sides of the road. On the left are the shops dealing in grocery and general merchandise while the right side has workshops dealing in servicing and repair, as also the sweet meat shops and dhabas. Further ahead on the road one meets the lanes connecting the G.T. Road to Mohalla Dhobian on the left while on the opposite side is the road connecting the G.T. Road to village Lalheri. Incidently, the same road is also used as a link road for Chandigarh. The Lalberi Road is lined both sides with small to medium sized shops, while mid-way between the road and the railway track lies the Adarsh Cinema Hall. Further ahead on the G.T. Road are the Naurata Ram Municipal Library, the Municipal Office, the office of the Improvement Trust and Sub-Tahsil offices. Towards the left of this complex is the turn for the Main Bazar which is by far the busiest shoping centre of the town. The entrance to the Main Bazar is bedecked with the historic monument of Rahoni Gate. This bazar was built some fifty years ago. Shops of various types catering to the different necessities of public are seen in a mixed order and are scattered all along the Main Bazar. With the increase in population, this bazar had to expand but its expansion became difficult due to the scarcity

of land. As such it has started expanding to lanes and bylanes. The small industries attached to the Main Bazar are mostly confined to these lanes and bylanes. A mesh-work of narrow zig-zag streets laid out without any pattern or planning originates from the Main Bazar. This is a densely populated and congested area with two to three storeyed buildings having projected terraces on each storey. Within this area, separate *mohallas* belonging to certain caste-groups are well-marked e.g., *Dhobian mohalla, Tarkhana Mohalla Araian Mohalla, Ahluwalia Mohalla and Gorian Mohalla.* Subash Bazar which forks off from the Main Bazar is of recent origin. The shops here are comparatively well laid and decorated. The shops deal with jewellery and ornaments, ready-made garments and tailoring; electrical appliances and cosmetics. Reverting back to G.T. Road, one finds the Post and Telegraph office on the left followed by Bank of Patiala and Government Civil Hospital. On the opposite side of the Post and Telegraph building emanates the Cinema Road out of the G.T. Road. The Cinema Road penetrates into the area which is predominantly industrial. The people here use upper storey of their houses for residential purpose and run small industries on the ground floor. A little ahead on the same side of the G.T. Road emerges the Railway Road. Area around this road constitutes the industrial nucleus of the town. Small to medium sized industrial units dealing with iron re-rolling, cotton ginning, cotton pressing, oil extraction, groundnut and cotton seed crushing as also an ice factory are located here. Each industrial unit has a large working space. The Guru Nanak Oil mills established in the year 1904 is a pioneer in the industrial growth of the area. The initiative was provided by the need to reduce the bulk and to convert groundnut into oil which in turn was to be exported out for hydrogenation into vegetable ghee. Again, impetus for the location of iron re-rolling industry was provided by the sufficient availability

of iron scrap from Ludhiana. Further ahead on the G.T. Road is located the old bus terminus. The present bus stand is located at an open space near the Church. Even so, the buses going towards and coming from Ludhiana stop at the old bus stand to lift and to drop passengers. The three wheeler motorized vehicles locally called tempos running between Khanna and the nearby villages and rickshaws are also seen parked here. Towards the left on the G.T. Road is seen the high fluttering *'Nishan Saheb'* and the magnificent building of *Gurdwara Qalghidhar.* This is the biggest Sikh shrine of the town and attracts a large number of Gurdwara visitors — both Sikhs and Hindus. On the opposite side is Partap *kucha* — a residential locality of recent origin and is inhabited by people of the middle income group.

1.11. Ahead of the Gurdwara building is a road-crossing formed by the confluence of Mata Rani Road on the left and Rolu Ram Road on the right. Mohalla Mata Rani is a part of the old town. The historic *Sarai* of the times of the Mughals is located here. Though the structure has given way at most of the places, one can still get an idea as to the huge size, extent and the structural workmanship of the erstwhile building. The building, it is learnt, used to house the detachments of the Mughal army. Mata Rani temple and Mata Rani Park also located here. Mata Rani temple is one of the oldest shrines and attracts a large number of Hindu devotees. Mata Rani Park — the only public Park — has been well maintained by the municipal authorities. The grass lawns and the flower beds in the Park provide appropriate atmosphere for leisure and pleasure both for children and grown ups. The Rolu Ram Road — named after a local philanthropist — links the residential localities lying around this road with the G.T. Road. Reverting back to the G.T. Road on the right one finds the truck terminus which has in its premises the offices of the Truck Operator's

Unions. Besides the trucks, animal driven carts as also the hand driven carts are found parked here. The old Grain market is also located here. Although, a new grain market has been developed further ahead on the G.T. Road yet quite a substantial amount of business in agricultural produce e.g., groundnut, cotton and wheat is transacted here. A little ahead of the truck terminus emanates the Samrala Road. This is the second important road after the G.T. Road and connects the town with its tahsil headquarters—Samrala. The Arya Samaj Higher Secondary School is located to the left of the road at its very junction. The school has a spacious building and conspicuously architectural beauty. It was constructed in the year 1915 and is considered to be an important house of learning in the region. Along both sides of the Samrala Road are shops dealing in retail trade in cloth, general merchandise, beverages and the like. Foundry products which primarily include the machine tools and the agricultural implements are also transacted along this road. A few shops also deal in wooden furniture. It is opined by the local traders that in the near future the wholesale trade would shift to the New Grain Market and the retail trade now centred near the mandi would cluster along the Samrala Road. After about fifteen minutes walk on this road one finds the New Grain Market on the left. The New Grain Market is a well-planned *mandi* suited to the present day requirements. Warehouses, a few of which are cold storages, have also been constructed to cater to the needs of the whole-sellers in the market. On the far left is Sri Guru Gobind Singh Higher Secondary School for boys. After the Grain Market, the Samrala Road crosses the railway lines and branches into the Model Town. The Model Town is modern, planned residential colony with broad lanes, well-laid drainage and sewerage system and facilities for water and electricity. A little ahead on the same side of the Samrala road is seen Sri Guru Teg Bahadur High School. Beyond

the limits of the town, at a distance of about 4 kilometres from Khanna on the same road, is situated the Arya Samaj College for Boys. Reverting again to the G.T. Road on the left side is seen the municipal Maternity Hospital. Further ahead on the same side of the road is the Veterinary Hospital. The Malerkotla Road meets the G.T. Road just near the Veterinary Hospital. The road forks into two after a short distance one of which goes deep into Ramdassia Mohalla, the locality inhabited predominantly by the scheduled castes while the other — bounded on both sides by shops on the front ranks and the residential area on the rear — leaves the municipal limits near the play grounds. Further ahead on the G.T. Road are small to medium sized industrial units dealing with machine tools; agricultural implements and other foundry products. There are ample potentials for expansion and the prices of land along the road; which can be utilised for small industries; has started soaring.

Ethnic Composition

1.12. According to 1971 Census Hindus constitute about 68% and Sikhs about 31% of the total population of the town. Christians, Jáins and Muslims together comprise only 1% of the population of the town. The old residents, however, acknowledged that Muslims formed a sizeable section of population prior to 1947. As regards ethnic composition, Khanna has quite a large number of castes within the aforesaid religious groups. The Aggarwal community concentrated in *Mata Rani Mohalla and Sarai Mohalla* was reportedly the most progressive from economic point of view. Apart from their traditional occupation of trade and commerce they have now entered the industrial field and some own cotton ginning and oil extracting factories in the town. Brahmans, another progressive group are found to be living in different areas of the town. They are generally engaged in services and trade and

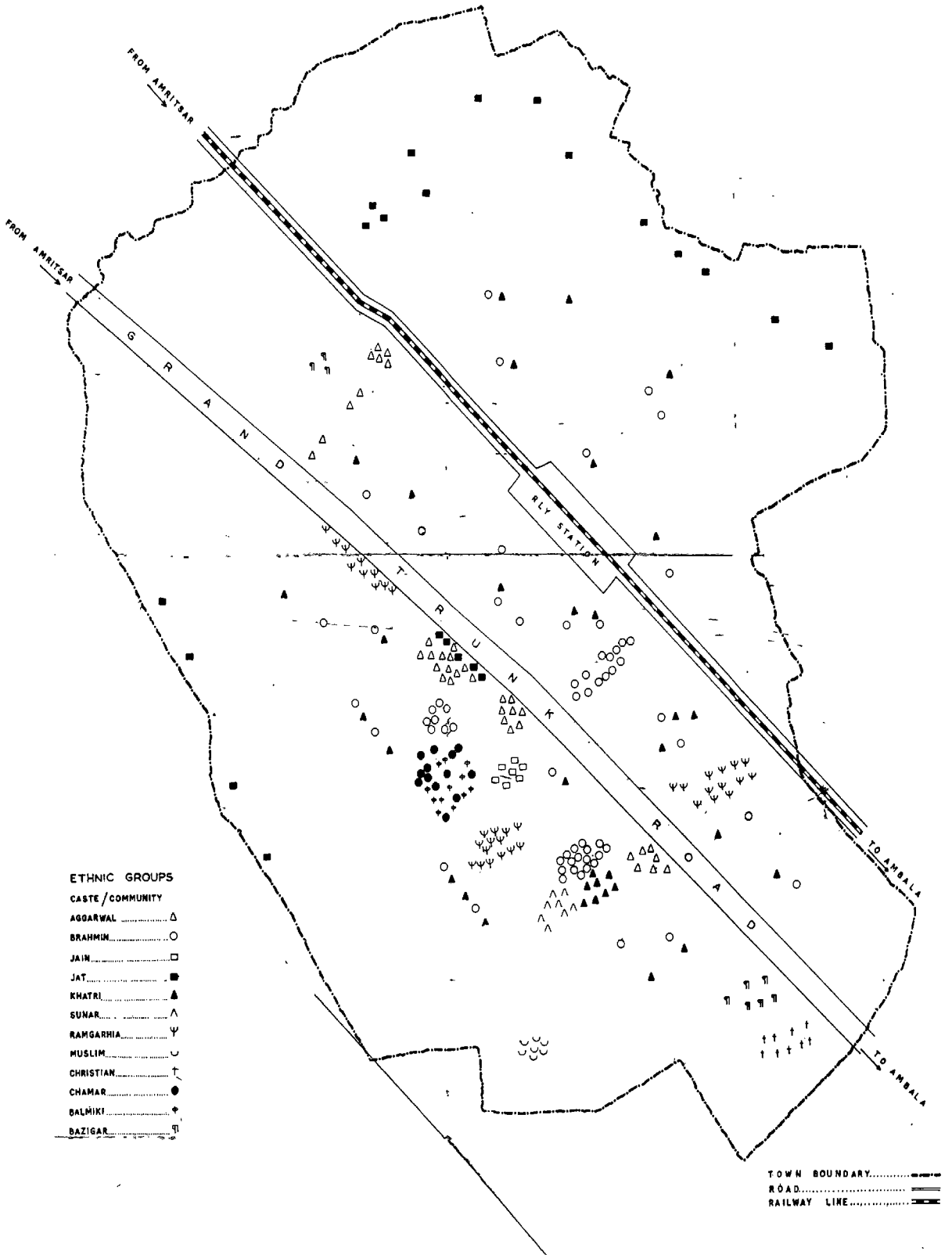
commerce and a few own small industrial units. One of the important steel re-rolling mills belongs to a Brahman. A few households belonging to the Swetamber sect of Jain religion residing near Subash Bazar claim to be old residents of the town. The *Jats* belonging to Sikh religion were found to be living in *Mohalla* Mata Rani, Model Town and on the outer fringes of the town. Most of them were cultivators while a few were engaged as commission agents in vegetable and fruit. The Khatri community is widely dispersed in the town though it has some significant strength in Tarveni Mohalla. The Sunars (goldsmiths) are concentrated in mohalla Kalallan near Putri Pathshala. Ramgarhias who are traditional carpenters are concentrated in *mohalla* Tarkhana, G.T. Road, *Nai Abadi* and Lalheri Road. Ramgarhias were found to be engaged in workshops manufacturing sewing machines, automobile workshops and workshops making truckbodies. They also owned shops dealing with timber and timber products — mainly furniture. The Muslim population popularly called Arains were largely replaced by migrants from Pakistan who are presently concentrated in *Mohalla* Mata Rani, *Mohalla* Khatikan and *Mohalla* Dhobian. Many refugees, particularly those from Bahawalpur, were rehabilitated in Model Town and deal in sale of vegetables, grocery articles and cloth. A few Christian households are located near the Church at G.T. Road at the confluence of Khanna-Amloh Road. Scheduled castes constitute about 14% of the town's population — the dominant ones being *Chamars, Balmikis and Bazigars. Chamars* mainly belonging to Jassel clan claim their origin from U.P. and are concentrated in Ramdassia *mohalla.* Some of them are engaged in shoe-making industry while others work as labourers in grain market. Balmiki community is also concentrated in Ramdassia *mohalla.* Many of them are still sticking to their traditional occupation of scavenging while some have turned out to be labourers. The Bazigar commu-

TOWN KHANNA

(DISTRICT LUDHIANA)

PREDOMINANT LOCATION OF MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS

(NOTIONAL MAP)



nity, the members of which have been rehabilitated in *pucca* houses recently have their habitat behind the Arya Sanskrit College for Women. Lepers in the town live in Kushat Basti adjacent to Govt. Girls' Higher Secondary School. The town has the potential for further development in industrial spheres, marketing of agricultural produce and trade and commerce. The functional category of the town has changed from service-cum-industry at 1961 Census to 'trade and commerce-cum-industry at 1971 Census. The town has been expanding lineally along the G.T. road. There is virtually no expansion towards south, whereas along the Khanna-Samrala Road, the prospects are brighter with greater scope for development.

Slums

1.13. According to the local municipal committee as many as five settlements were categorised as slums in the Khanna town. The location of these five slums were: Jhonprian Jatia one each behind Adarsh Theatre and near old Cinema road, Bazigar Huts one each near to Model town on Samrala road and close to Government Girl's Higher Secondary School and Jhonprian Harijans beyond the railway crossing. The total population in these five slums were reported to be 2,634 persons in 1971 which constituted about 7.5 per cent of the total population of the town. The detailed account of these slums is given Chapter X of this report.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY OF GROWTH OF THE TOWN

According to the written records available, the history of Khanna town can only be traced back to the times of Tara Singh Ghaiba a Kakar Sirdar. Tara Singh Ghaiba was the ruler of the territory north of Ludhiana around 1770 A.D. Seventeen villages including Khanna were given to Dasaundha Singh, Majitha *Jat* and a servant of Tara Singh Ghaiba, as a jagir. Town's history earlier than that period is shrouded in mystery. However, regarding etymology of the name the legend goes that Khanna derived its name from its ruler Kane Khan, a Rajput, who owned this land during the 15th century. With the passage of time the village developed more and more and became popular as Khanna which in vernacular means house or abode and later on the name evolved as Khanna. Such an account was agreed upon in a general discussion with the local elites with only minor variations. Further, it is said that a *Pathan*, titularly called as khan had a property of about 8,000 bighas at the place where Khanna is now situated. He was the *jagirdar* of the land in the second half of the 18th century. On his death, his property was equally divided amongst his two sons who began to live separately after the death of their father. The elder one's place of residence and land became popular as Bara Khana and that of the younger one's as Chhota Khana. In due course of time the names *Bara Khana and Chhota* Khana changed into B*ara* Khanna and *Chhota* Khanna. Historical monuments or any other source to substantiate the above legend is not available. But an old building known as *'Purani Sarai'*, parts of which are still in existence in the town is said to date back to the governing times of Sher Shah Suri (1540-45). It is said that Sher Shah Suri built such *Sarais* along the route of the Grand

Trunk Road for housing the detatchments of his army. From this, it appears that the habitation of this area started from that period or even earlier than that. But it is difficult to say specifically whether Khanna town is also the same old or it was founded afterwards. As has already been said the seventeen villages including Khanna were the property of Dasaundha Singh. After the death of Dasaundha Singh, the property fell into the hands of his daughter, Daya Kaur. It is not known as to under what circumstances, Daya Kaur happened to be the heiress to the property of Dasaundha Singh. It may be presumed that Dasaundha Singh had no other male issue and this may have been the reason of transfer of property to the daughter. Being in the centre of the territory and its location on the G.T. Road, Khanna was perhaps made the headquarter of the territory. During the period of Daya Kaur, the people enjoyed a fair and good administration as a result of which she was called 'Rani' and was held in esteem. Rani built a public tank. The tank is built at a height and it used to serve two purposes — that of a public bath and of cleansing the lanes and bylanes of the town. A 'persian wheel' was provided for filling the tank and an outlet was provided at the bottom for emptying it. A separate bathing compartment was provided for ladies. The masonry was done of old Sirhindi bricks laid in lime. The British Government did some reconstruction of the tank and it has been in use upto the early years of the present century. The tank is still intact but is out of use these days. The well has also dried up and has been permanently covered from above. Many new constructions have come up around the tank. The dried-up tank is now a days being used as an open air theatre and 'Ram Lila' is staged there. Another old structure of historical importance which is intact is Rani's mahal (palace). The *mahal* of the Rani is now the private property of some individuals who are using it for residential purposes. A 'Samadh' (cenotaph) built in Rani's memory

is a place of reverence to many in and around the town. After the death of Rani, the property was brought under the British dominion. A unit of the British army was stationed near Khanna on the Sirhind side in accordance with their policy of stationing such units around princely states as a check on their activities. The area used for this purpose is now a days under the Ministry of Defence and is called Camping Ground. A small single storeyed building in the Camping Ground of the then days is still intact. During the peace times, the ground is used for cultivation.

2.2. The members of an Ahluwalia family belonging to the Sikh period are one of the oldest surviving immigrants in the town. Some families of Brahmans immigrated some two centuries ago were from the south. These families had come hither in search of security and better livelihood. The town has considerably expanded round the present nucleus after independence as facilitated by its situational aspect. The settlement of refugees in Khanna resulted in considerable growth in population. The industrialization of Khanna which started during the sixties attracted hundreds of people from the rural side. The limited accommodation facilities in old Khanna forced the refugees to settle on the outskirts of the town resulting in slummy conditions. To help these refugees the authorities built up two Model Towns where houses were constructed for being sold out to refugees at subsidised rates. But due to the stringent financial resources and also the Model town being located much away from their place of work, many refugees are hesitant to shift to these newly developed areas. The casual labourers have further added to the slummy conditions of settlement in Khanna. Majority of these labourers are *jhuggi* dwellers.

CHAPTER III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES-HISTORY OF GROWTH AND PRESENT POSITION

It was indicated in the first chapter that the town of Khanna crossed the ten thousand population mark only in the year 1951. The trend of population thereafter has been rather explosive. Khanna as such was no bigger than a large village only two decades ago. The amenities and services that have developed during the last two decades are proposed to be discussed in this chapter. The people of the town have to depend upon the district offices at Ludhiana and the tahsil offices at Samrala for their judicial as also economic needs. Khanna is no doubt a sub-tahsil and with that authority attracts people from the hinterland.

3.2. The responsibility of the civic administration of the town is vested with the municipal committee which was set up in the year 1886. The composition and scope of the committee kept on varying with the passage of time. While the committee prior to 1924 was headed by the Tahsildar—an *ex-officio* member—as chairman; the chairman came to be elected by the members after the said year. The muncipal committee was upgraded to Class II in accordance with the provisions of Punjab Municipal Act of 1911. The committee now has a strength of 19 members, 3 of whom are nominated, 15 elected and one viz; Deputy Commissioner is the *ex-officio* Adviser to the committee. Two of the seats to be filled by elections are reserved for scheduled caste candidates. The affairs of the committee are divided between the elected members and the paid executives. The Chairman is elected and presides over the meetings of the committee. The committee draws out broad outlines of development, takes policy decisions and is instrumental in the appointment of executives at various levels. The Secretary of the committee is an

employee of the State Government. The important operational branches of the executive body comprise the Octroi Branch, Sanitation Branch, Tax Branch, Engineering Branch, Licensing Branch, Audit Branch, Medical Branch, Library Branch and the General Administration Branch. The last twenty years have witnessed great strides in the municipal expenditure. In the year 1951-52, the municipal expenditure was of the order of 1.3 lakhs. It shot up to 6.5 lakhs in the year 1961-62 and to a phenomenal 13 lakhs in the year 1971-72. In relative terms, however, the expenditure increased by five-folds during the decade 1951—61 while it nearly doubled during the decade 1961—71.

3.3. Table III.1 gives the income of the municipality by source of income for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71.

TABLE III.1

Income of Khanna municipality by source for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71

Sl. No.	Source	Amount in Rupees	
		1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4
1.	Octroi	859,251	910,672
2.	Other taxes including taxes on vehicles, conveyance animals and tolls on roads	92,896	87,246
3.	Taxes on houses and lands	20,709	85,948
4.	Water supply receipts	55,647	53,758
5.	Rents from houses and lands	37,151	40,687
6.	Government loans	39,000	40,000
7.	Realization under special acts	10,546	7,870
8.	Receipts from markets	4,670	5,183
9.	Government grants	21,497	2,453
10.	Interest receipts	18,204	2,089
11.	Receipts from slaughter houses	1,409	1,499
12.	Other fees and revenue	1,219	1,491
13.	Fees from educational institutions	461	385
14.	Miscellaneous	88,571	90,479
15.	Total receipts excluding opening balance	1,251,231	1,329,760
16.	Opening balance	4,87,272	482,936
	Total receipts including opening balance	1,738,503	1,812,696

It will be seen that despite heavy government grants during 1969-70, the total receipts during 1970-71 were higher than those in 1969-70 indicating that the upward trend of income witnessed during the last two decades continues to be operative. Between the two years under examination the income in respect of octroi, taxes on houses and lands, rents from houses and lands, government loans, receipts from markets and miscellaneous income increased while the income from other sources declined or remained almost stationary. It shall be observed that octroi is by far the most important source of revenue earnings. The important sources of octroi are the duty on incoming wheat, maize and other edibles, raw groundnut and raw cotton. Besides other consumer goods imported to the town also contribute towards octroi.

3.4. Table III.2 gives the muncipal expenditure by major heads for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 along with the respective percentage distribution.

TABLE III. 2

Municipal expenditure by major heads for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 along-with the corresponding percentage disbribution

Sl. No.	Head of Expenditure	Amount and corresponding percentage			
		1969-70 (In Rs)	Percentage	1970-71 (In Rs)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Drainage, Conservancy and sanitary services	291,202	23·2	368,609	28·2
2.	Extraordinary expenditure Payments to sinking fund suspense accounts	..	..	246,000	18·8
3.	Roads and bridges	169,102	13·5	72,207	5·5

TABLE III.2—*concld*

1 2	3	4	5	6
4. Public lighting	76,200	6·1	65,925	5·0
5. Water supply	47,148	3·8	62,927	4·8
6. Interest payments	63,199	5·0	60,447	4·6
7. Repayment of loans	93,318	7·4	46,606	3·6
8. Hospital, dispensaries and Vaccination	39,989	3·2	41,767	3·2
9. Public Institutions	24,758	2·0	24,888	1·9
10. Machinery and other equipments	..	..	3,350	0·3
11. Buildings and other construction	123,447	9·8	2,163	0·2
12. Grants	6,700	0·5	..	..
13. Miscellaneous	320,504	25·5	312,206	23·9
Total	**1,255,567**	**100·0**	**1,307,095**	**100·0**

It will be seen that more than one-fourth of the muncipal expenditure was incurred on drainage, conservancy and sanitary services in the year 1970-71. The expenditure on roads and bridges, public lighting and water-supply was about one-twentieth of the total in each case. Though it may not be reasonable to form an opinion about the trend of expenditure on the basis of the data in this behalf for two years, it appears that while the percentage expenditure on drainage, conservancy and sanitary services, water-supply increased, the proportion under all other heads decreased.

3.5. The municipal committee had 289 employees during the year 1970-71 of which as many as 186 were engaged on sanitary services, 10 on medical and health, 2 on education, 3 on electricity and water-supply and the remaining 88 on general administration and other public utility services. Out of the

total of Rs. 4.71 lakhs disbursed as wages and salaries during the year 1970-71 as much as Rs. 1.93 lakhs were disbursed for wages and salaries in respect of sanitary services. The general administration and other public utility services accounted for another big chunk, viz., Rs. 2.71 lakhs for wages and salaries.

3.6. During the year 1970-71 the municipal committee maintained a length of 9.50 kilometres of roads, 8 kilometres of which was surfaced with black top. The Malerkotla Road accounted for 2.4 kilometres, the Samrala road for 0.8 kilometres and the Lalheri road for another 0.8 kilometres. The remaining length of roads was distributed between the Railway Road, the Cinema Road, the Main Bazar Road and the Subash Bazar Road. These lengths do not include the kachcha, narrow lanes and by-lanes, which would be of the order of 10—13 kilometres.

3.7. According to the municipal records average daily filtered-water consumption was of the order of 2½ million litres for domestic use, ½ million litres for industrial use and a million litres for other uses. This corresponds to a domestic *per capita* daily consumption of 72 litres. The water supply system in the town has two tube-wells fitted with electric motors of 35 H.P. and 45 H.P. The former is located near the P.W.D. Rest House and has a reservoir of a capacity of one lakh gallons attached to it. The other tube-well located on the Samrala road behind the New Grain Market is designed to pump the water direct to the consumers. The main C.I. Pipe emerging from the tube-well has an internal diameter of 9″ while the distribution system has water pipes of 2″ diameter. The total length of the distribution pipe was reported to be of the order of 40 kilometres. The wate-supply is not regular all over the day, it has breaks during 10—12 in the morning and 2—5 in the afternoon. The taps are dry at night from 9 P.M. to 5.30 in the morning. According to the records of the municipal

committee 1,355 taps are fitted in the residential houses, 47 at public places, 15 at the offices and 20 in the industrial units. Though the offices and the industrial units were provided with water meters there were only 701 meters fitted with residential taps and none with the public taps. Besides the water-supply system, the town had 9 private and 15 public wells. It also had 90 hand pumps at the time of inquiry. Quite a large number of industrial units were pumping out water for industrial use with the help of 5 H.P. electric motors. Though exact number of electric motor pump sets could not be precisely ascertained, it was learnt to be of the order of 60.

3.8. The construction and maintenance of the sewerage system in the town is the responsibilty of public health branch of the Public Works Department of the State Government and is financed and operated by the municipal committee. A senior sanitary inspector has been appointed by the municipality to supervise the day-to-day work. Underground sewerage system was under construction at the time of the survey. It was reported that about 200 screaning chambers covering 15 per cent of the census houses were in operation. The places of disposal of sewerage were located on the G.T. Road opposite to the New Grain Market and near the Sangarawala Tobba (pond) adjacent to Model Town on the Samrala Road. The method of disposal of sewerage was direct pumping. Two pumps of 10 H.P. each and a pump of 7 H.P. were installed for the purpose on the G.T. Road and Model Town sites respectively. A total length of 7.5 kilometres of open drainage was maintained. The drains were found to be cleaned regularly and were in good condition except during the rainy season. A fleet of conservancy staff comprising of an overseer, 4 sanitary supervisors, 2 senior sweepers, 4 sewermen, 40 whole-time sweepers—of which 37 were females—were on the job. Besides, 132 sweepers worked on

part-time basis. The duties of the sweepers were the sweeping of the public places/public roads, removal of ordure and household refuge, incineration of refuge, cleaning of public latrines/urinals/sewers, removal of carcasses, cleaning of drains and streets, etc. Water borne latrines were slowly replacing the dry latrines in the town. Only 10 public and 250 private latrines were water borne whereas 35 public and 3,500 private latrines were dry. Approximately 600 houses located on the outer fringes of the town were without latrines and the people living in these houses were easing themselves in the fields. Night soil and garbage carried through wheel barrows, animal carts and tractors was disposed of at the compost depot near Marian.

3.9. The town of Khanna was electrified in the year 1952-53. Inquiries made from the knowledgeable sources revealed that 90 per cent of the buildings in the town were fitted with electric connections catering to the needs of about 80 per cent of the population. Even so, at least 5 per cent municipal area did not possess the facility of electricity supply. The Punjab State Electricity Board is responsible for transmission and supply of electricity through the office of Executive Engineer located in Khanna. The whole of the requirement of the town is met by the hydle power grid of the Bhakra-Nangal complex. Table III.4 gives the number of connections and volume of consumption by different types of establishment in the town during the year 1971-72.

TABLE III.4

Number of connections and volume of consumption by type of establishment

Type of establishment	Number of connections	Volume of consumption (000'K. wat
Domestic (Lighting and power)	4,438	1,220
Industrial	262	7,028
Irrigation	110	N.A.
Commercial	1,973	681
Road lighting	649	1,307
Railway	1	..
Total	**7,433**	**10,236**

The rates for domestic and commercial consumers were graded while those for industrial and irrigational consumers were fixed flat. The domestic consumers had to pay 31 paise per unit for the first 15 units, 12 paise per unit for the next 25 units and 6 paise per unit thereafter. On the other hand the commercial consumers had to pay 33 paise per unit for the first 30 units, 14 paise per unit for the next 50 units and 11 paise per unit thereafter. The industrial establishments had to pay a flat rate of 10 paise a unit. Consumers for irrigation were paying Rs. 8.00 per month for a motor of one H.P. and in that proportion for mortors of higher H.P. A total of Rs. 4.93 lakhs were realized by way of electricity charges by the State Electricity Board. The contribution being Rs. 2.27 lakhs from domestic consumers, Rs. 1.22 lakhs from industrial establishments, Rs. 90,000 from commercial establishment and Rs. 54,000 from irrigation. In all 96 applications were pending for new connections. Of these 33 were for domestic, 30 for industrial, 19 for irrigation and 14 for commercial consumption. An expenditure of 78 thousands rupees was incurred by the municipality on the road lighting. The roads were reported to be lit with 210 filament lamps, 430 fluorescent tubes and 9 mercury vapour lamps. The hours of lighting were from 7.00 P.M. to 5.00 A.M. The norm about distance between lighting posts on different types of roads was 150—300 feet depending upon the locality and traffic on a particular road.

3.10. The local municipality registered and issued licences in respect of non-motorized vehicles which included bicycles, cycle rickshaw, horse driven tongas, he-buffalo driven *gaddas* (carts) and manually driven hand carts. The registration in respect of motorcycle, scooters, auto rickshaws, cars, jeeps, buses and trucks is made by the State Transport Department, through their transport office at Samrala. Table III.5 gives the list of various types of non-

motorized vehicles, their numbers, rate of licence fee and total amount realized during the year 1971-72.

TABLE III.5

List of various types of non-motorised vehicles, their numbers, rate of licence fee and total amount realized during the year 1971-72

Type of vehicle	Number	Rate of licence fee (In Rs.)	Total amount realised (In Rs.)
Bicycle	4,000	2·00	8,000
Cycle rickshaw	185	4·00	740
Horse driven tonga	21	2·00	42
He-buffalo driven gadda	128	6·00	768
Manually driven hand carts	304	4·00	1,216
Total	**4,638**		**10,766**

The highest collection by way of licence fee was made from the cyclists by the municipal committee. Bicycle is by far the most important mode of conveyance within the town and the hinterland. Taking the whole of population into account we find that there is one bicycle for 9 persons on average. A more realistic picture of the availability of bicycles emerges if we consider the male population in the age-group of 15—59. In this case we find that 2.5 males in the working age-group have to depend upon one bicycle only. For the jurisdiction of Khanna town 40 motor cycles/scooters, 2 auto-rickshaws, 25 private cars/jeeps, one bus and 41 trucks were registered at the transport office at Samrala. The licence fee charged per vehicle per annum was Rs. 10 per motor cycle/scooter, Rs. 75 per car/jeep and Rs. 80 per bus/truck.

3.11. As mentioned earlier the town of Khanna lies on the G.T. road and the broad-gauge lines of

the Northern Railways. Both of these channels of transportation are the busiest in the whole of northern India. Khanna is directly connected both by road and rail with the towns of Delhi, Sonepat, Panipat, Karnal, Ambala, Rajpura, Sirhind, Mandi Gobindgarh, Ludhiana, Phillaur, Phagwara, Jullundur and Amritsar lying on these channels from east to west. Service on both of these channels is available almost round the clock. Apart from the G.T. road and the Northern Railways, Khanna is also directly connected with the surrounding towns of Samrala, Kurali, Machhiwara, Nabha, Kharar, Patiala and Ropar. Table III.6 gives the list of direct routes, frequency of bus service, number of buses plying, the length of routes and the estimated average number of passengers travelling during the year 1971-72.

TABLE III.6

List of direct routes, frequency of service, number of buses plying, the length of routes and estimated average number of passengers travelling during the year 1971-72

Name of the route	Frequency (minutes)	Estimated No. of buses plying	Approx. length (Kms.)	Estimated No. of passengers during 1971-72 ('000)
Khanna—Ludhiana	150	5	54	90
Khanna—Samrala	50	15	16	300
Khanna—Nabha	35	20	36	410
Khanna—Ropar	70	10	60	215
Khanna—Patiala	180	4	40	75
Khanna—Machhiwara	70	10	22	180
Khanna—Kurali	110	7	43	140
Khanna—Kharar	150	4	55	70

In all there are eight direct routes from Khanna to the surrounding urban centres. The crowding is far above the sitting capacity in the case of three routes, viz., Khanna-Samrala, Khanna-Nabha and Khanna-Ropar. In the case of the remaining five

routes, the buses normally ply full-to-capacity. The highest frequency of service is available on the Khanna-Nabha route, i.e., after about every 35 minutes and the lowest frequency of service is that on the Khanna-Patiala route, i.e., after about every 180 minutes. The crowding is maximum in the morning and evening hours specially on week days. There is no local bus service within the town. The village of Dehro Majra situted at a distance of 12 kilometres from the town is also directly connected by bus. The frequency of service on this route is only one bus which is always over-crowded. On the routes to the nearby villages three-wheeled motorized vehicles locally called tempo and horse driven tongas ply frequently.

3.12. Rail service to the town is covered by the Mughal Sarai-Amritsar broad gauge one of the important routes of the northern railway. Khanna railway station itself is not a railway junction. On this route, the nearest railway junction on the up side is Sirhind whereas on the down side it is Ludhiana. The important trains Paschim Express, 82 A.C. Express, 104 A.C. Express, Flying Mail, Kashmir Mail, Amritsar-Howrah Mail, Frontier Mail and Simla Mail running on this ruote do not stop at Khanna. Table III.7 gives the list of trains which have stoppage at Khanna along with the names of the terminal stations.

TABLE III.7

List of trains which pass through Khanna alongwith the names of the terminal stations

Sl. No.	Trains	Name of terminal stations
1	2	3
1.	L.S Shuttle	Sirhind—Ludhiana
2.	Janta Express	Saharanpur—Amritsar
3.	P.L. Passenger	Ambala—Ludhiana
4.	Amritsar Passenger	Ambala—Amritsar
5.	Passenger Train	Sirhind—Amritsar
6.	Amritsar Express	Dehra Dun—Amritsar
7.	New Delhi-Amritsar	New Delhi—Amritsar
8.	Dehra Dun-Amritsar	Dehra Dun—Amritsar
9.	Sealdah-Pathankot Express	Sealdah—Pathankot

According to the records of the Khanna railway station about 6.12 lakh tickets were issued during the year 1971-72. Of those about 9,000 tickets were issued for a distance above 250 Kms; 41,000 for a distance of 81-250 kms; 82,000 for a distance of 51-80 kms; 1.69 lakhs for a distance of 26-50 kms and 3.11 lakhs for a distance of 1-25 kms. This shows that about 51 per cent of total passengers boarded the train for a destination within 25 kms. from Khanna on each side. A major portion of these passengers travel by shuttles and constitute commuters from the hinterland viz., Chawapai, Jaspalon, Sanehwal and Dhandari Kalan and urban centres of Sirhind, Mandi Gobindgarh and Doraha. From the incoming passenger about 3.90 lakh tickets were collected at the Khanna railway station. It was also reported that the crowding was very much during the months of May and June due to the arrival of foodgrains, marriages and the incoming of labourers for working in the grain market and on the brick kilns. Again, during the months of September and October the crowding is on account of arrival of groundnut in the market and the incoming of labourers. Only one rail accident which took place due to negligence in performing shunting operation was reported during the year 1971-72. No casuality was reported in the accident.

3.13. Khanna is an important market town for the agricultural produce viz., wheat, maize, groundnut and cotton. A big portion of these commodities purchased by the local market committee or other private traders is exported out of the town. Wheat and maize is exported as such whereas groundnut and cotton is exported after their conversion into semi-industrial products such as oil and cotton bales. Rails are commonly used for the transportation of exportable commodities. Table III.8 gives the list of five important commodities exported from the town by rail,

place to which despatched and total quantity in quintals during the year 1971-72.

TABLE III.8

List of five important commodities exported from the town by rail, place to which despatched and total quantity in quintals during the year 1971-72

Commodities	Place to which despatched	Total quantity (000' qtls)
Wheat	West Bengal	1,144
Maize	Gujarat, Maharashtra	112
Oil cake	Gujarat, Aligarh ..	35
Cotton	Bombay, Madras	3
Jaggery	Maharashtra	2
	Total	**1,296**

A total of about 1,296 thousand quintals of commodities were exported during the year 1971-72. Wheat constituted about 88.3 per cent of the exported commodities in quantum followed by maize which accounted for 8.7 per cent of the total export. The commodities imported to the town during the year 1971-72 were coal, timber, fertilizer, cement and sugar. Table III.9 gives the list of five important commodities imported to the town by rail, place from where brought to the town and total quantity in quintals during the year 1971-72.

TABLE III.9

List of commodities imported to the town by rail, place from where brought to the town and total quantity in quintals during the year 1971-72

Commodities	Place from where imported	Total quantity (000 qtls)
Coal	West Bengal, Bihar	302
Timber	Bihar	97
Fertilizer	Nangal, Bombay	87
Cement	Rajasthan, Bihar	63
Sugar	Uttar Pradesh	49
	Total	**598**

In terms of quantum of imports, coal occupies the first place constituting 50.4 per cent of the total imports, while timber, fertilizer, cement and sugar constitute 16.2 per cent,, 14.6 per cent, 10.6 per cent and 8.2 per cent of the total imports respectively.

3.14. The post office facilities at Khanna come under the Head Post Office stationed at Ludhiana. There are three sub-post offices in the town—one located near the Municipal office, one in the Old Grain Market and one in A. S. College. The total sale proceeds of postal stationery by the post office authorities acounted for Rs 2,21,820 for the year 1971-72. Out of this the amount for post cards accounted for Rs. 35,700, inland covers for Rs. 41,580, envelopes for Rs. 5,700 and postage stamps for Rs. 1,38,840. The facility of service stamps was not available at Khanna. The respective percentage for post cards, inland covers, envelopes and stamps accounted for 16.1, 18.7, 2.6 and 62.6. Post cards and envelopes together accounted for 18.7 per cent—the percentage singly enjoyed by the more popularly used media, the inland covers. Taking into consideration the population of the town the per capita consumption of postal stationery comes to Rs. 6.37 per annum and for inland covers alone it comes to Rs. 1.19 per annum. The telegraph authorities reported that 24,415 telegrams were received and 27,200 were issued. Money orders numbering 15,777 were received and 16,669 were issued for an amount of about Rs. 14.33 lakhs and about Rs. 10.73 lakhs respectively for the year 1971-72 indicating more inflow of money to the town from outside. Over the previous year i.e., 1970-71 the increase in respect of the number of money orders received and issued was 0.6 per cent and 28.3 per cent and in respect of amount it was 9.7 per cent and 39.7 per cent. The number of radio/transistorised sets licences issued for the year 1971-72 showed an increase of 73.8 per cent over the preceding year. The break-up of increase in respect

of domestic, commercial and concessional radio licences was 25.8 per cent, 304.3 per cent and 103.8 per cent. This phenomenal increase was as a result of the large scale production and commercialization of transistors during the period. The number of radio licences issued during 1971-72 were 1,155., 93 and 2,635 for domestic, commercial and concessional categories respectively. The telephone exchange at Khanna was an Auto MX-2 type. There were 379 telephone connections out of which 16 had extension facility. Two public telephones were also available. A rent of Rs. 80 per quarterly was charged from the telephone users, the extension charges were Rs. 250 per annum. By way of telephone charges the department collected a sum of Rs. 5,60,000 during 1971-72. A total of about nine lakh local and about two lakh trunk calls were made during the year 1971-72. The post office authorities reported that on 31st December, 1970 and 31st December, 1971 the number of saving bank accounts were 6,670 at Khanna post office for an amount of Rs. 65,61,993.04 and 7,165 for an amount of Rs. 72,44,887.06 respectively.

3.15 The circulation of newspapers, periodicals etc., casts a light on the reading habits of the public and their connection with different parts of the world via the printed page. The information on this aspect was collection from various agencies who reported that daily newspapers appearing in four different languages viz., English, Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi were received in the town. On an average 1,552 dailies were estimated to be received per day in the town out of which 569 were in English, 250 Hindi, 500 Urdu and 233 Punjabi, their percentages approximate to 36, 7, 16, 1, 32.2 and 15.0 respectively. The seven English dailies circulated in the town were Patriot 3 copies, The Tribune 500 copies, Hindustan Times 19 copies, Times of India and Indian Express 18 copies each, Motherland 5 copies

and Statesman 6 copies. The Tribune , obviously the most popular newspaper published from Chandigarh constituted some 88 per cent of the total circulation of English dailies. The five Hindi dailies in circulation were Hindi Milap 75 copies, Punjab Kesari 120 copies, Nav Bharat Times 10 copies, Vir Pratap 30 copies and Hindi Hindustan 15 copies. Punjab Kesari, thus ranks first among Hindi dailies constituting abount 48 per cent of their total circulation. Four Urdu dailies making 500 copies per day on the average find circulation in town. The paper-wise break-up was Milap 60 copies, Pradeep 70 copies, Hind Samachar 300 copies and Pratap 70 copies. Of the 233 copies of Punjabi dailies Ajit ranked first with 120 copies, followed by Akali Patrika 80 copies, Nawa Jamana 15 copies, Jathedar 10 copies and Qaumi Darad only 8 copies. Thirteen weeklies had a circulation of 546 copies in the town. Seven from these were in English with 296 copies, five in Hindi with 225 copies, and one in Punjabi had 25 copies. The seven English weeklies were; Blitz 60 copies, Eve's Weekly 8 copies, Illustrated weekly 120 copies, Screen 80 copies, J.S. 18 copies, Link 5 copies and Organizer 5 copies. The break-up of the five Hindi weeklies was Dharam Yug 65 copies, Lot Pot 70 copies, Suptahik Hindustan 15 copies, Diwana 65 copies and Blitz Hindi 10 copies. The only Punjabi weekly Hani had a circulation of 25 copies. The four English Fortnightlies were Star and Style 35 copies, Youth Times 2 copies, Film Fair 95 copies and Famina 50 copies. Indra Jaal the Hindi fortnightly had a circulation of only 10 copies. A total number of 15 monthly magazines in four languages viz., English, Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu found circulation in town with 424 copies per month on an average. The four English magazines were Competition Master 50 copies, Reader Digest 2 copies, Mirror 15 copies and Competition Review 10 copies. The six Hindi monthlies were Sarita 50 copies, Parag 50 copies, Chanda Mama 30 copies. Mava 15 copies, Nandan 80 copies and Champak 12

copies. The four Punjabi magazines in circulation were Phool Jhari 35 copies, Kavita 10 copies, Nagmani 20 copies and Changi Kheti 5 copies. The only Urdu monthly Shama had a circulation of 40 copies. The place of publication of Patriot, Hindustan Times, Times of India, Indian Express, Mother Land, Statesman, Nav Bharat Times, Hindi Hindustan, J. S. Organiser, Lot Pot, Saptahik Hindustan, Diwana, Youth Times, Champak , Competition Review, Sarita, Nandan, Nagmani and Shama was Delhi; the place of publication of Hindi Milap, Punjab Kesari, Vir Pratap, Milap, Pradeep, Hind Samachar, Pratap, Akali Patrika, Ajit, Nawan Jamana, Jathedar, Qaumi Dard, Hani and Kavita was Jullundur whereas the place of publication of Blitz, Eve's Weekly, Illustrated Weekly, Film Fair Screen, Famina, Link, Mirror and Parag was Bombay. The Reader Digest was published in Japan, Chanda Mama in Madras, Maya in Allahabad and Changi Kheti in Ludhiana. About 22 persons shared a newspaper and about 30 persons shared a magazine in the town. If we ignore population in the age-group of 0-14, we find that about 14 persons shared a newspaper and about 18 persons shared a magazine.

3.16. Medical Facilities.—In addition to a large number of private medical practitioners registered and unregistered, there is one Civil Hospital-cum-Family Planning Centre run by the State Government, One semi-government Bhagat Bhagwant Das Municipal Lady Hospital is run by the local municipality, one E.S.I. dispensary run by the State Government, one Veterinary Hospital run by the State Government and a few private hospitls and clinics viz., Eye and General Hospital, Public Hospital, Dr. Chaman Lal Batra's clinic a Unani institution and Dr. Om Prakash Soodan's clinic. The Civil Hospital was established in 1935 encompassing into its jurisdiction the villages of hinterland as well. Apart from usual

medical service to the patients, the hospital had specialized in the treatment of eye disease and the extension of family planning services. The medical officer incharge of this hospital was also an eye specialist. Three to four eye operation camps in two sessions i.e., in September to November and February to May were held annually within the hospital and also outside the hospital. There were two doctors in the hospital—a medical officer and a lady doctor. Apart from the two doctors mentioned above other members of the hospital staff were—dispensers three, dai-one, X-ray assistant one, sweepers etc. seven and mali one. The hospital office, three indoor wards and 14 quarters including Doctor's residence were commissioned in 1935. X-Ray room was added in 1952. The operation theatre and laboratory were added in 1964 and 1973 respectively. The hospital was reported to be equipped with 60 beds. During the year 1971-72 the hospital rendered treatment to 840 indoor patients. The average of daily outdoor patients attending the hospital was hundred and ten. By type of disease their distribution was: eye diseases—65, accidents and wounds—3, Asthama—8, dysentery—15. anemia—2, fever—15 and medico-legal—2. It seems that the hospital specialized in the treatment of eye diseases. The female patients out-numbered the male patients. The rural urban break up of the patients could not be ascertained during the rapid survey. The hospital authorities reported that during the year 1971-72, 131 males and 61 females underwent family planning operations. The hospital was authorised an annual sanction of Rs. 25,000 for the purchase of medicines.

3.17. The Bhagat Bhagwant Das Municipal Lady Hospital was established in 1954 by the local municipal committee. The jurisdiction of this hospital is Khanna and the hinterland. The time schedule followed by this hospital is the same as that of the Civil Hospital

mentioned above. The hospital is equipped for handling maternity cases only. For other services such as X-Ray, Laboratory tests and family planning operations the hospital was depending upon Civil Hospital. There was one lady doctor incharge of the hospital. Other members of the staff were pharmacist, nurse, trained dai, ward servant, sweeper, mali and bhisti one each. The hospital had a provision for 14 beds. The number of indoor patients treated during the year were reported to be 369. On the average about 60 outdoor patients daily came for treatment to the hospital. Under the Employees State Insurance Scheme an E.S.I. dispensary was also functioning in the town. The E.S.I. is a State Government scheme. The worker members under this scheme, employed in manufacturing and commercial establisments are insured against accident while on duty in addition to free medical facilities. The Anglo Sanskrit College, Khanna had also got a dispensary in its premises. Every student of the college was given a thorough physio-medical examination once a year and was advised accordingly.

3.18. Dr. Shamsher Singh's Eye and General Hospital needs a special mention. It was established in 1969. It was so popular that the patients suffering from eye, ear and nose diseases throughout Punjab and neighbouring states were coming for treatment. The staff strength consisted of 10 members constituting two doctors, 3 paramedical and 5 non-medical men. Facilities of X-Ray and laboratory tests also exist in the hospital. This hospital had the facility of 50 beds in addition to which it was arranging temporary accommodation in tents during seasonal activities. About 10,000 outdoor and 3,000 indoor patients were treated during the year 1971-72. The estimates about un-registered medical practitioners were difficult to make. The number of registered medical private practitioners was 20 Allopathic doctors, 55

Unani Hakims and 105 Ayurvedic doctors. No registered Homeopathic doctor was reported in the town.

3.19. The services of Veterinary Hospital were also available in the town. The hospital had one veterinary doctor. From the hospital records it was revealed that during 1971-72, 25 dogs were treated for indigestion wounds, 640 bovines were treated for pyicua and catarrh, 1270 equines were treated for dyspepsia and 125 other types of animals were also treated for indigestion and local wounds.

3.20. Educational Facilities.—There were 17 educational institutions exclusive of 14 nursery schools in the town. The break-up was Shri Sarswati Sanskrit College, a post-graduate centre, two degree colleges one each for boys and girls, four higher secondary and one high school and nine primary schools. The degree college for girls which had been working as a separate wing of the A. S. College up to 1970 was started as a full-fledged independent college from 1971. It did not have facilities for teaching science and commerce subjects. The girls interested in the study of science and commerce subjects were allowed admission in the college for boys which had the facility for teaching these subjects. Two of the higher secondary schools were exclusively meant for females while two higher secondary and one high schools were exclusively meant for males. Out of the nine primary schools, two each were exclusively meant for boys and girls separately and the remaining five were co educational. During the year 1971-72 there were recorded to be enrolled 14.618 students comprising 8.938 males and 5.680 females. A total of 363 teachers were engaged by the educational institutions of which 212 were males and 151 were females. The Sanskrit college had enrolled 168 male students. It had only six male teachers. The two degree colleges had an

enrolment of 1,725 students comprising 1,400 males and 325 females. A total of 52 teachers, 40 males and 12 females constituted the staff strength. 5,210 students (3,250 males and 1,960 females) were enrolled in the high and higher secondary schools. In total 145 teachers (84 males and 61 females) were reported to be engaged in teaching in these schools. A total number of 3,925 students (2,150 males and 1,775 females) were reported in primary schools. The total number of primary school teachers was 83 of which 46 were males and 37 females. There were 3,590 tiny tots comprising 1,970 males and 1,620 females in nursery classes. 36 males and 41 females were reported as nursery teachers.

3.21. The Shri Saraswati Sanskrit College was sponsored by the Sarswati Sanskrit Vidhalaya Trust and Management Society, Khanna. The college was established in 1931 and was affiliated to the Panjab University in 1952. All the students of this college were invariably boarders. The college was providing educational facilities from Prajna to Acharya classes. The class-wise break-up of students during 1971-72 was Prajna 66 students, Vishard 45 students, Shastri 56 students and Acharya one student. The medium of instruction for all the classes was Hindi/Sanskrit. The education was provided free of charges except a nominal contribution of Rs. 15 per month from the guardians of the students. The total expenditure of the college was reported to be about Rs. 80,000 in 1970-71. The sources of income and finance of the college during 1970-71 were *daan* (donation) Rs. 10,000; voluntary contribution Rs. 25,000, return from property of the college Rs. 26,000; grants from the Sanskrit Board and Punjab Government Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively. It is to be noted that not even a single scheduled caste student was recorded to be studying in this institute. The Anglo Sanskrit College, Khanna which is sponsored by the A. S.

College Trust and Management Committee, Khanna was established in 1946. The decision to establish an Arts College was taken by the Anglo Sanskrit High School, Khanna Trust and Management Society when the A. S. High School, now A. S. Higher Secondary School, celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1945. Till October, 1950, it was housed in one of the wings of A. S. High School. At present it has a magnificent building of its own with spacious playgrounds at a distance of two miles from Khanna, on Samrala Road, amidst healthy rural surroudings. Intermediate Science (non-medical) classes were started in 1954. The Three Year Degree Course Scheme was introduced both on the Arts and Science sides with effect from 1961. B. Com. course has also been introduced with effect from 1971. The college is co-educational institution for science, mathematics and commerce classes only. All Government and University Scholarships including government stipends for students belonging to scheduled castes/tribes and other backward classes are tenable at the college. Half fee concessions to poor and desreving students are granted to the limit of 10 per cent of the number of the students on the rolls of a particular class. The college library is equipped with over 17,000 books on different faculties of knowledge. Games and atheletics were included in the other curricular activities of the college as adequate facilities existed for them. For the session 1972-73 there were recorded 30 Pre-University (Science) and 257 (Humanities), 4 Pre-Engineering, 46 Pre-Medical, 6 B.Sc.I (Non-medical), 299 B.A. Part I, 54 B.Sc.II, 147 B.A. II, 49 B.Sc.III, 186 B.A.III, 53 B.Com.I and 16 B.Com.II students. The members of the teaching staff excluding the principal are furnished below :—

Sl. No.	Department/Subject	No. of teacher
1.	Political Science	3
2.	History	2
3.	Economics	3
4.	Punjabi	2
5.	Sanskrit/Hindi	2
6.	English	10
7.	Botony/Zoology	5
8.	Mathematics	2
9.	Chemistry	4
10.	Physics	5
11.	Commerce	6
12.	Physical Education	2
13.	Health and Examination	2
14.	Military Training	1
15.	General Education	1
16.	Ext Curricular Activities	1
17.	Sports	1
	Total	**52**

The ethnic composition of the teaching staff revealed that about 90 per cent were Hindus and the remaining 10 per cent Sikhs.—The sources of finance of the college were fees, etc., donations, grant-in-aid and miscellaneous incomes the respective collection from which were about Rs. 3,41,000; Rs. 79,000, Rs. 69,000 and Rs. 22,000. The college incurred expenditure of about 39,000 on establishment, Rs. 13,000 on contingencies and Rs. 57,000 on science material and depreciation, etc.

3.22. The five High and Higher Secondary Schools had the facility for teaching both Arts and Science

subjects. The school-wise break-up during 1971-72 was reported to Rs. 2,668 male students and 53 male teachers in A. S. Higher Secondary School, 1,410 female students and 46 female and 4 male teachers in Government Girls Higher Secondary School, 550 female students and 15 female teachers in Hindi Putri Pathshala, 214 male students and 11 male teachers in Sri Guru Gobind Singh Higher Secondary School and 368 male students and 14 male teachers in Sri Guru Teg Bahadur High School. The sources of income of these schools were grants-in-aid and donation in addition to charges from students in the shape of fees, etc. The class-wise break-up of students revealed that students were dropping out after studying up to 8th class particularly girl students. The ratio of students in 9th; 10th and 11th to students in 6th, 7th and 8th was about 1:2. The religion-wise break-up of students and teaching staff members in Government Girls Higher Secondary School approximated to 60 per cent Sikhs and 40 per cent Hindus. There were eleven non-teaching staff members in this institution comprising three Sikhs and eight Hindus. The hostel facilities exist in the A. S. Higher Secondary School. About 80 students belonging to scheduled castes and other backward classes were enjoying the facility of Government scholarship in the latter institution. The medium of instructions is Punjabi and about 60 per cent of students attempt their answers in examination in Punjabi.

3.23. All the nine primary schools were run by the Education Department of the State Government. Out of the nine primary schools a representative sample of two schools were drawn and detailed information was collected from them. The Government Primary School-2 was exclusively meant for male students. The total number of students in this school was 293 out of which 166 were Hindus and 127 were Sikhs. Out of the nine teachers three were

males and remaining seven were females. The religion-wise break up was reported to be three Sikhs and 6 Hindus. The medium of instructions was Punjabi. 127 students belonged to scheduled castes, 33 belonged to other backward classes and the remaining 133 belonged to other castes. The Government Primary School 7 was exclusively meant for female students. Out of the total 247 students 159 were Hindus and 88 were Sikhs. The caste-wise break-up was reported to be 97 scheduled castes and 150 other castes. There were seven teachers in this school of which two were males and five females. Four of the teachers were Sikhs and remaining three were Hindus. The courses of study for the students in these primary schools were Punjabi, Social Studies, Elementary Science, Arithmetic and Hindi. From among the fourteen nursery schools one English Model School was also studied. 282 students comprising 61 scheduled castes and 221 other castes were studying in this school. This school was run by an individual. The courses of study in this school were the same as those of the Government Primary Schools with the addition of English. 21 females and 2 males constituted the teaching staff of this school. Seven of the teachers were Sikhs and the remaining 16 were Hindus. When literacy percentages of the towns in the district were examined, it was revealed that Doraha had the maximum literacy rate (63.85) followed by Samrala having 58.19 per cent, Ludhiana City 57.07 followed by Khanna 52.77 per cent. The literacy percentage of Khanna is higher than that of the towns of Jagraon (52.76), and Raikot (47.57). It is to be noted that female education in fairly coming up in Khanna Town as compared to the past.

3.24. Out of the nine educational institutions covered in the 'Institution Schedule' three were government and the remaining six private. The elite

structure in the management of four important educational institutions, viz;

(1) A. S. College;

(2) Sri Saraswati Sanskrit College;

(3) Hindi Putri Pathshala; and

(4) Sri Guru Gobind Singh Higher Secondary School

is examined in this para. A. S. College was sponsored by A. S. College Trust and Management Committee Board Khanna which came into existence in 1946. The board had four members all of whom were Hindus belonging to non-scheduled castes. By occupation two members were mill owners and one each a merchant and a landlord. All the four were educated up to matric and above and attained office through elections. The Sri Saraswati Sanskrit College was sponsored by the Saraswati Sankrit Vidyalya Trust and Management Board. This board also had four members all of whom were Hindus of non-scheduled castes. By occupation two of the members were working as commission agents and one each a mill owner and a landlord. All the four were educated up to matric and above and attained office through elections. There was hardly any scheduled caste candidate in this institution. Hindi Putri Pathshala a higher secondary school was sponsored by the local Arya Samaj. The school came into existence in 1949 and was managed by a committee of three members all of whom were Hindus of non-scheduled castes. Two of the members were retired persons and attained office through elections. The third functionary was the Principal of the school who was appointed to this post. All the three were educated up to matric and above. The Sri Guru Gobind Singh Higher Secondary School

had come into function in 1947 and was managed by a committee of three persons all of whom were Sikhs of non-scheduled castes. One each of the committee members was a business man and a landlord and attained office through elections. The third member was the Principal of the school and acquired the office *ex-officio*. All the three members were educated up to matric and above.

3.25. Khanna Town had none of fire-fighting facilities of its own, as revealed by the Municipal statistical year book-1971 and so was reported by the Municipal authorities. For this purpose the town had to depend upon Ludhiana City which was the nearest centre having such facilities located at 44 kms. from Khanna. During the year 1970-71 Ludhiana City had three fire service stations, seventeen fire service engines and motors employing in all 85 persons.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

Khanna is the famous agricultural marketing centre of the region and occupies an important place on the agro-industrial map of northern India. The fertile land of the area has contributed to the green revolution in this region. The expansion of agro industries is attributed to the availability of abundant raw material from the peripheral areas of the town. Cotton-ginning, oil extraction, hydrogenation of oil and steel re-rolling are the important industries of the town, beside some other small industries, like manufacturing of sewing machines, cycle and cycle parts, timber goods and hosiery, etc. The industrial complex of the town is mainly based on these industrial establishments and economy of the town looms large on this. The proximity of industrial city of Ludhiana and Gobindgarh Town also influences the economic transformation as these are also considerably dependent upon the hinterland taking their important share of industrial investment facilitated by virtue of the necessary *infra-structure*. The scope for developing agro-based industries in the town is still visualized to add to industrial growth of the town. Industrial urban centres in the close proximity of Khanna have also supplemented and complemented the industrial growth and economic development of the town. Other local factories also have contributed to the growth of the town. Apart from the agro-based industries and some other medium and small-scale industries mentioned earlier, there are a few saw mills, workshops dealing in leather work, smithy and sheet metal work and timber products. Perhaps the town's claim to regional industrial importance is not based on any single item of production.

4.2. However, the spinal economy of the town is mainly based on the marketing of agricultural pro-

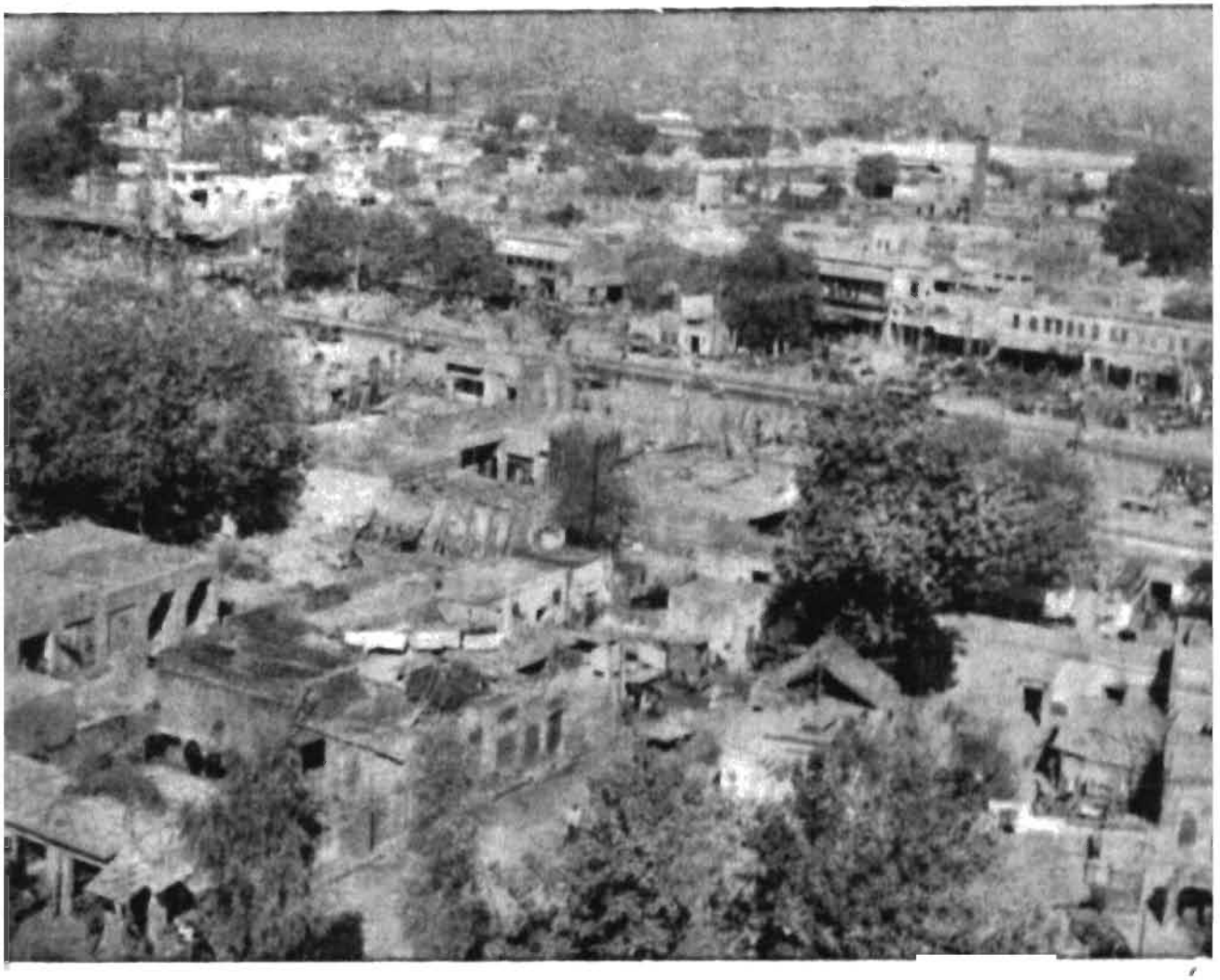


Plate 1 : *A panoramic view of Khanna town*

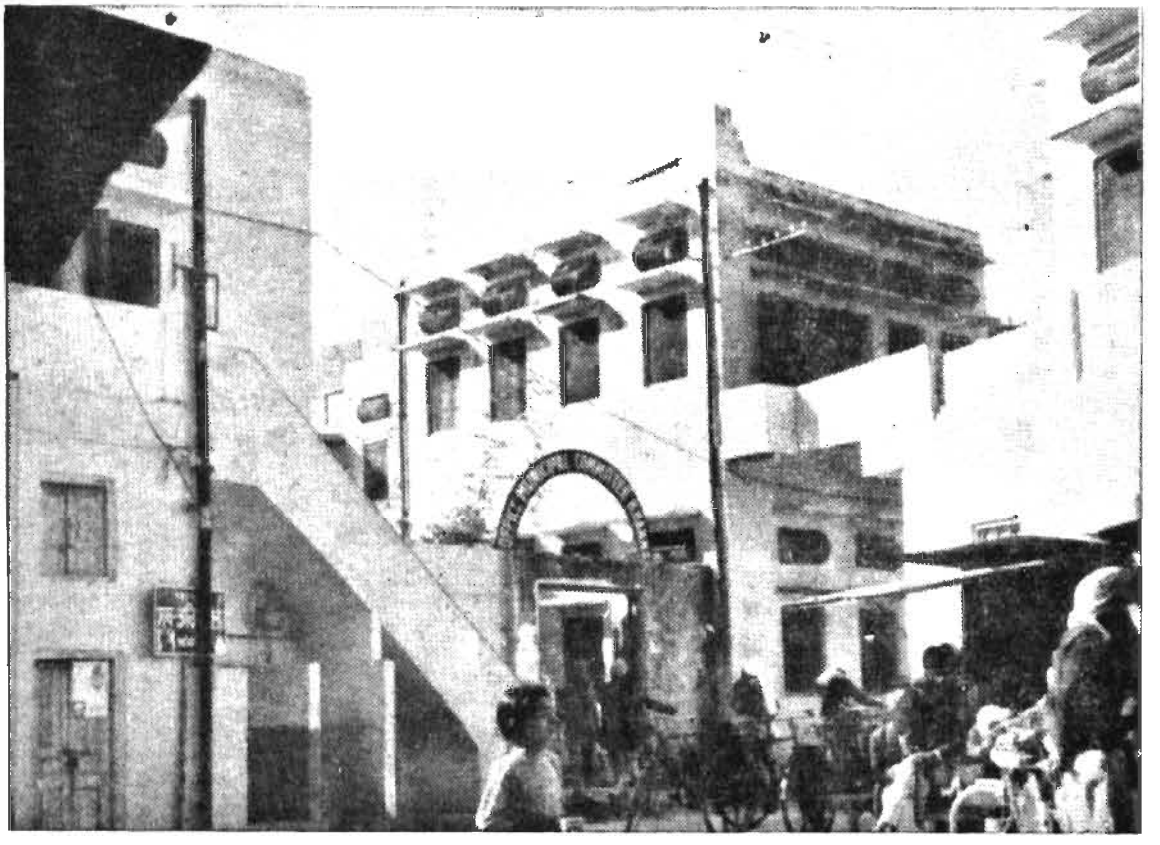


Plate 2 : *Office of Municipal Committee and Sub-Tahsil office in close vicinity.*

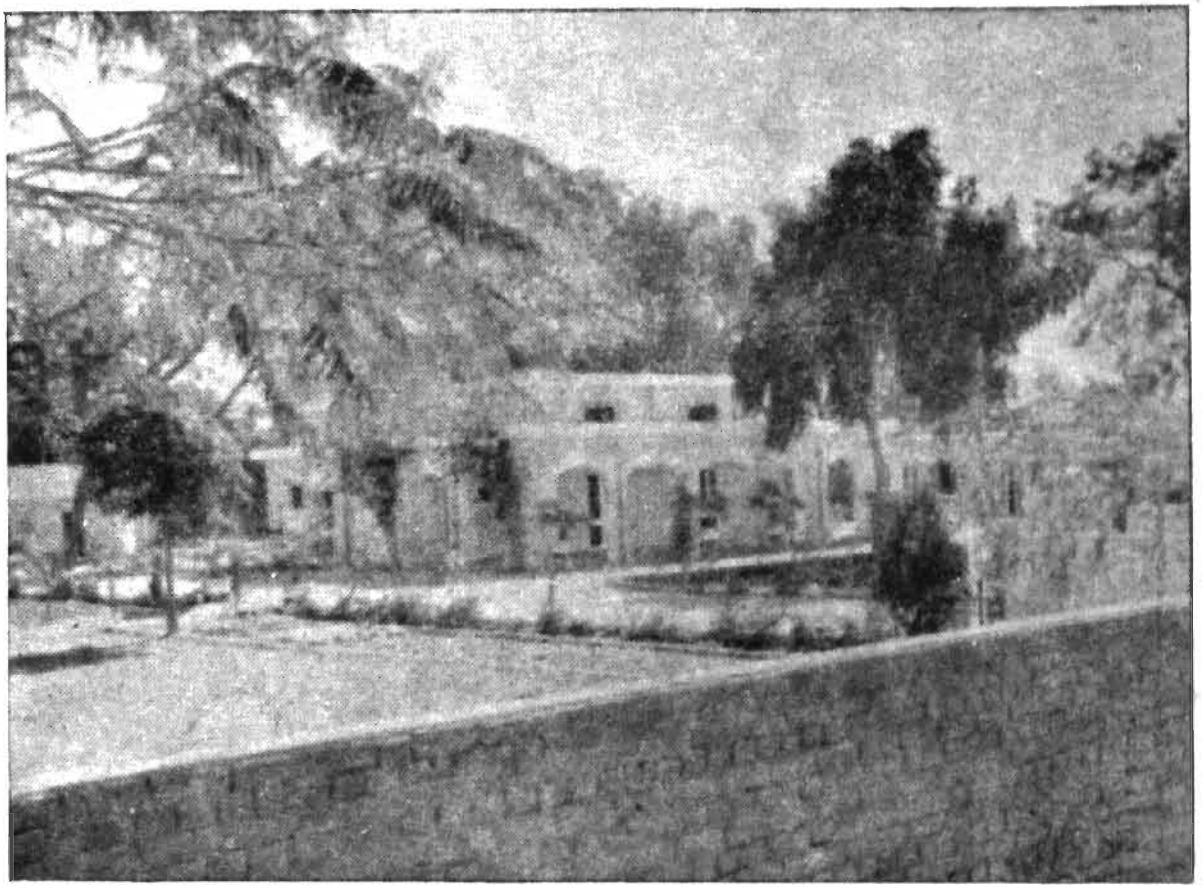


Plate 3 : *Public Works Department inspection bungalow.*

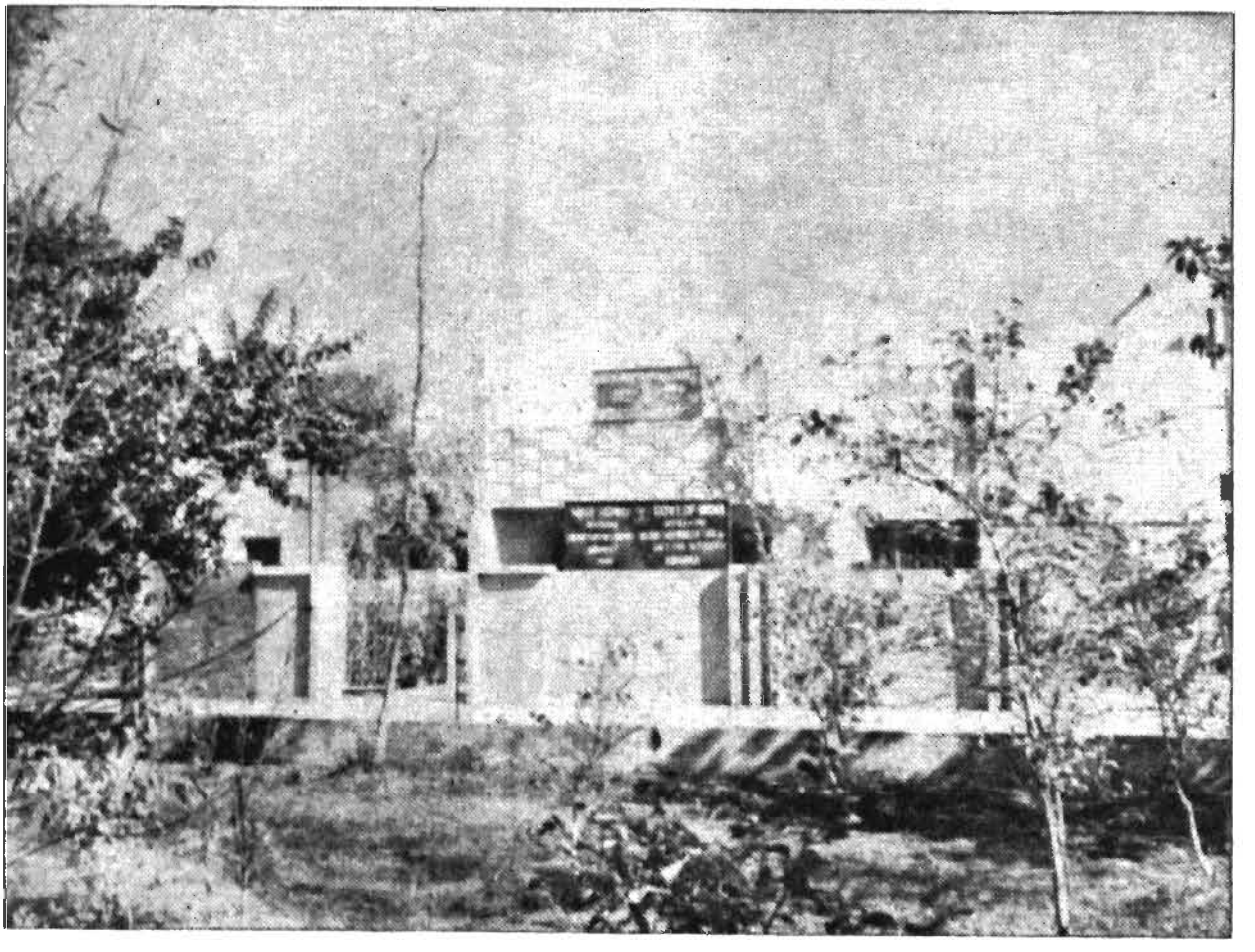


Plate 4 : *Government of India Office of Income Tax and Wealth tax.*

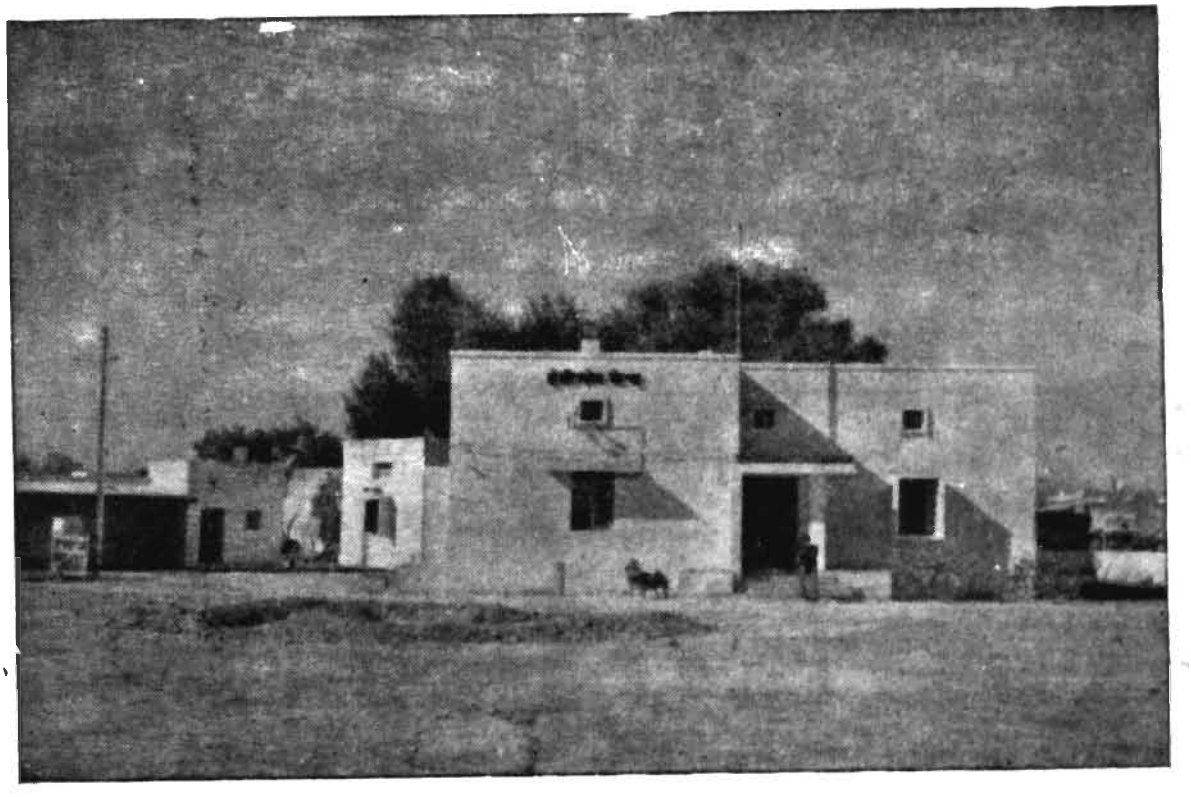


Plate 5 : *Office of Telephone exchange at G. T. Road.*

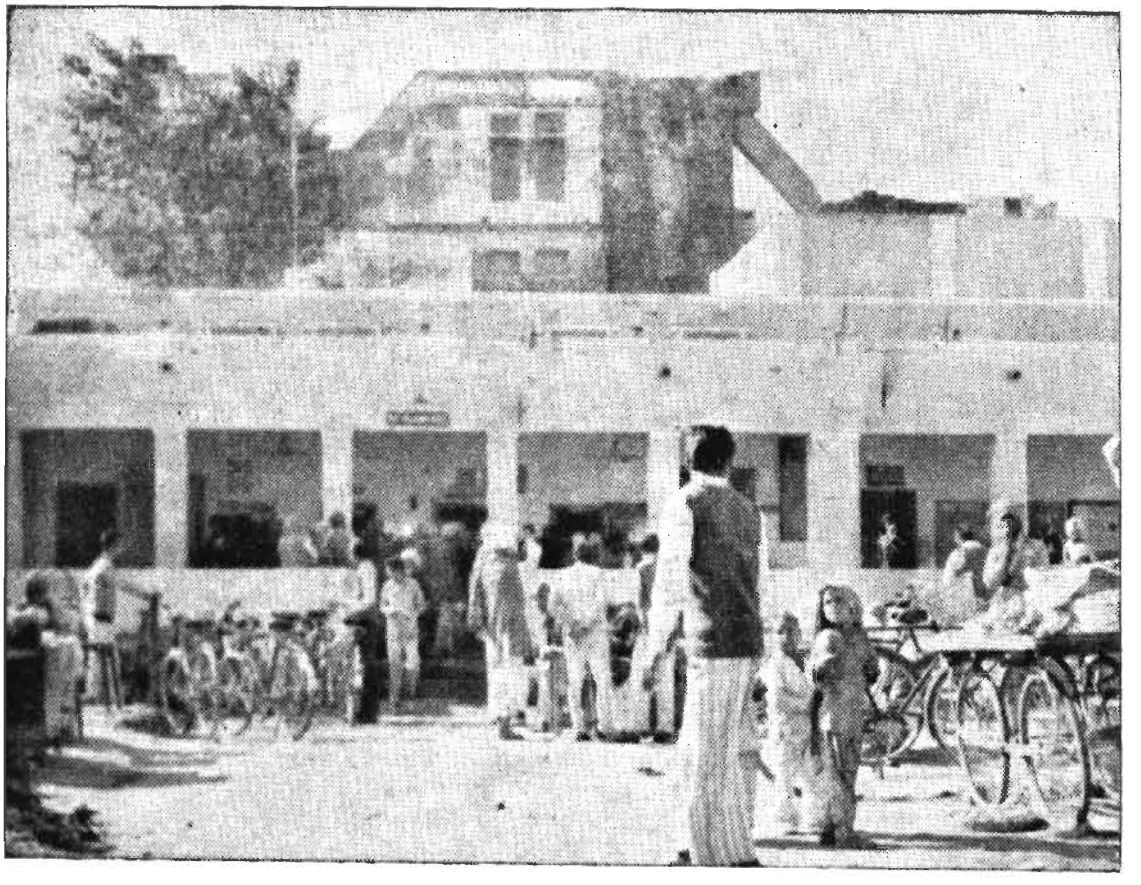


Plate 6 : *Post and Telegraph Office.*



Plate 7 : *A view of Subash Bazar.*



Plate 8 : *Office building of market committee.*

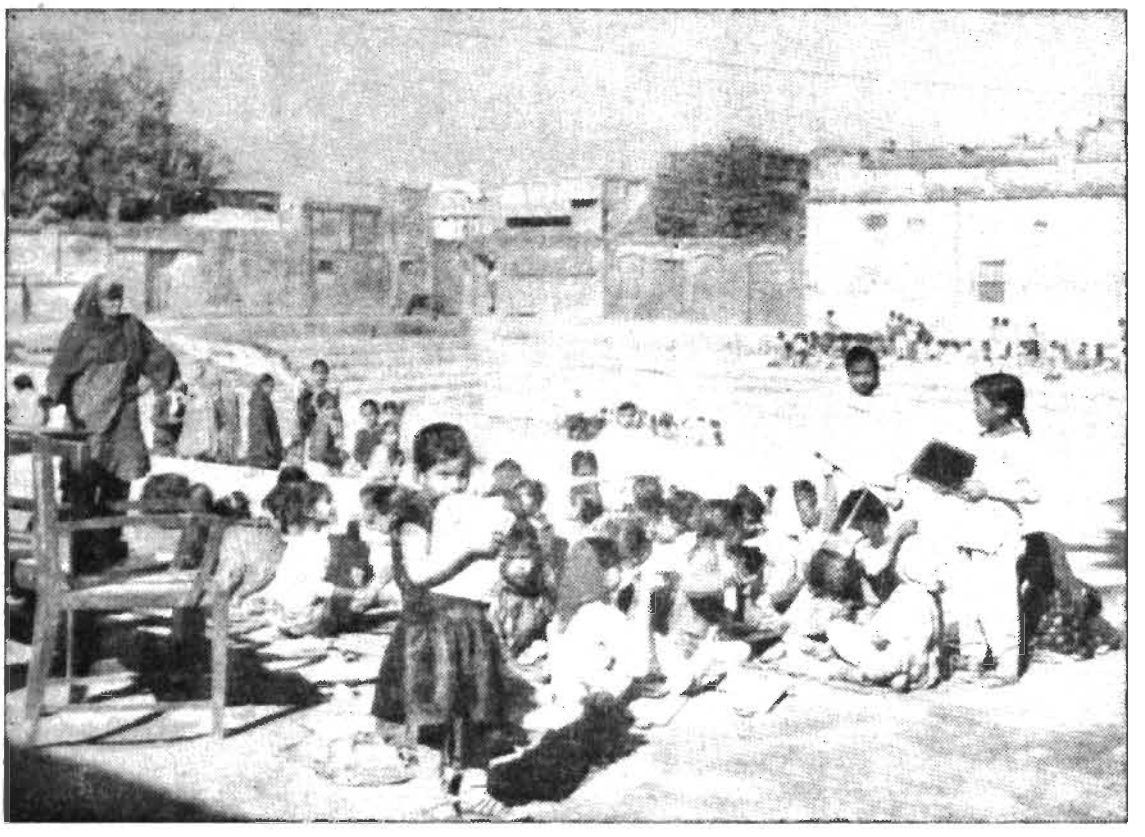


Plate 9 : *A view of table (tank) of Rani in* Uchcha Vehra *Primary School No. 2 functions in the premises.*

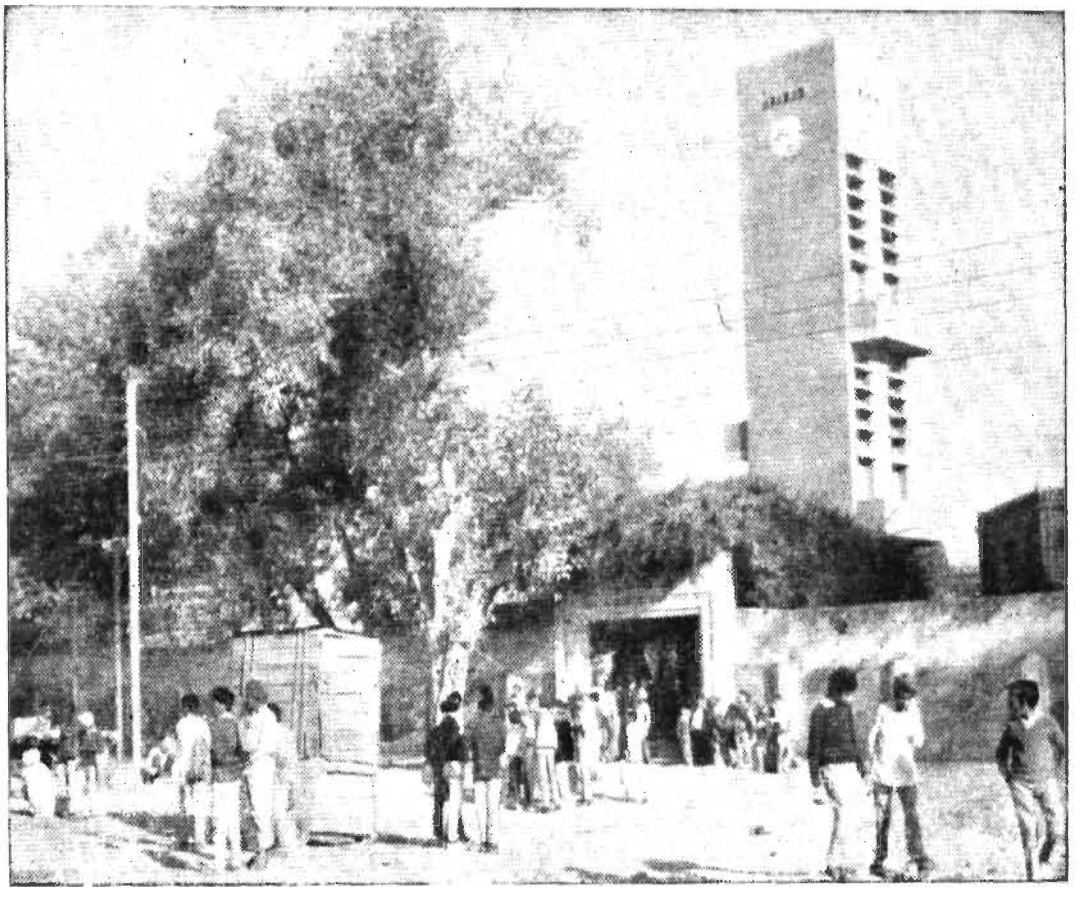


Plate 10 : *A. S. Higher Secondary School at G. T. Road.*



Plate 11 : *Sri Saraswati Sanskrit College.*

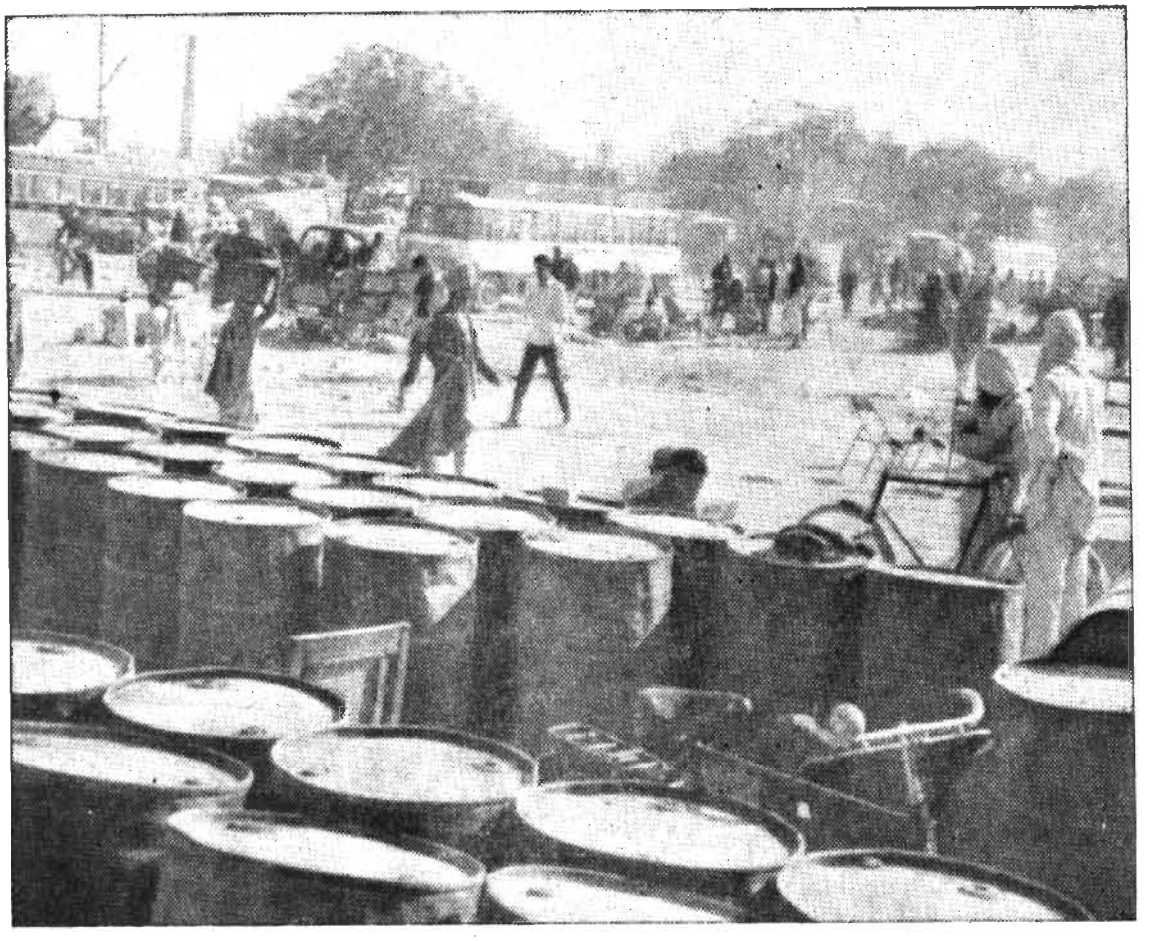


Plate 12 : *A view of bus-stand at G. T. Road.*

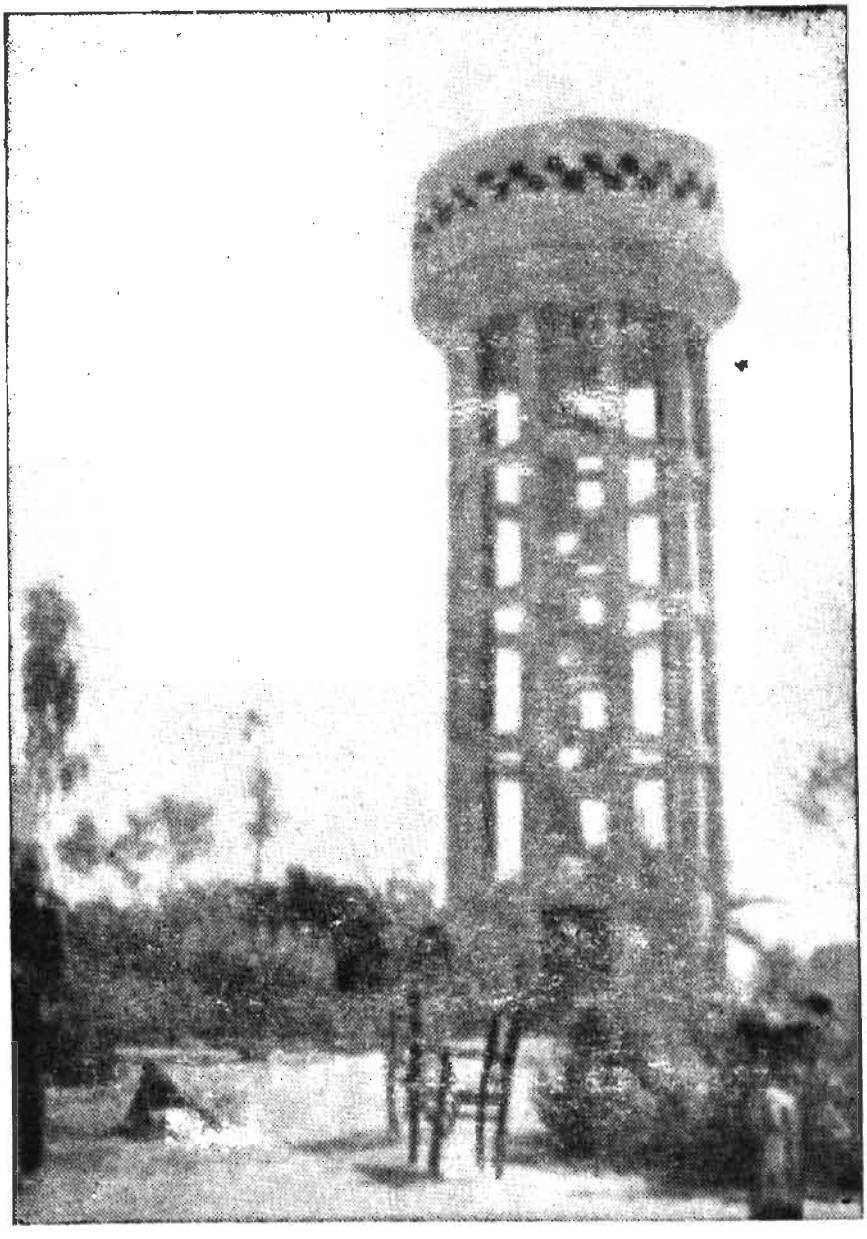


Plate 13 : *Water supply scheme, the reservoir at Ram Murti Marg.*

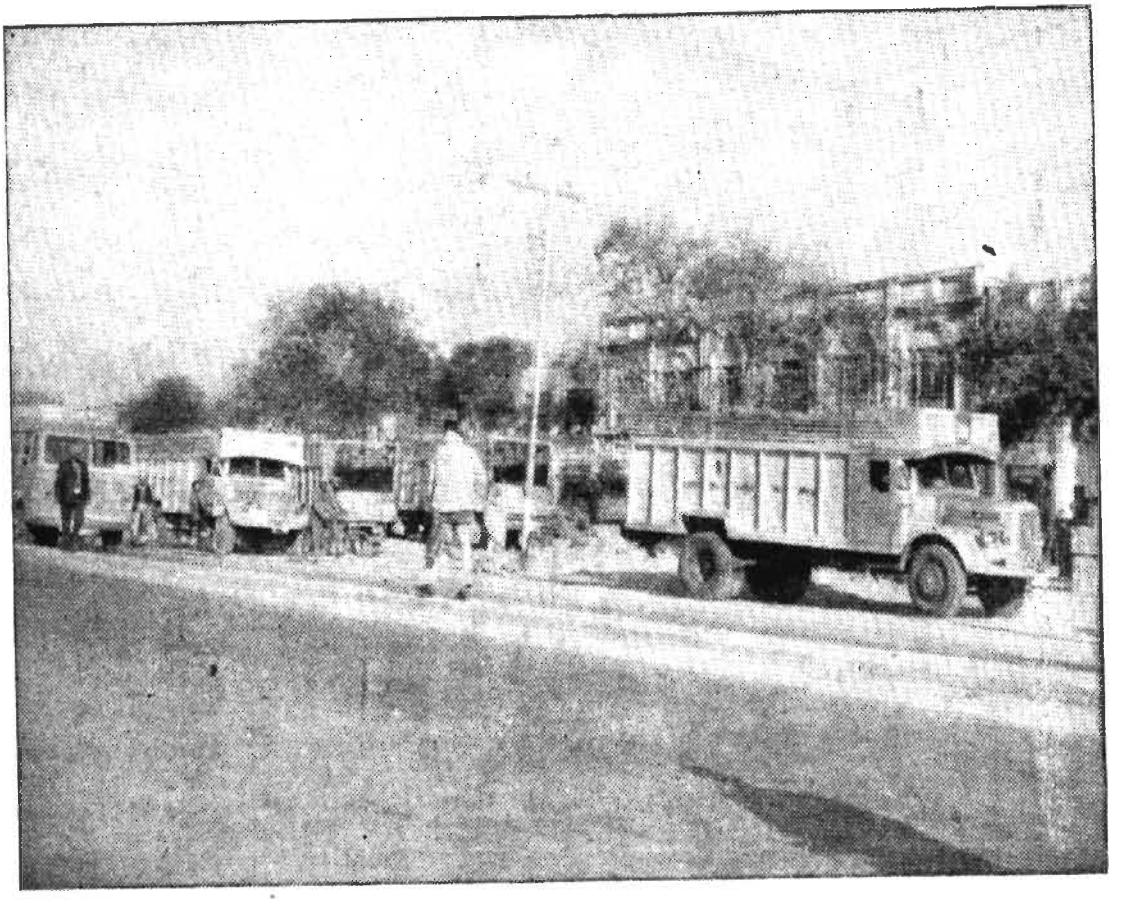


Plate 14 : *Trucks parked at G..T. Road.*

duce. Wheat, groundnut, maize and cotton are the principal crops grown in the hinterland. Agriculturists in the surrounding villages dispose of their marketable surplus to traders in Khanna. Trade in agricultural products has gained impetus with the establishment of a Marketing Committee in Khanna. The market committee was constituted to enforce the regulation in the grain market (*mandi*). Formerly this *mandi* was the principal market for Bengal Desi cotton grown in the adjoining villages. It also developed into a good market for Gur-Shakkar and Khandsari-shakkar. But major break through in the town came in 1921 with the introduction of groundnut cultivation in this region and Khanna became a centre of trade in groundnut. It is also considered a first rate market for procurement of groundnut oil. With the introduction of high yielding varieties of wheat contributing to green revolution, there is rush of arrivals of wheat in this market. At harvest during April-May, heavy transactions in wheat take place and similar is the position at the arrivals of groundnut after Kharif. A study of agro-based industrial establishments in the town further shows that most of them function seasonally and provide employment for a few months in a year. This necessarily leaves an employment vacuum for the labour force available which is not filled by any other avenues of employment.

TABLE

Particulars of Specimen of different trade and commercial

Location	Main Commodities on sale	Level	When established
1	2	3	4
Karnail Singh Road	Ready-made garments, attachees, toothpaste, washing powder	Retail	1973
Railway Road	Paints and hardwares	Retail	1930
Sham Bazar	Zorjet, poplin, patta, terry-cot etc.	Retail	1951
Railway Road	Pulses, tea leaves, soaps, sugar	Wholesale and Retail	1950
Old Grain Market	Soap, rice, sugar, pulses, cigarettes	Retail	1940
Near M.C. Library	cigarettes	Wholesale and Retail	1973
Nirankari Bhavan	Flour, bath soap, tea leaves, Pulses, Sugar	Retail	1971
G.T. Road	Bread, biscuits, chiclets, toffees, vinegar	Retail	1973
Main Bazar	Medicines	Retail	1939
Subash Bazar	Dry cleaning of clothes	Retail (Servicing)	1968

IV.1

establishments in the town

Particulars of Propreitor		Source of finance	Approximate annual volume of business
Caste Community and Religion	Place of Origin		
5	6	7	8
Khatri (Hindu)	Khanna	Self, relatives	N.A.
Khatri (Hindu)	Khanna	Self	46,000
Aggarwal (Hindu)	Khanna	Self, Bank	466,951
Khatri (Hindu)	Khanna	Self	350,000
Aggarwal (Hindu)	Khanna	Self	15,000
Khatri (Hindu)	Khanna	Self	N.A.
Thapar (Sikh)	Pakistan	Self, relatives	8,000
Brahman (Hindu)	Khanna	Self	72,000
Khatri (Hindu)	Khanna	Self	100,000
Bhasin (Hindu)	Pakistan	Self	50,000

4.3. Table IV.1 gives the particulars of sampled trade and commercial establishments with regard to their date of establishment, the commodities for sale, particulars of proprietors and approximate volume of trade. This information was collected in a special industrial and commercial establishment schedule canvassed for the intensive town study report.

4.4. In the aforesaid special commercial and industrial establishment schedule detailed information was also collected from eleven industrial units. These units were selected in a way as to make a properly representative sample. The distribution of these eleven industrial units so covered was—two units manufacturing agricultural implements, one soap factory, one oil and flour mill, two steel-rolling mills, one manufacturing hard-wares, one oil and ice mill, one hosiery mill, one saw mill and one manufacturing soda water. In accordance with the requirements of Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee report, eight of the establishments which had incurred a capital investment of less than Rs. 7.5 lakhs were classed as small-scale industries and the remaining three which had incurred a capital investment of more than Rs. 7.5 lakhs but less than one crore were classed as medium-scale industries.

4.5. The Guru Nanak Oil Mills and Ice Factory located on the G.T. Road was one of the leading oil mills in the town. It was established by one Khatri Punjabi Sikh from Sargodha—now in West Pakistan—in the year 1940. The unit had its own big separate building made of burnt bricks, iron and cement which had provision for the plant, residence of the owner and twenty houses for employees. The valuation of the building was estimated at Rs. 2 lakhs. Amenities like light and fan were provided and the general conditions of environmental sanitation were satisfactory. Out of the total 177 workers two were from amongst

the owners and 175 employees by employment status, the break-up of workers by work category was administrative 2, clerical—13, supervisory—10, skilled—10, and unskilled 142. The unit was first started as an ancillary unit of the Sargodha establishment and later on the Sargodha plant was shifted to Khanna. So the Khanna Unit was first established with an initial investment of about Rs. 60 thousands of which 20 thousands came out of personal savings, Rs. 10 thousands out of sale of rural land, Rs. 20 thousands out of loans and Rs. 10 thousands as credit from traders. At the time of survey the unit had fixed assets of Rs. 6 lakhs which included building, expellers, sheller and boilers and current assets of Rs. 18 lakhs which included running capital, raw material and finished goods. The kind of power used was mainly electricity. Coal was also used. About a lakh quintals of groundnut oil—the main product worth Rs. 4 crores was produced during 1971-72. During 1971-72 the unit showed a loss of about rupees 20 thousands. That was due to the slump in the market of groundnut. But it paid bonus to office staff and other workers at the rate of $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, respectively. The Ashoka Oil and Flour Mill situated on the G.T. Road is another oil mill in respect of which detailed information was collected—was set up in 1967 by a local Aggarwal Hindu. This was comparatively a smaller oil mill and was set up with an investment of about Rs. 35 thousands in a leased building the rent of which was Rs. 4,800 per annum. Amenities like the light and fans were also available and the general conditions of environmental sanitation were good. This unit employed only nine workers—two skilled and seven unskilled in addition to two family workers. The unit produced 1,400 quintals cotton seed oil worth Rs. 1.75 lakhs during 1971-72. The unit was not running at a profit. The Khalsa Soap Factory was set up by an Arora Sikh from Pakistan in 1952 with an investment of Rs. 20,000. During 1971-72 the unit had

fixed assets of Rs. 64 thousands and current assets of Rs. 50 thousands. The unit had also owned a separate building valued at Rs. 50 thousands. A total of 16 workers were engaged in this unit of which four were family workers who were looking after administration. From the 12 employees, two were clerical, 8 skilled and two unskilled. During 1971-72, the unit produced 3,400 quintals of detergent soap worth Rs. 6.75 lakhs and earned a profit of about Rs. 4,500 and allowed a bonus of $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent to its employees.

4.6. The Vashista Rolling Mills located on the G.T. Road was a pioneer in the field of steel rolling industry. It was set up by a local Hindu Brahman in 1966. The unit had a separate building suitable for steel rolling mill valued at Rs. 3 lakhs. The unit had a strength of one employer and 62 employees constituting administrative-4, clerical-5, supervisory-3, skilled-30 and unskilled-20. The unit was started by five partners with an investment of Rs. 9.25 lakhs which came out of their personal savings. Later on a bank loan of Rs. 7.5 lakhs was also availed. An approximate output of 5,000 metric tonnes of iron girders worth Rs. 60 lakhs was made during 1971-72. The unit earned a net profit of about Rs. 0.3 lakh and allowed a bonus of 20 per cent to its workers during the same year. The unit did not face any labour problems though there was an organized labour union supported by All-India Trade Union Congress in existence. The Ganga Rolling Mills on the G.T. Road was set up by a local Hindu Khatri in 1970. The unit had a separate building made up of burnt bricks, cement, etc., and fitted with lights and fans. The general condition of environmental sanitation of the building was satisfactory and it was used for manufacturing only. The building was valued at about Rs. 1.6 lakhs. A total of one employer and 33 employees were engaged in this unit. The break-up of workers by

work-category was administrative-1, clerical-2, supervisory-3, skilled-26 and unskilled-2. The unit was started by two partners with an investment of about Rs. 4.5 lakhs. The sources of finance were Rs. 0.5 lakh personal savings, Rs. 1.0 lakhs from sale of urban assets, Rs. 20 lakhs by way of mortgage of urban assets and Rs. 1.0 lakh as loan from bank. The kind of power used was electricity as well as liquid fuel and coal. During the year 1971-72, the unit produced iron bars, iron angle and T-iron weighing 942 metric tonnes worth Rs. 14.3 lakhs. During the same year the unit incurred a net loss of Rs. 2,554. The K.B. Industries set up in 1968 by three Pandhi Hindus from Moga in a separate building valued at about Rs. 60 thousands in the Main Bazar area with an investment of about Rs. 1.0 lakh (including building). The unit had one employer and 15 employees of which 13 were skilled and 2 unskilled. The unit had fixed assets valued at Rs. 2.15 lakhs and current assets valued at Rs. 1.0 lakh. During 1971-72 the unit manufactured hinges worth Rs. 2.75 lakhs and showed neither any profit nor loss but paid bonus to its employees at the rate of $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

4.7. The two units manufacturing agricultural implements are—Namdhari Engineering Works on the G.T. Road and M/s. Hari Singh Surjit Singh Agricultural Works on the Railway Road. The Namdhari Engineering Works were manufacturing agricultural implements like thrashers, ploughs and seed-cum-fertilizer drills. During 1971-72 the unit produced these items worth about Rs. 2.0 lakhs for local consumption. The unit was set up in 1961 with a small investment of Rs. 10,000 only by a local Ramgarhia Sikh. At the time of survey the unit had fixed assets worth Rs. 1.25 lakhs and current assets worth Rs. 1.0 lakh. The unit had a separate building valued at about Rs. 1.0 lakh. The kind of fuel used

was both electricity and liquid fuel. A total of 13 workers were engaged in this unit of which two administrative and three supervisory were family workers and the remaining eight skilled workers were employees. M/s. Hari Singh Surjit Singh Agricultural Works was manufacturing spades and sickles, etc. The unit was set up in 1963 in a small shop, the rent of which was Rs. 200 per annum by a Ramgarhia Sikh from a nearby village. During the year 1971-72 the unit produced about 5,000 spades and sickles, etc., worth Rs. 35,000. A total of only three workers were engaged in this unit all of whom were skilled. The Saw Mill of Shri Rattan Singh a local Ramgarhia Sikh was set up in 1962 on the G.T. Road in a separate building valued at Rs. 20,000 with an investment of Rs. 25,000 including building. The unit had engaged 2 family workers who were looking after administration and skilled and unskilled workers, two each. During 1971-72, the unit had fixed assets worth Rs. 26,000 and current assets worth Rs. 15,000. During the same year the unit processed timber wood worth Rs. 25,000 and did not earn any profit or incur loss.

4.8. The Punjab Kesari Hosiery Factory located on the G.T. Road was set up in 1931 by an Aggarwal Hindu from Ludhiana as a partnership concern with an investment of Rs. 1.5 lakhs. During 1971-72, the unit had fixed assets worth Rs. 2.0 lakhs and current assets worth Rs. 0.8 lakh. The unit had a suitable building for a hosiery factory which was valued at Rs. 1.0 lakh and was used as a shop-cum-manufacturing plant. Four partners in the unit were looking after the administration of the unit in addition to 49 other employees. The breakup of the employees by work category was clerical-5, supervisory-2, skilled-30, unskilled-10 and others-2. During the year 1971-72 the unit produced hosiery goods worth Rs. 2.75 lakhs. The profit earned by the unit could not be ascertained but it paid a bonus of $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent to its employees during the same year.

4.9. The Guru Nanak Soda Water Factory which was first started in a stall at the G.T. Road in 1965 was functioning as a soda water factory in the Subash Bazar since 1971. The unit was set up by a Khatri Sikh from Pakistan at his residence after the Municipal Committee removed the stall at the G.T. Road. The initial investment made was about Rs. 16,000. At the time of survey the unit had a separate building which it got at a rent of Rs. 300 per annum. The unit constituted two family workers and 3 employees of which two were skilled and one unskilled. During the year 1971-72 the unit had fixed assets worth Rs. 25,000 and current assets worth Rs. 10,000. In the same year the unit produced soda water bottles, viz., mango, lemon, banana, orange, pine apple, rose and milk • numbering about 70,000 valued at Rs. 57,000 over which the unit earned a profit of about Rs. 14,000.

4.10. The preliminary Census work which constituted the preparation of 'House Lists' and the canvassing of Establishment Schedules was done in the year 1970. The Establishment Schedules canvassed in the field were then tabulated and numerical figures so arrived at for the town of Khanna show that in all there were 2,291 establishments in the town. The three broad categories viz., Government or Quasi Government, Private and Co-operative establishments had 62, 2,226 and 3 establishments, respectively. The percentage of Government or Quasi Government, Private and co-operative works out to 2.7, 97.2 and 0.1 respectively. Out of the 62 Government or Quasi-Government establishments 5 were trade or business establishments and the remaining 57 were other establishments. Out of 5 Government or Quasi-Government establishments dealing with trade or business, one dealt with retail and out of the 57 other Government or Quasi-Government establishments, 8 were educational institutions,

6 were pubilc health institutions and 43 other types of institutions. The breakup of the 2,226 private establishments was,—881 manufacturing, processing or servicing, 1,141 trade or business and 204 others. The private manufacturing, processing or servicing establishments-881, in number were further classified as 26 registered factories, 793 un-registered workshops and 62 household industries. The 1,141 private trade or business establishments comprised 12 wholesale, 815 retail and 314 other establishments. Out of 204 other types of private establishments, 20 were educational institutions, 33 public health institutions and 151 other types of institutions. Of the three co-operative establishments one was manufacturing, processing or servicing unit, one trade or business establishment and one falling in the category 'Others'. The manufacturing, processing or servicing establishment was an un-registered workshop, the trade or business establishment was another type of establishment and the other establishment was also an 'other' type of establishment.

4.11. The total employment in all the 2,291 establishments in the town was reported to be 6,448 persons. The difference between the actual employment figures of the 1971 Census and those compiled from the establishment schedules is mainly for two reasons i.e., the time gap of almost a year and the scope and nature of these two enquiries. The breakup of the 6,448 persons employed in various types of establishments is 26 registered factories having 969 persons; 794 un-registered workshops with 1,612 persons; 62 household industries with 84 persons; 1,147 trade or commerce units having 2,655 persons and the remaining 1,128 persons in 262 other establishments such as educational and public health, etc. The employment figures sufficiently corroborate the industry-cum-trade and commerce functional category

of the town. Out of 26 registered factories and 969 persons employed in them, 11 units fell in the employment size of 10-19 persons and employed 139 persons, 9 units fell in the strength group of 20-49 persons and employed 287 persons, 5 units fell in the strength group of 50-99 persons and employed 368 persons and the remaining one unit fell in the category of 100—299 persons and employed 175 persons. The break-up of un-registered workshops by strength of persons employed, was—single person 365 units, 2-4 persons 377 units employing 945 persons and 5-9 persons 52 units employing 302 persons. 45 households industries employed single person and the remaining 17 units fell in strength group of 2-4 persons employing 39 persons. The breakup of the trade or commerce establishments by the strength of persons employed revealed that 552 units fell under the strength of one person, 475 units fell under the strength of 2-4 persons employing 1,161 persons, 98 units fell under the strength of 5-9 persons employing 618 persons, 17 units fell under the strength of 10-19 persons employing 208 persons and five units fell under the strength of 20-49 persons employing 116 persons. All other establishments such as relating to agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing, electricity, gas and water, construction, transport, storage and communication, community, social and personal services which were bracketed together and classified as establishments (other than manufacturing, processing or servicing or business and trade, numbering 262, employed 1,128 persons. The breakup of units by strength of persons employed, revealed that 154 were single person units, 54 units fell in the strength group of 2-4 persons employing 137 persons, 19 units fell in the strength group of 5-9 persons employing 127 persons, in the strength group of 10-19 persons 26 units had employed 357 persons, the strength group of 20-49 persons had 7 units employing 209

persons and two units in the strength group of 50-59 persons had employed 144 persons.

4.12 The fuel or power used as source of energy in various types of establishments and the number of persons employed give an interesting analysis about the extent the fuel as source of power has been used as a substitute of manual power. Apart from the manual power used other kinds of fuel/power include electricity, liquid fuel, coal, wood and bagasse, etc., electricity was the most common source of energy in registered factories whereas manual energy was mostly used in unregistered workshops and in household industries. In registered factories which employed from 10 to 175 persons electricity was reported to be the major source of energy. Out of 26 registered factories 22 were using electricity and only three were using liquid fuel and the remaining one used coal, wood and bagasse. None of the registered factories used manual power as the source of energy. Out of a total of 794 un-registered factories only 243 were using fuel or power and the remaining 551 un-registered factories were depending upon manual power as the source of energy. Among the fuel or power in this category, electricity was again more popular, next came coal, wood and bagasse; then liquid fuel and any other kind of power—the respective number of these units being 181; 55; 2 and 5. The comparison of the kind of fuels or power used with that of the size of employment revealed that larger units depended more on electricity. Units using other kind of fuels or power were comparatively smaller. Manual power was probably the only source of energy in the household industrial units. Out of a total of 62 household industrial units 61 were reported to be using manual power. These household industrial units were mostly single person units. Only 17 units came under the employment range of 2-4 persons.

4.13 Revealing index about the nature of economic activity in the town can be had from the break-up of population into broad industrial categories. The 1971 Census provides figures for workers and non-workers in accordance with the main activity returned. Non-workers were further classified as those engaged on household duties; students; retired, rentiers and persons of independent means; dependents and infants; beggars, vagrants etc; inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions; and others. Table IV. 2 gives the distribution of workers into nine industrial categories by sex alongwith the corresponding percentages for Khanna town for the Censuses of 1961 and 1971.

TABLE IV. 2

Distribution of workers by sex and nine industrial categories for the censuses of 1961 and 1971

Industrial Category of Workers	1961				1971			
	Males		*Females*		*Males*		*Females*	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Cultivator	158	2·69	3	0·70	207	2·30	..	..
II. Agricultural Labourer	56	0·95	..	..	424	4·71	1	0·28
III. Livestock and allied activities	38	0·64	5	1·17	49	0·55	8	2·22
IV. Mining and Quarrying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. (a) Manufacturing and Repair etc.; Household Industry	218	3·72	97	22·87	144	1·60	15	4·16
V. (b) Manufacturing and Repair etc.; Non-household Industry	1,447	24·72	19	4·48	2,366	26·29	8	2·21
VI. Construction	164	2·80	5	1·17	341	3·79	..	..
VII. Trade and Commerce	1,579	26·97	8	1·88	2,917	32·42	10	2·77
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communaiction	361	6·16	1	0·23	721	8·01	2	0·55
IX. Other Services	1,832	31·30	286	67·45	830	20·33	317	87·81
Total	**5,853**	**100·00**	**424**	**100·00**	**8,999**	**100·00**	**361**	**100·00**

It will be seen that as many as one third of the male workers are engaged in trade and commerce. Manufacturing and repair in the non-household industrial sector accounts for more than one fourth of the male workers while other services make for about one fifth of the male workers. The number of workers engaged in transport; storage and communications; agricultural labourers; construction and cultivators are comparatively smaller and the number of workers engaged in manufacturing and repair in the household industrial sector and livestock and allied activities is only marginal. The number of workers engaged in mining and quarrying is reported nil. Work participation rate amongst the female, as in other regions of the State was found to be extremely meagre. There are only 361 female workers out of a total of 16,285 females in the town. The work participation rate comes out to 48.55 per cent in respect of males and 2.21 per cent in respect of females. The corresponding figures for 1961 Census were 45.21 per cent and 3.69 per cent. The participation rates between 61 and 71 are not strictly comparable in view of the change in definition of workers over the two censuses. The definitional change was not likely to have had a greater influence in an urban society than in the rural. The comparative percentage of workers for 1961 and 1971 reveals that the workers in other services decreased during the decade and this decrease has been made good by the increase shown in trade and commerce and in manufacturing and repair etc., in the non-household sector of economy thus changing the functional category of the town from service-cum-industry to trade and commerce-cum-industry. A little less than nine tenths of the working females are found to be working in industrial category IX viz., other services which includes office goers, teachers, medical practitioners etc., 415 per cent of the female workers are found engaged in non-household industrial

sector and the remaining 8.03 per cent are engaged in trade and commerce, household industry and culivation.

4.14. Tabie IV. 3 gives the distribution of male workers (by category) and non-workers by age groups.

TABLE

Distribution of male workers (by category)

Industrial category	Age	
	0—14	15—19
1	2	3
Total Worker	154	805
Cultivator	..	14
Agricultural Labourer	16	72
Livestock and allied Activity	..	2
Mining and Quarrying	..	..
Manufacturing and Repair etc., household industry	1	11
Manufacturing and Repair etc., Non-household industry	67	276
Construction	..	24
Trade and Commerce	39	252
Transport, Storage and Communication	3	53
Other Services	28	101
Non-worker	6,941	1,292
Total population	**7,095**	**2,097**

IV.3

and non-workers by age groups—1971

Group					
20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+
4	5	6	7	8	9
1,273	1,328	2,155	1,594	999	691
26	25	37	36	40	29
65	50	65	61	56	39
6	10	12	10	6	3
..	..	..	..	..	..
16	11	17	31	28	29
351	333	564	375	241	159
36	49	89	82	36	25
391	403	633	564	352	283
121	131	205	120	68	20
261	316	533	315	172	104
411	74	55	90	130	543
1,684	**1,402**	**2,210**	**1,684**	**1,129**	**1,234**

From among the total workers the maximum number is found in the age-group of 20-39 followed by the age-groups of 40—59, 0—19 and 60+. This gives a clear indication of the age selectivity. Similar is the case in respect of the three industrial categories of workers employing maximum number of workers i.e., trade and commerce, manufacturing and repair etc., in the non-household industrial sector and other services. Only a total of 154 workers are employed in the age-group of 0—14 of which the largest number fall in the category of manufacturing and repair etc., in the non-household industrial sector followed by trade and commerce and other services. In the case of age-group 60+ the largest number are employed in trade and commerce followed by manufacturing and repair etc., in the non-household industrial sector and other services.

4.15. Table IV.4 gives the distribution of female workers (by category) and non-workers by age-groups.

TABLE IV.4

Distribution of female workers (by category) and non-workers by age groups

Industrial Category	Age Groups							
	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total Worker	7	12	74	82	87	46	29	24
Cultivator	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Livestock and allied Activities	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6
Mining and Quarrying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing and Repair etc., Household Industry	1	3	..	1	2	5	1	2
Manufacturing and Repair etc., Non-household Industry	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	5
Construction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade and Commerce	..	..	2	1	2	2	..	3
Transport, Storage and Communication	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Services	6	9	71	80	82	37	25	7
Non-worker	6,371	1,795	1,586	1,095	1,933	1,425	862	857
Total Population	**6,378**	**1,807**	**1,660**	**1,177**	**2,020**	**1,471**	**891**	**881**

Female workers which are mostly found in the category of other services are again revealed to be belonging in largest number in the age-group of 20—39 followed by age groups of 40—59, 0—19 and 60+.

4.16. In the household schedule canvassed for the intensive town study report of Khanna valuable information in respect of occupation and industry by age, sex, religion, community, etc., was collected. A total of 210 household schedules covering 1,175 persons were canvassed. The 210 household schedules canvassed were spread over 7 localities. The distribution of sample population by broad age-group did not reveal more than what is contained in tables IV.3 and IV.4. It however emerged that not a single male or female below the age of ten was found to be a worker. Table IV.5 gives the distribution of male workers by broad age-groups viz., 0—14, 15—59 and 60 and above for different castes/communities or ethnic groups alongwith the corresponding percentage distribution over the broad age groups. Since the cell frequencies in table IV.5 are too small no worthwhile statement can be made with regard to age of the worker vis-a-vis community. Khatris returned the largest number of workers followed by Brahmans; Chamars, Ramdasis/ Revidasis, Jats, Aggarwals, Rajputs, Ramgarhias and Lohars.

TABLE IV.5

Distribution of male workers by caste/community or ethnic group and broad age groups along with corresponding percentage distribution

Serial No.	Caste/Community or ethnic group	Age-Group							
		0—14		15—59		60+		All Ages	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Khatri	1	1·1	82	93·2	5	5·7	88	100·0
2	Brahman	..	..	27	84·4	5	15·6	32	100·0

TABLE IV. 5—*Concld.*

Serial No.	Caste/Community or Ethnic Group	Age Group							
		0—14		15—59		60 +		All ages	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Jat	1	4·3	20	87·0	2	8·7	23	100·0
4	Rajput	..	..	18	100·0	..	..	18	100·0
5	Mazhabi	..	..	6	100·0	..	..	6	100·0
6	Chamar, Ramdasi, Ravidasi	1	3·5	25	86·2	3	10·3	29	100·0
7	Lohar	1	5·6	15	83·3	2	11·1	18	100·0
8	Balmiki	..	..	13	100·0	..	..	13	100·0
9	Aggarwal	..	..	21	95·5	1	4·5	22	100·0
10	Ad-Dharmi	..	..	1	100·0	..	..	1	100·0
11	Mehra	..	..	3	100·0	..	..	3	100·0
12	Ramgarhia	..	..	12	80·0	3	20·0	15	100·0
13	Nai	1	9·1	10	90·9	..	..	11	100·0
14	Julaha	..	..	1	100·0	..	..	1	100·0
15	Chhimba	..	..	5	100·0	..	..	5	100·0
16	Sunar	..	..	8	100·0	..	..	8	100·0
17	Tonk-kshtari	..	..	2	100·0	..	..	2	100·0
18	Alhuwalia	..	..	7	100·0	..	..	7	100·0
19	Ghumar	..	..	1	100·0	..	..	1	100·0
20	Muslim	..	..	1	100·0	..	..	1	100·0
21	Murai	..	..	2	100·0	..	..	2	100·0
22	Gujjar	..	..	1	100·0	..	..	1	100·0
	Total	**5**	**1·6**	**281**	**91·5**	**21**	**6·9**	**307**	**100·0**

4.17. On the pattern of census proper in which the problem of migration has been studied from two different angles viz., with reference to place of birth

and with reference to place of last residence, the problem has been studied in the sample households also. With reference to place of last residence the study of sample households revealed that out of the 1,175 persons covered 650 persons were found to be migrants while the remaining 525 were found non-migrants. Out of the 650 migrant persons 525 persons were migrants to the town from within the country and 125 persons had migrated to the town from outside the country. Of the 125 migrant persons to the town from outside the country as many as 124 were from Pakistan and only one person from Burma. 124 migrant persons to the town from Pakistan constituted of 65 workers and 59 non-workers while one migrant person to the town from Burma was a non-worker. 525 migrant persons to the town from within the country were distributed as 169 workers and 356 non-workers. 243 migrant persons distributed as 88 workers and 155 non-workers had migrated to the town from within the district, 176 migrant persons from within the State distributed as 41 workers and 135 non-workers and 106 migrant persons from other states of the country disributed as 40 workers and 66 non-workers. The distribution of migrant persons from other district of the State was 19 workers and 73 non-workers from Patiala, one worker and 3 non-workers from Amritsar, 5 workers and 22 non-workers from Ropar, 3 each workers and non-workers from Hoshiarpur, 2 workers and 13 non-workers from Jullundur, 4 workers and 11 non-workers from Sangrur, 4 workers and 7 non-workers from Firozpur, one worker and 2 non-workers from Bhatinda and 2 workers and one non-worker from Gurdaspur. The distribution of migrant workers from other states of the country was 23 from U.P., 8 from Haryana and 4 from Himachal Pradesh and one each from Delhi, Rajasthan, J & K, Chandigarh and Bihar. Table IV.6 gives the distribution of migrants workers and non-workers by duration of their stay in Khanna.

TABLE IV.6

Distribution of migrant workers and non-workers by duration of their stay at Khanna

Duration of Stay	Workers		Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
Less than one year	6	1	7	22
1—4 years	41	2	27	42
5—9 years	28	..	34	71
10—19 years	60	1	21	87
20+years	89	6	10	95
Total	**224**	**10**	**99**	**317**

It will be seen that there are 22 times as many male migrant workers than the females. In contrast there are a little above three times as many as female non-workers as males. Migration thus seems to be positively correlated to sex (males migrating more than females) as also to working or non-working status of population (workers migrating more than non-workers).

4.18. In the sample households a total of 319 workers were reported. The breakup of these workers as illiterate and literate was 88 and 231 respectively. The breakup of 231 literate workers was 17 literates without any standard, 49 primary, 48 middle, 95 matriculate or higher secondary, 4 non-technical diploma holder, 3 technical diploma holder and 15 graduate and above. Table IV.7 gives the distribution of workers by occupation in the sample households.

TABLE IV.7

Distribution of workers by occupation in the sample households

Occupation	Number of Workers
1	2
Unskilled manual	51
Skilled manual	81
Lowest professional and administrative (e.g., primary teacher)	11
Small business	102
Clerk and shop assistant	13
Intermediate professional and clerical post, secondary teacher etc.	26
Medium business	19
Higher professional and salaried posts	5
Owners of factories, large shops etc.	11
Total	**319**

A study into the mode of conveyance used by the workers to reach their places of work and time taken in so doing revealed that 230 of the workers walked down to their places of work on foot. Of these 225 took 30 minutes or less for so doing while 5 took between half an hour to an hour. 59 workers used bicycle to reach their places of work and were distributed as 52; 5 and 2 who took less than half an hour, between half an hour to an hour, and between one hour to one and half hours respectively, in journeying to their places of work. 7 workers reached their places of work by rickshaws and all of them took less than half an hour for the journey. Two workers each used tongas and scooters as the mode of conveyance to their places of work and all of them took less than half an hour in doing so. 8 workers used buses and were distributed as 5 and 3 in accordance with the time taken to reach their places of work as less than half an hour and between half an hour to an hour respectively. Another 8 workers

reached their places of work by train and were distributed as 1; 3 and 4 by time taken to reach as less than half an hour, between half an hour to one hour and between an hour to an hour and a half respectively. Solitary one used taxi as the mode of conveyance to reach his place of work and took less than half an hour. One worker each used multiple conveyances viz; bus or train and train or bus or cycle to reach their places of work and both of them took less than half an hour for doing so.

4.19. The distribution of male workers by type of occupation and age-group is given in the Table IV.8.

TABLE IV.8

Distribution of male workers by type of occupation and age group

Occupation	Age Group						
	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35—44	45—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Unskilled manual	1	6	8	13	5	12	1
Skilled manual	2	10	7	18	22	16	5
Lowest Professional and administrative (e.g, primary teacher)	..	..	..	3	1	3	..
Small business	2	14	17	24	16	20	9
Clerk and Shop Assistants	..	1	2	2	4	4	..
Intermediate professional and clerical post secondary teachers etc.	..	3	3	6	5	6	3
Medium business	..	1	2	4	3	6	3
Higher professional and salaried posts	..	..	1	1	2	1	..
Owners of factories and large shops etc.	..	1	1	4	1	1	1
Total	**5**	**36**	**41**	**75**	**59**	**69**	**22**

As will be seen from the table above that for all occupations the number increases in the successive age-groups till it reaches the maximum in the age-group 25—34 whereafter the number falls gradually. Workers in the business do not however conform to this pattern and quite a high proportion of them appear in the higher ages. This is probably on account of the fact that the businessmen never retire. There were 12 females in all. One female each in the age-groups of 15-19, 20-24, 35—44 and two female in the age-group of 45—59 were unskilled manual workers. One female in the age-group of 20—24 was a skilled manual worker. In the occupational category of lowest professional and admistrative (e.g., primary teacher) there were two females in the age groups of 25—34 and one each in age groups of 35—44 and 45—59. Two female workers in the occupational category of owners of factories, large shops etc. were distributed as one female each in the age-groups of 20—24 and 25—34.

4.20. The classification of average distance from the place of work by occupation reveals that 13 workers constituting about 4 per cent of the total workers in the occupational category of clerks and shop assistants had to travel maximum among all occupational categories. The average distance from the place of work in their case comes out to above 7 kilometres. In the case of five occupational categories of unskilled manual, skilled manual, medium business, higher professional and salaried posts and owners of factories and large shops etc., constituting about 52 per cent of the total workers the average distance comes to less than three kilometres. In all the remaining occupational categories the average distance from the place of work comes to over three kilometres. The localitywise distribution was Harijan Basti 41, Civil Line Area 8, Nai Abadi 34, Purani Basti 204, Bazigar Basti 7, Refugee Colony 8 and

Model Town 17. In the three localities viz; Civil Line Area, Bazigar Basti and Rufgee Colony the average distance from the place of work works out to less than one kilometre. In another three localities of Harijan Basti, Nai Abadi and Model Town the average distance to the place of work comes out to over one kilometre but under two kilometres. In the case of the locality of Purani Basti which constitutes about 64 per cent of the total workers the average distance to the place of work comes out to a little over four kilometres.

4.21. Besides the broad classification of occupation as discussed above the data collected from the 210 households (319 workers) was also classified by National Classification of Occupation, the code structure of which was evolved by Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Government of India. Table IV.9 gives the said classification:

TABLE IV.9

Workers classified by national classification of occupation for each sex alongwith the three digited occupational codes

Three digited N.C.O. Code	Occupational Category	Workers		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
070	Physicians and Surgeons Allopathic	1	1	..
071	Physicians and Surgeons Ayurvedic	2	2	..
076	Pharmacists	1	1	..
120	Accountants and Auditors	3	3	..
150	Teachers University and Colleges	1	1	..
151	Teachers Higher Secondary & High School	3	3	..
153	Teachers Primary	8	3	5
190	Ordained Religious Workers	1	1	..
243	Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, Manufacturing	11	11	..

TABLE IV. 9—*Contd.*

Three digited N.C.O. Code	Occupational Category	Workers		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
269	Trade Union Secretary	2	2	..
300	Clerical Supervisors (Office) Supdts, Head Clerks and Section Heads	1	1	..
301	Other Supervisors (Inspectors etc.)	4	4	..
350	Clerks, General	13	13	..
358	Office Attendants, (Peons, Daftries etc.)	2	2	..
361	Post Master and Other Supervisors	1	1	..
400	Merchants and Shop-keepers, Wholesale Trade	2	2	..
401	Merchants and Shop Keepers, Retail Sale Trade	67	67	..
412	Selling Agents	1	1	..
430	Salesman, Shop Assistants & Demonstrators	2	2	..
431	Street Vendors, Canvassers & News Vendors	8	8	..
443	Advertising and Other Business Service	8	8	..
500	Hotel and Restaurant Keepers	6	6	..
521	Buttlers Bearers & Walters	1	1	..
541	Sweepers, Cleaners and Related Workers	10	6	4
550	Laundryman, Washerman & Dhobis	1	1	..
560	Beauticians & Related Workers	7	7	..
574	Watchman, Chowkidar & Gate-keepers	2	2	..
599	Boot-polishers	3	2	1
600	Farm Managers, Supervisors crop Production	1	1	..
610	Cultivators (Owners)	7	7	..
755	Weavers & Related Workers	3	2	1
757	Bleachers, Dyers, Textile Printers and Finishers	1	1	..
758	Knitters	1	1	..
771	Grain Millers, Parchers and Related Workers	1	1	..

TABLE IV. 9- *Concld.*

Three digited N.C.O. Code	Occupational Category	Workers		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
773	Palledars	8	8	..
774	Butchers and Meat Preparers	2	2	..
777	Bakers, Confectioners, Candy & Sweet Meat Makers and Other Food Processors	12	12	..
791	Tailors and Dress Makers	7	7	..
801	Shoe Makers and Shoe Repairers	4	4	..
811	Carpenters	3	3	..
814	Cart Builders & Wheel Wrights	9	9	..
830	Supervisors and Foremen Blacksmithy, Tool Making & Machine Tool Operation	2	2	..
831	Forging Press Operators	4	4	..
835	Machine Tool Operators	4	4	..
836	Metal Grinders, Polishers & Tool Sharpners	1	1	..
843	Motor Vehicle Mechanics	6	6	..
845	Mechanic, Repairmen and others	11	11	..
857	Electric Linemen and Cable Jointers	2	2	..
871	Plumbers and Pipe Fitters	5	5	..
881	Jewellers, Goldsmiths & Silversmiths	8	8	..
903	Tyre Makers and Vulcanisers	2	2	..
951	Brick Layers, Stone Masons and Tile Setters	2	2	..
961	Equipment Operation	1	1	..
986	Tram Car & Motor Vehicle Drivers	7	7	..
987	Drivers, Animal and Animal Drawn Vehicles	3	3	..
988	Cycle Rickshaw Drivers & Rickshaw Pullers	7	7	..
999	Labourers N.E.C.	23	22	1
	Total	**319**	**307**	**12**

It will be seen from the above table that the merchants and shop-keepers in retail trade occupy the first place; clerks of general nature second; bakers, confectioners, candy, sweetmeat makers and other food processors third; and working proprietors, directors and managers in manufacturing and mechanics, repairmen and others bracketed fourth. The 12 women workers were distributed in restricted occupations of teachers primary schools; sweepers, cleaners and related workers; weavers and related workers; boot polishers and labourer.

4.22. The classification of workers by employment status revealed that of the total workers 9 were employers, 93 employees, 133 single workers and 84 family workers. In terms of percentage these work out to 3, 29, 42 and 26 in the same order of employment status. To make a mention of the paltry 12 female workers, 10 were found to be employees and one each as single worker and family worker. The distribution of workers by employment status and by locality do not reveal much except in the case of the locality of Civil Line Area where 6 out of the total 8 workers in the locality were employers and in the case of the locality of Model Town where 17 workers were distributed as 13 single workers and remaining four family workers.

4.23. The data collected from the field survey reveals that out of the total 210 households there were twelve such households each of which had at least one person unemployed. There were in all 19 persons of which 12 males and seven females in these twelve households who were seeking employment. Amongst the males one was less than 14 years of age, five in the age-group of 15—19, four in the age-group of 20—24 and 2 in the age-group of 25—29. On the other hand three females in the age-group of 15—19 and 4 females

in the age-group of 20—24 were seeking employment. Of these 19 employment seekers four were staying in the town for a period of 1—3 years, eight for a period of 10—19 years and seven for over 20 years. The caste/community wise distribution of the employment seekers was one each from Ramgarhia and Jat communities two each from Aggarwal and Rajput communities, three from Brahman community, four from Nai community and six from Khatri community. To make a special mention of the female job seekers, it was observed that out of 7 females one each belonged to Brahman, Rajput and Khatri communities and two each belonged to Aggarwal and Nai communities. The religion-wise distribution of job seekers was 15 Hindus and remaining four Sikhs. Out of the 19 persons seeking employment, 17 had shown district Ludhiana itself as the place of their last residence and the remaining two have shown the State of Uttar Pradesh as the place of their last residence.

4.24. Probing inquires were made to ascertain various attributes of employment seekers. It was found that out of the 19 persons seeking employment five (3 males and 2 females) of them had previous employment. By occupation consonance, i.e., whether the employment sought was in line with the previous employment, two males and two females were seeking employment which was in consonance with the previous employment. Of these two males, one each sought occupation as engineer and teacher and of the two females, one each sought occupation as teacher and typist clerk. There was only one male who sought employment as peon or *chowkidar* whose previous employment was not in consonance with the employment presently sought. The nature of activity of the employment seekers at the time of survey was reported to be two females doing household duty, one male reported as dependent and ten males and six females amongst other category of non-workers.

The classification of persons seeking employment reveals that one was educated up to primary level, three up to middle level, nine up to higher secondary or matric level, three had a graduate degree or above, one had non-technical diploma and two had technical diploma. Amongst the 19 employment seekers, six were looking mechanic's job, one for Military service or Air Force, one for hosiery, four for teaching, one for engineering job, 2 for typists, one for peon or watchman and three for clerks. The distribution of the employment seekers by registration with the employment exchange reveals that 8 were registered with the employment exchange and the remaining 11 were not registered with the employment exchange. It appeared that they were sore about the callous attitude of employment exchange in providing them any help. With regard to the marital status of the job seekers all the 19 persons were reported unmarried. Of the five persons seeking employment and having previous employment one female worked as a pre-primary teacher for one year and discontinued due to termination of temporary services, one male who also worked as pre-primary teacher for two years and had to discontinue due to termination of temporary services, one male worked as a godown keeper for one and a half year and his services were also terminated being temporary. Another one male worked as a trainee engineer for one year and had to discontinue due to the completion of training period and still another male who worked in the Forest Department as a typist clerk for one year had to discontinue his services since these were temporary.

4.25. It will be recalled that 210 households in which the household schedules were canvassed contained 319 workers, the details about whom have been discussed at length in the foregoing pages. The remaining population of these households numbering

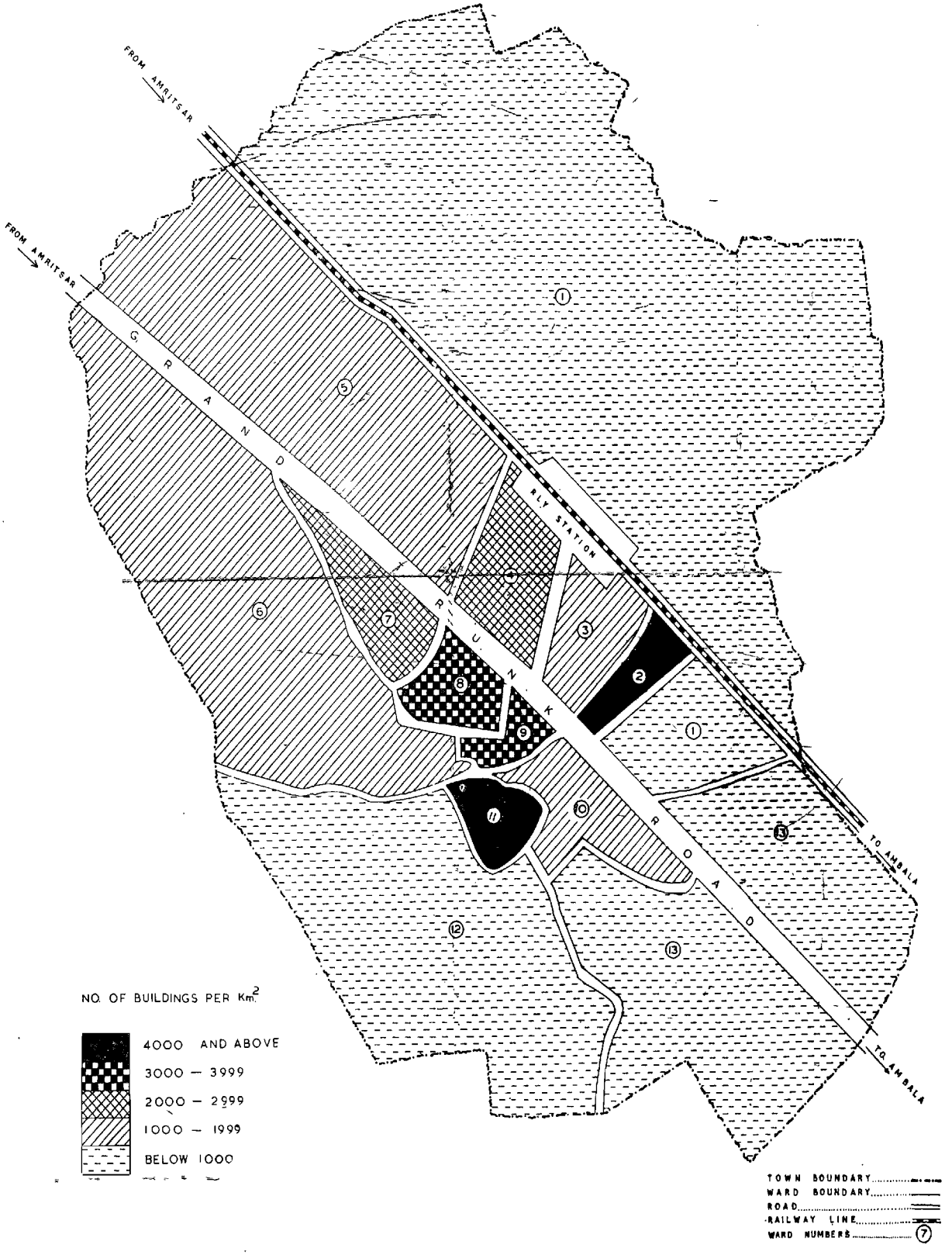
TOWN KHANNA

(DISTRICT LUDHIANA)

DENSITY OF BUILDINGS

(DATA BY WARDS)

(NOTIONAL MAP)



856 were non-workers. Table IV.10 gives the distribution of non-workers by age, sex and type of activity.

TABLE IV·10

Distribution of non-workers by sex, age and type of activity

Age Group Years	Student			Households Duties			Dependents and Infants			Retired, rentier & persons of Independent means		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—14	240	130	110	11	..	11	186	97	89	..	..	..
15—19	72	42	30	35	..	35	13	6	7	..	..	..
20—24	14	7	7	28	..	28	14	8	6	..	..	..
25—29	1	1	..	40	..	40	1	..	1	..	..	..
30—39	..	..	..	70	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
40—49	..	..	..	48	..	48	2	..	2	..	..	..
50—59	..	..	..	30	..	30	6	2	4	1	..	1
60 +	..	..	..	12	..	12	21	5	16	11	10	1
Total	**327**	**180**	**147**	**274**	..	**274**	**243**	**118**	**125**	**12**	**10**	**2**

It will be seen that the ratio of male non-workers to female non-workers is as 4 is to 7. Females predominantly fall in the household duties category of non-workers while there are no males in this category. The percentage of females engaged in household duties is found to be as high as 50. The percentage of male students to total male non-workers works out to 58, while the similar percentage for the females works out to 27. The percentage of dependents and infants to total non-workers is found to be 38 and 23 respectively for males and females.

4.26. A commercial and industrial establishment schedule was canvassed for the intensive town study. The schedule consisted of four parts. The first part covered the general particulars and was common for all types of establishments. The second part was to be filled up only for shops; the third part only for restaurants, tea stalls, sweetmeat shops and hotels etc. and the fourth part was to be filled up for manufacturing industries only. A total of 32 establishments were covered. The selection was purposive with a view to giving an adequate coverage to all types of establishments. These included dealers and manufacturers in agricultural implements, soap, oil and flour, steel rolling, general merchandise, grocery (Karyana), pan cigarettes dealer, textile, medicine etc. Ten of the establishments covered were restaurants, tea shops, sweetmeat shops etc., eleven establishments covered were the manufacturing establishments and ten commercial establishments. One of the units covered was a warehouse of the Food Corporation of India.

4.27. The study of religion, area of origin and mother tongue of the owners of 31 establishments excluding F.C.I. warehouse reveals that 17 of the owners belonged to the town itself, one to Khanna rural, nine came from Pakistan and one each from Moga, Jullundur, Ludhiana rural and Ropar rural. By religion the distribution of the owners was found to be twenty Hindus and eleven Sikhs. Except for ten reporting Hindi and one Urdu all the remaining owners reported their mother tongue as Punjabi. The castewise break-up of the eleven manufacturing establishments was two each Aggarwals and Ramgarhias and one each Brahman, Arora, Ghai, Sachdeva, Batra, Pandhi and Lohar. The caste predominance of Khatris in the commercial establishments is quite significant. Out of the twenty total commercial establishments including eating houses, eight were such whose owners returned their caste as Khatri. The

caste-wise break-up of owners of tea stalls and restaurants etc., was Khatri three, Brahman two, Rajput two and one each Aggarwal, Mehra and Chabra. In the case of the remaining commercial establishments which mainly dealt in grocery, general merchandise, textile etc., the castes of the owners were reported as Khatri five, Aggarwal two, and one each Brahman, Thapar and Bhasin.

4.28. As for the period of existence of different establishments it was observed that the eleven manufacturing establishments were distributed as : two establishments less than three years, three establishments each in the age groups of 4—9 years, 10—19 years and 20—49 years respectively. The period of existence of the twenty commercial establishments was : nine establishments less than 3 years, two establishments each in the age groups of 4—9 years and 10—19 years. The remaining seven establishments fell in the age group of 20—49 years.

4.29. As for physical environment and structure of establishments and terms and conditions of occupation of the building including general amenities like light, fan and refrigeration the data reveals that out of the twentyone commercial establishments including ten eating houses, sixteen had separate buildings while the remaining five were housed in parts of buildings. All the eleven manufacturing units had separate buildings. Except for one each commercial and manufacturing establishment which were housed in kacha buildings all the remaining commercial and manufacturing establishments had pacca buildings. Of the twenty-one commercial buildings one was used for a warehouse, ten for shops only and the remaining ten for manufacturing-cum-shoping. Five of the manufacturing units used their buildings for manufacturing-cum-shoping and the remaining six buildings were used for only manufacturing, four of the

buildings of commercial establishments were put to the additional use of residence also. In the case of manufacturing establishments only two units had put their building to the additional use of residence. All the commercial as well as manufacturing establishments had the facility of electric lighting. Except for three commercial and one manufacturing establishments all the remaining commercial as well as manufacturing establishments had the facility of fans. In addition to the facilities of light and fans, three commercial and one manufacturing establishments had the facility of refrigeration.

4.30. Regarding the terms and conditions of occupation of buildings it was observed that except for three buildings which were occupied on rental basis all the remaining eight buildings with the manufacturing establishments were owned. The disparity between rental value and current rate showed that in the three buildings occupied on rent, it was less than 25 per cent in one case, 26—49 per cent in the second case and 50—74 per cent in the third case. In the case of commercial establishments which totalled twenty-one only, six establishments were housed in owned buildings while the remaining fifteen establishments were housed in rented buildings. The disparity between rental value and current rate of these fifteen buildings was : four below 25 per cent, two between 26—49 per cent, six between 50—74 per cent, two between 70—100 per cent and the remaining one was above current rate.

4.31. The data regarding working days and working hours in the manufacturing units show that one each agricultural and soap manufacturing unit worked on six days of the week from 9.00 A.M. to 7.45 P.M. daily. The remaining nine manufacturing units worked on six days of the week for 8 to nine hours daily. All the 10 tea stalls, restaurants, sweetmeat

shops etc., worked on all the seven days of the week. Nine of these worked from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M., i.e., for 14 hours daily and the remaining one was open 24 hours. The three shops dealing one each in bakery items, medicines and pan cigarettes ect., also worked on all the seven days of the week from 8.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M. i.e., for 14 hours daily. Seven shops dealing in grocery, servicing, general merchandize and cloth worked on six days of the week from 9.00 A.M. to 7.45 P.M. i.e., for 10.45 hours daily. One commercial unit, i.e., warehouse of Food Corporation of India which was semi government undertaking worked on six days a week from 10.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. i.e., for 7 hours daily. The commercial establishments and the eating places were governed by rules of Punjab Government Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958. The industrial units were under the purview of Factories Act of 1948 and various other Acts and regulations which were notified to them by the State and Central Governments. The Food Corporation of India warehouse was governed by the F.C.I Parliament Act, 1964.

4.32. The number of establishments, number of workers and average number of workers per unit by type of establishment as tabulated from the commercial and industrial establishment schedules is given in the Table IV.11 below.

TABLE IV·11

Distribution of workers by type of establishment and number of establishments

Type of Establishment	No. of Establisih-ments	No. of Workers	Average Number of Workers per unit
1	2	3	4
A. Manufacturing—			
(i) Agricultural Implements	2	16	8·0
(ii) Oil Mills	2	188	94·0

TABLE IV. 11—*Concld.*

Type of Establishment	No. of Establishment	No. of Worker	Average number of workers per unit
1	2	3	4
(iii) Steel Rolling Mills	2	97	48·5
(iv) Soap	1	16	16
(v) Saw Mill	1	6	6
(iv) Hosiery	1	55	55
(vii) Soda Water Factory	1	5	5
(viii) Hinges	1	16	16
(ix) F.C.I. Warehouse	1	94	94
B. Eating Houses—			
(i) Holets/Dhabas, restaurants, tea stalls	6	23	3·8
(ii) Sweetment Shops	4	21	5·2
C. Commercial and Servicing—			
(i) Grocery	2	4	2
(ii) General Merchandise	2	4	2
(iii) Textiles	1	5	5
(iv) Pan-Cigarettes-Bidi	1	1	1
(v) Bakery	1	1	1
(vi) Medicines and drugs	1	4	4
(vii) Hardwares and Paints	1	2	2
(viii) Dry Cleaning	1	2	2
Total	**32**	**560**	**17·5**

Thus we find that from the point of view of number of workers, the F.C.I. warehouse, the two oil mills and the two steel rolling mills were the biggest units accounting for about two thirds of the total employment.

4.33. With a view to studying the interaction of religion, caste, mother tongue and area of orgin of the employees with that of owner of the establishment, the data is provided in Table IV.12 below.

TABLE IV·12

Distribution of establishments by the extent of influence of owner's religion, caste, mother-tongue and area of origin on the employees of the establishments.

Percentage of employees belonging to the same religion/caste/mother tongue/areas of orgin as that of the owner	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS							
	For Religion		For Caste		For Mother-tongue		For Areas of Origin	
	Industrial Establish-ments	Commercial Establish-ments	Industrial Establish-ments	Commercial Establish-ments	Industrial Establish-ments	Commercial Establish-ments	Industrial Establish-ments	Commercial Establish-ments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
100 per cent	2	12	1	6	5	15	2	11
75—99 per cent	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
50—74 per cent	7	1	1	4	1	..	2	1
25—49 per cent	1	1	2	3	2	..	4	3
Less than 25 per cent	..	1	6	..	3	..	3	..
Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note :—Five commercial establishments have no employees. F.C.I warehouse is a semi-government establishment.

It will be seen that segmentation by religion is more pronounced in respect of the employers and employees in commercial establishments than in the industrial. Even in the industrial establishments there is stronger tendency for such segmentation. In respect of caste there is a tendency of segmentation in the commercial establishments while no such traits are visible in the industrial establishments. As has been indicated elsewhere in this report, that most of the workers are Punjabi speakers and as such the segmentation with regard to mother tongue is clearly discernible. Again, in respect of area of origin segmentation is discernible in commercial establishments while none exists in the industrial establishments. It shall thus be observed that while religion, mother tongue and area of origin play an important role in the development of economic base in the commercial establishments, the hold of these factors seems to be waning in the industrial sector. The main reason of the existence of segmentation in the commercial establishments seems obviously to their smaller size rather than anything else. On closer examination of the data pertaining to the industrial establishments it was observed that segmentation is more pronounced in those establishments which have smaller strength of the employees. In fact the over all impression that has been gathered during the enquiry was that the greater the segmentation the smaller the unit and vice-versa.

4.34. Out of a total of 560 workers covered under the 32 establishments in question 494 were found to be employees, 12 employers, 5 single workers and 49 family workers. All the workers belonging to the class of employers and single workers resided inside the town. 306 employees which work out to 61.9 per cent resided inside the town while the remaining 188 lived outside the town. A bulk of those who came from outside the town belonged to the skill-

ed and unskilled category of industrial workers and came mainly from the rural areas, i.e., out of the 188 employees who came from outside the town 186 belonged to rural areas and the remaining only 2 to urban areas.

4.35. The analysis of the data collected in part B of the 'Commercial and Industrial Establishment Schedules' throws light on multifarious business activities in the town. For the purpose of this study only salient features are proposed to be discussed ahead. In one shop dealing in the grocery items 90 per cent business was done on the basis of whole sale trade and in other shop dealing in pan, bidi, cigarettes 80 per cent business was done on the basis of whole sale trade. In all the remaining establishments in this category, the business was done only on the basis of retail trade. Enquiries made regarding the change in the source of obtaining commodities during the last ten years revealed that such a change had taken place only in one case viz, the shop dealing with hardwares and paints had now started obtaining paints from the agencies. Previously this shop used to obtain the paints from dealers. The annual volume of business for textiles was of the order of about Rs. 4.7 lakhs; for grocery Rs. 3.5 lakhs and Rs. 15,000 for two respective shops; and servicing for general merchandize Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 50,000 for two respective shops; for medicines and drugs Rs. one lakh; for hardwares and paints Rs. 46 thousands; for bakery products Rs. 72 thousands whereas for the remaining two such units the figures in respect of annual volume of business were not available. As revealed through discussion with the owners of these units the annual volume of business for the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 showed only a marginal increase over the previous years.

4.36. Information regarding the arrivals of commodities such as coal, timber, cement etc., was collected

during the field enquiry. The estimated quantum of import of these commodities is furnished in table No. IV.13 below.

Table IV.13 gives the volume and source of arrivals from outside the town.

TABLE IV·13

Volume and source of daily arrivals of important Commodities.

Name of Commodity	Average daily Arrival	Source	Mode of Transport
Coal ..	826 Qtls.	Bengal, Bihar	Rail
Timber ..	266 —do—	Bihar	Rail
Fertilizer ..	238 —do—	Nangal, Bombay	Rail
Cement ..	174 —do—	Rajasthan, Bihar	Rail
Sugar ..	135 —do—	Uttar Pradesh	Rail
Meat ..	5 —do—	Rural surrounding upto 15 km.	Rail, Road and Bicycle
Milk ..	20,000 litres	Rural surroundings upto 10 km	Rail, Road and Bicycle
Eggs ..	10,000	Rural surrounding upto 80 km.	Rail, Road and Bicycle

Information was also collected on the annual arrivals of the agricultural produce in Khanna town for the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72. Table IV.14 gives the quantum of import and percentage of increase/decrease over the previous year.

TABLE IV·14

Annual arrivals of agricultural produce in Khanna town for the years ending 1970-71 obtained from the marketing committee Khanna.

Commodities	Arrivals (in qtls)			Percentage increase/ decrease over preceding year	
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1969-70	1970-71
Wheat	10,23,606	9,98,279	12,16,493	—2	+22
Maize	2,81,872	1,98,122	2,76,546	—30	+40
Oil Seeds	3,40,861	2,44,706	2,01,426	—28	—18
Cotton	90,519	43,202	60,521	—52	+40
Gur and Shakkar	39,967	30,386	19,081	—24	—37
Paddy	..	..	42,965	..	..
Gram	6,022	11,091	7,941	+84	—28
Barley	1,512	615	892	—59	+45
Potatoes	5,620	9,165	14,765	+63	+61
Onions	1,440	4,022	4,513	+179	+12

The arrival of potatoes and onions registered a substantial rise both in 1970-71 and 1971-72 and oil seeds and gur and shakkar showed a declining trend both in 1970-71 and 1971-72. The overall impression gathered from the above figures is that rains which still constitute one of the major source of irrigation affects the agricultural produce.

4.37. At the time of survey Khanna had six scheduled banks which included 'The State Bank of India', 'The Central Bank of India', 'The Punjab National Bank, 'The State Bank of Patiala', 'The Punjab and Sind Bank Ltd.', and 'The Ludhiana Central Cooperative Bank'. Of these banks 2 were functioning in Khanna before 1947 while their number rose to four in 1953. At the time of 1971 closing of accounts the six banks functioning in the town had a total of Rs. 10,775 accounts of which Rs. 2,334 were fixed deposit accounts, Rs. 6,915 saving bank accounts, Rs. 1,055 current accounts and Rs. 471 other types of accounts. The amount against fixed deposit accounts was 1.16 crores, against saving bank accounts Rs. 1.80 crores, in current accounts Rs. 84 lakhs and against other types of accounts Rs. seven lakhs only.

4.38. At the time of field survey four registered chit funds viz; 'Mina chit Fund and Finance Co.', 'B.D. Chit Fund and Finance Co.', 'Avtar Chit Fund', and 'Arti Chit Fund Pvt. Ltd.' were recorded to be functioning in the town. The number of members in each of these four chit funds was 800; 1,600; 1,300 and 1,598 respectively. The total amount deposited in the Chit fund business was of the order of Rs. 11.56 lakhs. The amount disbursed by the time of the survey was Rs. 8.50 lakhs. The four chit funds had invested a total amount of Rs. 41 thousands on the creation and continuation of establishments, stationery and advertisement etc. The total loss incurred by the four chit funds was of the order of

Rs. 2.07 lakhs. All the chit funds were reported to be functioning smoothly and there did not appear to be any incidence of litigation.

4.39. Enquiries into the working conditions and the availability of amenities and facilities in the industrial establishments revealed that except for one establishment viz; a saw mill where there was provision for light only all the remaining establishments had the facility of electric light as well as fan. As for the leisure and recreational activities these were almost absent. Only in two establishments viz; hosiery and steel rolling the provision was there for newspaper and magazine respectively. The availability of houses to workers was also scanty. In one steel rolling mill where about 34 workers were employed accommodation for 7—10 workers was available and in one Oil mill where about 185 workers were employed, accomodation for about 20 workers was available. Workers at large complained of the non-availability of medical and financial assistance. There were only very few industrial establishments which had the provision for employees' provident fund or for loans for purchase of wheat or house. The workers often complained of non-availability of safety aprons, gloves, boots and spectacles.

4.40. The trade union activities in the industrial establishments covered in the commercial and industrial establishment scheduled reveal that only in two industrial establishments engaged in steel rolling workers were organized into unions. In the steel rolling unit named 'Ganga Rolling Mills' a Communist Party of India supported trade union was in existence. Enquiries made into the functioning of this union revealed that the workers vs. management relations were fairly cordial and decisions to redress the problems of workers were taken through mutual discussions. In another steel rolling unit named 'Vashista Rolling

Mills' again a Communist Party of India supported trade union affiliated with the 'All India Trade Union Congress' was established in 1966 comprising skilled as well as unskilled workers. The attitude of the management of this unit was reported to be considerate for the workers. The oil mills covered were fairly large as to have trade unions, but since these work only seasonally and workers were retrenched during the off season period, so they could not unite into unions.

4.41. The ten eating places for which the industrial and commercial establishment schedule was canvassed, three were dhabas — Similar to common way side restaurant where meals are served, three restaurants, two sweetmeat shops and two tea stalls. In all the three dhabas both vegetarian as well as non-vegetarian meals were served and in the three restaurants only vegetarian meals were served. All the eating shops had the provision of electric light and except one sweetmeat shop and two tea stalls, all the remaining shops had the provision of fan. An enquiry into the proportion of customers by rural/urban background revealed that except in the case of two sweetmeat shops, the background of the customers to all the remaining shops was predominantly rural. This is so because the villagers coming from the hinterland on a short visit or a business trip etc., refresh themselves with soft drinks and normally take their mid-day meals here. None of the dhabas or restaurants extends lodging facilities.

4.42. The participation of the sample households in household and small scale industry was also examined. Only 14 households out of the total 210 households were reported to participate. Three households in Khaddi and one each in carts and agricultural implements manufacturing, textile manufacturing and shoe making were doing the job in the

same premises or adjacent. Two households were engaged in manufacturing of sewing machine parts and one household was running a flour mill within a distance of one km. from their respective houses; one household in running a ground-nut oil mill at a distance of 1-2 km; one household each in manufacturing soap; furniture and steel re-rolling mill at a distance of 3—5 km. and one household engaged in assembling of sewing machines at a distance of 5 km or more. Six of the small scale industrial units viz; one each sewing machine parts, wooden furniture, assembling of sewing machines, carts and agricultural implements, steel re-rolling mill and groundnut oil mill were located in Purani Basti; all the three Khaddi units in Nai Abadi, one unit each of soap and shoe manufacturing in Harijan Basti; a flour mill and a textile mill in Bazigar Basti and a sewing machine parts manufacturing units in civil line area. One Khatri household each was engaged in soap manufacturing and groundnut oil mill; one each Lohar household in sewing machine parts manufacturing and assembling of sewing machine; two Chamars in Khaddi, two Ramgarhias one each in wooden furniture and cart and agricultural implements manufacturing and one each a Jat, Kabirpanthi, Ramdasi, Brahman, Rajput, and Aggarwal in flour mill, Khaddi, shoe making, sewing machine parts, textile and steel re-rolling mill, respectively. Raw materials viz; groundnut, cotton yarn, food grain/cereals, wood, oil and caustic soda were locally available, iron bars and plates, leather and sewing machine parts were procured mainly from Ludhiana and square iron bar from Hindustan Steel Ltd.

4.43. Out of 210 of sample households as many as 186 heads of households are workers whereas the remaining 24 heads of households are non-workers. As many as 76 households out of the above 186 households are such which have two or more workers per

household, that is apart from the head of the household there is one or more other member(s) of the same household engaged as worker(s). Occupational similitude or diversification is also examined in respect of household having plural workers. Table IV.15 — gives the distribution of households by number of workers with similar or diversified occupations.

TABLE IV·15

Distribution of number of household by number of workers by similar or diversified occupation.

Number of workers per household	Number of households with different occupations for workers	Number of households with same occupations for workers	Total number of households
2	28	19	47
3	5	13	18
4	..	6	6
5	..	4	4
6	..	1	1
Total ..	**33**	**43**	**76**

It is seen that there are in all 28 such households which have two workers each with different occupations. The amplitude of diversification is found to be so wide that none of the pair from these follow consistent occupations with each other. Some of such occupational pairs are given below :

(i) Sweeper — clerk.

(ii) Shoe maker — dyer.

(iii) Saleman — shoe repairer.

(iv) Sweeper — labourer.

(v) Factory owner — teacher.

(vi) Shop keeper — rickshaw driver.

(vii) Farming — cycle shop.

(viii)Carpenter — contractor.

(ix) Secretary in M.C. — clerk.

(x) Supervisor — nurse.

(xi) Tea stall — truck driver.

(xii) Postmaster — goldsmith shop.

(xiii) Shop keeper — sanitary inspector.

Further more there are five such households which have three workers each with different occupations. The occupational diversity in this case also is quite wide as is seen from the details below:—

(i) Carpenter, tailor, contractor;

(ii) Yarn merchant, tent service shop, factory owner;

(iii) Sweeper, lineman, cycle machanic;

(iv) Foreman, turner, mechanic;

(v) Shop keeper, tube well operator, teacher.

The total number of households with more than three workers are eleven. All these eleven households have similar occupation for their working members. In these cases the working members of the households are either family workers or joined in the same business etc. It is interesting to note that in the households with larger number of workers there is found similitude of occupation.

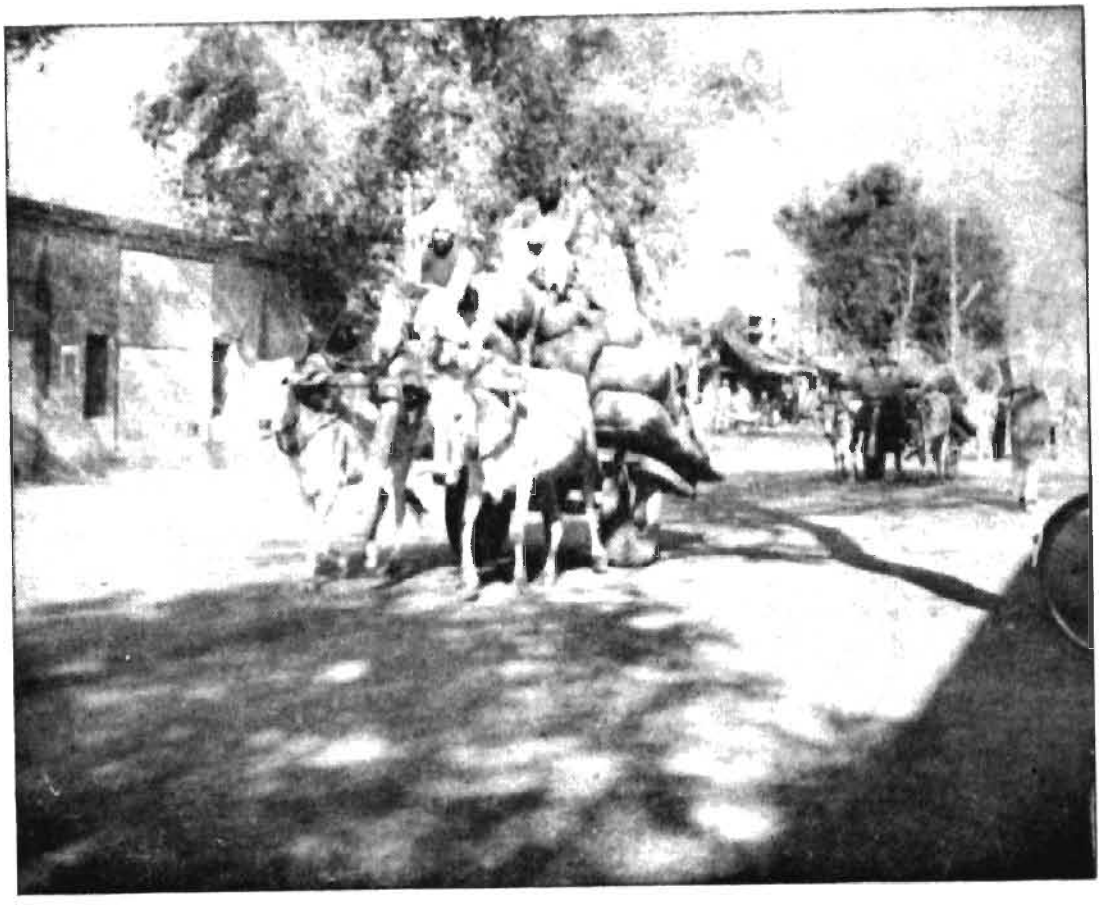


Plate 15 : *Carting the grains to the market—a scence at Samrala Road.*

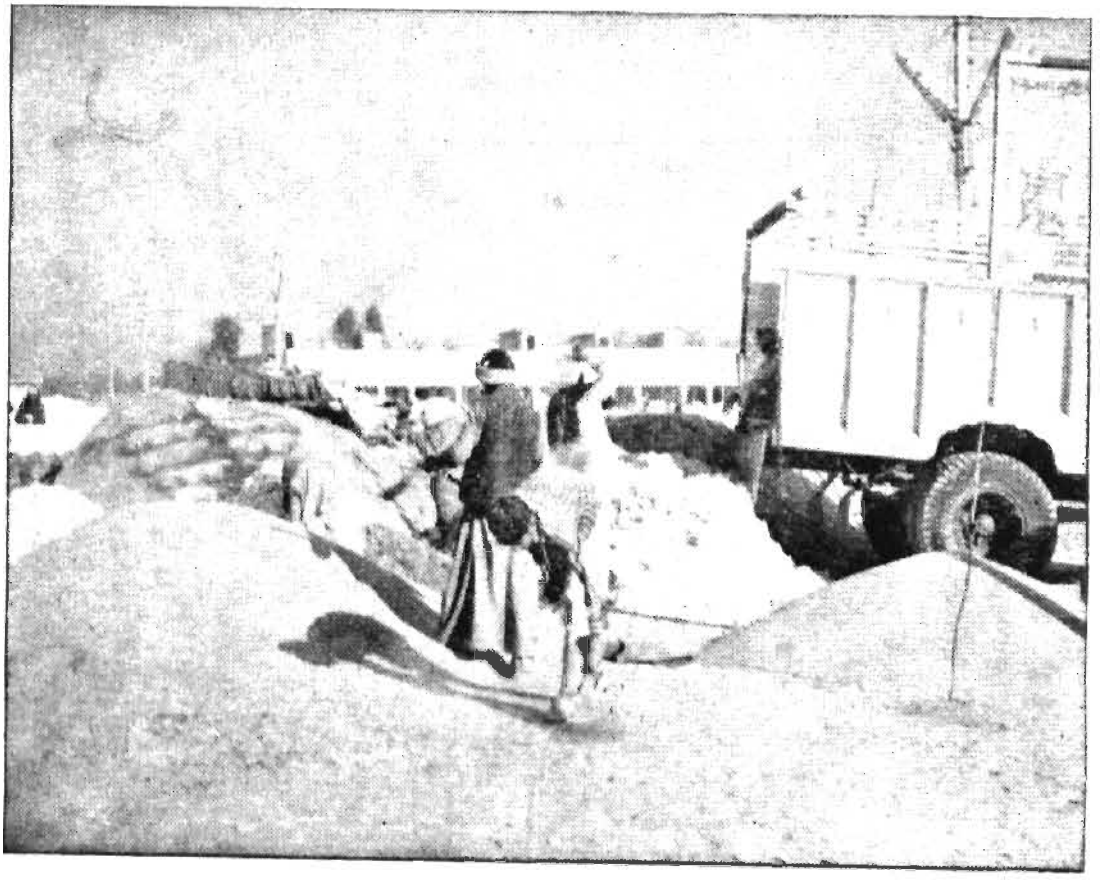


Plate 16 : *Unloading of cotton and grains in the new grain market.*

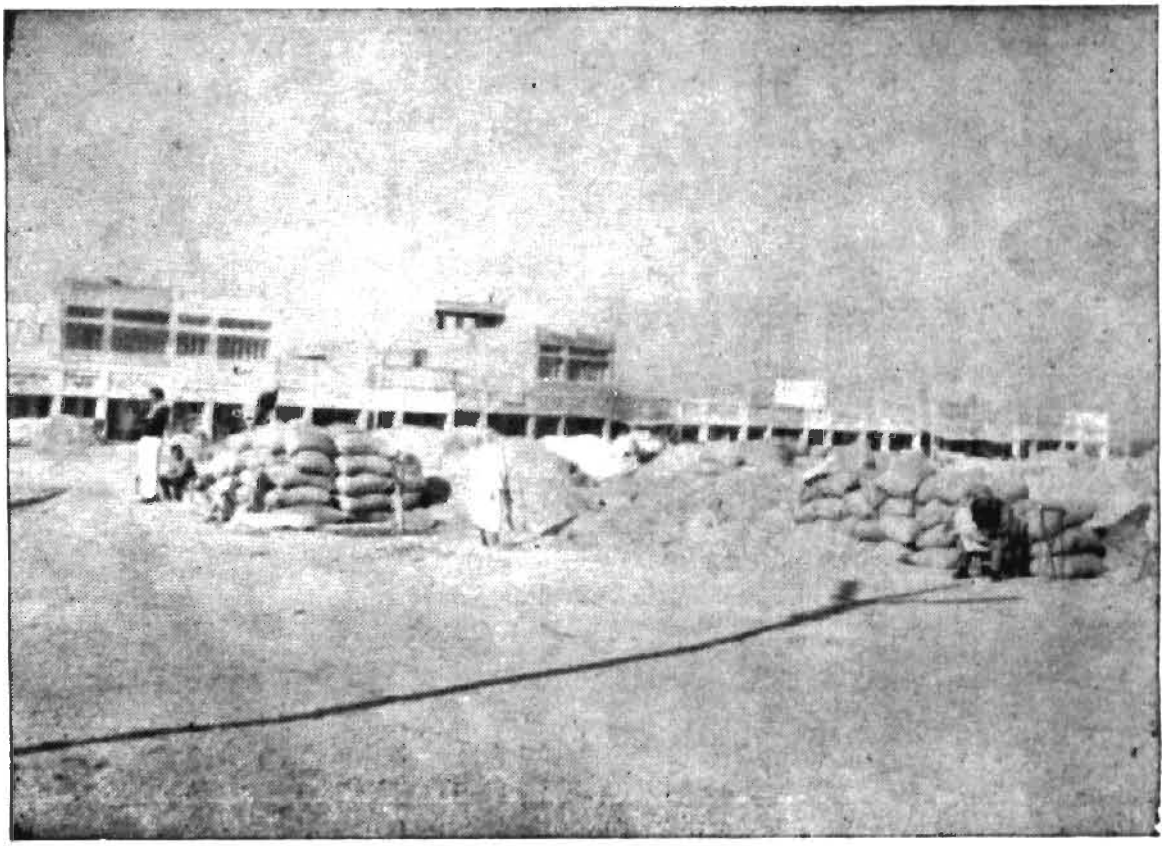


Plate 17 : *A view of grain market—heaps of groundnut and cotton are visible.*

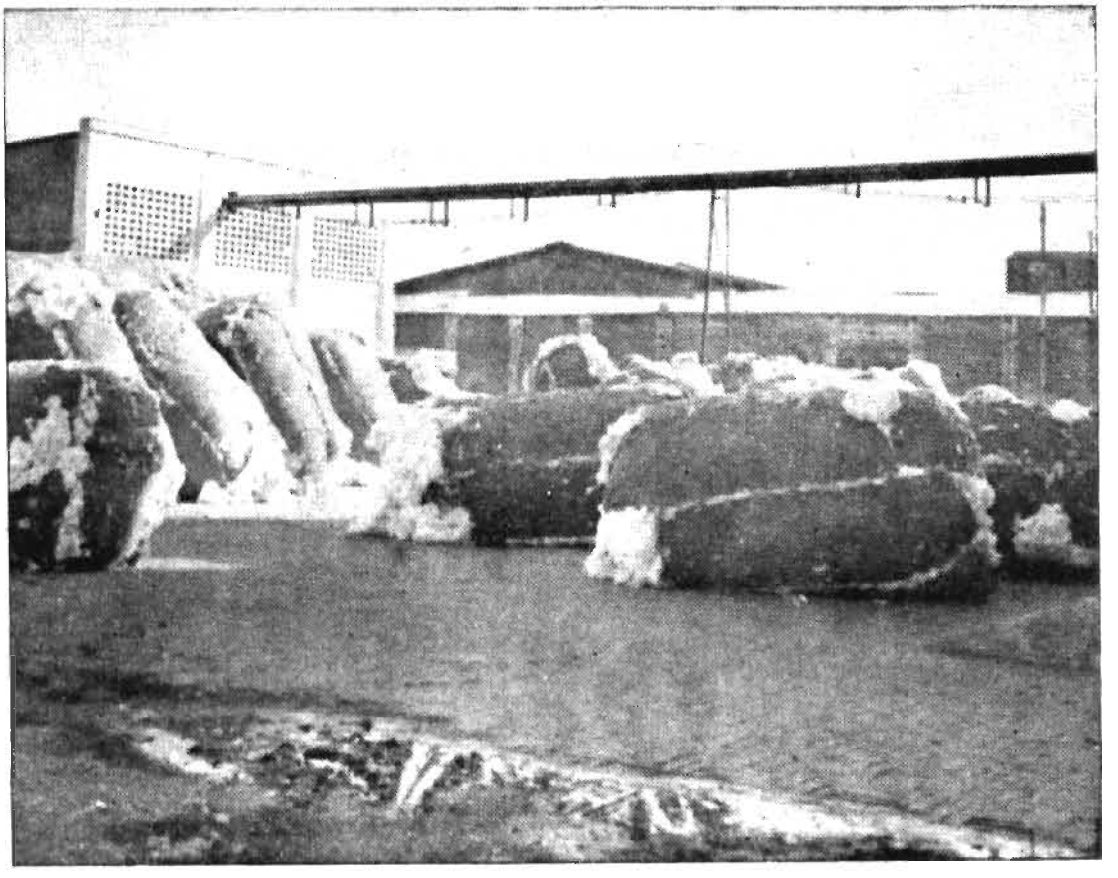


Plate 18 : *Cotton wool ready for being pressed in to bales.*

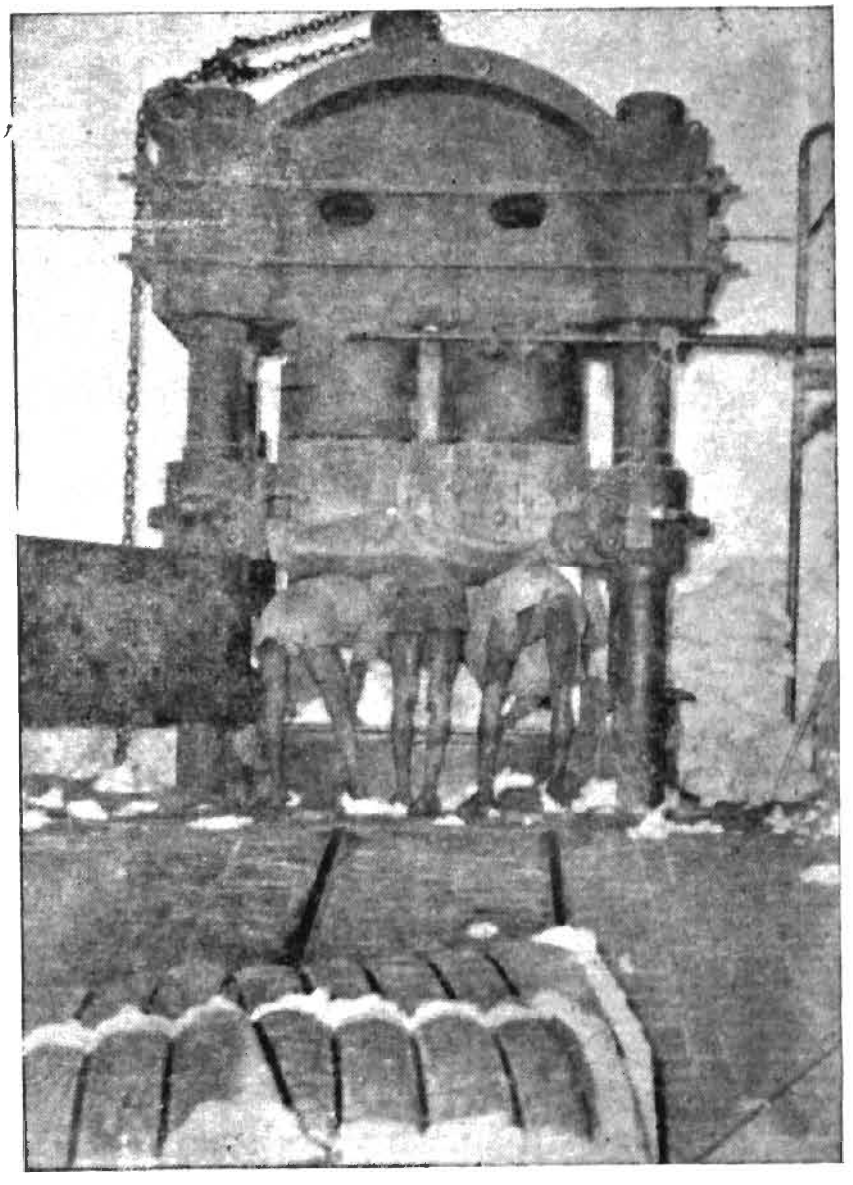


Plate 19 : *Packing operation of cotton wool bales by Brama Press inside the factory, bales are visible.*

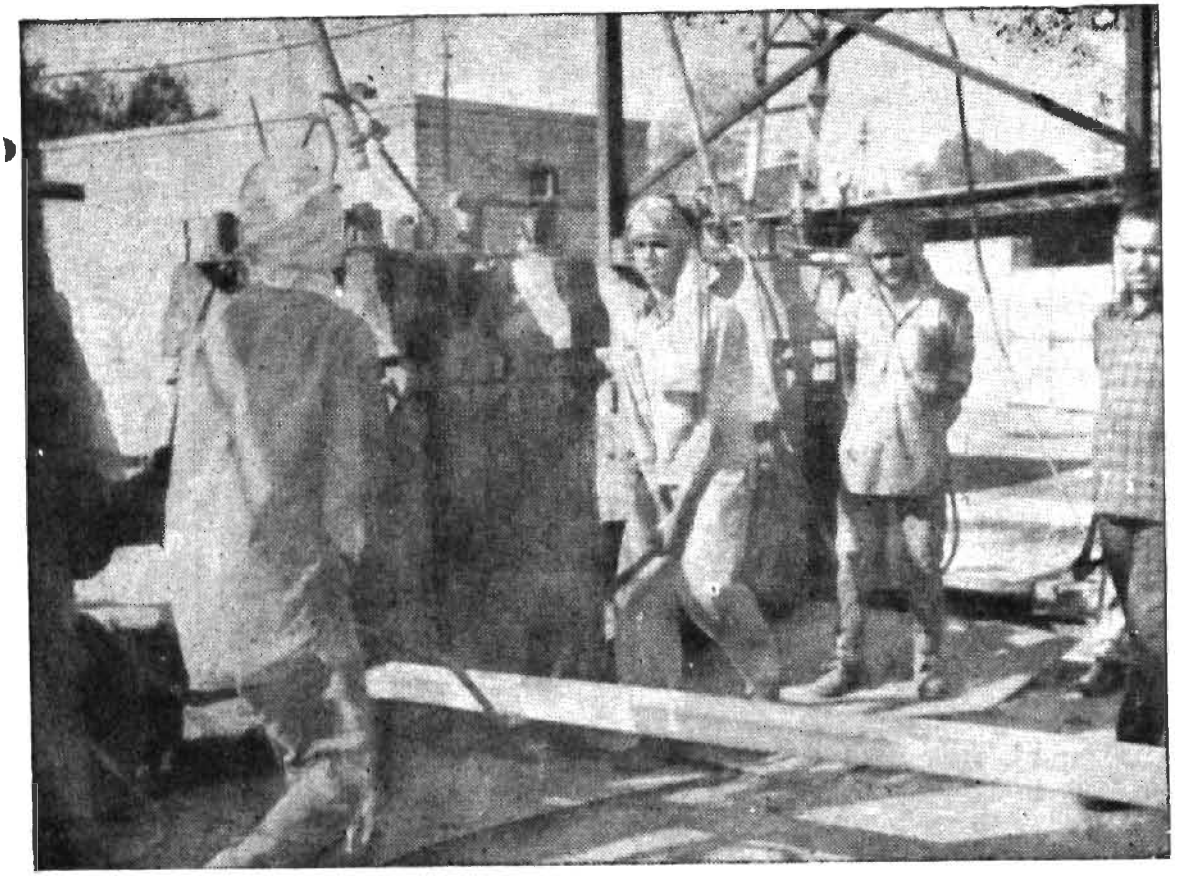


Plate 20 : *The iron bars are being rolled in to girders.*

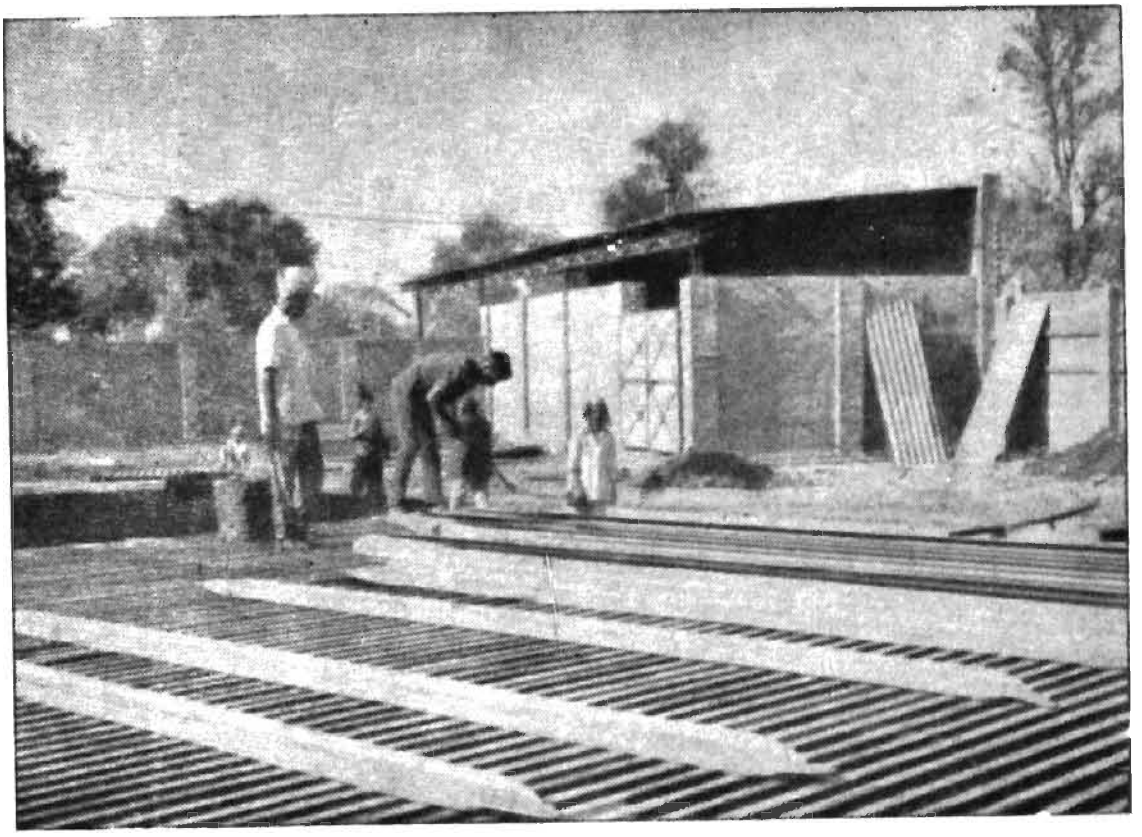


Plate 21 : *Girders manufactured in Vashista Re-rolling mills.*

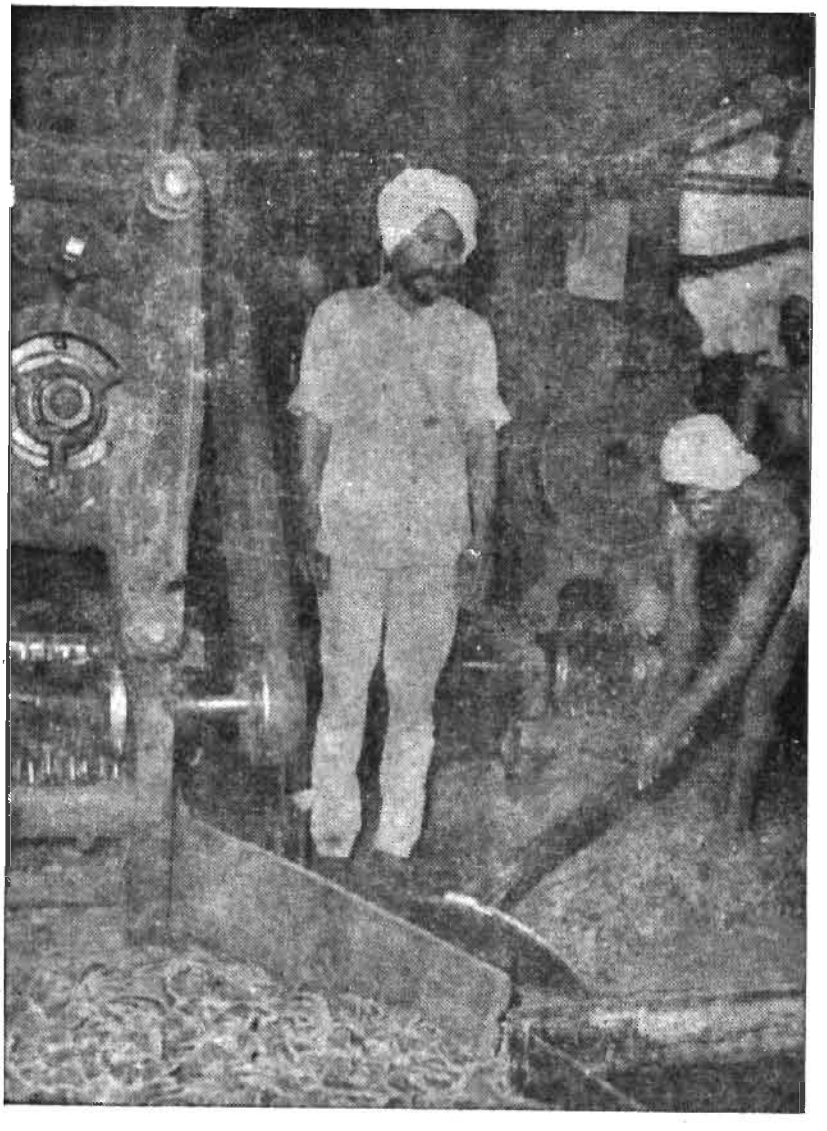


Plate 22 : *Extraction of groundnut oil from groundnut seeds after shelling process inside Laxmi Ginning and Oil mills.*

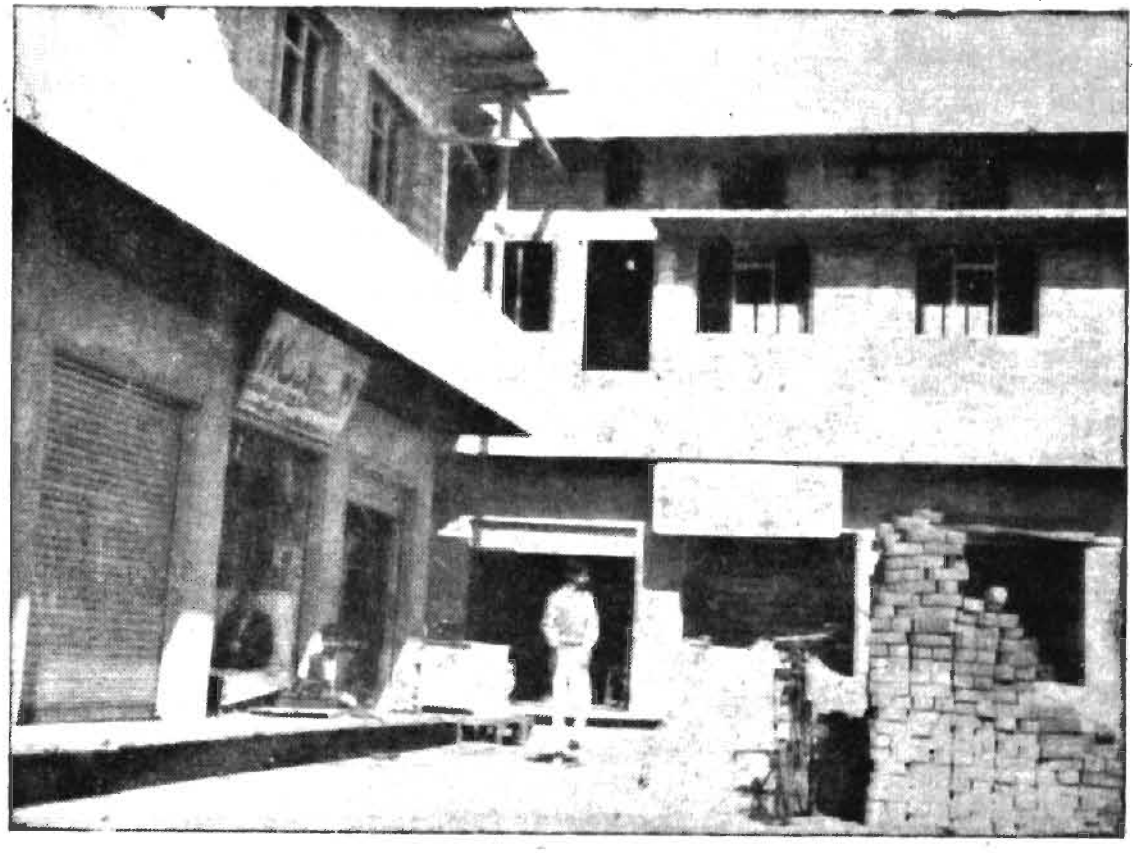


Plate 23 : *A view of Calcutta market newly built for sale of cloth.*



Plate 24 : *Office of State Bank of Patiala in old grain market G. T. Road.*

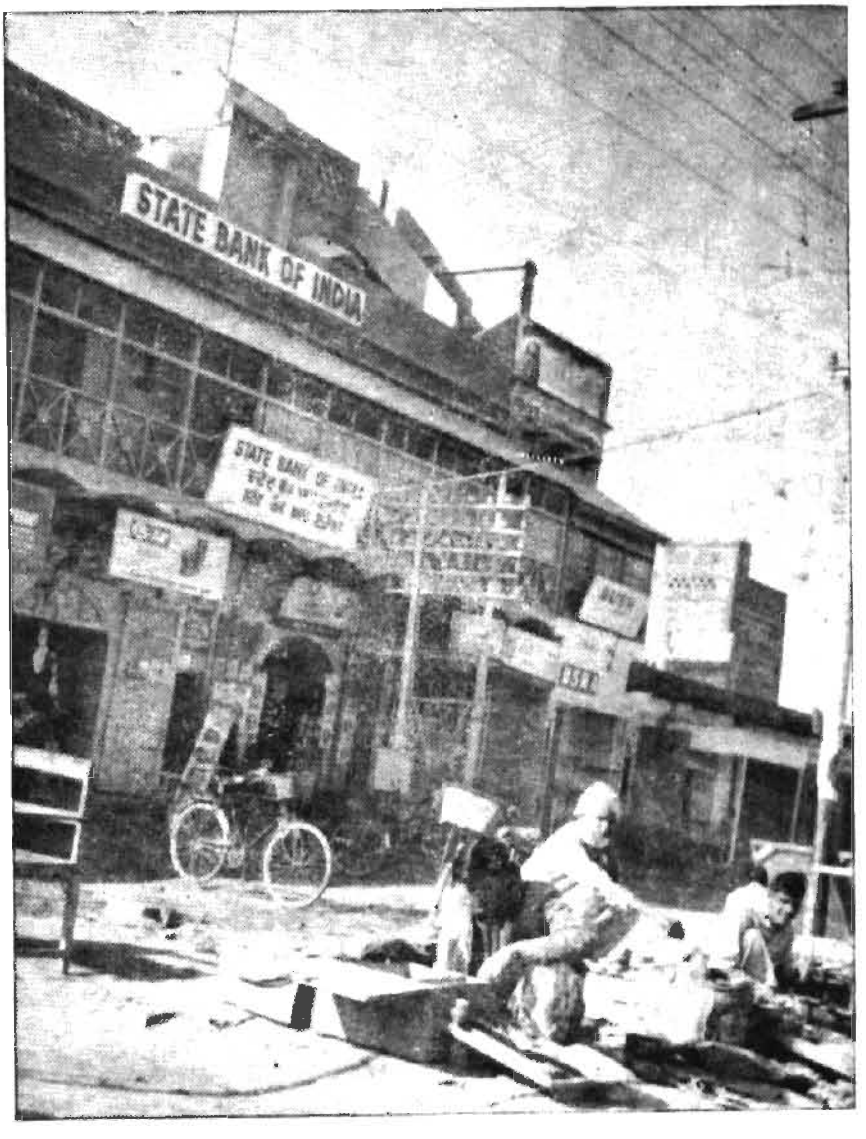


Plate 25 : *Office of State Bank of India in old grain market G. T. Road.*



Plate 26 : *A view of Timber market at G. T. Road.*



Plate 27 : *Agricultural implements (spades) being prepared by artisans.*

CHAPTER V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The 1971 Census figures reveal that Khanna is predominantly inhabited by Hindus followed by Sikhs as 67.8 per cent of the inhabitants belong to Hindu religion whereas 30.6 per cent profess Sikh religion. Muslims, Christians, Jains are only insignificant whereas no Buddhist is returned from the town. As per 1971 Census, the distribution of population of town by mother — tongue is furnished in the table V.1 below:

TABLE V·1

Distribution of population of town by mother-tongue

Sl. No.	Mother tongue	Persons
1	2	3
1.	Hindi	15,082
2.	Punjabi	19,629
3.	Urdu	73
4.	Bengali	10
5.	Gujarti	9
6.	Dogri	6
7.	Tamil	4
8.	Multani	3
9.	Gorkhali/Nepali	3
10.	Oriya	1
	Total	**34,820**

The Punjabi speakers dominate with 56.4 per cent of the total population as against 43.4 per cent of Hindi speakers. The proportion of speakers of other languages is obviously very low.

5.2. Apart from scheduled castes as furnished in table V.2 there are a number of other castes/communities like Aggarwals, Brahmans, Khatris, Jat Sikhs, Christians, Arains, Ramgarhias, etc. Data in respect of castes/communities other than scheduled castes was not collected separately at the time of enumeration. A special question on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was included in the individual slip and presidential list of scheduled castes was provided to the enumerators at the 1971 Census so as to assess the population of individual castes. There are no scheduled tribes in the state. As per 1971 Census the returns in respect of scheduled castes are as furnished below:

TABLE V·2

Distribution of scheduled caste population in town by name of scheduled castes

Sl. No.	Scheduled Castes	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasia or Ravidasi	3,023	1,661	1,362
2.	Balmiki	987	514	473
3.	Bazigar	459	255	204
4.	Kabirpanthi or Julaha	112	57	55
5.	Kori or Koli	88	53	35
6.	Sansi, Bhedkut or Manesh	49	33	16
7.	Mazhabi	42	22	20
8.	Sansoi	35	18	17
9.	Pasi	8	8	..
10.	Megh	3	3	..
11.	Marija or Marecha	2	2	..
12.	Bhanjra	1	1	..
13.	Unspecified	16	3	13
	Total	**4,825**	**2,630**	**2,195**

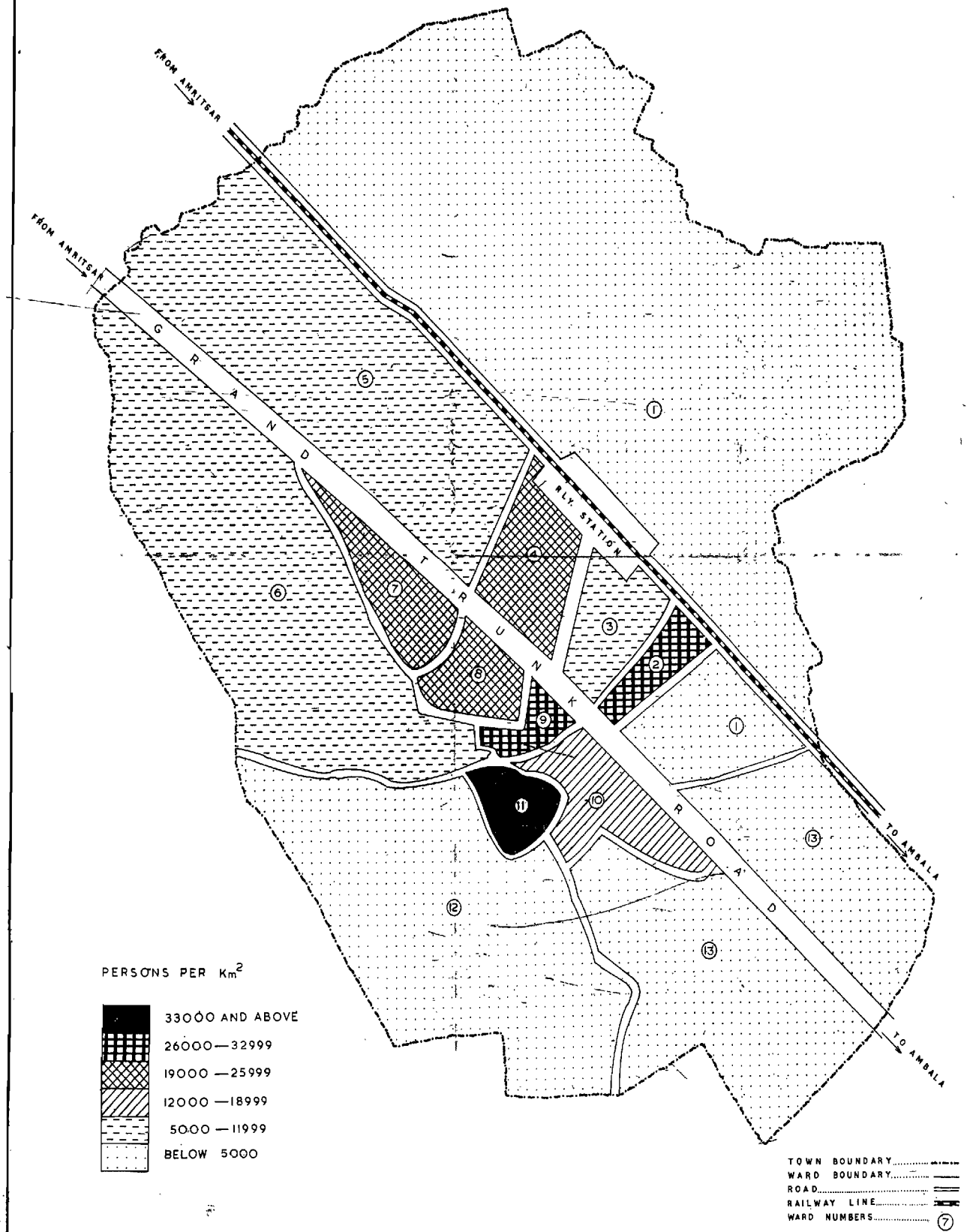
TOWN KHANNA

(DISTRICT LUDHIANA)

DENSITY OF POPULATION

(DATA BY WARDS)

(NOTIONAL MAP)



The scheduled castes form about 14 per cent of the total population of the town against an approximate percentage point of 25 in the state. The Chamar community is the most dominant amongst the scheduled castes which alone constitutes over 62 per cent of the scheduled castes population in town. Chamar, Balmiki, Bazigar, Kabirpanthi jointly constitute 95 per cent of the total scheduled caste population. Among those recorded under the column "unspecified" there are 13 females and 3 males. From the unspecified scheduled castes it is surmised that they either are least interested in caste returns or might have returned wrong caste names or even refused to return any name.

5.3. Te division into castes/communities has been very old but the caste boundaries are becoming less exacting with the passage of time. The system is turning towards status orientation and it is seen that economic achievement stands to raise the social status which is shattering caste rigidities. Factors like education, source of income, residential accommodation have been observed to affect the status. Western education and ideologies are nibbling at the caste boundaries and consequently cases of intercaste marriages and intercommensality are coming up. Constitutional provision for removing untouchability/ disability and legalization of inter-caste marriage are a cardinal step to encourage equality among the people. In the urban social structure, the element of anonymity, congestion, overcrowding, common means of transport communication, are functioning to weaken the institution of caste. Hotels/restaurants, common taps have also affected the old idea of caste purity. On the contrary the caste rigidity is a bit stronger in villages of hinterland. Some of the proselytising religions, such as Sikhism and Christianity not only discourage casteism but also attract the so called lower caste people into their folds. At the same time, the votaries of Hindu religion have to incorporate new

reforms in order to checkmate conversion from their religion. Such phenomena acting simultaneously tend to make religion a stronger binding force and weaken the caste shackles.

5.4. A considerable proportion about 13 per cent of the total population comprises persons having their birth place in Pakistan. Table V.3 gives the distribution of population of the town by country of origin. In a broader perspective the population of the town comprises Indians and the migrants from Pakistan and a smaller fraction having place of birth in other countries.

TABLE V. 3

Distribution of population of town by country of origin.

Place of birth	Persons
India	30,274
Pakistan	4,435
Burma	38
Nepal	14
Other Asian Countries	16
Countries in Africa	38
Countries in Europe	5
Total	**34,820**

5.5. Civil condition or marital status as affected by other socio economic conditions has an important bearing on population dynamics. Particularly the education and economic condition of currently married women whose marriages have not been dissolved, vitally influence the demographic pattern of the population. Coupled with it are the other factors as 'age at

marriage', 'age difference between spouses' and 'duration of marriage'. Religious practices and beliefs connected with puberty, conception and other pre-natal and post-natal practices also have their impact on population growth. Before a discussion on fertility is taken up, it is thought appropriate to give the marital status of population of town with respect to age and sex as furnished in table V.4 below:—

TABLE V·4

Percentage distribution of the population of the town by age, sex and marital Status

Age Group	Total		Never Married		Married		Widowed/ Divorced	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0—14	38·4	39·2	66·3	76·3	..	..	..	..
15—19	11·3	11·1	18·8	17·9	1·0	4·3	..	0·4
20—24	9·1	10·2	9·9	5·3	8·5	17·2	0·5	0·4
25—29	7·4	7·2	2·6	0·5	14·7	16·1	1·6	0·2
30—34	6·6	6·5	0·8	..	15·4	15·0	2·1	0·7
35—39	5·4	5·8	0·3	..	13·2	13·4	2·6	0·4
40—44	5·0	4·9	0·3	..	11·8	10·4	6·2	6·8
45—49	4·0	4·2	0·3	..	9·4	8·4	6·7	10·4
50+	12·8	10·9	0·7	..	26·0	15·2	80·3	80·7
Total	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

The population distribution indicates a broad based younger generation comprising children, boys and girls as in underdeveloped countries. About 50 per cent of the population falls below the age of 20 years. For males in the age group 50 years and above the percentage is found to be 12.8 while the corresponding percentage for females approximates to 10.9. The

percentage of females in the age group 20-49 has a slight edge over that of males in the same group which may likewise add to population. An insight into the percentage of never married among males and females reveals that fall in case of males is a bit gradual whereas in case of females is a bit steeper. It is also evident that after 30 years of age, there is hardly seen any spinster in town whereas there are chronic bachelors to the extent of 2.4 per cent after the age of 30 years. Child marriage in the age group (0-14) is apparently absent as far as these data indicate. There is a high differential among married males and females in the interval 15—29 i.e., against 37.6 per cent married females in this interval there are 24.2 per cent married males. The incidence of early marriage is higher in case of females than late marriage. The population of married males and females are almost equal say 28 per cent in the interval 30-39 years. In the elderly group of persons more males were recorded to be married than females, a phenomena contrary to that in the younger age-group (15-30) years. The low female population in elderly group is usually attributed to risks involved during child bearing by females. With regard to widowed/divorced, it is seen that proportion of females is lower from age group (20-24) to (35-39). Thereafter the reverse trend is apparent.

5.6 Table V.5 gives the ditribution of sex ratios by age-group and marital status.

TABLE V·5

Distribution of sex-ratios by age-group and martial status

Age group	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed/ Divorced
1	2	3	4	5
Total	877	777	962	1,797
0—14	894	894	..	..
15—19	861	740	4,016	..

TABLE V-5- *concld.*

Age group	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed/ Divorced
1	2	3	4	5
20—24	981	414	1,954	1,500
25—29	862	133	1,058	167
30—34	869	29	936	625
35—39	943	45	977	300
40—44	849	..	843	1,958
45—49	913	..	862	2,769
50+	746	..	562	1,806

For the total population the sex ratio for the marital status 'widowed/divorced' is 1797 and it rises to higher than this after the age group 40 years indicating the practice of rare allowance for remarriage of widows. It is also seen that for the age group (0-14) the sex ratio for never married is closer to the sex ratio of 877 for the total population of Khanna town. From 15 years onwards, the sex ratio of never married falls drastically showing that there are very few spinsters against chronic bachelors and they have transferred to the married side.

5.7 According to the 1961 Census, the percentage of literacy in the town was 51.7 and at 1971 Census it has been calculated to 52.8. As per 1971 Census the percentage of literacy in urban areas of Ludhiana district as a whole approximates to 56.3. Thus the town competes fairly well in the sphere of educational levels of the district. In this context the picture of educational level of males and females with respect to age is furnished in the table below which is based on 80 per cent non sampled slips of the town. An insight into the table reveals that wide base of Primary education is narrowing down at middle standard level. There is again wide base at matriculation and higher secondary level. This pattern reveals an interesting picture of education in the town.

TABLE V ·

Percentage distribution of the population by Age,

Educational Level	AGE					
	0—4		5—9		10—14	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illiterate	100·0	100·0	57·2	61·6	16·1	16·5
Literate (without Educational level)	..	..	41·6	37·7	33·2	29·7
Primary	..	..	1·2	0·7	43·8	45·0
Middle	..	..	..	..	6·9	8·1
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	0.7
Non-Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	.	..
Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..
Graduate and above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

6

sex and educational level

GROUP

15—19		20—24		25—34		35+		All Ages	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12·3	17·3	17·3	30·2	26·4	51·1	40·5	79·7	39·3	55·7
3·6	3·0	2·8	3·0	3·0	4·0	7·1	3·1	12·7	10·8
25·2	21·1	14·4	17·4	14·6	18·4	16·1	10·7	16·7	15·5
27·4	25·9	15·5	13·1	12·6	9·6	13·1	3·9	10·8	7·6
25·8	24·7	32·3	20·4	28·0	9·4	17·3	1·5	14·5	6·6
5·6	6·6	6·7	5·1	5·8	1·7	2·6	0·2	2·7	1·5
..	0·4	3·2	3·8	1·6	2·8	0·3	0·4	0·6	0·9
0·1	1·0	7·8	7·0	8·0	3·0	3·0	0·5	2·7	1·4
100·0	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

It seems obvious that many of the persons who are matriculates and above, hardly received their education in the town itself. Many of them might have migrated to the town after getting this qualification elsewhere and are sojourning in the town in connection with different pursuits. The education seems to be spreading far more progressively for about the last 15 years or so before enumeration. It is also seen that after primary level, the rate of drop-outs in case of females is faster than males. The proportion of illiterates rises briskly both in males and females particularly beyond the age-group of 24 i.e., the elderly persons are recorded to be significantly illiterates. There seems to be some sort of equilibrium at primary level of education in the age-groups 20-24 and 25-34. Maximum proportion of females—24.7 per cent in the educational level matriculation or higher secondary is in the age group 15-19 against maximum proportion of boys—32.3 per cent of this educational standard in the age-group 20—24 years. Further it will be seen that as against 17.3 per cent of males who had studied upto matriculation in the age-group 35 plus the proportion of males in the age-group 20-24 is found to be 32.3 per cent. It is seen that in case of males the proportion nearly doubles and in case of females it rises thirteen folds. Thus the males have been the fore-runners in pursuing the education. In the age-groups 15—19, 20—24 the females fairly compete with their male counterparts in the sphere of higher education and scholarship. With the ascendence in educational level there is descendence in the proportions of pursuers of both sexs but there being more drop-outs in case of females. Matriculation or higher secondary seems to be the omnibus educational level thought to be equally improtant by both sexes for the last two decades.

5.8 Table V.7 gives the percentage distribution of married women by age at marriage and religion.

TABLE V.7

Percentage distribution of married women by age at marriage among four main religions in town

Age at Marriage	Religion			
	Hinduism	Sikhism	Islam	Christianity
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 13 years	9.1	8.9	..	2.4
13—17	50.4	47.1	63.6	54.8
18—22	35.1	39.9	36.4	38.1
23—27	4.5	3.5	..	4.7
28 +	0.9	0.6	..	..
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The above table reveals that amongst the married women in the town, bulk of them had got married during the age interval (13—17) years followed by those who married when they were in the age-group (18—22) years i.e., the period from early teens to early twenties was thought to be most appropriate for marrying the females. Marriages which were solemnized in the age-group (less than 13) were more than those in the higher group (28 +) years or in other words the incidence of early marriage was more than late marriage. A perusal of data pertaining to the present age of married women reveals that these days the early marriage has almost disappeared. The proportion of married women was maximum (63.6 per cent) among Muslims in the age group (13—17) followed by Christian and Hindus in the same age group. May be, nuptiality might have had begun earlier among Muslims and Christians, but there is no corroborating evidence. It may also be due to very small number of cases falling in these two communities. It could not be studied

whether all the marriages conducted below the age of 17 years were consummated simultaneously or whether they were preceded by another formal ceremony before the couples co-habited. It was general consesus that secondary ceremonials for co-habitation of spouses were fastly disappearing.

5.9. As per question 6 of individual slip, in continuation to above, information as to whether a child was born to married female during the preceding year was collected. This information served to arrive at age specific Marital Fertility Rates (MFR) for different classifications of the population such as by age, religion, education, etc. The Marital Fertility Rate has been defined as number of live births per 1000 married women during a calendar year. The MFRs for Hindus Sikhs, Christians and Muslims were calculated to be 156; 143; 238 and 273 births per mille currently married women respectively. Table V.8 gives the age specific Marital Fertility Rates for these four main religious groups in town.

TABLE V.8

Levels and differentials of fertility rates by age and religion

Religion	Present Age and M.F.R.									
	Less than 13	13-17	18-22	23-27	28-32	33-37	38-42	43-47	48+	All Ages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hinduism	..	39	304	291	225	116	55	7	9	156
Sikhism	..	..	296	287	147	138	57	13	3	143
Islam	..	..	667	..	250	..	..	..	..	273
Christianity	..	..	500	333	400	..	..	..	..	328
All Religions	..	**33**	**305**	**289**	**203**	**121**	**55**	**9**	**7**	**152**

The specific M.F.R. indicates a low trend among Sikhs from the age-group (18—22) to (28—32) and in higher age-groups i.e. from (33—37) to (43—47) it is low for Hindus. This information for Christians and Muslims is based upon 10 and 3 births to 42 and 10 married

women respectively. It would, therefore, not be advisable to attach much importance to such fertility behaviour among Christians and Muslims. The corresponding rates for Hindus and Sikhs are based upon 594 and 253 births respectively. It is pertinent to add here that only 80 per cent of the individual slips were processed for arriving at the aforesaid rates. The M.F.Rs. were the highest among the women whose present ages were in the interval (18—22) years i.e., fertility was the maximum in this age group. The reproductive behaviour starts quickly from the onset of menarche during (13—17) and after reaching the climax during (18—22) declines gradually and ultimately ceases with the menopause during the late forties. The period from 18—32 appears to be most reproductive for married females.

5.10. From the data computed from 1971 Census (F-II Part B Table) it is revealed that 62 per cent of the currently married women were recorded to be illitrates, 27.4 per cent were literates but less than matriculates, 9.1 per cent were matriculates and only 1.5 per cent had the university degree. The statistics computed are furnished in the table below:

TABLE V.9

Distribution of currently married women by age at marriage and education

Age at marriage	Percentage in educational level			
	Illiterates	Literates but less than matriculates	Matriculation & above but less than graduate	Graduate and above
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 13	88·3	11·1	0·6	..
13—17	66·6	29·3	3·9	0·2
18—22	51·5	30·5	15·6	2·4
23—27	37·9	17·0	33·2	11·9
28+	82·2	8·9	6·7	2·2
All Ages	62·0	27·4	9·1	1·5

A glance at the above table gives an idea about the educational levels of currently married women. From the 13th year of age at marriage to 27th year of age at marriage, it emerges that with the rise in age at marriage there is also a rise in educational level. It goes to suggest that early marriage goes hand in hand with illiteracy and *vice versa*. Table V.10 gives the distribution of married women by broad age-groups for four levels of education.

TABLE V.10

Distributio n of percentages of currently married women by broad age group and education

Age at Marriage	Educational Status				
	Illiterates	Literates upto Matricula-tion	Matricula-lation and above but less than Graduates	Garaduate and above	All level
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than 18	65·9	56·4	21·7	4·9	58·3
18—22	30·5	40·8	62·6	59·8	36·7
23 +	3·6	2·8	15·7	35·3	5·0
Total	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

It is apparent that modal age at marriage is less than 18 years for illiterates and literates up to matric. Similarly the modal age at marriage for matriculates and graduates is between 18 and 22 years. It is also seen that a considerably large number of graduate women marry at ages 23 years or more.

5.11. Fertility behaviour of the currently married women was studied with reference to present age and educational level which is furnished in the table below:

TABLE V. 11

Distribution of M. F. Rs. by present age and educational Levels

Level of education	M.F. Rs. with respect to present age								
	13—17	18—22	23—27	28—32	33—37	38—42	43—47	48+	All Ages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illiterate	49	304	286	197	130	67	11	8	127
Literate but less than Matric	..	312	285	230	111	24	..	7	183
Matriculation but less than Graduate	..	281	327	139	56	..	..	..	229
Graduate and above	..	429	143	286	167	..	..	..	195
All Categories	33	305	289	203	121	55	9	7	152

The fertility behaviour with the educational status reveals somewhat unexpected situation. Instead of a decline in MFR with rise in educational level, it is seen that MFR is rising up to matriculation and thenceforth falling to 195 which is higher than the MFR for illiterate and literates but less than matriculates. It is rather difficult to attribute some discernible reason for this unusual phenomena. It is also assumed from this table that consciousness to plan the family appears when the females become graduate or above. The ethnic composition, functional category of town and migratory nature of population might have had its impact in lowering the MFRs in case of lower educational levels of married women. Maximum births/1000 married females are returned from age group (18-22) which corroborates the results already arrived at. It is also seen that among women who are matriculates and above, the exercise of fecundity appeared from 18th year and stopped after attaining the age of 37 years i.e., the higher educated women remained reproductive for a shorter span than illiterates and those having lower levels of education.

5.12. The age specific birth rates with respect to duration of marriage and age at marriage calculated from table F-III Part B generated from 80 per cent non sampled slips are furnished in the table below:

TABLE V.12

Distribution of MFRs by age at marriage and duration of marriage

Age at Marriage	MFRs with respect to duration of marriage						
	Less than 5	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25+	All durations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 13	..	261	339	188	143	29	117
13—17	290	342	243	139	67	13	139
18—22	324	247	199	163	65	9	174
23—27	359	236	206	273	..	37	221
28 ,	..	..	111	..	500	..	44
All ages	315	281	232	151	75	15	152

It is seen that in the initial quinquennium of married life after 13 years of age more births are recorded than in the following durations. Thus it is evident that fertility is exhibited faster in initial phases of married life and then recedes gradually coming to a close say after a duration of about 25 years. The women who got married beyond 27th year, recorded comparatively fewer births and their reproductiveness came to a close after a shorter duration. It is hypothesized that early marriages add abruptly to the birth rate whereas late marriages add slowly and gradually.

5.13. Age specific birth rates with reference to educational level of married women and their duration

of married life were computed from 1971 Census data (Table F-IV-Part B) and the same are furnished in the table below:

TABLE V.13

Distribution of MFRs by educational level and duration of marriage

Educational level	M. F. Rs. with respect to duration of marriage						
	Less than 5 years	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	2%%	All duration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Illiterate	253	273	258	165	92	15	127
Literate but less than Matriculate	328	322	209	135	36	19	183
Matriculate and above but less than Graduate	410	227	132	36	..	..	229
Graduate and above	179	226	429	200	..	..	195
All levels	315	281	232	151	75	15	152

It is evident that in case of illiterate women, the MFRs fall gradually and slowly even with longer periods of their married life. In case of 'Literate but less than matriculate' women the MFRs are also high in initial decade of their married life and then fall quickly than illiterates. In case of women having higher levels of education the exercise of fecundity came to a close after a duration of about two decades of their married life. From tables V.12 and V.13 it is also evident that reproductiveness reaches its maximum, say during the first decade of married life of women and then falls quickly.

5.14. Births per thousand married females with reference to present age and education among the two numerically dominant religions—Hindus and Sikhs in

the town were compiled from 1971 Census data (F-V table) which are furnished in the table below :

TABLE

Distribution of M F Rs by educational level and present age

Religion	Level of Education	M F Rs with	
		Less than 13	13—17
1	2	3	4
Hinduism	Illiterate	..	53
	Literate without educational level but less than Matriculate	..	..
	Matriculate and above but less than graduate	..	..
	Graduate and above	..	..
	All levels	..	39
Sikhism	Illiterate	..	..
	Literate without educational level but less than Matriculate	..	..
	Matriculate and above but less than Graduate	..	.
	Graduate and above	..	..
	All levels	..	..

V-14

among Hindus and Sikhs in the town

respect to present age

18—22	23—27	28—32	33—37	38—42	43—47	48 +	All Ages
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
295	294	218	122	69	9	10	130
319	266	246	112	24	..	10	179
282	356	175	67	..	..	..	244
500	120	357	143	..	..	..	214
304	291	225	116	55	7	9	156
302	275	156	150	65	16	4	117
296	327	167	109	26	..	..	192
279	262	36	..	..	..	..	195
..	200	143	200	..	..	..	160
296	287	147	138	57	13	4	143

It will be seen that MFRs increase with present age giving the maximum in the interval (18-22) and the increase is exceedingly higher for Muslims and Christians as revealed from table V.8. The MFRs indicate higher trend for Hindus upto the age of 32 years and afterwards the trend is reversed in favour of Sikh women. It is also seen that highly educated women gave birth to fewer children and their reproductiveness came to a close earlier than illiterate and less educated women. In the youthful period from 18-27, the exercise of fecundity appears to be highest and then experiences a decline almost in all educational levels and religious groups. Family Planning education needs to be particularly imparted during this period.

Survey Data

5.15. Apart from the Census data utilized in highlighting the socio-demographic characteristics of the town, more information was collected on some other important aspects in the household schedules canvassed for the intensive town study. The further account is based on 210 household schedules constituting of 619 males and 556 females. Of the sampled households 142 belonged to Hindu religion, 67 to Sikh religion and one to Muslim religion. Broadly speaking the analysis covers topics on education, caste, mother-tongue, subsidiary language, school enrolment and other allied topics. Table V.15 gives the composition of population by sex and locality.

TABLE V.15

Distribution of population by sex and locality

Locality No.	Name of locality	No. of House-holds	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Harijan Basti	21	62	65	127
2	Civil Line Area	3	16	13	29
3	Nai Abadi	30	69	64	133
4	Purani Basti	137	414	363	777
5	Bazigar Basti	4	9	10	19
6	Refugee Colony	6	13	13	26
7	Model Town	9	36	28	64
	Total	**210**	**619**	**556**	**1,175**

5.16. Table V.16 gives the distribution of population by educational level.

TABLE V. 16

Distribution of population by educational level

Educational Level	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
Illiterate	494	211	283
Literate without educational level	195	109	86
Primary	199	103	96
Middle	101	60	41
Matriculation/Higher Secondary	152	113	39
Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	5	2	3
Technical diploma not equal to degree	4	3	1
Graduate and above	25	18	7
Total	**1,175**	**619**	**556**

In the earlier educational levels the females have shown fairly better educational extent. With ascendence in educational levels, there is sharper fall in the number of educated females as compared to males. There is seen a rise in the number of educated at primary and matriculation or higher secondary as some matriculates seem to have migrated to the town from outside.

5.17. Out of a total of 1,175 persons in the sample under study 181, comprising about sixteen per cent of the whole belonged to scheduled castes. The sex ratio for the scheduled castes came out to be 989 females per thousand males. About 27 per cent of the scheduled castes were found to be literates. Sex wise literacy rates being 36 per cent for males and 17 per cent for females. Only 9 persons had acquired the educational level of matriculation and above. Of these 8 were males and only one female.

5.18. Information by caste/community was not collected in the basic census document—the individual slip of 1971 Census. Information on the ethnic composition of the households was however collected from 210 sample households. The table V.17 gives the distribution of sample population by sex, and caste/community.

TABLE V·17

Distribution of sample population by sex and caste/community

Caste/Community	No. of House-holds	Population	
		Males	Female
1	2	3	4
Khatri	57	194	161
Brahman	27	75	77
Aggarwal	18	49	48
Jat	17	45	36
Rajput	14	37	32
Lohar	10	25	21
Ramgarhia	6	25	20
Nai	6	20	16
Sunar	5	17	11
Ahluwalia	3	12	16
Chhimba	3	8	10
Mehra	3	8	7

TABLE V.17—*concld.*

Caste/Community	No. of Households	Population	
		Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Gujjar	1	5	5
Tonk-Kashtri	2	4	5
Ghumar	1	1	1
Murai	1	2	..
Muslim (Arain)	1	1	..
Chamar, Ravidasi, etc.	23	60	52
Balmiki	6	17	22
Mazhabi	4	9	13
Ad-Dharmi	1	4	2
Julaha/ Kabirpanthi	1	1	1
Total	**210**	**619**	**556**

5.19. An attempt has been made to find out an indicator of education which would be representative for a specific population portraying the level of education for that segment of population. With this end in view, every individual was awarded a score at the following scale:

Illiterate	0
Literate without educational level	1
Primary or Junior Basic	2
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	3
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	4
University degree	5

Technical degree or diploma equal to degree	5
Post Graduate degree other than Tech. degree	5
Post Graduate Technical Degree	5
Ph. D. or equivalent or higher	6

The average educational score was obtained by dividing the aggregate score by relevant population size. The interesting results so arrived at are given in the following paragraph.

5.20. Civil line area had the average educational score of 1.5 per head for the whole population. The educational score was 1.3 each in respect of Nai Abadi, Purani Basti and Refugee Colony. In Bazigar Basti it was only one whereas for the remaining localities—Harijan Basti and Model Town the average educational score was less than one year. It is interesting to note that average educational score for males approximates to 2 in Bazigar Basti and Refugee Colony. The average educational score for females was the highest—(1.4) in Civil Line Area whereas it fluctuated from 0.3 to one in other localities. It is to be noted that communities namely Khatri, Aggarwal and Brahmans were recorded to be educationally advanced as compared to other communities. From the 25 persons possessing the educational level 'Graduate and above' one male and female each belonged to Khatri. 6 males and 2 females to Brahmans, 4 males and 2 females to Jat, 5 males and 3 females to Aggarwal and only one male to Mazhabi caste. It is to be noted that from these persons 23 were in the age group 15-59 and 2 were of 60 or above years.

5.21. Knowledge of subsidiary language is seen to have an appreciable impact on average educational

score. A study into the mother tongue cross-classified by knowledge of subsidiary language revealed some interesting results. Out of the total sample population of 1,175;804 reported their mother tongue as Punjabi, 370 as Hindi and solitary one as Urdu. Out of 804 reporting Punjabi as their mother tongue, 324 reported Hindi as their subsidiary language, 47 as English, 15 as Urdu and one each as Marathi, Burmese and Madrasi and the remaining 415 gave no response to the question. The distribution of persons returning Hindi as subsidiary language among the Punjabi language speakers revealed that average educational score for 72 persons is less than one, for 190 persons between 1-2 and for 62 persons above 2. The educational score in case of English as subsidiary language is found as 4 persons having less than one, 19 between 1-2 and 24 above 2. Among the Hindi speaking population, 127 reported Punjabi as their subsidiary, 51 English, 21 Urdu and remaining 171 returned no subsidiary language. The average educational score among the 127 persons returning Punjabi as subsidiary language is less than one for 33 persons, between 1-2 for 66 persons and above 2 for the remaining 28 persons. The distribution of 51 persons having English as their subsidiary language is found to be as 3 persons having an educational score of less than one, 18 between 1-2 and 30 had above 2.

5.22. Attendance of schools by children of different age groups was also studied which revealed that as many as 12 per cent of the children in age group 6-10 and 22 per cent of children in the age group 11-15 did not attend the school at all. Such children belonged mostly to Balmiki and other scheduled castes of the town. Children belonging to Khatri, Brahman, Aggarwal, Jat Sikh, Ramgarhia and Mehra communities attended the school in comparatively better proportions in the said age groups. The attendance of educational institutions in the higher age groups was rather low. Thirty eight per cent of the population in the

age group 16-20 and only 10 per cent in the age group 21-25 attended educational institutions. Table V.18 gives the percentage distribution of population between the age of 6-26 years attending school/other educational institutions by sex, age group and religion.

TABLE V. 18

Percentage distribution of population below the Age of 26 years attending school/ other educational institutions by sex, age-group and religion

Age Group	Hindu		Sikhs	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
6—10	39	43	36	32
11—15	43	37	38	58
16—20	15	17	21	10
21—25	3	3	5	..
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

It is apparent that the proportion of school goers in the age group 6-10 is high in case of Hindus for both the sexes as compared to Sikhs. The proportion of Sikh schools goers is higher in age group 11-15. It is perhaps due to more drop-outs in case of Hindus particularly females. This is further corroborated by existence of higher proportion of Sikh boys in the age group 16-20 attending educational institutions. Out of a total population of 1,175 persons covered in the sample, 327 persons or 28 per cent of the whole were found to be attending schools. Against the overall sex ratio of 904 females per 1000 males in the town the sex ratio of students works out to 817 females per 1000 males indicating that girls will take more time to come

to the level of male school goers. However the attitude of society towards female education is progressively changing.

5.23. An enquiry was made regarding defaulting households in enrolling their children in schools with respect to socio-ethnic background and reasons were recorded for non-enrolment. In all, in the sample 124 household (59 per cent) had the children of school-going-age which is deemed to be 6—14 years. 33 households had male children only, 29 had females and 62 had both male and female schools going-age children. Forty households or 19 per cent of the sampled households were noted to be the defaulters in the matter of sending their children to school. From the defaulters ten households were failing to send their male children to school, nine were failing to send their female children only to school, eight households were absolutely failing to send both of their male and female children to school, five were failing to send females from their both male and female children, eight were failing to send some of the males and females from children of both sexes. Sixteen were the scheduled castes defaulting households out of total 40 defaulting ones. From the scheduled castes defaulting households 12 had never enrolled their children, whereas 4 had discontinued the enrolment of their children. The caste-wise break-up of scheduled caste households was Chamar or Ramdasi-10, Balmiki-2, Ad Dharmi-1 and Mazhabi-3. From the 40 defaulting households, in all 50 children comprising 25 males and 25 females were not being sent to school. From these 12 male and 10 females discontinued after ever attending whereas 13 males and 15 females were never enrolled in the school. The analysis further revealed that from the 22 children who discontinued after attending, 13 did not reach beyond IV standard 5 left from V-VI Class and 4 left

after reaching VII standard. It clearly indicates that there are more drop-outs leading to painful wastage at the primary stage of learning.

5.24. The reason for non-enrolment provides a dreadful story. As many as 50 per cent of the households could not afford to send their children to school compelled by poverty. In absolute terms the reasons for non-enrolment were recorded as:

Poverty	20
Lack of interest (unwillingness)	11
Illness	5
Physical/mental deformity	1
Restrain on female education	2
Other circumstances	1
	40

The background of the heads of the households defaulting in enrolling their children in school was noted as:

Unskilled manual	10
Skilled manual	8
Lowest Professional and administrative	2
Small business	15
Clerks and shop assistants	2

Intermediate professional and Clerical posts	1
Medium business	1
Non-Workers	1
	40

Further Table V. 19 gives the distribution of children who never attended the school or discontinued after the first entry by sex and reason.

TABLE V·19

Distribution of children of school-going age by sex and reasons for not attending school or discontinuance

Reasons	Never attended		Discontinued	
	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
Poverty	9	11	5	3
Lack of interest	2	1	6	4
Ill health	1	1	..	3
Physical/Mental deformity	1	..	..	..
Inhibition for female education	..	2	..	..
Other reasons	..	..	1	..
Total	13	15	12	10

CHAPTER VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

Births, deaths and migration are the three chief demographic components of population dynamics. Till 40's, the migration from India abroad and vice versa has remained much restricted. Even inter-state movement within India was of low magnitude. The people in Punjab State except a very few migratory communities were more or less immobile because of their agrarian economy. The social barriers like caste, diversity of language, religion, lack of education, early marriage, bond of kinship further restricted the movement of the people and thwarted the efforts for modernisation and consequently the level of living could hardly see a ray of improvement for long. The partition of the country is a memorable event in the history of the country which resulted in mass movement of hoards of Hindus and Sikhs from Pakistan to India and lot of Muslims particularly from Punjab to Pakistan. This event had an important impact on the demographic and social trends of both the countries. Under the stress, many a people had to leave their ancestral homes and traditional occupation and adapt to new and different environment and occupation. The people entered diversified fields of economic exploitation. The trend of migration is more to the urban areas as perceptible to any keen observer. To have a deeper insight, particulars were collected regarding history of migration and settlement of families in the town by canvassing household schedules. First it is proposed to examine the phenomena of migration in the town on the basis of 1971 census data followed by survey data. Information in respect of birth place, place of last residence, duration of residence at the place of enumeration was collected as per question numbers 7, 8 and 9 of individual slip. 20 per cent of

the slips were used for compiling D-series tables for Urban areas of the State. For the purpose of town study the D-series tables were generated from 80 per cent non-sampled slips and here an attempt has been made to analyse the same.

Census Data

6.2. The table VI.1 gives the percentage distribution of population by place of birth, which is compiled on the basis of 1971 census. D-I table generated from 80 per cent non-sampled individual slips.

TABLE VI·1

Distribution of percentage of population by place of birth

Sl. No.	Place of birth	Percentage of population
1	2	3
1.	Within the country	87
	(i) Punjab State	76
	(a) Within the town	41
	(b) Within district of enumeration	19
	(c) Other districts of the State	16
	(ii) Other States/territories in India	11
2.	Foreign land	13
	(i) Pakistan	13
	(ii) Other foreign countries	N

From the total population of the town 87 per cent were born within the country and the remaining 13 per cent were born in Pakistan, whereas only a negligible proportion was born in other countries. Of those born within the State of Punjab, about 54 per cent were born within the town of Khanna as per 1971 Census, 25 per cent within Ludhiana district and

21 per cent in districts of the State other than Ludhiana.

6.3. Table VI.2 gives the distribution of sex-ratio (number of females per mille males) for different categories of persons by place of birth.

TABLE VI·2

Distribution of sex-ratio by categories of persons and place of birth

Place of birth	Proportions		Sex Ratio
	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4
Within the town	23·37	17·31	741
Within Ludhiana district	9·80	8·71	889
Other districts of Punjab	6·98	9·36	1,341
Other places in the country	6·18	5·22	844
Outside India	6·96	6·09	876
All Places of birth	53·29	46·71	877

About 41 per cent of the population returned Khanna as the place of birth and the sex ratio for persons born within the town is lowest. The sex ratio is very high for persons born in other districts of Punjab than those born in Ludhiana district. The one most cogent reason which can be attributed to predominance of females in this category of persons by birth place is obviously the influx of females in Khanna town from the contiguous districts of Patiala, Ropar and Sangrur as a result of marriage. These three districts contributed fairly higher proportions of females to this town plausibly due to geographical proximity of the rural areas of these districts. The

figures from census also revealed that from within the district and adjacent districts the stream of migration was from rural to Khanna urban and for distant districts and other places outside the State, the trend is other way round. The adjacent states of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh ejected more persons to the town than the farther off states in the country. On the whole tendency for short range migration is more perceptible.

6.4. The concepts for 'place of last residence' and 'duration of residence' are the same as adopted at 1971 Census. The proportion of migrants (in per cents) based on D-11 series are furnished in table below:

TABLE VI.3

Percentage distributon of migrants to khanna with respect to place of last residence and duration of residence in town

Place of last residence	Rural/ Urban	Proportions of migrants with respect to duration of residence					
		Less than one	1—4	5—9	10—19	20+	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Within State of Enumeration	R	3·32	9·48	7·05	9·65	9·60	39·10
	U	2·09	6·92	4·29	4·86	5·65	23·81
States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	R	1·18	3·52	1·74	1·52	0·86	8·80
	U	2·13	4·00	2·21	2·21	1·35	11·9
Countries in Asia beyond India including U.S.S.R.	..	0·36	0·31	0·24	2·17	13·06	16·14
Other foreign countries	..	0·05	0·06	0·09	0·02	0·01	0·23
Total of all places	..	9·13	24·29	15·62	20·43	30·53	100·00

Of the total migrants to the town, 62.91 per cent had their last residence within the State, 20.72 per cent had migrated from other States of the country,

and 16.37 per cent had migrated from foreign countries. A peep into the data reveals that intra-state mobility usually remained higher from rural to urban. In contrast the influx from rural areas was 8.82 per cent against 11.90 per cent from urban in respect of inter-state migration. The proportion of migrants from countries in Asia beyond India including USSR is astonishingly higher in case of those whose duration exceeds 20 years which is a consequent of partition of the country over two decades ago when a herd of migrants chiefly from Pakistan settled in Khanna. The migrants from other foreign countries were very small. It is to be noted that in respect of foreign migrants the rural urban break up was not recorded. The maximum migrants from states in India beyond the state of enumeration were from Uttar Pradesh followed by Haryana.

6.5. Table D-III generated from 80 per cent non-sampled slips of the town was examined to study the extent of migration with respect to sex, education, broad age groups as well as N.C.O. division of workers which are discussed below. Table VI.4 gives the distribution of migrants to the town with respect to sex, education and occupational divisions.

TABLE VI·4

Percentage distribution of migrants to the town by sex, education and N.C. Occupatonal Division

Occupational Divisions —	Total migrants		Illiterates		Literates	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivators	0·4	..	0·1	..	0·3	..
Agricultural labourers	1·2	N	0·9	N	0·3	..
0—1 Professional, Technical and Related workers	1·9	0·9	0·1	0·1	1·8	0·8
2 Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	0·5	N	0·1	..	0·4	N

TABLE VI. 4—*concld.*

Occupational Divisions	Total migrants		Illiterates		Literates	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3 Clerical and Related Workers ..	3·2	0·1	0·1	0·1	3·1	N
4 Sales Workers ..	8·5	N	1·8	N	6·7	N
5 Service Workers ..	2·0	0·3	0·7	0·3	1·3	N
6 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	0·3	N	0·2	N	0·1	.
7—8—9 Production and Related workers, Transport Equipment operators and Labourers	15·5	0·1	7·2	0·1	8·3	N
Non-workers ..	17·0	48·1	6·8	28·1	10·2	20·0
Total ..	**50·5**	**49·5**	**18·0**	**28·7**	**32·5**	**20·8**

It can be concluded that maximum (15.6 per cent) stream of migrants is engaged in occupational Division 7-8-9, i.e., "Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers" supporting that functional category of the town is industrial-cum-trade and commerce. These workers are mainly metal-rolling mill workers, fibre preparers crushers and pressers oil seeds, bale breaker tenter, carpenters, blacksmiths, tool makers, machinery fitters and machine assemblers, electrician, electrical fitters, sheet metal workers, supervisors and foremen, stationary and related equipment operators, supervisors and foremen transport equipment operators and labourers, etc. Second important category of workers came to be classified under division 4 of the N.C.O. comprising mainly 'sales workers' such as merchants, shop keepers, wholesale and retail traders, salesmen, shop assistants, broakers, etc., which supports that trade and commerce also forms a large base in the economic life of the town. Usually the rural migrants sparingly take up trade and commerce activities but the migrants from Pakistan under the whip of economic distress took up these occupations.

The migrants in the divisions (3), (5), (0-1) were also somewhat considerable. The participation of females in the division (0—1) was mainly in the field of education, medicine and health. The proportion of migrant workers in agricultural pursuits is small obviously indicating an urban characteristic. The data reveal a sort of positive correlation between migration rate and absorption in non-agricultural pursuits. Amongst the workers the migration is preponderantly masculine, but in total both the sexes are nearly equal as women came more as non-workers in composite families from Pakistan as also by way of brides migrating into the town. Considering the male and female proportions of migrants amongst literates and illiterates, it is seen that in the former the males outnumber whereas in the latter converse is true.

6.6. The extent of literacy among migrants is more among males i.e., males outnumber the females in educational attainment. After primary level, there is greater rate of fall among females. From those migrants having 'middle' and 'matric' or 'higher secondary' qualification females comprised about 33 per cent. At higher platform of education the percentage of females fell to 32 per cent. In the educational levels "technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree', and 'teaching', the females fairly compete with their male counterparts. The greater proportion of persons migrated from shorter distance. The distance covered by migrants are in direct proportion to the level of education. From these, it may be surmised that a good attendance in village schools will enhance the flow of educated young to the town in order to pursue higher studies as well as to follow non-agricultural pursuits in the wake of expanding economy.

6.7. Table VI.5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants to the town with respect to age and occupational divisions.

TABLE VI·5

Percentage distribution of migrants to the town by age and occupational division

Occupational Divisions	Percentage distribution of workers by age and occupational divisions					
	0—14	15—29	30—59	60+	A.N.S.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivators	..	0·1	0·3	N	..	0·4
Agricultural labourers	N	0·5	0·6	0·1	..	1·2
0—1	..	1·0	1·6	0·2	..	2·8
2	..	0·1	0·4	N	..	0·5
3	..	1·2	1·9	0·2	..	3·3
4	N	2·3	5·2	1·0	..	8·5
5	0·1	0·8	1·3	0·1	..	2·3
6	..	0·1	0·1	0·1	..	0·3
7—8—9	0·2	5·4	8·9	1·1	..	15·6
Non-workers	18·8	18·9	21·3	6·1	..	65·1
Total	**19·1**	**30·4**	**41·6**	**8·9**	..	**100·0**

N = Negligible

Age forms an important factor in the process of migration. A big stream of migrant population constituting 41.6 per cent is in the age group (30—59) followed by 30.4 per cent in the age group (15—29) years, 19.1 per cent in the age group (0—14) years and 8.9 per cent in the age group (60+) years. Further it is to be noted that in the selective age group (30—59) years the worker and non-worker migrants were nearly equal in proportions. From the age group (30—59) years as much as 8.9 per cent were found in production and related workers, etc., followed by 5.2 per cent in sales workers, 1.9 per cent in clerical and related workers. It is thus quite evident that non-agricultral pursuits such as manufacturing and other service, etc., were the main avenues

to pull the migrants. Like age, sex, education, occupation, other factors such as intelligence, moral standard, health also influence migration but the information on latter aspects could not be collected during the rapid survey.

6.8. Table VI.6 gives the percentage distribution of population by place of last residence and duration of stay in town.

TABLE VI. 6

Percentage distribution of population by place of last residence and duration of stay in town

Place of last residence	Percentage of Population
I. Town	45·1
II. Rural Areas	31·6
(i) Duration of stay being less than 3 years	8·3
(ii) Duration of stay being 3 years or more	23·3
III. Urban Areas	23·3
(i) With duration of stay being less than 3 years	7·5
(ii) With duration of stay being 3 years or more	15·8

About 55 per cent of the population had its place of last residence outside the town. The ratio of the migrants from rural areas to those from urban areas is as 4 is to 3. Further the proportion of migrants from rural areas having a stay of 3 years or more is nearly thrice to those migrated during the preceding 3 years of enumeration. In case of migrants from urban areas, the proportion of those having a stay of 3 years or more is nearly twice of those having migrated during the preceding three years of enumeration. It seems apparent that migration from rural areas is faster than from urban areas.

6.9. Table VI.7 gives the percentage distribution of population of the town by place of last residence

indicating its rural/urban status and duration of stay in town by sex.

TABLE VI. 7

Percentage distribution of population of the town by place of last residence indicating its rural/urban status and duration of stay in the town by sex

Place of last residence	Duration of stay in the town	Males		Females	
		R	U	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6
Khanna Town	Local	(48.8)		(40·9)	
Other places within the district	Less than 3 years	2·8	1·2	4·3	2·8
	Three years and more	14·8	2·4	10·3	6·9
Other districts within the State	Less than 3 years	2·5	2·8	2·6	3·0
	Three years and more	5·3	4·9	8·8	7·8
Other States of the country	Less than 3 years	2·7	3·1	1·6	2·2
	Three years and more	4·3	4·4	2·8	6·0

An insight into the above table reveals that both among males and females higher percentages of migrants came from rural areas. From other places within the district as also from other districts within the State a higher proportion of females than males migrated to the town. As against 32.4 per cent male migrants from rural areas to the town there were corresponding 30.4 per cent female migrants to the town and against 18.8 per cent male migrants from urban there were corresponding 28.7 per cent female migrants to the town. In the intra-district the population of male migrants (17.6 per cent) from rural preponderates over the corresponding female migrants (14.6 per cent), whereas the proportion of female migrants from urban areas within the district preponderates over the corresponding male migrants. The proportions of female migrants intra-district as well as inter-district both for rural and urban areas are higher than corresponding proportions of males. The proportion of male migrants from rural areas of the other States is higher than the corresponding

proportion of female migrants from rural areas, whereas disparity is not much in case of migrants of both sexes from urban areas of other states within the country. Thus there is a disparity in favour of the stream of female migrants over the male migrants both in intra-district and inter-district whereas the proportion of male migrants from other States of the country outnumbers that of female migrants.

6.10. In case of male migrants to the town from rural areas, those with a stay of less than three years the proportion approximate to 8.0 per cent while for those with a duration of three years or more, the proportion approximates to 24.4 per cent. More or less same picture is revealed for female migrants from rural areas i.e., the ratio of migrants with duration 'less than 3 years' and 'three years or more' is 1 : 3. The proportion of male migrants to the town from urban areas having a stay less than three years is 7.1 per cent and of those having a stay of three or more years is 11.7 per cent. For female migrants from urban areas, the corresponding proportions are 8.0 per cent and 20.7 per cent, respectively.

6.11. Table VI.8 gives the percentage distribution of migrants into workers and non-workers by place of last residence and rural/urban status.

TABLE VI. 8

Percentage distribution of migrants into workers and non-workers by sex, place of last residence and rural/urban status

Place of last residence	Rural/ Urban	Workers		Non-worker	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other places within district	R	9·1	0·3	5·1	10·2
	U	1·4	0·2	1·5	6·7
Other districts within State	R	4·0	0·2	2·3	8·0
	U	3·5	0·3	2·8	7·4
Other States of country	R	4·0	0·1	1·6	3·0
	U	3·5	0·2	2·5	5·7
Foreign countries	..	7·9	0·2	1·2	7·1
Total of all Places	..	**33·4**	**1·5**	**17·0**	**48·1**

Nearly one third of the migrants were workers whereas two thirds were the non-workers. The male and female migrants were nearly in equal proportions. Other places within the district contributed 11 per cent workers against 23.5 per cent non-workers. Other districts within the State ejected 8 per cent workers against 20.5 per cent non-workers. Other States of the country ejected 7.8 per cent workers against 12.8 per cent non-workers. The percentage of migrants workers and non-workers from foreign countries were 8.1 and 8.3, respectively. More of the migrants to the town were from rural areas and from shorter distances. It may be hypothesized that migrants to the town were in inverse ratio to the distance from the town.

6.12. Table VI.9 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by economic sectors and place of last residence for both the sexes.

TABLE VI. 9

Percentage distribution of the migrants by economic sectors and place of last residence for both the sexes

Place of last residence	Sector of Economy						Non-workers		Total	
	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Other places within the district	2·7	N	24·6	0·1	34·1	2·7	38·6	97·2	100	100
Other districts within the State	4·6	0·1	18·5	N	35·8	2·9	41·1	97·0	100	100
Other States of of the country	4·0	0·1	23·0	0·4	38·2	3·0	34·8	96·5	100	100
Foreign countries	3·7	N	16·9	0·3	66·2	2·0	13·2	97·7	100	100
Total population of town	3·6	N	21·3	0·2	41·3	2·7	33·8	97·1	100	100

Here the workers have been classified into three sectors of economy. Primary sector comprises cultivators, agricultural labourers, livestock and forestry and mining and quarrying workers. The secondary sector comprises workers engaged in manufacturing activities and also in construction. The tertiary sector includes workers engaged in trade and commerce, transport and other services. In case of migrants from other places within the district the economic sector of engagement is predominantly tertiary and such a trend is rather more marked in case of migrants from other districts within the state, other states of the country, and also from foreign countries. Trade and commerce and other services were the chief avenues of attraction to the in-migrants. As already pointed out the migrants were mainly from Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. Concentration of females whatever, was in the tertiary sector mainly pursuing other services like, medical and health and education, etc. In respect of migrants from within the district belonging to secondary sector, the bulk was recorded to be engaged in manufacturing activities—in the non-household industrial sector and high proportion had come from ruarl areas. The picture in respect of migrants from other districts of the State was that they also pursued more the non-industrial sector but disparity from rural and urban was not high. In respect of migrants from other States of the country bulk was engaged in non-household manufacturing activities in secondary sector and migrants from rural areas slightly out numbered those from urban areas.In respect of migrants from foreign countries belonging to the secondary sector, the proportion is comparatively lower as bulk of them have leaned towards tertiary sector pursuing trade and commerce and other services. The proportion of the male non-worker migrants from other places within the district and other districts of the State were higher than those

coming from other States of the country and foreign countries. The incoming females were mostly non-workers with only few working in tertiary sector.

6.13. Table VI. 10 gives the precentage distribution of migrants classified by sex, duration of residence and marital status.

TABLE VI. 10

Percentage distribution of migrants classified by sex, duration of residence and marital status

Duration of residence	Marital Status							
	Never Married		Married		Widowed/ Divorced		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All durations	38·4	27·4	57·7	63·0	3·9	9·6	100	100
Less than one year	55·0	41·5	43·5	50·1	1·5	8·4	100	100
1—9 years	55·7	40·6	42·6	56·7	1·7	2·7	100	100
10 years and above	22·3	14·2	71·7	70·5	6·0	15·3	100	100
For total population of town	57·9	51·3	39·5	43·4	2·6	5·3	100	100

(Source Table D—VI and C—II from 80 % non sampled slips 1971)

The above table reveals the pattern of marital status or civil condition of migrant population with respect to duration of residence in comparison with pattern of marital status of total population of the town. The persons who have been staying in the town for a period of 10 years or above are naturally the elderly ones and consequently the proportion of never married among them is small and conversely the proportions of 'married' and 'widowed/divorced' are highest. In the total population of the town, the proportion of 'never married' among both the sexes have an edge over the aggregates of marital statuses viz., married as well as widowed and divorced. The proportion of never married females are smaller than

their male counterparts which is more probably due to the practice of marrying females at younger age than males. The proportion of never married males and females separately amongst the recent migrants (with duration of less than one year) and old migrants (with duration between 1—9 years) have remained almost of the same order but slightly lower than that in the total population of the town. The proportion of married migrant males of recent duration has slightly increased over those of old migrants (1—9 year duration) whereas in case of married females the proportion of recent migrants has decreased implying that some male migrants are coming to the town leaving behind their wives.

6.14. Table VI. 11 gives the percentage distributing of migrants and total population by sex, age-group and marital status.

TABLE VI.11

Percentage distribution of migrants and total population by sex, age-group and marital status

Category	Age Group	Male				Female			
		Total	NM	M	W & D	Total	NM	M	W & D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Migrants	0—14	19·8	19·7	0·1	..	18·6	18·6	..	..
	15—49	61·0	17·8	42·4	0·8	61·5	8·8	51·2	1·5
	50+	19·2	0·8	15·3	3·1	19·9	..	11·8	8·1
Total		**100·0**	**38·3**	**57·8**	**3·9**	**100·0**	**27·4**	**63·0**	**9·6**
Total Population	0—14	41·0	38·4	..	2·6	39·2	39·2	..	..
	15—49	48·3	19·1	29·2	..	49·9	12·1	36·8	1·0
	50+	10·7	0·4	10·3	..	10·9	..	6·6	4·3
Total		**100·0**	**57·9**	**39·5**	**2·6**	**100·0**	**51·3**	**43·4**	**5·3**

(*Source* : —Table D-VI and C-II from 80% non-sampled Slips 1971)

In the age group (0—14), the proportions of never married males and females amongst the migrants are nearly equal and extent of child marriage is almost absent and further these proportions are about half of the corresponding proportions in the total population of the town indicating that the stream of children, boys and girls coming to the town is considerably small in comparison to the population beyond 15 years. The proportions of migrant population of both

sexes in the age-group beyond 15 years is astonishingly higher than those in the total population. The inflow of migrant married females in the reproductive span (15—49) is considerably higher than their male counterparts and so is the situation when compared with that in total population. Migration of females to the town is thus more influenced by the institution of marriage. The proportions of widowed and divorced of both sexes coming to the town is fairly higher than those in the total population and such migrants chiefly belong to elderly group of persons in the age-group fifty years or above. It may be mentioned that none was reported of unspecified marital status or age.

Survey Data

6.15. In order to supplement the Census data additional information was collected on other important aspects in the household schedules canvassed for the study. Further analysis is thus based on survey data. Table VI.12 gives the distribution of sampled households by size and migration status.

TABLE VI.12

Distribution of sampled households by size of household and its migration status

Migration Status (Place of birth of head of household)	Household Size Number of members in the household				Total
	1	2—5	6—10	11 and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Khanna Town (Local)	..	12	14	4	30
Other places within the district	1	33	27	7	68
Other districts within the State	3	14	12	..	29
Other States of the country	4	14	7	..	25
Foreign countries	..	28	29	1	58
Total	**8**	**101**	**89**	**12**	**210**

The migrants from foreign countries predominantly relate to migrants from Pakistan. It is seen that there is not even one "single member household" among the 30 local households while there were 8 single member households amongst the 122 migrant households within the country. The most common size of households ranges between 2—5 members. The next common size of household has 6—10 members.

6.16. Distribution of migrants in the sampled households was studied with reference to distance of place of birth from town and rural/urban status of the place of birth which is furnished in the table below:

TABLE VI.13

Distribution of migrants in sampled households by distance of place of birth from town and rural/urban status of place of birth

Distance of place of birth (Kms.)	Number of migrants by rural/urban status	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
0—50	287	44
51—100	61	39
101—200	27	15
201—500	68	41
500+	49	19
Total	**492**	**158**

It is clear from the above table that short distance migration is more predominant and it is higher from rural contiguous areas than that from urban areas. It also follows that the number of migrants tend to decrease with increase in distance of place of birth but for a distance exceeding 200 Kms. The unexpected trend beyond 200 Kms. seems due to bulk migration from Pakistan.

6.17. Table VI. 14 gives the distribution of sample households by migration status and criteria of migration.

TABLE VI.14

Distribution of sample households by migration status and criteria of migration

Migration Status	Criteria	
	Place of birth	Place of last Residence
1	2	3
Other places within the district	68	73
Other districts within the State	29	35
Other States within the country	25	35
Foreign countries	58	37
Total	**180**	**180**

There is close correlation between both the criteria for migration except in case of migrants from other states within the country and from foreign countries. As many as 35 'heads' had migrated from other states within the country in comparison to 25 persons migrating from their places of birth in other states within country, revealing that 10 persons might have come places of birth. There were 58 heads who had their places of birth in foreign countries indicating that they settled in Khanna than staying elsewhere after displacement probably from Pakistan.

6.18. Out of 210 households in the sample, 149 had migrated from rural areas and 31 from urban areas as related to place of last residence and 30 were local residents. Sixty-six of the households which had their heads migrated from rural areas had atleast one member living in town for over 20 years and from 31 households who migrated from urban areas, 12 had

atleast one member staying in town for over 20 years. The most common size of household was 2—5 members among the migrant households irrespective of their rural or urban status. On the contrary, the majority of households amongst non-migrant households had household size of 6—10 members.

6.19. It was also examined whether the migrant households came to the town directly from their ancestral place or in a process of phased mobility. Ninety-six of migrant households had migrated to the town in 1955 or earlier. From 29 households which migrated during 1956—60, 10 had migrated directly from their place of birth and 19 step by step. From 27 households which migrated during 1961—65, 12 had migrated directly and 15 in stages. Similarly, out of 28 households which had migrated to the town after 1966, 15 migrated directly and 13 in stages. It is also seen that during these three consecutive quinquenniums the rate of migration was almost of the same order.

6.20. Out of 210 sampled households, 30 belonged to the town itself. Of the remaining 180 households as many as 66 had migrated with intention of establishing business, 55 had migrated under the whip of partition of the country, 42 gave the reason as seeking service or job in town, 2 each reported retirement and marriage as the reasons to migrate to the town, one was ejected to the town by way of transfer whereas the remaining 12 were forced by other miscellaneous reasons in the field of education, medicine, health and law. Pursuing business and seeking jobs were the important avenues for pulling the people to the town. Out of 66 business entrepreneurs. 45 came from place within the district, 14 from other districts within the State, 6 from other States within the country and solitary one from foreign countries. From 42 "heads" coming for service/job. 19 came from places within the district, 12 from other districts within the State,

9 from other States within the country and 2 from foreign countries. The remaining migrants had also the trend from shorter distances.

6.21. An inquiry was made regarding possession of property at the place from where the migrant households migrated. Out of 180 migrant households, 136 did not possess any immovable property. Only 44 households were recorded to be owning immovable property. This corroborates the generally believed notion that people possessing immovable property such as land and house are less mobile. Fifty per cent of those owning property at the place of dispersal had it in other places within the district, and the remaining had nearly equally spread in other districts within the State and other States of the country. Of the 44 households having immovable property outside the town, the property was looked after by relatives in 29 cases, by parents in 8 cases, by tenants in 2 cases and by themselves in 5 cases. From these 44 households in question 23 had migrated from a distance of less than 50 Kms, 9 from a distance between 50—100 Kms. 5 each from a distance between 101—200 Kms. and 201—500 Kms. respectively and 2 from a distance exceeding 500 Kms.

6.22. Of the migrant households, only 40 had one or the other close relations left at the places from where migrated. In 17 cases, brother, in 2 cases, wife, in one case each, mother and son respectively were left at the places from where the households had migrated whereas in 19 cases exact kinship could not be specified. The frequency of visits by the migrant households to their relatives was also examined. The son was visited 4—6 times by those having a duration of stay upto 4 years in town mother was visited more than 6 times by those having a duration of stay of 4 years and wives were visited 4—6 times by those having a duration of stay of 4 years. Of the 17 brother

relatives, 1 was visited 1—3 times; 3, 4—6 times, 2, more than 6 times by those having a duration of stay of 4 years. Two brother relatives each were visited 1—3 times and 4—6 times by those having a duration of stay of 5—9 years. Three brother relatives each were visited 1—3 times and more than 6 times and one was visited 4—6 times by those households having a duration of stay exceeding 10 years. The frequencies of visits to other distant relatives were of varied intervals. The distribution of households by visits to close relations was that 21 visited their relations in other places within the district, 9 in other districts of the State and 10 in other States of the country. The households belonging to various communities who visited their close relations at the place from where they migrated are furnished below:

Caste/Community	No. of households
1	2
Chamar	7
Khatri	6
Jat	6
Brahman	4
Nai	4
Lohar	3
Mehra	2
Rajput	2
Balmiki	2
Aggarwal	1
Murai	1
Gujjar	1
Sunar	1
Total	**40**

6.23. The pattern of migration of sampled households by unit of migration as related to place of last residence is furnished in table VI. 15 below:

TABLE VI.15

Distribution of migrant households by unit of migration as related to place of last residence

Place of last residence	Unit of Migration			Total
	Male working members only	All at a time	Male working members first and then followed by others	
1	2	3	4	5
Other places within district	4	54	15	73
Other districts within State	6	25	4	35
Other States of the country	1	21	13	35
Foreign countries	2	28	7	37
Total	**13**	**128**	**39**	**180**

Further, table VI.16 gives the distribution of migrant households by place of last residence and caste of the head of the household.

TABLE VI.16

Distribution of migrant households by place of last residence and caste/ community

Caste/ Community	Total number of households in the sample	Place of last residence of migrant households				Total
		Other places within district	Other Districts with in State	Other States of the country	Foreign countries	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Khatri	57	17	9	7	14	47
Brahman	27	11	3	4	3	21
Chamar	23	6	3	6	5	20

TABLE VI·16—*concld.*

Caste/ Community	Total number of households in the sample	Place of last residence of migrant house holds				Total
		Other places within district	Other Districts within State	Other States of the the country	Foreign countries	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aggarwal	18	8	4	3	1	16
Jat	17	3	5	4	2	14
Rajput	14	4	2	4	4	14
Lohar	10	6	2	..	1	9
Balmiki	6	..	1	1	4	6
Nai	6	2	2	1	1	6
Ramgarhia	6	2	1	1	1	5
Sunar	5	4	1	..	..	5
Mazhabi	4	2	.	..	1	3
Ahluwalia	3	1	..	..	..	1
Chhimba	3	2	1	..	..	3
Mehra	3	1	1	..	..	2
Tonk Kshatri	2	2	..	..	..	2
Ad Dharmi	1	..	..	1	..	1
Ghumar	1	..	..	1	..	1
Gujjar	1	1	..	..	..	1
Kabirpanthi or Julaha	1	1	..	..	..	1
Murai	1	..	..	1	..	1
Muslim	1	..	..	1	..	1
Total	**210**	**73**	**35**	**35**	**37**	**180**

It is evident that Khatri, Brahman, Chamar, Aggarwal, Jat and Rajput are the prominent castes

migrating to the town from within the country. Khatri, Chamar, Rajput and Balmiki are also the important castes which migrated to the town probably from Pakistan. The Scheduled Castes have considerably migrated from outside the town indicating that they fairly compete with other castes of the town in the matter of spatial mobility. It was revealed through discussions with local elites that Khanna town is not that old rather it has spun round through currents of migrants in the memorable historical past.

6.24. From the migrant households covered in the sample only 8 households reported to have sought help from various sources during settlement in the town. From four Khatri households hailing from Pakistan, one reported to have sought help from a co-villager in the town and three sought the help from the employing agencies in town. One Aggarwal household hailing from Ludhiana district sought help from relatives. One Balmiki household hailed from Haryana who also sought help from the relatives in the town. A Rajput household hailing from Pakistan sought help from the co-villager. One Tonk Kshatri household hailing from Ludhiana also sought help from a co-villager. Usually, the relatives and fellow villagers appear to be important sources of help. The association with common native place is a sort of strong sentiment to procure help in the matter of getting a household settled. It was observed that earlier settlers sponsored for new entrants to the town. The help received was generally in the form of financial loans. From the migrant households as many as 25 faced the problem of housing accommodation. Twenty-one of these households hailed from foreign countries mainly Pakistan, 3 from other States in the country and one from other districts of the State. Furthermore, the 7 households out of 25 referred above were still experiencing problems of accommodation at the time of survey as the housing shortage is aggravating with the growing population of the town.

CHAPTER VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

Sociologists while undertaking urban studies have found that within an urban centre there are such pockets of population in which people from adjoining localities or localities from discernible population set-ups tend to have common consensus having sense of belongingness to local grouping. In a well-organised manner, neighbourhood represents the standard of living, a social configuration with common prestige and common mode of behaviour and values—a cultural pattern. The feeling of neighbourhood arises as a result of neighbourly location or may be in the form of common communication links among localities, localities lying on major communication links, inter-related business or occupational activity. Locality is primarily a physical entity which may encompass in itself a community or communities. Whereas a neighbourhood not only connotes physical proximity but also some social closeness and homogeneity. The concept of moral density among the residents is the main ethos of neighbourhood and study is more of social significance. General welfare, beneficent environment, common interests, safety and amity form the determinants of neighbourhood. The demarcation of a neighbourhood is not so easy as it is sometimes quite shrunken and sometimes well stratified. At the same time their rudimentary identity with important land marks like roads, streets, gates is viable. For similar reasons the nucleus of a neighbourhood may not be easily located. Furthermore, the composition of a neighbourhood in respect of its ethnic composition is also not always determinable. Thus, the most important factor that determines the feeling of neighbourhood is the nearness or proximity. Sometimes neighbourhood comes very close to the locality in the broader prospective

when the latter fulfills the common consensus amount its residents.

7.2. At the time of survey, 'Neighbourhood and community life schedule' were canvassed from nine sample neighbourhoods viz., *Mohalla Dhobian, Purana Bazar, Mohalla Mata Rani, Mohalla Ahluwalia,* Model Town, Lalheri Road, Old Cinema Road, Harijan *Basti* and *Bazigar Basti.* In all 30 schedules were canvassed among 30 individuals spread over as 2 from *Mohalla* Ahluwalia, 4 each from *Mohalla Dhobian and Purana* Bazar and 5 from *Mohalla Mata Rani,* 5 from Model Town, 2 each from Lalheri Road and Old Cinema Road and 3 each from Harijan *Basti and Bazigar Basti.* The number of individuals covered from each neighbourhood depended upon its size. These neighbourhoods were selected in consultation with old settlers and municipal authorities.

7.3. The interviewees from whom 'Neighbourhood and community life schedule' were canvassed were selected in such a way so as to cover as wide a spectrum as possible in respect of duration of stay in the neighbourhood, religion, caste/community, age-group, educational level and occupational category. Out of the thirty individuals covered 25 were staying in their respective neighbourhoods for ten or more years, 4 for four to nine years and the solitary one for one to 4 years. The religion of 27 individuals was recorded as Hindu and that of the remaining 3 Sikh. The caste/community-wise break-up of 27 Hindus was 15 *Khatri* two each Brahman. Ahluwalia and Ramdasi and three each Rajput and Sunar. One each of the Sikh informants returned Ahluwalia, Jat and Ramdasi castes. All the thirty interviewees were invariably males. The age structure revealed that 21 were in the age-group 35—59 years, 7 between 20-34 years and the remaining two 60+years. The distribution of 30 individuals by

educational level was 6 illiterate, 3 literate, 4 primary, 3 middle, 9 matric/higher secondary, 1 technical diploma, 3 graduates and one above graduate. The occupational category of the thirty individuals as per 'National classification of occupations' was 6 professional, technical and related workers; 10 sales workers; one farmer; two service workers; 3 production and related workers; 4 transport equipment operators and 4 labourers.

7.4. The neighbourhood of *Mohalla Dhobian* is named after the Muslim *dhobies* who were living here before the partition of 1947. The neighbourhood of *Purana Bazar* was called after this name since its being one of the oldest marketing centres of the town. The associated history of *Mohalla Mata Rani* was the existence of an old temple dedicated to *Mata Rani* (Mother goddess) in this neighbourhood. The neighbourhood of Ahluwalia *Mohalla* was named after the predominance of Ahluwalia community which used to live here some three decades ago. The neighbourhood of Model Town came up during the fifties. This habitat was planned by the Khanna Municipality to rehabilitate the refugees who came to Khanna after partition. Due to rapid growth of town, many new settlements have come up only recently. The neighbourhoods of Lalheri Road and Old Cinema Road are only of recent origin, the former being around the road leading to village Lalheri, the latter is the settlement around Old Cinema Road. The neighbourhhood of Harijan Basti as the name signifies is predominently inhabited by Harijan residents. Simiarly the neighbourhood of *Bazigar Basti* is called after the predominance of *Bazigar* residents living there.

7.5. The interviewees were asked questions about the boundary of their respective neighbourhoods. The replies given by the individuals belonging to a particular neighbourhood about the boundary of their neigh-

bourhood differred. This shows that the resident members of a neighbourhood could not give clear demarcation. However, the consensus emerged about the boundaries of different neighbourhoods is given below. The boundary of the neighbourhood of *Mohalla Dhobian* was given as the area lying in between Main Bazar in the north, *Mohalla Ahluwalia* and *Mohalla Tarkana* in the south. The neighbourhood of *Purana Bazar* was bounded by Rahoni Gate and *Tukerian Wala Mandir.* The *Mohalla Mata Rani* was formed in a triangular shape having *Mandi Wala Gurdwara, Pir Khan and Subash Bazar* as the important landmarks at the three corners. The neighbourhood of *Mohalla Ahluwalia* was spread in a linear form lying in between *Mohalla Godan* and main Bazar. The boundary of the Model Town neighbourhood was given as the area lying in between the Guru Teg Bahadur National High School and extending about two hundred yards ahead of Khanna Railway Station. The neighbourhood of Lalheri Road constituted the area lying in between G.T. Road and Octroi Post near Railway line whereas the neighbourhood of the Old Cinema Road constituted the area lying in between the Cinema Road and Lalheri Road, the neighbourhood of Harijan *Basti* was reported to be bounded by *Rama Gali* on the one hand whereas *Mohalla Mata Rani* on the other. The neigbbourhood of Bazigar Basti was reported to be triangular in form, the three apexes of which were Amloh Road. Govt. Girls Higher Secondary School and Araina Mohalla.

7.6. Main characteristics such as particulars of landscape, density of population, ethnic composition, occupational set up and social strata of sample neighbourhoods were also studied in the 'Neighbourhood and community life schedule'. The neighbourhood of mohalla Dhobian spread out on a plain area which was highly populated by Muslims before partition, and now by Khatri refugee families from West Pakistan. These were middle class people who were normally

engaged in services or business. The landscape of the neighbourhood Purana Bazar is uneven and was inhabited by middle class families of Sunar community engaged in the work of goldsmithy. The Mohalla Mata Rani is spread out on a plain landscape and was predominantly inhabited by Mahajans belonging to middle class society who were normally engaged in business. The neighbourhood of Mohalla Ahluwalia is laid out on an area which is partially uneven. The neighbourhood was predominantly inhabited by Ahluwalia community who in the past were landlords engaged in agricultural pursuits but many of them have now taken to business as well as services. Socially these people belonged to middle-cum-upper class. The landscape of the neighbourhood of Model Town is plain and was thinly populated by Khatri Sikhs belonging to middle class society though some rich families were also located engaged in agricultural pursuits and services. The neighbourhood of Lalheri Road is laid out on an even land and was predominantly inhabited by Khatri and Nai communities who were either shop-keepers or businessmen belonging to middle class families. The landscape of the neighbourhood of Old Cinema Road is plain and was predominantly inhabited by Chamar community the members of which were shoe-makers and shoe-menders or were engaged in casual labour. These people belonged to poor class of society. The neighbourhood of Harijan Basti is located on a plain area and was predominantly inhabited by Balmikis and Chamars working as casual labourers and sweepers all belonging to poor class of society. The Bazigar Basti is also laid out on a plain area and was inhabited by Bazigars claiming themselves to be Rajputs by descent who were engaged in casual labour. The condition of these people was rather poor. Field investigation revealed that the residents of a neighbourhood had a caste/community and social consciousness besides the feeling of neighbourliness. It was observed that a particular caste/

community or a social group in majority in a neighbourhood was making its own influence felt upon the whole neighbourhood. The interests of those castes/communities or a social group being in minority were eclipsed as far as the socio-cultural participation was concerned.

7.7. As indicated earlier shops of various types particularly those dealing in grocery items and vegetables are seen scatterred throughout the town. These shops cater to the day-to-day small household needs whereas large purchases in grocery items, vegetables and other consumer goods are made from established markets only. Table VII.1 gives the percentage of purchases of grocery items and vegetables by households in the sample neighbourhoods from inside and outside their respective neighbourhoods.

TABLE VII

Percentge of purchase of grocery items and vegetables by households in the sample neighourhoods from inside and outside their respective neighbourhoods

Sl. No.	Name of Neighbourhood	Prcentage purchase of grocery items		Percentage purchase of vegetables	
		From within Neigh-bourhood	From outside Neigh-bourhood	From within Neigh-bourhood	From outside Niegh-bourhood
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mohalla Dhoblan	15	85	10	90
2.	Purana Bazar	15	85	..	100
3.	Mohalla Mata Rani	15	85	20	80
4.	Mohalla Ahluwalia	..	100	60	40
5.	Model Town	30	70	35	65
6.	Lalheri Road	45	55	15	85
7.	Old Cinema Road	15	85	..	100
8.	Harijan Basti	15	85	..	100
9.	Bazigar Basti	45	55	10	90

From the above it may be seen that as far as the purchase of consumable items of grocery and vegetables were concerned the neighbourhood was not an autonomous population set-up instead the town as a whole was considered a single unit.

7.8. As for other items of daily use such as fish or meat, cloth, stationery, toilet goods, etc., were concerned the interviewees were asked question as to the proportion of their purchases in these items from within and outside their respective neighbourhoods In the case of fish or meat only one neighbourhood i.e., Lalheri Road reported about 40 per cent of such purchases from within the neighbourhood. All the other neighbourhoods made purchase of meat or fish exclusively from outside. The purchase of cloth was made entirely from outside in respect of all the neighbourhoods except in the case of Lalheri Road where about 15 per cent purchase of cloth was made from within. The stationery items were also purchased exclusively from outside the neighbourhoods except in the case of two neighbourhoods viz., Lalheri Road and Purana Bazar where stationery items purchased from within were reported to the extent of 15 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. The toilet articles were solely purchased from outside in respect of all the neighbourhoods. The size of the town and its population being small the neighbourhood hardly appeared to be a viable unit in respect of the purchase of commodities, instead the town as a whole was considered to be a single unit.

CHAPTER VIII

FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

In recent times the study of the institution of family has invited the attention of students of social sciences all over the world. The institution has differred widely in meaning and scope among peoples and places. The Census of India not taking a definitive approach to family has instead adopted household into its methodology. According to the 1971 Census a household constitutes of 'a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevents any of them from doing so'. During the two censuses of 1961 and 1971 Khanna town has reported a population of 24,416 and 34,820 having 4,706 and 6,619 households respectively thus making the average size of household as 5.2 and 5.3 persons per household. The sex ratio has declined a little from 886 females per 1,000 males at 1961 to 879 females per 1000 males at the 1971 Census.

8.2. The two institutions of family and household are considerably interrelated with each other. The nature and size of the family has undergone many changes with the passage of time. The system of joint family is fast changing into the system of simple nuclear family households. This phenomenon is more marked in urban society. The rural society has also been appreciably affected. The comparatively bigger average size of a rural houseold than that of an urban household is mainly as a result of the higher extent of svstem of joint family households still prevailing in the rural society. The comparative size of the rural household and that of an urban household in the State of Punjab is 6.1 persons and 5.3 persons per household respectively. In the other states of the country the size of the rural and urban household depicts a similar

trend. District Ludhiana of which Khanna town forms a part has 6.0 persons per household on an average in rural areas as against 5.2 in the urban areas. The average size of the household in the Khanna town itself is 5.3 persons per household. The study of the migration trend from rural areas to the urban areas show that persons migrating to the urban areas from the rural areas for work hardly migrate with their families, they rather leave other members of their household behind. This phenomenon has also resulted in the smaller average size of households in urban areas.

8.3 The data collected as per household schedule gives an insight into the household size in the town. Table VIII.1 gives the distribution of sampled households by number of members and age of the head of household.

TABLE VIII·1

Distribution of sample households by number of members and age of head of household

Size (number of Members)	Age of Head of Household (years)				
	Below 20	21—40	41—60	61+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Single	..	2	5	1	8
2—3	..	21	15	10	46
4-5	..	32	20	3	55
6·7	..	28	26	6	60
8 –9	..	10	18	..	28
10—12	..	1	4	2	7
13 and above	..	..	5	1	6
Total	..	**94**	**93**	**23**	**210**

From the above table it is apparent that the households having members 6-7 are the highest in the sample closely followed by 55 households having 4-5 members. Almost equal number of households i.e., 94 and 93 of the sample households are headed by the persons in the age group 21—40 and 41—60 respectively. In none of the households the head is below 20 years.

8.4. The composition of sample households by sex and age status is furnished in the table below.

TABLE VIII.2

Distribution of households by age and sex of members composition of households members by age and sex

Composition of household members by age and sex		Number
1		2
Adult males and females and minor males/females	...	164
Adult males and females	...	19
Adult males only	...	7
Adult females only	...	3
Adult male and minor male or female	...	7
Adult female and minor male or female	...	10
Total	...	**210**

The table goes to suggest that more families fall in the simple nuclear type i.e., wife and husband and their unmarried sons and daughters. For compiling this information the children upto 14 were regarded as minor and 15 and above as adults.

8.5. The institution of the family in its geneological bondage has fairly survived all changes in our socio-economic life and has been able to adjust itself to the changes. The institution of family still continues

to form one of the basic fabrics of our social life. In the process of adjusting itself to the changes the institution has undergone so many radical transformations everywhere. To fully evaluate the parameters in the family composition the households have been grouped into twelve classes, as suggested by Kolenda Pauline Table VIII.3 gives the classification of household types with their definitions.

TABLE VIII.3

Classification of household types with their definitions

Types of Household	Definition
1. Nuclear ...	A couple with or without unmarried children.
2. Supplemented nuclear	A nuclear family plus one or more unmarried, separated or widowed relatives of the parents, other than their unmarried children.
3. Subnuclear ...	A fragment of a former nuclear family. Typical examples are the widow with unmarried children or the widower with unmarried children or siblings—whether unmarried, or widowed, separated, or divorced living together.
4. Single person ...	
5. Supplemented subnuclear ...	A group of relatives, members of a formerly complete family, plus some other unmarried, divorced or widowed relative who was not a member of the nuclear family For example a widow and her unmarried children plus her widowed mother-in-law.

6. Collateral joint ...	Two or more married couples between whom there is a sibling bond usually a brother—brother relationship plus unmarried children.
7. Supplemented collateral joint ...	A collateral joint family plus unmarried, divorced or widowed relatives. Typically such supplemental relatives are the widowed mother of the married brothers, or the widower father, or an unmarried sibling.
8. Lineal joint ...	Two couples between whom there is a lineal link, usually between parents and married son, sometimes between parents and married daughter.
9. Supplemented lineal joint ...	A lineal joint family plus unmarried divorced or widowed relatives who do not belong to either of the lineally linked nuclear families; for example, the father's widower brother or the son's wife's unmarried brother.
10. Lineal collateral joint ...	Three or more couples linked lineally and collaterally. Typically, parents and their two or more married sons plus the unmarried children of three or more couples.

11. Supplemented lineal collateral joint	...	A lineal collateral joint family plus unmarried, widowed, separated relatives who belong to none of the nuclear families lineally and collaterally linked, for example the father's widowed sister or brother, or an unmarried nephew of the father.
12. Others	...	Those not covered above.

8.6 On the basis of above mentioned classification of households, information was complied from the sampled household schedules. Table VIII.4 gives the distribution of sample households by the type of households.

TABLE VIII.4

Distribution of sample households by type of households

Type of Households	Number of households
1. Nuclear	123
2. Supplemented nuclear	33
3. Subnuclear	13
4. Single person	8
5. Supplemented subnuclear	1
6. Collateral joint	4
7. Supplemented collateral joint	1
8. Lineal joint	23
9. Supplemented lineal joint	1
10. Lineal collateral joint	...
11. Supplemented lineal collateral joint	...
12. Others	3
Total	**210**

*Kolenda Pauline M.—Religion, Caste and Family Structure : A comparative study of the Indian 'joint family' structure and change in Indian Society—edited by Milton Singer and Bernard S. Cohn ; Chicago 1968, pp. 346-347.

From the above table it will be seen that 58.6 per cent of the total households belong to the nuclear type followed by the supplemented nuclear—comprising a nuclear plus one or more unmarried, separated or widowed relatives of the parents, other than their unmarried children—with 15.7 per cent of the total households. Lineal joint households rank third and form 11.0 per cent of the total number of households.

8.7. Table VIII.5 gives the distribution of households by the type of households and educational level of the head of household.

TABLE VIII·5

Distribution of households by the type of households and educational level of the heads of household.

Type of Household	Literacy Level of the Head of Households				Total House-holds
	Illiterate	Literate			
		Up to Primary	Up to Matric	Degree and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nuclear	37	20	56	10	123
Supplemented nuclear	16	5	12	..	33
Subnuclear	8	3	2	..	13
Single person	4	2	2	..	8
Lineal joint	12	5	6	..	23
Others	3	3	3	1	10
Total	**80**	**38**	**81**	**11**	**210**

In the sampled population, 62 per cent of the heads are recorded as literates. The literacy rate among the sub-nuclear households is as low as 38 per cent. It is as high as 70 per cent in the nuclear families. The literacy rate for the supplemented nuclear and lineal joint families are 52 per cent and 48 per cent respectively. Education level above matriculation/higher secondary i.e., technical diploma

and degree, etc., is found mainly in the nuclear type of families. In this family type 12 per cent heads of households are educated above matriculation/higher secondary level. Among the total heads of this household type the educated beyond matriculation constitute only 8 per cent. On the other hand the educational level does not seem to very much with the family type.

8.8 For the purpose of studying occupational pursuits of the heads of households, all the heads were divided into the major occupational categories as per the list of broad occupations furnished below:

1. Unskilled manual.
2. Skilled manual.
3. Lowest professional and administrative e.g., primary school teachers.
4. Small business.
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual.
6. Clerks and shop assistants
7. Intermediate professional and clerical posts e.g., higher secondary school teachers.
8. Medium business..
9. Higher professional and salaried posts.
10. Owners of factories and large shops etc.

Data collected in the household schedules regarding the occupations of the heads of households was tabulated according to the above broad occupational

categories cross-classified by the type of households and the same is given in Table VIII.6.

TABLE VIII·6

Distribution of households by type of households and occupation of the head of the household

Type of Household	Occupation of the Head of the Household						Total households
	Unskilled manual	Skilled manual	Small business	Intermediate professional and Clerical posts	Other occupations	Non-workers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nuclear	15	27	42	10	19	10	123
Supplemented nuclear	6	11	7	4	2	3	33
Subnuclear	3	4	3	..	1	2	13
Single person	2	4	..	..	1	1	8
Lineal joint	5	4	..	3	4	7	23
Other	1	1	2	1	4	1	10
Total	**32**	**51**	**54**	**18**	**31**	**24**	**210**

The above table reveals that about one fourth of the total heads of households are engaged in skilled manual jobs and about another one-fourth in small business. As elsewhere mentioned Khanna town has been functionally classified as trade and commerce-cum-industry according to the 1971 Census and the above proportion of heads engaged in small business and skilled manual occupations corroborates it. The proportion of heads of households engaged in unskilled manual jobs is about one seventh of the total heads of households. The cross-classifications of heads of households by occupations vis-a-vis the type of household hardly reveals any correlation between the two. Small business jobs, skilled manual jobs, unskilled manual jobs and intermediate professional and clerical jobs are the important occupations. The number of heads engaged in all the other occupations is of the small order, the highest being 11 in medium business. Out of the

eight single person households four heads are reported to be engaged in skilled manual jobs, 2 in unskilled manual jobs and solitary one in lowest professional and administrative e.g., primary school teacher job and the last one is a non-worker.

8.9. An inquiry was made for the purpose of study of 'stay outside' phenomenon by the close family members. The family taken into consideration is the nuclear type.

Table VIII.7. gives the distribution of family members who are staying outside the town by caste/community.

TABLE VIII 7

Distribution of close family members who are staying outside the town by caste/community of the head of the household.

Caste/Community	Total number of households	Number of persons staying outside					
		Total	Punjab	Delhi	Chandigarh	Other places in India	Places outside India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Khatri	18	24	11	1	5	5	2
Ahluwalia	2	2	1	..	..	1	..
Jat	5	6	6	..	..	..	..
Brahman	12	19	7	6	2	3	1
Nai	2	2	1	..	..	1	..
Aggarwal	7	10	5	..	2	3	..
Ramdasi/Chamar	2	5	..	..	..	5	..
Rajput	2	4	1	..	..	3	..
Mehra	1	3	1	..	..	2	..
Ramgarhia	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Murai	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Gujjar	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
Sunar	1	6	6	..	..	..	..
Lohar	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total	56	86	41	7	9	26	3

In all there are 56 households out of the total of 210 which have atleast one close family member staying outside the town. The percentage of these households of which close family members are staying outside thus works out to 27. From amongst the 56 nuclear households as many as 86 persons were recorded to be staying out. This works out to about one and a half person per household on an average. Six castes, viz., Rajput, Mehra, Sunar, Gujjar, Brahman and Ramdasi show a distribution of such persons above this average. Of the 86 persons staying outside the town 48 per cent are reported staying in the state of Punjab itself and another 10 per cent at Chandigarh. Thirty eight per cent of the total number of members staying outside the town are reported staying in other parts of the country excluding the state of Punjab and Chandigarh. In this category are reported 7 staying at Delhi; 2 each in Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh; one each at Bombay and Madras; 3 in Haryana; 11 in Uttar Pradesh and four in Himachal Pradesh. Of the three persons staying outside the town and also outside India two are staying in U.S.A. and one in U.K.

8.10. The relationship between the caste/community of the head of household and occupation of the head vis-a-vis the households whose family members are staying outside the town is studied in this para. Table VIII 8 gives the distribution of head of households whose family members are staying out of the town by caste/community and occupational division of the head of the household.

Table VIII. 8 Distribution of heads of households whose family members are staying out of the town by caste/community and occupatinal division of the head of the household.

Caste/Community	Number of households	0—1 Professional, technical and related workers	2 Administrative, executive and managerial workers	3 Clerical and related workers
1	2	3	4	5
Khatri	18	1	..	4
Ahluwalia	2	..	..	..
Jat	5	1	..	..
Brahman	12	3	2	1
Nai	2	..	..	..
Aggarwal	7	..	1	1
Mehra	1	..	..	..
Gujjar	1	..	..	..
Sunar	1	..	..	..
Lohar	1	..	..	..
Rajput	2	..	..	..
Ramgarhia	1	..	..	..
Ramdasi	2	..	..	..
Murai	1	..	..	..
Total	**56**	**5**	**3**	**6**

4 Sales workers	5 Service workers	6 Farmers fishermen, hunters loggers and related workers	7-8-9 Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	X Non-Workers
6	7	8	9	10
6	1	1	2	3
..	..	1	..	1
2	..	1	1	..
2	1	..	..	3
1	..	..	1	..
3	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	1
..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..
..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..
1	..	..	..	..
..	..	.	1	1
..	..	..	1	..
15	4	3	10	10

The occupation division of the sales workers, alone constitutes 27 per cent of the total heads of house which had at least one member living outside the town followed by the occupation division 7-8-9 having about 18 per cent heads who had their close relatives staying outside. The sales workers had a stronger tendency to send their close relative outside. The percentage of heads in the remaining other divisions varied from 5 to 11 who had some of their relations staying outside. It is also seem that the tendency among the relatives belonging to so called twice born castes like Brahman, Khatri and Aggarwal is more predominant i.e., their mobility is more perceptible.

8.11. Another aspect of the family members who were staying outside the town is their relationship to the head of the household. Tables VIII.9 gives the distribution of family members staying outside the town by occupational division of the head of the household and relation to the head of the household.

TABLE VIII · 9

Distribution of family members staying outside the town by occupational divisions of the head of the household and relation to head of the household.

Occupational Division of the head of household	Number of house hold	Number of family members staying outside and relation to the head							Total No. of members
		Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Other		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9
0—1 Professional ,Technical and Related workers	5	..	1	6	..	..	3		10
2 Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	3	..	..	3	1	..	..		4
3. Clerical and Related workers	6	..	..	7	1	..	..		8
4. Sales workers	15	1	1	9	3	1	4		19
5. Service workers	4	..	1	2	..	1	..		4
6. Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related workers	3	..	..	3	..	..	1		4
7-8-9. Production and Related workers, transport Equipment operators and Labourers	10	3	2	7	2	6	4		24
X Non-Workers	10	..	..	7	2	..	4		13
Total	**56**	**4**	**5**	**44**	**9**	**8**	**16**		**86**

The above table reveals that except in the case of occupational divisions of Production and Related workers, Transport Equipment Operators and labourers nearly 50 per cent or more of the total number of family members staying outside the town in each of the occupational division are related to the head of the household, as sons. The frequency of stay-outs weighs more heavily on the sons as, the parents are more anxious to improve their career by sending them out as they are considered a link to procreat and continue the family line. The other relations that figure in the table above with some significance are daughter and brother. Mother and father staying outside the town are in small numbers. It is to be noted that the sisters as relations have not appeared among the stay-outs.

8.12. Table VIII.10 gives the distribution of persons staying outside by their occupation.

TABLE VIII. 10

Distribution of persons staying outside by their occupation.

Occupational division of the worker relatives	Number of Workers Staying outside
1	2
0—1 Professional, Technical and related workers	11
2. Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	10
3. Clerical and Related workers	6
4. Sales workers	2
5. Service workers	1
6. Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related workers	5
7-8-9. Production and related workers	..
Transport Equipment operators and Labourers	9
Total	**44**

The comparative study of the Table VIII.9 and Table VIII.10 reveals that out of a total of 86 persons staying out, only 44 are engaged in economic activity. That means the remaining 42 persons are not engaged in any economic activity. It is further noted that professional, Technical and related workers attract a large proportion of workers to places outside the town. The next comes the occupational division of administrative, Executive and Managerial workers followed by Production and related workers, transport Equipment Operators and labourers. It was further examined whether there exists some sort of consistency in the family, of occupation followed by the head of the household and member staying out as per the National Classification of Occupation. The common occupations are as furnished below :

Code	...	Description.
153	...	Teacher Primary.
243	...	Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers Manufacturing.
269	...	Secretary.
350	...	Clerks, General Trade Union.
401	...	Merchants and Shop-keepers, Retail trade.
609	..	Farm Managers and Supervisors.
610	...	Cultivators (Owners).
831	...	Blacksmiths, Hammer Smiths.

8.13. The educational level of the family members who are staying outside the town by the nature of relation to head of the household is given in Table VIII.11..

TABLE VIII-11

Distribution of persons staying outside the town by educational level and relation to the head of the household.

Educational Level	Number of persons staying outside and relation to the head of the household						Total
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Other	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Illiterate	3	5	7	4	4	4	27
Literate without educational level	..	..	1	..	1	1	3
Primary	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
Middle	..	..	4	1	1	5	11
Matriculation/Higher Secondary	1	..	11	2	1	2	17
Non-Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Graduate and above	..	..	19	1	..	2	22
Total	**4**	**5**	**44**	**9**	**8**	**16**	**86**

There are in all 59 literate persons among the total of 86 persons who are staying out. As per the 1971 Census the percentage of literacy in the town is 52.7 and according the sample taken for this study it is 58.0. The percentage of literacy among the persons staying out comes to 68.6. This shows that education is an important factor in affecting the stay outs. Graduate and above occupies the highest position followed by Matriculation or Higher Secondary among the literate persons staying out. Amongst the sons staying out similar picture in matter of education is revealed. Further more there are only 13 sons out of a total of 44 who are educated to below Matriculation level. Mothers

as a matter of fact are invariably illiterates. As for the other relations the educational level attained is normally below Matriculation.

8.14. Table VIII.12 gives the distribution of members staying outside the town by reason of stay.

TABLE VIII·12

Distribution of family members staying outside the town by the reason of their stay

Reason of Stay-out	Number of Members
1	2
Employment /Occupation	38
Education	22
Deficient economic capacity/other economic reason	16
Farming	5
Looking after ailing parents	1
Prisoner	1
Affication	3
Total	**86**

Employment/occupation is the reason of stay out in the case of as many as 44.2 per cent and another 25.6 per cent are forced by pursuit of education. Deficient economic capacity/other economic reason takes a share of 18.6 per cent stay outs.

An insight into the household schedules reveals that in times of economic stringency or lack of income some households usually send the members of their families to their rural homes thus resulting in a large number of stay outs on this account.

8.15. Table VIII.13 gives the distribution of members staying outside the town by duration.

TABLE VIII·13

Distribution of members staying outside the town by duration.

Duration of Stay out year	Number of members
1	2
Less than one	..
1—4	8
5—9	3
10—19	16
20 and more	59
Total	**86**

From the above table it is clear that about 87 per cent of the persons staying out are doing so for the last over ten years. As many as about 69 per cent of the persons staying out are doing so for the last over twenty years. Another important feature of the above table is that with the increase in the duration there is corresponding increase in the number of stay outs which suggests that old outmigrants preponderate over recent outmigrants.

8.16. Rural, Urban linkage having a socio-economic bearing on each other was also studied at the time of field investigation. All the respondents from whom household schedules were canvassed did not reply to the question asked in this connection. Only 138 households responded positively to the question out of a total sample of 210. As many as 12 households declined to respond to the question while another 60 households were such who denied having any rural linkage. One hundred and ten of the respondents paid visits to the rural areas of the district Ludhiana, twenty-one to the rural areas of other districts of the

State of Punjab and the remaining seven to the rural areas of other States of the country. Twenty of the households amongst the said 110 households had indicated Khanna Town itself as their native place, 52 were the natives of rural areas of the Ludhiana District. Seven households were the migrants from the rural areas of Patiala District, three from the rural areas of Amritsar District, two from the rural areas of Sangrur District and a solitary one from the rural areas of Bhatinda District. Four households were migrants from the rural areas of Haryana, two from the rural areas of Utter Pradesh and one each from the rural areas of Delhi and Maharashtra. The remaining seventeen households were from Pakistan and had settled at Khanna after partition. The distribution of 21 households which visited the rural areas in other districts of the Punjab State by migrant status was two non-migrants, five from Ludhiana District, three from Patiala District, two each from Hoshiarpur District and Jullundur District, one each from Firozpur District, Ropar District and Sangrur District, one from Haryana State and three from Pakistan. The distribution of seven households which visited the rural areas in other States than the State of Punjab by migrant status was one non-migrant, two each from Ludhiana District and Uttar Pradesh and one each from Ropar District and Himachal Pradesh. In as many as 111 cases, the purpose of the visit of members of the households to rural areas was to see relatives both on the paternal and maternal side. Members from eight households visited the rural areas to meet friends; seven on the occasion of marriages, five to collect money; three to look after property and two each on business trips and religious functions.

8.17. The frequency of rural visits during the preceding year was also studied. Visits by 28 households were made in the preceding year only once. Member from 41 households visited the rural areas

twice, from 12 households thrice, from 17 households four times and from 40 households five times or more. The information collectd in this regard is not much dependable due to the uncertain nature of the duration of such visits. The people hardly kept any record of visits paid during the preceding calendar year and they were also ignorant about the duration. The data thus suffers from the limitation, that the replies of informants were much based on memory and many of them might not have reported the actual number of visits paid during the year particularly when the place visited was quite near to the town in which case the frequency of visit may be quite high and so easily forgotten.

8.18. It is also equally interesting to study the communication which the outside people had with the town. In this case also the respondents were asked information regarding the visits from outside during the last one year. Difficulties which were faced in extracting the information about visits to rural areas were repeated in this case as well. Out of a total 210 sample households as many as 178 houeholds were reported to have been visited by relations/friends, etc. In 27 cases, the visitor was a friend, in 9 the father, in 8 the mother, in 40 the brother, in five the son, in 6 the daughter, in 72 other relatives both agnatic and non-agnatic and in 11 cases the visitor was a transactor having economic association with the household visited.

8.19. The visitors to households from outside the town by locality reveals that these were not evenly distributed. In the locality of 'Model Town' the average number of visitors per thousand approximates to one where as in the localities of 'Nai Abadi', Purani Basti', 'Harijan Basti', and Refugee Colony the average number of visitors per household works to two. In the localities of 'Civil Line Area' and 'Bazigar Basti',

the average number of visitors per households works out to three and four respectively.

8.20 Usually the visitors from outside the town who visited the sample households were not from far off distances. From the replies of the individuals it is seen that generally the distance from which members visited was within the range of 100 Kilometres. This shows the normal limit of the communication of the outside world with the town. The locality-wise figures in this regard show that except in the case of the locality 'Purani Basti', in which case the average distance from where visitors came per household works to 140 Kilometres the distance hardly exceeded 100 Kilometres elsewhere. It is also pertinent to add that accessibility to the town facilitated the visits and is an important factor in influencing the rural area. A clear picture of social linkage is not visible from all sides. The rural areas connected by direct transport link had a better social linkage than the ones not so well connected. The town dwellers were emphatic to report that they could hardly afford guests/visitor as they were pressed by the housing problem.

CHAPTER IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

As referred earlier, by the middle of this century almost all available land within the old town was exhausted and the growth of the town thereafter skewed towards more open spaces outside the main town particularly along roads emanating from the town towards the surrounding urban and rural areas. The old town has houses mainly on an irregular pattern. The streets and lanes in the interior of the town are narrow, uneven and irregular. The houses follow a traditional type regarding their constructional structure. A conservative approach in new house types is also visible. Though many of the houses in the old town are spacious and well built but lack the amenities like bathrooms and lavatories and exhaust chimneys. Those of recent origin, however, are built to some design, better ventilated and are provided with all essential amenities. On the whole, however, the vestiges of disorderly growth persist and it is difficult to get rid of them.

9.2. Preparatory to 1971 Census, houselisting operations were carried out in 1970. The houselist covered all dwellings whether permanent or temporary, institutional or non-institutional, commercial as well as industrial and also those which were once dwellings but now lying vacant. Apart from listing the human dwellings valuable information was also collected alongside on the material of wall, material of roof, number of living rooms, tenural status, number of persons residing in a house and whether or not a household was cultivating any land. The data so collected has been compiled and published separately in the volume Census of India, Part IV—Housing Report and Tables. The above report contains tables at the State, district and city level only. Four

housing tables were prepared for selected towns. These tables contain information about housing pattern and material culture and are discussed in detail in the following pages. For giving a still wider coverage and a microscopic peep into the subject, information was also collected in the household schedules convassed for the purpose. Questions were asked from the members of households regarding aspects like their relations with the adjoining houses, the location of the house in relation to the floor, construction, repair and valuation, material of floor, wall, roof, floor area, amenities available, ventilation and lighting facilities. Information was also elicited regarding the availability of domestic equipment, utensils, luxury items and so on so forth. The survey data from the household schedules has also been incorporated in this chapter.

9.3. For examining housing conditions in the town the housing tables of Khanna have been compared with the housing tables of Punjab State Urban, Ludhiana District Urban and Amritsar City Urban. Amritsar City though distant apart from Khanna town, has been taken for comparison due to its being the largest city in the State. The total number of census houses recorded in Khanna Town is 9,770. On the other hand the total number of census houses in the city of Amritsar is about tenfold of Khanna Town. Among these four urban units, the highest number of census houses per 1,000 persons works out to 281 for Khanna Town itself and the corresponding lowest for Amritsar 208. The corresponding figures in respect of Punjab State, Urban and Ludhiana District (of which Khanna Town forms a part) are 241 and 225. As pointed out earlier Khanna is a medium sized town. The number of census houses per 1,000 persons seems to be in inverse ratio to the size of the urban unit. It also emerges that availability of houses per thousand of persons is better in Khanna than in Amritsar and

other cities of the State. The town looks comparatively congested when the availability of census houses is taken into consideration in the sub-montaneous district of Ropar having the corresponding figure of 326 houses for every 1,000 persons. In the adjacent districts of Sangrur and Patiala, the corresponding figures work out to 259 and 235 respectively. The livability in an area is appropriately indicated by the ratio of occupied residential houses to number of households. The ratio comes to 0.98, 0.81, 0.72 and 0.71 for Khanna Town, Punjab State Urban, Amritsar City and Ludhiana District Urban. This means that the deficiency of houses per 100 households is only 2 in Khanna, 19 per cent in Punjab State Urban whereas in Ludhiana District Urban and Amritsar City it is of the order of 29 per cent and 28 per cent respectively. Table IX.1 showing the utilization pattern of census houses as per the houselist of 1970, preparatory to 1971 Census is given below :—

TABLE IX·1

Distribution of census houses by utilization patterns along with the corresponding percentage distribution 1970

Pattern of utilization	Number	Percentage
1	2	3
Total	9,770	100·0
Vacant at the time of houselisting	780	8·0
Occupied	8,990	92·0
Occupied as	..	..
(i) Residence	5,960	61·0
(ii) Shop-cum-residence	35	0·3
(iii) Workshop-cum-residence including household Industry	110	1·1
(iv) Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist Houses and Inspection Houses	20	0·2

TABLE IX·1—*concld.*

Pattern of utilization		Number	Percentage
1		2	3
(v)	Shop exculding eating houses	890	9·1
(vi)	Business houses and offices	145	1·5
(vii)	Factories, workshops and Worksheds	770	7·9
(viii)	Resturants, sweetmeat shops and eating houses	145	1·5
(ix)	Places of worship (e.g., Tample, Church, Mosque, Gurdwara, etc.)	15	0·2
(x)	Others	900	9·2

The houses being utilized as wholly or partly residential constitute about 62.49 per cent for Khanna Town, 70.23 per cent for Punjab State Urban and 72.42 per cent for Ludhiana District Urban. The salient feature of the distribution given in Table IX.1 is that 890 or 9.1 per cent census houses are being used as shops excluding eating houses, 770 or 7.9 per cent as factories, workshops and worksheds. Ludhiana city which is the most industrialised city in the Punjab State the percentage of census houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds comes to 7.9 per cent revealing that Khanna fairly competes in this respect though there are proportionately more occupied residential houses in Ludhiana. The category 'other' may include variety of structures such as store houses, cowsheds, graveyard sheds, tombs, cartsheds, etc., etc.

9.4. On an average the number of persons per room as obtaining in the Khanna Town is 2.73 which tends towards overcrowding as per the definition of overcrowded room in the residence of more than two persons per room (Sen S. N. Socio-Economic Survey of City of Calcutta). The pressure of population per room in the Punjab State urban and in Amritsar City is comparatively much low, i.e., 2.53 persons per room

and 2.56 persons per room respectively. Comparison of residential accommodation in terms of number of persons per room in relation with different roomed sets will reveal interesting attributes. Tables IX.2 gives the average number of persons per room according to number of rooms' for Khanna Town, urban Ludhiana, Amritsar city and urban Punjab.

TABLE IX·2

Average number of persons per room according to houses having different number of rooms

Place	Number of persons per room houses having					
	Total	One room	Two room	Three room	Four room	Five room or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Khanna town	2·73	4·13	2·93	2·23	1·71	1·68
Urban Ludhiana	2·60	4·29	2·92	2·21	1·78	1·65
Amritsar City	2·56	4·48	2·93	2·16	1·81	1·28
Urban Punjab	2·53	4·37	2·84	2·16	1·77	1·28

The above table gives the general trend that with the increase in number of rooms per household the number of persons per room decreases. The single room houses are more crowded. A look at the above table reveals that there is considerably high pressure on rooms in Khanna Town.

9.5. The distribution of households classified by number of members and number of rooms occupied is given in Table IX.3.

TABLE IX·3

Distribution of households classified by number of members and number of rooms occupied

Households with	Households		Number of Members				Average size of house hold
	Number	Percentage	Number of males	Percentage of males	Number of females	Percentage of females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
)ne room	3,030	48·8	7,170	40·6	5,390	35·2	4·14
Two room	1,775	28·6	5,440	30·8	4,965	32·4	5·86
hree room	715	11·5	2,395	13·6	2,450	16·0	6·78
our room	380	6·2	1,365	7·7	1,235	8·1	6·84
ive rooms or above	305	4·9	1,280	7·3	1,275	8·3	8·48
Total	**6,205**	**100·0**	**17,650**	**100·0**	**15,315**	**100·0**	**5·31**

The above table reveals that the single room houses form the highest proportion of the total households, i.e., 48.8 per cent and the percentage of the households which live in one or two roomed houses was as high as 77.4. Similar percentages of the households which live in one or two roomed houses in Punjab State Urban, Ludhiana District Urban and Amritsar City was 71.81, 70.16 and 70.98, respectively. It is further revealed from the above table that as the size of the household by number of rooms increases the pressure of population per household also increases. It will be interesting to study the household accommodation and proportion of population living in houses of different rooms in Khanna and other referent towns as furnished in Table IX.4 below.

TABLE IX·4

Distribution of population by household accommodation in Khanna and other referent towns.

Name of the Town	Total Population	Total Number of Household	Persons per Household	Average number of persons per household				
				One Room	Two Room	Three Room	Four Room	Five Room or above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Khanna	32,965	6,205	5·31	4·14	5·86	6·78	6·84	8·48
Amrtisar City	458,029	95,455	5·64	4·48	5·85	6·47	7·23	8·23
Ludhiana City	401,176	84,870	5·45	4·26	5·86	6·66	7·29	8·22
Patiala City	151,041	32,230	5·50	4·31	5·47	6·31	6·50	7·83
Punjab State Urban	3,216,176	773,835	5·53	4·37	5·68	6·49	7·07	8·18

The above table reveals that Khanna town has the lowest number of persons per household in the case of one room households when compared with Ludhiana, Patiala and Amritsar cities as well as Punjab State urban whereas the town has the highest average number of persons per household in case of three room households when compared with Ludhiana, Amritsar and Patiala cities as well as Punjab State Urban.

On the other hand the population living in one or two roomed houses was of the order of 69.66 per cent for Khanna Town, 65.70 per cent for Urban Ludhiana, 63.28 per cent for Amritsar City and 63.97 per cent for Urban Punjab thus showing the comparative position of this factor in different units under consideration.

9.6. With a view to examine the extent of house tenancy and house ownership the distribution of households classified by size of the households and tenure status alongwith the corresponding percentage distribution is given in Table IX.5 below :

TABLE IX·5

Distribution of households classified by size of the households and tenure status along with the corresponding percentage distribution

Household size (Number of persons)	TENURE STATUS			
	Owned		Rented	
	Number of households	Percentage of households	Number of households	Percentage of households
1	2	3	4	5
One	170	4·7	390	15·0
Two	275	7·6	260	10·0
Three	380	10·5	375	14·4
Four	355	9·9	405	15·6
Five	475	13·2	340	13·1
Six or more	1,950	54·1	830	31·9
Total	**3,605**	**100·0**	**2,600**	**100·0**

Out of the total households, 58.10 per cent were recorded to be residing in owned houses and the remaining 41.90 were residing in rented houses. The

corresponding proportions for the State urban are 67.10 per cent and 32.90 per cent respectively. It is apparent that as the household size increases the percentage of households also increases in the case of owned houses. It is also discernible that larger households are more sedantary. The percentage of households living in rented houses of which the size of the households was six or more members constituted about one-third of the total households in this category. The rest of the two-thirds households in this category were almost evenly spread over other household sizes. Further, when the tenural status in the rural and urban areas of the State is examined, it is noted that extent of ownership is decreasing from rural to urban areas and houses are tending to become a sort of market commodity in cities and big towns.

9.7. For the study of housing culture special information was collected at the time of house-listing preparatory to the 1971 population census on the material of roof and material of wall. Similar information was also collected in the household schedules which were specially canvassed for the purpose of this study. The data collected in our survey household schedules has been considered more reliable than the tables generated from the house-listing material collected at the time of census. Table IX.6 based on survey data gives the distribution of the houses by predominant material of the wall, roof and floor alongwith the corresponding percentage distribution.

TABLE IX·6

Distribution of sample houses by predominant material of wall, roof and floor alongwith the corresponding percentage distribution

Predominant material of Wall	Number of Houses	Percentage
1	2	3
Total	210	100·00
Burnt bricks	197	93·81
Mud	4	1·90
Burnt bricks/cement	6	2·86
Unburnt bricks	3	1·43
Predominant material of roof		
Total	210	100·00
Wood, tiles and mud	171	81·43
Burnt bricks/cement	15	7·14
Thatch, reed or mud	9	4·29
Lintel R.B.C./R.C.C.	15	7·14
Predominant material of floor		
Total	210	100·00
Mud	68	32·38
Burnt bricks	50	23·81
Concrete/cement	89	42·38
Marble chips	3	1·43

The above table shows that a very high percentage of houses, i.e., 93.81 had, burnt bricks as the predominant material of the walls and another 2.86 per cent of house had burnt bricks/cement as the predominant material of walls. Only 3.33 per cent of the houses had mud and unburnt bricks as predominant material of wall. In case of as many as 81.43 per cent of houses, wood, tiles and mud was used as the material for roof. The comparatively advanced and modern technique of roof construction by using burnt bricks/cement and lintel R.B.C./R.C.C. has also been introduced into the housing culture of the town but the percentage is only 7.14 each. In case of 32.98 per cent houses the material of floors is predominantly mud. Concrete/cement floors were more numerous.

The overall picture thus emerges that the house construction in still largely traditional and modern technological advances were still to find their due place which is yet to enter into the way of life of resident of Khanna. The predominant material of wall and that of roof in Punjab State, Urban has been reported as burnt bricks to the extent of 90.57 per cent and 8.33 per cent houses, respectively. The percentages of houses with burnt bricks as predominant material for wall and for roof in the city of Amritsar works out to 93.43 and 11.42, respectively. The wide variation in the two percentages is perhaps due to conceptual error in understanding or returning of material of roof. The percentage of houses in Urban Punjab with kachcha roofs, with predominant material as thatch, reed or mud works out to 32.04 whereas the corresponding percentage for Amritsar City works out to 31.26. The houses are partly pucca and partly kachcha and deluxe houses were a solitary few.

9.8. Another aspect of the housing culture studied at the time of field survey was space pattern between the houses, compound provision in the houses, floor pattern and consequent problems faced. Out of the total 210 sample households as many as 138 were found occupying houses separate in space but with compound, another 42 households were such which also enjoyed separation in space but without having the facility of compound and the remaining 30 households were distributed as; flats in multi-flat housing units 16, floor in multifloor housing units 9, separate huts 2 and separate houses with joint compound 3. As many as 199 households hardly faced any problem or they were callous of the problems and consequently gave no response to the question while the remaining 11 households were found facing problems. Of the several problems mentioned by the dwellers, the predominant ones were that 3 households reported

entry of rainy water into their rooms during the rainy season; two households each complained of inadequate bath room facilities affecting sanitary conditions and non-availability of water at the first floor; one household each complained of thatched roof, non-co-operation of the neighbourer in cleaning the common drain, narrow and dark street and non-availability of toilet water and bath room. Many a people have to live in such houses where livability lacks but there is hardly any remedy or choice against these. It is generally seen that houses without front-yards or back-yards are decreasing particularly towards the inner loop of the town. In new urban ecological pattern houses with compounds may be common. With the increase of population more and more land towards outer fringes is coming under habitation. One comes across a cattleshed and hand pump within compounds of certain houses.

9.9. Information was also collected regarding the age, the average cost of construction and the average value of the house at the time of survey. Out of the sample of 210 households only 151 gave information about the time of construction of their houses. Thirty each were built within 4 years and between 5—9 years of the date of survey, 42 houses 10—19 years hence, 39 houses 20—39 years hence, while the remaining 10 houses were older than 40 years. It appears that the building activity has remained brisk during the decade preceding the survey. Figures about the average cost of construction reveal that the said cost has increased about by two-thirds during the last 20 years. The average cost of construction of the house which was built during the four years preceding the survey approximate to Rs. 15,000 whereas those built during 10—19 hence averaged to Rs. 9,000. It has been observed that the newly built houses were smaller in size than those built earlier. Further the value of the residential property has shown an

appreciation of the order of 50 per cent during the decade preceding the survey. The costliest house that has been reported in the sample was located in the Refugee Colony. The said house was built about 5—9 years ago at the cost of Rs. 30,000. Locality-wise the costliest houses were reported in 'Nai Abadi' where the locality average of a sample house works out to Rs. 9,000 and the cheapest houses were built in 'Harijan Basti' where the locality average of a sample house works out to about Rs. 5,000. Many of the allottees or tenants could not give the answers regarding age and cost of construction. It is also to be noted that depreciation is considerably involved in case of old houses; but many people are unaware of it and hence the limitation in accurate estimates.

9.10. The floor space was recorded as determined on the basis of living rooms possessed by houseowners. The distribution of sample households as also of persons by per capita availability of floor space is given in Table IX.7 which also throws light on the extent of livability in the town.

TABLE IX·7

Distribution of sample households and persons by per capita availability of floor space

Per Capita Availability of Floor Space	Number of households	Number of persons
1	2	3
Less than one Square metre	1	6
2—3 Square metre	39	272
4—5 Square metre	57	356
6—9 Square metre	51	281
10—15 Square metre	34	154
16 Square meter or above	28	106
Total	**210**	**1,175**

About 54 per cent of the sample population were having less than 5 square metre per capita floor space, which leans towards overcrowding. Twenty-four per cent of sample population were having the per capita floor area of 6—9 square metre together with another 22 per cent population in the per capita floor area of 10 square metre or more indicating that this segment of population was having a better availability of per capita floor space in the town. Broadly speaking about one half of sampled population was living as over crowded and hurddled in small houses. Overcrowding is also due to packing of houses too close at certain places. Shacks erected by poor proletariat in slums have also caused overcrowding these. It is also to be kept in view that the data might have been somewhat affected by the rough estimates regarding floor space as returned by many an informants or as recorded by investigating staff. In certain houses there was hardly any separate kitchen accommodation.

9.11. The study into the availability of amenities like bath room, lavatory, kitchen, electricity and drinking as well as toilet water sparingly give a satisfactory picture. Of the 210 sample households as many as 79 did not have the facility of bath room at all, while another 4 households shared their bath rooms with other households. The facility of lavatory was also not available in 62 households apart from 7 households which shared their lavatories with other households. The position with regard to separate kitchen facilities was equally unsatisfactory as 57 households did not have this facility at all. Electricity facility was also not available to as many as 43 households apart from 23 households sharing this facility with other households. Even the drinking water and toilet water facilities were not very satisfactory as 5 households each did not have any of the facilities at all and 66 households shared both the facilities with other households. Localitywise the availability of

amenities were at their worst in Bazigar Basti, Refugee Colony, Harijan Basti and Purani Basti in which the number of households covered were 4; 6; 21 and 137 respectively. In the above four localities the over all position of all the aforesaid amenities as not having at all or sharing with others comes out to 58 per cent; 47 per cent; 39 per cent and 36 per cent respectively. Sharing of amenties is rather more prevalent in amenities like source of water and electric current rather than kitchen and bath room. Amenities such as smoke chimney and laundry were lacking. Flower beds were only in solitary few houses.

9.12. Study into the material of cooking utensils reveals that brass utensils were most popular in this category. In the case of utensils used for serving, brass as well as china clay utensils get prominence. In case of 207 households out of total 210 sample households brass alloy utensils formed the primary ones though in addition utensils made of iron, steel, aluminium, silver, copper and even earthen pots though in auxiliary form were used. For the purpose of serving, out of the total 210 sample households, 41 households used only brass alloy utensils; 103 those made of brass and china clay: 23 brass, steel and china clay; 8 brass, iron and china clay; 7 brass and aluminium; 7 brass, aluminium and iron; 5 brass, steel and iron utensils; 10 brass and iron utensils; 4 brass, steel and glass and 2 brass, steel, iron and glass.

9.13. For studying the aspect of material culture, availability of different types of furniture items in the sample households was also recorded. All 210 households invariably possessed cots while 152 and 150 households possessed chairs and tables respectively. One hundred and eleven households possessed 'newarcots' and another 46 households possessed 'diwans'. Of

the other types of furniture viz., sofa sets, dining tables etc., only 33 households possessed them.

9.14. Further, availability of luxury and costly goods viz., wrist watch, radio/transistorised radio, fan and other such items was also studied. Of the total 210 sample households covered as many as 155 possessed wrist watches, 132 radios/transistorised radios, 98 table clocks and a solitary household had television set. Of the other types of costly goods viz., gramophone, record players, tape recorders, wall clocks, electric presses, heaters, refrigerators, table fans and ceiling fans, etc., 95 households in all possessed one or the other types of these goods. Caste/Community-wise the luxury items were normally possessed by Khatris, Brahmans, Aggarwals, Jats and Lohars. Two Mazhabi, one each Ad-dharmi, Ghumar and Kabir Panthi households did not possess any of the above luxury items. Cross-classification of the availability of luxury items vis-a-vis educational level of the head of the household revealed that there was a positive correlation between the two. Of the 67 sample households whose heads were educated upto matriculation or above 61; 54 and 44 households possessed wrist watches; radio/transistors and table clocks respectively.

9.15. The study of the type of domestic fuel used in the sample households in the town shows that many houses were still using cow-dung cakes and even straw-in their improvised hearths. The distribution of the sample households by the type of fuel used was that 101 sample households were using wood, kerosene oil and coal; 21 households wood and cow-dung cakes; 20 households coal and kerosene; 24 households only wood; 14 households wood, coal and cow-dung cakes; 6 households only coal; 4 households cow dung cakes and straw; 5 households wood and straw; 6 households kerosene oil; nine household only kerosene oil

and cow-dung cakes. For the purpose of lighting 137 sample households depended upon electricity alone; 42 kerosene oil alone and the remaining 31 households used electricity and kerosene oil both. The group discussion revealed that combustible gas stove is also going to be popular and people were depositing money to purchase gas cylinders for their kitchen. It is a new innovation.

CHAPTER X

SLUMS, BLIGHTED AND OTHER AREAS WITH SUBSTANDARD LIVING CONDITIONS

The dirty areas having hazardous and injurious living conditions and the lack of most essential amenities are usually treated as slums. These are canceroids in the urban centre, posing physio-social risks to the residents. 'Blighted' areas also represent inferior standard of living i.e., these are rather sinking down as far as their housing conditions are concerned. Thus the slum and blighted areas both represent sub-standard living conditions. The life of the slum runs counter to the democratic way of life. The responsibility for amelioration of the slum hinges both on the slum dwellers and non-slum dwellers. The improvement of the slum areas is indeed a challenging task.

10.2. At the time of survey, as per records of the municipal committee, 2,634 persons were recorded to scattered in five different slum areas. Broadly speaking, 7.5 per cent of the population lived in the slum areas which is of serious concern for such a medium sized town where industrial expansion and advanced technology is yet to enter. Two of the areas are inhabited by *Jatia Chamar*, a scheduled caste and are familiarly known as *'Jhonprian Jatia'*. One of these is located near old cinema road and the other is located behind Adarsh theatre. These are towards the inner side of the town and the slum dwellers here may be classed as necessitarians with little chance of getting out of it in the near future. Other three slums are located towards the outer fringe of the town. Two of the outer slums are inhabited by *Bazigar* scheduled caste, one being adjacent to Model town on Samrala road and another close to Government Girls' Higher



Plate 28 : *A modern house at Samadhi Road.*

Secondary School. The '*Jhonprian* Harijans' inhabited by the so called lower castes—majority constituting the scheduled castes is another slum area located on the other side of railway crossing. All these slums are reported to have come into existence after partition which later on grew with expansion of commercial and industrial ventures.

10.3. As a consequence of partition of the country in 1947, a stream of refugees came to the town and kept on waiting for rehabilitation. The authorities were not having sufficient resources to do much in this regard. The places evacuated by outgoing Muslims and some other deserted places fell handy for these refugees. The poor migrants under economic strain had to take up petty labour work. Some started living in low rented huts as tenants. The industrial and commercial activities particularly the wholesale operators started moving out and the low income group went on clustering resulting in further congestion in these areas. The unskilled labourers ejected from rural hinterland also chose to reside in these areas thus adding to the sub-standard living conditions. As the housing is a major economic problem, so these places attracted the low income group of people. These slum dwellers could hardly do anything to improve the appalling housing conditions. They were even helpless to make their voice heard in the higher circles. Poverty impeded the education of their children under the tough and trying conditions. Sometimes they had been thinking that the solution would come from above.

10.4. The names of the slums like '*Jhonprian Bazigar*', '*Bazigar* Huts' and '*Jhonprian Jatia*' suggest as if they are solely inhabited by members of these castes; but this is not absolutely true. Like the habitat known as '*Jhonprian* Harijans' all these settlements have some sparsed dwellings belonging to other castes/communities probably belonging to so called lower

castes. The *Bazigar* caste is predominantly migrated from Pakistan after partition. These *Bazigars* have shifted to various occupations, mainly labour work from their traditional gymnastic and acrobatic pursuits but some of them still stick to their side occupations of dealing in bamboo and reed articles. The *Jatia Chamars* were reported to have taken recourse to agricultural labour, loading and unloading work in the market and very few were doing the traditional job of leather work. Majority of this caste profess Sikh religion. In *Jhonprian*, Harijans were found *Ramdasi*, Balmiki and other wage earners usually engaged in labour work. Majority of them also profess Sikh religion. It is to be noted that a large segment of these communities reside in other localities which have not been classed as slums by the civic authorities but the living conditions there are in no way better. The slum dwellers are regarded socially inferior and have a very little say in any important socio-economic policy decisions. The middle income group people look down upon the slum dwellers shifting towards their residences. Regarding the settlement history of slums, the municipality records reveal that they came into existence after partition when migrants from Pakistan came to occupy these places. *Jhonprian Jatia* near old cinema road, and behind Adarsh Cinema and *Jhonprian* Harijans near Railway crossing on *Lalheri* road were said to be inhabited on private land. *Bazigar* huts on Samrala road have been allotted by civic authorities. The refugee migrants were said to be both from urban and rural areas now in Pakistan and latter waves of migrants were mostly from rural areas neighbouring the Khanna town.

10.5. The household composition amongst the slum dwellers is commonly of simple nuclear type. The joint family system is fast disappearing. After marriage the son usually erects separate *Jhonpri* (hut) adjacent to the parents if some space is available or by

partitioning the premises occupied by the parents and the couple starts living independently. Such an arrangement provides some sort of minimum privacy. In case of joint families, there are terrifying lags and lacks in elementary privacy. In many a households, the parents with grown up children share the same hut and thus the children remain devoid of the qualities of an ideal citizen. As per record of the municipality the number of households and the component population of slums is furnished below:

Name of Slum Area	Households	Population
1	2	3
1. Jhonprian Bazigar	116	631
2. Bazigar Huts	40	200
3. Jhonprian Jatia	120	600
4. Jhonprian Jatia	150	596
5. Jhonprian Harijan	135	607

10.6. By occupation the slum dwellers are largely unskilled manual workers comprising agricultural labourers and labourers working in Anaj Mandi (grain market). Some are traditional workers and others are engaged in transport and communication as well as in 'other services' as sweepers, peons, etc. The agricultural labour coincides more with sowing and harvesting operations. The peak periods correspond to months of July and October for *kharif* crops; and October-November and March-April for *Rabi* crop when work is available to them. During the remaining months the agricultural labour goes a bit lean. Labour work in Anaj Mandi is also seasonal. Their income is meagre and saving is almost nil and feeling of insecurity is perpetual. The slum dwellers, particularly the females attend to some household chores like cleansing duties in the houses of non-slum dwellers. In a

nut shell such is the plight of labour class people with no guarantee of minimum regular income and adequate wages. The avenues for traditional jobs like leather work, reed and bamboo work are also limited. Creating economic self-sufficiency would be the only solution for ameliorating the plight of these slum dwellers.

10.7. The house type among these areas is generally a single room *kachcha hut.* The material used in walls of these huts is mud. In some houses inferior type of bricks, pieces of old and second hand bricks are also used. The use of cement and glass is conspicuous by their absence as construction material. In large number of houses the walls are raised by compressing wet soil first putting it in between two wooden planks fastened together so as to serve as a mould, the process is *colloquially* called *bhit kutna* (compressing of mud). Other material such as bambooes, reed, thatch, broken sheets, pieces of terpaulin, wooden planks and rafters are used as determined by the design of roof and material used in walls and other climatic conditions and above all depending upon capacity to purchase. Slanting *chhapars* are also met in front of certain houses. Windows and ventilators are only seldom provided, instead some gazy holes are kept in the walls and skylets in the roof. There are some professional thatches among the slum dwellers. Some of the roofs are smeared with a layer of mud plaster against leakage during rains, fire and high velocity winds. In case of flat roofs: bamboo sticks or waste planks from saw mills are spread on beams and a layer of reed is spread and the top is plastered with a thick layer of mud. The inner side of hut is smeared with cowdung paste. In many a houses pictures of actresses and other heroes torn from magazines are seen hanging. There is hardly any provision for separate kitchen, bath room and electric connection and latrine accommodation is wanting. Many of the huts

lack even the fundamental repairs. The wood work, whatever little, is splintered. At certain points the dwellings are so close that the alleys become impossible without elbowing. The surrounding is usually dirty and ugly. At the low lying spots the stagnating black mud water emits obnoxious smell. The rooms are usually damp in rainy season. The children ease at the sides of the lanes. In heavy rains the water splashes to the threshold of huts. The lying offal haphazardly pollutes the environment. The rats, mosquitoes, flies are a constant nuisance in the slum areas. Preservation of food and food articles is inadequate. Some of the slum dwellers have kept animals like cow, goat and pigs which further render the environment unclean. The occupancy rights were said to be uncertain to the slum dwellers.

10.8. For water the slum dwellers have to go to nearby taps provided by the municipality. There are also a few handpumps. Long queues of females and children are seen waiting for their turn at the taps during the water supply hours. The water is stored in earthern pitchers for drinking and cooking purposes. The improvised kerosene lamp is the means of light in huts. Electric supply has not yet been extended to these slum dwellers and they are also callous of availing the facility. Financial stringency is an important bottleneck in the way of providing the elementary amenities.

10.9. To a considerable extent the slum dwellers are socially isolated from middle class group of people and chiefly their own norms and practices prevail. The limited cultural and feeble intellectual horizons have conditioned them to act in their own way which is affecting their personalities. These slum dwellers are ignorant in the matter of availing better educational and health services and financial weakness is the frequent complaint heard from them. As far as

general behaviour is concerned, they sometimes create a sort of confusion and fuss even at small trifles. They lack an effective linkage with the outside world. They rarely plan anything and much is left on chance and mercy of nature. The children also acquire an altogether passive attitude towards life and consequently remain devoid of alround development of their personalities. The dietary habits and way of dressing of these people differ considerably from the middle class people. They can hardly afford balanced and nutricious food and many of them wear second hand clothes and even illfitted rags. Fortunately these people were reported to be free from the incidence of untoward cases of crime. The crime and deviant behaviour in town, however, is given in another chapter.

CHAPTER XI

ORGANIZATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

Since the genesis of human civilization man has shown inclination for group-activity and organization. With the passage of time man has evolved social institutions depending upon the ever expanding horizons of his life. The urban life is a well-knit and organised social phenomenon. To study this feature of Khanna town special information was collected in the 'Town Schedule', 'Institution Schedule' and 'Neighbourhood Schedule'. Subjects, viz., political organisations including all India and local political parties; voting behaviour; functionaries of municipal committee, voluntary organisations and trade unions and elite structure were covered during the field inquiry.

11.2. Khanna being a small town does not enjoy any special significance in national or state politics. But the influence which the national or state politics exert in the life of this town indirectly, necessitates to study the functioning of various political parties active in the town. In all, four political parties, viz., Congress (R), Communist Party of India, Bhartiya Jan Sangh and Akali Party were active in the town at the time of field survey. Among these four parties the Congress (R) claims to have the largest number of members i.e., 900. The offices of Congress (R) are located near Hutan Qazian. Out of the fifteen elected seats in the municipal committee the Congress (R) has seven and the Bhartiya Jan Sangh only one. The remaining seven municipal councillors were elected as independents. Three co-opted members of the municipal committee and all the six members of the Improvement Trust were also from the Congress (R). So in the civil administration as well as Improvement Trust Congress (R) was dominant and plays the most important role. The Congress (R) aims at a "democratic

socialist society". It calls for more intensive efforts towards planning, effective steps to make public undertakings more efficient, strengthening of the co-operative movement, better implementation of land reform measures, etc.

11.3. The Communist Party of India is functioning in the town since 1950. Its office is located at the G.T. Road near Old Bus Stand. The party claimed to have a membership of only 22, primarily constituting of wage earners. The party holds monthly as well as emergency meetings to discuss issues like price rise, unemployment, corruption and labour problems. The party strives to build a socialist reconstruction of society with communistic colour, control of prices through state trading in foodgrains and reduction of taxation and defence expenditure, etc. The party was successful in organising labour in steel rolling and iron mills.

11.4. The Bhartiya Jan Sangh started functioning in the town since 1966. The office of the party is located near Rolu Ram Sarai. The membership of the party approximates to 400. The party aims at an independent policy, decentralization of political power, provision of free compulsory education and emancipation of nation from the shackles of the English language, etc. The party is votary of Hindi and old Sanskritic way of life.

11.5. The Akali Dal has not got a full-fledged office at Khanna. The party was working through its office at Ludhiana. The party stood for a Punjabi Suba (State) on linguistic basis, which has since been formed and calls for nationalisation of banks and state trading in foodgrains. The party considered politics and religion as one entity.

11.6. The last municipal election to the Khanna Municipality were held in 1972. The whole town was

divided into fifteen wards each returning a candidate. There were a total of 58 contestant candidates for the fifteen seats and 16,113 voters. The average number of candidates and voters per ward approximate to 4 and 1,100 respectively. Two of the constituencies were reserved for scheduled caste candidates only. The dominant religious group in nine of the wards was Hindu while in the remaining six it was Sikh. The distribution of wards according to the dominant socio-economic class was 3 upper, 9 middle and 3 low. The religious break-up of the contesting candidates was reported to be 36 Hindus and 22 Sikhs. The total number of valid votes polled were 14,951 which works out to 92.8 per cent. The high percentage of valid votes polled shows that the population is very much conscious of franchise and the role of municipal administration in the affairs of the town. Out of the fifteen candidates who won, 10 were Hindus and 5 were Sikhs. In the six wards dominated by Sikhs, four successful candidates were Sikhs while the remaining two were Hindus. Similarly in the nine wards dominated by Hindus eight of the successful candidates were Hindus while the remaining one was a Sikh. This shows that though ethnic composition of the wards were quite effective in supporting the candidates it was not the sole criterion.

11.7. In the institution schedule which was canvassed amongst the representative educational, medical, other public institutions and voluntary organisations enquiries were made regarding the elite structure of these institutions. In all 25 institutions were covered of which 9 were educational, 6 medical, 7 voluntary organizations, 2 clubs and one library. The nine social, cultural or recreational institutions were :

1. **Bhartiya Mahavir Dal;**
2. **Arya Samaj Sabha;**

3. Sant Nirankari Mandal;
4. Sri Saraswati Parshad Sahatya Sabha;
5. Punjabi Sahit Sabha;
6. Balmiki Sabha;
7. Ravidas Sabha;
8. Lion's Club;
9. Rotary Club.

The Bhartiya Mahavir Dal was established in the town as recently as 1972 with the objective of public service. It had five functionaries all of whom were non-scheduled caste belonging to Hindus. Four of the functionaries were shop-keepers while the remaining one was a property dealer. The distribution of the functionaries by educational level was two under matric and three matric or above. All the five functionaries attained office through elections. The Arya Samaj Sabha was established in the town in 1933 with the objective of spreading the philosophy of Arya Samaj as propounded by its founder Swami Daya Nand. The Sabha had three functionaries belonging to Swarna castes of Hindu religion. Two of the functionaries were retired persons, while one was a businessman. The distribution by educational level was, two under-matric and one matric or above. All the three functionaries attained office through elections. Nirankari Mandal was established in the town in 1947 with the objective of telling and helping the human beings about their existence and the way to realise God. The institution was sponsored by Delhi Nirankari Mandal under the guidance of Baba Gurbachan Singh and had no functionary at the town level. The Sri Saraswati Parshad Sahatya Sabha was established in 1960 for rendering service to man-kind and promotion of all the Indian languages. The Sabha had four functionaries all belonging to so-called

twice born castes of Hindu religion. One of the functionary was a Block Education Officer, two teachers and one merchant. All the four were educated up to matric and above and all of them attained office through elections. The Punjabi Sahit Sabha was established in 1970 with the objective of promoting Punjabi literature and culture among the townfolk. It had only two functionaries who were Sikhs of non-scheduled castes. One each functionary was a college lecturer and a school teacher, respectively and both of them were educated up to above matric level. Both of the functionaries attained office through elections. The Balmiki Sabha and the Ravidas Sabha were established in 1970 and 1952 with the objectives of the welfare and uplift of Balmiki and Ravidasi communities, respectively. The Balmiki Sabha had three functionaries all of whom were Hindus of Scheduled Castes. By occupation the functionaries were one each a shop-keeper, labourer and non-worker. All the three were educated up to matric and above and attained office through elections. The Ravidas Sabha had three functionaries of which two were Sikhs and one Hindu and all of them belonged to the same community. By occupation one each was a property owner, shop-keeper and service man. The educational level was reported to be one under-matric and two matric and above and attained office through elections. The Rotary Club and the Lion's Club were established in 1963 and 1973, respectively with the common objective of social service. The Rotary Club had four functionaries, two each Hindus and Sikhs belonging all to non-Scheduled Castes. By occupation two were businessmen and one each a cycle dealer and a broker. All the four had educational level up to matric and above and attained office through elections. The Lion's Club also had four functionaries—all Hindus belonging to non-Scheduled Castes. By occupation two of the functionaries were businessmen one each a doctor and

lecturer, the educational level of all the four were matric and above and attained office through elections. From the above description it appears that the people are conscious both at the religious -and community level and some sort of segmentation is perceptible.

11.8. The neighbourhood and community life schedule was canvassed in nine sampled neighbourhoods. In all 30 such schedules were filled in from 30 respondents—five each from Mohalla Mata Rani and Model Town; four each from Mohalla Dhobian and Purana Bazar; three each from Harijan Basti and Bazigar Basti and two each from Lalheri Road, Old Cinema Road and Mohalla Ahluwalia. The number of schedules canvassed in each neighbourhood was proportionate to the size of neighbourhood in question. Each respondent was asked question regarding the five most respected and influential persons in his neighbourhood and in the town as a whole. This approach obviously throws light upon the influence exercised by the persons, as also the corresponding esteem derived from the set of respondents. To consolidate the aforesaid information the person reported as respected was awarded a score of one if he was reported anywhere by the respondent in the list of five and zero if he was not reported as respected at all. The aggregate of this score over all respondents yielded the individual score of the respected person. The same procedure was adopted for ascertaining the score of influencial persons in the neighbourhood as also in the town.

11.9. Table XI.I and Table XI.2 give respectively the particulars of five most respected and influential persons in the town in the descending order of their scores.

TABLE XI. 1

Particulars of five most respected persons in the town by descending order of their scores

Sl. No.	Name	Total Score	Age (app.)	Sex	Religion	Ethnic group/ caste	Education	Occupation	Office held
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Shri Prem Chand	14	33	M	Hindu	Brahman	B.A., LL.B.	Business	President, M.C. Khanna
2.	Shri Vishwa Nath	13	70	M	Hindu	Brahman	Shastri	Educationist	Principal
	Shri Madan Gopal	13	60	M	Hindu	Chopra	M. A.	Educationist	Principal, A.S. College, Khanna
3.	Shri Shamsher Singh	12	55	M	Sikh	Sodia	M.B.B.S.	Doctor	Owns Clinic
4.	Shri Nand La l	10	85	M	Hindu	Kalra	M.A., B.T.	Retired	Ex-Principal, A.S. College
5.	Shri Romesh Chander	9	55	M	Hindu	Brahman	B.A.	Mill owner	Ex-President, M.C. Khanna

TABLE XI. 2

Particulars of five most influential persons in the town by descending order of their scores

1.	Shri Prem Chand	14	33	M	Hindu	Brahman	B.A., LL.B.	Business	President, M.C., Khanna
2.	Shri Mohinder Singh	12	60	M	Sikh	Batra	Matric	Mill owner	Akali worker
3.	Shri Romesh Chander	10	55	M	Hindu	Brahman	B.A.	Mill owner	Ex-President, M.C. Khanna
4.	Shri Shamsher Singh	7	55	M	Sikh	Sodia	M.B.B.S.	Doctor	Owns Clinic
5.	Shri Madan Gopal	6	60	M	Hindu	Chopra	M.A.	Educationist	Principal, A.S. College, Khanna

In reply to the question regarding five most respected persons in the town the respondents reported a total of 36 persons out of which names of six persons top down appear in Table XI.1. On the other hand in repect of five most influential persons in the town a total of 47 persons out of which the names of five persons top down appear in Table XI.2. It shows that prestige is concentrated among fewer persons than influence. The comparative study of Table XI.1 and Table XI.2 reveals that Shri Prem Chand was the most respected person and at the same time the most influential person which was probably due to his being the President of Municipal Committee, Khanna and also a leading businessman of the town. But the remaining four positions on the two tables vary considerably. Shri Vishwa Nath and Shri Nand Lal figure at the second and fourth places respectively among the five most respected persons but find no position among the five most influential persons. Conversely Shri Mohinder Singh one of the pioneers in the oil industry of the town enjoys second place among the five most influential persons but ranks nowhere on the list of five most respected persons. This together with the displaced ranks of other persons with the exception of Shri Prem Chand in the two lists simply show that respect and influence do not necessarily precipitate together at same level though there is considerable matching in names acquiring prestige and influence as four persons exist in both the lists. Again with the exception of Shri Prem Chand all other persons appearing in the two lists are aged above 50 years. No female appears in the two lists. Another important feature of the two lists is that whereas respect was related more to the service rendered to society than capital owned, the influence derived its society more than capital owned and political say than service rendered. The respect is usually tagged on elderly persons as compared to influence. The average age from Table XI.1 is a bit higher than that in Table XI.2 for influential persons

11.10. Table XI.3 gives the list of most respected persons in each of the 9 neighbourhoods by name of neighbourhood, age, education and occupation.

TABLE XI.3

List of most respected persons in each of the 9 neighbourhoods of Khanna alongwith age, education and occupation

Sl. No.	Name of Neighbourhood	Name of Person	Age (app.)	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Lalheri Road	Shri Dev Raj	35	Matric	Spare part dealer
2.	Old Cinema Road	Shri Lahori Ram	50	Primary	Goldsmith
3.	Model Town	Shri Prem Chand Ghai	70	Matric	Karyana Merchant
4.	Mohalla Dhobian'	Shri Tek Chand	50	Middle	Newspaper agent
5.	Purana Bazar	Shri Rangi Ram	50	Primary	Goldsmith
6.	Mohalla Mata Rani	Shri Ram Sarup	70	Literate	Retired
7.	Mohalla Ahluwalia	Shri Ishar Das	75	B.A., LL.B.	Retired
8.	Harijan Basti	Shri Hukam Chand	30	Higher Secondary	Shopkeeper
9.	Bazigar Basti	Shri Piare Lal	40	Illiterate	Labourer

Table XI.4 gives the list of most influential persons in each of the 9 neighbourhoods by name of neighbourhood, age, education and occupation.

TABLE XI.4

List of most influential persons in each of the 9 neighbourhoods of Khanna along with their imporatant particulars

Sl. No.	Name of Neighbourhood	Name of Person	Age (app.)	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Lalheri Road	Shri Kewal Krishan	40	R.M.P.	Private doctor
2.	Old Cinema Road	Shri Hans Raj	75	Matric	Retired
3.	Model Town	Shri Vinod Kumar	28	B.A.	Mill owner

TABLE XI. 4—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	Name of Neighbourhood	Name of Person	Age (app.)	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Mohalla Dhobian	Shri Sham Lal	32	Middle	Shopkeeper
5.	Purana Bazar	Shri Sat Parkash	40	Middle	Shopkeeper
6.	Mohalla Mata Rani	Shri Bhag Singh	43	Matric	Shopkeeper
7.	Mohalla Ahluwalia	Shri Hari Parkash	24	Matric	Farmer
8.	Harijan Basti	Shri Shamsher Singh	40	B.A., LL.B.	Property owner
9.	Bazigar Basti	Shri Rakha Ram	50	Illiterate	Labourer

The comparative study of the above two lists reveals that none of the persons in either list match indicating a tendency that even at the neighbourhood level respect enjoyed and influence commanded do not necessarily go hand in hand. The neighbourhoods selected might not be socially homogenous as well. The age of the respected persons is comparatively higher than those of the influential persons. Among the nine most respected persons six were aged 50 and above whereas among the nine most influential persons only two were aged 50 and above. This shows that esteem is begotton more by elderly group of persons. In each of the two lists one each was an illiterate. Except two retired persons and one labourer all other persons in the list of nine most respected persons were engaged in business. On the other hand the nine most influential persons were engaged in more diversified occupational pursuits. None of the female is reported in either of the two lists.

CHAPTER XII

LEISURE AND RECREATION, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL AWARENESS, RELIGION AND CRIME

For the best part of the day, people usually remain occupied in toiling for their livelihood and the respective occupational activities thus in fact leave little time for leisure and recreation. At the same time it is true that leisure and recreation are usually deliberately planned and enjoyed, but bulk of the population is callous about this idea. The major segment of population is engaged in activities like manufacturing; and trade and commerce. Usually, the persons engaged in other services and having fixed working hours with adequate free time at thier disposal only think of enjoying recreation. Many a people spend their leisure time in listening to the radio or seeing the newspaper. Some of them visit the respective shrines, parks, libraries or call on friends, neighbours or relatives. Some labourers at the railway station are seen singing and dancing to the beat of drum in the evening. The *'palledars'* in grain market usually gossip or play cards in their idle time. Few people were reported to be having routine hobbies. The parks, cinemas, arrival of circus, fair/festivals, clubs, mass media like radio, television, etc., somewhat add to the recreational activities of the people.

12.2. There are two public parks viz., Mata Rani Park and *Mohalla* Arain Park. Both of these parks were constructed by the municipality during mid sixties. Mata Rani Park had an area of about two acres and the other one about an acre. The flower beds in these parks thrill the visitors with their picturesque view. Members of various communities come here for picnic. Public playgrounds or stadium are hardly available in the town. The facilities in the form of a swimming pool are, however, available in premises of

A. S. Higher Secondary School at Malerkotla Road. The A. S. Higher Secondary School Management committee got this pool constructed in 1961. Entry to the pool is open to the public as well. *Kavi darbars* (poetical symposiums) are also held in higher institutions of learning once or twice a year in which the town people also go as spectators.

12.3. There is one library named after Dr. Naurata Ram which is maintained by local Municipal Committee. The library has a librarian and a peon and it remains open for four hours each in the morning and evening daily. The library has maintained a reading room with a capacity of 70 seats for readers. There is a separate reading room for children and ladies. The library has about eight thousand books including reference books, dictionaries, year books, gazetteers and encyclopaedias. About a score of newspapers and fifty magazines are available to the readers in the library. It caters to the needs of English, Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu readers. The library has opened a reading room at Barrier No. 5 which remains open to public round the clock. It provides mainly the facility for reading newspapers. The library has about four hundred members who are allowed to borrow books for about two weeks.

12.4 Two Cinema halls viz., Novelty located on the Old Cinema Road and Adarsh located on Chandigarh Road have been functioning in the town since 1949 and 1965, respectively. Novelty runs four shows a day and has a seating capacity for 392 persons whereas 'Adarsh' Cinema runs only three shows daily and has a seating capacity of 459 persons. The projection lengths for Novelty and Adarsh were 100 ft. and 120 ft. respectively. The rates for entry ticket are Rs. 2, Rs. 1.50; Re. 1.00 and Re. 0.70 as determined by the seating comforts in Novelty and Re. 1.00 and Re. 0.70 in Adarsh. The total sale proceeds from Cinema show

tickets during 1971-72 for Novelty and Adarsh were about Rs. 1.84 lakhs and Rs. 5.14 lakhs respectively. Usually, Hindi films are exhibited in both the halls and on rare occasions, Punjabi and English films are also exhibited. The films exhibited covered a variegated themes, such as social, religious, historical, comedy, crime, etc. These cinemas, by far, are the popular source of entertainment. The rural visitors to the town are also attracted to witness a Cinema Show while on some business to the town. There was hardly any professional theatre in the town. The visit of a circus to the town is an infrequent phenomenon. However, during April 1971, a circus by the name of Apollo came to the town. It exhibited its shows for about four weeks and amused people of the town and the hinterland as well.

12.5. Of the fairs held in the town the one named *'Dhakkam Dhaki'* (jostling and pushing) is of special importance. It is held at *Guga Mari* on Khanna-Samrala road on the day of *Guga Naumi* in the month of Bhadon (August-September) for one day. Traditionally, the fair is held since the days of Rani Daya Kaur, who first started it. Some people had the feeling that Khanna had no important local fair. At this Rani Daya Kaur on the day of *Guga Naumi,* organised a fair and for its success, she called out the people from their homes in order to grace the fair. All the people enthusiastically rushed to the site of the fair jostling and elbowing one another in the form of stampede and colloquially the fair came to be called as *'Dhakkam Dhaki da Mela'.* Over fifty thousand of people visit the fair on this day. The children and school boys enjoy rides on the merry-go-rounds in the fair. At night, people also enjoy *'naach tamashas'* arranged by local people. From among the festivals of all India spread. Dussehra is also celebrated in the month of October at the Camping ground which is preceded by enacting important scenes from Ramayana which

finally culminate on this day when an effigy of Ravana is burnt in the evening. About 20-30 thousand people belonging to various communities witness the fair. The festival of *Basant Panchmi* is celebrated on the day of *Basant* in the month of February-March on the grounds of A. S. Higher Secondary School. It marks the onset of spring season when the whole plant kingdom blossoms out to fructify. About 5-7 thousand people come to witness the fair. In some Hindu households '*Jagratas*' are also held in which the people keep awake throughout the night. Choir parties are invited and the participants continue praying before the deities with orchestral performance. The cattle fair is regularly held every month usually in the second week. It lasts for a couple of days near the new bus stand at Amloh Road. About 10-12 thousand animals of different species — buffaloes, cows, bullocks, camels, horses etc., are brought to this fair from this region. Haggling over the sale and purchase prices is a common scene in this fair. About 4-5 thousand persons visit the cattle fair.

12.6. The Rotary Club and Lions Club are two important clubs functioning in the town. The Rotary Club which was sponsored by the Rotary International was established in 1963. The club has no building of its own and its office was located in the premises of Lakshmi Oil Mills. Twenty-seven persons mostly the industrialists and some high ranking officers belonging to Khanna, Gobindgarh and Sirhind are its members. The membership fee is Rs. 25/- per month. The President of Rotary Club was a Sikh, the vice-president, the secretary and the cashier were Hindus. All these office-bearers were graduates. The club was reported to be doing social service and charitable work in the form of supporting the widows, educational institutions, medical institutions. The Lions Club was established in 1973 sponsored by the Lions' International. Its activities were also reported to be similar to that of Rotary

Club. The president, vice-president, secretary, cashier were all Hindus in the age-group 35—40 years. The investigator faced difficulty in extracting other information from the clubs.

12.7. The numerical strength of various religious groups in the town as per 1971 Census is furnished below:

Name of religious group	No. of adherents	Approximate Percentage
Hindus	23,592	67·8
Muslims	464	1·3
Christians	81	0·2
Sikhs	10,641	30·6
Buddhists	..	..
Jains	42	0·1

As reported by many, the religious zeal has somewhat abated as compared to the past but at the same time, it has not been very much disturbed by scientific advancement. There is observed a fair amount of general awakening both among the urbanites and people of hinterland villages. Child marriage has almost declined. Rigidity of caste endogamy has started to lax. Economic status is gaining ground over caste shackles and consequently some inter-caste marriages have been heard to come up. People have started appreciating non-payment of dowry. Many a people are in favour of remarriage of widows. Untouchability is prohibited by law which is now a cognizable offence. The religious activity was found both at the level of the household and at the level of individual religious group. Those at the level of the household consisted mainly of worshipping the deity in which the members of the family joined in private capacity. These included some rituals or ceremonies connected

with various days or events of religious significance. Those at the level of the whole group included activities which in addition to being religious also had a social connotation and in turn were responsible for social cohesion. They include festivals like *Holi, Ram Naumi, Janam ashtami, Moharrum, Mahabir Jayanti, Gurpurbs.* They also serve as the cohesive force for community gatherings. There are several religious shrines in the town. Particulars in respect of ten such shrines are proposed to be briefly furnished here.

12.8. Gurdwara Sri Qalghi Dhar at G.T. Road is an important Sikh Shrine in the town established since 1940. As reported by the informants, the place for this shrine was donated by an Ahluwalia lady named Partap Kaur. First Baba Nigham Dass started a discourse of Gurbani at this place. Later on Baba Tara Singh a Sikh devotee from Nabha State came here and laid the foundation of this Shrine. He got constructed a single room and installed the Nishan Saheb. The present dome shaped building was constructed under his very supervision. The routine religious activities start as early as 3 in the morning. Guru Granth Saheb is brought to grace the throne at 4 A.M. after cleansing the premises. At the close of recitation of Sri Sukhmani Saheb at 5.30 A.M. the gathering swells up to about 70 persons. It is followed by recitation of five routine compositions of Gurbani. Keertan, singing of 'Asa di Vaar' with musical instruments and then katha (explanation with reference to context) of Guru's Shabad (maxim). The congregational prayer is recited at about 9 A.M., when sanctified 'Karah prasad' is distributed and the gathering at this occasion swells to 2-3 hundred persons. During the morning activities, tea is also served free to the visiting devotees from Guru's kitchen On the occasion of Gurpurbs, the congregation increases to a

couple of thousands. The mid-day meal is provided free to all irrespective of caste or creed by the devotee sewadars. The evening session starts at sun-set when the recitation of routine scriptures—the rehras is recited and congregational prayer is said. It is followed by 'keertan' (singing of Gurshabad), Arti and the last sermon—the Sohla when Guru Granth Saheb is escorted in procession to the resting place for the night after the final congregational prayer. All the Gurpurbs—Guru Nanak Saheb's birth day; Guru Gobind Singh's birth day; martyrdom days of Guru Arjan Saheb, Guru Teg Bahadur Saheb and four Sahebzadas as well as enthroning days of all Gurus including Guru Granth Saheb are celebrated with zeal and religious fervour. *Nagar Keertan* or *Parbhat pheries* in the early hours of morning are conducted particularly on important Gurpurbs. At the time of survey, this Gurudwara had 8 functionaries. One each was granthi (priest), ragi, tabla vadak, jorewala and 2 each the langri and sewadar. Free meals are provided to all the functionaries. The management and control rested in the hands of an elected committee of five local persons all being over 60 among whom four belonged to Jat Sikh community and one to Ramgarhia. The president was a retired military officer of Jat Sikh community. There were ten additional members forming the executive body. The income to the institution primarily from donations, offerings etc., during the preceding year approximated to Rs. 19,000 and an equal amount was reported to be spent mainly on langar, salaries, celebration of *purbs* etc.

12.9. Gurudwara Sri Singh Sabha is located near the office of Punjab National Bank in Mohalla Mata Rani. It came into being in mid 60s though the foundation was laid in early fifties. It was reported to be an endeavour of migrant group of people from Pakistan who got constructed the magnificent

building after purchasing the plot for this shrine. Apart from the religious objects and other sanctified paraphernalia, the shrine is equipped with a library possessing religious books. Guru Granth Saheb graces the throne in the shrine. The sequence of religious activities is more or less the same as in Gurdwara Qalghi Dhar with the difference that the gatherings are comparatively small, here. Five persons were recorded to be engaged on remuneration basis to discharge religious activities. They were, one priest, three persons constituted the 'ragi jatha' and one was the sewadar. The management and control vested with a local committee of four persons—president, vice-president, general secretary and secretary-cum-cashier all being educated upto matric or above. There were four additional members in the executive body. During the preceding year the proceeds from offerings, donations, etc., approximated to Rs. 13,500 and about the same amount was spent during the year on salaries, maintenance of building, langar and *Karah Parsad*. The staff salaries amounted to Rs. 750 per month. The institution renders help to the poor, and had awarded scholarships to some students showing brilliance in religious instructions. An important Gurdwara Saheb in mohalla Tarkhana is also functioning in the town primarily managed by Ramgarhia Sikhs. The celebration of Shagrand (first of Hindu Calender month) is importantly associated with all the Sikh shrines when sanctified *Karah Parsad* is distributed after recitation of Bara maha and congregational prayer in the morning.

12.10. Shivalaya Naggar mandir on the Railway road is an important shrine of Hindus, named after its founder—Naggar a vendor who first got erected a room at the bank of a pond. The present spacious building was constructed in 1970-71. A new marble statue of Shiva is placed here and the old Shiva linga has also been replaced. The present hall is built up

after filling up the old pond. Statues of other deities like 'Radha Krishna', 'Hanuman and Ganpati, are placed at right angles to the Shiva's statue. Lord Krishna's portrait is also exhibited inside the hall. The religious activities start from 4.30 in the morning after cleansing the premises. The atmosphere is scented with incense fumes. When the conch shell is blown and the bell is rung, the devotees start coming and prostrating the deities. The attendence in the morning was reported to be thin. It was only on the days of delivering 'Katha' (explanation of scriptures) that attendance swells to about 40 persons. At the sun-set 'arti' is recited by waving a lit lamp in tray when devotees sing in praise of the deities. At 10 P.M. the deities are laid to rest behind the curtain. The important festivals celebrated are Shivratri in February-March, Ram Naumi in April, Durga Ashtami in July-August, Janam Ashtami in August-September. The temple priest discharges the ceremonies. There were two priests and one sewadar employed in the temple. Shri S. P. Vij was the president of the managing committee of the Shrine. The other members were vice-president, secretary, joint secretary and a cashier. Of these five members three belonged to Khatri community, one each to Brahman and Aggarwal community. The income to the shrine during preceding year amounted to Rs. 6,800 which was mainly through donation, offerings and rent. The Shivalaya Naggar Mandir Sudhar Committee had passed a resolution for further development scheme like opening a school for religious instruction, establishing a religious library, arranging Sant Sammelan in the town, installing a statue of goddess Durga in the Shrine. Bakshi Narinder Singh is regarded as attorney general of the Shrine.

12.11. Mandir Ram Chanderji is an old Hindu shrine located near the municipal office. According to the narration given by elderly people there was an

old tank at this place. It is interesting to note that a muslim ascetic helped in the construction of this temple at the bank of the tank. It was constructed about a century ago. In this conical temple are placed statues of Rama, Laxman and Sita the deities of Hindu pantheon. The control of the temple rests under the management of Sarswati Mahavidaylaya Trust and management committee. The routine activities start from 5 A.M. with the burning of incense by the priest and blowing the couch shell, shalokas (stanzas) of Ramayana are read out from 5.30 A.M. to 6 A.M. and the gathering hardly exceeds five at this occasion. Prasad (sanctified food) is distributed at 7 A.M. by the priest and the gathering at this time records to about 15 persons. Again at 6.30 P.M. the evening activities start with burning of incense. Ramayana path is recited from 7 P.M. to 8 P.M. which is followed by 'arti'. The activities culminate with 'Shayan' when the deities are laid to rest at 9.00 P.M. with chanting of mantras. The strength of devotees was reported to be about 12 persons on this occasion. The important festivals celebrated by this temple are Dussehra, Ram Naumi and Janam ashtami. Vidayarthis (students) of Sanskrit Vidayalaya participate in celebrating the festivals and conducting the Ram Lila, A priest is engaged to conduct day to day activities of the temple who is paid Rs. 40 per month in addition to free ration. The managing body constitutes of a president, vice-president, general secretary and joint secretary in addition to 14 other executive members. This very managing body is responsible for running A. S. Higher Secondary School and A. S. Colleges for boys and girls. The managing committee constitutes of predominantly the Brahmans. A couple of shops which were constructed in 1971 form the property of the temple which fetch a rental of about Rs. six thousand per annum. The rent partly covers the payment of salary of the priest and the rest is contributed to Sanskrit Maha Vidayalaya. A nursery school

is also run in the premises of the temple by the president of the managing committee independently.

12.12. Sanyas Ashram also called Taraveni Puri Bhawan is located near G.T. road towards the north eastern side of the town. A dome shaped temple is erected in the memory of late Taraveni Puri—a Shaivite who passed away in 1952. According to the informants, the land for this ashram was donated by three local traders, namely, Thakur Das, Sita Ram and Sham Lal. Inside the building is installed the marble statue of Taraveni Puri. The shrine is associated with Shiva. Mai Gangotris' photograph is also exhibited in the premises. The daily routine activities start from 5 A.M. in the morning after cleansing the premises, which is followed by burning of incense. Parsad (sanctified) food is distributed to the devotees whomsoever come and the strength of devotees hardly goes beyond ten. At sun set 'arti' is performed for about half an hour. It is to be noted that after performing *arti* no female devotee is allowed to enter the Bhawan premises. Gur Punya or Vayas Puja in the month of Asadh (July-August) is the important festival celebrated in the ashram. Payara Lal an attendant recites verses at night and the festivities end early in the morning—with the service of free meals. At this occasion both sexes are invited to attend. The Shakranti first day of Hindu calender month is celebrated in the morning when the sewak recites 'bara maha' from Sikh scriputres and free meals are also served. This shrine was reported to render financial assistance to Guru Arjan Dev Khalsa High School Bhari and Ishar Singh Girls' Memorial High School in the hinterland area. Some food is also distributed amongst the lepers. The newspaper or the transistor/radio is strictly banned to enter the threshold of the shrine so as to keep it dissociated with politics. Narotam Puri is the head of the institute for the last 20 years. He is assisted by Payara Lal

sewak. There are three vidyarthi (student) helpers who look after the general cleanliness of the shrine. One each from these comes from Nepal, Madhya Pradesh and Peshawar. A part-time gardener looks after the flower beds and other plants in the premises. During the preceding year, the income through offerings, etc., amounted to Rs. eleven thousand, which was distributed to educational institutions and the needy such as poor, widows and lepers.

12.13. The Presbyterian Chruch belonging to the C.N.I.—Churches of Northern India is located at G.T. road. It was established towards the early 20s of present century. A Christian missionary Mr. R. Bishan first purchased this piece of land in 1914-15 and later on the Church was constructed. It is a pucca building with burnt bricks and G.I. Sheets at the roof. Jesus Christ is regarded the chief deity and Bible the sacred book of scriptures. From the daily religious activities a quinquenium ago, they have now lapsed to Sunday assemblies only. The religious performance in the Church correspond to protestant belief. The Sunday prayer activities start at the second bell at 9.30 A.M. and last upto about 10.15 A.M. when the ordained minister reads out the blessing sermons. About 25—30 persons participate in the prayer. The Easter (Rising day) and Christmas day are the most important days of festivities in this shrine when the gathering swells to about 100 persons. The priest and the bearer are the two employees of the Church. the former is paid Rs. 55 per month and the latter Rs. 5 per month. The management and control rests in the hands of a body of three elders, none of whom has studied beyond primary standard. The income through collection during previous year approximated to Rs 800 which nearly equalized the expenditure.

12.14. The Jains belonging to Sutamber sect, and old inhabitants of the town have their place of worship

in Subash bazar. The three storeyed square building was constructed in 1950. Their nuclear faith is attached with the chief deity. Mahabir who is regarded as 24th incarnation in line. Thirty two 'Sutars' (compilation) published in Prakrit Bhasha in Devnagri script form the scriptures with whom the gods are identified. Among the Celibates the monks are termed as Sadhus and nuns as Sadhvis and the status of male is superior to female. These male and female devotees conduct their religious courses in a segregated manner. Activities start with 'pratikarman' from 4 A.M. to 5.30 A.M. when monks say their individual prayer and the number of participants ranges from 5 to 7 at this time. During Bhajan Keertan they usually participate together and the number swells upto about one hundred and it lasts upto 8.30 A.M. For the next one and half hour, the monks conduct Swadhaya—the study of scriptures. For the next one hour the celibate monks and male participants from the general public sit together for Bhajan or Jap. Between 11 A.M. to 12 A.M. the monks themselves collect and take vegetarian diet and go to rest for about an hour. In the afternoon, the religious activities again start with Swadhaya and culminate with pratikarman. It is to be noted that during Chaumasa (the four rainy months of Sawan, Bhadon, Asuj and Kartik) the jain Sadhus or Sadhvis restrict their movement while during the remaining 8 months they do move from place to place with sparingly a stay exceeding 29 days at any single place. Sadhus and Sadhvis do not sleep under the same roof. The important festive occasions are Vir Javanti in the month of Chaitra (April). Purb Parvushan for seven days in the month of Bhadon (August-September) ending with Parb Samat Sri on 8th day, Acharya Atma Ram Jayanti in the month of Bhadon, Mata Chakreshwari Devi Mohatasav in the month of Asuj. The Jain Sabha also runs a co-educational middle school in the town. The management and control of shrine rests with a committee of

5 members constituting of President, Vice President, Secretary, Cashier and a Joint Secretary all belonging to Jain religion. During the preceding year the income through contribution was Rs. 3,500 which was spent on arranging Samagam and books, etc. At the time of survey the construction of Chhagan Vatika was undertaken which was estimated to cost about one lakh rupees.

12.15. The Muslims belonging to Suni Sect have got one mosque in the south of the town. It was constructed in the beginning of the present century. It is now the property belonging to Waqaf Board. Quran is the Chief book of scriptures and inside the building are hung photographs of Din Islam Mohammad, Mecca and Madina. Mohammad Rasul is esteemed tc be of divine status by them. Maulvi (the Muslim priest) after taking 'Wuzuh' (washing the four extremities and face) before sun-rise goes up for loud 'azaan' (call to the Almighty). From about 5 A.M. in the morning till 10 P.M. five prayers called 'namaz' are said starting from 'fazar' the first and ending with fifth the 'isha'. Each namaz lasts for about an hour. On Friday it is a congregational prayer at the time of the 'Zahar namaz' from 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. A large number of participants join and the gathering swells to about 25 persons instead of 5—7 on other days. Id-ul-fitar, Id-ul-zaha and *Shabrat* are the three important festivals celebrated here. On the first two occassions community feasts are arranged and congregational namaz is said. On *Shabrat* they keen awake throughout the night and apologise before Almighty asking forgiveness for sins committed during the vear. The maulvi is employed by the Waqaf Board at a monthly remuneration of Rs. 120. The members constituting the president and the cashier look after the management and control of shrine.

12.16. The artisan community comprising blacksmiths and carpenters of which Dhimans and

Ramgarhias are the important sectional groups have their own temple associated with Vishwa Karma (the god of technology). A big hall and the dome shaped temple was constructed in 1959-60 near railway station. A four armed marble statue of Vishwa Karma is placed in the temple. The daily routine activities start with abluting the god in the temple early in the morning by the priest. Obeisance is paid after burning the incense at 4.30 A.M. and 'arti' is also said. At 5 A.M. either 'Sri Sukhmani Saheb' from Sikh Scripture or some stanzas of Ramayana are recited by the priest. After the recitation, prayer is said and sugar puffs are distributed amongst the devotees. In the evening after performing 'arti' the god is laid to rest for the night. The attendence at various rituals hardly exceeds ten persons. On Sunday morning caste brethren assemble in the temple and after congregational prayer 'Karah parsad' is distributed. Bhai Duj popularly called Balraj is an important festival celebrated two days after Dewali. As is said Vishwa Karma had defied the tools of technology and since then the tools are also worshipped by the community on this day. Feasts are also arranged. Religious functions are also arranged on Kartik Puranima in (October-November) and 'Nirjala Ekadashi' in the month of June when some community ascetics are invited to deliver religious sermons to the cast brethren. One Brahman priest is engaged to attend to the religious activities in the temple and one sewadar (attendant) is made responsible for cleanliness of the shrine. Management and control of the temple rests with a statutory body of 5 persons, the president, vice president, secretary, cashier, propaganda secretary all being in the age group 35—55. In addition there were 16 other executive members. All invariably belonged to the same community running either workshops or factories. The managing committee has also remained popular as 'Sri Vishwa Karma Ramgarhia Federation' with

its jurisdiction extending beyond the town under the Chairmanship of Prem Chand. The committee arranged a flag hoisting ceremony and a big community feast during 1971. The income through rent and contribution during 1972-73 approximated to rupees 4,500 which was spent on various celebrations, maintenance and salaries.

12.17. The Ravidasi community in the town has got constructed a Ravidas Mandir in mohalla Ravidaspuri. A big hall and dome-shaped temple constitutes the shrine. As reported by the community elders, Guru Ravidas's brother had migrated to this town from U.P. Later on Rani Daya Kaur helped them to settle here. Ravidas is regarded the chief deity who is identified with his sacred writings compiled in Guru Granth Saheb. Guru Granth Saheb graces the throne inside the temple. A marble statue and the biographical account of Ravidas is also placed inside the temple. Daily routine activities start from 5 A.M. in the morning when a caste priest recites shabads (maxims) of saint Ravidas followed by 'arti' and congregational prayer. At sun set again 'arti' is recited and then Guru Granth Saheb is laid to rest after congregational prayer. Karah Parsad is prepared and distributed on Purnima (full moon) day. Ravidas Jayanti is celebrated in the month of February-March. On this day a big procession marches along important streets and roads. Gurpurbs as in Gurdwaras are also celebrated. The celebrations are conducted by the caste members chiefly. They also invite important figures of the community on Ravidas Jayanti celebration. It was being planned to celebrate 600th birthday of Ravidas ji when Shri Jagjiwan Ram might be invited to preside over the function. For management and control of shrine a committee constituting a president, vice president, general secretary, two secretaries, cashier and supervisor has been formed. Apart from these it has seven additional

members too. During the year 1972 an amount of Rs. 3,000 was collected through contribution and offerings and expenditure incurred during the same year on celebration, procession, construction, etc., amounted to Rs. 4,650. The informants reported that some construction was held up for lack of funds. Construction of a tank was also to be undertaken at the rear of the main building. The informants took pride in emphasising that it was the topmost shrine of the community in the State.

12.18. Table XII.1 gives particulars of religious, social and cultural activities inside the sample neighbourhoods as reported by the interviewees.

TABLE XII·1

Particulars of religious, social and cultural activities inside the sample neighbourhoods as reported by the interviewees

Sl. No.	Name of Neighbourhood	Nature of Activity	Place of Performance
1	2	3	4
1.	Mohalla Dhobian ..	Janamashtami, Shivratri Ramayan Katha	Temple Shiv Karma Temple Shiv Karma Temple Shiv Karma
2.	Purana Bazar	Jagrata Durga Mata	Neighbourhood
3.	Mohalla Mata Rani	Mela Mata Rani Janamashtami	Mahavir Temple Mahavir Temple
4.	Mohalla Ahluwalia	Janamashtami Shivratri	Maha Sabha Temple Maha Sabha Temple
5.	Model town	Keertan Hare Rama Hare Krishna	Neighbourhood
		Guru Nanak's Birthday	Gurdwara Sahib
		Guru Ajran Dev's Martyrdom day	Gurdwara Sahib
		Sangrand	Gurdwara Sahib
6.	Lalheri Road	Karwa Chouth Lohri	Neighbourhood Neighbourhood
7.	Old Cinema Road	No such activity was performed in this neighbourhood during 1971.	
8.	Harijan Basti	Balmik Jayanti Ravidas Birthday	Gurdwara Sahib Gurdwara Sahib
9.	Bazigar Basti	Jagrata Kali Mai Lohri	Neighbourhood Neighbourhood

From the above table it is seen that within the neighbourhoods, activities were primarily religious in nature. The interviewees felt that the religious activities they were participating in, were at the same time reminiscent of their cultural heritage and by the convergence of hundreds of participants on such occasions the social tinge was also added. Most of the activities were performed once a year except *Sangrand* which was performed on the first day of Sikh calender months; and *Jagrate*, *Keertan* and *Katha* were performed as and when desired by the devotees. The activities performed in Harijan Basti were connected with religious leaders of the Harijan community. This shows the consciousness on the part of the community and faithful bondage in the order developed by leaders of their own community. Janamashtami marked the birth day of Lord Krishna in the month of Bhadon (August/September) in the neighbourhoods of Mohalla Dhobian, Mohalla Mata Rani and Mohalla Ahluwalia in the respective temples of these neighbourhoods. The function exhibited scenes relating to the birth and childhood of Lord Krishna and was participated by a large number of Hindu devotees from these neighbourhoods. The festival of Shivratri related to Lord Shiva among the Hindu Sanatanists and as the day of enlightenment of Swami Daya Nand the founder leader of Arya Samaj is celebrated by Aryasamajis in the neighbourhoods of Mohalla Dhobian and Mohalla Ahluwalia in the respective temples of these neighbourhoods by performing Bhajan and Keertans in the name of Lord Shiva by the Sanatanists and by a discourse of vedic scriptures by the Arya Samajis in the month of February. Ramayan Katha is a regular feature in the Shiv Karma Temple in the neighbourhood of Mohalla Dhobian. Ramayana is an epic-cum-scripture about Lord Rama's life which is esteemed by all the Hindu households throughout India. Millions of Hindus throughout India draw inspiration from Rama's life and deeds. *Jagrata*, i.e., remaining

awake throughout the night in the name of Durga Mata was performed fortnightly mostly by ladies by singing praises in the name of mother goddess. Mela in the name of goddess Lakshmi—the goddess of wealth was held in the Mahavir Temple in the neighbourhood of Mohalla Mata Rani. Kirtan Hare Rama Hare Krishna was performed weekly in the neighbourhood of Model Town in different houses by rotation. The function was participated by ladies with singing songs in admiration of Lord Rama and Lord Krishna. Gurpurbs in the names of Guru Nanak's birthday and Guru Arjan Dev's martyrdom day—the first and the fifth Guru respectively of the Sikh religion—were performed in the months November (*Kartika Purnima*) and May in the Gurdwara of Model Town. On both these occasions meals were served free to all irrespective of caste and creed from Guru's free kitchen. On these days the Sikh scriptures are particularly recited and Guru's way of living is brought home to the devotees. On *Sangrad* the first day of the month of Sikh calendar special Keertan and *path* of *baramaha* is recited in the Gurdwara in the neighbourhood of Model Town. It culminates with common congregational prayer and distribution of *Karah Parsad* (sanctified porridge). *Karwa Chauth* was performed especially by married ladies of the neighbourhood of Lalheri Road in the month of October/November by observing total fast from early hours of morning till moon rise for the welfare and security of their husbands. Lohri was celebrated in the month of January which marked the end of winter. At this occasion dry-fruits, sweets, etc. were distributed to celebrate the birth of new born and marriage of newly married couples. At night at many a places a bon-fire was lit and people assembled around for entertainment and rejoicing. The birth day of Rishi Balmik—the author of Ramayana, was celebrated in Harijan Basti in the month of October in the temple dedicated to the Rishi within the neighbourhood. The

birthday of Guru Ravi Das another leader of the Ravidasia Scheduled Caste was also celebrated in the same neighbourhood in another temple dedicated to Guru Ravi Das in the month of February. On both these occasions the life histories of these leaders were narrated to enable the members of the community to follow their worthy ideals, and the path of righteous ness. Free kitchens were also arranged. For propitiation of goddess Kali Jagrata was performed in the neighbourhood of *Bazigar* Basti on every Monday on similar lines as that of the Jagrata in the name of Durga Mata.

12 19. Apart from the religious, social and cultural activities inside the neighbourhoods questions were also asked from the interviewees about such activities outside their neighbourhoods. Table XII.2 gives particulars of religious, social and cultural activities outside the sample neighbourhoods as reported by the interviewees.

TABLE XII·2

Particulars of religious, social and cultural activities outside the sample neighbourhoods as reported by the interviewees

Sl. No.	Name of Neighbourhood	Name of Activity	Place of Performance
1	2	3	4
1.	Mohalla Dhobian	Independence Day	G.T. Road
		Ram Naumi	Ram Mandir
		Republic Day	Gandhi Ground
		Dussehra	G.T. Road
2.	Purana Bazar	Dussehra	G.T. Road
		Janamashtami	Ram Mandir
		Ram Leela	G.T. Road
		Independence Day	G.T. Road
3.	Mohalla Mata Rani	Republic Day	Gandhi Ground
		Ram Naumi	Ram Mandir
		Independence Day	G.T Road
		Dussehra	Purana Bazar
		Ram Leela	Near New Bus Stand
		Guru Nanak's Birthday	Gurdwara
4.	Mohalla Ahluwalia	Dussehra	G.T. Road
		Republic Day	Gandhi Ground
		Guru Nanak's Birthday	Gurdwara
		Independence Day	Purana Bazar

TABLE XII·2—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Name of Neighbourhoods	Name of Activity	Place of Performance
1	2	3	4
5.	Model Town	Ram Leela	New Grain Market
		Republic Day	G.T. Road
		Guru Nanak's Birthday	Gurdwara
		Dussehra	Purana Bazar
6.	Lalheri Road	Ram Leela	G.T. Road
		Independence Day	Gandhi Ground
		Republic Day	Gandhi Ground
7.	Old Cinema Road	Dussehra	G.T. Road
		Independence Day	Gandhi Ground
		Republic Day	Gandhi Ground
		Dewali	Throughout the town
8.	Harijan Basti	Indepedence Day	Gandhi Ground
		Dussehra	G.T. Road
9.	Bazigar Basti	Ram Leela	G.T. Road
		Dussehra	Purana Bazar
		Janamashtami	Ram Mandir
		Independence Day	G.T. Road
		Ram Naumi	Ram Mandir

The above table reveals that religious, social and cultural activities in which the residents from sample neighbourhoods participated outside their own neighbourhoods are more or less of India spread and they are Ram Leela, Dussehra, Dewali, Janamashtami, Ram Naumi, Guru Nanak's Birthday, Independence Day, and Republic Day. The only such activity of local origin and participation is that of the Mela *Dhakkam Dhaki.* Rani Daya Kaur who was the last ruler of the Jagir constituting, Khanna and some forty surrounding villages during the middle of the last century was once approached by the residents of the town for having a local festival upon which she asked for the organisation of a fair during the month of Chetar (March/April) on the outskirts of the town. The fair organised for the first time did not attract many people. There upon the Rani went from house to house and virtually forced the people to join the fair, who came to attend elbowing and jostling. Thus etymologically the name of *Dhakkam Dhaki* was evolved. From that day onwards the fair is organised every year and thousands of local residents as well

as rural folk attend it. Ram Leela depicting scenes from epic Ramayana was staged at three different places, i.e., the G.T. Road, New Grain Market and near New Bus Stand about one week before Dussehra. Thousands of people from all walks of life witnessed the Ram Leela daily. Dussehra was celebrated marking the victory of Lord Rama over Ravana by setting ablaze giant effigies of Ravana, Kumbh Karan and Megh Nath on the evening of Dussehra day in the month of October on culmination of Navratras. People from within and outside the town clad in their gala dresses visit the place of Dussehra festivities. On return they purchase sweets for the household members. Dewali is celebrated in commemoration of Lord Rama's return to his kingdom after fourteen years of exile in the month of October/November. On this day houses were decorated and illuminated with lit rows of candles and fire-crackers exploded in a hilarious mood throughout the town. This is considered as a very auspicious day and people buy domestic goods such as brass utensils and exchanged sweets by visiting friends and relatives. For Sikhs also this day has a special significance since on this day their fourth Guru Ram Dass completed the Golden Temple, Amritsar. Ram Naumi was celebrated marking the birth day of Lord Rama in the month of *Chetar* in Ram Mandir. All types of people both young and old of both sexes visited Ram Mandir for prayers on the auspicious day. The Independence Day and the Republic Day were celebrated on the 15th of August and the 26th of January respectively. Both of these festivals were organised by the local municipality in the form of parades and prize distribution.

12.20. The quality of social life is mirrored by extent of crime and deviant behaviour in and around the town. The crime statistics were collected in respect of the town. Most of the data was obtained from Khanna Police Station at G.T. road. During 1971-72

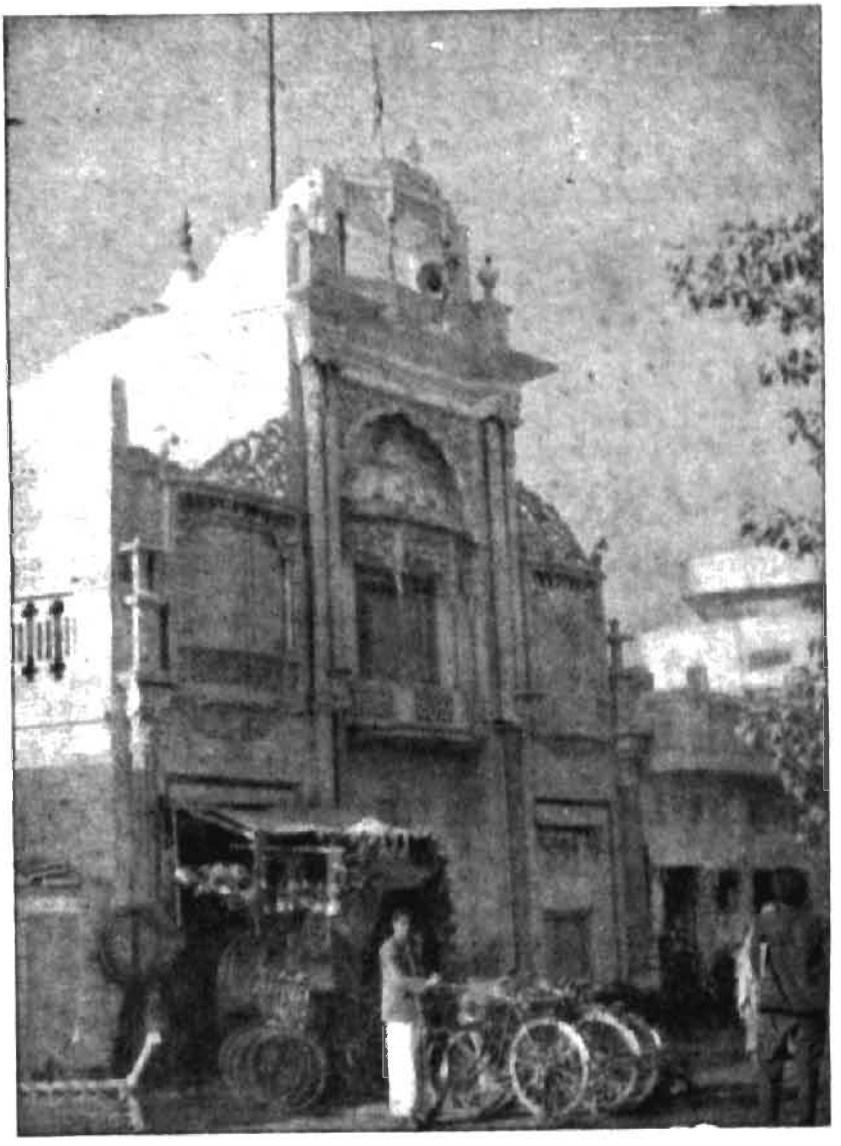


Plate 29 : *Sri Qalghidhar Saheb Gurdwara at G. T. Road.*

it recorded 246 criminal cases out of which 237 were challaned. The cases of violation of Excise Act were the highest, viz., 77, followed by cases of violation of Opium Act and Gambling Act each recording 60 cases. Thus the cases under these three Acts covered about 91 per cent of the offences recorded in the town. There were recorded 13 cases of theft, 5 of looting, 5 under Arms Act, 4 each of Noise Control Act and accidents. The other categories of crime were insignificant and ranged from 1-2 each. 'Abkari' and opium cases had come up more. Through group discussion it was revealed that many a people were becoming adicts to intoxicants. Some people instead of affording the expensive brands, turn to cheaper and illicit products. There was hardly seen any campaign for temperance. Gambling is another vice. Cases of breach of law and order, or offences pertaining to religion, politics, and industrial relations were the fewest.

12.21. Further an inquiry was made about the criminal cases filed in the court and time taken for ending in conviction or acquittal or pending at the time of survey. As already indicated a total of 237 cases were instituted in the court out of which one was carried over for more than two years, six were carried for over a duration 1-2 years and 230 cases were carried over for a period of less than one year. Out of total 237 cases, 183 ended in conviction, 53 ended in acquittal where one case was recorded to be pending. Out of 77 cases under Excise Act, 50 ended in conviction, 27 in acquittal. Out of 60 cases under Opium Act 55 ended in conviction and 5 ended in acquittal. Out of 60 cases recorded under Gambling Act, 56 ended in conviction and 4 in acquittal. From the five cases recorded under Arms Act 3 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal. All the four cases under Noise Control Act ended in conviction. From the 30 cases of other types of crimes, 15 each ended in conviction and acquittal.

CHAPTER XIII

LINKAGES AND CONTINUA

Broadly in terms of socio-economic characteristics Khanna is similar to Ludhiana District of which it forms a part. Like Raikot it is situated nearer the southern boundary of the district and in respect of population (1971) it has attained second position in rank order from its third position at 1961 Census amongst the six towns of district. The district of Ludhiana is located almost in the heart of the State. The river Sutlej forms its northern boundary separating it from Jullundur District. On the East it is surrounded by Patiala and Ropar Districts. It is almost bisected into two halves by the G.T. Road and Sirhind Canal also flows amidst the district. The district abounds in low lying alluvial tract. Both the *Bet* and the *Dhia* land are very fertile except for some areas of Samrala Tahsil where sand ridges abound. This district consists of three tahsils, viz; Ludhiana, Jagraon and Samrala each having two urban centres. In the district there are 1,004 villages including 35 uninhabited villages. The villages are covered by 10 Community Development Blocks. Total area of the district according to the Surveyor General of India is 3,857 km.^{2} with population of 14,10,421 as per the 1971 Census.

13.2. The density of population of the State is 269 persons per km^2. The density of population for the Ludhiana District works out to 368 persons per km^2 pretty high when compared to the State and other districts. On the other hand the density of population of Khanna Town works out to 1,774 persons per km^2. The proportion of rural population to total population of the district is 65.19 per cent against the corresponding proportion of 76 per cent for the State. The number of villages per town works out to 167.

The towns are distributed tahsilwise in Ludhiana District as—Jagraon and Raikot in Jagraon Tahsil; Ludhiana and Doraha in Ludhiana Tahsil, and Samrala and Khanna in Samrala Tahsil. In the tahsils of Jagraon, Ludhiana and Samrala, there are 195; 470 and 339 villages respectively. The percentage of urban population in Jagraon, Ludhiana and Samrala Tahsils is 15.35, 47.83 and 15.28, respectively.

13.3. The total area of the district is 3,857.0 km.^{2} and in this area there are in all 1,004 villages so that the area per village comes to 3.8 km.^{2}. The area per village in the tahsils of Jagraon, Ludhiana and Samrala is 5.7 km^2, 3.7 km.^{2} and 2.6 km.^{2}, respectively. In terms of area in acres, more than 87 per cent villages have an area between 201 to 2,000 acres. The number of villages having area below 50 acres or above 5,000 acres is very small. The average area of a village in the district works out to 923 acres. Table XIII.1 gives the distribution of inhabited villages by population in the tahsils of Ludhiana District according to 1971 Census.

TABLE XIII·1

Percentage distribution of inhabited villages in different population bracket in tahsils of Ludhiana district

Sl. No.	Tahsil	Population bracket and percentage		
		Less than 200	200—999	1,000+
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jagraon	19 (10%)	78 (41%)	95 (49%)
2.	Ludhiana	64 (14%)	221 (49%)	165 (37%)
3.	Samrala	48 (18%)	200 (61%)	79 (21%)
	Total	**131 (14%)**	**499 (51%)**	**339 (35%)**

The above table reveals that in the tahsil of Samrala the proportion of villages in population bracket of 200 to 999 is highest. In the case of Jagraon tahsil, the proportion of villages having a population above 1,000 persons is at the top. Villages having population above 5,000 persons are only 7 of which 3 belong to Jagraon, 3 to Ludhiana and only one to Samrala Tahsil. The model size of the village in the district lies in the population bracket 200—999 persons.

13.4. In the district as a whole, 366 or 37.77 per cent villages are connected by pucca (metalled) road, 91 villages (9.39 per cent) by kachcha (unmetalled) road, 3 villages by pucca and kachcha roads and rail and 6 villages by kachcha road and rail. More than 50 per cent of the villages lying in the distance range of 6—10 kilometres from the nearest town have pucca road facility. The proportion of villages having this facility declines with the increase in distance from the town. Efforts are, however, being made to connect all the villages with pucca roads within a short span of time (being connected after the enquiry). Of the link roads in hinterland more important are Khanna-Samrala, Khanna-Machhiwara and Khanna-Bhari Kheri roads.

13.5. The functional category of Khanna Town as per 1971 Census is trade and commerce-cum-industry. At the time of 1961 Census the functional category of the town was services-cum-industry. As per 1971 Census, Khanna and Doraha towns are functionally identical whereas the district head-quarter-Ludhiana is invariably an industrial town. Primary activities are considerably found in Samrala and Raikot Towns alongwith Services-cum-Trade and Commerce in former and Trade and Commerce in the latter. Jagraon is functionally categorised as Trade and Commerce-cum-industry-cum-services. The three most important commodities

imported to the town are groundnut, wheat and cotton whereas the most important commodities exported from the town are groundnut oil, cotton, wheat and cycle parts, rerolled iron. The important manufacturing units of the town are engaged in extracting groundnut oil, rerolling iron and sewing machines and cycle parts. Khanna being on the important railway lines of Northern Railway and its location on the G.T. Road has helped the town in the trading of agricultural surplus.

13.6. To have a deeper insight into the impact of the town on neighbouring hinterland and *vice versa* special field data from 12 villages was collected in the 'Village Schedules'. Four villages on each of three roads emanating from the town, viz., Khanna to Ludhiana, Khanna to Dhuri and Khanna to Bassi were selected within distance ranges of 0—5, 6—10, 11—15 and 16—20 kilometres from the town. The selection of sample villages at different distances from the town is to determine extent of influence in relation to distance and testing of various hypothesis. The demographic and economic characteristic proposed to be discussed are : population density, ratio of households to houses and ratio of workers in secondary and tertiary sector.

13.7. The four villages located on the road leading to Ludhiana were Kauri, Daheru, Bhaurala and Jaspalon, on the road to Dhuri were Majri, Ikolahi, Kamma and Jarg and on the road to Bassi were Lalheri, Bhari, Dholewal and Burj all in the ascending order of ranges of distances from the town. All of these three roads are not only important routes of communication to the surrounding hinterland of Khanna but are also the communication links with the surrounding urban centres. The dispersion of urban influence into the rural surroudings was studied up to a distance of 20 Kms. round Khanna Town. Two of

the villages viz., Bhaurala on the road to Ludhiana and Dholewal on the road to Bassi had Samrala and Bassi as the nearest town at distances of 11 km. and 7 km., respectively. All the three villages, viz; Jaspalon, Jarg and Burj in the fourth distance slab had Doraha, Amloh and Morinda as the nearest town at distance 5 km., 15 km., and 11 km., respectively. These five villages in the third and fourth slabs might also have been influenced by the respective towns as well. The density of population per km.^{2} in the Punjab State rural and Ludhiana District rural works out to 208 and 245, respectively. The density of population per km.^{2} in the tahsils of Jagraon rural, Ludhiana rural and Samrala rural works out to 222., 258 and 268. From this it may be concluded that the density of population in Samrala Tahsil rural is the highest; when compared with the Punjab State rural, Ludhiana District rural and other tahsils of Ludhiana District. The average area in km.^{2} per village for the Punjab State works out to 3.85 for Ludhiana District 3.76, for Jagraon Tahsil 5.70, for Ludhiana Tahsil 3.65 and for Samrala Tahsil 2.59. This shows that the average area per village in the tahsil of Samrala is the lowest when compared with the Punjab State, Ludhiana District and other tahsils of Ludhiana District. Table XIII.2 gives village-wise figures of primary census abstract by four distance slabs for the twelve sample villages.

TABLE XIII. 2

TABLE

Village-wise primary census abstract by four slabs of

Distance from Khanna (Kms.)	Name of the Village	Area (hect-ares)	No. of residen-tial houses	Number of house-holds	Popu-lation	Schedu-led Castes	Liter-ates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0 – 5	Kauri	753	159	159	1,193	387	407
	Majri	269	75	75	489	149	154
	Lalheri	1,010	105	107	1,280	548	338
	Total	**2,032**	**339**	**341**	**2,962**	**1,084**	**899**
6 – 10	Daheru	1,173	266	266	1,529	475	591
	Ikolahi	1,185	155	164	1,079	334	336
	Bhari	1,378	298	303	1,723	401	675
	Total	**3,736**	**719**	**733**	**4,331**	**1,210**	**1,602**
11 – 15	Bhaurala	328	115	115	722	263	264
	Kamma	646	71	71	530	307	148
	Dholewal	602	89	91	621	156	249
	Total	**1,576**	**275**	**277**	**1,873**	**726**	**661**
16 – 20	Jaspalon	1,201	208	212	1,360	348	550
	Jurg	2,502	435	435	2,698	707	1066
	Burj	348	71	71	489	142	127
	Total	**4,051**	**714**	**718**	**4,547**	**1,197**	**1,743**
	Grand Total	**11,395**	**2,047**	**2,069**	**13,713**	**4,217**	**4,905**

XIII. 2

distances from Khanna town

Workers											Non-Workers
Total	I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
351	144	99	1	..	9	16	5	10	25	42	842
155	52	32	..	..	13	34	4	5	5	10	334
402	160	169	2	..	11	13	2	9	9	27	878
908	**356**	**300**	**3**	..	**33**	**63**	**11**	**24**	**39**	**79**	**2,054**
440	192	121	2	..	15	16	5	16	14	59	1,089
309	158	88	12	..	4	9	4	8	4	22	770
550	285	108	16	..	42	14	..	22	13	50	1,173
1,299	**635**	**317**	**30**	..	**61**	**39**	**9**	**46**	**31**	**131**	**3,032**
185	55	39	2	..	3	13	..	14	34	25	537
151	49	90	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	8	379
197	112	43	..	..	24	1	..	4	1	12	424
533	**216**	**172**	**2**	..	**28**	**14**	..	**21**	**35**	**45**	**1,340**
356	109	140	2	..	28	4	4	9	11	49	1,004
834	335	227	5	..	42	42	6	64	19	94	1,864
178	118	50	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	311
1,368	**562**	**417**	**7**	..	**70**	**46**	**10**	**76**	**30**	**150**	**3,179**
4,108	**1,769**	**1,206**	**42**	..	**192**	**162**	**30**	**167**	**135**	**405**	**9,605**

13.8. Various hypothesis concerning the linkages between the urban and the rural life and also concerning the continuation of urban life to the rural surroundings are proposed to be tested from the census data as well as from the field data specially collected for this study. The important hypothesis seeming plausible are, that nearer the village to the town the larger is the proportion of workers in the secondary and tertiary sector, larger proportion of households to census houses, higher the rate of literacy, heterogeneity of ethnic composition, existence of permanent markets, better availability of amenities, land use pattern also tend to be urbanized, has tendency to have less distance between hamlets from the main habitat, greater extent of non-agricultural land, possession of more objects of conspicuous consumption, food habit may also be urbanized, the greater use of non-indigenous fuel and electricity, the more use of innovations in agriculture and intensification of practice of animal husbandry.

13.9. The twelve sample villages constitute 30.0 per cent workers out of the total population as per 1971 Census. Samrala tahsil rural and Ludhiana district rural correspondingly constituted 29.5 and 29.4 per cent workers of the total population as per the same source. The percentage of workers in the nearest hinterland zone of the urban centre exceeds the corresponding percentage in the tahsil as well the district. Thus the hypothesis that village influenced by an urban centre tend to have a larger proportion of workers seems to hold good. Further the percentage of total workers to total population in the villages in the distance slabs of 'less than 5 km; 6-10 km; 11-15 km and 16-20 km works out to 22.3; 30.0; 28.4 and 30.1 respectively.

13.10. The villages situated at closer distances from an urban centre usually show a larger proportion

of workers engaged in the secondary and tertiary sectors of economy as compared to farther off villages. This is so since urban centres provide opportunities to the villages and exert a pull for industrial and commercial occupations which are available in the said centres. This results in slicing of workers engaged in primary sector of economy in the villages. The primary sector is related to exploitation of natural resources such as agriculture and allied activities whereas industrial categories including both household and non-household industries as also the construction constitutes secondary sector. The remaining categories trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication and other services constitute tertiary sector. The proportion of workers engaged in the secondary sector in the villages on three roads reveal that the villages on road to Dhuri had the largest proportion of workers, i.e., 11.0 per cent in this sector followed by villages on the roads to Ludhiana and Bassi having 8.9 and 8.1 per cent workers in the said sector respectively. On the other hand the villages on road to Ludhiana had the maximum 23.1 per cent workers in the tertiary sector followed by villages on the roads to Dhuri and Bassi having 16.7 and 11.8 per cent workers respectively in said sector. Among the three roads, the villages on the road to Bassi had 80.1 per cent of the total workers engaged in the primary sector followed by the villages on the road to Dhuri and Ludhiana with 72.3 and 68.0 per cent of total workers engaged in the primary sector. For the Samrala tahsil rural the percentages of workers in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors come to 76.5; 9.7 and 13.8 respectively whereas the respective percentage for the twelve sample villages come to 73.4; 9.4 and 17.2. It emerges that the proportion of workers in the secondary and tertiary sector in the twelve sample villages is larger by over three percent and villages on the road to Bassi are more agrarian. The distribution of workers

in three sectors in the first slab is 72.6; 11.8 and 15.6 per cent; in the second slab 75.6; 8.4 and 16.0 per cent; in the third slab 73.2; 7.9 and 18.9 per cent and in the fourth slab 72.1; 9.2 and 18.7 per cent. It is seen that in all the four distance slabs the percentages of workers in the tertiary sector has an edge over the corresponding percentage in the Samrala tahsil rural whereas the percentages of workers in the primary sector in the twelve sample villages is lower than the corresponding percentage in the Samrala tahsil rural. The aforesaid hypothesis is fairly supported on the above premises.

13.11. The average population per village out of the sampled villages is 1143. On the other hand the average population per village in the Samrala tahsil rural, Ludhiana district rural and Punjab State rural comes to 718., 955 and 848 respectively. Thus the average population per village in the sample of twelve villages is higher than the average population per village in the Samrala tahsil rural, Ludhiana district rural and Punjab State rural. The average population per village in the four distance slabs, viz; less than 5 km, 6-10 km, 11-15 km, and 16-20 km works out to 987 persons, 1,444 persons, 624 persons and 1,516 persons respectively. The density of population in the twelve sample villages approximates to 337 persons per km^2 which is not olny higher than the Samrala tahsil rural but is also higher than the Ludhiana district rural and Punjab State rural. The density of population in Samrala tahsil rural, Ludhiana district rural and Punjab State rural works out to 268 persons per km^2, 245 persons per km^2, and 208 persons per km^2 respectively. The density of population in the twelve sample villages in the four distance slabs in ascending order works out to 278 persons 351 persons. 341 persons and 361 persons respectively. It seems that the sample villages are not

only bigger in population size but also have higher density of population. It may be pertinent to mention here that the twelve sample villages apart from being influenced by the Khanna town itself are also influenced by other neighbouring towns. The villages of Jaspalon and Bhaurala are sufficiently influenced by Doraha town which is about 25 km from Khanna. The villages of Kamma and Jarg were influenced by Ahmedgarh town in the last slab. Similarly on the road to Bassi, the town of Gobindgarh being 4 km. from Khanna town is equally influencing the villages on this road. Another town named Sirhind also exerts its influence on the hinterland villages. The population density in the sampled villages in different concentric slabs represents a non-uniform pattern.

13.12. The hypothesis that the villages nearer an urban centre tend to have higher ratio of households to houses does not give encouraging evidence as is clear from the Table XIII.2. In Table XIII.2 there is not any significant variation in the ratio of households to census houses vis-a-vis the distance from the town. The reason for this is that in the Punjab State rural there is normally an independent house with every household.

13.13. The literacy rate in the twelve sample villages approximates to 35.80 per cent which is higher by about 2.24 per cent than that of the Samrala tahsil rural. In comparison the literacy rates in Ludhiana district rural and Punjab State rural work out to 35.30 and 27.81 per cent. Thus the literacy rate in the twelve sample villages is fairly high as compared to that of Punjab State rural. The above logic considerably confirms that the villages nearer to an urban centre have a higher rate of literacy. As mentioned

earlier the twelve sample villeges are not influenced by the town of Khanna alone but are simultaneously under the influence of five other towns, viz; Doraha, Raikot, Ahmedgarh, Gobindgarh and Sirhind. The percentage of literacy in the four concentric slabs in ascending order of distance from the town works out to 30.4, 37.0, 35.3 and 38.3 respectively. Lalheri village located within the distance slab of less than 5 km on the road to Bassi had the lowest rate of literacy, i.e., 26.40 per cent among the twelve sample villages. The reason for this may be assigned to the predominantly agrarian economy of the village as is clear from Table XIII.2. The highest percentage of literacy, i.e., 40.4 per cent was found in the Jaspalon village lying in the disance slab of 16-20 km. located at a distance of about 5 km. from Doraha town which is also a railway station, in turn, influencing the said village.

13.14. The urban society is ethnically more heterogeneous. It is proposed to study whether the rural areas surrounding the town tend to have similar pattern. From the study of sampled villages it has been found that the larger the population of a village the more of casts/communities in it. The average number of ethnic groups per village in the first distance slab is found to be 5.3, in the second distance slab 4.0, in the third distance slab 3.6 and in the fourth distance slab 4.0. As per the 1971 Census the proportion of scheduled caste population in the four villages on the road to Ludhiana in the ascending order of distance is calculated to be 32.43; 31.07; 36.43 and 25.59 per cent. Similar figures for the villages on the roads to Dhuri and Bassi were 30.47; 30.95; 57.92; 26.20 and 42.81; 23.27; 25.12; 29.04 per cent respectively. The proportion of scheduled caste population in the twelve sample villages was 30.75 per cent. In comparison the percentages for Samrala tahsil

rural, Ludhiana district rural and Punjab State rural were 31.07, 30.83 and 27.64 respectively. The distance of the village from the town hardly seems to have any relevance with the multiplicity of ethnic groups.

13.15. Only one village, viz., Jarg amongst the twelve sample villages had market with permanent shops for selling grocery and other essential items of day to day use. Nine of the sample villages viz; Kauri, Majri, Lalheri, Daheru, Ikolahi, Bhari, Bhaurala, Kamma and Dholewal lying three each on the roads to Ludhiana, Dhuri and Bassi within a distance of 15 km from Khanna town were not having any markets with permanent shops in them and were making use of the markets of Khanna. This shows that the people of these villages were in regular touch with the Khanna town. Jaspalon village which was situated at a distance of about 19 km from Khanna on the road to Ludhiana was making use of the markets of Doraha town which is about 5 km from the village. Burj village also was not having any market with permanent shops. Uchha Pind with permanent shops caters to the needs of Burj village.

13.16. The 1971 Census collected information about the availability of amenities like educational, medical power supply, drinking water and post and telegraph, communication for each village. Out of the twelve sample villages except for Majri village all the other eleven villages had the facility of education. Seven villages, viz., Kauri, Lalheri, Ikolahi, Bhaurala, Kamma, Dholewal and Burj each had the primary school; two villages, viz., Daheru and Jarg had the facility upto secondary level only; village Bhari had the facility upto primary as well as secondary level and village Jaspalon had the facility upto secon-

dary level separately both for boys and girls. Medical facilities were available only in three of the sample villages. The village Daheru in the distance slab of 6-10 km. on the road to Ludhiana had a dispensary; village Jaspalon in the distance slab of 16-20 km again on the road to Ludhiana had a health centre as well as veterinary hospital and village Jarg on the road to Dhuri had a hospital. Nine out of the 12 sampled villages were electrified. The facility of drinking water from hand pumps was available in all the twelve villages. In addition as many as six sample villages were using drinking water from wells. In the first distance slab only one village, viz., Kauri had no communication facilities. The remaining two villages in this slab had pacca roads for the purpose. In the second distance slab village Ikolahi had no such facility, village Bhari had a pacca road whereas village Daheru had both a pacca road as well as a railway line. In the third distance slab village Kamma was devoid of any communication facilities. Villages Bhaurala and Dholewal had the facilities of pacca road plus railway line and pacca road respectively. In the fourth distance slab two villages, viz., Jarg and Burj had the facility of pacca road whereas the third village, viz., Jaspalon had the facility of kachcha road as well as railway line. Post office facilities were available only in five of the sample villages, viz., Daheru, Bhari, Bhaurala, Jaspalon and Jarg. None of the sample villages had the telegraphs facility.

13.17. The data pertaining to land use pattern revealed that the villages with high urban influence tend to have higher proportion of cultivable land, i.e., the area under cultivation tends to decrease with increase in distance from the urban centre. Table XIII.3 gives the percentage of average cultivable waste per village to average cultivated land per village by distance from the nearest town for district Ludhiana.

TABLE XIII.3

Percentage of average cultivable waste per village to average cultivated land per village by distance from the nearest town for district Ludhiana

Distance from the nearest town (in Km.)	No. of villages	Average cultivated land per village (in acres)	Average cultivable waste per village (in acres)	Percentage of average cultivable waste per village to average cultivated land per village
1	2	3	4	5
5 or less	158	824·46	17·86	2·17
6—10	324	851·61	17·35	2·04
11—15	321	791·68	36·57	4.62
16—25	200	647·32	53.19	8·22
26—50	1	111·00	23·00	20·72
Total	**1,004**	**786·75**	**30·72**	**3·90**

It is evident from the table that with the increase of disance the proportion of cultivable waste tends to increase.

13.18. In the Ludhiana district as a whole 56.07 per cent of the area was irrigated whereas 29.18 per cent of the area was unirrigated. The remaining 14.75 per cent area was distributed as 11.26 per cent not available for cultivation, 3.33 per cent cultivable waste and 0.16 per cent forests. In comparison in the twelve sample villages 71.3 per cent area was irrigated whereas 18.4 per cent area was unirrigated. The remaining 9.4 per cent area was not available for cultivation and 0.9 per cent area was cultivable waste. The above comparison of land use pattern confirms our hypothesis that the rural areas nearer an urban centre have a better land use pattern when compared with rural areas distant apart from urban influence. The area

under irrigated cultivation in the four distance slabs in the ascending order of distance was 88.2, 77.1, 87.3 and 51.2 per cent, whereas un-irrigated area in the said distance slabs in the same order was 1.4; 13.5; 2.3 and 37.8 per cent. The position in respect of cultivable waste in the first distance slab was nil, in the second 0.4 per cent, in the third 3.8 per cent and in the fourth 0.9 per cent. The percentage figures for areas not available for cultivation for the four distance slabs in the same order were 10.4, 9.0, 6.6 and 10.4. These data tend to show that there is less proportion of uncultivable, fallow, unirrigated cultivation near to the urban centre.

13.19. Only two of the sample villages, viz., Daheru and Kamma have returned the existance of hamlets in them. Village Daheru on the road to Ludhiana in the distance slab of 6-10 km. had one hamlet at a distance of half kilometre from the main village. Another village Kamma on the road to Dhuri in the distance slab 11-15 km had two hamlets both of which were located at a distance of half a kilometre from the main village. The remaining ten sample villages had no hamlets. From the aforesaid position conclusive results sparingly emerge to confirm the hypothesis that there is comparatively less average distance of residential cluster from the main village. Another aspect of the urban influence, i.e., similarity of housing structure of rural areas to those found in town is lacking, as in the villages the kachcha houses as well as cattle sheds are more frequently met with.

13.20. The introduction of electric connections for lighting has certainly been an urban feature till now and obviously a sine-qua-non of progress. The percentage of electric connections for non-residential and non agricultural purposes to total electric connection tends to be higher in villages having urban influence.

The percentages of such connections in the three sample villages, viz., Kauri, Majri and Lalheri in first slab were 2, nil and 5 respectively; for the second distance slab villages, viz., Daheru, Ikolahi and Bhari the percentages where 0.5, 5.0 respectively; in the three villages, viz., Bhaurala, Kamma and Dholewal in the third slab were 2 per cent, nil and nil respectively and for the three villages, viz., Jaspalon, Jarg and Burj in the last distance slab 5 per cent, 2 per cent and nil. From the above data, it seems that the town had a minor impact in urbanizing the villages, and the hypothesis may take some time to be confirmed here.

13.21. The objects of conspicuous consumption such as radio, gramophone, transistorised radio and television, etc., are seen in the urban households and their use as such is an urban phenomenon. The items of conspicuous consumption as mentioned above tend to be found more in hinterland villages influenced by the town. Radio whether transistorised or otherwise is the familiar article of consumption in the villages. The survey data from 12 villages reveal that 58 per cent of the households possessed this article. The consumption rate of radio/transistorised set for the four distance slabs in the ascending order of distance work out to 87; 43; 39 and 66 per cent. None of the households, amongst the twelve sample villages possessed gramophone, television, etc. Majri village in the first distance slab had three cameras and village Jaspalon in the fourth distance slab had four tape recorders.

13.22. The cow dung cakes were used by almost all households in the twelve sample villages. The cow dung cake is the most familiar type of fuel used by almost all the households of the twelve sampled villages as it is locally available. In addition wood stubbles and dried wild bush, etc., form the fuel. Kerosene and combustible gas stove is

scarcely used in villages. Only five per cent households in village Daheru in the second distance slab and twenty five per cent of the households in village Jaspalon in the fourth distance slab were using coal as fuel. In village Jarg in the fourth distance slab five per cent houses were using kerosene as fuel. The urban impact encouraging the consumption of non-indigenous fuel is yet not that significant.

13.23. A look at the data collected about animal husbandry in the twelve sample villages reveals that whereas buffaloes were the most common as milch cattle, oxen were predominantly used for agricultural purposes. Cows and goats were also used as milch cattle in quite good numbers. The use of camels for agricultural purposes was also indicated though a few cases only. The number of milch cattles per hundred households in the villages in the four distance slabs in the ascending order of distance from the town works out to 388; 231; 314 and 385. In comparison the number of farm animals per hundred households for the villages in the four distance slabs in the ascending order of distance from the town comes to 104; 109; 121 and 196. Further the number of milch cattles and farm animals per hundred households for the twelve sample villages comes to 321 and 140 respectively. From these figures it emerges that the practice of animal husbandary for supply of milk is comparatively intenser in villages adjacent to urban centre(s). Further about 47.7 per cent of the total milk produce in the twelve sample villages was being sold—27.7 per cent at the local level and the remaining 20.0 per cent in the towns adjoining. Poultry farming and pig farming had also entered into villagers' gainful activity. For the sample of twelve villages on the average these were 149 birds and 17 pigs per hundred households. The practice of fishing and forestry was almost absent in the area.

13.24. Under the urban impact adoption of innovations such as tractors, thrashers, seed drills and harrows have become popular in cultivation. In the twelve sample villages data pertaining to adoption of innovations in agriculture was collected. Four types of implements viz., tractors, thrashers, seed drills and harrows were used. In the twelve sample villages in the four distance slabs in ascending order of their distance from the town agricultural implements jointly work out to 15; 19; 27 and 10 per hundred persons engaged in agriculture. In comparison 84; 50; 80 and 74 persons were engaged in agricultural labour per hundred persons engaged in agricultural pursuits in the villages in the four distance slabs in the same order. Apart from adoption of modern agricultural implements, the zamindars have taken to the use of chemical fertilizers as well particularly since the last decade. Popular fertilizer brands are Kisan, Urea, Can, super phosphate, ammonium sulphate and almost all cultivating households have taken recourse to one or the other brand. The demand of fertilizers is however reported to be not fully fulfilled. The use of fertilizers has increased production as well as helped the practice of double crop a year and the results have been seen through green revolution. On the average about 89 per cent of the agricultural land was found to be under double cropping pattern in the twelve sample villages.

13.25. In the twelve sample villages household and small scale industrial unit numbering 32 and 8 respectively were located. Distribution of these units by four distance slabs in the ascending order of distance from the town was 12 and 2; nil and 2; 9 and 2; and 11 and 2, respectively. These units were dealing in grinding flour, weaving, leather work, blacksmithy and carpentry. Of the 47 total persons engaged in the said units 41 were family workers and the remaining 6 were hired workers. Workers engaged in

weaving and leather work were Harijans while those engaged in grinding flour were Jat Sikh whereas carpentry, blacksmithy was done by Ramgarhia. The grinding of grain being adopted as an occupation by Jat Sikh leaving his traditional occupation of agriculture is a sort of diversification of occupation which may be regarded as an urban influence. On the whole, a very clear picture of urban influence is not highly perceptible in all the villages of hinterland. The villages having direct transport linkage with the town(s) exhibit greater urban influence(s).

13.26. The economic prosperity of any community would naturally depend upon the mobility of the constituent population. A community may be treated to be progressive if its members on average are found to have travelled longer distance and retrogressive if they have moved less. In respect of data collected in the household schedule the locality of Purani Basti was found to be at the top with a travel index of 777 kms. The travel index here stands for the arithmetic average of maximum distances travelled by all persons aged 5 and above, during their life time, covered in the sample. Locality of *Nai Abadi* took the second place with a travel index 133 kms and Harijan Basti the third with a travel index of 127 kms. The said index was the least in the locality of *Bazigar* Basti wherein the travel index of a bare 19 kms was recorded. The travel index for *Khatris* was found to be the highest, viz., 355 kms. This was followed by Brahmans, Chamars, Aggarwals, Jat Sikhs and Rajput communities. For the other communities the travel index was less than 47 kms. With regard to the broad occupational categories the owners of factories and large shops, etc., were found to have attained the travel index 1,645 kms, while the index for workers in the category of higher professional and salaried posts occupied second place. The least travel index was found in the category of unskilled manual workers

which were as low as 189 kms. Two females classified as owners of factories, large shops, etc., had travelled a distance of 50 kms while four other females classified as lowest professional and administrative workers (e.g., primary teachers) registered a travel index of 320 kms.

CHAPTER XIV

CONCLUSION

Khanna is categorised as a medium sized town having population of 34,820 as per 1971 Census. It was declassified in 1921 and the present Municipal Committee was set up in 1941. The per cent decadal variation of population for the last three consecutive decades, i.e., 1941-51, 1951-61, and 1961-71 has been found out to be 59.25; 93.07 and 40.00 respectively showing a high growth rate and the density of population as per 1971 Census approximates to 1,774 persons per km^2. It has under gone considerable expansion in industry and the grain market of Khanna has emerged as a distinguished grain market in the country. The town was selected for the purpose of intensive study as it has the potential for further development in industrial sphere, marketing and agricultural produce and trade and commerce. The functional category of town has changed from service-cum-industry at 1961 Census to trade and commerce-cum-industry at 1971 Census and the economy hinges more on groundnut and cotton. The town is expanding more lineally along G.T. Road and expansion towards the south is insignificant. The expansion along Khanna-Samrala road has brighter prospects of development. The people emphatically demand the provision of an over bridge on the railway crossing on this route. However, the expansion is rather haphazard without any adequate planning. The town is also influenced by the neighbouring urban centre of Mandi Gobindgarh about 5 km. from here which is renowned for steel-rerolling mills all over the country. The town has been spinning round due to its being located on G.T. Road connecting Amritsar to Delhi, and other important towns on this road. Besides G.T. Road other roads connect the town with tahsil headquarters at Samrala and

other surrounding towns like Malerkotla, Amloh and important villages of hinterland like Rahon, Lalheri, Rasullra. The double line of North-Western Railway has also influenced the growth of town. The oil extraction in addition to its export from here has lead to establishment of Markfed Vanaspati and Allied Industries—a large scale unit for hydrogenation of the same into vegetable ghee. Availability of scrap from industrial might of Ludhiana has provided an impetus for iron rerolling industry in the town. For further expansion in industry, scheme for establishing industrial focal point is being initiated. In the wake of planned development it is turning to be an area of dynamism with further expansion in future. Considerable area of the town is put to agricultural use resulting in absorption of 7.1 per cent of working force in primary sector of economy as per 1971 Census data.

14.2. The high growth rate of population coupled with unplanned expansion has resulted in deterioration of ecological balance in town. The large scale migration of rural population in search of work has further aggravated the congestion in housing. Particularly the unskilled and casual labourers who are neither able to pay high rental nor can construct houses have erected shanty and dingy huts in vacant portions of land resulting in slum and hazardous living conditions which have been discussed in detail in Chapter X. The influx of refugees to Khanna as a result of partition further added to congestion in town. The Khanna Improvement Trust which has come up in 1973 has taken up the job of removal of slums and provision of water supply, sewerage and planned housing facilities. By overcoming lack of finances and technical knowhow the trust may do ameliorate the living conditions in the town. The limited resources at the disposal of municipality also need to be augmented to enable it to support the efforts and assignments of the trust. The general bus stand constructed off the G. T.

Road has not won the favour of Khanna town dwellers and transportrs as well. The municipality will have to think to shift it to G. T. Road in due course. The newly built up colonies like Nai Abadi and Model Town have better houses with provision of bath room, latrine, piped water supply and drainage as compared to older localities of the town. The income to the wage earners and agricultural peasentry by way of sale of agricultural produce in local market is resulting in economic transformation in the hinterland of Khanna.

14.3. Considering the size of the town and educational facilities available, it seems to be well up. The medical facilities are also moderately available. There is one Sanskrit College, two degree colleges having teaching facilities in arts and science, besides five high/higher secondary schools and nine primary schools and over a dozen nursery schools. A full fledged college for girls is also coming up. There are two hospitals, one dispensary, one family planning centre and one veterinary hospital apart from a number of private practitioners, both allopaths and homoepaths. The municipality is mainly responsible for general civic conditions like maintenance of roads, drainage, conservancy, water supply, public lighting and its main source of income is through octroi. Broadly speaking, 50 per cent of the town is served by piped water supply and the rest is dependent on hand pumps and wells. The public health branch of the State PWD is helping to extend sewerage system to about 15 per cent of the houses in the town.

14.4. Easy access to the town has resulted in infusing certain urban influences in the surrounding villages. At the same time it can also be mentioned that a clear picture of urban influence is sparingly visible in all the villages, say in a radius of twenty kilometres. The villages having direct link with the town showed comparatively a better influence than those villages

which are isolated even if they are adjacent to the town. The mutual dependence of the town and the adjoining rural areas has grown with the passage of time. Till recently the town represented a rural out look and some of its areas even now represent a country look though the picture is changing with passage of time. A large labour force commutes to the town from rural hinterland for livelihood. These wage earners derive their income from the town and *zamindars* also sell their agricultural produce here which result in economic betterment of the hinterland. Twelve villages on three different routes emanating from the town were also studied alongwith the town so as to study the impact of the town on the villages and *vice-versa*. These villages fell in a radius of 20 km. of the town. The testing of some hypothesis led to some salient results as follows:

1. The hinterland villages under the influence of the town tend to have a larger proportion of workers in them.

2. The villages closer to the urban centre usually show larger proportion of workers in the manufacturing and servicing sectors of economy because the urban centre exerts a pull for industrial and commercial occupations which are available here.

3. The close hinterland villages are usually not only bigger in population size but also have higher density of population and at the same time the population density in sampled villages in different concentric slabs represents a non-uniform pattern.

4. The hypothesis that villages closer to an urban centre tend to have higher ratio of

hor ıold to houses is not supported in res_ .t of this study.

5. The hinterland villages closer to the town tend to have higher extent of literacy.

6. This study reveals that distance of the village from town hardly seems to have any relevance with the multiplicity of ethnic groups.

7. In hinterland villages it is seen that the area under cultivation tends to decrease with increase in distance from the urban centre, i.e., areas near to urban centre have better land use pattern as compared to far off areas from the town.

14.5 The town being an agricultural marketing centre has an important place on the agro-industries map of India and obviously the industries are based on the produce of this region particularly the oil seeds and cotton. Oil extraction, cotton ginning, hydogenation of oil and steel re-rolling are the important industries carried out in this town. The scope of agrobased industries is visualized to add to the development of the town, and hinterland as well. Wheat, groundnut, cotton and maize are the principal crops of this region. On sample basis Guru Nanak Oil Mills is another leading factory of the town established since 1940 which produces groundnut oil.. Ashoka oil and flour mills on G. T. Road is another important establishment which was set up in 1967 by an Aggarwal household. Vashista Rolling Mills, and Ganga Rolling Mills manufacture girders and angle iron, etc., and the scope of iron re-rolling is encouraged by important industrial towns of Ludhiana and Gobindgarh. Establishments like Namdhari Engineering Works on G. T. Road manufacture agricultural implements like thrashers, ploughs, seed-cum- fertilizer drills whereas some other establishments

manufacture spades, sickles, etc. The setting up of ginning factory has opened the avenues for textiles and hosiery works too. These industries offer employment to rural skilled and unskilled workers and the future is not without promise.

14.6. Out of a total 2,291 establishments in town as many as 2,226 are private, 62 government or semi-government and only 3 are co-operative. Again, out of 2,226 as many as 1,141 are dealing in trade and commerce, 881 in manufacturing and 204 as others. The comparative study of participation rate of workers at 1961 and 1971 reveals that workers in other services decreased during this decade and this decrease has been compensated by increase in trade and commerce and in manufacturing and repair in the non-household other than household industries thus changing the functional category of the town from service-cum-industry to trade and commerace-cum- industry. Females are usually in the category of "other services". As per sample data *Khatri* community returned the largest number of workers followed by Brahman, Chamar/Ramdasi, Jat, Aggarwal, Rajput, Lohar and Ramgarhia. The sample data have supported that as per the national classification of occupation, merchants and shopkeepers in retail trade occupy the first place followed by clerks of general nature, bakers and confectioners and other food processors, working proprietors, mechanic, repairmen and other. The female workers were more in teaching and public health. In the broader perspective it has been observed that while religion, mother-tongue and area of origin tend to play an important role in structure of economic base of commercial establishments, the hold of such factors is declining fast in industrial sector, i.e., segmentation on the basis of these institutions is stronger in respect of commercial establishments. Trade unions, however were found to function in respect of bigger iron re-rolling factories.

14.7. Apart from about a dozen scheduled castes comprising 14 per cent of the population of the town, there is about a score of other castes in the town, the main among them being Khatri, Brahman, Aggarwal, *Jat*, Rajput, Ramgarhia, Ahluwalia and *Chhimba*. Among the scheduled castes the dominant ones are *Chamar*, Balmiki and Bazigar, the former two being concentrated in Ravidassia Mohalla. About 13 per cent of population of town, chiefly the elderly group, returned their place of birth in Pakistan as they came to settle here only, after partition. The sex ratio is 877 females per 1,000 males in the town, but the percentage of females in the age group 20-49 has a slight edge over the male counterparts, which may result in high growth rate. The marital fertility rate for Hindu and Sikh women is calculated to be 156 and 143 live-births per mille currently married women over the year respectively. Fertility was the maximum in the age group 18-22 and it was comparatively faster among Muslims and Christians. The town competes fairly well in the extent of literacy having about 53 per cent literates and it is found to be progressing over last three quinquennia. The survey data reveal that the so called higher caste children aged 6-25 attend the schools in better proportions than children belonging to scheduled castes. About 19 per cent of the households in the town were defaulters in sending their children aged 6-14 years to school and of these defaulters about 40 per cent households belong to scheduled castes. There is a painful wastage at primary stage of education through drop outs and poverty is the main reason for this.

14.8. Of the total population of the town 87 per cent were born in the country. Of those born within the state of Punjab 54 per cent were born within Khanna itself. The stream of migration from within the district and from adjacent contiguous areas has

remained from rural to Khanna town. Of the total migrants about 63 per cent had their last residence within the state suggesting a dominant trend of intra state migration. Maximum stream of migration, i.e., 15.5 per cent was found to be engaged as production and related workers and among workers the migration is predominantly masculine while females came preponderantly as non-workers. The distance covered by migrants is in direct proportion to the level of education. There is a disparity in favour of female migrants over the male migrants both in intra district and inter district which is more due to marriage migration. Whereas male migrants from other states outnumber females. More than one-third of the male migrant workers to the town are pulled by tertiary sector of economy. The most common size of the household is 2-5 among the migrants households.

14.9. Besides news papers, periodicals, and radio-sets in various houses, some parks, constructed by the municipality also exist and a municipal library also caters to the needs of the residents. The Cinema Halls are the other main sources of entertainment. The Rotary and Lions Clubs also add to the recreational activities of the upper strata of population. Routine religious activities are regular in Gurdwaras and other religious shrines. The important festivals include Holi, Ram Naumi, Janamashtmi. Mahavir Jayanti, Dussehra, Dewali and important Gurpurbs of Sikhs. The rigidity in the traditional caste system is declining. A review of the crime statistics pertaining to the town reveals that cases under Excise Act were dominant followed by those under Opium Act and Gambling Act. Other categories of crime were insignificant.

14.10. The congestion and growth of slums has not been adequately checked and the demographic

indicators show the tendency for increase in population and the population problems are visualised. The element of social distance exists as determined by neighbourhoods of different socio economic platform. Cost of living and poor economy of several households is the general complaint and most hard up are those belonging to lower economic status. The social scientists may derive some more fruitful results.

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