

Growth and Development of Higher Education in Punjab

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Abstract: *Education in general and Higher Education in Particular are very important for the development of individuals as well as society. The process of education develops the capabilities of an individual which are required for becoming a contributing member of the society. This process starts at birth and goes on throughout the life of an individual. Formal schooling begins between four and six years of age. Education is the most powerful mechanism invented by humankind to mould the world in an enviable manner. Higher Education in Punjab has a very long history, although its expansion and accessibility to the general people was very limited.*

Keywords: higher education, educational facilities, university education, Punjab, development, re-organization

1. Introduction

The present state of Punjab came into existence as a result of the reorganization of Indian Punjab on the basis of language in November 1966. Before reorganization, there were four universities in Punjab, i.e., Panjab University, Chandigarh; Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra; Punjabi University, Patiala; and Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana. The Panjab University, Chandigarh (the oldest university of the state) was established in Lahore (now in Pakistan) in 1882. From its inception in 1882 until 1947, the University of Punjab served the educational needs of the entire region of pre-partition Punjab and northern India. It may be mentioned here that Mohindra College, Patiala was the first college to affiliate with this university in 1882, followed by St. Stephen's College, Delhi. The partition of India in 1947 reduced the territorial jurisdiction of the university. After the partition in 1947, the university was constrained to function in Indian Punjab for almost a decade because of the lack of its own campus. The administrative office was located at Solan (now in Himachal Pradesh) and the teaching departments functioned from Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Delhi and Amritsar. It was in 1956 when the university was relocated at Chandigarh. With the reorganization of Punjab, the university became an inter-state body catering to the needs of newly organized states of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and U.T. of Chandigarh. Gradually, the colleges of Himachal Pradesh and Haryana were affiliated to universities in the respective states and the Panjab University, Chandigarh was left with the affiliated colleges in U.T. of Chandigarh and some parts of Punjab. The second university established in the pre-reorganized state of Punjab was Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra. It was established in the holy city of Kurukshetra in 1956 to cater to the needs of the people of areas which now constitute Haryana. At the time of its establishment, it was a unitary residential university and was started with only the department of Sanskrit. [1] The third university established in the pre-reorganized state of Punjab was Punjabi University, Patiala. It was established on the 30th April, 1962 as a residential and teaching university, not as an affiliating university. At that time, it started functioning from temporary accommodation in Baradari Palace building. Initially the jurisdiction area of the university was fixed as the 16 km radius. There were

only nine colleges—six professional and three Arts and Science colleges located within the city of Patiala, which fell within its jurisdiction. The university moved to its present campus in 1965. Although initially the main task before the university was to develop and promote the language of the Punjabi people, it has since evolved into a multi-faceted, multi-faculty educational institution. The fourth university established in the state of Punjab before 1966 was Punjab Agriculture University at Ludhiana. It was established in 1962 and was formerly inaugurated by Pt. Nehru on 8 July 1963 to serve the state of Punjab. On the trifurcation of Punjab in November 1966, Haryana Agriculture University was carved out of PAU by an Act of Parliament in February 1970. Later in July 1970, Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya was established. The Punjab Agricultural University now has four constituent colleges, viz College of Agriculture, College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, College of Home Science and College of Basic Sciences and Humanities. At present the University, through 28 departments in the four constituent colleges, offers 31 Masters and 30 Ph.D. programmes.

As a result of re-organization of the state, the present Punjab was left with only two universities, i.e., Punjabi University, Patiala and Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana, in addition to its partial control over Punjab University, Chandigarh. The campus of Punjabi University, Patiala is situated on 316 acres (1.3 km²), on the Patiala-Chandigarh road, about 7 kilometers from Patiala called the City of Gardens. The institution has over fifty-five teaching and research departments, covering disciplines in Humanities and Science, as diverse as Fine Arts, Computer Science and Business Management. The recent milestone achieved by the university has been setting up an Engineering College of its own diversifying areas of education and research.

The University also has four regional centres, namely, The Guru Kashi Regional Centre at Bathinda, The Guru Kashi Campus at Talwandi Sabo, Regional Centre for Information Technology and Management at Mohali and The Nawab Sher Mohammed Khan Institute of Advanced Studies in Urdu, Persian and Arabic at Malerkotla. Punjabi University also maintains six neighbourhood campuses at Rampura Phul, Jhunir, Sardulgarh, Karandi, Ralla and Dehla Sehan

to impart education to backward areas of Punjab. Recently, the university has started nine constituent colleges.

It grew into an affiliating university in 1969, with 43 colleges affiliated to it and covering Patiala, Sangrur and Bathinda districts of Punjab. Since then, it developed significantly, and acquired a distinctive character among the centres of education and research in the country. Now, it has 232 affiliated colleges spread over nine districts of Punjab, i.e., Patiala, Barnala, Fatehgarh Sahib, Sangrur, Bathinda, Mansa, Mohali, Rupnagar and Faridkot. These colleges include: 114 colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce; 84 colleges of Education; 6 colleges of Physical Education, 21 colleges of Management and Technology; and 7 colleges of Law. In addition to University teaching and research departments, the University has a Department of Distance Education, which was established in 1968. Presently, the department is managing 41 multi-faculty programmes. Student enrolment in the department is as high as ten to twelve thousands every year. Recently Punjabi University was awarded 'Five Star' status by the NAAC, an autonomous body of the UGC. [2]

The first University to be established in the state after reorganization was Guru Nanak Dev University at Amritsar. It was established on November 24, 1969, to mark the 500th birth anniversary of Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji. It is both a residential and an affiliating university. The University is running courses like Ph.D., M. Phil., Master level courses in Arts, Science and Commerce streams, Physiotherapy, Pharmacy, Library Science, M. Tech. and Bachelor level courses like B. Tech., B. Pt., B. Pharmacy, LL.B., B. Architecture, B. Lib. and information science, B.P. Ed., B.Sc. (Hons. School), Economics, Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons. School), B.A. (Hons. School) Punjabi. Apart from these courses, it is also offering P.G. Diploma in Hospital Management, Advanced Diploma (part-time) in French, Russian; Diploma (full-time) in French, Russian, Diploma (part-time) in French, German, Russian, Urdu and Persian. Certificate courses (part-time) in French, German, Russian, Japanese, Arabic, Persian, Urdu.

The University has 143 colleges of Punjab affiliated to it in the districts of Amritsar, Taran Taran, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala and Nawan Shehar. These colleges include: 89 colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce; 48 colleges of Education; 2 colleges of Physical Education and 4 colleges of Law. Apart from these affiliated colleges the University has five regional campuses and colleges. These are: Regional Campus Jalandhar, Regional Campus, Gurdaspur; University College, Jalandhar; ASSM College, Mukandpur; SRSPM University College, Niari. Though the University does not have full-fledged Department of Distance Education like Punjabi University, Patiala, it is running a distance education course through 95 associate institutes and these institutes have been allotted specific courses.

In January 1997, the Punjab Government by an Act of State legislative established Punjab Technical University (PTU) of Jalandhar to promote technical, management and pharmaceutical education in the state at the degree level and above. The University has under its affiliation 340 colleges offering courses in Engineering, Management, Pharmacy,

Architecture, Hotel Management, Medical Lab Technologies and IT disciplines. Out of these, 109 are engineering colleges, 186 are Management colleges, 38 are Pharmacy colleges, 7 are Architecture colleges and an institute of Total Quality Management (TQM) of Mohali. University has established 12 Regional Centres for M.Tech. courses. [3]

In July 1998, to promote medical and para-medical education in the state, the Punjab Government by an Act of the State Legislature of Punjab established Baba Farid University of Health Sciences at Faridkot. The University is both teaching as well as affiliated university. It has six faculties. These are: Faculty of Medical Sciences, Faculty of Dental Sciences, Faculty of Nursing Sciences, Faculty of Ayurvedic, Faculty of Physiotherapy and Faculty of Homoeopathy. It is offering Bachelor, Master, Ph.D. and M.B.A. courses. The University has its jurisdiction over all medical, dental, nursing, homoeopathy, Ayurvedic and Physiotherapy colleges of the state. Presently, 141 colleges are affiliated to it which include 10 Medical colleges, 16 Dental colleges, 9 colleges of Physiotherapy, 97 college of Nursing, 12 Ayurvedic colleges, 4 Homoeopathic colleges, 5 Medical Laboratories and 4 others including 1 Sports college.[4]

In August 2005 yet another public sector state university known as Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Science University (GADVASU) was established by an Act of state legislative at Ludhiana by upgrading the Veterinary College PAU. The university has three constituent colleges, viz., College of Veterinary Science, College of Dairy Science and Technology, and College of Fisheries. [5]

Apart from the above mentioned seven state universities (including Panjab University, Chandigarh), Punjab also has two private universities, one central university, and some deemed universities. The private universities are: Thapar University, Patiala and Lovely Professional University, Jalandhar. The recently established central university is known as The Central University of Punjab, Bathinda. The four deemed universities are: Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law (2006), Dr. Ambedkar Medical Institute of Technology (2002); Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (2007); and National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (2007).

Establishment of Thapar University at Patiala was an important start towards the promotion of Engineering Science and Technology in the state. The university started its journey as an Engineering College named Thapar Institute of Technology. It was established on 8th October 1956, through an imaginative collaboration of the then State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU), the Central Government and Patiala Technical Education Trust (PTET) founded by the great Captain of Indian Industry, the Late Lala Karam Chand. It got the status of a Deemed University in 1985 vide Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956, under notification no. F.9-12/84.3. Thapar University offers post-graduate and under-graduate programmes in Engineering, Science, Management and Social Sciences. It is also engaged actively in research. Many scholars are doing their Ph.D. programmes from this university and faculty members of the university are directing research projects

worth crores of rupees. [6]

To promote professional education in the state one private university known as Lovely Professional University has also been established under the State Government Private University Act. It is a semi-residential university. It is recognized by the UGC under Section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956. It imparts education through more than 150 diplomas, graduate, post-graduate and doctorate programmes. It offers in various disciplines like Management, Engineering, Hotel Management, Computer Application, Architecture Design, Commerce, Fashion Technology, Pharmacy, Physiotherapy, Paramedical Sciences, Biotechnology, Microbiology, Biochemistry, Education, Physical Education, Films, Animation, Fine Arts, Performing Arts, Sciences, Arts and Languages, etc. The University currently has 24,000 students from 23 states and 5 countries. [7]

Keeping in view the need to even have quality education in the emerging fields of knowledge, the Government of India has recently established the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda (Punjab) through the Central Universities Act, 2007. It is a non-affiliating university having territorial jurisdiction all over the state. Keeping in view the needs of the region and the country, the university prepare to start eleven schools and centres of study that include: School of Environment and Earth Studies; School of Social, Cultural and Literary Studies; School of Basic and Applied Sciences; School of Emerging Life Science Technologies; School of Information and Communicative Sciences; School of Design and Planning; School of Global Relations; School of Management; School of Engineering and Technology; School of Legal Studies and Governance; and School of Health Sciences. The university plans to introduce cross disciplining programmes in tune with the later trends the world over. Most of the courses would be of integrated nature and there would be possibilities of switching over from one course to another. Study of one course in science would be compulsory for those opting for humanities/social sciences and similarly one course of humanities/social sciences would be compulsory for those joining the science/technology courses. The university aims at offering liberal scholarship to the students. All the students joining M.Phil/Ph.D. programmes would be given scholarships. The fee for various courses would be very nominal. From the academic session 2009-10, the university has started four PG courses. These are: PG Programme in Environment Sciences and Technology; PG Programme in Comparative Literature; PG Programme in Bio-Sciences; and PG Programme in South and Central Asian Studies. [8]

Another university in the field of Engineering and Technology is Dr. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology located at Jalandhar. This university was previously known as Regional College of Engineering which was established in 1987. The college was conferred the status of National Institute of Technology by the Government of India on October 17, 2002. The institute popular as NIT, Jalandhar is an autonomous institute and has been granted the status of Institute of National Importance. It offers graduate, post-graduate and Ph.D. courses in chemical engineering, chemistry, civil engineering, computer science engineering, electronics and electrical communication

engineering, electronics and communication engineering and technology, M.Sc. physical, mechanical engineering, textile designing and printing etc. In addition to the regular courses, the university also runs the M.Tech. Industrial Engineering and M.Tech. Material Science and Technology as part-time courses. [9]

To fulfill the need for a centre of excellence in legal education in the modern era, Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law (RGNUL), Punjab was established by the state legislature of Punjab by passing the Rajiv Gandhi National University of Laws, Punjab, Act, 2006 (Punjab Act 12 of 2006). RGNUL started functioning from its headquarters - Mohindra Kothi, The Mall Patiala w.e.f. 26 May 2006. The University acquired approval of the Bar Council of India (BCI) in July 2006. The University also got registered with the UGC under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956, and has been declared fit to obtain grant from the UGC under Section 12-13 of the UGC Act, 1956.

Keeping in view the requirements of a National University of Law, required infrastructure has been developed in the form of classroom, lecture halls, computer labs, library, teaching hall, health centre, gymnasium and other sports facilities. The University is fully residence with boys and girls staying in different hostels.

The new campus of the University is coming up at Village Sidhuwal, Bhadson Road, Patiala, in an area of 50 acres of land. A state-of-the-art campus has been designed. The fully residential and self-sufficient campus will have administration- cum-academic block, separate spacious library, auditorium, sports complex, boys and girls hostels, guest house, community hall, health centre, residence and various other faculties. The university is running various courses like B.A., LL.B., LL.B. integrated, LL.M., M.Phil. in Law and Ph.D. programmes. The admission to B.A., LL.B. (Hons.), five year integrated programme and LL.M. is through CLAT (Common Law Admission Test). [10]

Another institute of science and technology in the state of Punjab is Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology at Longowal. It was established by the Government of India through the Ministry of Human Resources Development as a national level institute. Up to 2007, the institute was affiliated to PTU. However, in 2007, it got the status of Deemed University. The university offers a modular pattern of education in various branches of engineering and technology. The university is running courses ranging from certificate courses to Ph. D. [11]

To promote quality high education and advanced research in pharmaceutical science, the Government of India established National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) at SAS Nagar Mohali, is among the most prestigious institutes in pharmaceutical sciences. It has been declared as an Institute of National Importance by the Government of India. The institute is an autonomous entity set up under the aegis of Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers, Government of India. NIPER is a member of Association of Indian Universities and Association of Commonwealth Universities. NIPER offers MBA (Pharm), M.Pharm/MS (Pharm), M.Tech (Pharm) and Doctoral

programmes. Education is based on the credit system and each course has a fixed number of credits that describes its weight age. The course length of the Masters programme is of four semesters, while the doctoral programmes take six to ten semesters. Attending every lecture and practical class is compulsory. For admission in a master programme, students have to get through a written test, as well as a group-discussion and interview. Applicants for Ph.D. programmes have to get past a written test and interview. 5% of the total number of seats in all programmes is available for applicants sponsored by public/private sector undertakings, government departments, and research and development organizations. [12]

Growth of Affiliated Colleges in Punjab since its Reorganization

Higher education in Punjab is not imparted through the universities only; many colleges of different streams are also involved in the process. It may be mentioned here that while only 10.4% students getting higher education in the state study in the university teaching departments, the percentage of students studying in affiliated colleges is 89.6%. [13] Therefore, to examine the growth and development of higher education in the state, it is essential to have a look on the growth of affiliated colleges of various streams. Their growth may be discussed under two headings, i.e, growth of general education colleges and growth of professional colleges.

Growth of General Education Colleges

The colleges of general education in the state are much older than the colleges of professional education. The first general education college in the state named Government College Lahore (now in Pakistan) was opened as early as on 15 January 1864. It may be called the beginning of the modern higher education system in the state. Since at that time there was no university in the state, so it was affiliated to Calcutta university which was established in 1857 along with two other universities of India, i.e. Bombay University and Madras University. The Punjab University came into being much later in 1882 at Lahore. Presently, all the general education colleges of the state are affiliated to three universities of Punjab, i.e Punjab University, Chandigarh; Punjabi university, Patiala; and Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. These colleges are monitored by the state government through Director Public Instructions (Colleges), Punjab. The data regarding growth of general higher education colleges in the state reveals that their number reached to 545 in 2011 from 96 in 1966 when the new state of Punjab came into existence. They include 13 constituent colleges established under the UGC Scheme of the model colleges.[14] The growth of general education colleges may be described under following sub-headings:

Decadal Growth of General Education Colleges

General Education colleges are those colleges in which non-professional courses are taken up for studies. These courses include studies in Arts, Science, commerce and Home Science streams. Though strictly speaking, Education colleges, colleges of Physical Education and Law colleges do not fall within the purview of general education, since they are affiliated to universities dealing with general education, they have been included in this category.

The growth of general education colleges for the period 1971-81 was quite satisfactory in the state. However, it was very slow during the decade 1981-91. The main reason for slow growth of institutions during this period was the effect of militancy. Due to deterioration of law and order situation, the academic activities in the state had come to stand still. However, the growth of higher education improved marginally during 1991-2001 and jumped to heights during 2001-11. During this decade the growth rate of higher educational institutions was 163.29%.

The university-wise growth of general education colleges in the state reveals that the growth of colleges under GNDU has been very slow in comparison to other two universities of the state. The number of affiliated colleges under this university in 1971 was 38.34% of total affiliated colleges in Punjab. With this percentage it was at the top among three universities of the state. However, due to slow growth of colleges under its jurisdiction, the percentage of its colleges out of the total numbers slipped down to 26.24% in 2011. On the contrary, while the percentage of colleges under Punjabi university Patiala was only 26.32% of the total colleges in the state in 1971, it jumped to 42.57% of the total general education colleges in 2011. With this percentage it has emerged as university with highest number of general education colleges in the state. The Panjab University Chandigarh which had 35.34% of the affiliated colleges of Punjab in 1971 came down to 31.19% affiliated colleges in 2011. GNDU which was at the top in 1971 slides to the bottom position in 2011. On the contrary, the Punjabi university which was at the bottom in terms of percentage of total colleges located in the state rose to top position in 2011.

Location-wise pattern of the growth of general education colleges

According to figures of 2011 census, more than three fifth of Punjab's population reside in rural areas. The studies on the level of higher education in rural areas and the percentage of rural students studying in higher educational institutions of the state reveals that only 4.07% of rural students take admission in higher educational institutions.

The percentage of rural colleges in the state has continuously been on increase. Their number was 49 in 1971, rose to 74 in 1981, to 82 in 1991, and to 96 in 2001. Moreover, during 2001-2011 there was a sudden jump and their number rose to 377 i.e. an addition of 281 colleges over a period of ten years. Speaking about their share of percentage in the total colleges, it was only 36.84 in 1971, rose to 43.79 in 1981, to 44.81 in 1991, 46.38 in 2001 and suddenly jumped to 69.19 in 2011. Contrary to this, though there is modest increase in the number of colleges located in urban areas of the state during the period of 1971-2011, but their percentage share in the total colleges is continuously on the decline. In nutshell, while the percentage share of rurally located colleges had increased from 36.84% in 1971 to 69.19% in 2011 and on the other hand, the percentage share of urban colleges had declined from 63.16% in 1971 to 30.81% in 2011.

Changing pattern in the growth of ownership of general education colleges

Indian higher education system from the very beginning is a combination of public sector and private sector institutions. However, under the impact of privatization the number of private institutions is continuously on the rise. As a result of this, the percentage of public institutions to the total number of colleges is declining day by day. The ownership pattern of the general colleges in the state reveals that though the number of aided colleges was continuously on decline since 1971 but up to 2001 they constituted more than half of the colleges in the state. However, due to the opening of a large number of self financing colleges in the state their share of percentage declined to only 24.95% in 2011. The share of government colleges which was on the rise till 1991 started declining after this and decreased to 11.74% in 2011 from 26.53 in 1971. As far as the pattern of the growth of unaided self financing colleges is concerned, their percentage share is continuously on the rise. While their percentage share was only 2.04 in 1971, it rose to 4.05 in 1981, to 8.54 in 1991, to 19.79 in 2001 and 63.30% in 2011. Therefore, it can be said that while the percentage of government and aided colleges in the state is continuously on the decline, the percentage of unaided colleges is increasing day by day. Now, they constitute 63.30% of the general education colleges in the state. The percentage share of government and aided colleges is 11.74 and 24.95 respectively. [15]

Stream-wise pattern of Growth of General Education Colleges in Punjab

General education is defined as those education processes, which train the recipients with general qualities of reasoning, abilities, skills, family and community roles. General education in the study includes the liberal form of education in the subjects of arts, humanities, basic sciences, home science, commerce, etc. General education courses are those courses which are not governed by any specialized regulatory body. The universities are competent to frame rules for them and to start these courses; permission of any regulatory body except the university concerned is required for this purpose. The general education colleges run courses in arts, science and commerce streams. Though, the education colleges, physical education colleges, law colleges are not strictly covered in general education colleges, but since they are affiliated to universities dealing with general education courses, they have been included in the category of general education colleges for the purpose of this study. A comfortable majority of these colleges are colleges belonging to arts, science and commerce streams. They constitute 56.51% of the total general education colleges. The main reason for their strength among the general education colleges is that the state government has allocated more funds to these colleges during the 1970s and mid 1980s and the budgetary expenditure on these colleges was at the top.[16] After degree colleges, comes the number of education colleges in the state. They constitute more than one third of the total general education colleges in the state. Their percentage share is 35.60% of the total. Next to education colleges comes the number of law colleges and physical colleges. They constitute 2.20% and 1.65% of the general colleges respectively. So far as the degree colleges are concerned, during the last few years, degree colleges have shown great dynamism for starting new courses

keeping in view the need of changing times. In the beginning, these colleges were interested in running only degree courses like B.A, B.Sc. and B.Com. etc. This trend continued up to 1995-96. However, now these colleges have started opting for many innovative/professional courses keeping in view the requirements of changing times and to mobilize financial resources. Even the government degree colleges have started opening self financing courses in computer science and management streams to meet the growing needs of the students and to mobilize additional funds. The colleges have started opting for those courses which are in great demand in the society such as B.C.A, B.B.A, B. Sc. (Agriculture), B. Sc. (Hotel Management), B. Sc. (Computer, Mathematics and Statistics), B. Sc. (Non-Medical), B.Com (Professional), B. Lib., M.Com, M.C.A, M. Lib., P.G.D.C.A and Diploma in Airlines Hospitality etc. [17]

The university-wise information about the stream of general education colleges in the state reveals that the share of Punjabi University in these colleges is on the top in all streams. Its share in degree colleges is 37.01%, in education colleges 43.30%, in Physical Education colleges 66.67%. On the contrary share of Guru Nanak Dev University in these colleges is at the bottom in all streams of general education colleges except the colleges of law.

2. Conclusion

The study reveals that the state witnessed an impressive growth of affiliated colleges after its reorganization in 1966. It may be mentioned here that along with the government and the private players socio-religious organizations like the SGPC and the DAV College Management Committee, the Arya Pratinidhi Sabhas, Dev Samaj, the Wakf Board and other social welfare organizations like Ramgarhia Educational Council and prominent Sants and Mahants in the state have played a very important role in the development of the higher educational sector of the state. The maximum growth has been of the engineering and technology colleges followed by medical and paramedical colleges and the teachers training colleges. Though the development of higher education in the state from 1966 to 1971 was quite satisfactory, it remained very slow during the decade 1981 to 1991. The reason for the slow development of higher education during the above mentioned period may be attributed mainly to the prevalence of militancy and violence in the state. However, the development of education picked up during 1991 to 2001 and has been very fast in the recent decade starting from 2001. The main reason for this growth may be attributed mainly to the increasing demand of higher education as a result of globalization and privatization. Even today the number of Arts, Science and Commerce colleges is the largest in comparison to the colleges of other streams. The study further reveals that while the percentage of government and government aided colleges in the state is continuously on the decline, the percentage share of un-aided self-financing colleges is increasing day by day. Presently, more than sixty percent of the general education colleges and about ninety percent of the professional colleges are in the private sector in Punjab.

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