

2.2 Genral Statsitics

Table- 3 District at a Glance

Administrative Structure		
1	Sub-division	5
2	Tehsil	5
3	Sub-Tehsil	4
4	Block	10
5	Town	11
6	Population of Inhabited Villages(Tehsil wise)(2001)	
i)	Jalandhar-I	144
ii)	Jalandhar-II	247
iii)	Nakodar	147
iv)	Phillaur	238
v)	Shahkot	178
	Total	954
7	Number of Parliament Segment	2
8	Number of Vidhan Sabha Segment	10
Area & Population (2001)		
(A)	Area (Sq. Km) (2003-2004)	2,632
(B)	Total Population	1953508
(1)	Male	10,37,740
(2)	Female	9,15,768
(3)	Females per thousand Males	882
(C)	Rural Population	10,26,535
I	Male	5,39,033
2	Female	4,87,502
3	Rural Population as % to Total Population	52.52
(F)	Percentage Literacy	78.0
1	Male	82.3
2	Female	72.9
3	Rural	74
4	Urban	81
(G)	Worker (No.) Census-2001	
1	Main worker	598700
2	Marginal worker	75934
3	worker as % to total population	30.6
(H)	Scheduled Caste Population (2001)	739762
1	Male	3,89,067

2	Female	3,50,695
3	SC Population as % to total population	37.69
4	%age Increase in Population	18.96

Irrigation

A	Net Irrigated Area(000 Hect)	241
B	Percentage of Net Irrigated area to net Area Sown	100
C	Gross Irrigated area (000 Hect.)	417
D	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped Area.	99.8
E	No. of Tubewells- Energised	
1	Electric Operated	66,097
2	Diesel Operated	18,660

Electricity

A	Households using Electricity	3,92,180
B	Consumption of Power (Million Kw.h)	1656.58
1	Agriculture	466.96
2	Industry	552.72
3	Others	857.82
1	Industry	10,928
2	Agriculture	66,097

Industry

A	Registered Working Factories	1761
B	Average Number of workers employed	43,520

Co-operation

1	No. of co-operative Societies	1711
A	Agriculture	254
B	Others	1457
2	Working Capital (Rs. In lakh)	6865

Medical & Health

1	Hospitals	21
2	Primary Health Centre	27
3	Dispensaries	134
4	Hospitals/CHC/PHC	6

Livestock and Animal husbandry

A	Veterinary Hospitals	92
B	Permanent outlaying Dispensaries and insemination units.	92
C	Number of Livestock (000) (1997 Census)	511.3
D	Poultry (000)	1034.9

Education

Schoolwise

A) No. of education institutions		
1	University,	1
4	Technical Industrial Art Craft School & Polytechnic Institutions & Engineering College	14
5	High & Senior Secondary School	359
6	Middle School	177
7	Primary & Pre-Primary School	914

Roads

1	Black Top roads Length in (Kms.)	4840
3	Roads per lakh of Population(K.M)	234
4	Percentage of Villages linked with roads	100.00

Dairy animals as per 2008 Census

	-
i) Cattle (cows)	270530
ii) Buffaloes	369495
iii) Sheep/goat	2452/13964
iv) Pigs	728
v) Horses	1114
vi) Poultry birds	
a) Layers	228000(34 Poultry Farms)
b) Boilers	5002600 birds
c) Hatcheries	5
vi) Fishries	527 Hec.

Major Crops

Agri: Wheat and paddy are main crops occupying 69% and 61% of the net area sown

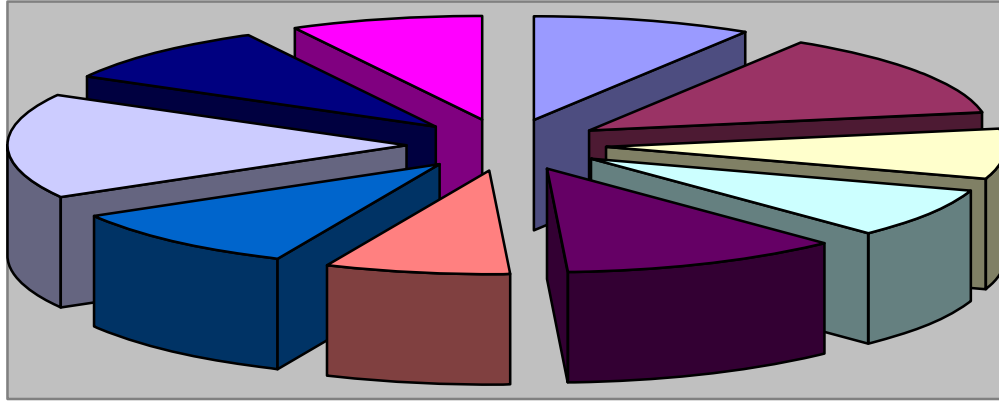
Wheat , Paddy , potato , Sunflower, Maize,

2.2.1 Location and Geographical Units

Jalandhar is situated at 71° 31' East and 30° 33' North at a distance of 146 kms from state capital Chandigarh. As per the 2001 census, more than half of its population 52.55% of its population lived in rural areas and 47.45% population lived in urban areas.

Table- 4 Block wise Gram Panchayats and Area.

Block Wise Detail				
Block	Villages		No. of Gram Panchayats	Area (ha.)
	Inhabited	Un-inhabited		
Jalandhar East	115	-	89	23835
Jalandhar West	154	-	112	35337
Adampur	64	4	71	20331
Bhogpur	96	-	83	21348
Phllour	95	3	92	30032
Rurka Kalan	57	-	53	19755
Numahal	87	-	76	26596
Nakodar	141	1	142	44158
Shahkot	93	1	98	24181
Lohian	94	-	85	20651



Jal east	Jal West	Adampur
Bhogpur	Philour	Rurka kalan
Noormehal	Nakodar	Shahkot
Lohian		

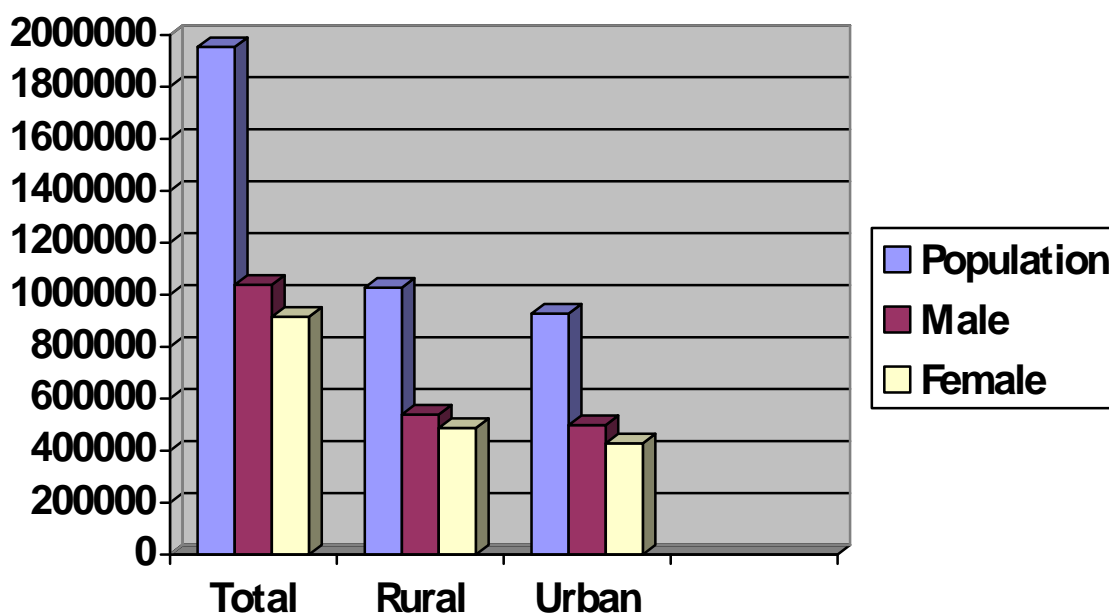
Table-5 Area in comparasion with State

Particulars	Jalandhar	Punjab
Geographical (000 ha)	266224 Hec	5036000 Hec.
Net Sown Area (000 ha)	240921 Hec	4184000 Hec
Gross cropped area (000 ha)	426105 Hec	7861000 Hec
Cropping Intensity (%)	177	188
Net Area irrigated (000 ha)	237908	4078000
Area under forest (000 ha)	5600	300000

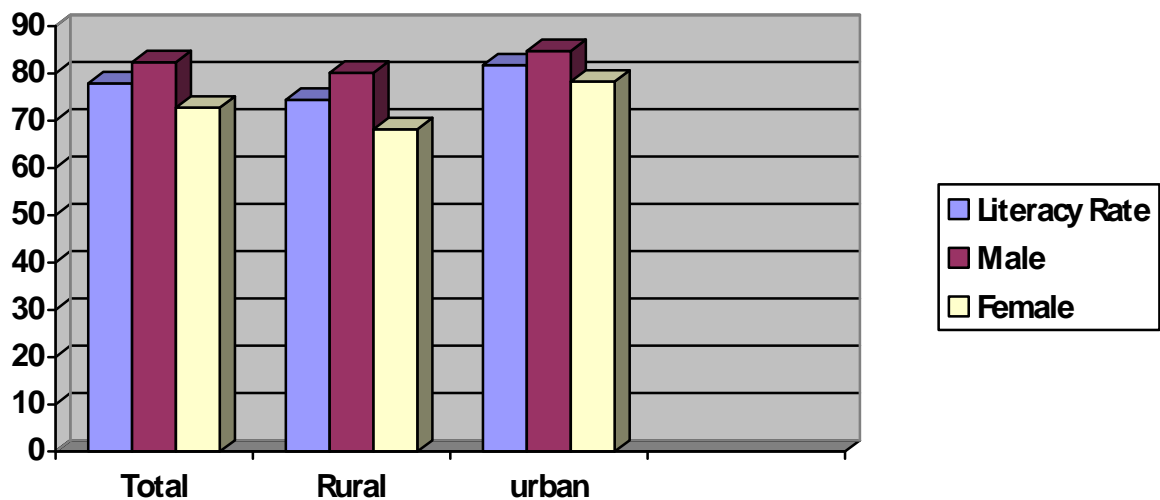
Consumption of fertilizers (kg/ha)	202.2 Kg	196 Kg
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2.2.2 Demographical Profile

The demographic details of the district are given in the district profile at a glance below According to 2001 Census provisional, the area of Jalandhar District is 3,401 sq. km According to 2001 Census provisional figures, the total population of the district was 19,53,508 persons (10,26,535 males and 9,26,973 Females).



Population Graph of Demographic Profile of the District



Literacy Rate

District consist of 5 tehsils/subdivisions viz. Jalandhar-I, Jalandhar II, Nakodar, Phillaur and Shahkot. Besides, there are 5 sub-tehsils, viz. Adampur, Bhogpur, Kartarpur, Goryan and Nurmahal. The district is divided into 10 development blocks, viz. Jalandhar East, Jalandhar West, Bhogpur, Adampur, Nakodar, Shahkot, Phillaur, Nurmahal, Lohian and Rurka Kalan. According to 2000-2001 figures of District Statistical Office, the district has 956 inhabited villages.

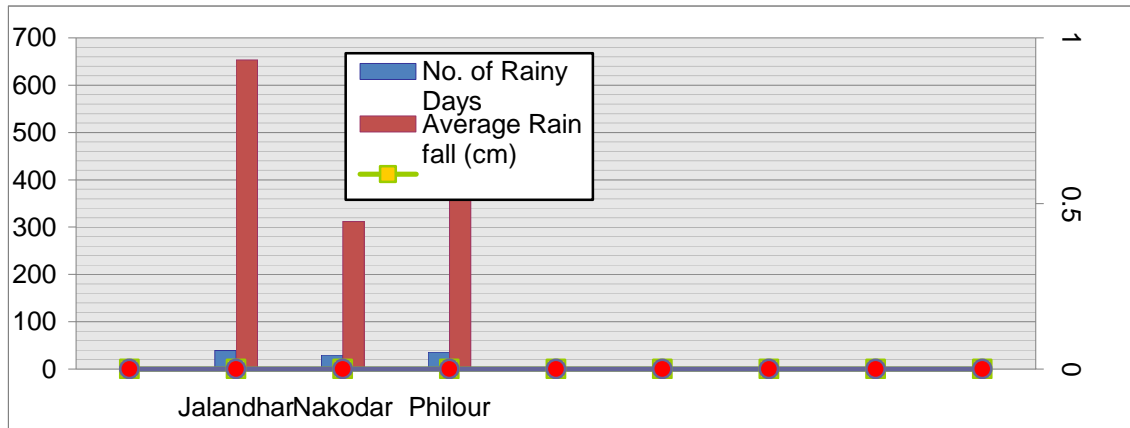
2.2.3 Climate & Topography

Jalandhar includes the intensively irrigated plain between the Beas and Sutlej rivers The Land is chractrised by a vast plain covered by the alluvial deposits of the River Indus - Ganga The climate of this district is on the whole dry except during the brief south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season is from the middle of November to early part of March. The succeeding period up to the end of June in the summer season, July, August and first half of September constitute the South-West monsoon season. The period from middle September to the middle of November is the post monsoon or transition period. Although tehsil Phagwara is in the Kapurthala District, for the description of climate the same has been included in the Jalandhar district.

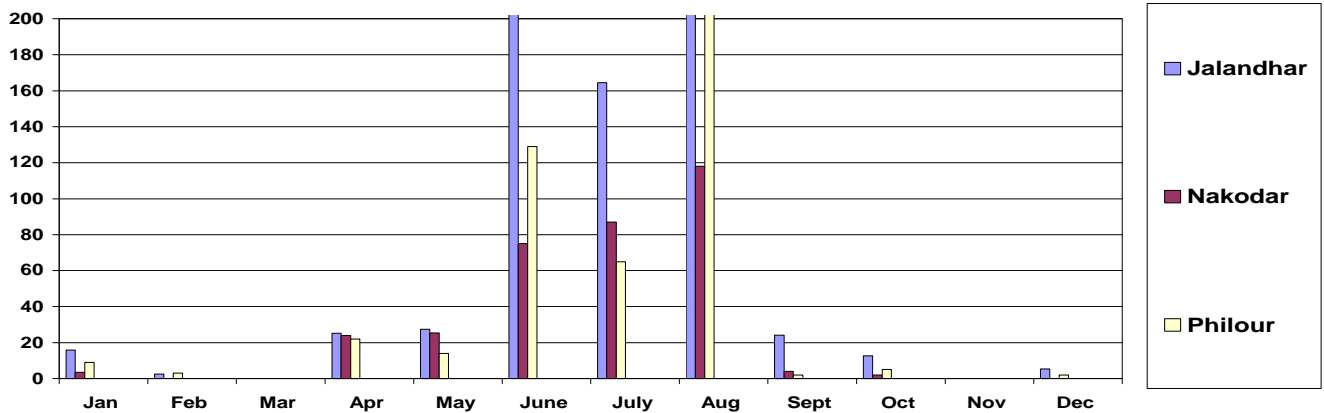
Rainfall

The average annual rainfall in the district is 703.0 mm. The rainfall in the district in general increases from the south-west towards the north-east and varies from 551.3 mm at Nakodar to 892.3 mm at Adampur (Aera-obsy). About 70 per cent of the annual normal rainfall in the district is received during the period July to September, July being the rainiest month. Some rainfall is received mostly as thunder showers in June and in

association with passing western disturbances in the cold season. The variation in the rainfall from year to year in the district is appreciable. In the 80 year, 1901 to 1980, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 181 per cent of the normal occurred in 1917. The lowest annual rainfall which was 55 per cent of the normal occurred in the year 1905. In the same period, the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 22 years. On an average, there are 36 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in a year in the district. The number varies from 30 at Phagwara to 45 at Adampur (Aera-obsy). The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 304.8 mm at Jalandhar on 18 August 1878.



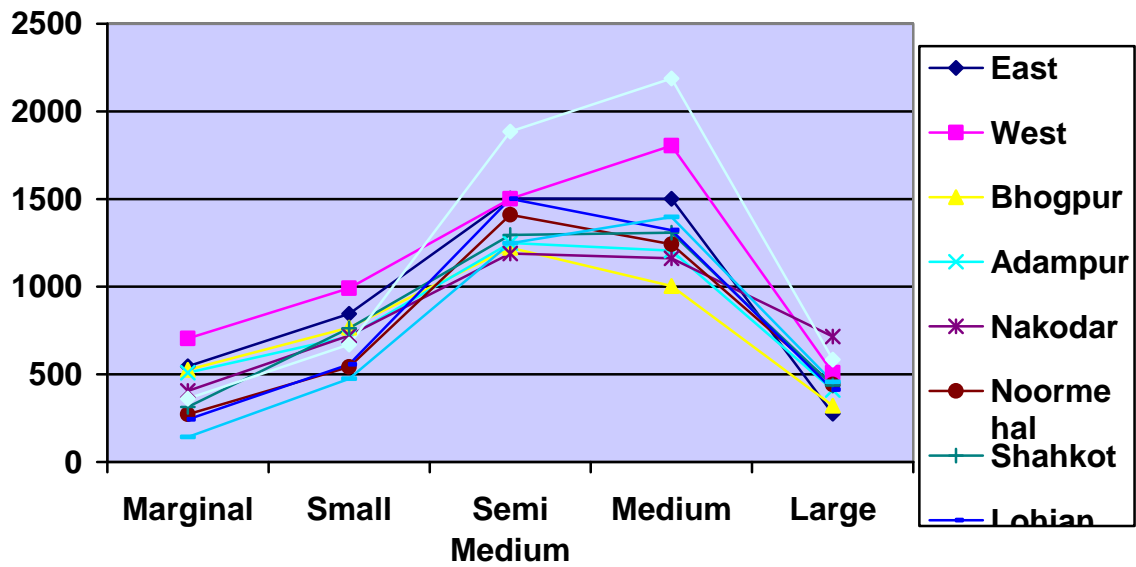
Average Rainfall (cm) and Temperature © data of Jalandhar District



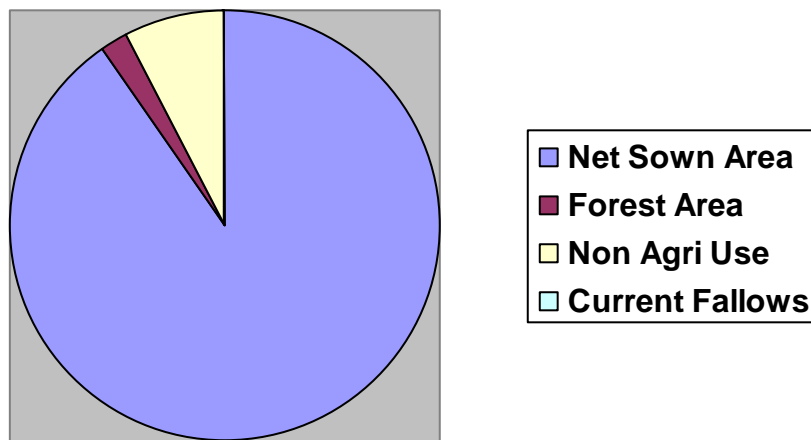
Month Wise Rainfall Year 2008

Jalandhar	546	295.26	844	1382.65	1504	3140.2	1502	3780.91	276	4337.77	4572	12936.79
East												
Jalandhar	704	390.68	990	2022.41	1502	5208.9	1805	9223.49	510	6445.22	5411	23290.7
West												
Bhogpur	525	287.3	767	2067	1222	2504.00	1003	4518.4	321	5643	4138	15019.7
Adampur	510	402.1	715	1987.15	1250	3112.12	1207	6059.5	410	4566	4092	16126.87
Nakodar	405	313.05	720	1599.71	1189	6190.0	1163	11423.76	715	14654.51	4192	34181.03
Noormehal	271	178	542	1140.52	1410	4288.2	1242	8821.4	442	8712.05	4007	23140.17
Shahkot	314	237.96	762	1329.07	1296	3012	1308	8073.89	436	7546.33	4116	20199.25
Lohian	242	252.23	556	698.56	1501	3108.12	1323	5544.42	412	6821.2	4034	16434.53
Philour	361	172.51	670	1241.66	1885	5218.2	2188	9236.74	584	10320.62	5688	26189.73
Rurka	142	125.2	475	2255.5	1249	1337.71	1397	3286.94	457	8456.85	3720	15462.2
Kalan												
Total	4020	2653.99	7041	9842.28	14108	37119.45	14138	45785.25	4565	67360.55	43770	199880.97

**Source: Village level Survey under RKVY and Deptt. Of
Agriculture, Punjab**



Land Holding Classification

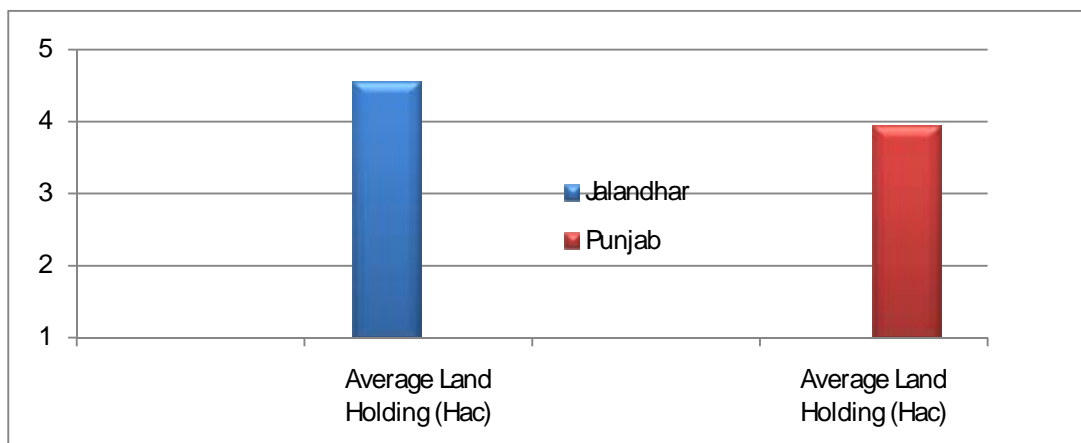


Land Use Pattern

: Comparative Land Holding Classification (Number and Area) of Jalandhar and Punjab State

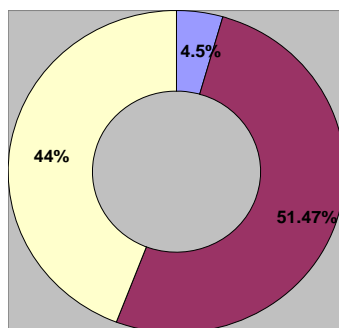
(<1 ha –marginal farmers, 1-2 ha- small farmers, 2-10 ha- medium farmers and more than 10 ha- large farmers)

Average Farm Size of District Jalandhar and Punjab State



Land Capability Classification

The detailed information of land capability classification of District Jalandhar given



- **Class- I (Very good cultivable land, Sufficient Good Quality Water Available)**
- **Class- II (Good cultivable land, Water Availability Marginal)**
- **Class- III (Moderately good cultivable land, Water Availability Poor to Marginal)**

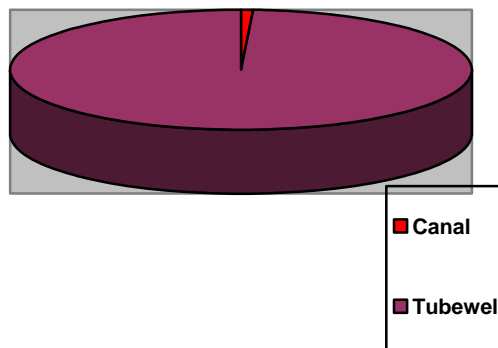
Table 7 Soil Fertility Indices

Block	No of soil Samples Analyzed	Soil p h			E C (Ds/m)			Organic Carbon (%)		
		Acidic	Neutral	Athdine	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
Phillour	10146	---	10146	---	1498	8648	---	7227	2607	312
Nakodar	10072	-	10072	---	10072	-	-	1688	7800	584

2.2.5 Irrigation and Ground Water

Table-7 Irrigation Potential

Block	Canals (Area)	Tube/Bore wells Area in Hect.		Total Area in Hect.	
		No.	Area	No.	Area
Jalandhar East	203	5825	15938	5825	16141
Adampur	236	4938	13958	4938	14194
Jalandhar West	120	8276	23248	8276	23368
Bhogpur	-	6840	17144	6840	17144
Nakodar	117	10764	35662	10764	35779
Shahkot	-	6390	2131	6390	20131
Lohian	-	5370	17700	5370	17700
Phillour	585	6679	23747	6679	24332
Numahal	204	6106	22184	6106	22388
Rurka kalan	455	4961	15793	4961	16248
Total	1920	66149	205505	66149	207425



Source wise irrigation in the District

Ground water: The Ground water of all the Blocks is going down at the speed of .81 cm per year. From the Year 1996 to 2006 the Ground water table has declined at 106 cm per year. Block wise decline in the ground Water from 1996 to 2006.

Table-8 Declining of Ground Water

Name of Block	Decline in water table from 1996-2006
Jalandhar east	-2.18
Jalandhar west	-0.72
Adampur	-0.21
Bhogpur	-0.28
Phillour	-0.39
Rurka Kalan	-0.74
Noormehal	-.041
Shahkot	-1.06
Lohian	-.076
Avareage	-.081

Tube wells (99%) are the main source of irrigation although some part of the district is also irrigated by canals (1%) . The ground water resources are over exploited due to large scale pumping by tubewells, resulting in decline of water table at the rate 0.8cm per year, so the ground water level is generally deep. Based on ground water balance of the district, all the 10 blocks are categorized as **DARK**. (not safe for exploration)

Ground Water Quality for Irrigation

The ground water in all the block of the District is suitable for all conditions . Quantity (depth of water table) of ground water in Jalandhar District could be the most limiting factors in sustaining the agricultural production system.

2.2.6 District Income

The Per Capita Income as per 2005-06 is Rs 44965/-. As regard of the State figure the major part of the per capita income come from Agriculture sector.

Table-9 Gross domestic producct of the District

The Domestic Product 2005-06 at current prices of the District is as follows (provisional)

S.No	Sector	Income in Rs (Lacs)
1	Agriculture and Live stock	186519
2	Forestry and Logging	2142
3	Fishing	2486
AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED		191147

6	Manufacturing (Registered)	68966
7	Manufacturing (unregistered)	73366
8	Mining	22
9	Construction	95098
10	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	33345
INDUSTRY		270797
11	Transport, Storage and Communication	42804
11	Railway	8190
12	Trade, Hotel and Restaurant	180337
13	Storage	3071
14	Communication	2274
15	Banking and Insurance	62949
16	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business	55758
17	Public Administration	42309
18	Others	75965
TERTIARY		473657
GRAND TOTAL or GDP		946314

Out of the total GDP of Jalandhar District, Agriculture and allied sector contributes 20.43% Industry Sector 28.94% and others (like transport, banking etc) 50.62%. Further amongst Agriculture and Allied Sector collectively contributes 97% followed by Forestry (1.12%) and Fishery 1.3% .

2.2.7 Intra District Growth Differentials

As far as agricultural growth differentials are concerned, Jalandhar district has predominantly Rice – Wheat cropping pattern and further block Rurka Kalan is having the highest average yields of Rice and Block Lohian is the having highest yield of Wheat. (4311Kg and 4799 Kg per hectare respectively), closely followed by almost all the blocks. In the rabi season, the present average yield of wheat in Adampur and Noormehal blocks can be increased by 14% while in kharif season the rice yield in blocks Jalandhar East and Adampur could be improved up to 10%, because the yield of these two blocks

is less than the block Average Rice and wheat yield. In case of sugarcane the present yield is 5764 qtl/ha. It has further potential of increasing upto 7500qtl/ha by providing high yielding varieties and latest techniques to grow sugarcane through Tissue Culture. The maize crop in all the blocks has potential to attain yield levels as high as 35 qtls. The realized average yield of Potato 285 Qtl per ha has the potential up to 325 Qtl. per ha. The Pear which is mainly cultivated in Block Bhogpur and Adampur has the realized yield of 225 Qtl against the potential of 500 Qtl. It is quite low as compared to average. However, Horticulture Department with limited resources has achieved the average productivity of Pear to 500 Qtl per ha in the adopted orchards. Thus there is potential to improve the productivity potential of this fruit crop through the Rejuvenation of Old Orchard.